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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WIDESPREAD GRAIN THEFT IN HOANG LIEN SON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Chinh Tam, Ministry of Grain: "Hoang Lien Son Tolerates Great Grain Losses"]

[Text] In recent years, the Hoang Lien Son grain branch has allowed very large quantities of grain to be stolen and wasted. This serious shortcoming was caused by the fact that the branch has given management installations a free rein, neglected strict control and inspection, and permitted a number of cadres and civil servants to degenerate. Taking advantages of loopholes, bad elements have stolen grain from the state. Discipline enforcement has not been strict. Recently, under the guidance of the Ministry of Food, an initial change has taken place at management installations; however, the results were still very little.

Many grain thefts have occurred at district and city grain bureaus, stores, storage areas and grain processing enterprises. Many cadres and civil servants have violated economic management principles and procedures. At a number of places, grain was even stolen during the days when a control unit coming from above was working near by. The Dai An store and Yen Bai City are two cases in point. Storehouses there have supplied commodities even to many customers having no official purchase orders. Asked why he carried home 400 kg of paddy, the custodian of a storehouse where reserves are kept, casually said, "Advanced loan!" In complicity with merchants, a storehouse custodian let them enter his storehouse at 0400 hours to haul off commodities to the market for sale, the proceeds of which were split among participants. At the Van Yen grain bureau, there were stories such as "loaning" paddy to personnel on a long-term basis in the so-called name of "distribution to contractual rice hullers," selling manioc outside the plan so as to set up a secret fund, making false papers, and changing invoices to embezzle tens of tons of grain. Nitrate fertilizer sent in by the state to exchange for the peasants' paddy has also been stolen--some tens of quintals (Luc Yen District). An unprecedented practice took place at the grain bureau of that district: the arbitrary distribution of ration stamps worth 30 tons of grain to the bureau personnel as "loan." Lacking the spirit of responsibility, in just a few months the Van Yen grain bureau [diverted] 182 tons of grain consisting entirely of rice, wheat flour and paddy to animal husbandry. Given such internal imbroglios, how can primary-level cadres talk grain consuming installations into properly carrying out party and state policies?

Control of grain consuming places shows that many organs, state farms and lumber camps, etc., have told lies about the number of workers so as to steal grain from the state. A surprise inspection recovered nearly 200 tons of misused grain including 56 tons supplied to non-existent persons; 74 tons supplied not in line with criteria; 15 tons supplied to persons absent without leave; 36 tons of unauthorized stock, etc. The Bao Thang state farm added 370 names to its personnel roster to get a monthly grain excess of more than 6,000 kg. And its director as well as its daily activities manager were absolved of all responsibilities!

To thwart the bad practice of stealing grain from the state, the Hoang Lien Son Labor Service has recently sent many groups of cadres into basic installations to check on the number of personnel. To a certain extent, this has helped the provincial party committee and people's committee to clearly see the serious bureaucratism of sector heads.

If such sectors as public security, grain, finance, banking, commerce, etc., organize regular and strict control phases, good results will certainly result, involving not only the management of grain, ration stamps, and even cash, but also other areas; however, strict punishment must be meted out to embezzlers, subjecting them to administrative disciplinary measures and reimbursement to the state for stolen property.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FIRM DEFENSE OF SOCIALIST FATHERLAND URGED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Oct 81 pp 1-10

[Article by Trung Dung: "Forever Firmly Defend the Beloved Socialist Vietnam Fatherland"]

[Text] In his important speech to the first session of the Seventh Legislature, Comrade Le Duan, Secretary-General of our Party's Central Committee Executive Board, has clearly pointed out the following:

"For a long time to come our entire Party, our entire people and our entire armed forces have to continue simultaneously two strategic missions: to successfully build socialism and all the time be combat ready so as to firmly defend the socialist fatherland, be determined to frustrate all aggressive plots and actions of the expansionist, hegemonist Chinese and other international reactionary forces, thus contributing to the revolutionary undertaking of the people of the world."

The defense of the Fatherland is the sacred duty of each and every patriotic Vietnamese citizen. That is a major issue with which the Fifth Party Congress is very much concerned together with the questions of nation-building, of socialist edification, of solving the urgent economic tasks in the five years 1981-1985 and also in the rest of the 80's. Our entire armed forces need to clearly realize the situation and attendant tasks as regards the defense of the Fatherland: our victory and the enemy's defeat; their new plots and policies; to raise our combat readiness, the quality of our troops, and to consolidate our national defense; to resolutely and completely defeat, together with the entire people, every single plot of the Peking reactionaries as they team up with the U.S. imperialists to weaken and grab Vietnam.

I

After the great victory of the Spring of 1975 our nation steps into a new era. Our people has achieved national reunification and led the entire country onto the path to socialism. The Fourth Party Congress set forth the mission of defending the Fatherland that goes hand in hand with that of nation-building.

The realities of the situation have shown that such missions are extremely correct and in accordance with the situation in our country and in the world, correctly reflecting a universal law of socialist revolution and reflecting also a law of existence and development of the Vietnamese nation in several thousand years of history, which is that nation-building must go hand in hand with national defense.

Nonetheless, at the time our entire Party did not see the whole complexity of the situation, especially the open, rapid and blatant reversal of policy perpetrated by the Peking reactionary group.

The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique immediately caused armed conflicts meant to take over many border areas in the southwest of our country, which soon developed into an aggressive war in that general area of the Fatherland. Simultaneously, the Peking reactionaries openly opposed the Vietnamese revolution through many different measures and went ahead with making preparations for their aggressive war directed at our northern frontier provinces.

The Central Committee of our Party had in timely fashion met at the Fourth Party Congress to clearly point out the new enemy aggressors and mobilize the entire nation so that we could concentrate our forces and implement the military tasks immediately confronting us, that is to defeat the enemy to the southwest and firmly consolidate the northern frontier provinces in anticipati n of the the aggressive war coming from Peking through the direct participation of the Chinese army.

Under the enlightened leadership of the Politburo, our army and people who had just emerged from two national liberation wars fighting against the French and against the U.S. immediately carried out successfully two wars meant to defend the Fatherland, we continuously and rapidly defeated two aggressive wars by the new enemy, i.e. the reactionary clique among the Peking leaders acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. That is "the most outstanding fact in recent years."*

We have crushed a great and extremely dangerous strategic scheme of Peking "which meant to make our people knuckle under through the use of two strategic lines of attack, from the south and from the north."* We have firmly defended our Fatherland and fulfilled our international duty in regard to the brotherly Kampuchean people.

The victory of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in their mission to defend the Fatherland and their common progress towards socialism have created a new combination, a new quality in the revolutionary movement in Indochina.

The heroic Vietnamese people has once again together with the other brotherly nations of the Indochinese peninsula dealt an appropriate preemptive blow to the global counter evolutionary strategy of China's modern expansionism and hegemonism in its primary strategic direction at the present time which is to rush south so as to rule over all of Southeast Asia. We have also "victoriously fought the first battle" in the new historical confrontation with the Peking reactionaries acting in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

The very great historic victory of our people in the defense of the Fatherland together with the great victories of the entire nation in socialist edification have proved that the general line set forth by our Party at the Fourth Party Congress is very correct while at the same time pointing out to our Party's prac-

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* This and subsequent asterisks in the text refer to:
Le Duan, Speech to the First Session, Seventh Legislature.

tical organizational ability. "The revolutionary realities of the last five years have proved that the Party has grasped in time the complex developments of the situation, come up with resolute and enlightened strategic advocacy lines, and decided the correct direction of the revolution at crucial and urgent points in time."*

Our people is extremely heroic, our armed forces are extremely heroic, they always have faith in their beloved Party. Despite the many years of extremely arduous fighting where we had to endure uncounted losses and sacrifices, despite the many wants and difficulties in our immediate surroundings, our people and armed forces continue to raise high their revolutionary heroism, endeavor to victoriously achieve the revolutionary line of the Party, and continue the arduous struggle not only against the foreign invaders and the internal enemy but also against poverty and underdevelopment while at the same time fulfilling their international duty.

In the process of leading and providing guidance to the consolidation of national defense, to building our armed forces and to implementing the people's war for the defense of the Fatherland against the aggressive war of the Peking reactionaries, which is closely linked to the process of leading and providing guidance in economic edification and in the implementation of the socialist revolution in the framework of the entire country, the Party's military line in the period of nation-building and defense of the Fatherland has rapidly been formed and developed unceasingly. That general line was sketched in broad outline at the Fourth Party Congress and has been gradually made concrete and more perfect through the resolutions of the Central Committee Executive Board, of the Politburo and of the Central Military Commission, through the fighting and building experience of our entire army and people, in all localities from north to south and in all battlefields. That is the all-people national defense line and the people's war in defense of the socialist Fatherland.

The Party's military line in the defense of the Fatherland is an organic part of the general socialist line, which applies both politically and economically, both internally and externally. It inherits and develops to a new level the Party's military line during the liberation and national defense wars during the last several decades and the military traditions of our nation formed during several millenia of national defense. It absorbs the advanced experience of the people and armed forces of the Soviet Union and of other brother socialist countries, combined with the newest military knowledge of every country.

Through their own fighting in all areas,and through their creative revolutionary wisdom and spirit, our cadres and soldiers have contributed to making concrete and building the Party's military line and to organizing the victorious implementation of that line.

II

In implementing a comprehensive and longterm strategy meant to weaken and swallow Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea so that they could rush down and take over Southeast Asia, the Peking reactionary clique in power who act in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have on their own identified themselves as the direct and dangerous enemy of our people as well as of the people of all Indochinese countries, as the enemy of independence, neutrality, peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The

observations of the Fourth Party Central Committee Plenum, fourth session, as well as the other resolutions of the Politburo and of the Central Military Commission on this matter have proved to be totally correct.

We are having to do this time with a new enemy, a very dangerous one with characteristics that make him different from the imperialist enemy. They were originally friends now turned into enemies. They wear the masks of Marxism-Leninism, they camouflage themselves under the banner of socialism in order to opposed Marxism-Leninism and socialism. They make believe that they are raising high the banner of national independence fighting against "hegemonism big and small" so as to carry out their own expansionism and aggression against Vietnam and other nations. They attack in cruel and insidious manner the comrades in the leadership of our Party, headed by Comrade Le Duan, who are outstanding disciples of President Ho and who are continuing to raise high the banner of President Ho's revolution till the last objective, yet they are playing up the slogans of "protecting President Ho's revolutionary line" and of "remaking the Vietnamese revolution and restore the Chinese-Vietnamese friendship." They look for backing not among the exploiting classes, the landowners and the bourgeois capitalists as the imperialists did in the old days but among bad, retrograde and degenerate elements found within the masses of workers, peasants, and among the rank and file of our Party and state. In particular, they make everything possible to take advantage of the minority nationalities issue in order to sabotage the fighting solidarity of the three countries of Indochina, between Vietnam and the Soviet Union on the one hand and the rest of the world socialist community on the other. They make every effort to collude with the U.S. imperialists and all the remnant reactionary lackeys found in Indochina together with other reputedly anticommunist reactionary and warmongering powers in Southeast Asia so as to realize their black schemes.

What is particularly noteworthy is that the leading clique in Peking at the present time is proceeding with what the West calls "de-Maoization," as if they are criticizing the erroneous line of Mao Zedong and "correcting" them so as to "go back" to Marxism-Leninism! This is a complete trickery which can deceive a number of muddled heads who are illusory and lack solidity. This is why we need to keep up our vigilance, lay bare their true nature and lay bare the true nature of that Maoism which the leading clique in Peking is continuing to pursue with new and more subtle, more perfidious measures, which look more "Marxist-Leninist" and which therefore are all the more dangerous.

We must make clear that the true nature of Maoism is Chinese chauvinistic expansionism and hegemonism that goes under the name of Marxism-Leninism. That is a modern expression of the Great Han ideology in the conditions of today's world. Mao and his followers wish to transform China into a superpower that would grow up into the hegemon of the entire world under the name of "center of the world revolution"! Now that Marxism-Leninism and socialism have taken deep roots in the heart and mind of progressive mankind, now that they have become a necessary law of history and a living, brilliant reality in many countries on every continent from Europe to Asia, from the Americas to Africa, the reactionary and traitorous powers that fake revolution must raise high the banner of Marxism-Leninism and socialism so as to cheat the world: this is all too understandable. Is it not just another of the "fashions" of the time?

The reactionary clique in Peking at the present time, while they do criticize Mao personally to a certain extent, in actuality still open declare their adherence

to Maoism and implement their expansionism and hegemonism. They consider "Maoism to be the collective product of Chinese revolutionary leaders represented by Mao but not the product of Mao and Mao alone."

Thus when we say that we are opposing Maoism it means that we are opposing the expansionist and aggressive policy of the reactionary clique among the leadership in Peking at the present moment. We have to resort to "criticism by the arms" on the military and political front so as to defeat the various genres of aggressive and subversive war being practiced against our country, for the sake of independence and socialism, because it is our national task and our national duty. Simultaneously we must use "the weapon of criticism" on the theoretical and ideological front so as to defeat their psywar arguments and wipe out their poisonous influence if any or if it still exists so as to protect the purity of Marxism-Leninism and to protect the ideological battlefield of our army and people.

The internal and external policies developed by the clique in power in Peking since 1978 permit us to think that Maoism has developed into a new stage with a number of characteristics which theoreticians in the world have come to call Maoism after Mao. They have been put forward since the Third Central Committee Plenum and since perfected through the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Plenums of the socalled "Chinese Communist Party" and they have become the "political, theoretical and ideological bases" justifying the policies of Peking since after the death of Mao. Those policies are extremely reactionary but they are painted as "going back to Marxism-Leninism," as "repudiating the negative aspects and developing the positive ones of Mao Zedong," and as "inheriting and promoting Mao Zedong's Thought in a creative manner in consonance with the new conditions."

In the case of Vietnam, as everybody knows, Peking has resorted to many barbaric and insidious tricks, especially they have hidden themselves so as to use the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackey troops and launch the aggressive war in the southwest border regions of our country; thereafter they have blatantly sent in 600 000 Chinese troops to directly carry out their aggressive war at the border provinces to the north of our country. Having been miserably defeated in these forms of aggressive war, "Peking as accompanied and supported by the U.S. warmongering powers is proceeding with a new form of comprehensive sabotage war against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea,"* thus "preparing the conditions for carrying out a large scale aggressive war meant to swallow whole the entire region."*

The sabotage war is an integral part of the comprehensive and longterm strategy of Peking meant to weaken and takeover Vietnam and the other countries of Indochina. That war is being carried out on all fronts: military, economic and political, psychological, ideological and organizational; it is carried out through the use of vicious tricks, both brazen and subtle, on all points: at the border regions, along the coast, on the islands and inside the country, in the cities and in the countryside, in the highlands and in the delta regions, from the provinces to the north down to the southern provinces.

Militarily, they get their troops to apply pressure on our northern borders, representing a permanent threat of war; causing localized armed conflict; sabotaging the strengthening of our national defense, the building of our army, and weakening us militarily; at the same time that they are realistically preparing for their aggressive war on a graduated scale. In particular, during last summer the aggressive Chinese have carried out many attacks into our territory, occupied a

number of localities in the border provinces to the north of our country such as Cao Loc (Lang Son) and Vi Xuyen (Ha Tuyen). These territorial occupations have become a new genre of strategic moves by the aggressive Chinese troops, the territorial annexation moves in the sabotage war waged by Peking. It can stop there if it encounters severe deaeat at our hands but it can also develop into a long-term "annexation war," one form of "border war" meant specifically for the purposes of "wearing us out in the long run" militarily, politically and economically; of permanently threatening us, causing tensions and difficulties for the building of socialism by our people, especially in the frontline provinces; of creating the conditions for forming bases wherefrom they can carry out "internal" rebellion and subversion; of probing our defenses and improving their advance positioning; of making preparations for a jump off point and of preparing for the launching of a large scale aggressive war; and of giving rotating training to their troops etc.

Coupled with the military measures, the enemy endeavors to sabotage us economically, to sabotage our socialist reformation and edification through organizing the burning of our warehouses, taking advantage of and boring into the negative aspects of our economy and living standard in the hope of debilitating the economic and national defense potential of our people in the entire country as well as in various localities.

At the same time the enemy feverishly proceeds with its psychological warfare, its espionage war, trying to link up with other reactionary cliques henchmen of imperialism so as to surreptitiously organize opposition activities and to sabotage us politically, ideologically and organizationally.

The enemy's sabotage war is carried out on a permanent, longterm basis so as to debilitate our forces step by step and encroach into our territory bite by bite in the manner of "silkworms eating mulberry leaves" in close combination with preparations which they are making to carry out a massive and large scale aggressive war in order to annex our country.

The new enemy of our people is extremely vicious and dangerous. They have a number of advantages which can be considered as their strong points, such as a large territory, a huge population and a lot of troops; they also have a definite amount of understanding of our situation; they furthermore act in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary powers... Nonetheless, they have many fundamental weaknesses that lie in the very nature of their expansionism and hegemonism and in the reactionary line of the leading clique; in the unjust nature of aggressive war; in the backwardness of China from all points of view, economic, technological and military, as compared to the U.S. imperialists... China is big but not powerful, this is an all too clear truth. Their defeat in the scheme of aggressing against Vietnam and of swallowing us is a historical necessity.

III

Our country at the present time is still in the situation of having both peace and the possibility of war. And in actuality there are units of our army and people which are carrying out the struggle on the fighting front so as to defeat the annexation war moves of the enemy in a number of border localities to the north of our country; to crush all other counterrevolutionary armed activities, all rebellions and subversive activities by the enemy; and to fulfill our international duty on the Kampuchean and Laotian battlegrounds. In particular, our entire army and people must always be ready to defeat the aggressive wars of whatever scale

that the Chinese reactionaries may launch together with defeating the comprehensive war of sabotage that they are implementing right now. In this period or in any other period of our nationbuilding and national defense consolidation, our people may still have to continue fighting other wars in defense of the Fatherland. We must always take the initiative in responding to the situation and we must every time grasp the strategic initiative in any situation.

It is clear that the defense of the Fatherland is an urgent and immediate task while it is at the same time a fundamental, permanent and longterm one. We must have no illusions of the enemy nor expect positive changes from them. Of course, it is the trend of the time that the reactionary clique in power in Peking will certainly be overthrown by the Chinese people and that the Chinese revolution will go back to the correct path with friendship restored between our two countries, China and Vietnam. But owing to the concrete historical conditions of China at the present time it does not seem likely that that is about to happen in the near future. Moreover, Peking is being linked up more and more closely and dangerously with the U.S. imperialists. And as long as there are still imperialism and the international reactionaries, then our people would still have to uphold their vigilance and always closely combine nation building with the defense of the Fatherland. We should not just see the tasks of nation building, concentrate on the economic front, and solve the problems of production and living conditions without attending fully to the tasks of combat readiness, national defense strengthening and preparing for opposing an aggressive war. As pointed out by Comrade Le Duan, we "must mobilize the efforts on every front of the people and of our armed forces while at the same time utilizing well the assistance of the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community, so as to guarantee that the country always have enough strength to defeat the enemy in all situations and in every kind of war that they choose to cause."*

Our people's armed forces must unceasingly raise their quality and level of combat readiness; they must, together with the people of each locality and in the entire country, especially in the frontline border regions and on the islands, perfect their defense posture so as to be in full control of the situation, to attack vigorously and defend each sacred inch of the Fatherland and protect the life and property of the people. We must combine national defense with public security, national defense with economics, participate in productive labor and maintain political security and public order as well as social safety, contribute to building combat villages and streets, building district level fortresses, and building the provinces into strategic units of the people's national defense and of the people's war in defense of the Fatherland. We must fulfill both our national and our international duties.

The quality of our troops always constitutes an extremely important strategic question that concerns everybody. We must vigorously push forward the building of our our regular and modern people's army; study carefully so as to solve well the organizational problems of various units, organs and schools in accordance with a revolutionary and scientific viewpoint; raise high the quality of political education and military training; truly take care of the spiritual and material conditions of the cadres and soldiers; and strengthen iron discipline on the basis of self-awareness and in a fair way. We must strive to struggle so as to make the army into a true and huge school contributing to forming the young generations into new socialist men. That is the responsibility of every echelon in the army from above down and not just the responsibility of the base units. We must be

determined to do well this work in the solicitude and assistance bestowed upon us by the various organs of the Party, of the state and of the people.

Another extremely important question is the development of our military science and art to another level, the building of a military science and art in the people's war in defense of the socialist Vietnam Fatherland. To do so we must master the political line and the military line of the Party in the new stage; do well the work of recapitulating on our experiences, know how to inherit and develop the invaluable experiences of the liberation and national defense wars in the last several decades; strive to learn the modern knowledge and advanced experience of the Soviet army so as to adapt them to the ever-changing concrete conditions of our army and country. We must absolutely not be conservative, stop in one place, and rely merely on our experience, nor should we be unrealistic.

To do well the job of recapitulating on the experience gathered in the last five years, to draw from them the correct conclusions, to raise the efficiency of every aspect of army building, to vigorously push the movement for effectively implementing the Great Movement, and to successfully accomplish all tasks will be ways of realistically raise the quality of our troops. That will also be our contribution to building the army on the long run, thus guaranteeing that the Vietnam People's Army never cease to grow and forever be a keen instrument of violence of the Party, of the state and of the people.

In close combination with economic development and the fostering of the socialist revolution, our people must also strive to build a strong all-people national defense network, considering that to be a vital organic part of the revolutionary undertaking of our people, within the general line of socialist revolution as set forth by our Party. We must combine tightly the economic question with the national defense question and the national defense question with the economic if we are to make our country strong in every situation, both defeating the enemy scheme of making us weak and solving well the questions of building and protecting society's living standards and production. We are having many difficulties in the economic area and in living conditions; we must concentrate on disentangling these difficulties but we must do so in relation to national defense; and thus it will only be in the economic interest and for the wellbeing and happiness of the people.

Our Party was born and led the armed uprising and revolutionary war for almost half a century, it has much experience in wartime leadership and in mobilizing the entire people to realize "everything for the front, everything for victory." At the present time our Party must learn more experience in peacetime national defense when we are not yet at war, in preparing the country for another war and transforming it into war gears so as to defeat the enemy when they cause an aggressive war. At any rate a war will take place during definite time limits whereas national defense is a permanent, longterm endeavor.

In the case of a party in power, the Party's general line and policies must be institutionalized into state law; the Party's point of view and ideology must be concretized into specific articles of law and regulations or norms for the government authorities. This must find expression also in the consolidation of national defense, in the protection of the Fatherland as in economic development, nation building. To build the mechanisms of a leading Party, of the people as owner, and the state as manager in the defense of the Fatherland also constitutes an

important, new and difficult question which requires much research. We must urgently proceed step by step, drawing out the experience on the job and perfecting them gradually, we should not be perfectionist. This is something that can be solved well only after a relatively long time and we should not be impatient about it.

The fundamental questions in the national defense line of our Party have been put forth during the Fourth Party Congress, they have been concretized and gradually developed in the context of reality in the last few years through the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, of the Politburo and of the Central Military Commission. The question now is to recap on the assembled experience so as to do well the new tasks in the coming years.

The Fifth Party Ceongress will continue to concretize the socialist revolutionary line and the correct economic line which have been outlined since the Fourth Party Congress, it will set forth the directions and tasks of economic development as well as other tasks in the five-year plan of 1981-1985 and in the 1980's of which the building and consolidation of national defense is one.

To build defense lines; to build fighting villages and streets; to build district level military fortresses; to build the provinces into solid national defense units; and to combine national defense with the economic question in each and every locality and all over the country. To vigorously push the building of a modern regular people's army; to strengthen the material bases of national defense. To organize militia and self-defense forces in the production units; to build up the reserves; to vigorously push the movement for gymnastics and athletics in view of national defense... On all these important questions, we should not wait, we should be the one, the armed forces themselves should be the one which together with other sectors and organs of the state and of the people to implement, to organize the implementation by themselves, to transform the correct Party line into actual victory. The building and concretization of the mechanisms of the leading Party, of the people as master, and of the state as the manager in the defense of the Fatherland must also be closely linked with the completion of the national defense consolidation tasks in the days to come, and we cannot separate the building and concretization of these mechanisms from the question of economic development and from the management of all aspects of society.

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The last five years have been a period of extremely great victories. "Our work has had many strengths but we could not help having a few shortcomings and making a few errors."** Nonetheless, disregarding the thousands of new difficulties encountered in our revolutionary progress, our Party has led the entire nation in fighting heroically and working laboriously, "writing one more glorious chapter in our epic struggle for the independence and freedom of the Fatherland, it has developed the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic posture, one that is more solid than at any other time during history."* In production and in our life there are still many difficulties and we have not been entirely rid of negative phenomena but "at no time has our people been endowed with as much capability as at the present time to protect the Fatherland and build socialism."*

** Letter of the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee on calling the Fifth Party Congress.

Party congresses are important events in the political and spiritual life of the entire Party, of the entire nation and of the entire armed forces, they must represent the heroic fervor and concentrate the wisdom of the entire people. Our entire armed forces, each cadre and each soldier, through their actual work full of creativity in the defense of the Fatherland and contributing to the nation building effort, must contribute their best part to the success of the Party Congress; then they must organize for the successful implementation of the correct resolutions of the Congress.

Forever Firmly Defend the Beloved Socialist Vietnam Fatherland!

All for the Socialist Fatherland and for the People's Happiness!

1751
CSO: 4209/107

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE DESERTERS--The Vietnamese army is having to deal with a growing number of desertions. More than one hundred officers serving in Kampuchea are reported to have crossed into Thailand in a period of six months. In addition five airplane and helicopter pilots are reported to have asked for political asylum in China. A sixth pilot, having failed in an escape attempt, was executed. [Text] [Paris LE POINT in French 7 Dec 81 p 75]

CSO: 4200/14

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MERGER WITH SOCIALIST BLOC INSTEAD OF QUEST FOR AID

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Khac Vien: "A New Joy"]

[Text] The afternoon sunlight was shining on the brick-colored walls of the Kremlin; near the riverside, on an old power plant preserved as a historic vestige, a slogan stood out saying: Communist means Soviet administration plus electrification.

Once again, I had the good luck to set foot on Lenin's country and its capital city--Moscow. I was glad to see--through the airfield, the new housing areas, the vehicles on the roads and the printing works of the Novosty Publishing House--that the Soviet Union had been making headway in building material bases for communism. I was moved by the sincere welcome given by my friends and I was all the more so on learning during some talks that the Soviet people would have to make many more sacrifices for the world revolution and in their role as a solid bulwark against all plots of the impetuous and bellicose imperialists. When walking in the streets or sitting in a subway car, I saw once again the faces, gait and manners of gentle, almost simple-minded people: The fact that a people living in a crowded and lively capital city with its modern means and complex international relations could remain so ingenuous was a very strange phenomenon which I had never seen in any other capital.

All these impressions were not in the least new, however. Rather, what was new during this visit was what occurred to my mind. Although I came to the Soviet Union this time to participate in a conference on cooperation in publishing materials on some topics--a mission considered to be unimportant--, the thought I had when I left it was quite different from that I had on my arrival.

On leaving my country, I had the intention of explaining to my friends the difficulties experienced by my own agency and trying to obtain some aid on paper supply, foreign specialists and cadres' training; for my part, coming from a poor, war-torn country, my presence [at the conference] would be the principal thing and merely showing my attitude and feelings in a clear manner would suffice. However, after working for two days, a new thought crossed my mind and I suddenly and clearly realized that our relationships with the Soviet Union had entered a new stage.

My thought of "quest for aid" has become outdated. Since my country is now a member of the socialist countries' system, today is no longer the time to come here to ask for some aid and then to bring it home and use it at will according to our own convenience. Such a concept was correct only when we were struggling for independence, when we were relying on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and when we were fully responsible for the conduct of our liberation war.

I have forgotten our party's repeated advice that what enables an underdeveloped country which has recovered independence to advance to socialism without going through the capitalist development phase is the presence of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries with their developed economies. After recovering independence, our position should not be to stand alone, to confine ourselves within our national boundaries and to try to obtain outside aid but to join the world system of the socialist countries. Certainly, we are still at a low level of development within this system but this is not a reason for our failure to fully play our role as a member fully vested with rights and duties. Since we have recovered our independence, the time has come for us to move forward past our national frontiers and to merge into the world socialist system. Only by doing so can we firmly ensure our independence and successfully build socialism.

Because of its international nature, large-scale socialist production cannot be restricted to national frameworks. The more backward a country is, the more necessary it is for it to merge into the common system so that the latter as a whole may pull it along just like a car linked to a train. From now on, the question is no longer to secure aid but to participate in international task assignment so that each country has to fulfill a mission to contribute to the common cause. Our horizon is thus being broadened.

That is how my heart was filled with a new joy when I left the Soviet Union after only a few days of work on a minor topic.

9332
CSO: 4209/108

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'XINHUA' NOTES SRV'S COAL PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

OW091250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1232 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Dec (XINHUA)--Vietnamese people and factories have felt acutely the pinch of shrinking coal production and power output.

Coal mines, the country's predominant supplier of energy and a major hard currency earner, had fulfilled only 70 per cent of this year's plan by the end of October. The 1980 output was 5.3 million tons as against 6.2 million tons in 1977.

Owing to the scarcity of coal and oil and shortage of spare parts and accessories, power plants have been generating less and less, from 3.857 billion kwh's in 1979 to 3.631 kwh's in 1980.

This shortfall in energy has made itself felt in industrial production and the life of the people. It has contributed in no small measure to the slide in the production of state-owned enterprises in Hanoi in the first six months of this year. Power supply in Haiphong falls 50 per cent short of the port city's needs.

As an emergency measure, the Vietnamese authorities sent army units to work the coal mines. When inspecting coal mines early last year, the Vietnamese party boss, Le Duan, said that "to extract more coal at present is to save the nation." He asked miners to increase their workdays and work overtime. But the situation remains serious.

In a recent press interview, Phan Anh Vinh, vice minister of mines and coal, noted the absence rate at the best-known Hcng Gae mine was 24 percent and 32 percent at Uong Bi mine in the second quarter of this year. More than 1,900 miners resigned from work and went back to the countryside. They had quit the hazardous and exhausting job because of their insufficient grain ration and other hardships.

CSO: 4220/132

BRIEFS

GDR FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL VISIT--Hanoi, 1 Dec VNA--A delegation of the Chamber of Foreign Trade of the German Democratic Republic headed by the president of the chamber, Otto Weitkus has visited Vietnam. President Otto Weitkus exchanged views with Hoang Trong Dai, president of the Vietnamese Chamber of Commerce, on developing trade cooperation between the two countries. He said that the GDR Chamber of Foreign Trade was ready to help Vietnam in personnel training and in other fields. The GDR delegation paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum, and made a tour of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. [Text] [OW010841 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 1 Dec 81]

USSR, SRV SPORTS EQUIPMENT AGREEMENT--Hanoi, 3 Dec VNA--A delegation of the industrial department of the Soviet Physical Culture and Sports Commission paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from November 19 to December 2. While here, it signed an agreement with the Vietnamese side on cooperation in the production of equipment for physical culture and sports in the five years ending in 1985, paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum and visited the late president's home and office. The Soviet guests also toured several establishments for research and production of sport equipment in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the provinces of Hanam Ninh, Thai Binh and Song Be. [Text] [OW031947 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 3 Dec 81]

SRV, IRAQ CULTURAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, 3 Dec VNA--A programme of cultural cooperation between Vietnam and Iraq for 1981-1983 was signed here today by Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice minister of secondary vocational and higher education, and Dr (B. Kamine Abdul Latif), department director general from the Iraqi Ministry of Higher Education and Science. (Dr B. Kamine Abdul Latif) is leading a delegation on a friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. [Text] [OW031908 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 3 Dec 81]

DAO DUY TUNG VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Hanoi, 3 Dec VNA--Dao Duy Tung, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and director of its Marxist-Leninist Institute, has paid a friendship visit to Czechoslovakia. He held talks with Z. Snitil, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (CPC) Central Committee and diredtor of its Marxist-Leninist Institute. On December 1, he was cordially received by J. Havlin, secretary of the CPC Central Committee, who praised the Vietnamese people's great efforts in socialist construction and national defence and expressed the wish for further strengthening of militant solidarity and friendship between the parties and peoples of the two countries. [Text] [OW030841 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 3 Dec 81]

SOVIET SHIPS RECEIVED--Hanoi, 9 Dec (VNA)--The Vietnamese Ministry of Transport and Communications held a ceremony at Haiphong port today to receive two 1,700-ton ships as gifts from the Soviet Government. Present on the occasion were Duong Bach Lien, vice-minister of transport and communications; Nguyen Dan, vice-chairman of the Haiphong People's Committee; B.N. Chaplin, Soviet ambassador to Vietnam; and other Vietnamese and Soviet officials. Ambassador Chaplin and Vice-Minister Duong Bach Lien, empowered respectively by the Soviet and Vietnamese governments, performed the transfer procedures. Then the Vietnamese national flag was hoisted on the main flagstaffs of the two ships--Morskoy 10 and Morskoy 20--which were renamed "Dinh An 10" and Dinh An 20." [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 9 Dec 81 OW]

VCP GREETS JAMAICA LABOR PARTY--Hanoi, 16 Dec (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has sent greetings to the second congress of the Jamaica Labour Party. It says, in a message dated today: "Since its first congress, the Jamaica Labour Party has unceasingly struggled and made great contributions to the anti-imperialist cause, for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress in Jamaica. We wish the Jamaica Labour Party, after this congress, still greater success. On this occasion, we sincerely thank the Jamaica Labour Party, other progressive organisations, and the fraternal people of Jamaica for your warm support for the defense and construction of Vietnam. May your congress be highly successful." [Text] [OW170043 Hanoi VNA In English 1526 GMT 16 Dec 81]

CSO: 4220/132

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SITUATION IN VIETNAM, PREPARTIONS FOR FIFTH CONGRESS

Economic Situation

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian No 37 Vol 11, 14 Nov 81 pp 15-18

> [Text] The country which has often been victorious in war still reflects bad images abroad, especially toward Thailand. However, how far will the conflict in Southeast Asia really extend beyond Hanoi in the near future?

In Ba Dinh Square, in front of the famous Ho Chi Minh mausoleum in Hanoi, a few policemen are on guard. A number of workers are engaged in repairing the screen which separates the mausoleum from the square. As a break from the usual practice the mausoleum was closed to the public in the middle of last October. And whoever approaches the open building to take a picture of the large photo of the late Ho Chi Minh which stands at the top of the mausoleum will certainly be reprimanded by the police.

What's going on? At a quiet-looking building facing the mausoleum, in another part of Ba Dinh Square, the police guard seems to be more than usual. Above this tall building two policemen carrying walkie-talkies appear to be adjusting the dials. It turns out that the building is the locale for an important meeting under way. "A Politburo meeting," says someone in Hanoi. For the preparations for the Fifth Congress [of the Vietnamese Communist Party]? "It looks like that," the person continued.

These are the busiest times for the Hanoi leaders. They are busy preparing for the Fifth Congress of the Party. When the congress will begin is something which no official knows for sure. Originally, it was estimated that the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party, to be held in the framework of the 36th anniversary of Vietnamese independence, would occur in November. Later, it was heard that the congress had been postponed until the end of the year. However, a person close to the Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs believes that the new congress will take place between February and March of next year.

Why is it being postponed? Isn't it true, as Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has said, that the forthcoming congress is a continuation and further development of the last congress? Speculation has emerged that a closely-divided debate has taken place among the Vietnamese leaders. If such a guess is true, one can be sure that the topic of the debate will be the prospects for the Vietnamese economy for the next 5 years.

With a population of 55 million and a birthrate of more than 2.6 percent per year, the burdens for Vietnam are not light ones. Furthermore, the northern part of the country is often affected by typhoons and floods. "The last 5 years have been a difficult period for Vietnam. The climate has been a real problem," says Hoang Tung, editor of the Party daily newspaper, NHAN DAN.

Tung, a member of the Party who directs the 33-year-old newspaper, not only speaks about the bad weather but also about the number of other things which have not gone well. This experienced editor thinks it is necessary to use economic measurements and material incentives--things which, in the socialist doctrinal view, are improper. Hoang Tung notes that in Vietnam at present the level of productivity of people working collectively has declined, compared to when they were working individually. For that reason he thinks that it is necessary to have individual incentives for workers and farmers.

This view of the need for an incentives system, as well as for the principle that those who work harder must receive a higher return, seems to be convincing a growing number of people. This is especially so since the Vietnamese second five-year plan (1976-1980) has been officially declared to have been a failure. However, a sharp debate immediately began among the Vietnamese leaders, not only regarding incentives but also on whether decentralization is needed or not.

Nguyen Lam, chairman of the Vietnamese national planning body, in a special interview with Nayan Canda from the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW at the end of February saw that "there were two tendencies in the Party regarding the central management system, either to control everything at that level or to let the local level do what it wants to do...if the central level controls everything, factory directors and workers will have no initiative. We must obtain an accumulation of capital for industrialization from small producers and we must provide material incentives to raise the level of production."

A revisionist view? Someone who wishes to follow the capitalist road? Not at all, says Lam. "We only value three interests: the state, the collective, and the individual. What we criticize is bureaucracy and the system in which the center controls everything. This provides no opportunity for the creativity of the worker. We launched a large-scale campaign against the bureaucracy. The response from the people, the workers, and the Party cadres was great. Of course, there are some conservative groups, very few in number, which regard the incentive system as something which is bad."

Indeed, slowly the results of that campaign are beginning to take shape in Vietnam. To encourage the farmers in the countryside, they are permitted to retain 5 percent of their harvest. The small industrial sector, including handicrafts produced by cooperatives, also is implementing a system of stimuli, by paying more to those who produce more.

In the large cities, like Hanoi, this is also beginning to emerge among street hawkers selling vegetables and fruit and even prepared food. On one corner in Hanoi there is a row of shops belonging to a family which sells fried terns, a limited variety of seafood, and even bottled Asahi and Heineken beer. A can of their beer is sold for 30 dong, which on the black market is worth $1 (the official exchange rate is only $1 to 9 dong). They can even buy the imported beer in the

market or from "Intership" [a government-owned outlet]. At a store specially provided for the diplomatic corps and foreigners in Hanoi, three cans of beer are sold for $1.

Of course, there are negative effects as a result of the loosening of controls. At a beverages depot across the street from Hotel Thang Loi in Hanoi every day there is a group of young men sitting around drinking beer. And in a cafe right next to the Hotel Tong Nhat in the heart of Hanoi at noontime one could hear the piercing sound of pop disco songs. For the last year or two songs from the West have begun to echo in hotels, cafes serving drinks and even in certain private homes. The Abba Group, the Beatles, and Bonnie M are the favorites. "One that I like very much is Bonnie M's, 'Rasputin, Lover of the Russian Queen,'" said a woman there--a taste similar to the preferences of the girls of "capitalist" Thailand.

Of course, many things are still different. Vietnam does not yet use cosmetics. However, changes are beginning to appear. "Life is beginning to have colors in Hanoi," said a Dutch citizen there. In their clothing the young people have already begun to prefer colors, a few adornments, and there are many who are wearing their hair short. Every afternoon groups of young people and adults ride bicycles. Many of them stretch out in the parks or on the shores of the many lakes in Hanoi. However, with this limit: at 10:00 pm on the dot the police on guard give them the signal to go home.

What is interesting is that couples are permitted to make love in open places when darkness comes. "however, don't misunderstnad, many of those couples are husband and wife," a person at the Indonesian Embassy said. The problem is that the people of Hanoi seem to feel that they lack privacy if they remain in their homes or, more precisely, in their room. The problem of housing in the Vietnamese capital is well-known to be unsatisfactory. A single house usually is occupied by 2 to 4 families, depending on its size.

For the last 6 years the government has been building four-storied apartment houses for the people. But don't be surprised if a single room in an apartment 4 meters by 4 meters is occupied by a complete family, including children and in-laws. That is also possible because the government allows the Vietnamese people to enjoy private freedom outside their own home.

Apart from housing which is full of people, the cost of living in Hanoi, with its 1.5 million people, also cannot be said to be low. There is rationing, beginning with rice and sugar and including spinach. However, a large part of the people's needs for the kitchen, unless they are state employees or Party cadres, must be obtained from the market.

In Cho Hom in Hanoi a person can buy average quality rice for D [Dong] 11.50 per kilogram, coconut for D 25 per kilogram, leafy vegetables for D 5 kilogram, locally produced eggs for D 2 each, cut-up chicken for D 70 per kilogram, very lean beef for D 60 per kilogram, cooking oil for D 70 per liter, local canned milk for D 24 per can, and kerosene for D 5 per bottle.

Prices listed in the middle of October were rather moderate because of the successful harvest this year. However, in fact there are many people who cannot meet their

food needs for a month. A resident of Hanoi on the average earns between D 200 and D 300. For those with a salary of D 200, this means less than 20 kilograms of rice in the harvest season. Such a salary does not even amount to 3 kilograms of chicken.

However, there are no signs of young children with distended stomachs because of a shortage of food in Vietnam, or older persons who go around begging. At a pagoda, more than 60 km outside of Hanoi a grandmother who was guarding the temple admitted that for a salary she only received 9 kilograms of rice per month. "The rest of what I need I find myself, from my chickens and pigs," she said. "And also from the donations of tourists who in fact come here."

People in Vietnam in fact can live on a handful of rice--a mixture of brown rice and green beans with a little salt, or a mixture of sticky rice and green beans. Or noodles mixed with soya sauce made from fish oil, the most important ingredient in every Vietnamese home.

Despite this a report by the world food organization (FAO) notes that in Vietnam every year there is a shortage of at least a million tons of foodstuffs. And diplomatic sources in Hanoi are convinced that the people there suffer from malnutrition--perhaps by Western standards. If indeed this view is not true, there is still hope: economists in Hanoi are optimistic that the gigantic Mekong Delta dam project, in the southern part of the country which they now control, if it turns out right (it is hoped to be completed by 1985), will be able to irrigate 5 million hectares of flooded ricefields. The project, in addition to aid by the World Bank, also use Japanese and Danish technicians.

The southern part of the country has a more benign climate, compared with the North. The appearance of the country, the flooded ricefields, and the flowers which grow there resemble Java or Sumatra. There are only two seasons there--different from the North, whose four seasons include a definitely cold season. Life in South Vietnam is indeed far easier.

The similarities which appear between Hanoi and Saigon, alias Ho Chi Minh City, now are as follows: the two large cities are the same in having many bicycles. Whereas in Hanoi and vicinity it is estimated that there are 500,000 bicycles, in Ho Chi Minh City, which has more people, there may be more than that. "The atmosphere is very different, " says a visitor from Hue. The young man from Hue admitted that this was his first time in Saigon in 9 years. "Previously, many Japanese-made motorcycles and automobiles circulated around," he said on his way home from the opera house. "Now there are just bicycles."

That is understandable. A liter of gasoline here costs $3, which means about D 120 at the black market rate. A tourist can easily get D 40 for $1. That is a striking difference between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City--the place for the black market is easy to find, and Dollar A coupons issued by the Bank Devisa Vietnam [Vietnamese Foreign Exchange Bank] in practice do not circulate and are not accepted as a replacement for the U.S. dollar, whose circulation is officially prohibited.

People in Ho Chi Minh City seem to prefer to save U.S. dollars so that they can travel abroad. Hundreds of people patiently wait at the Ho Chi Minh airport each time an airplane arrives. There are those who want to go to Paris, there are

those who want to go to America, there are those who want to go to Canada. They seem to be free to do that--as elements useless to society.

One way to make money is by selling imported goods, particularly canned food and drinks. The government seems to let people in Vietnam receive remittances of money from family members who are already abroad. And the money from remittances is much circulated again, to buy imported goods through IMEX--an import and export office established by the government in several large cities, including Danang, Haiphong, and Ho Chi Minh City.

IMEX, which is the warehouse for the imported goods, sells to businessmen at inflated prices. They later resell the goods for a modest profit. Don't ask about the price. A Verkades biscuit tin they sell for D 300, and the same price for a bottle of Scotch whiskey. These items of merchandise come in from Hong Kong and Singapore. There are TV sets, transistor radios, and other electronic items. Who buys this? It's not clear.

An informed source says that the IMEX agents in those two Asian cities "just wait around for telephone calls or cables from Ho Chi Minh City." An agent who has now established his base in Singapore is a Swede named "Andre."

This import-export office is part of the activity of the Planning Office of Ho Chi Minh City. Beside handling imports, IMEX also exports industrial, handicraft, food, and agricultural products--except for rice, rubber, and coffee--and products of the sea like fish and seaweed. The director of IMEX, Nguyen van Phuoc, admits that last year they didn't export much. "However, this year it is estimated that exports will amount to 30 to 40 percent of the production of Ho Chi Minh City," he said.

IMEX is clearly an essential channel for exports and imports. Its side effects still support the spirit of consumption--and also the spirit of capitalism. It is rather clear that the system of capitalism or the free market still has considerable staying power in Ho Chi Minh City, more than 6 years after it was taken over by the communist party from the North.

All of that is hard fact--which seems up to now to have forced some of the Vietnamese leaders to adopt a rather temporizing or pragmatic attitude. But it is just that attitude which makes some of the other leaders worry about the "disease of capitalism," which may spread far from there and eat away at the foundations of the system of socialism which they are building. For how can socialism fail to be damaged if a person can make a big profit by buying and selling Scotch whiskey and Verkade biscuits?

It appears that that is the major theme of the hidden debate among the Vietnamese leaders at present--at least according to many external analyses. For its neighboring countries whoever fails to come out on top apparently will not have much influence. At least if the "pragmatists" win, Vietnam will be more open in trade matters. Perhaps its character as a warlike country--as people in Singapore and Thailand like to picture it--will be eroded.

However, even if the "non-pragmatic" side finally wins, it is still open to doubt whether it is true that Vietnam will be more dangerous. The slowness of the economic development process there for leaders of this type may still be related to

the spirit of dealing with external enemies. The economy which they call for is a war economy. However, it appears that the external enemy whom they repeatedly shout about is just China. In the words of Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach, the choice at present is a choice "between living in freedom and living as a colony of China."

Thach's words may be too dramatic, in the view of many foreigners. However, it is also too dramatic to picture Vietnam as the greatest threat in Southeast Asia. The country which has repeatedly won in war by leaving this impression, and which is now being helped by the Soviet Union, still reflects bad images abroad, especially toward Thailand. Nevertheless, the question still remains as to how far the conflict in Southeast Asia will come from Hanoi in the near future.

While still engaged in resolving its basic economic problems. Vietnam is important for comparative purposes in terms of the kind of development it follows on this continent, which is different from the kind of development policies of ASEAN. An observer in Ho Chi Minh City said that after observing the country for a few years "Vietnam must be ready to become a kind of large Southeast Asian village." If that is true, on the basis of such a large village its neighbors may be able to make comparisons with themselves.

Russia, I Love You

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesia No 37 Vol 11, 14 Nov 81 pp 18-19

> [Text] Their aid is very large, and so is their Embassy. They occupy all of the Hotel Caravelle, and a luxurious housing complex is being prepared for them. From the opera house the song is heard: "A Ticket to Russia."

"Linso [corruption of 'lien so' or Soviet Union in Vietnamese], Linso are coming." Words like that will be heard wherever you go in Vietnam, except in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Children living in village areas about 100 km from Hanoi in a twinkling of an eye surrounded a Volga automobile in which Indonesian visitors were riding, as soon as the car stopped. "Linso," said a young man while knocking on the window of the car. Putting his right index finger into his mouth, the half-naked young man gave the sign that he wanted to be given a cigarette.

And Linso, which means Russians, are indeed very popular in Vietnam. They are so popular that any person with white skin is sure to be called a Linso. It is said that this once upset a Western diplomat. "Our country always wanted to help Vietnam, but I object to being called a Linso," he said.

However, no matter how large the aid has been from the West, it is certainly far below what comes from the Soviet Union. Many observers say that Russia has provided aid totaling $3 million per day. There are also those who estimate the credits which have come from the Soviets at about $6 million (more than Rp 3.7 billion) [as published], including paying the cost of the Vietnamese Army in Cambodia, which is estimated at between 150,000 and 200,000 troops. The Soviets also pay for the Vietnamese Army in Laos which, according to some sources, totals 50,000 troops.

How many Russians there are in Vietnam, no one is prepared to state for certain. The Soviet Embassy, surrounded by a high wall, is not far from Ba Dinh Square, which faces the Ho Chi Minh mausoleum. The Embassy is not unlike a small Kremlin: beginning with the residence of the ambassador, living quarters for the staff, office space, and even sports facilities--everything is centered in this broadly-spaced complex.

Another facility is the Hotel Thang Loi. At this hotel which was built by Cuba many Russians are also housed. As a Hungarian who lives in the three-storied, most luxurious hotel in Hanoi, told us, the Russians seem to prefer mixing with themselves.

"They don't have much contact with Vietnamese," said a hotel employee who speaks Russian. This preference for associating with themselves, like Japanese, also is seen in Ho Chi Minh City, once called Saigon. The Hotel Caravelle, which was the most exclusive during the Thieu regime, can now be said to be completely occupied by Russians. "At least 300 Russians live there," said a resident of the city.

On the evening of 17 October, for example, a procession of nine Robur buses left the Hotel Caravelle, which has changes its name, taking Soviet tourists on a trip around the city. Also in Ho Chi Minh City is a luxurious housing complex for Soviet military experts and advisers.

Nonetheless, Vietnam seems to object to the Soviet Union's having a military base in the country. A Soviet warship stopped off in the harbor of the city of Hue around the middle of last month. Certain Western sources in Hanoi considered that the arrival of the warship and the Soviet Navy team headed by an admiral was the first step toward establishing a foreign base. However, an official of the Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs denied this. "That is not possible. We are indeed very close to the Soviets and welcome th visit of the warship. However, that has no connection with a Soviet base," he said.

Indeed, there is no strong evidence that the Soviets have established a base in Vietnam. However, the goodness of their hearts does not mean that their help has been provided unconditionally. An informed source states that rather large quantities of Vietnamese fruit have been "exported" to the Soviet Union, particularly pineapple. Recently, it was announced that people have also been sent to Russia. "There are many Vietnamese who seek work experience in the Soviet Union. Most of them are factory workers," state a resident of Hanoi.

A foreign source in Hanoi confirmed that significant numbers of Vietnamese have been sent to the Soviet Union. "It is said that they are a kind of guest worker, usually just ordinary laborers," he said. The information obtained from this source is possibly true. Minh Ky Dang, secretary of the Vietnamese refugee group in the Netherlands, admits that he has received a report that as many as half a million Vietnamese have been flown to Russia and Bulgaria.

Government sources in Hanoi, according to Minh Ky Dang, state that these workers consist of volunteers who want to work in the industrial areas of Siberia and Bulgaria. "However, it is clear that many of these workers are former detainees who live in what are called re-education camps. They are sent to Russia in return

for the large-scale economic and military assistance which Hanoi has received from the Soviet Union," Dang stated, as quoted in the SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST [Hongkong] last week.

An East German diplomat is reported to have pounded the table when a friend of his from Eastern Europe asked about this human exodus. "There is no independence without strings," he is quoted as having said. Apart from Bulgaria, East Germany is known to be very close to the Soviet Union. But it is not known to what extent the report is true.

In any case, as Prime Minister Pham Van Dong has stated, "...Full cooperation with the Soviet Union is the first policy of Vietnam" (see interview). One example of this cooperation was reflected in a program of Vietnamese people's music and dancing in the opera house in Ho Chi Minh City. In the air-conditioned hall, more than half occupied by Russians, the tenor Hong Van, a handsome, 30 year old man, sang a song called, "A Ticket to Russia," which received unusual applause. Then three amateur singers, wearing long sleeved shirts and ties, presented a song entitled, "Russia, I Love You." They were asked for an encore.

'The Sword Hasn't Touched Your Head'

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian No 37 Vol 11, 14 Nov 81 pp 19-21

> [Text] He is often spoke as the Vietnamese spokesman. He has a well-developed sense of humor and good taste in clothing. Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Thach, it is currently said, will be promoted to be a member of the Politburo. Fluent in French and able to manage in English--which he learned from "a woman in India"--Minister of Foreign Affairs Thach, 57 years old, has a forceful, captivating manner of speaking. Following are some of the high points of an interview with the minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Solution of the Kampuchea Problem

The solution of the Kampuchea problem must be handled carefully, through a conference or regional consultations or through the delegation of authority. For example, a delegation from the ASEAN group could have discussions with a delegation from the Indochina group, without mentioning the names of the respective countries. The delegation could consist of one or more countries. Therefore, we seek a solution of the Kampuchean question without clearly including the Kampuchean side.

ASEAN Dialogue

We have proposed an open agenda. Not only for ASEAN, but quite independent as to who will participate. However, that must be done on the basis of balanced choice. If you ask a question, we will ask a question also. If today you discuss our affairs, we will also discuss questions for our part. That is not so difficult, is it?

Vietnamese Army in Kampuchea

The presence of the Vietnamese Army in Kampuchea is limited to facing the Chinese threat from the southern flank. However, the withdrawal of a part of the Vietnamese Army can be accomplished if the borders between China, Cambodia, and Thailand are regarded as an area of peace and security. This means there will be no more infiltration from Thailand into Kampuchea.

The withdrawal of all of the Vietnamese Army must be connected with the latent threat from China. This cannot be discussed between ASEAN and Indochina, because this question is beyond our power. That can only be decided in Beijing. Until now the threat from the North could come at any time. Close your eyes and listen carefully, so that you will certainly hear: the second lesson, the second lesson... They will always hold a threat over our heads, like the sword of Damocles. And the sword has not yet touched your head...

Missing U.S. Military Personnel

This is really a complex issue. It is not easy to know where they are now. Most of them were pilots who crashed or had their aircraft shot down. They are in the jungles of Vietnam. Therefore, to find out about them we must have the help of the people. They cannot be found with complicated instruments.

But the Vietnamese people still seem to be angry. They always say: Why do you want to help the Americans? They bombed our people, our homes, and all our possessions, right? And they don't want to pay war reparations? It is clear that up to now America is still the enemy of Vietnam, both in ASEAN meetings, on the Thai border, and even in the air, through their radio service.

Regarding Thailand

Thailand always feels that there is a threat from Vietnam. If you go far back in history, we have never occupied Thai territory. And we always propose negotiation of a non-aggression treaty, or a treaty to establish a zone of peace between Thailand and Kampuchea.

Thailand always says that the Pol Pot authorities are on the borders of Kampuchea. Meanwhile, we know that they are given asylum in the border areas of Thailand. Such a statement is really a danger to Thailand itself. For, if you wish, if we use the right of hot pursuit, as was done by America in Kampuchea in 1970, it would not be difficult for us to capture Pol Pot and prove to the world that they are on Thai territory. However, we refuse to behave in that way. We are not followers of the doctrine which approves hot pursuit.

Relations with ASEAN

Since 1945 all of the countries which are now associated in ASEAN have been opposed to Vietnam, except Indonesia. They developed an army in South Vietnam to oppose us. Thus, in fact we are the ones who have a right to fear them, and not vice versa...

Relations with Singapore? Yes, we indeed have good relations in the trade sector. However, in the political field relations between Singapore and Vietnam are bad. They are very clever, pragmatic. Not like Indonesia, which is conservative. In fact, we want to import fertilizer from Indonesia and to cooperate in the technical field, like the oil industry. I have talked with some high Indonesian officials. However, they still appear opposed to this. Perhaps because of the consideration of ASEAN solidarity.

Somewhere Between Powerful and Poor

Jakarta TEMPO in Indonesian No 37 Vol 11, 14 Nov 81 pp 20-21

[Text] He walked vigorously, although it was a little bit forced, when he accompanied the PLO [Palestine Liberation Organization] leader, Yassir Arafat, in inspecting the honor guard in mid-October in front of the Vietnam Central Bank in Hanoi. Taking the PLO leader to the residence for visitors, which is next to the office of the prime minister, not far from the bank, Pham Van Dong, who was walking, was ceaselessly watched by the people.

For the Vietnamese people, Pham Van Dong is the most honored leader since the time of the late Ho Chi Minh. Now, at age 75, in addition to being chairman of the Council of Minister (prime minister), he is also chairman of the Central Committee for the Renewal of Education. Among the 17 members of the Politburo of the Vietnamese Communist Party, Pham Van Dong is the oldest. However, his name appears in third place, after Truong Chinh, chairman of the Permanent Committee of the National Council, and Secretary General Le Duan, the number one figure in the Politburo. The two of them are only 2 years younger than Prime Minister Dong.

Will this old leader withdraw from the political summit after the Fifth Congress? He clearly will not answer the question. Like many leaders in socialist countries, it is not impossible that Pham Van Dong will still force himself to remain active in holding the highest position in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

It is well-known that he likes to take a walk in the morning and paddle a canoe on Danau Thang Loi (Victory Lake), which lies peacefully on the outskirts of Hanoi. When he received TEMPO reporter Fikri Jufri and Sabam Siagian from SINAR HARAPAN on 17 October, he was not smoking--although cigarettes are still much enjoyed by Vietnamese. In his cup there was no tea but plain water.

Wearing a short-sleeved white shirt, black trousers, and black canvas shoes made in Vietnam, Prime Minister Dong only received the two Indonesian reporters for a little more than a half hour. "He is busy attending meetings for the preparation of the Congress," one of his aides said. The short meeting with the Vietnamese leader, in accordance with the agreement, was not to be reported. What follows is a written interview with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, translated freely and shortened:

[Question] The unification of Vietnam took place 6 years ago. Has Vietnam experienced rapid, slow, or stagnated development during that time?

[Answer] Six years in only a short time. However, during that time the Vietnamese people have realized what was dreamed of by so many generations. Never in the history of this country has Vietnam been as strong as now.

Development may not move quickly in the near future, as a result of poverty and the backward state of our economy. That is a consequence of 35 years of war, a consequence of sabotage by the U.S. and China, and natural disasters which have affected Vietnam repeatedly.

We indeed lack experience in directing the economy. However, the Vietnamese nation has overcome so many difficulties and problems.

[Question] What in fact is the Vietnamese economic situation now: are you still living in the atmosphere of a war economy or have you already entered a phase of economic development?

[Answer] We are carrying out two tasks: building socialism so that it will be successful and defending socialist Vietnam. As a first step, we are trying hard to raise the people's standard of living, particularly in the agricultural sector, the consumption goods industry, and the most important sectors of heavy industry.

[Question] There is a view that Vietnam is presently becoming increasingly dependent on one superpower: the Soviet Union.

[Answer] Those who talk like that are people who do not understand the question or turn the truth upside down. "Nothing is more valuable than freedom and independence," is a sacred motto of the Vietnamese people. The source of our strength is ourselves. So also is friendship and full cooperation with our brothers in several countries. In this connection solidarity and full cooperation with the Soviet Union is the first policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and the Soviets have provided us with a great deal of assistance for the development and defense of Vietnam.

[Question] It has been repeatedly stated that Vietnam will only end the stationing of its army in Kampuchea if the Chinese People's Republic is considered as no longer constituting a threat for Vietnamese security. What are the conditions?

[Answer] China must stop its military assistance to Pol Pot and other reactionary Khmer, who oppose the rebuilding of the Kampuchean nation; must carry on discussions with Vietnam to resolve questions which concern the two countries; must sign a non-aggression and peaceful coexistence treaty with the three countries of Indochina...

[Question] Can you set forth the basic questions which will be discussed at the Fifth Party Congress? Is there a basic difference between it and the previous Party Congress?

[Answer] The Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party is a continuation and development of the Fourth Congress, involving economic development, culture, science, technology, with emphasis on improving the life of the people.

5170
CSO: 4213/18

IRREGULARITIES IN BUYING, SELLING ESSENTIAL COMMODITIES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Article: "Distribution and Circulation: Buying...and Selling"]

[Text] In a really open exchange of views, we and the comrades in charge of the Hanoi Food Corporation reviewed the buying and selling of a few commodities, such as pork, fish and bean curd. Just these very few commodities have given rise to quite a few problems. A fairly interesting question was raised: Following the adjusted raise in obligatory purchase prices of agricultural products in Hanoi, whose cultivated area is equal to Thai Binh's, is it possible to increase the volume of on-the-spot purchases in order to cut down on shipping commodities from distant provinces to Hanoi--a practice that has incurred very large expenditures and compensatory subsidies?

Porkers

In the first 6 months of the year, Hanoi purchased 3,270 tons of live-weight pork (1,815 tons at obligatory prices and the rest at agreed upon prices); and received from the provinces 3,266 tons (converted to live-weight pork equivalent) in pursuance of the state plan. These purchases included a rather high percentage of frozen meat from Ho Chi Minh City, whose prices almost matched and sometimes exceeded the ones set by private vendors at various Hanoi markets. The price of southern meat was high because it was purchased at agreed upon prices, and shipping costs were high. In addition there was waste and losses during transportation.

In the 3rd quarter, the Food Corporation purchased within the city, 2,502 tons of live-weight pork--equal to 76 percent of the purchases in the first 6 months of the year--including 1,304 tons at obligatory prices and 1,198 tons at agreed upon prices. The corporation also received 2,644 tons from the provinces, including 664 tons of frozen southern meat.

In the 4th quarter, Hanoi expects to purchase 5,000 tons of live-weight pork and receive another 5,000 tons from the provinces. Following the Council of Ministers decision to raise purchase prices on various agricultural products, the suburban districts have stated their readiness to sell pork at new obligatory prices so as to fulfill assigned plan norms. Banking and financial sectors have prepared cash, compensatory subsidies, etc., to ensure prompt purchases. But, during the

first days, purchases at obligatory prices failed to materialize, owing to lack of guidance from responsible government agencies. Peasants at a number of places brought hogs to stores for sale,..but took them back home. The corporation was only able to purchase hogs at agreed upon prices.

Many hog raising families, not only in suburban districts but also in city precincts, wish to sell their animals to the Food Corporation, but its purchasing stations preferred to sit tightly, waiting for hog owners to show up with their animals. Instead, at the same time, private merchants went straight to the hog pens, where they purchased several tons a day. These merchants have used tricks, such as arbitrary pricing, arbitrary weight reductions under the pretext of making up for overfeeding, deceptive weighing and even asking hog owners to boil up water and slaughter hogs on the spot, thus avoiding payment of the slaughter tax... Hog owning families have resigned themselves to swallowing all these tricks in order to speed up the sales.

We know that besides the Food Corporation, many food and beverage corporations and marketing cooperatives at wards and villages also send people out to buy and slaughter hogs for sale or meat processing. All these units purchase at agreed upon prices; therefore, giving rise to a situation in which many customers living in the same zone and all involved in socialist commerce, compete for goods and drive prices up. What's more, many government agencies and big enterprises also send people out to buy pork, with which to prepare between-shift meals, improve third-shift menus, and entertain recapitulative conferences..., often bringing commodities along for two and three-way exchanges with customers, even with other localities.

We raised the following question: With fairly good purchases and deliveries expected for the 4th quarter, shouldn't the Food Corporation take it upon itself to purchase commodities and supply them to food and beverage corporations and units with large processing and consumption needs, etc.? This will help reduce the number of purchasing centers and eradicate the phenomenon of socialist business organizations confusedly competing for goods and shooting prices up. At places where commodity sources are scattered, village marketing cooperatives may be asked to act as purchasing agents, or as distributors to units having big requirements and making direct purchases.

In stepping up purchases and control of local commodity sources, and in properly receiving commodities in pursuance of plan, the Hanoi Food Corporation is in a position to ensure supply according to set quotas--and to some extent, a reserve for off-season needs--while expanding commercial operations to satisfy more consumer needs of the city people. But, a fact still warrants concern--southern frozen meat is purchased at high prices and has often run into transportation snags. If the Food Corporation accepts the meat, its financial branch must shoulder very large compensatory subsidies, and meat reserves storage also is a difficult problem. If these shipments are rejected and on-the-spot commodity sources are reduced meat sales will not be large enough to ensure supply and maintain market prices...The problem here is that a review of the economic efficiency of frozen meat provided by southern commercial organizations is needed to ensure advantageous prices and bearable compensatory subsidies. Moreover, an effort should be made to gradually step up local animal husbandry, expand and

strengthen purchases toward controlling commodity sources on the municipal food belt, and ensure that locally-grown commodities will gradually take an increasing part in the volume of sales.

Fish

After publication of new purchase prices on various agricultural products, the suburban districts asked to deliver fresh-water fish to the Food Corporation according to plan. Agricultural cooperatives no longer hold commodities (including fish and pork) while waiting for publication of prices. Since 400 tons of fresh fish can be purchased a month, the corporation has planned the purchase of 1,200 to 1,500 tons for the 4th quarter. Based on fish supply ration standards for workers and civil servants, the corporation now needs only some 450 tons per month. Proper purchases of suburban fish will give the corporation a sizable amount of commodities capable of satisfying that requirement.

Meanwhile, the marine products sector ugently asked the Hanoi Food Corporation to receive its fish. According to plan, Hanoi receives 800 tons of salt-water fish per month. Under the new price system, the wholesale price of 1 kg of fish delivered in Haiphong is 9 dong, if transportation costs to Hanoi--1.2 dong per kg--and other commercial expenses are included on the total bill, 1 kg of fish must be sold at 11 dong. When sold at the supply price the financial sector make up for the loss. Nevertheless, workers and civil servants were in no mood to buy poor-quality fish, even at these very cheap supply prices. As a result, the fish was offered for sale at commercial business prices--just 6 dong per kg; but even so customers were interested in buying only edible fish, thus forcing the corporation to send rotten and damaged fish to livestock feed-making installations. So, how are we to correctly assess the efficiency of these tons of fish caught at sea? And let us not forget instances of fishing ships, which have completed their catch have delayed for months going back to port and delivering fish to receiving units until after price hikes have been announced! Someone quipped, "The Food Corporation is 'dying of fish'!"

Because of new prices, more commodities can be purchased from local sources, and peasants are more willing to fulfill their obligation toward the state and sell the rest of their products at agreed upon prices. As in the past, salt-water fish represent a large percentage of fish sales; but now, since purchase prices are very high the corporation is headed toward an impasse, whether or not it accepts that fish. And it is impossible for the corporation not to aceept it, in the face of many pressures from fish delivering agencies, or from organizations in charge of ensuring the people's living conditions...In other words, having fish causes joy, but receiving it generates 100 concerns. It is earnestly hoped that responsible organs straighten out this mess.

Bean Curd

We raised the following question: Why is the quality of bean curd at state food stores so poor in spite of price increases? Fluffy bean curd, capable of expanding in size and exhaling a fragrant odor when fried, is almost unobtainable. The reputation of Mo bean curd on sale at state stores no longer holds water. When this commodity is included in supply quotas, customers are compelled to buy it.

But when it is sold at commercial business prices, customers are more selective; as a result, daily bean curd sales are not large.

This is also cause for concern for cadres with the Hanoi Food Corporation. The processing industry, equipment and tools cause no worry. What causes worry is that soybeans deliveries to Hanoi are of very bad quality. Once, a few dozen tons of soybeans shipped from Cao Bang met quality standards, and consequently state store bean curd was sought after by innumerable customers. Units received and processed soybeans with ease. Another example: When a big soybean producing locality in the south delivered its first shipment to Hanoi, both selling and buying parties were happy in spite of high prices, because quality requirements were ensured. But, subsequent deliveries from the same locality (according to plan norms of the sector) included sacks of damp and putrid beans, with decomposed grains mixed with sand particles and trash. Both sides were then at loggerheads; a shipment was rejected with truck going home empty...But, higher-echelon commodity management organs and the municipal commercial bureau pressed for acceptance, on the grounds of long-term business dealings and of the need to prevent occasional shortages. And if the Food Corporation rejected the beans, many other customers would be ready to buy them at once. These customers are agricultural products corporations, food and beverage corporations and other marketing cooperatives--not to speak of enterprises coming in droves from many localities, capable of using large quantities of cash, as well as rare and valuable industrial goods, to exchange for soybeans.

We believe that in business dealings, whether at obligatory or agreed upon prices, at supply prices (with the state making up for losses) or at commercial business prices, all state commercial and collective commercial organizations are responsible for calculating and weighing the pros and cons of business efficiency. First of all, properly purchasing agricultural products at obligatory prices through two-way contracts is to ensure that state commerce will control large quantities of commodities. The formula of buying at agreed upon prices is encouraged for products left to the farmers after they have fulfilled their obligation; however, agreed upon prices are not synonymous with free market prices with total freedom to shoot up. There is a need for division of responsibilities, planning purchasing networks for specific categories of commodities, delimiting purchasing zones for export corporations or agricultural products processing enterprises with large requirements, and ensuring a reduction in purchasing centers previously concentrated on one locality. All products purchased at obligatory or agreed upon prices must ensure quality standards and utilization value, while purchasing agencies are responsible for guidance, quality control and careful storage during the circulation process so as to cut down wastes and losses. An effort should be made by cities and zones of industrial concentrations with big consumer needs to increase investments for developing production in suburban food belts at a faster pace, and to step up purchases with a view to buying more and more local agricultural products and food and shipping less and less commodities from distant provinces--therefore, paving the way for saving on volumes of transportation, and budgetary compensatory subsidies, and reducing circulation expenses.

Properly carrying out the above measures actively contributes to strengthening socialist commercial forces, consolidating and promoting the forces of the organized market, thwarting bad and sudden changes of the free market, stabilizing prices and serving more properly the needs of economic and social existence.

9213
CSO: 4209/94

ACRICULTURE

FULFILLMENT OF 1981 PLAN FOR SALT WATER FISHING EXPECTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Salt Waters Fishing Achieves Good Results in Many Provinces"]

[Text] In the past 9 months, despite fewer gasoline and oil supplies, and materials shortages, and owing to improved management, reorganization of fishery production, final product contracting to individual fishing ships and boats, and close association between ocean fishing and sea shore support services, the volume of production of the entire marine products branch has reached more than 76 percent of the annual plan--a 6 percent increase over last year's corresponding period. The volume of purchases has reached 78 percent of the annual plan--a 15 percent increase over last year's corresponding period. The branch has completed the export plan for the 3rd quarter and the first 9 months of the year, earning a foreign currency value equal to 106.5 percent of the 3rd quarter plan--a 20.1 percent increase over last year's corresponding period. If the small-volume export value of various localities is included, the export value of marine products in the first 9 months of the year will be nearly equal to the expected total export value of the entire year.

Nearly all coastal central provinces have fulfilled the year's plan three months ahead of schedule. Phu Khanh has produced more than 28,000 tons, exceeding the plan by 28 percent; its sales to the state have exceeded the plan by 14 percent. Nghia Binh has produced 24,000 tons, achieving 105 percent of the plan, requisition purchased 5,500 tons, achieving 101 percent of the plan, and its exports have exceeded the plan by 18 percent. Quang Nam-Da Nang has produced 25,000 tons, reaching 100 percent of the plan, and its exports have exceeded the plan by 29 percent. Thuan Hai and Binh Tri Thien Provinces may possibly fulfill the plan in all respects during October. Cuu Long Province completed the year's plan during September. Many state enterprises which have never fulfilled state plans in past years, have achieved their goal ahead of schedule this year. The volume of production of the Haiphong Marine Products Combine in the first 9 months of the year is equal to 121 percent of last year's production for the same period. Ten of its ships have fulfilled the annual plan. Fish production at Cuu Long, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Hau Giang and Cua Hoi (Nghe Tinh) state fishing enterprises have begun to be in the black. The entire branch is concentrating guidance on Bac fish production, striving to fulfill all 1981 norms ahead of schedule.

9213
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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

STALLING ON MAJOR STATE CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Greater Concentration on Key State Projects"]

[Text] Owing to new efforts of the construction forces, over the past 9 months a number of achievements have been recorded on the building of key state projects. In the 2nd and 3rd quarters, a number of basic installations have been completed and gradually put into service, such as production line 1 of the Vinh Phu paper mill, pier 3 of Haiphong Port, many work projects on the Thong Nhat Railroad, etc. The Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Power Plant has entered the stage of building the main project of opening a tunnel through the mountain. The Bim Son cement factory worksite has finished assembling and installing production line 1. At many installations, an emulation movement has grown, drawing innumerable cadres and workers. New payment forms--contractual salary and product salary--have initially brought about practical efficiency.

But, despite this new progress, key projects in general have reached low fulfillment levels. Building tempo is slow. Some projects are at least three to four months behind schedule. Construction quality at many places still is poor. A widespread difficulty is that worksites are not supplied with materials in sufficient quantities and in a synchronized and timely manner. Some places not only lack electricity, gasoline, oil, iron, steel and cement, but also ordinary materials such as sand, pebble, bricks and stone. Some places must prolong construction time because equipment and materials were not shipped in in time, or have been lost or left to spoil. These difficulties come in part from objective causes, but mostly from subjective shortcomings in organization and management. The list of key projects was announced late. At quite a few places, work on planning, survey and design was not done with care. In construction, each project is carried out with the participation of many units; it turns out that there is no close cooperation between these units. Guidance still lacks unity and concentration, first of all, on ways to coordinate construction pace between main and satellite works, between the principal project and projects supporting production, between units taking part directly in building and others in charge of supply and transportation of materials and equipment. The commercial and local organizations, where key projects are located, have not properly supplied grain and food, and ensured the daily existence of worksite forces. Improvement on a number of construction management procedures and policies has not kept pace with new requirements and tasks.

Key state projects are construction projects having a key significance in the national economy--those directly contributing to solving pressing problems concerning the economy and livelihood. At planning time, whenever a project has been certified as a key one, it must enjoy priority in all respects, from supply of capital to concentration of construction forces and means, and guidance must be concentrated so as to create material conditions necessary for bringing it to completion in time. A small delay at a work component can lead to a big delay on the construction line. Hence, all units, branches and localities, whether they take part directly or indirectly in building a key project, are responsible for fulfilling the assigned work within the assigned time-limit. Ensuring construction tempo and project quality is an important requirement of planning discipline. The construction sector and all other related branches should reexamine past developments so as to promptly strengthen weak links, step up construction tempo more forcefully, properly solve problems concerning supply of materials, equipment, transportation and machinery maintenance, and ensure decent living conditions for cadres and workers. Improvement on construction management must specifically begin with key projects. There, procedures on labor and property management, expenditures management, economic accounting, quality control, and testing-for-acceptance procedures should be strictly carried out.

Each key project must really become a key point on which guidance concentrates, and a point of convergence for all efforts; at the same time, it must set an example on rejuvenating ways of doing business and on increasing efficiency in production.

9213
CSO: 4209/94

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL URGES COAL SECTOR TO MAKE OVERALL IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Better Exploit the Coal Sector's Capacity"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the fourth quarter of this year and on the occasion of the 45th anniversary of its traditional festival, the coal sector has launched a new emulation movement aimed at further accelerating the mining tempo and scoring achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress. All production installations have tried to fulfill their tasks despite numerous objective difficulties caused mainly by protracted rains. Many progressive typical models have emerged in the process of applying technical measures to heighten the coal yield, opening high-output work faces, revamping labor organization to increase the quarry digging speed, applying the aggregate repair method to quickly release trucks held in repair shops, strengthening the sorting and washing task to raise coal quality and so on. The mining tempo has increased in October but has failed to fulfill the plan norm. To sum up, the coal sector's accomplishment in the past 10 months represents only more than 70 percent of the yearly plan norm. This slow pace cannot be overcome unless outstanding efforts are made in all tasks involved in the production process from mining, transportation, sorting and washing to consumption.

As a principal energy producing sector of our country at the present time, the coal sector has, after many years of development, a relatively great productive capacity which has not yet been effectively exploited, though. A state of imbalance is fairly conspicuous in many aspects of the sector. Resource investigations have not yet met the requirements of planning, construction and mining. Since it has been done slowly capital construction has made it impossible to commission the various projects on schedule. For lack of uniformity, investments have been made without attaching importance to simple reproduction designed to maintain production. In the field of mining and business, economic effectiveness is still low, coupled with a slow rise in labor productivity and coal quality. Management is still burdened with pluralism and the sense of responsibility has not yet been raised at all levels. The workers' life is still beset with difficulties including a shortage of food, housing and daily activity amenities.

The endeavor to raise the coal sector's capacity constitutes a direct struggle to overcome the abovementioned weaknesses and shortcomings. In the near future, great efforts must be concentrated on improving quality and effectiveness, making the most of the existing capacity, boldly applying scientific-technical innovations to raise production effectiveness and synchronizing all phases of the production line. In the field of capital construction, investments must be focused on the building of central projects including the Cao Son, Vang Dahn and Mong Duong mines, machine repair works and a number of railroads in the coal area and also on the transformation and consolidation of sorting, washing, transportation and moving facilities with a view to meeting the immediate requirements and creating conditions to increase the mining output in the coming years.

Management is a field in which improvement can be achieved rapidly, effectively and inexpensively. First and foremost, it is necessary to apply scientific organizational measures to satisfactorily exploit the existing labor force by making rational structural arrangements and by correctly implementing the work incentive, wage and reward policies and by taking various measures to take care of the workers' life. Specific guidance must focus on improving the weakest points such as mechanical repair and transportation, moving, sorting and washing facilities.

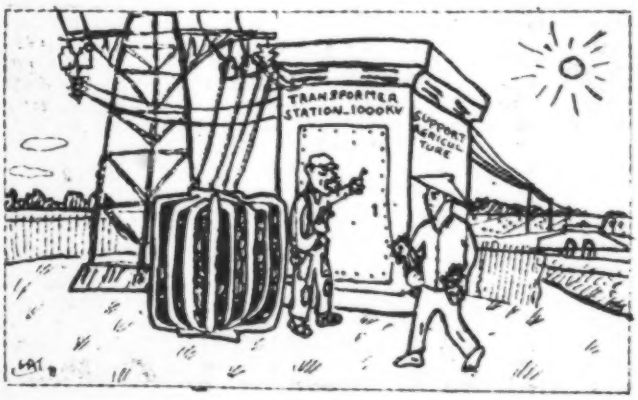
The coal sector receives the attention and support of the whole country. Each achievement and progress made by it constitutes a valuable contribution to overcoming the energy difficulties encountered by other production sectors. Let it exert greater efforts in the current dry season to mark a vigorous step forward.

9332
CSO: 4209/122

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CARTOON SHOWS POWER STATION OPERATORS DEMANDING BRIBES FROM FARMERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 81 p 2



Substation operator to farmer bearing bribes:
Now this is your "two way" electricity.
People have their electricity cut off because
they don't know how to ask me.

9332
CSO: 4209/122

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BIN SON CEMENT FACTORY FURNACE SHOWN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Photo caption]

[Text] Picture shows Furance 1 and its two hot and cold terminals, of the Bim Son Cement Factory (Thanh Hoa). Furnace measures 185 meters in length, 5.2 meters in diameter, and its annual output is 600,000 tons.

9213
CSO: 4209/94

BRIEFS

NEW NATURAL GAS FUELED POWER SOURCE--On 19 July 1981 the Electric Power Corporation Number One safely placed the first gas turbine at Tien Hai into operation. The turbine has a rated output of 7-10 MW. As of 1900 hours 19 July 1981 the turbine had delivered 700,000 kWh. This is our nation's first natural gas fueled electric power project at the Thai Binh oil and gas bore well. More than 8 months after it was proposed by the State and the Ministry of Electric Power the turbine began safe production of electric power. This is a cooperative collective project of Central level sectors with the local sector from laying the foundation, moving the equipment to the site and regulating the equipment as well as constructing the gas pipeline from the bore well to the Tien Hai gas fueled electric power station. [Text] [Hanoi KY THUAT DIEN LUC in Vietnamese No 4, Aug 81 p 28]

CSO: 4209/145

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NEW CHANNEL UPGRADES CAN THO PORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Opening New Channel Through Dinh An River Mouth to Can Tho Port"]

[Text] (VNA) Recently, the Sea Route General Department organized the dredging of more than 1.5 million cubic meters of mud from a 10 km-long channel at the Dinh An river mouth, opening a new channel for ships carrying 5,000 tons into Can Tho Port (Hau Ciang).

In the past, ships with 2,000 to 3,000 ton capacity had to sail through the Tien Giang river mouth to Long Xuyen, and from there down the Hau Giang river to Can Tho Port travelling more than 200 km. Now, owing to the widening of the Dinh An river mouth, ships leaving Saigon Port for Hau Giang do not have to go through the Tien Giang river mouth, thus reducing the itinerary by more than 100 km by going straight from the ocean to the port channel permitting rapid turn-around for large ships.

The Navigation Insurance Service in association with transportation units of Can Tho and Saigon ports, has tested the new channel and sent in the Long Chau dredging boat to remove mud and earth so as to ensure that the depth and width of the new channel meet the requirements, and to place buoys for guiding ships to enter the port. A number of ships carrying from 1,000 to 3,000 tons and the ship Ben Nghe carrying 5,000 tons have docked at Can Tho Port, unloading coal and wood and receiving grain and food shipments.

9213
CSO: 4209/94

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BEGGAR CHILDREN, POVERTY, STRICT SOCIAL STRATA PART OF HO CHI MINH CITY

Paris L'UNITE in French 24 Oct 81 pp 10, 12

/Article by Antoinette Mauve: "Bitter Return to Vietnam"/

/Text/ Everything happened very quickly. Few people noticed it and the others did not react. It was on the main road that links Ho Chi Minh City to the Chinese town of Cholon. A coolie was carrying a mountain of cornbread loaves on his pedicab. Suddenly a lot of children rushed out together off the sidewalks filled with pedestrians and hit him with stones and pebbles thrown point blank. The assault was brief. The old man collapsed on his pedicab and the pack of hungry children--they were between 8 and 12 years old--fled, their arms full of cornbread loaves.

Children have invaded Ho Chi Minh City. First there are the school children, and in the evenings, when classes are finished, one would think one was watching some impressive demonstrations, there are so many of them moving along the sidewalks. And then the others: fewer, to be sure, but a surprising number all the same. Children of Americans, copper colored or much too pale, "forgotten" in the torment of the days of April 1975, and who dominate by size the swarm of little Vietnamese beggars, their brothers. One meets them everywhere. On the edge of the town, foraging through the fields of garbage, those last vestiges of the era of American abundance, in search of everything that is negotiable and above all those plastic bags that today are worth a real fortune.

One meets them in the markets, of course, but they also swarm all over the public gardens, where they occupy all the benches and do not give up their seats to lovers and other passersby in search of a rest except in return for a few coins. One way is as good as another to make sure of the daily bowl of soup. The sharper ones slip into the former Saigon station and sit on the seats of the "Transvietnamese" before it leaves for Hanoi. The passengers getting into the train must give them here too a 10 franc piece if they do not want to stand in the corridor for the 2,000 kilometer journey!

As for the children, why would they be afraid to be found by the ticket collectors to be traveling without a ticket? The police, in fact, regularly round up all the children who wander around the markets in town, shut them in the carriages, send them northwards and release all these beggars, small group by small group, up to 100 kilometers away from Ho Chi Minh City. A waste of time! A few weeks later, the same children are again wandering through all the markets of the former

capital of the south. Besides, what can they do when they are hungry if not prowl around the markets in search of a few scraps? Although the population of Ho Chi Minh City is not as starving as all these destitute children and adults, it is nevertheless in a permanent state of malnutrition. There is a shortage of everything. One must expend vast amounts of imagination and "dong"* in order to succeed in feeding oneself even in a frugal manner.

In the working-class open-air restaurants on the street, it is commonplace to see people--who are not beggars--make a rush for the last dregs of soup a customer leaves at the bottom of his bowl. On the terrace of one of these retaurants, some people were finishing eating some duck eggs, a well-liked dish here. A man went up to their table, suddenly picked up the shells and fled, eating them. How can one forget this scene? And yet, in the midst of this painful food shortage, there are still many enclaves of abundance.

Restaurants and first-class cafes are frequented by three very distinct groups of clientele: on the one hand, the remainder of the former bourgeoisie who did not succeed in fleeing the country and who, in desperation, are squandering their money, living from day to day; on the other hand, this new caste of privileged people, known in one popular expression as "the resistors of the 25th hour", arrogant leaders of blocks or neighborhoods, or bureaucrats, steeped in their power and made rich through bribes; and finally, those who become rich because a relative who fled to the West regularly sends them a package of precious products. Cloth, medicine, paper, and so on, are not to be found in Ho Chi Minh City. Three or four meters of cloth received from abroad allows the person who resells them to live comfortably for several months.

This phenomenon, which is tending to move away from the fringes, has some contradictory consequences. Passively waiting for a package of rare products is not the best stimulant to encourage these recipients to participate in the rebuilding of their country, but on the other hand, this artifical injection of basic products prevents Vietnam from finding itself in a situation of total, cruel scarcity.

While some are stuffing themselves with choice dishes, and the others are tightening their belts a little bit more, trucks crammed with rice are driving away on the roads leading to Cambodia. "They are really plaguing us with their Cambodia story!" the Vietnamese reply evasively, when one wants to discuss with them the question of their bothersome neighbor.

This summer, the rice harvest was good, something that has not happened for years. The Vietnamese will, then, in all likelihood, have a little more than the bare minimum. Is this a short respite before plunging into difficulties again or does it announce the start of better days? It is, of course, too soon to answer, but the "specialists" from sister nations who are training the Vietnamese workers never stop complaining of the apathy of the local workers who, according to them, are too easily exhausted by the tasks they are asked to do. How could it be otherwise, with such food rations? It is a commonplace remark to say that the Soviets make no secret of their contempt for the Vietnamese, and that the Vietnamese return the feeling. The whites who venture into the working-class neighborhoods are inevitably treated as "lien-xo"**. The tone used and the stare of the curious

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*Dollar. **Soviets.

does not indicate any sympathy for the foreigner. In vain we explain to them that we are "Balan"* and that we would prefer to speak to them in English, French, or even Vietnamese, they stare at us suspiciously and tirelessly chant "Lien-xo, lien-xo" with a disturbing determination.

"So what? Vietnamese and Russians, we are all brothers, no?" smilingly explained a Soviet to a young woman who was struggling because he was hugging her in his arms after kissing her on the cheek. The girl still struggled and, for this gesture that Asians consider humiliating, the Soviet had to listen to all the insults in the world that the vendor-women knew. "Since we are all brothers, why don't you kiss that one, huh, you pig?" one vendor-woman shouted at him, pointing her finger at her colleague, who was a good 70 years old. Bursts of laughter in the market. And the Russian fled, trying to avoid the very varied missiles thrown in his direction.

This example is rare. Not that the Russians in general are less awkward in their relations with the Vietnamese, but because, like all "advisors" from "friendly nations," they live completely apart from the Vietnamese population. Specially reserved hotels equipped with comfort that is unknown in traditional houses, transportation assured by coaches, also reserved, contacts with the local cadres limited to the unavoidable business relations. The "socialist comrades" do not make the least effort to try to understand the country and its people. But they alone are not responsible for this isolation. Vietnamese law forbids the people from making any contact with foreigners in the country, including "comrades from sister nations." In these circumstances, it requires a large amount of courage to dare to speak to one of these foreigners in the street and a courage that is close to heedlessness to invite one of these same foreigners to one's house. Thus few people risk it!

Nevertheless, one does meet these outlawed people: a few high-ranking officers, whose history of resistance to the American occupation makes them absolutely safe from any suspicion, as well as a handful of rather elderly intellectuals whose desire to confide in other people is stronger than the fear of possible reprisals. They are bitter, these people who are suffocating because they are not able to express themselves freely and who view someone to speak with as a lucky supply of oxygen. Bitter because they feel betrayed. They remained in the South, believing the official statements on the autonomy of the GRP [expansion unknown] and the necessary but distant reunification of the country.

Bitter at not being able to do anything to stop the communist regime of the North being simply copied in the South. Bitter because reading is a supervised activity: the only newspaper--Catholic and not official--that maintained a certain freedom of expression has just been suddenly and totally abolished. The TIN SANG was, it is true, the most widely read newspaper in the country, including by many communist cadres who preferred it to the offical, austere, and boring NHAN DAN. Bitter again because all forms of cultural expression are strictly controlled.

"And yet," admitted one of these intellectuals, "in Saigon, we don't have too much to complain about!" Bitter, finally, because in spite of the real, but minimal, improvements (for example, one no longer has to ask for authorization to move

* Polish.

around within the country, one simply informs the district head that one is leaving), they cannot bring themselves to imagine their future, so long as the foreign aid is solely the too restrictive aid from the Soviet bloc.

"The problems facing Vietnam at the end of the war were immense. The noncommunist Western nations must give us sincere aid in rebuilding our country. Much would be gained in efficiency and in freedom." I was speaking with a man who had fought General Thieu so that corruption, prostitution, poverty, injustice, and lack of freedom would disappear. Six years after the departure of the former dictator, these scourges are more firmly imbedded than ever. More than that, another phenomenon has been added that, previously, corruption prevented from occurring: bureaucracy. The owner of a factory set up in a large village near Ho Chi Minh City had to dismantle his factory, I was told, to rebuild it anywhere except in that village because the manufacturer did not live in the village where his factory was. The spirit of initiative is being killed.

Vietnamese socialism is truly, in many ways, the brother of Polish, Czechoslovakian, or Soviet socialisms. Even the oppositions are similar. Because they are bitter and not despairing, many Vietnamese have not given in, even if they only fight this often Kafkaesque world with the only weapon they have left: humor. New popular expressions, humorous songs, riddles, and jokes spring up everywhere. Sometimes they are nothing more than a mere translation of the jokes they tell in the "Eastern countries." Such as the one concerning the son of the Vietnamese cosmonaut who is asked by a friend when his parents, away from the house, will return. "My father is in space," answers the child, "he will be back tomorrow morning. My mother is in line to buy rice, and I don't know when she will return."

When I arrived in Ho Chi Minh City, a Vietnamese officer said to me, with an apologetic air, "You know, Vietnamese socialism; it is 10 percent socialism and 90 percent underdevelopment." If by socialism this friend meant the kind that is known in Poland or in Czechoslovakia, there is no doubt that this percentage has increased considerably since last year. The tragedy is that the percentage of underdevelopment has also increased!

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Vietnam Report

No. 2333

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5 January 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2333

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LAX CONTROL OF TRAVEL PERMITS CRITICIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Oct 81 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung" (Builder): "Manage Travel Papers"]

[Text] On 6 October 1981, while conducting administrative inspections on the important roads, the public security police of Hoan Kiem Precinct caught Nguyen Van Dung, of No 29 Nguyen Thai Hoc Street, taking 134 cans of milk and 50 recording tapes to sell in the south. He was clearly guilty of illegal trading. But what we want to emphasize here is that Dung also had travel papers from the Posts and Telegraph General Department which stated that he was traveling on official business to Ho Chi Minh City. Only thanks to those "legal" papers had Dung been able to buy an airplane ticket.

How did Dung obtain those papers? Who issued them to him? After conducting an investigation, the authorities said that Dao Thi Chau, an administrative-management employee of the Posts and Telegraph General Department, helped Dung "request" those papers. Chau admitted that she also "helped obtain" travel papers from that General Department for two people outside the organ so that they could purchase airplane tickets to the south, and that they paid her 500 dong. The "salary" to be paid her for obtaining the papers for Dung would be paid to her after Dung sold those goods in the south and make a profit. Of course, all three documents Chau obtained for people outside the organ were signed by authorized cadres and bore the seal of the Posts and Telegraph General Department.

But that is not all. It was learned from an investigation that between January and September 1981, of 104 letters of introduction (of course, accompanied by itineraries) issued by the Posts and Telegraph General Department to the Civilian Aviation organ for the purchase of airline tickets, several dozen were issued to people who were not cadres or personnel of the General Department. As far as those people are concerned, it is certain that the Posts and Telegraph General Department, along with the security organ, confirm and severely deal with each instance of abuse of authority or procedures. Builder thinks that thanks to that incident the Posts and Telegraph General Department and the other organs will learn a lesson regarding the necessity of closely managing control papers, seals, and personnel, as well as manifesting a sense of responsibility when signing papers.

5616
CSO: 4209/110

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI MILITIA STEP UP TRAINING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Phan Minh Chung: "Militia and Self-Defense Forces of the Precincts, Districts, and Cities Step Up Military Training"]

[Text] As they enter training phase No 2, the local troops, militia, and self-defense forces throughout the Capital Military Region have, along with the main-force troops, fulfilled such key missions as production and troop recruitment. Military training has also been stepped up, and good results have been attained. As of the beginning of October, 75 percent of the precincts, districts, and cities had units which had completed the annual training program. In Phuc Tho, Hoai Duc, Me Linh, Ba Vi, Gia Lam, and Dong Anh districts, from 90 to 100 percent of the villages had fulfilled their annual program.

The mobile and on-the-spot militia and self-defense forces of nearly all units in the military region had essentially completed their training. The units of such specialized detachments as communications, reconnaissance, and military engineer detachments, and 90 percent of the firepower detachments -- antiaircraft, recoilless rifles, artillery, and mortars -- had fulfilled their training plans. Soc Son District has the first district to complete its training and organizing a live ammunition exercise. All of the gun crews, including antiaircraft artillery and mortars of the various kinds, met the requirements.

5616
CSO: 4209/111

BRIEFS

HANOI FAKE MEDICINE--The paper HANOI MOI recently carried a report by (Dang Ngoc) that fake goods, especially fake medicine, have been found in no small quantities in the free market. The Hoan Kiem Precinct Market Managing Committee has made arrests in a case involving the circulation of more than 23,000 fake tetracyline tablets made from wheat flour with color--extracted from saffron or sulphur--added. According to the Soc Son Hospital, there were two cases of death involving the use of fake medicine over the past 6 months. [BK170543 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/138

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONSHIPS, TRADE AND AID

FOREIGN MINISTER: NO MORE LARGE-SCALE VIETNAM AID PROJECTS

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 25 Nov 81 p 7

[Article by Kaa Eneberg]

[Text] Sweden will not embark on big new aid programs of the Bai Bang type in Vietnam. This was announced to parliament by Foreign Minister Ola Ullsten (Liberal) on Tuesday. He indicated that Swedish aid will have a different direction in Vietnam in the future than it has had so far.

Ullsten was answering a question from Conservative Marten Werner who wanted to know if Sweden would take part in building a big modern pharmaceutical industry in Vietnam.

Marten Werner who visited Vietnam recently felt it is important that Sweden not embark on new projects before the big forestry project is completed in Bai Bang.

He also felt new projects should not be started with Swedish aid before "the war is ended." He pointed out that Vietnam has 200,000 men in Kampuchea and 60,000 in Laos.

But Marten Werner did not request drastic cuts in aid to Vietnam, the country that has received most Swedish assistance for many years.

And no reduction of Vietnam aid is being considered. DAGENS NYHETER has learned that a delegation from the aid organization, SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], has gone to Vietnam to discuss new aid agreements for 2 years to start the next budget year, July 1982. The delegation has no instructions to talk about reduced national limits, as they are called. They are negotiating with the Vietnamese on continuing 365 million kronor in aid annually, an amount the Vietnamese are now receiving as they have done for the past 2 years. In real terms the frozen level means a reduction in Swedish aid during this period.

SIDA has already rejected Vietnam's desire to take part in the construction of a modern antibiotics factory.

The project has been judged too technically advanced. On the other hand SIDA would be glad to support existing production of basic medicines with deliveries of raw materials, for example. They also want to cooperate in improving distribution and usage of medicines.

Swedish aid will also continue to go to the existing Bai Bang project and the two hospitals, the children's hospital in Hanoi and the Uong Bi hospital in the province of Quang Ninh.

The gigantic Bai Bang Project can be used to train personnel to be employed in paper mills in southern Vietnam. Sweden has already delivered some raw materials and spare parts there.

In Quang Ninh Province SIDA will focus on rural health care, especially primary health care with the emphasis on women and children. There SIDA would like to co-operate with the UN children's fund, UNICEF, or other international bodies.

The program discussion now going on in Vietnam is aimed mainly at an exchange of views between the two sides on assistance for the next agreement period. After Christmas the Vietnamese will present their "wish list," their formal request on aid for various projects.

For several years now Sweden has been the only Western nation giving aid to Vietnam.

CSO: 3109/51

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

FRG MEDICAL GIFTS--A delegation of the FRG's Caritas Organization arrived in Vietnam for a visit on 5 December 1981, bringing with it 37 tons of aid goods--including medicine, chemicals and medical equipment--for the Vietnamese people. The delegation left Vietnam for home on 11 December after touring Lang Son, a city which was heavily devastated during the recent war of aggression waged by China against Vietnam. [BK160311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/138

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REVISED DRAFT ON FATHERLAND FRONT COMMITTEES PUBLISHED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 23, 11 Nov 81 pp 3, 10

[Revised draft of report by the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front on "The Functions and Responsibilities of the Front Committees at the Various Echelons"]

[Text] Editor's Note: In May 1981 the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front sent to the provincial, municipal, and special zone Front committees a draft regarding the functions and responsibilities of the Front committees at the various echelons. The newspaper DAI DOAN KET also published that draft. Many provincial and municipal Front committees discussed, and contributed opinions about, that draft. The Secretariat studied and considered those opinions and drew up a second draft incorporating them. The newspaper DAI DOAN KET is publishing that revised draft so that the Front committees and Front members at the various echelons can study it and continue to contribute opinions in order to perfect it.

The resolution of the Fourth Party Congress defined the role and responsibilities of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. Our country's new Constitution codified its role and responsibilities as follows:

"The Vietnam Fatherland Front -- made up of the political parties, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Collective Peasants Federation, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union, and the other components of the Front -- is a solid source of support for the state.

"The Front must develop the tradition of national solidarity, strengthen the political unanimity and morale of the people, participate in building and consolidating the people's governmental administration, and educate and encourage the people to heighten their consciousness of collective mastership and compete in building socialism and defending the homeland."

In the present revolutionary phase, our entire nation has three major tasks: socialist construction, the defense of the homeland, and international solidarity.

All components of the Fatherland Front must, according to their specific role and function, contribute to encouraging the people to exercise their collective mastership right and fulfill those three tasks.

The Front Committee at each level is a joint executive organ elected democratically by the Front Congress at each level. It both represents the national solidarity bloc and has the function of serving as a center for coordinating and unifying the activities of the components of the Front, and contributes to the fulfillment of the political tasks of the nation and of each locality, under the direct leadership of the party committee echelons.

I. The Common Tasks of the Front Committees at the Various Echelons

1. Along with the component organizations of the Front, carrying out the political-ideological education task so that the people can clearly understand the common situation and tasks of the nation; clearly distinguish ourselves, our friends, and our enemies; strengthen solidarity and unanimity; and believe in and correctly carry out the internal and external stands and policies of the party and state.

The Front committees are concerned with encouraging appropriate social strata, such as the exemplary members of the intelligentsia, the religious, the ethnic minority groups, overseas Vietnamese, etc., to contribute to the common endeavor. If it notes something in state policies and regulations that is irrational with regard to such strata, the Front Committee makes a recommendation to the competent organ so that it can take action.

2. It represents the common voice of the people and participates in building and consolidating the governmental administration. On the basis of the Constitution and the laws that have been promulgated, the Front Committee has the following specific responsibilities:

-- Along with the governmental organs, organizing National Assembly and People's Council elections at the various levels, and introducing candidates to those organs of authority.

-- Helping the delegates to the National Assembly and the People's Councils establish close relationships with the voters and fulfill their responsibilities to the people. Recommending the disqualification of delegates who are unworthy of the people's confidence.

-- Contributing opinions to the draft state plans and draft laws (especially with regard to problems regarding the rights and duties of citizens).

-- Encouraging the people to correctly observe the constitution and laws, and guiding and helping the people to exercise their right to oversee, criticize, and complain about any individual or organization breaking the law; introducing the People's Assessor to the people's courts at the various levels; and participating in the people's inspection and reconciliation tasks at the base level.

3. Along with the component organizations of the Front and the state organs, encouraging the people to promote production, practice economy, and fulfill their foodstuff obligations toward the state; consolidating the socialist production relationships (in the North) and continuing socialist transformation (in the South). Depending on the circumstances of each place, the Front Committee can encourage the

people to participate in the secondary family economy or other specific economic aspects, if it is concluded that there are capabilities for doing so and the party committee echelons and governmental organs agree.

4. Along with the component organizations and the state organs, educating the people to be conscious of strictly fulfilling their military obligations; encouraging the people to positively participate in building the armed forces and in carrying out the army's rear services policy, and to always maintain revolutionary vigilance; maintaining political security and social order; and assuring that our soldiers and people are always prepared, and fully able, to defeat all plots and acts of the aggressors and their lackeys.

5. Along with the component organizations of the Front and the relevant state organs, encouraging the people to adopt a new way of life in the family and in society, struggle against social evils, reform backward customs and practices, eliminate superstition, eradicate decadent culture, and develop the positiveness and initiative of the Front committees in building a new way of life and the new socialist man.

II. The Tasks of Each Front Committee Echelon:

Each Front Committee echelon must, depending on its position, contribute to carrying out the above-mentioned common tasks. At the same time, it has the following specific duties:

A. The Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front

-- Encouraging the people of the entire nation to fulfill the common tadks of the nation and to victoriously fulfill the state plans; and announcing and expressing the attitude of the Vietnamese people regarding the major political events in our country and in the world.

-- Unifying the activities of the components at the central level regarding the common political program in each period of time and in each popular campaign.

-- Contributing opinions to the National Assembly, the Council of State, and the Council of Ministers regarding the draft state plans and draft laws; reflecting the thoughts and aspirations of the people; and making recommendations about matters relevant to assuring the rights and obligations of citizens.

-- Unifying and developing the role of some representative people among the intellectuals, ethnic minority groups, religions,overseas Vietnamese, etc.

-- Organizing the external activities of the Front in accordance with the lines and policies of the party and state.

-- Studying and guiding the Front committees of the provincial and directly dependent municipalities, helping them carry out the task of building up their organization, strengthening the key cadres of the Front committees of the provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Committee with regard to Front work, and helping the Front committees of the provinces and municipalities strengthen the lower-echelon Front cadres.

B. The Front Committees of Provinces and Municipalities Directly Under the Central Committee

-- Unifying the activities of the components in each revolutionary campaign, with regard to the various strata of people in the provinces and municipalities, so that they can contribute to the victorious carrying out of the political tasks of the provinces and municipalities.

-- Maintaining relations with the People's Council, the People's Committee, and the relevant services and bureaus, in order to both participate in building the governmental administration and coordinate the management task of the state with the Front's popular mobilization task.

-- Unifying and developing the role of a number of representative people in the provinces and municipalities, among the intellectuals, ethnic groups, religions, etc.

-- Guiding and assisting the Front committees of the districts, precincts, and cities in carrying out their work and consolidating the base-level Front committes, and organizing supplementary professional training for Front cadres in the districts, precincts, and cities, and the key Front cadres at the base level.

-- Carrying out tasks involving international solidarity with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, etc., in places assigned to it.

C. The District, Precinct, and City Front Committees

-- Unifying the activities of the component members in revolutionary campaigns with regard to the various strata of people in the districts, precincts, and cities, in order to victoriously fulfill the political missions of the districts, precincts, and cities.

-- Maintaining relations with the People's Council and People's Council at the same level in order to participate in building the governmental administration and coordinate work.

-- Unify, and develop the role of, a number of representative people in the districts, precincts, and cities, among the intellectuals, ethnic groups, religions, etc.

-- Continually guide and assist the village, ward, and city Front committees in building and consolidating organization, supplementing cadres, isolating experiences, and propagating good examples.

D. The Village, Ward, and City Front Committees

The village, ward, and city Front committees keep in direct touch with the actual daily life of the people, so their activities must take the form of mass movements if they are to have vital force. Along those lines, it is necessary to improve their work as follows:

1. Their sphere of activity is the residential areas (where the people live), and not the enterprises, cooperatives, production collectives, construction sites, state farms, state forests, or organs.

2. The content of their work is always to encourage the various strata of people to create a new way of life, including the following principal contents:

a. Strengthening the people's patriotism, love of socialism, spirit of proletarian internationalism, clearly differentiate ourselves, our friends, and the enemy, and confidence in the lines and policies of the party and state.

b. Encouraging the people to create solidarity in the neighborhood, help one another to assure production, stabilize living conditions, and care for wounded soldiers, families of war dead, old people living alone, crippled people, teenagers, and children.

c. Encouraging the adoption of a new way of life in the family and in society, the maintenance of order, sanitation, and security in the neighborhoods, and the elimination of superstitions and social evils. Encouraging the people to contribue, along with the state or cooperative, to building cultural and social pbulic welfare projects in the residential areas.

d. Encouraging the exercise of the rights and obligations of citizens, especially the right to run for office and to vote; the right to oversee, criticize, or complain about any individual or organization acting contrary to law; the right and obligation of labor; the obligation of defending the homeland; and the obligation of obeying laws.

e. Organizing, and developing the role of, old people in the task of encouraging the people to create a new way of life in the residential areas.

In villages, wards, and cities with ethnic minority people, Buddhist monks, and recently returned overseas Vietnamese, the Front Committee establishes contact and campaigns in accordance with decentralization and guidance by the district, precinct, and city Front committees.

3. Working methods that are appropriate to the area and the contents of the campaigns:

a. Unification of the activities of mass organizations coordination with the governmental administration are not limited to the villages, wards, and cities, but must extend to each small population cluster (hamlet, housing cluster, neighborhood, montagnard village).

b. The Front Committee directly develops the role of old people, especially retired cadres and military personnel and other people with good standing in the residential areas, while also, by means of assigning tasks to, and coordinating, the mass organizations, in order to continue to encourage each family.

C. Broadly organizing citizens in the residential areas into flexible organizational forms, especially people who have not yet participated in a mass organization, in order to guide the broad masses in exercising their collective mastership

right and building a new way of live in the neighborhoods, hamlets, and villages.

At present, although our country has been unified the two reions still have their own characteristics, so the tasks of the Fatherland Front and the Front committes may manifest specific differences.

In the North, the great undertaking of socialist transformation has been essentially completed, the social classes are more homogeneous, and the organizational system of the party, the governmental administration, and the mass organizations is larger and stronger and operates more effectively. Therefore, the activities of the Front should not duplicate those of the governmental organs, mass organizations, and cooperatives, but must be concentrated on encouraging the people to exercise their collective mastership right and create a new way of life in the residential areas.

In the South, the great undertaking of socialist transformation is continuing. There are still five economic components, with many social class and strata. In many places the party, governmental, and mass organization bases have only recently been set up. There are still few collective economic organizations, and they are at a low level. Therefore, the Front committees must and can do things which such organizations cannot yet do. In addition to encouraging the people to build a new way of life in the residential areas, the Front also participates in encouraging cooperativization, encouraging private individuals to pay taxes and sell foodstuffs to the state, campaigning for the maintenance of order and security, campaigning for the fulfillment of the military obligation, and encourage and assist the bourgeoisie to accept the economic policies of the state. Wherever there are officials and officers of the old regime, the Front encourages the, to, and assists them in, living and operating is a manner appropriate to the new regime, etc. With regard to its method of operation, the Front committee must stress the mode of working through representative individuals with prestige among the intellectuals, ethnic groups, religions, industrialists and businessment, etc., in order to win over the social strata they influence.

In each reion, the specific situations of each area differs, so the contents of the Front work in each locality has a different focus. For example, in the mountain region the focus is on ethnic group solidarity and military-civilian solidarity, and on opposition to the enemys plots to create division, deceive, and inveigle. In the coastal areas, the people's political consciousness must be heightened in order to create a people's security network and prevent people from illegally fleeing by sea. The villages along railroads or rivers must campaign for the people to struggle against those who steal state goods in transit. The municipalities and cities must stress campaigning for the people to create an orderly, sanitary, civilized, and polite. Where there are religions groups attention should be paid to encouraging solidarity among the religions and solidarity between believers and nobelievers, encouraging people to correctly carry out the lines and policies of the party and the laws of the state, and struggling against those who take advantage of religion to work contrary to the interests of the homeland and the people, etc.

Therefore, under the direct leadership of the party committee echelons, each Front committee echelon must be creative in carrying out the tasks of the Front in the locality. Furthermore, the upper-echelon Front committees must understand the characteristics of each region, area, and locality, in order to do a good job of guiding Front activities at lower echelons.

5616
CSO: 4209/120

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SENDING MORE CADRES TO REINFORCE DISTRICT, BASIC LEVELS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Reinforcing District, Basic Levels With More Cadres"]

[Text] To build strong districts and bases is an important task that fulfills the need for economic and cultural development and for maintaining security and consolidating national defense. The Political Bureau resolution on organization has this to say: "Urgently build districts and perfect the district level -- consider this the key link for moving agriculture, small industry and handicrafts ahead and for organizing the people's living conditions" and "district construction is to be closely linked with consolidating the cooperatives and perfecting the party base, administration and mass organizations at the basic level."

In addition to on-the-spot training of cadres, many localities pay attention to sending cadres to reinforce the district and basic levels. Many cadres sent to villages and districts have shown their usefulness and made active contributions to creating new factors at the basic level. Tens of thousands of cadres have upheld their sense of responsibility, overcome difficulties and obeyed the orders of the party and state and gone to districts and villages in the highlands, the south and border areas where along with local cadres they help to build organization and to develop the mass movement.

However, the district level is being perfected quite slowly and the number of weak bases still accounts for not too small a percentage. There are many reasons for the weak bases, but first of all the weakness is due to the ranks of key cadres being weak and small. While the district and basic levels are weak, the central, provincial and municipal organs have too great a concentration of cadres beyond their actual need and cumbersome machinery, with many cadres being not so rationally utilized and the effectiveness of their work being poor. The urgent thing to do to consolidate the bases now is to effectively use the cadres now available in the localities and to have early plans for on-the-spot training of cadres on the one hand, and to reinforce districts and villages with cadres mobilized from the central sectors and provinces and municipalities on the other. All districts and

bases are being in need of cadres of all kinds -- leading, managing, economic, technical, specialized and professional cadres. If the sectors want to obtain good results from their work, they must first of all concentrate their efforts on building basic organization.

To resolutely reduce the number of cadres in the central organs, provinces and municipalities and to reinforce districts and bases with more cadres sent from the latter is an effective measure aimed at overcoming the lack of balance in the organizational system and raising the efficiency of such a system from the basic level on up. All sectors and localities must rearrange the use of cadres both to rationally perfect the central and provincial levels and to try to strengthen the district and basic levels, thus satisfying in time the need of the new task.

The mobilizing of cadres must rely on raising everybody's revolutionary enthusiasm and at the same time ensure a very correct implementation of the policies and procedures promulgated by the state.

5598
CSO: 4209/99

BRIEFS

VGCTU CONFERENCE--The Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions recently held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City to review workers' 1980-81 inspection and control activities and to discuss ways to step up such activities in the period ahead. Generally speaking, workers' inspection and control activities have contributed to detecting and preventing the phenomena of corruption and theft of state property including raw and processed materials and goods. Thousands of workers-run inspection teams have been set up so far. Long An Province has had more than 90 percent of its establishments set up workers-run inspection teams. [BK160311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Dec 81]

TRAINING COURSE FOR LECTURERS--The Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee and the 9th Military Region Party Committee recently conducted a training course for about 600 lecturers on documents to be presented before the forthcoming fifth party congress. Trainees studied and became well informed of these documents including a draft political report of the VCP Central Committee and its draft report on party-building. [BK170543 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/138

COLUMN DENOUNCES ILLEGAL USE OF CAPITAL TO DO BUSINESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Oct 81 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Xuan Sinh (Hanoi): "They Do Business, Notwithstanding"]

[Text] Recently a number of economic management and administrative organs, enterprises, handicraft cooperatives, etc. which do not have the task of distribution and circulation have used fluid capital, taken part of their capital construction fund, borrowed money at high interest or used illegal capital sources to do business. A number of cadres thought that since their units were in no position to expand secondary production, they would do business "to improve" the living standard of cadres and workers and civil servants. As a result, they created some disguised organizations like self-sufficient production committees of trade unions, consumer cooperatives, snack bar funds, etc., which would spend hundreds of thousands of dong in cash to buy the goods under state management in competition with the state-operated commerce. Through the two-way goods exchange relationship, these units made lateral deals and attracted materials and goods from enterprises, state farms and cooperatives at agreed prices and resold them at high prices. They deliberately raised the purchase prices, competed for the market and created a chaotic price situation. According to an inventory as of 0000 hours on 1 July 1981 made in a number of localities, particularly in the southern provinces, the committees and sectors like finance, market management, district-level people's committees, the federation of handicraft cooperatives, the Industrial Service, the courts, etc. found large quantities of stocks, such as ready-made clothes, writing paper, monosodium glutamate, medicinal alcohol, bicycle parts and agricultural products, valued at hundreds of thousands of dong and even millions of dong in some localities. In the state-operated commercial sector, a number of purchasing units had in stock the lines of goods that were not within their business duties to store. In Minh Hai Province, as of 31 May 1981, the value of stocks of industrial goods of the Grain Service, which included such items as ready-made clothes, monosodium glutamate, laundry soap, cotton materials of all kinds, cultural materials, cement, iron, etc., amounted to nearly 2.5 million dong. As of the same day, the Provincial Sea Products Corporation had stocks of

industrial products, such as laundry soap, monosodium glutamate, alcohol, ready-made clothes, etc., valued at over 500,000 dong. The stock value of the above-mentioned goods equaled more than 98 percent of the unit's self-supplied capital. Such a phenomenon -- doing illegal business -- creates negative aspects in distribution and circulation: the goods fund of the state is being scattered and spread thinly while the state-operated commerce, the organ that fulfills the distribution and circulation function, fails to get hold of the sources of goods and to sell goods in accordance with the plan to serve production and the standard of living. The state has a budget deficit: if the state-operated commerce gets hold of all of the goods, its stores will be in a position to step up sales and to fulfill their turnover plan, thus being able to pay taxes and profit to the state at a higher level and a reasonable profit margin. The bank encounters many difficulties in the management of money and credit as it cannot collect the cash necessary to serve in time the spending need of the economy in accordance with the state plan. Disturbances of the market and prices are created and the situation of goods and cash, which is already tense, becomes more tense.

We think that since doing business is the direct task of the commercial sector, other sectors should not use trade union funds or other illegal sources of capital to do business. As to the commercial sector, it should correctly fulfill its business function and task and avoid purchasing or storing any goods that are not part of its business task. This kind of goods should be left to the management of the specialized business units, which sell them in accordance with the plan. The sectors in charge, people's committees of different levels, market management committees and economic management organs like the bank, financial organs, etc. must strengthen inspection and control and guide and assist the basic level units in correctly carrying out production, business and economic and financial management procedures so as to contribute to stabilizing the market and prices, boosting cash receipts and raising the state revenue.

5598
CSO: 4209/99

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HOAN KIEM PRECINCT INTENSIFIES MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by "L.L.": "Market Management in Hoan Kiem Precinct: From Working Methods to Results"]

[Text] The market management unit of the commercial bureau of Hoan Kiem Precinct consists of one anti-speculation and blackmarketing team and two market management teams. The work teams all have daily work plans and assign management cadres to specific areas. Such cadres are sent to the wards and, with the help of the governmental administration and the people, monitor and uncover incidents of illegal livelihood. On the basis of information provided by the anti-speculation and blackmarketing team, the market management team promptly arrested violators and sent them to the commercial bureau so that they could be dealt with.

During the recent period the market situation has undergone many complicated changes; the speculators have dispersed their goods and people who produce ersatz goods operate more frequently. In view of that situation, the market management unit is stepping up its inspections of the roads, markets, and places with many merchants, and is coordinating with the financial and public security sectors, and the wards, to uncover instances of illegal speculation and commerce.

Due to its positive activities, since the beginning of the year the commercial bureau of Hoan Kiem Precinct has discovered a number of places which illegally stored goods or produced ersatz goods, including 4,270 meters of cloth, 4,603 wash cloths and shirts, 863 bicycle chains and sprocket wheels, 1,860 kilos of MSG, etc. In five major incidents the confiscated goods had a value of 235,000 dong.

The market management unit inspected the house of Pham Thi B on Nam Bo Street twice and confiscated 396 meters of cloth of the various kinds. Tran Dinh B, of 337 Street, was found to possess 248 meters of cloth. Hoang Thanh S, of Hang Khoai Street speculated in 2,947 packages of Du Lich cigarettes and 234 meters of cloth. The house of Tran Luu K, on Hang Dau Street, harbored 23,700 modern pharmaceutical pills, 90 vials of antibiotics, 32 jars of ointment, etc. At the house of Pham Van T, a tailor, on Cua Bac Street there were found 54,000 modern pharmaceutical pills, 1,120 inoculation syringes, and 48 vials of antibiotics. The house on Hang Dau Street of Tran Thi N, who earned a living selling noodle soup, there were discovered 337 kilos of bagged refined sugar.

With the assistance of the people, the market management unit also helped uncover a number of houses the occupants of which specialized in producing such ersatz goods as cigarettes, such as a house on Nam Bo Street which produced cigarettes bearing a state label, and confiscated 2,391 packages of tobacco of the various kinds, 22,100 cigarettes, 63 kilos of empty packages and packaging paper, 3 tobacco presses, etc. When the house of Luu Van B on Hang Dieu Street was inspected there were discovered 17 kilos of gummed printing paper and a seal for printing false labels. At the house of Nguyen Quang T on Pham Boi Chau Street, where chemicals were illegally produced, there were 230 kilos of chemicals of the various kinds.

In order to develop the role of market management, the commercial bureau of Hoan Kiem Precinct must act even more positively and stress the large nests of speculation and black marketing, which slip state goods to the outside, and take appropriate steps to deal with people who engage in illegal commerce.

5616
CSO: 4209/110

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GUIDANCE GIVEN REGARDING IN-KIND SUPPLEMENTATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 81 p 2

[New Regulations and Policies column: "Guidance Regarding the Implementation of the System of In-Kind Supplementation for Workers and Civil Servants Working in Especially Unhealthy Sectors and Trades"]

[Text] On the basis of Decision No 218-CP, dated 29 May 1981, of the Council of Ministers regarding the system and mode for supplying goods in 1981, after reaching an agreement with the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Labor, Public Health, Home Trade, and Finance ministers jointly issued Circular No 12-TT-LB, which provided new guidance regarding the system of in-kind supplementation for workers and civil servants in especially unhealthy sectors and trades:

1. With regard to systems and principles, the categories receiving in-kind supplementation are the same as those stipulated in Circular No 02-TTg, dated 9 January 1963, of the Premier.

2. On the basis of the commodity quantities and present commodity prices, the supplementation levels are readjusted as follows:

Level: 1.5 dong per meal (corresponds to the old .30 dong level).

Level 2: 2.2 dong per meal (corresponds to old .45 dong level).

Level 3: 3 dong per meal (corresponds to the old .60 dong level).

Level 4: 4.5 dong per meal (corresponds to the old 1.00 dong level).

Every month, the commercial organ assures the supplying of sufficient in-kind goods to provide:

Level 1: Meat: .3 kilos (or six chicken or duck eggs); sugar: 1 kilo; beans: .5 kilos.

Level 2: Meat: .3 kilos (or sixchicken or duck eggs); sugar: 1 kilo; beans: .5 kilos.

Level 3: Meat: .3 kilos (or six chicken or duck eggs); sugar: 1kilo; beans: .5 kilos; milk: 1 can.

Level 4: Meat: .5 kilos (or 10 chicken or duck eggs); sugar: 1 kilo; beans: .5 kilo; milk: 1 can.

(If at any time or place there is no milk, meat is sold instead at the ratio of one can of milk equalling .3 kilos of meat.)

3. The commercial sector supplies the various kinds of goods mentioned above to meet the needs of supplementation at retail prices. They were determined by Decision 220-CP, dated 29 May 1981, of the Council of Ministers.

4. The organs and enterprises must use the in-kind goods that are provided to enable workers and civil servants to eat at the organs and enterprises. In special cases, with regard to production units too widely dispersed or if the number of people receiving supplementation is small and it is not possible to provide meals in the unit, in-kind goods may be distributed to the workers and civil servants so that they can use them themselves, but the consent of the trade union executive committee of the organ or enterprise must be obtained.

The organs and enterprises which are self-sufficient with regard to in-kind goods may use the money granted to attain the above-mentioned supplementation levels. They do not have to make their purchases from the commercial sector, but must meet the quantity and quality requirements of the supplementary meals.

The organs and enterprises must pay attention to the processing phase in order to assure quality, and organize appropriate meals. In places which have mid-shift meals, the supplementary meals supplementary meals should consist of sweet bean soup, fruit, etc., and the mid-shift meal should be flexibly coordinated with the supplementary meal, in accordance with the principle of correctly attaining the stipulated standards of the supplementation levels. They may purchase additional rice, and other staple foods, or highly nutritions fruits, for the supplementary meals. They must use all of the allotted money for each level.

5. With regard to the review and approval procedure, the inter-ministerial decision also provided the following guidance:

a. The ministries and general corporations of the sectors must coordinate with the sectors in reviewing and redrafting lists of trades qualifying for supplementation at the various levels and, after obtaining the agreement of the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Public Health, promulgate systems for carrying them out in the bases under their management (except for the ministries and general departments which have drafted lists and obtained the approval of the Ministry of Labor in 1980).

b. The bureaus, services, and sectors in the localities must coordinate with the sector trade unions at the same level in reviewing and redrafting the list of trades eligible for supplementation, on the basis of lists of managing ministries, general departments, and sectors which have been promulgated. Those lists must be approved by the agreement of the local labor and public health organs. Before

the lists are submitted to the peoples committees for approval and promulgation, the labor and public health bureaus and services must exchange opinions, and reach agreement, with the provincial, municipal, and special zone trade union federations, and report them to the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Public Health, in order to assure that the system of in-kind supplementation is carried out uniformly throughout the country.

c. The determination of the job classifications to receive in-kind supplementation must be based on the actual working conditions and the investigatory documents of the public health organ. With regard to the bases of the central sectors with industrial sanitation stations, the investigatory documents of those stations are also bases on which to determine the supplementation levels.

d. The heads of organs and enterprises must, on the bases of the approved lists of trades eligible for in-kind supplementation, draft lists of workers and civil servants eligible for supplementation in the unit, draft plans to request the supplying of in-kind goods in accordance with the above-mentioned levels, send those plans to the local commercial bureaus and services, and accept complete responsibility for the correctness of those plans.

The commercial bureaus and services must review those plans and assure the supplying of sufficient quantities, and on schedule, of the goods stipulated in point No 2 of that circular for the organs and enterprises.

5616
CSO: 4209/114

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SHORTAGE OF MILK IN STATE STORES DECRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Customers' Opinions column: "There's a Shortage of Rationed Milk for Children"]

[Text] I gave birth in July 1981 and was completely unable to produce milk. The organ public health office and the commercial bureau of Hai Ba Trung Precinct considered my case and issued me Type-A ration coupons (eight cans a month) and the child was granted 60 dong a month for the purchase of milk.

After I was issued milk ration coupons, I was unable to buy a single can of milk in August, September, and October. All of the sundry goods stores I was told that they were "out of milk" or "had no milk," while the commercial sector continued to announce that the milk would be sold until 30 September, then that the deadline would be extended until the end of October.

Outside the stores, on the sidewalks, the peddlers have much milk to sell at prices of from 27 to 40 dong per can! Like the majority of the mothers who are customers, I must close my eyes and buy a little "outside" milk for my child, in hopes that in a day or two the commercial sector will have milk to sell. It is now near the end of October but milk is still not sold. I recommend that the commercial sector tell me how I can buy milk for the my child in accordance with standards.

Nguyen Thi Thanh Dam
(Childrens' Health Protection Institute)

5616
CSO: 4209/110

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SPECULATORS, PROFITEERS CRITICIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Oct 81 p 3

[Consumers' Notebook column by "Nguoi Tieu Dung" (Consumer): "It Can't Be Ignored"]

[Text] At one time the hustlers at the state stores vanished, but now they appear to be more numerous. At the large stores, such as the Department Store, the sundry goods store at No 5 Nam Bo Street, etc., they gather in rather large numbers, waiting to rush in when the doors open. When they see something they could sell at a profit they jostle and push one another in order to buy everything. A moment later they take the goods out to the sidewalk to sell to passers-by at high prices and make easy profits. While waiting for the state stores to put more goods out for sale, they invite one another to eat and drink, or go to stake out places in front of the stores. They are as disorderly and playful as if they were in their own rooms, speak vulgarly, and noisily curse one another. The activities of that gang clearly disturb the distribution of state commerce, violate the rights of the consumers, and cause disorder and unsightliness at the stores.

Those hustlers also operate brazenly at the movie houses and theaters, and where lottery tickets are sold. With regard to some "attractive" films, the speculators have whole piles of tickets in their hands in order to exploit moviegoers by charging prices five to seven times higher. In front of the Capital Construction Lottery Council and a number of other places, one sees people with whole handfulls of tickets in their hands, to be sold at prices 50 to 100 times greater than the stipulated prices.

It is not difficult to find them. So why are they still allowed to operate freely, when at the stores, theaters, and movie houses, and on the streets, there are people who are responsible for maintaining order and security? Is it because we are inconsistent, and "have the head of a fish and the tail of a mouse"?

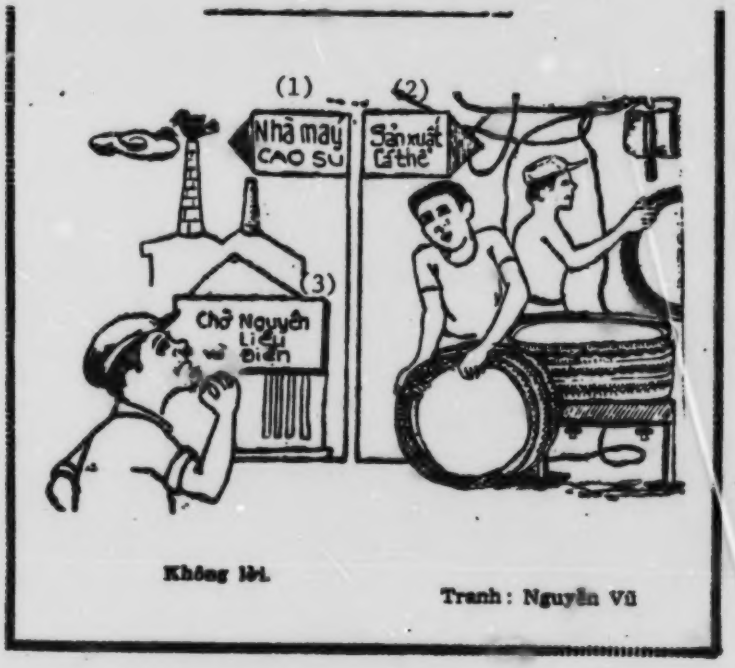
That deficiency must be overcome. Such hustlers and speculators must be done away with in order to contribute to market management, assure the rights of the consumers, and maintain order, security, and attractiveness in the city.

5616
CSO: 4209/110

CARTOON NOTES DIVERSION OF RESOURCES TO PRIVATE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]



Key:

1. Rubber factory
2. Private production
3. Closed while waiting for electric power and raw materials

CSO: 4209/149

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI PRECINCTS STEP UP MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Ngan Ha]

[Excerpt] During the past 3 months the units participating in market management have discovered and disposed of 13,270 violations. Hoan Kiem Precinct has disposed of 5,316 violations and has continued to report regularly on the situation.

Hai Ba Trung Precinct has made all-out efforts in market management. During the third quarter, the precinct discovered 357 instances of illegal buying and selling and speculation involving goods worth 148,927 dong. Some 108 of the incident involved industrial goods worth 51,479 dong.

5616
CSO: 4209/111

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ILLICIT RUBBER MANUFACTURERS SAID TO EARN BIG PROFITS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Oct 81 p 3

[In the Small Industry-Handicraft Production Bases column by Minh Hoang: "Making Out Big"]

[Text] Recently there have appeared cooperative teams and individual handicraft workers who ply the trade of pressing rubber to "serve" the production of bicycle tires. Most of them are not skilled, and many of them only have a formula for mixing raw materials, materials, and waste products "purchased" from people in the rubber production sector. In order to deceive the economic-financial and production management organs, they declare that they have been hired to press rubber for producers who have economic contracts with the state. The truth is that they make a living principally by spending large amounts of money to buy up the crepe, curing agents, zinc powder, light powder, colored powder, black dye, etc., from all sources. The rubber that is pressed is sold by the pound and ounce to people who produce bicycle tires, so there is no need to adhere to the mixing formula. Even if they reduce the ratio of crepe and mix in much powdered rock, they can easily sell their products. The producers are not concerned over whether quality is good or bad, but only with earning big profits to put in their pockets.

The activities of those rubber pressers have contributed "positively" to enabling tons of crepe, curing agents, zinc powder, colored powder, etc., belonging to the state to fly away, although they don't have wings. Many pressing machine owners, after only a few months of "service" have made out big, and many have earned profits of thousands of dong a day. Many others have feverishly sought to buy or make rubber presses.

When will the sectors, the echelons, and the economic-financial management and production management organs pay attention to that matter, in order to take steps to strengthen management?

5616
CSO: 4209/111

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR MORE AND BETTER AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Meet the Need for Agricultural Implements in the Movement to Contract Out Agricultural Production"]

[Text] The contracting out of production in agricultural cooperatives is rapidly developing into a large movement of emulation in intensive cultivation and increasing crop yields. With determination to effectively use the contracted-out land, the cooperative members want the cooperatives to create favorable farming conditions for them, especially with regard to production implements. The providing of sufficient quantities of good-quality implements is an essential condition for fully utilizing all labor capabilities, attaining high labor productivity and, on that basis, increasing the income value of a work day and more strongly developing the effect of the new contracting-out system.

The movement to contract out production is posing greater needs than in the past for labor implements, but the localities have not yet fully met them. That limitation is not a result of the local machinery network being thin or local machinery capabilities being weak. In fact, many areas not far from the industrial zones also often have serious shortages of many kinds of implements now needed by peasants who agree to produce on a contracted-out basis, such as improved carts, insecticide sprays, sickles, and hoes. Some areas with strong machinery capabilities still put on the market poor-quality implements which do not sell very well, or which, if they are purchased, must be taken to blacksmiths to be remade before they can be used. The principal deficiency is that guidance of the production of ordinary implements is often lax and no one accepts ultimate responsibility. Sometimes, many organs are involved but there is no unified, centralized management of production plans and product marketing.

The most important measures for assuring that they loclities are capable of providing sufficient amounts of improved and ordinary implements for the agricultural cooperatives and cooperative members accepting contracted-out work are reorganizing and rearranging the machinery forces, carrying out a division of labor and production cooperation among many base-level units, between the central machine shops and the local machine shops, and among the provincial, district, and village machine shops. The mountain area must form an alliance with the lowland area, and the areas which have not yet developed machine shop networks must form an alliance with the areas which have blacksmithing traditions, or zones in which there are concentrated

many enterprises and construction sites which have not fully utilized their equipment's capacities. The agricultural implements and parts mass-produced from good materials must be produced by the central machinery sector. The types which must be produced in moderate quantities must be the responsibility of the provincial and district machinery enterprises. Types which are ordinary but require specifications and quality which are appropriate to the farming practices of each locality are produced and repaired by area machinery stations or cooperative blacksmith teams.

Developing the effect of the industrial-agricultural structure, the district echelon -- the center for the technical equipping of agricultural cooperatives -- keeps abreast of the quantitative and qualitative agricultural implement requirements of the hamlets and villages, and arranges for the cooperatives to sign contracts for the purchase of goods from the machinery bases capable of producing the best products. On the basis of the contracts, we must create harmonious coordination among the factors assuring the production of agricultural implements, and especially the supplying of materials promptly and in accordance with specifications, including the various kinds of iron, steel, and wood that are collected and reused. The prices must correspond to utilization value, in order to encourage the bases producing agricultural implements and so that the peasants will not have to pay excessively high prices.

The production of agricultural implements is not difficult, but in order to do a good job there must be appropriate investment and research. All new agricultural implement models must be tested in the fields and accepted by the workers before being produced, distributed, and circulated. The industrial production bases, concentrating on serving agriculture, must firmly grasp the requirements of the users and go all-out to produce agricultural implements that are both sufficient in quantity and appropriate to the new cultivation conditions. The task of guiding the expansion of the contracting out of agricultural production must be closely combined with the task of guiding the technical equipping of cooperatives. Changes in management must bring about corresponding technical changes, and vice versa.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS 1981 CROP PRODUCTION FIGURES

BK111213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Generally speaking, in 1981, despite weather-related difficulties in many areas coupled with a reduction in the supplies of material and technical means--which are reported to be smaller than last year--the country has still been relatively successful in grain production, in the cultivation of industrial crops and in animal husbandry. The acreage of many kinds of crops and the population of many species of animals have increased over last year.

According to an initial estimate provided by the general statistics department, to date the country as a whole has planted more than 6,948,000 hectares of grain crops. Although this is 433,000 hectares less than the planned target, it shows an increase of more than 103,000 hectares over 1980. With regard to rice cultivation in particular, the country has planted 5,624,500 hectares, or 97.5 percent of the planned target. This represents an increase of 0.4 percent over 1980. As for the 10th-month rice crop, the north has already completed the harvest while the south is now busy with its harvesting activities. According to an initial estimate, the average paddy output obtained throughout the country in 1981 was 22.34 quintals per hectare--an increase of 1.55 quintals per hectare over 1980--with the average 10th-month paddy output being put at 20.46 quintals per hectare, the highest since 1976.

Generally speaking, in 1981 the north achieved good successes in the three areas--acreage, output and yield. It has succeeded in planting 2,467,700 hectares.

The product-contract system--which suits not only those cooperatives formed 20 years ago in the north but also those cooperatives and production collectives newly established in the south to meet the legitimate demands of the local peasants who have embarked on the path of collective production only in the few years that have elapsed since liberation--is fast becoming a widespread mass movement in many areas. In the central coastal provinces and the central highland provinces, 53-57 percent of the cooperatives have applied the new contractual form.

There have been many new developments in animal husbandry due to the effects of the policy of promoting animal husbandry and of the application of the product-contract system in agriculture. In 1981 animal husbandry activities throughout the nation have, for the first time, improved both quantitatively and qualitatively.

In contrast to the successes mentioned above, in 1981 the production of subsidiary food crops, especially subsidiary grain crops, was reduced both in terms of acreage and yield. The 1981 acreage of subsidiary food crops is now far below the planned target, showing a sharp decrease as compared with the same period in 1980. Generally speaking, subsidiary food crops are developing unfavorably. It is certain that the winter output of subsidiary food crops will not be as high as expected and that their yield will accordingly be low.

CSO: 4209/138

AGRICULTURE

NORTHERN PROVINCES SPEED UP TENTH-MONTH RICE HARVEST

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The North: 4,000 More Hectares of Tenth-Month Rice Harvested Per Day Than This Time Last Year -- Central Trung Bo: Flood Resulting From Heavy Rains Affects Some Rice and Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Text] After days of rains, the sunny and warm weather this week is very convenient for the northern provinces to harvest the tenth-month rice and to continue planting winter crops. Each day 11,000 hectares are harvested, an increase of 4,000 hectares as compared with this time last year. The area of tenth-month rice affected by leafhoppers was reduced by nearly 40,000 hectares. However, many localities have found damages caused to their rice crops by rice ear-cutting caterpillars and grasshoppers.

As an effect of the rains last week, the soil is wet and the pace of planting winter crops has slowed down. As of 25 October, in all localities planting of winter crops has been done in 110,000 hectares, or 29.3 percent of the crop growing plan. Some small plants that have grown after the seeding, including corn, sweet potato, soybean and vegetables of all kinds are withering after being damaged by the rains. The time of planting corn and sweet potato has been over (25 October), but only a small part of the plan is fulfilled. Many provinces like Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, etc. still continue to grow the late sweet potato crop, which overlaps the spring season. As to the time to plant potato, the most favorable period extends until 15 November. Some localities have had some experience in planting potato in wet soil and evenly distributing potato varieties within their own provinces, districts and cooperatives. But the pace of planting potato is slow, which means it will be difficult to fulfill the plan in terms of area unless there are lots of efforts involved.

While harvesting the tenth-month rice crop and planting the winter crops almost all provinces and municipalities are making the best preparations for the fifth-month and spring season. The areas of plowing for seeding and for breaking the soil for the fifth-month crop, as well as the area where fertilizer has been applied, are all larger than those of last year. Many localities want to increase the

azolla-planting areas as a means to replace some of the nitrate fertilizer they lack, but due to a shortage of cuttings and fertilizer the area devoted to azolla is smaller than that of last year.

From 10 to 14 October, long heavy rains in the provinces of central Trung Bo flooded more than 14,000 hectares of rice crop and more than 2,000 hectares of sweet potato in 3 districts -- Dai Loc, Dien Ban and Thang Binh (in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province). In Nghia Binh, more than 2,000 hectares of rice and more than 1,600 hectares of sweet potato were flooded. The above-mentioned localities are urgently trying to get rid of the flood water to save their rice, vegetable and subsidiary food crops.

The tenth-month rice plants are growing nicely in the southern provinces: they are in the stage of growing upright and being in boot now. Many localities are actively taking care of the tenth-month rice crop and plowing 67,000 hectares to grow the winter-spring rice in 34,000 hectares and vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants in more than 6,500 hectares.

Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh Provinces alone have harvested more than 30,000 hectares of early tenth-month rice.

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CSO: 4209/99

AGRICULTURE

DONG NAI GETS LABORERS FOR RUBBER TREE-PLANTING ZONE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Nai Province -- Over 18,000 People Help To Build Specialized Rubber Tree-Planting Zone"]

[Text] The Rubber Corporation of Dong Nai Province has received more than 18,000 people who came from the precincts and districts of Ho Chi Minh City, Binh Tri Thien Province, the densely populated areas of Bien Hoa Municipality, the City of Vung Tau and other localities to take part in building the specialized rubber tree-planting zones in the province.

With the assistance of the VCP committees and people's committees of Dong Nai Province and Ho Chi Minh City, the Rubber General Department, party committee echelons and local administrations, the corporation has established 3 additional state farms, opened over 10,000 hectares of new land for rubber tree planting and provided steady jobs for the newly arrived families. It also has been gathering cadres and technical workers, bringing in additional rudimentary and mechanized earth-clearing and -leveling equipment, opening roadways, digging sewers, building residential centers, assisting families in building houses and providing them with guidance about planting companion grain crops in the land cleared for rubber planting to obtain sources of grain supply right on the spot. It has also shipped to the new residential areas many types of building materials for the construction of day nurseries and schools. In the first 9 months this year alone, it built 2 animal farms totaling over 900 square meters, a dam and a pond 4,100 square meters for fish raising in Xa Bang state farm; invested money and materials in upgrading the housing facilities for workers and built another day nursery 634 square meters in size in Cu Bi state farm. It opened 7 kilometers of new roads linking Cu Bi and the surrounding villages and completed other facilities serving the cultural activities and daily life of workers.

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AGRICULTURE

'HANOI MOI' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR FULFILLMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY PLAN

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Fulfill the Animal Husbandry Plan"]

[Text] At present the city as a whole is raising 398,500 hogs, of which the state sector accounts for 11,500. The cooperatives are raising 22,000 hogs, and the cooperatives member families are raising 356,000. In comparison to the same period last year, the total number of hogs has increased by 2,019. Nearly all of the hogs are crossbred commercial hogs, and most are raised by new methods, such as the use of concentrated feed and the use of growth stimulants. Therefore, during the first 9 months of the year about 6,215 tons of meat were sold.

However, in comparison to the plan the number of hogs is still much too low, as is the output of meat. That fact demands that good measures by applied to promote animal husbandry, meet the norms regarding the output of meat, and create solid conditions for the fulfillment of the 1982 plan.

In the immediate future, the districts must guide the cooperatives and cooperative member families in finding time to promote the acceptance of additional pigs and concentrate feed in fattening the hogs that are now being raised, so that by the end of the year there will be many hogs which meet the standards for supplying to the state. Furthermore, we must urgently increase the number of sows. At present, there are only 55,100 sows in the city. That number is not sufficient to provide pigs to meet the steadily increasing needs of the people, and every year it is necessary to eliminate 24 or 25 percent of the total number of hogs. Therefore, from every litter of pigs sent to market one or two sows which meet the standards must be selected in order to build up the number of breeding sows, and there must be a policy to appropriately reward households which raise sows and those which supply pigs, to the cooperatives. In the past, the prices of pigs in the cooperatives were lower than the free market prices, so they did not encourage the households raising sows to sell many pigs to the cooperatives. The price of pigs must be appropriate to the actual situation. At the same time, we must expand the creation of breeding hog areas and do a good job of organizing artificial insemination and invest grain feed and protein-rich feed in order to fortify the pigs and breeding boars.

In the areas around the city there is much bottom land which is very suitable for growing winter and main-season corn and soybeans. The districts must create areas

specializing in the production of corn and soybeans for use as animal feed, and must build enterprises to produce and process animal feed. The 10th month crop is now being harvested, so the cooperatives must have plans to set aside grain for animal husbandry. The rice areas must sit aside 10 to 15 percent, and the vegetable areas 30 percent, of their total grain output. It is also necessary to continually oversee and calculate the use of grain set aside for animal husbandry. The bases and units which do not correctly use their animal husbandry grain stocks must be promptly corrected. The district people's committees may transfer the paddy from cooperatives which have a surplus and cannot use it all in animal husbandry to other cooperatives. The collective animal husbandry farms must be retained. The places with sufficient pens must steadily increase the number of hogs. They must expand the raising of breeding hogs, contract out hog raising, have a policy of appropriate incentives, and promote the contracting out of final output to the workers.

The raising of hogs is not only the obligation of all cooperatives and all collective peasants to supply meat to the state, but also directly affects crop yields, creates a balance between cultivation and animal husbandry, and creates additional export products. On the basis of this year's experiences, the echelons and sectors must concentrate their guidance so that animal husbandry in the areas around the city can develop in a balanced manner in the 1982 plan year.

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AGRICULTURE

AN GIANG NEARLY FULFILLS ITS 1981 GRAIN-STORING PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "An Giang Province Fulfills 96 Percent of 1981 Grain-Acquiring Plan"]

[Text] As of 20 October, An Giang Province has fulfilled 96 percent of its 1981 plan for acquiring and storing grain in state warehouses, an increase of 70,100 tons over 1980, with taxes accounting for 90 percent of the plan goal for the year. Phu Chau, Tri Ton and Cho Moi Districts and Long Xuyen and Chau Doc Municipalities have basically completed the collection of taxes and debt payments. Phu Tan District alone fulfilled its tax- and debt payment-collecting goal and put into the state warehouses 43,100 tons of paddy, the highest figure in the province.

An Giang was using cadres and local mass organizations to carry out the grain-acquiring work. It applied the price policy in a manner to suit different zones and areas for different kinds of paddy and adopted a strict and just reward-punishment system for the forces in charge of storage, etc.

An Giang is striving to fulfill its plan for the entire year early in November 1981, to organize good transportation in order to make storehouses and yards available, to bring materials and goods to production installations and to prepare for purchasing the early tenth-month rice and thus opening the 1982 grain-acquiring year.

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AGRICULTURE

INSECTICIDE QUICKLY SENT TO NORTHERN LOCALITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 2

[Article: "Agricultural Materials Sector Tries To Quickly Supply Localities With Insecticide"]

[Text] In the face of a shortage of materials, which had to be divided among sectors, fluctuating prices and a lack of means of transportation and loading-unloading, in the first 9 months of this year the agricultural materials sector was making considerable efforts to supply materials needed in production. As of 30 September, the total value of its purchases was more than 60 percent of its goal for the year and equal to 97 percent of the purchases made in the same period in 1980. As for supplying production with materials, the total value attained was 58.6 percent of its goal for the year and equal to 103 percent of the same period in 1980. Purchases thus showed a lower figure as compared with the plan. Purchases of veterinary goods and insecticide sprays in particular were made in larger quantities than in 1980, but they remained lower than what the plan called for. In that situation, the sector was actively sending the materials it had received to different localities, in larger quantities than last year in the case of potash, phosphate and mixed fertilizers, insecticide, etc.

Supplying insecticide to fight leafhoppers in time was an achievement of the sector. In the tenth-month rice crop this year leafhoppers were found in almost all northern localities. In only 10 days the sector was able to transport from the south 240 tons of a special brand of insecticide and distributed it in time among the localities. It has been keeping ready different kinds of insecticides to be used against the rice ear-cutting caterpillars like Metaphos and DDT suspension for the tenth-month season and against other harmful insects and diseases in the next fifth-month-spring season.

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AGRICULTURE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON FAMILY GARDENS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Khac Trung, an engineer with the Ministry of Agriculture: "Family Gardens and the Social Economy"]

[Text] The family economy is made up of gardening, stock raising, and handicrafts by the direct labor of family members.

The principal material bases of the family economy in our country are garden plots and ponds, for they produce foodstuffs, medicines for people, feed for domestic animals, and raw materials for family handicrafts.

Garden plots and ponds produce nearly everything that is needed in the daily lives of the families, from vegetables, fruit, eggs, ginger, garlic, etc., to toothpicks, chopsticks, firewood, rattan, bamboo, wood with which to build pig pens and chicken coops, repair houses, etc.

The Family Economy Supports the Social Economy

The products of gardens and ponds not only improve the living conditions and diet of the families, but are also commodities which are sold on the local market or sold to the state to be supplied to society.

The social economy is carried out in the agricultural cooperatives and state farms and forests which do not have conditions and capabilities for producing all types of agricultural products necessary to fully satisfy all needs of society. From that arises the objective inevitability of another economic form: the family economy, which is in essence a family garden economy. The family gardens must produce agricultural products in addition to those necessary for family self-sufficiency, in order to supply them to society. Thus the family economy supports the social economy and helps "free" that economy to concentrate on producing to supply the basic, essential products to meet the needs of the people, while producing raw materials for industry and goods for export.

With such a social significance, the labor used in the family economy, to produce the nutriments essential for the lives of the people in general and to supplement labor in production specifically, is social labor necessary to create material wealth for society. In the countries in the socialist community, that means that

the family economy participates in the process of socialist reproduction and merges with the system of socialist commercial relationships. Therefore, the family economy is not in opposition to the social economy but is intimately related to it.

The Family Economy Supplements The Social Economy

The family economy produces a very large variety of agricultural products; every season there are different products, each of which are produced in one quantity or another. The quantities produced in each garden and pond don't amount to much, but if the products that are produced in the family economy sector throughout the country are added together, the amount is very large, and in that regard the family economy supplements the social economy. In the countries in the socialist community, every year the family economy accounts for 30 to 50 percent of the total agricultural output, principally white potatoes, vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs, milk, sugar, etc. In our country the family economy has not been guided in a planned, organized manner, so there is no statistical data from which to calculate the ratio of the family economy in comparison to the total agricultural output. But if we enter deeply into studying a number of peasant families which tend gardens, raise farm animals, and engage in handicrafts, we see that the income derived from the family economy is usually equal to or greater than the income derived from the collective economy of the agricultural cooperative. At the Van Khe cooperative in Me Linh District, nearly all of the families have gardens .1 or .2 Bac Bo mau [one mau = 3,600 sq m] in extent, on which they grow vegetables and fruit and raise farm animals. They also use pond banks and wasteland to produce within the family economy. In 1980, the family income from gardens and ponds varied from 500 dong to 10,000 dong. In Can Kiem Village, Thach That District, which is in a hilly area with poor soil, 100 percent of the families have gardens. In 1980, the incomes from gardens varied from 200 dong to 2,000 dong.

The Family Economy Plays a Social Role

The family economy uses the labor of all strata of the people and of many age groups. Peasants, industrial workers, civil servants, active-duty or retired military personnel, teenagers capable of working, old people, housewives who do not work in organs or enterprises, can participate in the family economy. Almost all of the time invested in family gardens, stock raising, and handicrafts is extra time, time put in after working in organs or producing in enterprises, state farms, state forests, etc.

In the Soviet Union, nearly all of the people in the family economy are workers or personnel of the collective farms or state farms. In Hungary, 50 percent of the people participate in the family economy. Cooperative members account for 26 percent of the total, and active, retired, or disabled cadres, workers, and civil servants account for 23 percent. Of the 17 million people in the German Democratic Republic, 1.1 million are members of the "Association of Gardeners," 60 percent of the membership of which are workers, civil servants, handicraft workers, etc. In Bulgaria, in addition to the cooperative members in the family economy, 300,000 cadres, workers, state civil servants, and retired people grow gardens and raise farm animals.

In our country, it is not known how many people participate in the family economy, but nearly all of the people gardening, raising farm animals, engaging in handicrafts, and working in "Uncle Ho orchards" and "Uncle Ho fish ponds" in the agricultural cooperatives are old people, wounded and ill soldiers, and crippled people, who now must support themselves by their labor in "Uncle Ho orchards" or family gardens. Previously, they had to live by means of the welfare funds of the cooperatives, and had to rely on children or relatives.

In addition to the above-mentioned interests, gardens in the lowlands, hill gardens or forest gardens in the piedmont and mountain regions can, if planned, designed, and built with the proper techniques, and are at the same time well managed in accordance with the slogans of combining agriculture and forestry, using the short-term to nourish the long-term, intensive cultivation, increasing yields, increasing the number of growing seasons, etc., supply the family with its daily vegetables and fruit, and provide goods to sell to increase the family's income, and also serves to protect the environment, prevent pollution, prevent the topsoil from being washed away and eroded, modify the climate, and effectively serve production and living standards, as well as making the country more attractive and the hamlets and villages more prosperous and civilized.

The family economy, with regard to both theory and practice, is an indispensable part of socialist agriculture in our country and in the countries in the socialist community, and enables the people's living standard to continually improve, practically and certainly. The family economy will disappear only when society does a good job of resolving the following problems: The social economy must assure production meet all needs of the people for agricultural products; the system of warhouses and roads must be expanded and improved to the degree that everywhere in the country will be sufficient amounts of theessential agricultural products for the daily meals of the people, in accordance with their preferences; and the socialist commercial network must develop strongly in order to assure that the people can easily buy sufficient amounts of the agricultural products they need on a daily basis.

In the socialist system, those problems will eventually be resolved, but time will be required.

In our country, that period of time is certain to be long. Therefore, in order to rapidly resolve the food, clothing, housing, and medical care problems of each family and of society as a whole, at the present time the family economy must be positively encouraged, assisted, and protected, in order to create favorable conditions for the family economy to effectively support and supplement the social economy, and contribute to achieving the desire of Uncle Ho and the party: "Everything for the socialist homeland and for the happiness of the people."

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH 10TH-MONTH RICE--This year Thai Binh Province has enjoyed a bumper 10th-month rice crop with an average yield of 2.97 tons per hectare, thus overfulfilling the planned output by 5.2 percent. Some 58 agricultural cooperatives in the province have even attained as many as 7 tons per hectare. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Dec 81]

USE OF NEW RICE VARIETY--The Science and Technology Council of the Ministry of Agriculture has authorized the planting of rice variety CR-203 on an experimental basis in areas frequently ravaged by leaf hoppers. This is an insect-resistant rice strain selected and imported from other countries by the Vegetation Protection Institute. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Dec 81] Rice variety No 2, an imported rice strain provided by the Grain and Food Products Institute, has been planted on an experimental basis in Vietnam since the 1978-79 winter-spring crop season. By the 1980-81 5th month-spring crop season, rice variety No 2 has been planted on 6,000 hectares in the north. It is expected that this rice variety will be planted on hundreds of thousands of hectares in this 5th month-spring crop season. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Dec 81]

SOVIET-MADE DREDGER--The engineering corporation entrusted with building the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant on the Da River has received and put into use a Soviet-made dredger capable of dredging 350 cubic meters of mud per hour. Another dredger built by the Bach Dang shipyard has also been put into operation to support the construction of the hydroelectric plant. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Dec 81]

LONG AN 10TH-MONTH RICE--Long An Province has planted 10th-month rice on more than 112,500 hectares. This figure represents almost 90 percent of the planned area and shows an increase of nearly 20,000 hectares over last year. Long An has also planted winter-spring rice on 20,000 hectares or 70 percent of the slated area. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Dec 81]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 25 November, Cuu Long Province had ended the grain mobilization for 1981 with nearly 12,000 tons, thus fulfilling 94 percent of the 1981 plan norms set by the province and overfulfilling those set by the state by 3 percent. Cuu Long has been recognized as a unit that has fulfilled the grain obligation task for the fall crop. [Text] [OW120417 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Dec 81]

DAC LAC GRAIN COLLECTION, RESETTLEMENT--As of 15 November, Dac Lac Province had collected 17,391 tons of grain. This figure shows a volume of grain as much as that collected in 1980. [Text] [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 8 Dec 81] Since early this year Dac Lac Province has received another 2,751 families comprising 12,294 people from Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-danang and Nghia Binh Provinces for resettlement in various new economic zones. The new resettlers have quickly stabilized their lives and engaged in production. To date they have opened up 1,580 hectares of virgin land for crop cultivation. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Dec 81]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--Dong Thap Province has fulfilled its grain collection target with 14,400 tons. This figure shows an increase of 4,400 tons compared to the norm set by the state and 57,000 tons over last year. Tam Nong and Hong Ngu are the two districts taking the lead in this task in the province. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Dec 81]

HA NAM NINH WINTER CROPS--Due to prolonged rainfall and cold weather, Ha Nam Ninh Province has been able to plant winter crops on only 17,000 hectares. Faced with this situation, agricultural cooperatives in the province are intensively caring for these crops in an effort to increase their output to make up for the shortfall in acreage. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Dec 81] Recently in Hai Hau District of Ha Nam Ninh Province, the land management general department met with representatives of provinces and cities northward to review and discuss measures to intensify the task related to the management and use of land. The conference reached agreement on many effective measures in support of this task. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 9 Dec 81]

THANH HOA GRAIN DELIVERY--As of 3 December, agricultural cooperatives in Thanh Hoa Province had delivered nearly 30,000 tons of grain to state grenaries, thus fulfilling 74 percent of the grain obligation norm for the 10th-month crop season. Meanwhile, seven districts and two towns in the province have fulfilled or overfulfilled their grain obligation norms for this crop season. [BK091035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Dec 81]

NORTHERN RESETTLERS--In compliance with Decision No 254 of the Council of Ministers and Directive No 06 of the Minh Hai Provincial Party Committee on the redistribution of labor and population, Phu Tan District in Minh Hai Province is preparing to welcome more than 600 families--totaling more than 3,000 people--coming from Kim Son District in Ha Son Binh Province to build their new homeland. The first batch of 1,000 people or so is scheduled to arrive in December 1981. [BK160311 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Dec 81

GRAIN COLLECTION FIGURES--As of 5 December, the northern provinces had fulfilled 29.1 percent of the grain collection target for the 1981 10th-month crop season. To date, these provinces have exchanged nitrogenous fertilizer with various production establishments in their localities for 15,000 tons of grain. Hai Hung Province has so far fulfilled 100 percent of its grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. As many as 29 districts and 1,031 cooperatives in the north have fulfilled their 10th-month grain collection norms, with Hai Hung

accounting for 8 districts and 277 cooperatives, Ha Son Binh 3 districts and 82 cooperatives, Thanh Hoa 10 districts and 352 cooperatives, and Thai Binh 3 districts and 107 cooperatives. Two districts in Ha Nam Ninh Province--Thanh Liem and Duy Tien--have also fulfilled their grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. [Text] [BK131159 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Dec 81]

GRAIN COLLECTION IN NORTH--As of 5 December, the northern provinces had achieved 29.1 percent of the planned target for grain collection from the 10th-month crop. Of note is the fact that 45.5 percent of the stabilized quota for grain tax payment has been achieved. To date, some 15,000 metric tons of grain have been exchanged for nitrogenous fertilizer by various provinces. Hai Hung Province has fulfilled 100 percent of the quota for grain tax collection from the 10th-month crop. It has also attained 48.1 percent of the annual grain tax collection target. In the north as a whole, 29 districts and 1,031 cooperatives have fulfilled their grain tax collection quotas. [Text] [BK110940 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Dec 81]

AN GIANG LAND RECLAMATION--An Giang Province has, since 1976, put a total of 30,000 hectares of wasteland to the cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops, thus basically resolving all the remaining area of arable wasteland, and contributing to stabilizing the lives of more than 40,000 people who are building various state farms and new economic zones. [BK170543 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/138

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DEVELOPMENTS IN NONFERROUS METALS SECTOR DETAILED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Thao Lam: "From Congress to Congress: Laying the Foundation for the Nonferrous Metals Sector"]

[Text] Nonferrous metals and alloys are indispensable materials in the enterprise of industralizing our country. Our country has varied deposits of minerals which include such nonferrous metals as tin, aluminum, copper, gold, lead, zinc, chrome, nickel, antimony, manganese, and titanium, rare earth metals, etc. How can ways be found to exploit and use as effectively as possible our country's deposits of nonferous metal ores? That question determines the function and mission of the Nonferrous Metallurgical Institute of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals. That Institute is a leading scientific-technical organ which is responsible for research and designing, from the mining and ore grading phases to the smelting, refining, and blending of the nonferrous metals and alloys.

The Institute, which was set up during the anti-U.S. war for national salvation, was initially very small but now has nearly 500 cadres and personnel, including 250 engineers and 13 M.A.'s. Those cadre forces are organized into research and design units which are increasingly more complete, have clear responsibilities and missions, and both create conditions for deep specialization and meet the requirement of cooperation between the research and design departments. Although there have been no major projects, the cadres there have gone all-out to meet the actual requirements, used the results of research and designing in production, and contributed to laying the foundation for the development of our country's nonferrous metallurgical sector.

Tin is a nonferrous metal with which our country has been familiar for a long time. In recent years a number of new, rather large deposits have been discovered. In order to determine techniques appropriate to the our various kinds of tin ores, the cadres have researched many tin ore grading and smelting topics. On that basis, the Institute designed the Khuon Phay and Bac Lung mines in the Son Duong tin area, with total investment capital amounting to more than 50 million dong. Plans were drawn up for the improvement and expansion of many project items in the Khuon Phay mining zone, including a mine with an annual output of 300,000 cubic meters of raw ore, a central grading installation with nearly 200 tons of domestically produced equipment, electricity systems, a pumping station, a water pipeline system, retention dams, etc. Achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress,

that project is urgently being completed so that it can be test-operated in the near future. After the entire Bac Lung mining zone has been completed, the annual tin ore output there will approximately equal that of the Tinh Tuc mine. Furthermore, the Institute has also participated in assembling data regarding and studying foreign investments in tin mines with larger deposits.

The Thai Nguyen nonferrous metals smelter, which began operations only a few years ago, resulted from the research and designing of the Institute. It is the first tin and antimony smelter the principal parts of which were researched and designed by our scientific-technical cadres. All of the equipment of the antimony production line is new Although the tin production line was designed to be movable, some of its principal parts, such as the reverberating furnace, the electronic filter system, etc., were redesigned so that they could have the capabities we need. Although its capacity is not yet very large, that project signifies further maturization on the part of the cadres of the Nonferrous Metallurgical Institute, on the basis of which they can progress to undertaking even greater projects.

Finding ways to fully utilize poor-quality ores is a focal point of the Institute's research. In the past, there were no good techniques for processing ore with antimony content of under 10 percent. By means of the results of its research, the Institute has contributed to the successful construction of the first metal ore float-grading enterprise, which increased the metal content from 45 to 50 percent. The Institute has also helped Hoang Lien Son Province design and build a graphite ore grading installation which increased the metal content of poor-quality ore from 20 to 80 percent and met the raw materials quality standards demanded by customers.

Lead and zinc are also irreplaceable raw materials in a number of industrial sectors. As they deal with minerals which have previously not been produced in our country, the Institute's cadres must research and design all phases, from the first to the last. Therefore, we may regard that as a project which includes many complicated processes with a combined nature, of the non-ferrous metallurgical sector, from underground mining systems, ore grading enterprises, etc., to lead and zinc smelters, including equipment to recover sulfur fumes in order to produce sulphuric acid. That project is in the construction design phase. Most of its equipment can be produced in our country. When its construction is completed, the lead and zinc ore mined every year will amount to about 25,000 tons, in order to grade and select about 1,000 tons of zinc and 300 tons of lead. Those amounts are still small, but they contribute notably to meeting the urgent needs in our country. Furthermore, from that project we can gain much useful experience in order to design and build even larger projects.

In addition to the above-mentioned projects, results of real value have been obtained in research into alloys produced via the medium of rare earth elements. That research has been going on for many years. Basing themselves on our country's actual conditions with regard to raw materials, materials, and equipment, those engaged in the research project have come up with appropriate technological methods for smelting alloys, via the medium of rare earth elements (in place of the general oxidizing method), which economizes on initial investment capital, reduces the depletion of raw materials, and lowers production costs by nearly 200 percent. The results of that research have created prospects for the mass production of alloys, via the medium of rare earth elements, from domestic ores, in order to produce many

kinds of iron, steel, and alloys which are very durable, resist wear, resist corrosion, and have increased tolerance of vibration and heat. Applying the results of that research project, the Nonferrous Metallurgical Institute, cooperating with the Thai Nguyen Iron and Stell Corporation and the Ferrous Metals Institute, has successfully produced, on a small-scale basis, alloys from Vietnamese ores via the medium of the "si-fe" family of rare earth elements. The Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Corporation has, by using that intermediary alloy, successfully cast many types of rolling axles of steel and cast iron, including types with large diameters of between 680 and 840 millimeters. That research project received a high award at the Scientific-Technical Creativity Exposition of the youths of socialist countries, held in Moscow in 1980. In order to meet the urgent needs of a number of production bases, the Institute has also successfully researched technical methods for rolling copper sheets and smelting titanium cinders to produce welding rods, and researched copper alloys for use in making springs, the casting of table tennis ball molds, etc.

During recent years the Institute has conducted research on 16 projects for the state and 107 projects for the ministries and bases, and has participated in many cooperative research projects, and prepared to make investments, together with foreign countries. By means of such practical projects, the Institute's cadres have clearly matured with regard to their specialized levels as well as their work experience. In the beginning they were inexperienced but have now become familiar with, and firmly grasped, the research and design skills of the nonferrous metallurgical sector. Those cadres are rich in enthusiasm, love their occupation, and are capable of advancing toundertaking projects of a stature worthy of the country's new developmental phase.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HAIPHONG MOUNTS ALL-OUT ATTACK ON SUPERSTITION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Kim Khuc: "Haiphong's Experience in Fighting Superstition"]

[Text] In late August and early September Haiphong had a rather unique exhibit: the "Build wholesome customs and habits, fight superstition" exhibit. The exhibit hall was not very large, with one-half of it showing the pictures of building a new civilized way of living and the other half containing pictures showing the adverse effects of superstition and such tools of superstition as long metal pins [for cheek-piercing], voodoo figurines, religious costumes, paper money, paper objects, etc. A more popular attraction was the demonstration of an elderly man who had been a well-known fortuneteller, sorcerer and spiritualist but had voluntarily given up such an occupation as he showed the tricks he had been using to cheat. The people of Haiphong visited the exhibit in large numbers. Everyday thousands of them came to see for themselves the tricks used by the people who took advantage of the naive belief and superstition of others to get rich while mocking at their blind belief.

The delegates attending a conference for the fight against superstition held in Haiphong at the same time shared the same observation: superstition was more developed in cities than in rural areas. Haiphong is a large city and a port, which makes it have more contact with foreigners. The bad people in the capitalist countries have been bringing into the city many kinds of reactionary and decadent cultural materials. The Municipal Culture and Information Service, in coordination with the Customs Office, within a single week found among the goods received from abroad up to 7 tons of cultural materials, including books on physiognomy and horoscopy printed on high-grade paper. A new type of occupation based on superstition has appeared, with the people practicing it getting rich because of the scientific naiveness of other people. There have been more people making paper objects. During the celebration of the 15th Day of the 7th Lunar Month, some families earned as much as 7,000 and 8,000 dong of profit from the sales of paper money and objects. They had used tons of paper to make their merchandises, which were sold not only in Haiphong but also in other provinces. Some people took advantage of superstition to carry out their political designs. When the

Cultural Service rebuilt the temple of Ngo Quyen to turn it into a center for the education of the antiaggression tradition, they spread the news of a dream in which God announced the forthcoming arrival of war. And here and there there were news about some "prophet" appearing and revealing many things. Superstition has made so many people lose money and has caused confusion for a number of people.

The Municipal VCP Committee, People's Committee and Committee for a New Way of Living of Haiphong have jointly drafted an overall and strict plan for mobilizing the masses in the fight against superstition. Lectures were held in organs and neighborhood blocks to help people to understand what is freedom of religion and what is superstition, what acts are considered superstitious and what forms of worshipping are considered worshipping of ancestors and remembrance of the national heroes. In addition to exhibits, newspapers and local broadcasts, articles were written to unmask the deceitful tricks practiced by those people who were engaged in the superstition occupation; letters were published to denounce the people who had cheated; and cartoons and critical drawings were made against superstitious people. In organs of the administration and mass organizations, people were learning the party and state documents about building the new way of living and fighting superstition, such as Directives 113 and 214 of the VCP Central Committee secretariat. Cultural cadres received additional training in religion to have a better knowledge for explaining and handling superstitious acts. The Municipal Committee for a New Way of Living also coordinated its work with the religious committees and associations and discussed with them the ways to improve worshipping ceremonies and rites in pagodas, temples and churches.

In addition to motivating the masses for voluntarily fighting superstition as its main activity, Haiphong also took many administrative measures. More than 300 people who had been engaged in the superstition occupation were reeducated and later have switched to honest occupations. Temples like Nghe Temple worshipping heroine Le Chan and Luong Xam Temple worshipping Ngo Quyen were remodeled to become places for remembrance of national heroes, with the statues of Buddha there being moved to pagodas. The "announcement of geniuses" cases in Tien Lang and An Thuy were under careful investigation, with the people found guilty of taking advantage of children to make bad propaganda being severely punished. A total of 4,611 incense stick holders and 215 voodoo figurines were destroyed and 3,594 kilograms of paper money and objects and religious documents were confiscated.

Superstition as an ill of society, however, cannot be wiped out so easily. Workers at the Municipal Cultural Service believe that to wipe it out requires us to patiently take many measures, both persuasion and motivation and administrative action; to provide jobs to those who have given up their superstition occupation and other people reaching working age; to properly manage the free market; to strengthen labor discipline in organs, factories, enterprises and work sites; and at the same time to step up the movement for building the new way of living.

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SETS UP NEW DISTRICTS IN CUU LONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 4

[VNA News Release: "A Number of New Districts in Cuu Long Province"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has decided to set up a number of new districts and to divide some existing ones in Cuu Long Province as follows:

To be set up anew are Chau Thanh, Tieu Can, Tra On and Binh Minh Districts in Cuu Long Province.

- Chau Thanh District consists of Long Hoa, Hung My, Phuoc Hao and Hoa Thuan Villages of Cau Ngang District and Song Loc, Da Loc, Luong Hoa, Nguyet Hoa and Thanh My Villages of Cang Long District. The seat of the district administration is located in Da Loc Village.

- Tieu Can District consists of Tan Hoa, Hung Hoa, Tap Ngai and Ngai Hung Villages of Tra Cu District; Tieu Can and Long Thoi Villages of Cau Ke District; and Hieu Tu Village of Cang Long District. The seat of the district administration is located in Tieu Can Village.

- Tra On District consists of Vinh Xuan, Thuan Thoi, Huu Thanh, Tich Thien, Tan My, Thien My, Tra Con and Luc Sy Villages; the town of Tra On of Cau Ke District; and Thoi Hoa, Xuan Hiep and Hoa Binh Villages of Vung Liem District. The seat of the district administration is located in Tra On Town.

- Binh Minh District consists of Thanh Loi, My Hoa, My Thuan, Tan Quoi, Tan Luoc and Dong Thanh Villages and the town of Cai Von of Tam Binh District. The seat of the district administration is located in Cai Von Town.

Cau Ngang and Long Ho Districts of Cuu Long Province are to be divided into four districts to be named Cau Ngang, Duyen Hai, Long Ho and Mang Thit.

- Cau Ngang District consists of Thach Hoa Son, Long Son, Nhi Truong, Hiep Hoa, Vinh Kim, My Hoa, Hiep My and My Long Villages. The seat of the district administration is located in My Hoa Village.

- Duyen Hai District consists of Long Vinh, Truong Long Hoa, Dan Thanh, Long Khanh, Long Toan, Long Huu, Ngu Lac and Hiep Thanh Villages. The seat of the district administration is located in Long Toan Village.

- Long Ho District consists of An Binh, Binh Hoa Phuoc, Long Phuoc, Loc Hoa, Tan Hanh, Dong Phu, An Duc, Phu Quoi and Thanh Duc Villages. The seat of the district administration is located in An Duc Village.

- Mang Thit District consists of An Phuoc, Chanh Hoi, Tan Long Hoi, Nhon Phu, My An, Hoa Tinh, Binh Phuoc and Long My Villages. The seat of the district administration is located in Chanh Hoi Village.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Bền [NGUYEENX THIJ BEENF], Deceased

Born in 1915 at Ben Tre; former member of the Nam Bo Fatherland Front Committee; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union; member of the Vietnam Catholic Liaison Committee; Technical Cadre in the Food Industry Institute; she was in retirement at the time of her death on 5 Nov 81 following a serious illness. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 81 p 4)

Nghiêm Chương Châu [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; *Vice Chairman of the Teenagers and Childrens Committee, Hanoi; on 12 Nov 81 he accompanied Chairman of the National Assembly and Vice Chairman of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho on a tour of childcare facilities in Son Tay City. (NHAN DAN 13 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Dụ [NGUYEENX HUWUX ZUJ], Deceased

A participant in the Revolution of 1930; member of the VCP since 1935; former secretary of the VCP Committee, Tay Ninh Province; former head of the Cadre Organization Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; former deputy secretary of the VCP Committee of the Foreign Trade Agency of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; former head of the Cadre Organization Department and former deputy secretary of the VCP Committee of the Materials General Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; former head of the Inspection Committee of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; Specialist 7th Grade of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; he was in retirement at the time of his death of unspecified causes on 5 Nov 81 p age 63. (NHAN DAN 7 Nov 81 p 4)

Đinh Công Duẩn [DINH COONG ZUAANS]

*Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Group, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "We Are Implementing the 'The Whole Youth Union Group Participates in Party Building' Movement" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG DANG No 9, Sep 81 p 21)

Huynh Trung Đổng [HUYNHF TRUNG DOONGH]

President of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France; on 12 Nov 81 he visited a Vietnamese exhibit in Paris. (NHAN DAN 16 Nov 81 p 4)

Hoàng Minh Giám [HOANGF MINH GIAMS]

Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; on 14 Nov 81 he attended activities supporting solidarity with the people of Cuba. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 81 p 1)

Trần Hanh [TRAANF HANH], *Senior Colonel

Hero of the VPA; *Deputy Commander of the Vietnam People's Air Force; on 14 Nov 81 he attended the arrival of a delegation of the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 81 p 1)

Thích Thiện Hào [THICHS THIEENJ HAOF], Venerable

*Deputy head of the Validation Council [Hoi dong chung minh] of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; on 11 Nov 81 he was presented an award for his contributions to the struggle of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 81 p 1)

Trần Hoàn [TRAANF HOANF]

SRV Ambassador to the United Kingdom; on 7 Nov 81 he presented an award to a member of the United Kingdom-Vietnam Friendship Association. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Nov 81 p 4)

Vũ Quốc Hùng [VUX QUOOCS HUNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 13 Nov 81 he spoke at a rally in support of the Cuban people. (NHAN DAN 14 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hưởng [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWOWNGF]

Deputy Director of the Office of the Council of Ministers [Van phong Hoi dong Bo truong]; recently he attended a reception for a delegation from the Czechoslovakian Geodesy and Cartography Section. (NHAN DAN 6 Nov 81 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 14 Nov 81 he attended activities marking solidarity with Cuba. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 81 p 1)

Thích Thế Long [THICHS THEES LONG], Venerable

*Deputy head of the Validation Council [Hoi dong chung minh] of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; on 11 Nov 81 he was presneted an award for his contributions to the struggle of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 81 p 1)

Vũ Mão [VUX MAOX]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 5 Nov 81 he attended ceremonies honoring Vietnamese contestants who won prizes in Russian language and physics competitions held in Bulgaria. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 6 Nov 81 p 1)

Phạm Đức Nam [PHAMJ DUWCS NAM]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; Vice chairman of the People's Committee in Charge of Agriculture, Quang Nam-Danang Province; he was mentioned in an article on grain procurement policy in his province. (NHAN DAN 10 Nov 81 p 3)

Trần Hoài Nam [TRAANF HOAIF NAM]

Secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity With Afro-Asian People; on 14 Nov 81 he attended the arrival of a delegation from the Soviet Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 81 p 1)

Trần Thị Thục Nga [TRAANF THIJ THUC NGA]

Vice president of Hanoi Teachers College #1; on 27 Oct-9 Nov 81 she headed a delegation from her school on a visit to Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 81 p 4)

Lương Văn Nho [LUWOWNG VAWN NHO], Major General

His article "Make Districts the Military Bastions of the 7th Military Region" appeated in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 11, Nov 81 pp 26-40, 52)

Thích Minh Nguyệt [THICHS MINH NGUYEETJ], Venerable

*Deputy head of the Validation Council [Hoi dong chung minh] of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; on 11 Nov 81 he was presented an award for his contributions to the struggle of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 81 p 1)

Đặng Quang Nhi [DWANGJ QUANG NHI]

*Head of the Water Conservancy Service, Quang Ninh Province; his article on utilization of cadres in his sector appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG DANG Sep 81 p 35)

Thích Đức Nhuận [THICHS DUWCS NHUAANJ], Venerable

*Head of the Validation Council [Hoi Dong Chung Minh] of the Vietnam Buddhist Congragation; on 11 Nov 81 he was presented an award for his contributions to the struggle of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 81 p 1)

Lam Sơn [SAM SOWN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cai Lay District, Tien Gieng Province; he was mentioned in an article on VCP party activities in his district. (NHAN DAN 13 Nov 81 p 3)

Lê Bá Tâm [LEE BAS TAAM], Deceased

Born in 1912; member of the VCP; former Chief of Electronic Technology, VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY; former vice chairman of the Vietnam Soccer Council he was in retirement at at the time of his death of unspecified causes on 9 Nov 81. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Tâm [NGUYEENX TAAM]

*Acting secretary general of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce; on 16 Nov 81 he attended activities in Hanoi marking Hungarian Medicine Day. (NHAN DAN 18 Nov 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tấn [NGUYEENX VAWN TAANS]

*Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 17 Nov 81 he attended a conference organized by the Vietnam Women's Union for deserving mothers. (NHAN DAN 18 Nov 81 p 1)

Trần Phương Thạc [TRAANF PHUWOWNG THACJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 17 Nov 81 he attended a conference in Hanoi organized by the Vietnam Women's Union for deserving mothers. (NHAN DAN 18 Nov 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Thạch [NGUYEENX DINHF THACHJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

His article "Training To Improve the Level of Combat Readiness of Artillery Units" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 11, Nov 81 pp 41-45)

Thích Trí Thủ [THICHS TRIS THUR], Venerable

Chairman of the Management Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; recently he was present when Council of Ministers Chairman, Pham Van Dong, held a reception for Buddhist dignitaries of the SRV. (NHAN DAN 11 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Member of the Presidium and Secretary General of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 11 Nov 81 he presented awards to Buddhist clerics for their contributions to the SRV. (NHAN DAN 12 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Tu [NGUYEENX TU]

*Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 6 Nov 81 he signed a protocol in Berlin between the SRV and the GDR for trade and financial transactions in 1982. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 81 p 4)

Phạm Quốc Tường [PHAMJ QUOOCS TUWOWNGF]

Deputy head of the Geology General Department; recently he attended the 8th session of the Natural Resources Committee of ESCAP in Bangkok. (NHAN DAN 15 Nov 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Quang Xá [NGUYEENX QUANG XAS]

Chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Council; on 15 Nov 81 he was present when Chairman of the Council of Ministers, Pham Van Dong, greeted a delegation from the GDR Contract Court. (NHAN DAN 17 Nov 81 p 1)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

*Secretary general of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 6 Nov 81 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the Soviet October Revolution. (NHAN DAN 9 Nov 81 p 1)

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7 January 1982

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No. 2334

TAP CHI CONG SAN

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY IN OUR PEOPLE'S REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 1-5

[Editorial translation previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 235, 8 Dec 81, pp K3-K7. Capitalized passages published in boldface.]

[Text] For more than 20 years, in the flames of war and under poor economic conditions, our party has paid attention to developing science and technology and has obtained remarkable results.

The various scientific and technological sectors have made important contributions to supporting production, the people's life and national defense. A large body of scientific and technological cadres and professional workers with good political qualities and ever higher specialized abilities have been formed. They are working bravely, intelligently and creatively in all fields of activity. A network of research and experimental establishments and a system of managing scientific and technological activities and educating and training scientific and technological cadres has been set up and has initially had a positive effect throughout the country. Our international cooperation in the scientific and technological domain, especially our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the CEMA member countries, has been broadened. These initial achievements have established very important bases and created very basic favorable factors for the development of science and technology in our country.

However, the results obtained in the scientific and technological activities in our country are still not commensurate with the existing potentials and have not yet met the demands of the building of socialism and the defense of the socialist fatherland. There still are weaknesses and shortcomings in the research and experimental work of many scientific and technological cadres and in the management of scientific and technological activities. Waste of human and material wealth is still prevalent in the training, improvement, assignment and use of scientific and technological cadres. All this has limited the results of scientific and technological activities and even hampered the development of science and technology in our country.

To effect a change in all scientific and technological activities in order to support the building and defense of the fatherland in the new stage most realistically and effectively and to gradually and successfully build our country's advanced science and technology, the party Central Committee Political Bureau has issued a resolution on the SRV's SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY.

The SRV's SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY makes our party's scientific and technological development line concrete. It also makes concrete our party's general line for the socialist revolution and construction in the scientific and technological field. At the same time, it is also an integral part of our country's strategy for economic, cultural and social development in the period of the transition toward socialism.

Originating from the party's general line on socialist revolution and the party line on building a socialist economy, from the premises on material and technical bases and the existing and future scientific and technological potentialities, from the latent potentials of natural resources, from the characteristics and conditions concerning nature, society and the Vietnamese man and from international cooperation capabilities, the SRV's SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY sets forth very important tasks related to our country's social science, natural science and science and technology. This policy is actually a strategy for developing and using science and technology in support of our people's cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

It is a system of tasks, objectives, guidelines and principles. It also consists of specific guidelines for each scientific and technological field and of main measures for directing all scientific and technological activities at realistically and effectively serving the immediate and lasting economic, cultural and social objectives and, at the same time, successfully building our country's advanced science and technology.

The Political Bureau resolution on the SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY is a scientific project reflecting the ideas of many outstanding scientists throughout the country. This is a unified, systematic and relatively perfect scientific and technological policy. Implementing this policy will end the period of developing science and technology in an uncontrolled and dispersed manner and open up a new stage of developing it vigorously according to plan and to an order of priorities and with ever greater efficiency.

To implement the Political Bureau resolution on SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY satisfactorily, it is of decisive significance that the entire party and all people -- first of all the leading party and state echelons from the central to local and grassroots levels -- FIRMLY GRASP THE LINE AND TASKS SET FORTH BY THE PARTY IN THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL FIELD. THEY MUST ALSO DEVELOP A THOROUGH AND PROFOUND AWARENESS OF THE ROLE OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION IN SOCIALIST CONSTRUCTION AND NATIONAL DEFENSE.

"To Marx, science is a driving force that makes history evolve; it is a revolutionary driving force." (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: F. Engels: "Oration at Karl Marx Tomb." K. Marx and F. Engels selected works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1962, Vol 2, p 265) Without modern science and technology and without modern education, "communism is nothing more than an aspiration." (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: V.I. Lenin: Duties of the Youth Union, Complete Works, Tien Bo Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, p 41 and pp 364-365) The most advanced social science in the present era is Marxism-Leninism. Our party and President Ho Chi Minh have applied Marxism-Leninism to the circumstance of our country, set forth a correct and creative line and led our country's revolution from one victory to another. Our party also has long affirmed the important role of the scientific and technological revolution. At the fourth party congress, in setting forth the line for the socialist revolution and the building of socialism, our party affirmed an important point: "Carry out the three revolutions at the same time -- the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, with the scientific and technological revolution being the key one." Our party has often urged cadres and party members to constantly and closely combine social science, natural science and science and technology in order to improve the effectiveness of scientific and technological activities and use the consolidated strength of science in achieving specific objectives and carrying out the urgent, immediate and future tasks related to production, the people's life and national defense.

Our country is still poor. Yet it is all the more necessary for it to accelerate scientific and technological work. Advancing from small production to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, we must think of, week and create the most scientific and realistic methods and steps suitable to the real situation in our country. Social science, natural science, science and technology and all scientific fields must contribute and be in a good position to contribute to this undertaking of great significance. Science and technology, which must follow the party general line on the socialist revolution and the party line on the development of the socialist economy, must most satisfactorily support the task of building a SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE SOCIALIST MASTERY and the SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION goal -- the central tasks of the entire period of transition to socialism -- in order to build a new economy, a new culture and new socialist men.

In the years ahead, science and technology must support such prime tasks as enormously developing our country's COMPREHENSIVE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION; bringing into full play our strengths in terms of labor, land and tropical natural resources; building, step by step, a great socialist agricultural production; establishing an agricultural-industrial structure in districts; and satisfactorily solving the vital problem of producing grain and food products, raw materials for industry and consumer and export goods. These tasks also involve vigorously developing light industrial sectors and building, according to the order of priorities, a number of new establishments of heavy industry and communications and transportation and making good use of their existing establishments. This is necessary to accelerate agriculture, light industry and export in preparation for future strong developmental steps in the national economy.

"Science and technology must concentrate on studying the laws of development of nature, society, the Vietnamese man and international relationships in order to help fully promote the working people's right to collective mastery, vigorously develop the production forces, establish new production relations and fulfill the duties of building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland." (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: All quoted passages whose sources are not identified are exerpted from the Political Bureau 20 April 1981 resolution on the science and technology policy.)

Science and technology must be a part of life, and it is indispensable to life. The daily production activities of each worker in our country require the positive contributions of science and technology. Using scientific and technical advances must be a prime measure for INCREASING SOCIAL LABOR OUTPUT, THE QUALITY OF GOODS AND ECONOMIC EFFICIENCY. Today a strategy for economic, cultural and social development cannot be perfect without its integral part, which is the strategy for developing and using corresponding science and technology. Likewise, each production establishment, each sector and each locality cannot carry out its state plan satisfactorily if this plan is not closely associated with the corresponding scientific and technological plan.

Therefore, our party maintains that revolution and science must always be related to each other. Only when all revolutionary activities are carried out on a scientific basis will the victory of socialism be ensured. It is necessary to end the situation in which leading party echelons pay little attention to science and technology, while scientific and technological cadres possess limited knowledge of economic and social tasks. If we really hold firm to the line and tasks set forth by the party in the scientific and technological field, if we fully and thoroughly understand the role and driving force of science and the key role of the scientific and technological revolution, if our scientific and technological cadres associate their activities with production and the everyday life, if party committee echelons "really consider science and technology as one of their main requirements of leadership," and if we "translate into action the close association between the revolution and science and vice versa in the realities of life," we will certainly be able to make a great breakthrough in the scientific and technical field. Such a breakthrough is necessary to help develop production, stabilize gradually and improve the people's life and consolidate and increase the strength of national defense.

DEVELOPING TO THE MAXIMUM THE POTENTIALITY OF THE BODY OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL CADRES and the existing system of organization and material and technical bases is a decisive factor for attaining the objectives of the present science and technology policy.

There must be plans for training, improving, assigning and employing cadres rationally so that the ability of each of them and the potentiality of the entire body will be fully developed. The urgent task to be done now is to carry out a census of the existing body of scientific and technological cadres. Once this is done, it is necessary to employ and assign them rationally, to train and improve them according to a uniform and well-balanced plan, to boldly assign work to young cadres and to improve leading cadres and qualified specialists.

Attention must also be paid to discovering and properly treating the talented men of the country and quickly forming collectives of equally qualified cadres capable of solving the most important and decisive scientific and technological problems.

Meanwhile, we must perfect the network of research and experimental agencies, such as the Academy of Sciences, research institutes of various sectors and universities and the experimental and testing stations and centers, on the principle of rational work division and according to the specified functions and duties. This is designed to ensure uniformity of activities ranging from basic research to the application of experimental results to production.

As we still are faced with many economic difficulties and as our technical production standards are still low, we must attach importance to investing appropriately in scientific and technological activities and in the training of scientific and technological cadres and skilled workers. Investments must be made in the order of priorities in such a way as to ensure the smooth process of research and experimentation and the quick application of research results to production. Only in this way will we make a major change in increasing the economic effectiveness of scientific and technological activities and will the investments in science and technology turn out to be most profitable for the national economy.

To ensure an adequate supply of materials and equipment to scientific and technological research work, to carry out the scientific and technological information task and to strengthen international cooperation are vital requirements for scientific and technological development.

To develop the existing scientific and technological potentialities optimally, we must IMPROVE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL MANAGEMENT. This task involves basically improving scientific and technological planning, establishing systems and policies that will vigorously encourage scientific and technological activities, closely associating science and technology with production and everyday life, launching broad mass movements to engage in scientific and technological work and perfecting the network of uniform scientific and technological management organs throughout the country.

Strengthening the party's leadership, the state's management task and the working people's right to collective mastery vis-à-vis science and technology will ensure the success of all scientific and technological activities and our efforts to develop our country's science and technology. We must always bear in mind that the PARTY LEADERSHIP CONSTANTLY REMAINS A DECIDING FACTOR.

For their part party committee echelons must thoroughly understand -- and make the administrative power at all levels, mass organizations, each cadre and party member, each worker and each combatant of the people's armed forces thoroughly understand -- the following guiding principle of the resolution on the SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY: bringing into full play the driving force of science and the key role of the scientific and technological revolution with the superiority of socialism and the system of socialist collective mastery so as to make science truly become a direct production force and an effective support for our people's revolutionary cause, thus making worthy contributions to our building of socialism and our defense of the socialist fatherland. On this basis the science and technology policy will help effect a vigorous change in everybody's thought and actions with regard to the scientific and technological work.

Part committee echelons must uphold their determination to seek and adopt effective guiding measures for ensuring that scientific and technological activities will be carried out according to plan, in the order of priority, with high quality and high economic efficiency They must direct the review and broad propagation of advanced examples and quickly apply scientific and technological advances to production, to everyday life and to national defense.

Party committee echelons are responsible for building a body of scientific and technological cadres who have qualities and abilities and who are united in wholeheartedly serving the people and the fatherland.

Party committee echelons also have the duty to perfect the organization of scientific and technological management and quickly put the managerial task on the right track.

Understanding thoroughly the spirit of the Political Bureau resolution on the SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY POLICY and implementing President Ho's advice: "Science must come from production; as such, it must serve production and the people in return, IN ORDER TO INCREASE LABOR OUTPUT, CONSTANTLY IMPROVE THE PEOPLE'S LIFE, and ensure victory for socialism," (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: Ho Chi Minh: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol 2, p 291) we will certainly be able to develop the creative strength of science and technology in association with the superiority of socialism and in effective support of the building of socialism and the defense of the socialist fatherland. We will successfully build advanced science and technology that is worthy of the heroic Vietnamese people.

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LET US RESOLUTELY SUPPORT THE POLISH PEOPLE IN THEIR STRUGGLE TO PROTECT SOCIALISM AND NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 6-9

[Unattributed article]

[Text] In the fraternal country of Poland, the most profound and serious crisis in the history of socialist construction in that country has been occurring for more than 1 year. In September, this crisis reached a new pinnacle, seriously threatening Polish socialism and national independence while threatening the socialist community and threatening peace in Europe and the world.

With the assistance of the imperialist countries, especially the U.S. imperialists and the German Federal Republic, the Polish reactionary powers have been waging a counter-revolution for more than 1 year for the purposes of seizing political power, destroying each of the Polish people's achievements in socialism, separating Poland from the socialist community and changing the balance of power in Europe and the world in a direction favorable to them.

Taking advantage of the mistakes and shortcomings of the Polish United Workers' Party in many fields of domestic and foreign affairs and taking advantage of the legitimate aspirations of the Polish people for "socialist changes," the Polish reactionaries have pretended to endorse "changes" while actually desiring changes that would destroy the bases of socialism in Poland and turn Poland back onto the path of capitalism, a path filled with suffering.

Having gained experience from the defeats suffered in Hungary in 1956 and Czechoslovakia in 1968, the imperialists have coordinated with the Polish reactionaries in adopting a platform of struggle consisting of three stages and implementing a counter-revolutionary tactic of "gradual escalation" by means of sophisticated and shrewd methods. This is clearly evident in the "platform" of the Committee for the Protection of Workers (KOR) a counter-revolutionary organization in Poland that has close ties to the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency and the spy agencies of the other imperialist countries as well as to the reactionary AFL-CIO Labor Union in the United States and many other reactionary organizations in Western Europe.

The "platform" of the KOR divides the activities of the KOR into three stages in order to achieve the objective of destroying the socialist system in Poland.

The first stage was to turn the "Solidarity Trade Union"(a mass organization established by them in Poland in the summer of 1980) into the primary base of the KOR and putting it under the influence of the KOR so that trade union activities became political in nature and the "Solidarity Trade Union" became an anti-government force.

The second stage is the stage of broadening the field of opposition activities. In this stage, the KOR will try to weaken and divide the Polish United Workers' Party and the apparatus of the Polish state and cause the leaders of the party and state to lose their prestige in a vain attempt to replace them. At the same time, the KOR will turn the "Solidarity Trade Union" into an independent political organization, maintain a tense situation at home and "neutralize" and "demoralize" the army. The KOR has also established a special task for this stage, namely, taking control of vital positions within the mass media and using these media for counter-revolutionary purposes.

The third stage is the stage of directly seizing political power, abolishing the socialist system, separating Poland from the socialist community and putting Poland back under a pro-Western bourgeois regime.

By means of sophisticated, cunning methods combined with the most brazen and malicious tricks involving deception, enticement and bribes as well as threats and the creation of an atmosphere of panic and terror, the leaders of KOR and the other reactionary groups within the "Solidarity Trade Union," such as the Social Self-Defense Committee (KOS) and the Independent Polish Alliance (KPN), have virtually completed the tasks established for the first stage and the second stage. They have persuaded millions of workers to join the "Solidarity Trade Union" with the naive hope that the "Solidarity Trade Union" will help them struggle for "socialist change." Using strikes as an effective weapon, they have forced the Polish government to take one step backward after another and blamed the party and government of Poland for the decline of the economy and the increasing difficulties in the daily lives of the people. They have attacked and toppled many genuine cadres and members of the party, persons who are completely loyal to socialism and the independence of Poland, loyal to the international obligation of Poland within the world socialist community. To a certain degree, they have weakened the army and public security force, which are faithful components of the socialist system. They have turned the "Solidarity Trade Union" into an independent political organization while organizing and controlling the so called "Solidarity Trade Union of Private Farmers," which, in essence, is a political organization of reactionaries in the countryside, and taken control of the "Independent Student Union," which have a total of more than 12 million members. And, they have also taken control of an important portion of the mass media and used these media to attack the Polish party and state in exact accordance with the plan set forth in the platform of the "Solidarity Trade Union."

On the basis of these "achievements," the extremist reactionaries within the "Solidarity Trade Union" have openly promoted a scheme to seize political power in Poland. During the 7 September session of the "Solidarity Trade Union" Congress in Gdansk, one leader of "Solidarity" said to the delegates attending the congress that "we are now entering a new fight and need talented generals." During the closing

session of the congress, he also said that "we have an opportunity to create a Poland of which our forefathers dreamed." His underlying meaning was bluntly stated by another leader of KOR: "The communist system in Poland will collapse...the 'Solidarity Trade Union' will take the lead in filling in the power vacuum in Poland"(UPI, Warsaw, 16 September 1981).

This is quite clear! The first stage of the "Solidarity Trade Union" Congress held in Gdansk between 5 and 10 September was an important milestone marking the shift of the counter-revolutionary process in Poland to the decisive stage, the stage of seizing political power in order to abolish the socialist system in Poland. As the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party observed in a statement on 16 September: "At the Gdansk congress, the line on establishing an opposition organization that openly establishes the objective of seizing political power and changing the socio-political system in Poland was victorious." And, "this occurred as a result of the activities of persons who have ties with the centers sabotaging socialist Poland in the West and with extreme right factions within the trade union movement, from whom they have received financial and technical assistance."

The "Solidarity Trade Union" Congress in Gdansk endorsed an opposition trend that poses the danger of leading to bloodshed in Poland. The resolutions adopted by the congress strike at the bases of socialism, at the National Assembly, the highest organ of state power in Poland. The Gdansk congress also brazenly issued "an appeal to the peoples of the Eastern European countries" and provoked the allies of Poland. In particular, during this period of time, an insane anti-Soviet campaign was accelerated to a dangerous level. It is very easy to see that this anti-Soviet wave is a very important manifestation of the counter-revolutionary process in Poland because it is directed against the most powerful ally of Poland, against a firm guarantee of the existence and development of Polish socialism and national independence.

In late September and early October 1981, the "Solidarity Trade Union" conducted the second stage of the congress in Gdansk; at this congress, the radical raactionaries within the "Solidarity Trade Union" aggressively appealed for a struggle for the "right of self-management" of workers, considering this to be a "hammer" opening the way for the advance by anti-socialist forces. Clearly, the reactionaries in Poland are unwilling to stop in the face of the warnings from the Polish party and government; to the contrary, they have continued to push the wave of counter-revolution forward. The declaration by the radical reactionaries in the "Solidarity Trade Union" that the various counter-revolutionary groups had been disbanded was nothing more than a strategy of deception designed to fool the people!

In the face of the increasingly brazen counter-revolutionary activities of the reactionaries in the "Solidarity Trade Union," more and more Polish workers and people see their true face. Hundreds of thousands of workers have left the "Solidarity Trade Union" to join sector trade union organizations led by the Polish United Workers' Party. Within the party and among the people of Poland, the voices demanding the punishment of the counter-revolutionaries are becoming more numerous with each passing day.

Expressing this common aspiration of the communists and the people of Poland, the Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers" Party appealed for a "struggle against the adventurist policy, against the effort to provoke a struggle to seize political power and against the schemes to abolish the socialist state." The Political Bureau of the Polish United Workers' Party has also emphasized: "We will protect socialism as though we were protecting Polish independence. To do this, the state will employ every means demanded by the situation."

As loyal friends of the party and people of fraternal Poland, the party and people of Vietnam have long been attentively following the development of the Polish situation. We are concerned over the aggressiveness of the counter-revolutionaries in Poland and are happy to see that many persons within the party and among the people of Poland are resolutely struggling to stop the counter-revolutionary wave in Poland.

Together with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, the people of Vietnam resolutely support the difficult but inevitably victorious struggle being waged by the party and people of Poland against the reactionaries. In an address delivered at the first session of the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on 26 June 1981, Le Duan, the general secretary of our Party Central Committee, said: "We hereby express our genuine support of the struggle being waged by the Polish United Workers' Party, by the communists and the people of Poland against the reactionary powers to smash their counter-revolutionary plan and protect the fruits of the revolution and the vital interests of socialist Poland. We affirm our strong solidarity with the communists and people of fraternal Poland. We firmly believe that the communists and people of Poland, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community, will win victory in this difficult and complex struggle."

This confidence felt by our party is firmly based. Because, the working class and people of Poland have a long-standing revolutionary tradition and are being wholeheartedly assisted by the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries. Inspired by the statement by Brezhnev, the general secretary of the CPSU, at the 26th Congress of the CPSU that "we will not allow socialist Poland to be violated, we will not abandon a fraternal country in difficulty," the communists and the people of Poland will surely crush the counter-revolutionary activities of the enemy, firmly protect the socialist system in Poland and forever keep socialist Poland a trustworthy member of the world socialist community.

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DEVELOP AND MANAGE THE MOBILIZED RESERVE FORCES FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 10-16

[Article by Colonel General Le Trong Tan, Member of the VCP Central Committee, Vice Minister of National Defense and Chief of Staff of the VPA -- translation previously appeared in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 236, 9 Dec 81, pp K8-K13. Capitalized passages published in italics.]

[Text] I. A Strategic Problem of the All-People National Defense Undertaking

The fourth national congress of party delegates pointed out: "Along with building the country in all respects, we must exert efforts to build a firm and strong system of all-people national defense, strengthen the People's Armed Forces and develop the national defense industry in order to ensure that the country can readily defeat all offensives by the aggressors." (Footnote: Resolution of the Fourth National Congress of Party Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 25)

Scrupulously implementing the resolution of this congress, our people and army have recorded victories of historic significance: defeating two wars of aggression masterminded and directly waged by the beijing expansionists. Through these two wars, the reactionaries within the Beijing authorities have exposed themselves as THE DIRECT AND DANGEROUS ENEMY OF OUR PEOPLE. This has been clearly revealed in their maniacal ambitions, wicked designs and cunning maneuvers against our country (as well as against Laos and Kampuchea).

At present supported and abetted by bellicose U.S. forces, the Beijing reactionaries are daily and hourly waging a war of sabotage in all fields in an attempt to weaken our country. They have launched armed provocation and land-grabbing activities, conducted psychological and espionage wars and are preparing conditions for waging a war of aggression on a large scale to annex our country. Therefore, "for a long period of history, all our party, people and army must continue to carry out at the same time TWO STRATEGIC TASKS: SUCCESSFULLY BUILD SOCIALISM AND ALWAYS STAND COMBAT READY TO DEFEND THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND FIRMLY DETERMINED TO FOIL ALL THE SCHEMES AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION BY CHINESE EXPANSIONISM AND HEGEMONISM AND INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARY FORCES AND TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE OF THE WORLD PEOPLES." (Footnote: Le Duan: "All for the Socialist Fatherland and for the People's Happiness," speech delivered at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly, TAP CHI CONG SAN, Issue No 7, 1981)

Always maintaining the country's combat readiness is a matter of survival for our nation. Along with building the country, we must constantly uphold vigilance, intensively consolidate national defense and ensure that our country will have increasingly powerful forces capable of fighting and routing the eneny right from the start under any war conditions, effectively protecting the people's lives and property and eventually winning total victory over the aggressors. Such a war would be a modern people's war for the defense of the socialist fatherland. Right from the outset, the local people's war and the war fought by regular army corps [binh doanf] with combat coordination among various armed services and branches must be launched on a large scale and with ever more modern means.

The regular standarized and modernized army corps, which consist of various armed services and branches, will deal decisive blows at the enemy and advance, together with the People's Armed Forces, to smash the entire agressor army. These forces must be made really powerful with an ever higher level of standardization and modernization, well trained and resourceful in combat. Engaging in cordinated combat by the various armed services and branches of a standarized and modernized army involved highly demanding requirements that must be met by every militaryman in the fields of politics, ideology, ethical virtues, physical fitness, knowledge of military science and technology, skills in military loabor and combat proficiency. In peacetime this army cannot be organized in accordance with a wartime table or organization. It is best, most rational and most economical to do the following: The standing forces only need to have a sufficient total number of troops with high wuality but each grassroots-level unit; each sector and each locality must develop massive reserve forces that stand ready to be mobilized to meet the needs of the army. The reserve forces consist of militarymen who have finished their obligatory military service in the standing army and youths belonging to an age group established by law who have been properly given military training and closely controlled. Under normal conditions, they are members of the production forces but when the order is given they will become cadres and combatants of army units that have already been organized, developed and trained in peacetime and are now ready for combat.

Building a standarized and modernized army with powerful standing forces that are sufficiently manned and of high quality, while organizing massive, mobilized reserve forces that have been prpperly trained and closely controlled is our understanding and concretization of the party line concerning the all-people national defense system, the arming of the masses and the combination in the new stage of the revolution. This line will ensure that our country can simultaneously step up economic construction and intensify the consolidation of national defense and can constantly improve its combat readiness level and capability.

Satisfactorily developing and managing the mobilized reserve forces for national defense constitutes a strategic problem of the all-people national defense system. THIS IS A TASK TO BE CARRIED OUT BY THE ENTIRE PEOPLE AND ALL SECTORS AND ECHELONS OF THE STATE MACHINERY. It just cannot be done by the Ministry of National Defense and the army alone.

II. The Objective and the Very New, Very High Requirements of the Task of Developing and Managing the Mobilized Reserve Forces

During the two wars of resistance against France and the United States, under party leadership, our state adopted various systems for mobilizing the forces of the entire people to strengthen the army in view of the ever higher requirements of the war. These systems consisted of the voluntary system, the military obligation system, the upgrading system which turned militia and self-defense forces into local forces and the local forces into regular forces, and so forth. These methods of mobilizing manpower for the army were highly effective in the war of liberation. Nevertheless, they are only suitable for an army consisting purely of infantry units deployed separately or concentratedly that are engaged in combat and construction at the same time.

With these methods, the forces mobilized are not yet prepared to form into units. The essential requirements of mobilization are yet to be institutionalized into law that must be observed by everyone, every sector and every echelon. After completing their military service, cadres and combatants return to civilian life. They are not closely controlled; nor are they given further military training. Therefore, when they are needed for military service again, we do not immediately have complete units with cadres and combatants who are fully prepared and closely organized so as to fight and defeat the enemy promptly.

Today our army is a standardized and modernized people's army capable of fighting with coordination among the various armed services and branches. Under the new combat circumstances, every cadre and combatant must receive comprehensive training so that he will possess a high level of combat effectiveness, good skills in military techniques and the capability to master modern weapons and equipment. When war breaks out, the army must be able to expand rapidly in number while still maintaining its quality.

In order that our country in peacetime can maintain a necessary standing army but is still able to meet the requirements of war, we must build and manage the mobilized reserve forces in such a way as to ensure that we can expand the standing army when necessary while successfully meeting the national defense requirements of war under modern conditions. The reserve forces must be mobilized simultaneously on a large scale in accordance with a predetermined plan for each locality. The cadres and combatants mobilized must be fully qualified for combat duties as members of the standing army. The objective of mobilization work is to set up on the spot whole units (regiments or divisions) in accordance with predetermined plans, which are complete with a command structure for the various armed services and branches, the necessary conditions for obtaining material and technical supplies and the means for mobility to engage in combat activities immediately. The mobilization of such units for combat action must be reckoned with not in terms of months of weeks but hours. Therefore, it is necessary to organize the management of mobilized reserve forces in every grassroots-level unit and every locality in a really scientific manner and in strict accordance with uniform regulations.

This is a very new problem involving very high requirements that stems from the objective demands of war for the defense of the socialist fatherland. With regard to our country at present, this IS AT THE SAME TIME AN IMPERATIVE AND PRESSING PROBLEM AND A FUNDAMENTAL LONG-TERM PROBLEM that must be resolved to ensure victory in the war for national defense.

The task of building and managing the reserve forces must be reflected in all activities, building the economy and developing culture and science and technology. To carry out this task satisfactorily means to understand the party viewpoint and line on all-people national defense, on people's war and on the coordination between economic development and national defense.

All people, especially able-bodied youths, must undergo military training and must be integrated into armed mass organizations. It is necessary to coordinate production and other tasks with military training in order to enable each citizen to fully perform their two obligations, engaging in productive labor to help build the country and defending the fatherland and maintaining political security and social order in localities.

In universities, vocational education schools, party schools and schools for training economic and social management cadres, cultural, political and vocational improvement courses and military training sessions must be included in the curriculum in order to train commanding cadres and technical personnel for the armed forces.

The military service law must be applied to all able-bodied and healthy youths. Youths of the prescribed military age must perform compulsory military service in the regular army units. After their military service period is over, they will return to their production position and other tasks and become members of the reserve forces. Once in these forces, they will be controlled closely and will undergo periodic refresher military training. When the state mobilizes them back to the armed forces, they can engage in combat immediately.

Each locality, sector and grassroots-level unit, depending on its characteristics and duties, must build units and armed branches ready for the armed forces. For example, the transportation and construction sector will build military transportation and engineer units; the postal and wired radio sector will build signal units; the chemical sector will build chemical units; and so forth. Production establishments, localities and sectors must also prepare, according to plan, conditions for ensuring rear services and means of transportation for mobilized units to perform their combat duties promptly.

In wartime the mobilized reserve forces are secret figures that surprise the enemy. They will change the balance of power on the battlefield quickly if they are properly organized and trained and closely managed in time of peace.

Our country is now in a period of transition to socialism. Seriously implementing compulsory military service vis-a-vis able-bodies and healthy youths, providing proper military training for all people and closely managing the mobilized reserve forces are active contributions to the building of new men and the strengthening of social management. By carrying out these tasks satisfactorily, we will not only save national defense expenditures but will also help actively to accelerate economic development and the establishment of a new order and a new discipline in our society.

III. Building and Managing the Mobilized Reserve Forces are Systems of Close, Uniform, Continuous and Scientific Organizational Tasks

Under the party leadership, building and managing the mobilized reserve forces for the national defense cause are the duties of all people and the dictatorship of the proletariat. In carrying out the tasks of building and managing the reserve forces, persons in charge of units, production establishments, localities, sectors and echelons must DIRECTLY embark on organizing the training and management of the mobilized reserve forces and are responsible to the state for the mobilization of these forces and the necessary material facilities according to a concentrated and unified plan. To fulfill these tasks successfully and most profitably for the economy-developing undertaking, there must be A SYSTEM OF CLOSE AND UNIFORM ORGANIZATIONAL MEASURES.

The organization and management of manpower and equipment -- which is necessary for their mobilization when there is war -- in each grassroots-level unit and each economic and technical sector is a primary task. If manpower and equipment are not well managed and if plans for using them are not available now, we will certainly become passive when war breaks out.

We are carrying out a new distribution of manpower throughout the country. Zoning and planning work for such a distribution is being studied and gradually organized and carried out. In devising a strategic deployment of manpower that benefits both the economy and national defense, we must take into account military tasks in each locality, especfally the task of building regular army units as the situation may require. On this basis, plans must be worked out to move manpower about according to a definite structure and to quantitative and qualitative requirements in order to create sources of manpower reserves for national defense.

Our army has more than 30 years of continuous warfare. Our armed services and branches are in the process of development. At present training reserve cadres and technical personnel to meet the requirements for expanding the army when they arise is an important and urgent task. Special attention must be given to training reserve cadres and technical personnel at colleges and vocational middle schools. Training objectives, programs and methods must be carefully devised to suit the country's current situation and tasks, and at the same time develop the technical speciality of each training institution. The best efforts must be made to avoid formalism, perfunctoriness and irresponsibility. Party schools and economic and social management schools for cadres — centers for training the country's leading and managerial cadres -- must formulate their own military study programs patterned on a uniform plan so that cadres, upon graduation, will be fully capable of guiding and organizing the building of the all-people national defense system and carrying out people's war in every unit and every locality.

For many years now we have enforced the military obligation system for young men. Since the country has always been in a state of war, the implementation of the military obligation has borne the characteristics of the recruitment of troops with not so complicated methods and procedures. Today, implementing the military obligation is intended to induct into the army ALL young men within the prescribed age group and train them (in peacetime) as cadres and combatants of the standing army. Afterwards, they will return to civilian life to resume production and other tasks as members of the army ON RESERVE STATUS WHO ARE INCLUDED IN THE TABLE OF ORGANIZATION FOR MOBILIZED RESERVE FORCES UNITS SET UP FOR SUBSEQUENT YEARS. Over time, the army still has the responsibility to manage and train them. The persons in charge of production, administrative or service units shall manage them into two aspects: managing members of the work force and managing army cadres and combatants who have been assigned to mobilized reserve forces units. Therefore, when changing their tasks or work locations, the persons in charge must work in coordination with the military organs concerned to arrange for their replacements. This is necessary so that, should a mobilization order be announced, the units concerned could proceed with their activities normally.

Preparations must be made in advance to create favorable conditions for the youths to score good grades in studying and training upon joining the army. Specifically, we must organize basic military drills and physical exercises for the youths and teach them the spirit of socialist patriotism, the spirit of socialist internationalism, the obligation to defend the fatherland, the fine nature and traditions of the army and so forth. If all students in our country are fully qualified both mentally and physically to fulfill the functions of members of the standardized and modernized People's Army upon finishing a secondary general education, thanks to the efforts of the education and public health sectors and the youth unions, they will achieve higher quality while undergoing training in the army and we can further diversify their military study programs. After serving for a period of time in the army, they can develop the good effects of their basic and systematic military training for many years to come. If this is done, after a number of years our country will have very massive reserve forces; proceeding from this, we will be able to set up, within a very short time, many divisions comprised of various armed branches possessing a fighting strength comparable to that of the standing armed forces.

Since the requirements for implementing the law on military obligation change, there will be changes in methods and procedures. First of all, it is necessary to systematically keep track of the registration of youths for military obligation at certain predetermined points in time in accordance with uniform standards. By doing this satisfactorily, we will establish the conditions for distributing the work force in a rational and scientific manner to the various armed services and branches in a given area, and this will be beneficial to both national defense and long-term economic construction.

Every year, under the military obligation law, large numbers of discharged cadres and combatants have become part of the army's reserve forces. Formerly, discharged troops in the north who returned to their home localities had a level of military knowledge little higher than that of the local militia and self-defense forces. Those discharged could be assigned to any job under a correct treatment policy. The number of army cadres and combatants with a high level of technical knowledge is now increasing. This constitutes a military technical work force with high levels of education and technical specialties that we have trained with much time and effort. To the various economic and technical sectors, this force constitutes an important source of technical replacements. A major problem has arisen from this issue: We should distribute and administer this force well so that, on the one hand, we can make full use of the skills acquired by these troops during their time in the army to accelerate production vigorously and on the other hand we can preserve and develop their military skills in connection with productive labor. It would be a real waste if we assigned a gun surveyor or a tank master to a simple labor job. All military agencies, production units and administrative and professional installations should coordinate with one another to carry out the distribution, employment and management of discharged troops well. This issue is causing many major and complicated economic, military, political and social problems.

The mobilized reserve forces of the army may periodically receive refresher military training for a given time in the areas where they engage in production or work, or in the mobilized units as a whole. The military agencies as well as the production units should be well aware of this requirement to determine the time and procedures for conducting military training properly.

These tasks indicate that the establishment and administration of mobilized reserve forces constitute an entire system of very scientific and elaborate organizational tasks which must follow the party viewpoints and lines. This requires personnel management and training to make workers and national defense combatants out of these forces, which will work simultaneously in both systems of production and military organizations. These mobilized reserve forces will develop with time. If we establish and administer these forces well it will benefit both national defense and the economy. This is an important political mission for the system of proletarian dictatorship -- a mission related directly to the interests of each individual, each collective and the entire country.

To fulfill the above duties successfully, it is obvious that we should regularly educate the people, especially youths, on the revolutionary situation and tasks, the close relationship between national construction and defense, revolutionary vigilance, patriotism, love of socialism and the duties and benefits of citizens. Along with the political and ideological education, the organizational tasks should also be emphasized.

The mobilization task involves several specific professional requirements, and a large amount of work must be done successively from year to year. It calls, therefore, for a system of responsible agencies down to the village level. To lead this task correctly and in the right direction, thereby developing the integrated strength of all sectors and echelons, it is necessary to intensify the leadership of party organizations and work coordination among various sectors of the state machinery. The military agencies must fulfill their role as advisers to the party committees. At the same time, they must fulfill their function as specialized agencies of the state administration well.

Implementing the various resolutions of the party and state on maintaining combat readiness and on building and administering the mobilized reserve forces, many provinces and cities have recently organized and conducted training and drills under the direct leadership of the party committee echelons. The initial results have asserted the necessity and correctness of the questions raised. At the same time, they also point out the new potentials and favorable conditions as well as questions to be continually discussed and resolved in order to systematize this task. With a common effort, it is certain that this task will provide good results and make a strong impact on national construction and defense.

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CONCERNING THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP OF SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 17-21, 34

[Article by Bui Thanh Kiet]

[Text] In the general line of the party concerning the socialist revolution in our country, which was set forth by the 4th Congress, the scientific-technological revolution has been defined as the key. The resolution of the congress set forth the task of "developing science and technology with a view toward supporting production, everyday life and the defense of the nation." As regards the natural and technical sciences, the congress set forth the task of "endeavoring to create a modern system of science and technology for the country within three or four 5-year plans."

Recently, the resolution of the Political Bureau on the policy regarding science and technology further defined this general line in the field of science and technology. In actuality, this is the specific line of our party in this extremely important field of the socialist revolution. Now that the line, policy, tasks, objectives and guidelines for developing science and technology have been established, the problem we face is that of strengthening the party's leadership in order to turn the policy regarding science and technology into reality, into specific actions by the masses.

Regarding this, there are many jobs that must be performed; however, in the initial stage, the leadership of the party must focus on the following matters:

1. Taking determined steps to bring about a strong change: closely linking science and technology to production and social life.

Science is born as a result of the needs of material production and social life. It is closely linked to the production process, to social life and has become a moving force in the development and improvement of production, in the improvement of the standard of living of the people. The creation of material wealth depends upon the overall level of scientific development, upon technological advances or upon the application of this science in production.

In the period of the scientific and technological revolution, the organic combination of science and technology with production and social life is becoming increasingly

clear. This characteristic is the factor that determines the development of science into a direct production force.

In our country at this time, production and the lives of the people are making pressing demands for scientific and technological advances. Meanwhile, we have a relatively large force of scientific and technical cadres who fervently desire to make contributions and serve the country. However, the results of our scientific and technical activities are not commensurate with existing potentials. The results of scientific research and technological advances of value have not been widely applied in production and everyday life. We are wasting a rather large amount of our intelligence partially because, in the organization of implementation, we have failed to closely link science and technology to the pressing requirements of production, everyday life and national defense.

The situation and tasks of our country and the living conditions of our people at this time do not permit us to operate in an ineffective manner. We must endeavor to insure that the production and lives of our people are closely related in every field to scientific and technological advances and not merely engage in science and technology "for the sake of science and technology"!

Production and social life constantly demand and constantly encourage a higher level of scientific and technological advances; the achievements of production and the realities of social life are the most reliable proof of scientific and technological advances. As a result, the development of science and technology must be closely linked to production and social life.

The unity and combination of development in nature and in society and the role of man in production demand the coordination of the activities of the social sciences and the natural sciences.

The Marxist-Leninist social sciences are the theoretical and political-ideological tool of the working class and its party in socialist construction and the protection of the fatherland. On the basis of the requirements of production and of society, the party sets forth for the persons engaged in scientific research at the institutes of science, the colleges and the scientific installations the task of applying the knowledge of the various fields of the social sciences, natural sciences and technical sciences in practice.

The increasing development and diversity of the socialist economy demand that economic management and social management be constantly expanded, improved and deepened on the basis of scientific and technological advances.

Science is the fundamental matter in plans and is, at the same time, the factor determining the implementation of plans. The achievements of scientific and technological advances must become the basis of planning, must be expressed within plans. Each production sector, each economic unit and the various cultural-social activities must be firmly supported by science in order to achieve the highest possible results. Therefore, formulating norms for introducing scientific and technological advances in production, which involves establishing a system of ceilings on the consumption of raw materials, building materials and energy, on labor costs and so forth, is a pressing task.

Thus, at this time, the practical viewpoint of foremost significance in the leadership of the party is to implement the policy regarding science and technology well.

In summary, in all sectors, on the central level, the local level and the basic level, it is necessary to launch a movement to apply the achievements of scientific and technological advances in order to raise the productivity of everyday work in all jobs.

2. Leading the improvement of the training, distribution and utilization of scientific and technical cadres.

The development of science and technology in our country demands that we not be satisfied with the number or the quality of existing cadres. The pressing, immediate needs of production, everyday life and national defense face us with the task of quickly improving the training and utilization of scientific and technical cadres to be more efficient. Moreover, our country must move forward, must reach a high level of development of scientific and technological advances. Our concern for the future of the country must be expressed as concern for the training of scientific and technical cadres.

The resolution of the Political Bureau on the policy regarding science and technology states: "In the training of scientific and technical cadres, it is necessary to fully understand the resolution of the Political Bureau on educational reform." We must implement the scientific and educational policy of our party beginning in general school education and must mold the new man, the new style laborer for socialism. In the reform of education, we must be determined to build a new style system of schools, from general schools and trade training schools to colleges, and closely coordinate the providing of knowledge to serve as the basis for the comprehensive development of the student with occupational counselling and occupational training. The reform of education ushers in a new stage of qualitative development, one consistent with the requirements of the revolution in the new stage.

The general schools, by providing a polytechnical education, bring students close to productive labor and social life, develop within them the ability to penetrate the various production processes of nature and society and provide them with knowledge of history, revolutionary traditions, literature and art. The colleges are a tremendous scientific and technical potential of the country. Each college is an installation that trains cadres and is, at the same time, a scientific research facility. Every institute of scientific research is also a post-graduate cadre training facility. Within the colleges and the vocational middle schools, it is absolutely necessary to closely coordinate instruction, training, scientific research and production. It is necessary to develop within college students the ability to independently delve into the various fields of science and apply this knowledge in the realities of production and social life. It is necessary to create within every college and vocational middle school an intense atmosphere surrounding scientific and cultural activities, one that attracts the mass of students to scientific research, literary and artistic activities oriented toward production and toward supporting the lives of the people.

Next, it is necessary to strongly develop the post-graduate training of cadres, which must be closely guided by planning and programs, to insure the coordination of the corps of cadres and insure that this corps is consistent with the objectives of the policy regarding science and technology, with special concern for training and developing the corps of young cadres through the research student system at home and abroad, primarily at home, with a view toward training persons who hold the degrees of master of science and doctor of science.

To be able to make rapid progress in the scientific and technological revolution, we must know how to select and train good students in all localities and areas of the country as skilled scientific-technical cadres, as talents of the country. In the immediate future, we can conduct many specialized classes on the middle school-general school level (level III) in mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology, history, foreign languages, literature, art and so forth. We must organize the recruiting of goods students in all rural areas, mountain areas, ethnic minority areas, former resistance war areas, new economic zones, border areas, the islands and so forth for these specialized classes. Instead of holding mass college entrance examinations for students in the countryside, the mountains and the cities, we must give full attention to the remote areas and take steps to recruit students who are talented but who are limited by the educational conditions in their locality and lack the conditions needed to develop and train them to be scientific-technical cadres for the various localities and areas of the country.

One point with which our party is very concerned is that of continuing to increase the percentage of cadres who lead sectors and specialists who are highly educated, scientific-technical management cadres, project engineers, industrial engineers and designers. Only by urgently completing the planning of training, insuring that the corps of scientific-technical cadres is well-coordinated in terms of its occupational structure, level of education and type of cadres and insuring the quality of training is it possible to meet the requirements of increasing the strong socio-economic development in our country.

The agencies and organizations of the party on the various levels must concern themselves with training skilled workers, with heightening the enthusiasm for creative labor of the corps of workers, beginning with the working class. The enthusiastic participation by persons who directly produce material wealth, by scientists, designers and industrial engineers in the effort to resolve industrial technical problems and organize production manifests the spirit of socialist cooperation and the implementation of the right of collective ownership in the scientific and technological revolution.

Training is important but the matters of correctly deploying and utilizing scientific and technical cadres in order to fully utilize the capabilities of each person and of the entire corps of cadres are even more important.

The deployment and utilization of scientific-technical cadres have long been marked by many inefficiencies, by many cases of cadres being utilized in occupations other than that for which they were trained and by slowness.

In the future, how should scientific and technical cadres be deployed so that their deployment is efficient?

Of primary and foremost importance is the need to deploy scientific and technical cadres in accordance with the requirements of the revolution. Importance must be attached to providing additional competent scientific and technical cadres to production installations for the purpose of effectively introducing science and technology in production. These cadres must be deployed in accordance with the requirements of the various localities; the various sectors must give priority to the installations and the installations must give priority to production.

At present, the deployment of scientific and technical cadres is, generally speaking, as follows: the number of scientific-technical cadres assigned to administrative agencies is too high compared to the number assigned to installations. At production installations, which are places that urgently need scientific and technical cadres, and even on the district level, the number of scientific-technical cadres is very small. The vast majority of scientific and technical cadres work on the central and provincial levels.

On the central and provincial levels, priority should be given to assigning competent scientific and technical cadres to scientific agencies that have pressing requirements in order to rapidly establish well coordinated collectives that are fully capable of performing the tasks and carrying out the programs in scientific and technological advances that are most important and decisive and that show the most prospects. Cadres who recently graduated from school should spend time participating in practical activities at production installations or scientific installations. Production installations are the foundation that forges consciousness and practical skills.

When assigning work to scientific-technical cadres, attention must be given to the aspirations of the cadre, especially the aspiration of a cadre to be assigned a job that is consistent with his capabilities. However, some aspirations are not legitimate, not consistent with the requirements of the revolution and not consistent with the occupation for which a scientific-technical cadre was trained or his capabilities if he is to serve the country better.

The utilization of scientific and technical cadres in the sector for which they were trained is designed to provide them with the conditions to operate effectively and achieve high productivity. The selection of cadres whould be based on standards that are consistent with the requirements of scientific and technical work. We should avoid assigning persons who do not have the ability to perform scientific research to scientific research facilities. We should encourage instructors to participate in scientific research and production; on the other hand, scientific research cadres, production cadres and management cadres should be encouraged to participate in instruction. We should establish a system whereby every cadre can perform two or three jobs and receive an additional two or three-thirds of his salary if deemed worthy because the salary of cadres, in general, including scientific and technical cadres, is closely linked to the results of the work performed by the sectors, research units and production units they support.

In addition, the party must create every other condition needed for scientific and technical cadres to become increasingly content with their assignment and fully utilize their capabilities by giving them assignments that are consistent with their family circumstances, giving attention to persons working at remote places, establishing suitable organizations for overseas compatriots to make effective contributions, providing the equipment needed for their work, providing scientific information, etc.

3. Attaching full importance to building the organization of the party at scientific and technical facilities.

Because the guidelines and tasks of the policy regarding science and technology have an impact upon all fields of production and social life, we must attach full importance to building the party and improving the activities of the party organizations in the ministries, sectors, research organizations and scientific and technical management organizations.

The organizations of the party in the ministries and within the sectors on the central level are the organizations that lead, organize and mobilize the rapid application of the achievements of science and technology in production. No sector can successfully carry out these tasks without taking the initiative and coordinating with the other sectors, with the other scientific and testing agencies and units. The organizations of the party in the various localities and installations have the task of leading the research organizations, the scientific and technical management organizations and the experimentation and production units and leading the effort to apply the scientific and technological advances that are made. Efforts must be made on the central as well as the local and installation levels to make the organizations of the party sufficiently strong, especially in terms of their quality. It is necessary to build strong organizations of the party on the installation level, firmly adhere to the specific guidelines and tasks set forth by the party for the basic units, coordinate scientific and technical potentials and unite workers in order to perform these tasks in a highly effective manner. The organizations of the party at installations must teach and heighten the spirit of initiative and creativity of the mass of manual workers and collective farmers, of scientists and technical specialists so that they successfully apply scientific and technical advances.

The intellectuals who perform scientific and technical work have the ideal of wanting to make a contribution, to concerning themselves with major social questions, to truly uniting with one another and practicing socialist cooperation in scientific work. The party chapters must actively and constantly help them heighten their socialist awareness, mold the Marxist-Leninist world view and communist ethics and overcome manifestations of individualism and other deviations.

The party members at scientific and technical installations must manifest this in the political leadership of the party, in taking the lead in improving the quality and increasing the effectiveness of scientific research and experimentation and in mobilizing and organizing labor in accordance with the socialist mode.

The party must attach importance to building the Trade Union and heightening the role played by it in mobilizing and uniting every worker for the purpose of emulating to display initiative and creativity and accelerate the process of linking science with production.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union makes an extremely important contribution to the development of the modern scientific and technical sectors that support production, everyday life and the defense of the nation and to training youths to become scientists and young technical workers who show prospects for the country.

The various scientific and technological associations must be built and developed, must actively work to disseminate scientific knowledge among the people, encourage inventions and discoveries and broaden the scope of the contributions made by the persons engaged in scientific and technical work under the modern guidelines of the scientific and technological revolution.

Through the activities of the party organizations and the mass organizations in the movement to become involved in science and technology, the party has the conditions needed to educate, train and forge technical cadres and workers and, on this basis, develop the party among these persons and select persons who show prospects for training as leadership cadres and scientific and technical management cadres.

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SEVERAL MATTERS REGARDING SCIENTIFIC AND ECONOMIC THOUGHT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 22-27

[Article by Tran Ngoc Hien]

[Text] Examined from the point of view of its nature, the process of building the new economy in our country is a conscious process. The characteristics, objectives and primary guidelines of this process were correctly set forth in the line adopted by the 4th National Congeess of our party. However, the successful implementation of this line depends upon the leadership and economic management skills of the various levels and sectors, concerning which the issue of foremost importance at this time is the economic thinking of cadres.

The dialectical method and the historical materialism of Marxism-Leninism are the cornerstone of scientific and economic thought. This method "considers society to be a living body that is constantly growing (not something that is assembled like a machine and, as a result, permits the various social factors to be combined at will); to study this body, it is necessary to objectively analyze the production relations that form a specific social structure and necessary to research the laws governing the existence and development of this social structure."(1)

The system of social production is a living body that exists objectively (K. Marx called it the production body). This body consists of technical-production relationships, that is, of relationships between man and nature; economic-social relationships, that is, relationships among persons as classes, strata and groups of society. In this system of relationships, production relations "are the basic, initial relations that determine all other relations."(2) The essence of economic development is the reciprocal impact between these two systems of relations, that is, between production forces and production relations. Examining history, we see that technical-production relations and economic-social relations have become intertwined in an increasingly complex but also increasingly profound, clear and reasonable manner in keeping with the advance of the social revolutions and the scientific-technological revolution. A new economy is born as a result of the development of these relations as "an historic-natural process" in accordance with its own internal laws. The economic laws of socialism demand unity between the objective nature of the various laws and the consciousness of the state, of leadership and management cadres in the application of these laws. Because, man, even when he has become the master in the field of politics, cannot select production forces and

the structure of society on the basis of his own desires, but what man can do, therefore, is correctly evaluate the present state of production forces and reveal the social structure they need to develop. Under a system of private ownership, the various forms of production relations "open their own way" through the spontaneous actions of man; under socialism the objective forms of production relations must be learned and embodied in the various forms of planned economic organizations. Examining our country's situation, we clearly see that wherever production forces have a suitable form of production relations, they develop smoothly (as is the case with the product contract now being used). Conversely, wherever unsuitable forms of production relations are imposed upon production forces, which is caused by the maladies of determinism, of doing the same thing everywhere, of formalism and of the thinking of recording an achievement, production forces whither.

Facts that have existed for many years permit us to state that the correct application of the law that production relations must be consistent with the level of development of production forces is the factor of foremost importance in the implementation of the new line on building the economy. In previous societies, this law had an impact through antagonisms; under socialism, this law has its impact through the scientifically based, conscious activities of the state and leadership and management cadres. The special characteristic of the impact of this law in our country lies in the fact that the social nature of production forces develops at the same time as the social nature of production relations. The process of the socialization of production has been closely linked to socialist production relations from the very outset. This is an advantage compared to the capitalist process of socialization, a process which embodied from the very outset antagonisms between the social nature of production forces and the private nature of production relations. Whether or not we seize this advantage depends upon the application of the law mentioned above. As regards the economic thinking of leadership cadres, management cadres and economic researchers and instructors, the challenge that is difficult, the thing that must be created and also the thing that is most interesting is to find, within life itself, levels of development and forms of the new production relations that are consistent with production forces that have different levels of development. It is necessary to discover and create the conditions for necessary forms of transition of production relations that are born and exert their full impact under specific conditions as a result of the requirements of the development of social production forces. The lesson in the use of product contracts within agriculture is an example of the successful application of a form of transition. This is a matter that is in the nature of a law governing the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The significance of correctly applying this law lies not only in stimulating production, but also in laying the foundation for applying the various economic laws of socialism and achieving the combined development of the process of advancing to socialism.

On the basis of objective laws, Le Duan has pointed out:

"We must always fully understand that the characteristic of the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is that production relations and production forces are always closely linked to each other, stimulate each other's development...; we must closely link the change in the system of ownership with the changes in the system of distribution, the organization of production and business and the management system."(3)

The application of the law that production relations must be consistent with the level of development of production forces in socialism is closely linked to the requirement of applying the law of planned and balanced economic development and the law of socialist reproduction. The result of the application of these laws is the formation of an efficient economic structure. The development of this structure determines, to a large extent, the rate of development of the economy, the ability to accumulate capital, the ability to improve the welfare of the people and the ability to change the structure of society. The experience of the fraternal countries has shown that taking the initiative in building an efficient economic structure is the way to correctly establish the relationship between the accumulation of capital and consumption, which is the most difficult economic relationship in our country, the way to establish sources of capital and utilize capital and the way to establish the relationship between economic development and cultural and social development. Therefore, planning the establishment of an efficient economic structure is a basic part of economic strategy.

Applying the various economic laws on the basis of the capabilities and needs of the country and the experiences of the fraternal countries, the 4th National Congress of the Party set forth an important argument concerning the modern industrial-agricultural structure and the course to be followed to establish this structure: establishing the correct relationship between heavy industry and agriculture and light industry. The congress considered this to be the central factor in the growth of the national economy.

During the first years of the period of transition in our country, the planning of the establishment of the economic structure must involve careful consideration of the specific historic conditions that exist when starting to build the new economy:

--The needs of society following the war are very complex and not consistent with the capabilities and requirements of economic construction (in terms of the magnitude, the structure and the quality of needs). In order to lay the basis for building the structure of the economy, we must analyze and transform the needs of society in keeping with the guideline of meeting the basic needs involved in replenishing the energy expended in production, limiting those need which, although high, are legitimate but decentralize the capital needed for economic construction and eliminating needs that can only be met through borrowing as well as artificial needs.

--Our sources of labor and natural resources are abundant but social labor productivity is low and does not go beyond the bounds of essential products. Therefore, meeting society's needs for essential products is the first step in the formation of the new economic structure.

--Our level of organization and management is very backward compared to necessary requirements, to existing material, scientific and technical conditions. This is the result of turning the supply system that existed during the war into a system of sweeping subsidies following the war and of being slow to overcome the bureaucracy within the economic and social management apparatus.

--International cooperation and the international division of labor are one of the factors of decisive significance in the establishment of the structure of the economy,

both in terms of material-technical bases and the organization of management. However, in order to make use of the achievements and the assistance of the fraternal countries, organizational work, ideological work and economic work must be improved.

In our country's economy, after dismantling the old economic structure by transforming the system of private ownership and establishing collective production units and by transforming the various circulation sectors, we have failed to establish normal reproduction relationships, that is, a division of labor and cooperation among installations and sectors and between production and circulation. The underlying causes of our slowness to establish the new economic structure are our failure to fully understand the position of foremost importance occupied by agricultural development during the initial period of socialist construction in our country and our failure to coordinate, from the very outset, industry with agriculture within a unified economic structure, which has separated industrial development from agricultural development somewhat. As a result, although the amount of capital that has been invested in production is not small, investment guidelines are incorrect and have decentralized investments with the result that agriculture and industry, the key sectors in the formation of the structure of the economy at this time, have not established normal reproduction relations. The present situation urgently demands the establishment of a reproduction structure between agriculture and the processing industry, between production and distribution-circulation. The formation of an industrial-agricultural structure, the reproduction of material wealth and the accumulation of capital for heavy industry can only begin in agriculture and the processing industry.

The characteristic of the planning of the establishment of the economic structure in our country is that the plan for building the structure of production must be closely linked to the plan for building the infrastructure of production (transportation, communications and liaison facilities, ports, warehouses, supply facilities) and the infrastructure of social activities (passenger transportation, post-telegraph services, commerce, public food facilities and so forth). The most difficult problem to resolve is how to reasonably divide investments between investments in the overall infrastructure of the economy and the infrastructures of the various areas, production centers or the production-territory combines, between the structure of production and the infrastructure (which includes the matter of transforming and strengthening the old structure of production and the old infrastructure). The infrastructure is an important factor in coordinating the sector with the locality and territory in order to distribute production forces and carry out integrated programs that have specific objectives. According to K. Marx, the infrastructure represents the general conditions underlying production and when these conditions are suited to the requirements of production, both productivity and the volume of production take a long stride forward.

Building the new economy is a struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" which exists between socialism and capitalism. Building the state apparatus from top to bottom, manifesting the leadership of the party and the right of collective ownership of the people and insuring that the state plays an effective economic role in actuality are the most important matters at this time. In order to advance the socialist revolution to total victory, our party has pointed out:

"The first prerequisite is to establish and constantly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and implement and constantly uphold the right of collective ownership of the working people."(4) V.I. Lenin said that politics is the most vivid manifestation of the economy. Lenin not only set forth principles, but also gave us models to be applied in practice in his adoption and implementation of the new economic policy and the use of state capitalism in the period of transition. In view of the fact that the economy was weakened following the war and the fact that the base of the dictatorship of the proletariat, that is, the alliance of workers and farmers, had not been strengthened, Lenin realized that the basic interests of the working class, of the laboring people did not lie in focusing efforts on the development of industry, but in stimulating agriculture and improving the lives of farmers; their basic interest did not lie in immediately abolishing the private economy, but in using various policies that caused private interests to serve the interests of society, that is, using state capitalism to stimulate industry and the other sectors. Lenin said: "When politics demands a determined change, a flexibility and a skillful transition, leaders must understand this fact. A strong apparatus is one that is suited to every change."(5)

These are difficult matters for persons who lack the ability to engage in scientific thinking. They do not see political requirements and do not have the ability to coordinate political requirements with economic requirements, especially in the areas of socialist transformation and the application of commodity-money relations.

In order to thoroughly implement Lenin's principle in practice, it is necessary to research a mechanism in which politics and the economy have an impact upon each other. The first factor in this mechanism is economic interests. Lenin said: "The deepest roots of the domestic policy as well as the foreign policy of our state are the economic interests and the economic positions of the ruling classes in our country."(6)

In our society, the unity of the basic interests of the working class, farmers, intellectuals and other laborers is a tremendous force in building the new society, the new economy. The unity of the economic interests of society must be based on the political stand of the working class, that is, we must, from the point of view of the interests of all of society, establish a level at which the interests of all of society are smoothly coordinated with the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual laborer. The basis for determining suitable specific economic forms is the unity of these interests.

The requirements of leaders and economic managers is to have a deep and comprehensive understanding of the various interests and objective laws and carefully calculate each stage of development and each economic form in order to lay the basis for the economic strategy and policy of the party. However, the natural and social sciences, primarily Marxist-Leninist science, play a very important role and fulfill a very important task. The task of the science of economics is not only to record events and comment upon decisions that are made, but primarily to research basic issues, burning issues concerning interests and production relations as well as specific forms of organization consistent with production forces, apply the general laws and the

experiences of the fraternal countries to the realities of our country and make correct proposals to leaders. The history of the several decades of building the socialist economies in the fraternal countries as well as the realities of our country point out that only by relying upon the conclusions of Marxist-Leninist theory is it possible for politics to be the most vivid manifestation of the economy. Political economics deals with researching the strategic and tactical matters of the economic line and plays a very important role in guiding the economy and providing training in economic and scientific thought. In life, even though the strategies and tactics employed within the economy have different characteristics, they can evolve into one another; the successes of a tactic are sometimes developed into a campaign of a strategic nature, as is the case with product contracts now. For this reason, Lenin said that a line involves both science and art. The higher the scientific and practical nature of economic strategy and policy are, the more the line of the party becomes a program of voluntary actions by the masses, instead of stopping at political relations and economic thinking.

The second factor in a mechanism in which politics and the economy have a reciprocal impact upon each other is the state apparatus. Building a strong state so that the state can fulfill its economic role well, serve as a competent tool in the successful performance of economic tasks and become a school that forges cadres and leads masses to their position of ownership is part of the essence of socialism.

The third factor of the mechanism mentioned above is the historic role played by the working class and the revolutionary activism of the laboring people. Socialism is the result of the conscious creativity of manual workers, farmers and intellectuals under the leadership of the party. The interests and the right of ownership of the citizen are the concern, are the red thread running through every activity of our party. The growth of the masses in their ownership role is one of the most important results of the activities of the party and state, of the various organizations and of each leader. In the advance to socialism, we should not fear economic and social difficulties, but viewpoints and methods that are contrary to the requirements of the party, to the aspirations of the people in economic activities but are not rectified. Leaders and managers must know how to turn the truth that "the people can do anything regardless of how difficult it might be" into an emulation movement to build the new economy. Socialist emulation is an important factor in the mechanism of political and economic impact.

A full awareness of establishing a mechanism whereby politics and the economy have a positive impact upon one another will lay a firm foundation for simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions and for combining the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution with the superior aspects of socialism, which is the greatest moving force in the growth of the new economy.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume I, p 198.

2. Ibid., p 159.

3. Le Duan: "Cach mang xa hoi chu nghia o Viet-nam" [The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume III, p 59.

4. Ibid., p 49.

5. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume 43, p 87.

6. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 178, Volume 36, pp 403-404.

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REFLECTIONS ON THE ROLE OF SUBJECTIVE FACTORS IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PRODUCTION RELATIONS AND PRODUCTION FORCES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 28-34

[Article by Nguyen Chi My--translation previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 236, 9 Dec 81, pp K3-K8. Capitalized passages appeared in boldface]

[Text] Both natural and social laws are objective. "Nevertheless, the history of social development differs basically from the history of natural development at one point. In nature, only unconscious and insensible forces influence each other and the general law is manifested by this mutual influence. On the contrary, in social history, the active factor is constituted by conscious human beings who act thoughtfully or under the influence of zeal and who pursue definite goals." (Footnote: Karl Marx and F. Engels: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, 1971, Hanoi, book 2, p 476) Therefore, when analyzing the influence of any social law, we must appreciate the active role of human subjectivity. When considering the law on the correspondence of production relations with the characteristics and standard of production forces, we must also maintain a similar viewpoint.

The socialist production relations appeared together with the process of dispossessing and eliminating the exploitative class and of liberating the laboring people, and with the process of collectivizing the main means of production of the small producers. On this basis, they began to develop and improve themselves. Here, we should not mistake the immaturity of socialist production relations for the absence of such relations. Nor should we charge the socialist production relations with decreased production, if any. Socialist production relations cannot develop their advantages alone; there must be some human influence to turn these advantages into realities. The problem is to see whether or not human knowledge and the application of these relations conforms with objective economic law.

The socialist production relations create conditions and a starting point from which to rationally use all the natural resources, manpower and finances; develop the national economy and society in a planned manner; apply all scientific and technical innovations on a broad scale; distribute labor rationally and combine the work force with the means of labor and the development of domestic economy with the division of international labor and cooperation in order to better fulfill the material and moral requirements of every member of society. The superiority of socialism lies in its objectivity. Nevertheless, man's subjective role in the application of this superiority of socialism to building and developing the economy is not always relevant.

The present campaign to award product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture marks one of our new efforts to make use of the superiority of new production relations in conformity with objective economic law to vigorously accelerate agricultural production. It carries on and develops our experiences in

managing agricultural cooperatives during the process of determining and improving the management of agricultural production. We have achieved three contracts with production units for production volume, labor and cost (product contracts with units). Production units award each specific task temporarily to groups of workers or individual workers (also called piecework contracts). Along with the use of piecework contracts with individual workers, we have constantly improved management (first and second levels...), reorganized production, invested in the building of material and technical bases and accelerated agricultural production in the direction of intensive cultivation and multicropping, of expanding the cultivated area and of establishing specialized cultivation areas. We have launched several emulation movements to strengthen cooperatives and increase production in support of the frontline. Attention has been paid to the organization of campaigns to learn from advanced models in all localities.

However, in nearly all agricultural cooperatives, materials and capital are still being wasted and the number of work-days and daily work-hours remains low -- dangerously low in many places. Cases of careless and sloppy work, plowing and transplanting behind schedule and land lying fallow still prevail. Cases of corruption, theft and wastage are increasing. We have adopted many measures and have sought several ways to overcome these negative phenomena, but the number of advanced cooperatives still hovers around 30 percent. Workers lack eagerness, initiative, creativity and endeavour in production. Apart from other causes, everyone has admitted that due to our poor subjectivity, our production forces -- mainly the liberated laboring peasants -- have not developed their revolutionary role and the production relation do not conform with the production forces' characteristics and standard of knowledge. As a result, production relations cannot exert a positive influence on production forces.

The action of subjective factors here does not mean that we casually use our subject to influence the object, but we must know how the objective factors bear upon the object. The objective factors mentioned here are not the entire objective circumstance, but only those factors related to the goals set by the subjective factors. The objective circumstance here is not anything abstract and general but it is something very specific to each phenomenon and each process. We always remember Engels' words: "Man creates his own history, but he creates it in definite circumstances to which he must adapt himself," and "we create our own history but we create it WITH PREMISES AND ON CONDITIONS WHICH ARE VERY DEFINITE" (author's italics) (footnote: Karl Marx and F. Engels: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, book 2, pp 959, 614). In this way, production forces and relations are not anything general. The socialist production forces and relations of each stage and each specific movement are all manifested under "very definite conditions and premises."

As a concrete manifestation of production relations, the type of piecework contracts which we have used in our agriculture, could have previously developed the effectiveness of technology, concentrated the source of products and begun the distribution according to labor. However, until a given time, this form of contract did not involve workers with the end results of production, depriving them of a stimulus for creativity.

As we all know, according to Karl Marx, the labor process is a combination of all the organizational and technical factors through which man influences nature and forces nature to serve his life. Marx also cautioned us that these factors bear the heavy historic and epochal marks, and even the specific characteristics of each sector and each profession.

The cultivation of wet rice -- including the plowing, nurturing and harvesting -- in our country is strictly characterized by season. It calls for detailed, careful and urgent work. The quality and high efficiency of the work must be ensured. The quantity and quality of labor is closely correlated. When the work is mechanized, the quantity and quality of labor depends mainly on machinery. When the work is done manually, the quantity and quality of labor depends mostly on workers' knowledge, ability and sense of responsibility. In awarding piecework contracts, what we know (though not yet accurately) is the amount of work, but not its quality, which is very difficult to realize.

Unlike industry, in which every part of the process leaves its mark on the finished products, in the planting of wet rice under the form of piecework contracts, the cooperative members do not leave any "signature" on rice that is the finished product. Although one can tell whether or not the number of workpoints achieved by each cooperative member reflects the quantity and quality of work correctly, one cannot know whether the economic interests and the final income received by each cooperative member are legitimate or not.

Moreover, there are cases of serious violations against the principle of distribution according to labor. As a result, the zeal, ardor and creative initiative of workers is on the wane. Collective labor is no longer a cause for joy, happiness and creativity, and people become indifferent and weary because they feel that they have not actually worked for themselves. This can explain why, at one time, troops ahd to go to some cooperatives (such as in Do Son, Haiphong) to harvest ripening rice, while the cooperative members left the localities for other small jobs or to do other jobs for their families.

At present, the material and technical bases of our agricultural cooperatives are still mainly operated and manufactured manually, the work method is also manual and labor itself has not been characterized by "joint work" but "only of working side by side" (footnote: Karl Marx: Das Kapital, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, book 1, p 21), because "the nature of work cooperation" has not "become a technical essential determined by the characteristics of labor means."

Organizing labor does not only mean the division of labor but also work cooperation. However, in awarding piecework contracts for rice cultivation, some tasks along the line of cooperation are often not based on a scientific rate of labor division but are based on a casual and spontaneous rate of labor division. If work cooperation does not correctly follow the scientific rates of labor division, its effectiveness will definitely decrease. Such a case is the cause of protracted ineffectiveness of "work done by crowds" and "work done by relying on one another." As a result, work efficiency remains low and the cooperative members only work 4 to 5 hours daily.

Our cadres and cooperative members are advancing small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The reasons for the poor ability and the low standard for collective mastery of our cadres and cooperative members are that their managerial and biological knowledge is still not systematic and is inadequate as compared to their assigned jobs. The production process is complicated while the production and management instruments remain manually operated. There is also a heavy legacy of small-scale production. As peasants living in the period of transition, they can only develop their work and go as far as to give up their ownership in the process of socializing production means and of collectivizing work which is developing increasingly.

The more correctly the distribution system keeps up with the quantitative and qualitative criteria for labor, the more effectively can it consolidate and develop the labor productivity of peasants. The product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers have begun to respond to this principle. Distribution here means compensation for labor spent in the production process (five tasks worked jointly to a given extent) and also compensation for labor already materialized into products (three tasks assigned by cooperatives to groups of members or individual members). Here, distribution according to labor is based on the amount and quality of products turned out. The criterion for distribution here does not merely involve labor spent in each "work section" of the production process (because it is difficult to compute and control this cost) but also the material result of that labor process.

The product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers constitute a form of production management and labor organization which allows us to further understand the principle of remunerating workers according to the quantity and quality of their work. This form of management is suitable to the material and technical bases, the characteristics of wet rice planting and the ability and standard for collective mastery of cooperative members at the present time. It does not negate the advantages of the already established forms of management in cooperatives, but it eliminates facts contrary to the genuinely socialist management method which corresponds with the present stage of the new production relations.

THE NEW CONTRACTUAL FORM IS CLEARLY THE RESULT OF A MOBILE PROCESS THROUGH WHICH SUBJECTIVE FACTORS SURGE FORWARD TO UNDERSTAND AND APPLY THE LAW OF PRODUCTION RELATIONS IN CONFORMITY WITH THE PRODUCTION FORCES. THE ACTIONS OF SUBJECTIVE FACTORS HERE HAVE BEGUN TO DEVELOP THE SUPERIORITY OF SOCIALIST PRODUCTION RELATIONS, TURNING AN INHERENT POSSIBILITY INTO REALITY FOR US.

The advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, is the process of profound, comprehensive and strict revolutionary transformation which "radically eliminates the old while building the new" (footnote: Political Report of the VCP Central Committee at the Fourth Congress of Nationwide Party Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 49). This revolutionary process requires that our party creatively applies a series of general laws and the law of production relations to suit the production forces particularly. It can be summed up that our party has creatively applied this law to the revolutionary realities in Vietnam through the following points:

We must build anew from the very beginning both the forces and relations of production.

We must combine transformation with construction. We transform for constructive purpose and we build for transformation purposes, paying attention mainly to construction.

We must simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, considering the scientific and technical revolution as the key one.

We must develop the domestic economy well, in connection with the international division of labor and cooperation.

We must constantly take the initiative in improving and perfecting socialist production relations, which are an advantage peculiar to the socialist economy and society.

Our subjective influence on every step forward of the revolution must be exerted in such a way to ensure conformity between the production forces and the production relations.

The aforementioned points are correct, scientific and revolutionary.

As a manifestation of creativity, the product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers which orginated from "unconventional contracts" experimentally established, studied and implemented by some localities, led to the issuance of Directive No 100-CT/TU on 13 January 1981 by the party Central Committee Secretariat.

It was difficult to formulate such a correct directive, but it is even more difficult to organize its implementation. An organizational method can be implemented well only when all of its factors function uniformly. If any of the factors is overlooked or incorrectly valued -- either too high or too low -- we will not be able to obtain the expected results.

In Ha Son Binh Province, in about 10 percent (21 out of 200) of the cooperatives, product contracts with groups of workers or individual workers have been applied. Some negative manifestations have been noted in these cooperatives. These cooperatives either have set contract norms incorrectly or have been unable to operationally control the five tasks assumed by collectives. This situation has led to the cooperatives giving nonspecific contracts for some tasks or for entire projects. Such manifestations as dubious allocation of ricefields, high death rates of draft buffalo, quarrels over irrigation water, unauthorized distribution of insecticide and giving bribes to get good ricefield allocations and other favors have been noted.

In some other cooperatives, creches have been destroyed and the number of indirect work credits have increased, resulting from the requirement of paying additional work credits to team chiefs and deputies (120 each to team chiefs and from 60 to 80 to deputy team chiefs). This situation has made the consolidation of cooperatives impossible and has caused internal disunity in the rural areas.

Nevertheless, we cannot use such manifestations to reject the system of product contracts with labor groups and invididual workers. We should realize that "considering facts as they are and among their mutual relations, facts are always 'solid' and undeniable proof. However, if facts are taken out of context and independently from their mutual relations, and if they are selected randomly and casually, they will merely be children's games or even worse." (Footnote: V. I. Lenin, Complete Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, book 23, p 349)

Facts are proving that the negative phenomena noted in those localities which implement the product contracts with labor groups and individual workers, have been caused not by the new contractual policy itself but by the task of organizing its implementation.

Obviously, it would not be right to evaluate the new contractual system by charging it with all the positive and negative changes, For example, an increase in crop yields might result from the establishment of higher norms in contracts but also probably or partly from success in checking corruption and wastage or from thrifty practices. When computing production costs, we actually calculate only the expenses incurred by cooperatives, and we fail to take into account current and past labor spent by cooperative members (evidently this is connected closely with the awarding of product contracts to individual workers). Moreover, we should place the system of product contracts with labor groups and individual workers in the apparatus of the management system in general and among the background of objective circumstances in particular in order to see the many changes we have achieved. They are the resolution of the party Central Committee's sixth plenum on "Developing Production in the Bright Direction," the "Five Openness Movement" in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives in accordance with a decision of the Council of Ministers, a certain number of policies to stimulate the "unification of the three interests" in the economy and now the system of product contracts. All of these have contributed to bringing about good changes among broad segments of the masses. It would be also a mistake if we fail to see the significance and importance of product contracts with labor groups and individual workers. In the fraternal socialist countries, a trend is taking place in their developmental process to shift from the system of labor payment by piecework to the system of labor payment by products. The "confinement of work force and production means in an irrational form of labor organization using the system of egalitarian distribution, will create negativism of all forms, negate the people's collective mastery, restrict creativity and impair workers' zeal and sense of responsibility. (Footnote: NHAN DAN issue No. 97911, editorial, 7 April 1981)

The process of building socialism and especially of advancing from small to large scale production requires that we be thoroughly aware of the real situation of the production forces and relations in their developmental course. We must rely on them to outline the perspective of social develotent and we must also materialize our immediate steps ahead. If we overlook our long range goals because of immediate interests, we will fall into opportunism. However, if we see only the long range goals and not the immediate urgent tasks, the transitional steps and the specific steps and difficulties in our advance to the future, we will fall into officialism and illusionism.

The system of product contracts with labor groups and individual workers is now in progress. It equates production relations with the real situation of production forces. We might have to change the system in the future if the production forces and relations change again. This is understandable because in history the situation of production forces and relations has never been perfect but the production forces and relations have formed and developed in the course of social development.

The direction we must take immediately to develop production is to correctly implement Directive No 100-CT/TU of the party Secretariat on the improvement of contractual forms and the directive of the Council of Ministers on the implementation of the "five opennesses" movement in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives. On the one hand, we must realize the importance in establishing good production organizations and in thoroughly understanding the principle of distribution according to labor in order to encourage all people to work. On the other, we must also understand that if we fail to carry out the supervisory and control tasks well, it will be very difficult to organize production and implement the system of distribution according to labor, especially at the present time when negative phenomena have appeared in many localities.

The long-range plan for advancing small to large-scale socialist production in general, and in agriculture in particular, is to build "the system of collective mastery along with socialist industrialization." In order to do so, we have no other way than "to firmly grasp dictatorship of the proletariat, develop the laboring people's collective mastery and carry out simultaneously the three revolutions of which the scientific and technical revolution is the key." This means that we should constantly enhance our subjective ability to master the process of building a new socialist society.

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HAIPHONG IMPLEMENTS THE NEW CONTRACTUAL SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 35-40

[Article by Doan Duy Thanh, chairman of the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee --passages between slantlines denote italics as published]

[Text] I. One Year of Implementing the New Contractual System

The policy of applying "product contracts" with laborers in rice planting is correct and in conformity with the real situation of agricultural production and the wishes of the peasantry. For this reason, it has rapidly become a vigorous production movement in the rural areas. In Haiphong, the new contractual system was practiced in 127 cooperatives during the 1980 10th-month season; in the 1981 5th-month spring season, it was implemented in no less than 165 cooperatives, or 96.4 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the municipality.

The economic efficiency achieved has been truly encouraging. In the 1980 10th-month crop, Haiphong achieved a rice yield of 23.16 quintals per hectare and a gross grain output for all 1980 of 221,729 tons (a 6.3 percent increase over 1979). In the 1981 5th-month spring season, all the municipality overfulfilled the rice area plan by 1.95 percent (up by 2.4 percent over the 1980 5th-month spring season) and chalked up a rice yield of 25.13 quintals per hectare (an increase of 4.76 quintals of paddy per hectare over the 1980 5th-month spring season). All six districts of Haiphong have increased their grain output. In this year's 5th-month season, Do Son district augmented its grain production by 5,635 tons; Kien An district, 4,809 tons; Tien Lang district, 4,885 tons; An Hai district, 3,680 tons; Vinh Bao district, 1,100 tons; and Thuy Nguyen district, 2,550 tons. In this 5th-month spring season, tens of cooperatives increased their paddy output by 200-500 tons and from 70 to 80 percent of the contractors overfulfilled the production plans contracted out by cooperatives. In the same 5th-month spring season, the Haiphong agricultural service collected an additional 22,000 tons of paddy, up by 26 percent over the previous 5th-month spring season.

Although the peasants in Haiphong have not gained much experience after implementing the new contractual system for 1 year, they are encouraged by the concrete results obtained in the agricultural production front and confident that they can continue to advance agriculture steadily.

Having spread widely in the rural areas of Haiphong within only a short period of time, the new contractual movement have given rise to not a few deviations and shortcomings. The municipality has reviewed the movement so as to gain experience and has formulated concrete and uniform regulations and operational procedures to help the grassroots units overcome deviations and shortcomings and correctly implement the directive of the party Central Committee secretariat on improving contractual work in agricultural cooperatives.

II. The Product Contract System

Implementation of "product contracts," like other tasks in the management of agricultural cooperatives in Haiphong, is aimed at promoting production, turning out large amounts of products of good quality and at low cost, enhancing economic efficiency, motivating all people to engage zealously in productive labor, and stimulating increased labor productivity. It is also designed to promote effective use of land and existing material and technical bases, the application of advanced technology, and lower production costs; strengthen socialist production relations in the rural areas; boost the income of cooperative members and improve their living standards; increase the accumulation of cooperatives and enable them to discharge satisfactorily their obligations to the state.

In implementing the new contractual system, cooperatives had to tightly manage and effectively use collectively owned means of production (land, draft power, fertilizer, work tools and other material and technical bases).

The cooperative management board was the body responsible for organizing the management and direction of labor as well as the direction of all activities of the cooperative and laborers (from soil preparation, irrigation, rice varieties allocation, keeping to the planting schedule, fertilizer supply and pest control to the three tasks contracted out to laborers, namely transplanting, caring for and harvesting rice). The cooperative management board was also responsible for bringing into full play the superiority of cooperation and applying the division of labor while promoting zeal for the work of collectives of cooperative members and each laborer on the basis of prompting all people to pay attention to and closely associate themselves with the results of their production work.

The production unit committee was responsible for managing all daily production activities of cooperative members and controlling and guiding them in correctly implementing the technical procedures and economic norms set by the cooperative.

Immediate and long-range production plans for cooperatives were formulated in a way to suit each production area in a district. Under these plans, production procedures and economic and technical norms were established according to the availability of land and production facilities. Units and individuals working under contract were dutybound to comply with cooperative-established regulations strictly.

Cooperatives implemented the economic accounting system, determined production costs, ensured the profitability of business operations, carried out distribution according to labor and promoted the independence of cooperatives and the principle of collective mastery. Cooperative members might take part in discussing and formulating production plans, setting contractual norms and correctly resolving the problem on the three interests.

"Product contracts" were used as a form of production management and work compensation for each production unit and laborer. As such, they helped associate the interests and responsibility of each laborer and each link of the working process with the results of production efforts.

In implementing "product contracts" in the crop growing sector, the cooperative management board and the production unit committee were responsible for directing all production activities according to plans, technical requirements and production procedures set by the cooperative. There were different economic and technical norms for different kinds of work. Cooperatives set /the norms for productivity and volume of production under contract/ on the basis of land categories, labor and supply norms and the progressive average productivity and volume of production achieved in recent years. Product contracts included norms for both quantity and quality. With regard to products whose quality was difficult to define, the norms for contracted products had to specify both their quantity and value so as to ensure that the regulations on product quality were strictly observed. Contracted production quotas were fixed for 5 years and would be readjusted and made more rational only when cooperatives and the state made more investments in terms of material and technical bases, fertilizer, and so forth. If losses occurred because of natural calamities, harmful insects or disease, cooperatives would set up councils to investigate and consider abolishing or reducing contracted production quotas. Proposals for abolition or reduction by these councils had to be confirmed by production units in writing. The cooperative management board was required to consider and submit these proposals to a congress of cooperative members for decisions. If the losses were serious and called for substantial abolition or reduction of contracted volumes of production, such abolition or reduction must be approved by the district people's committee.

A year of practical experience in implementing product contracts with laborers in two rice crops in Haiphong have shown that /satisfactorily organizing the division of labor and cooperation in one or several tasks at a time and associating laborers with the results of their production work/ is the most important factor in ensuring that the implementation of the new contractual system in the crop growing sector is carried out in the right direction and achieves high economic efficiency.

In Haiphong, cooperatives contracted out the task of preparing the soil by mechanical means to state-run heavy-duty tractor stations and their own push tractor teams. On this basis, push tractor teams contracted out work to each tractor operator. Push tractor operators were paid according to the results of their work and at the rate specified in contracts; they were also allowed to buy some grain and foodstuffs from cooperatives at retail prices. If the soil in some area was not satisfactorily prepared, the tractor station concerned had to prepare it again. If its work was still unsatisfactory, the cooperative would reduce payments or claim compensation according to the extent of the damage. Tractor stations and their workers also had to bear the responsibility for any delay in cultivation work resulting from their mistakes. If soil preparation was well done and on schedule and if the harvest was good, the cooperative would give the tractor station a bonus for distribution among its tractor drivers and other personnel.

Production unit chiefs were responsible for organizing and directing groups specializing in soil preparation by water buffalo. Individuals entrusted with the task of preparing the soil by water buffalo must work according to production units' daily plowing and harrowing schedule. In those localities where draft water buffalo were assigned to labor groups, each group would contract out the task of plowing and harrowing to a few of its members. Plowing and harrowing schedules (which specified the order in which fields were to be prepared) were discussed and agreed upon by labor groups. Once soil preparation was completed in a certain plot, the plot must be checked by the tillers, the production unit chief concerned and the contractor who had been given the plot for production work under contract. Plows and harrows had to be turned over to tillers for maintenance purposes, along with clear instructions on how long the tillers might use them and how much they might spend for their repair; if they spent less, the savings became theirs. Placing water buffalo under the charge of land tillers helped enhance the latter's sense of responsibility in caring for these draft animals. If draft power was lacking, we had to take the initiative in giving contractors the additional task of using hoes to loosen the soil.

We absolutely forbade any cooperative member who had accepted land for production work under contract to produce seeds for himself. Each cooperative had a unit specializing in seed production or each production unit had to set up a group for the specialized tasks of selecting, experimenting with and multiplying new seeds for distribution to production units. Specialized seeds production groups were given concrete tasks, each bearing responsibility for producing seeds for a specific crop. Both specialized seed production units and groups contracted out work to laborers. These units and groups had priority in the selection of land, drying yards, warehouses and work tools. Heads of specialized seed production units or groups were accountable to cooperatives or production units and were responsible for directing and tightly managing the seeds production process so as to ensure that seeds were produced in sufficient quantities as required by the allocation of crop varieties determined by cooperatives for each season.

The soaking of seeds could be done in two ways. Those cooperatives which had the facilities and were experienced in soaking seeds at a common center would continue to do so and then distribute the germinated seeds to production units for sowing. The task of caring for seedlings was contracted out to cooperative members. Those cooperatives lacking the necessary conditions would turn over seeds to a number of experienced families for soaking. Production unit chiefs, however, had to regularly check and closely supervise the process to ensure that it was being done according to technical requirements and the crop planting schedule. In whatever way seed production might be carried out, the task of preparing seedbeds must be collectively performed under the guidance of production unit chiefs.

Watering and drainage were carried out under contract by irrigation units working under the supervision of the cooperative management board. Payments to irrigation units for this work were based on the number of area units covered and the costs of fuel, electricity and maintenance. On this basis, irrigation units contracted out specific jobs to each laborer. In so doing, irrigation units had to ensure that water would be brought up to level III canals and establish a schedule for contractors to irrigate each plot. In those ricefields where watering and drainage could not be done by electric or diesel pumps or by natural water flow,

cooperatives contracted out the task of bringing water into the ricefields by buckets and waterwheels to cooperative members.

Cooperatives assigned technical cadres to check the fields regularly in order to detect harmful insects and diseases and guide pest control efforts. When harmful insects or diseases appeared, a production unit chief took direct charge of his unit's insecticide spraying teams. Insecticides should not be distributed for use by individual cooperative members. Along with consolidating harmful insect and disease control teams, technical cadres of cooperatives taught all laborers working under contract the ways to control each kind of harmful insect and disease so that cooperative members might carry out this task themselves by combining what they had learned with the masses' experience, thereby promptly stamping out destructive insects and diseases.

The tasks of sowing, transplanting, caring, applying fertilizers and harvesting were contracted out to each laborer, who was held responsible for the end products of his work on a fixed area. Land was allocated under contract mainly to laborers in the crop growing sector. Cooperatives based themselves on the working capability and obligations of their members and on the amount of manpower invested in each area unit so as to decide on a suitable amount of land to be allocated to the families of cooperative members. Those families who could work more were allocated more land; those who could do little work were given little land; and those who could not work received none. Village and cooperative cadres might receive for production work under contract an amount of land proportionate to the amount of time they devote to production. Laborers in other sectors and trades might also be allocated some land for production under contract if cooperatives which had plenty of land deemed it necessary to do so and if these laborers volunteered for contractual work. These contractors, however, had to guarantee that the production tasks in their principal sectors and trades would be satisfactorily fulfilled. The amount of land to be allocated under contract to each kind of cadre and laborer of various sectors and trades and other objects was decided by a congress of cooperative members on the basis of the cooperative management board's recommendation.

Cooperative members working under contract had to guarantee that rice would be sowed and transplanted on schedule, in strict accordance with technical procedures, in the right density and with the right varieties as stipulated by cooperative plans. The tasks of weeding, pruning, planting additional rice plants, providing care, applying fertilizers and so forth were done by contractors. The cooperative management board allocated fertilizers (including chemical fertilizers) in fixed amounts to cooperative members who would then care for the rice plants and apply the fertilizers on their own initiative. The cooperative management board and production unit chiefs assigned specific tasks to each unit and group, applied uniform regulations, assigned people to take charge of maintenance work and established rational fees for the use of threshers as well as other materials and equipment used in rice harvesting. Whether the rice harvested was brought to the common yard of the cooperative or the private yards of cooperative member families, production unit chiefs had to know the actual amount of the products collected so as to correctly assess the results of production work.

Once the harvest was completed, cooperative members were dutybound to deliver their products on schedule as stipulated in the contracts between production units and laborers. They also had to ensure that the quantity, quality and type of product were consistent with the terms of their contracts.

On the other hand, supplies were accurately weighed, measured and counted before delivery to cooperatives. If agricultural supply corporations or stations provided cooperatives with sufficient supplies of good quality on schedule (especially with regard to fertilizers, lime, insecticides, and so forth), thereby creating proper conditions for cooperatives to satisfactorily fulfill their production plans and increase crop yields, they would receive from the cooperatives a bonus equivalent to 0.2-0.5 percent of the value of the supplies furnished to the latter. If insufficient quantity, poor quality and late delivery of supplies affected production work, the procurement organs concerned must compensate for the damages, if any.

In those localities where the collective /animal husbandry/ sector had at its disposal fairly good material and technical bases and had obtained good results, cooperatives continued to consolidate this sector and further improved the product contract system by coordinating the work of specialized teams with that of laborers. The cooperative management board contracted out work to animal farms, which would then contract out jobs to specialized teams, which would in turn contract out specific tasks to each laborer at the payment rates applied by the cooperative concerned.

Cooperatives might organize the production and supply of feeds and contract out the task of raising hogs to the families of cooperative members. They might also contract out both the production of feeds (using the land devoted to collective animal husbandry for this purpose) and the raising of piglets or meat hogs to cooperative members.

In contracts for the raising of sows, the end products used in calculating payments to contractors were the total weight of all the piglets produced. In contracts for the raising of meat hogs, payments to contractors in the form of grain and cash were based on the total live weight of the hogs delivered to the cooperatives. Contractors were allowed to keep meat in excess of contract terms and any savings they could achieve in expenditures. On the other hand, contractors had to compensate for any shortfalls in the amount of products they were committed to turn in under the terms of their contracts. If the hogs they produced were large and could be sold at a higher price than the one fixed by the cooperatives in their contracts, contractors might keep the balance for themselves.

The cooperative management board was responsible for supplying reserve-herd sows (in the case of breeder hog raising) and piglets (in the case of meat hog raising) to cooperative members contracting to raise them for the cooperative. The management board had to ensure sufficient feed supplies or allocate land reserved for feed production purposes to hog raising contractors. It also had to vaccinate hogs, protect them from tapeworms and distribute medicines for the treatment of various hog diseases. Cooperative members contracting to raise hogs for cooperatives were responsible for strictly complying with all regulations on epizootic control and delivering their products in full and on schedule as stipulated in their contracts with cooperatives.

/The handicraft sector/ in cooperatives applied product contracts with cooperative members and paid them according to the amount of products turned out. The production cost of 1 product unit (for example: 1,000 bricks, 1 quintal of lime, 1 set of embroidery kits, and so forth) and payments to laborers in cash and grain at the retail price (production cost plus profit) applied by cooperatives were determined according to the norms for the consumption of manpower and supplies. The profit margin of each production sector could be generally set at 10-30 percent of the production cost.

The amount of manpower required by the production process and the value of each kind of product of each production sector were used as the basis for determining a rational and fair rate of compensation for laborers engaged in various trades, in animal husbandry, in crop growing, and so forth. Contractors were paid according to the results of their work calculated in money at the rate fixed in their contracts. They were also allowed to buy grain as needed at the retail price applied by cooperatives. Contractors in the crop growing sector in particular, were paid partly in grain and partly in cash.

All sectors (crop growing, animal husbandry and various trades) in cooperatives practiced economic accounting separately. Each sector was paid according to the results of its production efforts. The distribution of goods and money among the various sectors was carried out according to the general distribution principle of cooperatives.

III. Organization of the Apparatus and Cadres Compensation System

The implementation of the new contractual system in agricultural production cooperatives in Haiphong called for improving the organization of the apparatus and the system of compensation for cooperative cadres.

The cooperative management board comprised five cadres: A chairman who bore overall responsibility for the cooperative's activities and directly guided production and business operations; a vice chairman in charge of crop growing and science and technology; another vice chairman in charge of labor management and the guidance of specialized units and animal husbandry; an administrative member in charge of various trades; and another administrative member in charge of culture and social welfare.

The cooperative's control section comprised three cadres: A head who was in charge of overall activities and directly supervised the implementation of production and business plans and various systems and policies; a member in charge of financial control; and another member in charge of labor and contractual system control.

The planning-labor section comprised three members: The first charge of plan drafting and following the implementation of production plans; the second in charge of labor organization, contract norms setting and land and supply management; and the third in charge of statistics.

The finance-accounting section comprised four members: A head accountant in charge of overall activities and supervising the implementation of financial regulations; an accountant in charge of supervising the accounting of fixed assets, work tools, supplies and products; a second accountant in charge of supervising of payments to state organs and enterprises and cooperative members; and a third accountant in charge of supervising receipts and expenditures and cash management.

The culture-social welfare section comprised three members: One in charge of culture and education; one in charge of kindergartens, youth groups and disease prevention; and one in charge of libraries, information and wired-radio service.

Each production unit consisted of a unit chief in charge of production planning and management and a deputy unit chief cum accountant in charge of collecting products and paying cooperative members.

The system of compensation for cadres was formulated according to the functions of each sector and each person. Cooperatives used their total revenues and actual gross product as the basis for the setting up of a wage fund to compensate cadres. The larger their total revenues and gross product, the bigger their wage fund would become, and vice-versa.

Cooperatives determined the rate of compensation for each category of cadres according to the wage fund of the plan year and the responsibilities of each cadre, using the cooperative director as a model. Congresses of cooperative members decided how much money and paddy each category of cadre would receive from every 1,000 dong earned and every ton of grain produced by the cooperative.

Cooperatives also gave product contracts to specialized or semispecialized cadres working in their villages so that they might earn some extra income during their spare time, thus helping improve their standards of living. In addition to the grain they received for doing contractual work for cooperatives, these cadres might buy additional grain at retail prices from the cooperatives to satisfy their needs.

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SEVERAL EXPERIENCES IN BANKING ACTIVITIES IN THAI BINH PROVINCE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 41-45, 52

[Article Ngo Van Hai]

[Text] Between 1976 and 1979, the Thai Binh Bank moved from a cash surplus to an increasingly large cash deficit. However, instead of allowing this situation to continue, the Thai Binh Bank took steps to provide specific guidance and eliminate its cash deficit. In particular, during the 39 day and night monetary and credit campaign conducted in late 1979, the Thai Binh Bank shifted from a cash deficit to a cash surplus (of more than 2 million dong).

In early 1980, developing upon this achievement, the Thai Binh Bank continued to conduct good monetary and credit activities. As a result, by the end of 1980, the bank had met and exceeded all of its monetary and credit norms; its cash surplus was 24 million dong, 20 percent more than planned and 12 times the cash surplus in 1979. The bank did not ask for the postponement of accounts it had to pay; moreover, it provided neighboring provincial banks with 19 million dong. The money on deposit in savings accounts at the end of the year amounted to 73.7 million dong, which represented a 16.2 million dong increase compared to the end of 1979 and raised the province's savings per capita to 52 dong, an 11 dong increase over 1979.

As regards credit, the Thai Binh Bank boldly improved the mode of making investments by granting long-term loans in accordance with economic-technical plans for each type product and making short-term loans (for seasonal production costs) on the basis of approved installation plans.

As regards the collection of long-term debts, the Thai Binh Bank exceeded its plan by 7 percent; the short-term indebtedness of agricultural cooperatives amounted to 44.5 million dong at the start of the year but only 29.8 million dong by the end of the year, a 14.7 million dong reduction, as a result of collecting all debts for production costs during the year and 30 percent of the overdue indebtedness of past years. The significant achievement recorded by the Thai Binh Bank in the collection of debts was that it collected more than 18 million dong in overdue debts (both long-term and short-term) from various economic organizations.

Studying the monetary and credit activities of the Thai Binh Bank, the following several experiences strike us:

I. Closely Linking Credit and Monetary Activities to Production and, on the Basis of Production, Creating Increasingly Numerous Sources of Capital

"Money must be used to organize and guide production, to organize and mobilize laborers." This is the guideline employed in Thai Binh's banking activities. To implement this guideline, the Thai Binh Bank used the guidance of the implementation of the five elements of banking activities on the district level as the basis for improving the quality and the effectiveness of monetary and credit activities; on the other hand, by making loans for liquid assets and fixed assets (including loans for capital construction), it had an impact upon the production, business and capital construction processes of the various sectors and economic units, fulfilled its function of providing supervision through the flow of money and improved economic management, in general, and credit management, in particular.

Today, following 3 years of work, the Thai Binh Bank has implemented all five elements of banking activities in the districts and cities. They include establishing economic files for the district with a view toward discovering potentials that can be developed and achieving the established economic norms of the district. They include formulating projected capital investments in the district, in general, and in the development of each type of crop, each species of livestock and each type product, in particular, in order to make well coordinated, complete investments from the start of production to the conclusion of the production process and the production of a finished product. They include calculating the possibilities for establishing a balance between money and goods within the district on the basis of balancing the revenues and expenditures of the population and the ability to create local sources of goods. They include calculating monetary and credit plans from the basic level upward with a view toward closely linking these plans to the production plans and the financial plans of the economic units. Finally, they include researching and formulating a district banking organization model consistent with the requirements of reorganizing production and improving the management of the economy within the district.

Reviewing the 40 capital investment proposals that have been formulated (which include nine proposals for investments in the zoning of areas to combat waterlogging and improve the soil, five proposals for investments in brick and tile production, four proposals for investments in the zoning of areas for pisciculture, eight proposals for investments in expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of rushes, four proposals for loans to develop the sectors producing export goods and so forth), we see that some of these proposals were highly evaluated by the various party committee and governmental echelons and implemented by them. Following their implementation, these proposals yielded many good results, such as the following: the proposal for combating some waterlogging in coordination with establishing pisciculture in four villages of Quynh Phu District, which involved a loan of 82,000 dong, resulted in the zoning of a 470 hectare area for combating waterlogging; the proposal to zone and improve 25 hectares of ponds and lakes to raise fish in Dong Hung; a proposal to fill in 11 hectares of lowlying land and establish a rice growing area, which resulted in a 20 quintal per hectare 10th month yield; proposals to establish the Minh Hung fish area, the Con Vanh rush area and the Hai Tan-Hong Tien rush area; a proposal to produce Vu Lang tiles, etc.

On the basis of the characteristics of an agricultural province, the Thai Binh Bank has allocated more than 70 percent of its capital for loans to support intensive cultivation and the development of the trade sector within agriculture. In this way, the bank has helped to maintain the rice yield of the province at the level of 53 quintals per hectare per year despite continuous natural disasters and helped to raise the output value of the trade sector within the agricultural cooperatives to more than 60 million dong. As a result of effectively utilizing borrowed capital, the agricultural cooperatives repaid more than 47 million dong in short-term and long-term indebtedness to the bank.

In conjunction with accelerating the granting of agricultural loans, the Thai Binh Bank has actively made loans to other economic units in order to implement proposals for investments in depth, technological improvements, the rationalization of production and the full use of existing equipment capacity in order to expand the production of consumer goods and exports. All of the 108 small industry and handicraft cooperatives, 20 cooperative teams producing consumer goods and practically all state-operated enterprises have borrowed capital from the bank. Many state-operated enterprises and cooperative organizations have received loans from the bank and spent the proceeds in cash in order to carry out their production and business tasks; in this way, they created many new products, increased the sources of goods for commerce and created larger sources of cash that were deposited in the bank.

Therefore, in 1980, although the flow of goods from the central level declined compared to 1979, the cash revenues of the Thai Binh Bank from the sale of goods increased by more than 19 million dong compared to 1979; this was the result of having locally produced goods.

Thus, Thai Binh's guideline of "actively and boldly making cash dispersements for reasonable needs in order to stimulate production and create larger sources of cash" has become reality and has had a major impact.

II. Deeply Delving Into Agricultural Monetary Activities and Enterprise Financial Activities in Order To Organize the Management of Cash and Centralize Cash in the Bank

As an agricultural province, much of the money in Thai Binh is concentrated in the countryside among the population and the various economic organizations. As a result, the Thai Binh Bank established the countryside as its main base of operation in order to support and stimulate the development of production and mobilize, centralize and manage the various sources of money.

The financial operations of the enterprises and economic organizations reflect monetary relationships that arise as a result of the formation and utilization of cash funds to maintain continuous production and business; they participate in the process of circulating capital in all stages of the production and business processes. As a result, deeply delving into the financial operations of the enterprises and economic organizations also involves deeply delving into the source of capital in the production of the basic economic units and, on this basis, centralizing and managing the various sources of capital.

On the basis of the thinking presented above, the Thai Binh Bank established rural monetary activities and enterprise financial operations as the two spearheads of monetary and credit activities. On the basis of carrying out monetary and credit activities well, it is necessary to develop every source of revenues, rapidly concentrate cash in the bank and provide good management of money, in general.

In order to meet these requirements, the Thai Binh Bank coordinated three measures: first, investigating and analyzing the situation surrounding the distribution of money among the people and among agencies and enterprises in order to propose to the party committee echelons and local governments suitable measures for encouraging savings and managing cash; secondly, conducting an economic and financial analysis of enterprises and economic organizations and, on this basis, uncovering positive factors and existing negative factors in the production and business of units and proposing corrective measures; thirdly, conducting scheduled and unscheduled audits of the cash at agencies and units.

Through the methods described above, the Thai Binh Bank collected a rather large amount of cash. The various party committee echelons have regularly attached importance to the savings movement among the people and this movement has been led by the party chapters. As a result, the movement has developed in both breadth and depth; the mobilization of the people to save money in conjunction with the expansion of the savings network has made it truly convenient for the people to deposit money in savings accounts and very easy to withdraw money from these accounts. The system of savings deposits collection representatives, the authorized savings organizations and the system of credit cooperatives that serve as savings deposit agents, which have been reorganized and gradually strengthened, together with the system of savings counters of the bank, which has been developed, and the system of transaction offices, which has been further developed in the economic centers, are the basic level systems of the bank that extend into the various production areas and population centers to mobilize and attract savings. In 1980, as a result of these systems, 70 percent of the households in Thai Binh regularly deposited money in savings accounts, depositing more than 60 million dong of the province's total savings of 73 million dong; 20 villages had a per capita savings of more than 100 dong and four villages had a per capita savings of more than 160 dong; six districts saved nearly 10 million dong and Thai Thuy District saved more than 13 million dong. The total cash collected through savings by the people constituted more than 20 percent of the total cash collected throughout the province and amounted to more than 50 million dong.

Through the measures mentioned above, the bank collected more than 19 million dong in cash in the collective economic sector within agriculture. Many cooperatives have deposited roughly 400,000 dong in cash in the bank (previously, they only deposited roughly 100,000 dong); some cooperatives have deposited as much as 600,000 dong in cash in 1 year. Due to the development of production and an increase in their cash income, practically all agricultural cooperatives have not only repaid their production cost indebtedness during the year, but also repaid 15 million dong in overdue indebtedness from previous years; by the end of the year, the savings deposits by cooperatives in bank accounts amounted to more than 27 million dong, a 9 million dong increase compared to the end of 1979.

As regards state-operated enterprises, the Thai Binh Bank has helped many units to reorganize and strengthen their financial management, which is the weakest area of enterprise operations; as a result, the bank helped to resolve an important part of the problem of allocating too much or too little liquid capital to enterprises; through numerous phases of cash management inspections conducted during the year, the bank collected more than 2 million dong that were over and above enterprise fund ceilings and, through payments, the bank arranged for the repayment of debts among enterprises and economic organizations that had gone unpaid for many years.

From the actual situation of Thai Binh, it is possible to make one general observation concerning the mode employed to guide monetary activities in order to bring about a change from a cash deficit to a cash surplus, in order to change potentials into reality: it is necessary to gradually but strictly implement the various mechanisms of cash management and organize and regulate the circulation of money, using the development of production as the objective and the improvement of the quality and the effectiveness of the basic measures employed in monetary activities as prerequisites, measures such as computing the balance between money and goods within the district and village on the basis of computing the income of the population in money, formulating and guiding the implementation of the cash plan from the province to the installation levels, improving fund management and the various forms of cash collection and dispersement, and expanding the various forms employed to collect cash so that collections can be made in production areas and residential centers, in order to rapidly centralize cash in state funds.

III. The Direct Leadership and Guidance of the Various Party Committee Echelons and Local Governments of Monetary and Credit Activities

The secret of the success of the monetary and credit activities of the Thai Binh Bank are the direct, constant and thorough leadership and guidance provided by the various party committee echelons and local governments, from the province to the districts, villages and each party chapter within the agricultural cooperatives and credit cooperatives. This leadership has had the effect of orienting the activities of the sectors, levels and business units toward meeting the requirement of closely coordinating monetary, credit and payment activities.

The various sectors and levels within the province have a thorough understanding of the resolution of the provincial party organization congress concerning monetary and credit activities. The resolution thoroughly criticized such incorrect thinking concerning credit and monetary activities as considering cash deficits to be inevitable, to be unavoidable; the attitude of being passive and folding one's hands in monetary activities; the thinking of being cautious and not boldly using cash to make loans to stimulate production; the thinking on the part of sectors and economic units that every job requires cash and that cash can be used at any cost; and the thinking of blaming every shortcoming and placing the full responsibility upon the bank for the increasing cash deficit without clearly establishing the responsibility of the party committee echelons and local governments to guide banking activities.

On the basis of analyzing and criticizing the backward thinking mentioned above and after establishing the potentials of the locality that can be developed together with

measures for correcting the weaknesses in the organization of production and the organization of the management of the local economy, the resolution of the provincial party organization congress confirmed that in its monetary and credit activities, the bank "must take the initiative, take positive actions and truly be involved in production and business activities, circulation, distribution and the other day to day activities of social life." The resolution of the provincial party organization congress also established for the various sectors and levels the task of "becoming the masters of the sources of capital, centralizing capital to meet the requirements of the development of production and expanding the sources of revenues on the basis of developing production." As a result, the various sectors and levels within the province have taken many steps to create local sources of capital to meet the needs of developing production and increasing the cash revenues of the bank.

On the basis of realizing that monetary and credit activities must be closely linked to the production and business processes of the various sectors and economic units and the realization that monetary and credit activities are a tool for inspecting and computing economic returns, the various party committee echelons and local governments here have attached very much importance to establishing close cooperation and coordinated operations among the sectors and levels in monetary and credit activities, considering this to be an important factor in stimulating the simultaneous development of sectors and a prerequisite to successfully carrying out the economic task of the locality. As a result, many forums have been organized by the various levels of the government and the banking and financial sectors for the various sectors, economic units and mass organizations to discuss positions and measures for implementing the monetary and credit policy within the locality. At these forums, the various sectors, levels and economic units reached agreement concerning many good guidelines, specific norms to be achieved and many creative measures that have enabled the Thai Binh Bank to control more and more sources of money in order to stimulate the development of production and improve its management.

The facts presented above prove that the various party committee echelons and local governments of Thai Binh have not only brought about a timely and profound change in their understanding of the role and function of monetary and credit activities, but also have, in their specific guidance, truly taken control of monetary and credit activities, considering them to be an important, indispensable tool in guiding economic development because they are a lever, are a measurement of the quality and the results of the production and business of the sectors and economic units. On the other hand, the Thai Binh Bank, with the close collaboration of the various sectors and economic units, has fulfilled its function as the staff of the party committee echelons and local governments in monetary and credit activities. These are the factors that have created a combined strength with which Thai Binh can overcome many difficulties in order to carry out its task regarding monetary and credit activities well.

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TAY NINH PROVINCE STRENGTHENS THE BASIC ORGANIZATIONS OF THE PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 46-52

[Article by Phan Van]

[Text] Two years ago, while assessing the situation sorrounding the revolutionary movement of the province, our Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee observed that since the South had been totally liberated, the party organization and people of the province, under the leadership of the Party Central Committee and under the light of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, had struggled steadfastly and recorded basic achievements.

Only several months after our country was totally liberated, Tay Ninh, which shares a 240 kilometer border with Kampuchea, was one of the areas that was savagely attacked by the Pol Pot clique, the lackeys of the Beijing reactionaries. The party organization and people of Tay Ninh, overcoming countless difficulties and hardships, stood firm in the face of every challenge and contributed along with the entire country to defeating the war of aggression of the Pol Pot clique, the lackeys of the Chinese expansionists, thereby firmly protecting the southwestern border of the fatherland and fulfilling their international obligation well.

Because of its treacherous terrain and complex social structure, Tay Ninh is also an "ideological base" for activities by domestic and foreign reactionaries. However, upholding their revolutionary tradition and displaying a high sense of vigilance, the people of Tay Ninh, together with the security forces and the army, have maintained order and security and promptly thwarted every act of sabotage of the enemy.

With two-thirds of its villages virtually destroyed by the Americans and the puppets during the years of the war, Tay Ninh rapidly healed the wounds of the war, restored and developed the economy and developed the culture. Once a province that lacked grain (in 1976, the central level had to provide the province with more than 30,000 tons of rice), Tay Ninh has achieved self-sufficiency in grain and fulfilled its obligations to the state. Cultural activities, education, public health and physical culture-sports have constantly developed; in particular, the education sector has developed rapidly and strongly.

However, an examination of the actual situation shows that besides strongpoints and the achievements that we have recorded, our province still has many serious shortcomings

and weaknesses. Many of the positions and policies of the party are not being thoroughly implemented and are even being brazenly distorted at some times and places; negative phenomena among cadres and party members and in social life are increasing. In more than a few villages and hamlets, the once close relationship between the party organization and the people has weakened and the revolutionary spirit of the masses has declined somewhat. After carefully analyzing the causes of the above mentioned shortcomings and weaknesses many times, our provincial party committee reached the unanimous conclusion that one of the causes of foremost importance was the weakness of the basic organizations of the party, primarily those in the countryside. On the basis of this analysis, we adopted the policy of shifting the focus of our leadership to the party organizations on the basic level; and, together with building the various levels and sectors within the province, we decided to focus our efforts on building the basic organizations of the party in the countryside.

To implement the above mentioned policy, we performed the following several jobs:

First, we assessed the situation at the basic level and set forth objectives, guidelines and measures for strengthening the basic organizations of the party.

In the past, the cadres of the various levels and sectors in our province routinely visited installations. However, because they restricted their responsibility to helping installations carry out individual campaigns or perform specific jobs, they learned little about the overall situation of installations and their knowledge of these installations was, as a result, generally one-sided. The provincial party committee and the district party committees regularly heard reports on installations but because these reports were somewhat one-sided and, at times, less than accurate, it was impossible to fully assess the situation. This time, we established for ourselves the responsibility of endeavoring to firmly assess the situation at each installation in a comprehensive manner, determining its strengths and weaknesses, the problems that need to be resolved and the areas of primary importance in each of these problems. We have also endeavored to gain a clear understanding of the qualities and capabilities of each core cadre on the village and hamlet levels and begun to gain a clear understanding of the qualities and capabilities of each party member. Practically all of the members of the district party committees and many members of the provincial party committees have gone to work at basic organizations for many days. The provincial party committee sent two work teams to conduct inspections and examine the entire situation in two villages over a long period of time. Each district party committee, in addition to assessing the overall situation of the villages within the district, also sent two work teams to assess the situation in two villages within the district. The province and the districts held many conferences to discuss work in the villages and hamlets and discuss the situation in the basic organizations of the party.

Through this process of inquiry, we more clearly saw the widespread weaknesses on the basic level. One common problem was that ever since the revolution entered the new stage, practically all of the basic organizations of the party in the rural areas of our province were confused about the specifics involved in their work and their work methods. The party chapters did not clearly understand their role and

tasks nor did they clearly understand their mode of operations when the party is in political power. Many party chapters continued to practice the methods of leadership and work that were practiced during the war years. The leadership of production, lax economic management and taking over the work of the government were widespread problems in many chapters. Conversely, in more than a few party chapters, every job was left up to party members working in governmental agencies; the party chapter conducted very few activities and work programs were not thoroughly discussed by the party chapter or widely explained and propagandized among the masses, consequently, they became orders and were implemented under pressure.

As regards cadres and party members, due to the failure to promptly educate them, more than a few degenerated and became deviant in the face of the new challenges. In practically every village and hamlet there were cadres and party members who abused their authority and did things that were wrong, such as misappropriating property, engaging in conspiracy, accepting bribes, intimidating the masses and conspiring with decadent elements to earn a living illegally. At a number of places, the decline in the qualities of cadres and party members became serious. For example, in the Tan Dong Village Party Chapter (Tan Bien District), 7 of the 10 members committed serious mistakes and shortcomings involving qualities and ethics. One person, who was dissatisfied with his position, left his job, spoke badly about the upper level and distorted the policies and positions of the party; another person caused a loss of internal unity that resulted in factionalism; another person regularly drank to excess; one person pooled capital with decadent elements to earn additional money; one person who served as the head of the village military unit even began to specialize in the smuggling of gold and accepted bribes when implementing the military draft policy and so forth. Some of these persons who committed mistakes did so because they were decadent by nature but more than a few of them made mistakes because they had a low level of awareness and could not distinguish between right and wrong. The number of good, active party members in the villages and hamlets, although not small, was not being maintained as a result of the activities conducted by the party chapters; self-criticism and criticism were not being practiced; and, because the upper level did not fully assess the cadre situation at installations, good party members were not playing an appropriate role. Meanwhile, decadent elements and reactionary forces still at large looked for every way to corrupt and entice cadres and party members in order to use them as a base for their illegal activities. One party chapter had to replace its secretary twice in a short period of time and both of these secretaries "fell" from their positions as a result of being enticed and corrupted by decadent elements.

At practically all installations, the cropland policy was not being correctly implemented and the occupation of farmland far exceeding the average amount and exploitation through land rent and interest continue to exist. Even among cadres and party members there were persons who illegally occupied dozens of hectares. The number of persons who had no cropland or lacked cropland (the majority of whom were families of war dead and families who had contributed to the revolution) still constituted a significant percentage, about 20 percent of the total number of farm families. In a number of villages and hamlets, the production collectives and agricultural cooperatives were collectives and cooperatives in name only, that is, they "had a shell but no internal organs." In PhuocChi Village in Trang Bang District, 31 production collectives disbanded at one time.

As we examined the basic organizations more closely, we became increasingly aware of the pressing need to strengthen the basic organizations of the party.

With a firm grasp of the problems being faced on the basic level, our provincial party committee established the objective of strengthening the basic organizations of the party as successfully leading the villages and hamlets in a gradual advance to socialism, beginning with leading farmers in a struggle to abolish exploitation in the form of rents and interest while developing production, fulfilling obligations to the state and actively organizing farmers in collective forms of earning a living. We adopted an outline for "strengthening the basic organizations of the party in the countryside and building villages and hamlets that are strong in every respect," which clearly stipulated the jobs that had to be performed in the village and hamlet party chapters and the methods for performing these jobs. The outline was sent to the various districts for their opinions and then presented to the loyal cadres, party members and masses in the villages of Trang Bang and Go Dau Districts for their discussion. The provincial party committee carefully analyzed the opinions contributed during these various phases of discussion and elevated the outline to a resolution of the provincial party committee. On the basis of the opinions expressed during the various phases of discussion, our provincial party committee adopted a resolution on the responsibilities of the various levels and sectors in the province and districts in the work of strengthening the basic organizations. In these resolutions, our provincial party committee clearly stated that, in order to strengthen the basic organizations of the party in the countryside, it is necessary, together with clearly defining the political role and task and the mode of leadership of the village and hamlet party chapters, to take positive steps to improve the quality of the corps of cadres and party members, expel unqualified party members, deploy the contingent of core cadres well, establish a good relationship among the organizations of the party, the government and the mass organizations and strengthen the confidence that the masses have in the various party chapters. We took the position that the strengthening of the basic organizations of the party must closely coordinate ideology and organization. We decided that we must teach cadres and party members in order to heighten their awareness and elevate their thinking so that they are able to differentiate between right and wrong and rectify shortcomings and mistakes on their own; at the same time, bold and determined steps had to be taken to deal with cadres and party members who made mistakes and committed shortcomings and were unwilling to rectify them and to expel persons who degenerated or became deviant from the party. In 1980, in keeping with this decision, we took disciplinary action against nearly 100 persons, expelling approximately 70 of them from the party. During the 1st quarter of 1981, we took disciplinary action against 30 persons, expelling 25 of them from the party. In Tan Dong Village, disciplinary action was taken against 7 party members who committed mistakes such as those mentioned above.

In our province, the effort to strengthen the basic organizations of the party is being closely coordinated with the issuance of party membership cards. By July 1981, about one-half of the party chapters and 40 percent of the total number of party members in the villages and hamlets had been issued membership cards. Installations classified as weak and deficient had to strengthen their organizations before issuing party membership cards. Generally speaking, the strengthening of basic

organizations has primarily been carried out by the basic organizations themselves with positive assistance from the district and the province. The province and district can send upper level cadres to party chapters that are very weak and deficient in order to serve as the nucleus of the effort to rebuild the basic organization and rebuild the movement.

Secondly, it is necessary to teach basic level cadres the basic knowledge regarding their task.

We consider this to be an especially important job because only by performing it well is it possible to strengthen the corps of village and hamlet cadres in terms of both its size and quality and, on this basis, establish the conditions for performing the other jobs involved in strengthening the basic organizations of the party well, such as reassigning the contingent of core cadres, improving the activities of the party chapters, etc.

We have continuously held many classes (each about 45 days long) to train the mass of basic level cadres in the awareness and knowledge needed for their work. This can be called the most serious phase of cadre education conducted since the day the province was totally liberated. The standing committee of the provincial party committee, with the assistance of the specialized committees, thoroughly discussed the various matters involved in this phase of education, from the subjects being taught and the methods of organizing study to the plan for registering students, etc. The subjects being taught encompass the political knowledge needed by basic level cadres, knowledge taken from the basic level cadre training program compiled by the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee, which was revised to be consistent with the situation of the locality and consists of the following lessons:

--The ideals of the party;
--The line on the socialist revolution in our country;
--The line and policy on the socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce;
--Organizing the material, cultural and spiritual lives of the people;
--Strengthening the national defense system, maintaining political security and maintaining social order and safety;
--Building the basic organizations of the party in the rural areas of the South;
--Consolidating and strengthening the state government on the village level;
--Mass agitation;
--The revolutionary qualities of the cadre and party member in the new stage.

When we revised the various lessons, we decided that theory must be closely linked to practice. Each lesson must relate to the actual situation of the locality and correctly answer the questions with which the basic level cadres of the province are concerned. When discussing each lesson, students must engage in criticism and self-criticism on the basis of the actual activities of their party chapter and themselves in order to shed further light on what is being taught.

The registering of students has been carried out in accordance with cadre planning. We held the first class, a pilot project class, for the assistants to the following

seven positions on the village level: secretary, chairman, head of the agricultural committee, head of the public security committee, commander of the village military unit, secretary of the Youth Union and secretary of the Farmers' Association. The second class was held for the persons who hold these positions. Subsequent classes are being held for the reserve cadres for the seven positions mentioned above. In this way, we intend to train at least 35 cadres for each village who are capable of performing the key leadership tasks within the village. For this reason, when sending persons to classes, each village must send seven comrades for the seven positions mentioned above, who must be selected from the planned cadre roster. We do not accept any students for classes if a place does not send all seven cadres. This practice at first posed difficulties. Once, classes had to be postponed for several days in order for the villages to send the required number of persons. Since then, however, due to the practical effect of this phase of study, all villages have enthusiastically and quickly selected the required number of persons for study. The serious, determined attitude adopted by the province with regard to insuring the correct makeup of classes has yielded practical results, encouraged villages to plan for the necessary number of cadres and avoided the problem of a few core cadres undertaking too many jobs at once.

In the process of study, students, on the basis of their heightened awareness, compare what is being taught to the strengths, shortcomings, positive factors, negative factors and so forth within their unit and can, at the same time, reveal mistakes being made by friendly units. Our provincial party committee records all of the comparisons and revelations that are made, conducts thorough investigations, reaches specific conclusions concerning each matter and promptly deals with each case and matter that requires action. For example, when a student said that an assistant chairman of a district agriculture committee allowed his wife to engage in smuggling, to harbor dishonest merchants and conceal smuggled goods within their house, we promptly conducted an inspection and, when we learned the truth, prompt disciplinary action was taken.

By the middle of 1981, we had trained more than 1,000 village and hamlet cadres and practically all of them have performed their work well since returning to their locality.

After completing his study, each student realizes that his awareness and thinking have greatly improved. This also indicates that the cadres and party members of our province had little chance to engage in thorough study in past years. On the basis of this result, we think that holding classes that are consistent with the level of development of basic level cadres in the South is very necessary.

Thirdly, it is necessary to have the masses contribute their critical opinions of party members and help to build the leadership of the basic organizations of the party.

Once the key cadres in each village and hamlet had completed their study, had experienced important changes in their awareness and had begun to spread this awareness and this change among the other members of their party chapters, we took the position that the party chapters must have the masses contribute their critical opinions and observations concerning each party member and contribute their opinions on building the

leadership of the party chapter. We consider this to be a very necessary part of strengthening the basic organization of the party. Because, facts have proven that party chapter activities, be they good or bad, directly influence the lives of the people in the various villages and hamlets. Therefore, in order to strengthen the party chapters well, it is necessary to evaluate the observations, thinking, aspirations and desires of the masses in the villages and hamlets. On the other hand, by contributing their opinions to cadres, party members and party chapters, the masses have a chance to gain a clearer understanding of the party and can, on this basis, discern between the truth and acts of distortion and sabotage of the enemy. In order for the meetings held to criticize cadres and party members to be of high quality and avoid all distortions and provocations, we have decided to select from among the masses active persons and invite them to participate in the criticizing of cadres and party members. These activists include cadres outside the party, members of the Communist Youth Union, members of families who have served the revolution, members of the families of war invalids and war dead, retired cadres and civil servants, poor farmers who have a pure political history, etc.

Every party member, beginning with every cadre, of a basic organization of the party has seriously reviewed his achievements and shortcomings in past years before the masses and adopted positive guidelines for the coming period. In this self-review, besides matters pertaining to awareness, viewpoints, work skills and so forth, each party member must examine his personal qualities and ethics in a specific and serious manner. Specifically, each party member must examine himself and state whether or not he is occupying more cropland than the average, whether or not he is engaging in exploitation through rents and interest, whether or not he has pooled capital with bourgeoisie in order to earn a living illegally, whether or not he is engaged in smuggling, whether or not he is helping his children or relatives evade the draft, whether or not he is cheating on or evading agricultural taxes, whether or not he drinks to excess, whether or not he is friends with decadent elements and so forth.

After each party member reviews himself before the masses, the party chapter committee, on behalf of the entire party chapter, reviews the leadership responsibilities of the party chapter and thoroughly analyzes its mistakes and shortcomings as well as their effect upon the movement on the basic level. The party chapter committee also presents the new guidelines of the party chapter for the masses to comment upon.

The serious self-review conducted by party members and party chapters in the presence of the masses has had a strong impact upon the consciousness and the feelings of the masses. The masses have also sincerely expressed the deep sentiments they feel as a result of the trust placed in them by the party. In all villages and hamlets, the masses have actively contributed their criticisms of party members and party chapters and correctly evaluated achievements and successes while harshly criticizing mistakes and shortcomings. At many places, the masses have also pointed out their own shortcomings and mistakes and promised to the party chapter to make every effort to rectify them. In many villages, the masses exposed sophisticated tricks by decadent elements designed to decentralize cropland and discuss with the party chapter ways to reclaim the cropland being illegally used. As a result, in An Hoa Village (Trang Bang District), 150 hectares of cropland there were being illegally used were reclaimed and distributed among families of war dead and war invalids,

families who have served the revolution and poor farmers; at the same time, 100 gia [1 gia = 20 kilograms] of rice and 23,000 dong in taxes were reclaimed and collected for the state. The masses have also contributed opinions to the party chapters regarding who should be expelled from the party and introduced young, outstanding forces for the party to evaluate and select in order to strengthen its ranks. In 1980, the party chapters accepted 82 persons into the party and, during the 1st quarter of 1981, 35 persons were accepted.

Through the various reviews conducted in the presence of the masses, the cadres and party members of our province have become increasingly aware of the people's love for the party. The opinions contributed by the masses have played a very practical role in strengthening the party chapters, especially with regard to the education, utilization and management of cadres and party members and the effort to uphold the right of collective ownership of the masses.

The above mentioned efforts by our province have yielded significant results. It can be said that practically all village and hamlet party chapters have undergone concrete changes. In particular, the party chapters that were once very weak have undergone even stronger changes. This forward momentum has yielded encouraging results for the overall movement throughout the province. In the space of only 3 months, the people of the province fulfilled their grain obligation and sold to the state 18,000 tons of rice; in previous years, the province had to send hundreds of cadres to help the villages with their purchasing activities for a period of 7 or 8 months but still never sold more than 14,000 tons of rice to the state in 1 year. As regards military recruiting in 1980, the province exceeded the norm assigned to it by 7 percent, which far exceeded the levels achieved in previous years. Much progress has been made in maintaining order and security; all acts of sabotage by the enemy have been promptly thwarted and not one significant case or incident has occurred; theft and gambling have markedly declined. Of greatest significance is the fact that the mass of cadres and party members have a correct understanding of their position and responsibility, have begun to differentiate between right and wrong and are determined to make progress. The confidence that the masses have in the party organization, in cadres and party members has been strengthened and is becoming a force inspiring the people of our province to move forward in a new spirit.

However, these achievements are only the beginning. There are still many weaknesses in the basic organizations of the party in our province. Generally speaking, the changes that have taken place in the party chapters have not been uniform. At many installations, because they were weak and deficient for such a long time, there are still many negative practices and phenomena that we must urgently continue to resolve. On the other hand, the measures that we have been taking at installations are still not well coordinated. We must begin many other important jobs, such as redeploying the contingent of core cadres on the village and hamlet levels, improving the activities of the party chapters, building and strengthening the governmental apparatus and the mass organizations, etc. These are difficult and complex jobs. However, enthusiastic over and confident in the achievements that have been recorded, we are determined to overcome every difficulty and obstacle, do a better job of strengthening the basic organizations of the party and win new victories for the revolutionary movement in our province in order to celebrate the 5th Congress of the Party in a practical way.

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THE JOURNAL TRADITION OF OUR PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 53-56

[Captions for full page photographs of journal covers--photos not reproduced]

[Text] COMMUNIST REVIEW, 1943

COMMUNIST REVIEW, 1950

STUDIES Journal, 1955

COMMUNIST REVIEW, 1977

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REMEMBERING THE WORK OF BUILDING THE SITE FOR THE 2ND CONGRESS OF THE PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 57-61

[Article related by architect Hoang Nhu Tiep and recorded by The Tap]

[Text] The 2nd National Congress of Delegates of the Party was held in the spring, in February, of 1951 in a large area of jungle in Vinh Quang Village (now Kim Binh Village) in Chiem Hoa District, Tuyen Quang Province (now Ha Tuyen Province). The congress was held at the foot of Hung Mountain. In ancient years, according to local legend, floodwaters inundated the entire area and the only things remaining on dry ground were a copper drum and a bear on top of Hung Mountain. As a result, Hung Mountain is also called Drum Mountain or Bear Mountain. Beside the site of the congress was a winding, crystal clear stream that flowed to the Trinh River.

In order to prepare the material base of the congress, the Party Central Committee appointed Le Tat Dac to the preparations committee, putting him personally in charge of building the site of the congress and also in charge of security work. Bac participated in construction work and was responsible for organizing the food services for the congress. I was assigned by Uncle Ho and To (that is, Pham Van Dong) to construction work and help to prepare the material base for the congress.

A full 30 years has passed since 1951 but the work I performed then is still deeply imprinted in my mind and, the more I recall it, the more excited and proud I become over the rapid growth of the party, the correct leadership of the endlessly revered Uncle Ho and the glorious party!

My part in the task of building the material base for the congress, although unexpected, was not surprising. In April 1948, the 1st National Congress of Architects was held in Than Son (Vinh Yen). President Ho Chi Minh sent a letter to the congress in which he set forth the line and policy on construction work. His letter read in part: "Of the four most important needs of the people, housing and transportation are as necessary as food and clothing; therefore, architecture is very relevant work. We must build whatever circumstances permit us to build, both during the war of resistance and after the resistance is successful.

I hope that your conference will result in practical plans that embody the spirit that prevails now and construction programs that are consistent with the future, in plans and programs that reflect the spirit of the new life."

After discussing the letter from President Ho and adopting a resolution on the work tasks and plan of the Association of Vietnamese Architects, the congress elected the association's executive committee. I was elected as the first general secretary of the association. Later, I was put in charge of the architectural office of the Viet Bac Interzone. My primary task was to guide construction activities in accordance with the policy and program of the Party Central Committee and government which, at that time, had their agencies in Viet Bac. The headquarters of the architectural office of which I was in charge were located in Tu Dau District (Tuyen Quang Province). In May 1950, the private secretary of Uncle Ho travelled to Tu Do District to find me and take me to meet with Uncle Ho.

I arrived at an agency within the security zone. That day, Uncle Ho was presiding over a meeting the Council of Ministers. I saw many ministers at the meeting. It was lunchtime when I arrived and the ministers were eating their afternoon meal. Uncle Ho and Tho, who were seated at the same table, having finished their meals, were drinking tea.

Uncle Ho's secretary introduced me to him and said:

--"Uncle Ho, this is Tiep, an architect. He would like you to give him your opinions so that he can construct a building for the congress."

Uncle Ho immediately asked:

--"Have you had lunch yet, Tiep?"

--"Uncle Ho, I just arrived," I replied.

He said:

--"Sit and have something to eat and then we will talk."

I, too, wanted to eat immediately because I was very hungry following many hours of travelling over very difficult jungle roads and, along many sections of these roads, I had to carry my bicycle on my shoulders; however, Uncle Ho's secretary whispered in my ear:

--"Finish your work and then go have something to eat."

I thought that a meal served to a conference of the Council of Ministers would include several delicious dishes. However, from the corner of my eye, I saw that there were only two dishes on the serving table: boiled taro and stir fried taro.

A moment later, Uncle Ho called me into his work area and asked:

--"The Party Central Committee and I have assigned you the responsibility of constructing a building for the party congress, can you do this?"

--"Yes, Uncle Ho, I can."

He then asked:

--"What, in your opinion, is the most important aspect of this work?"

After thinking for a few minutes, I boldly replied:

--"Uncle Ho, in my opinion, maintaining secrecy is most important."

He immediately said:

--"Correct. It must be invisible from the air; on the ground, it must be invisible from all four directions."

Uncle Ho had shown me the most basic aspect of my work.

Immediately thereafter, Uncle Ho gave To the task of working closely with me. To informed me of the number of domestic delegates, foreign delegates and so forth attending the congress so that I could determine how much space was required. He discussed my task very thoroughly, gave me additional instructions and emphasized: you must construct a building that enables the delegates to meet and live in a proper manner.

Later, I was informed of the site of the congress by Ca (that is, Nguyen Luong Bang), a site that had been found by Le T a t Dac. It was an area of jungle in Chiem Hoa District. In order to build the site of the congress in exact accordance with the directive of Uncle Ho and the Party Central Committee, I visited the site to examine it. It was a very large area of jungle which, although dense, was open in spots. In order to maintain the secrecy of the congress, I had to find a way to conceal these open spots. However, if the jungle were too dense and enclosed, the health of the delegates would be affected.

Construction began in July, 1950. The work unit first recruited corvee laborers among the people in the villages of Chiem Hoa District. The felling, cutting and transportation of wood, vau, luong, mai, tre and nua bamboo, palm leaves and so forth were closely guided and planned in detail in order to insure high productivity and economize on manpower. We took only the building materials we needed, nothing was wasted.

We then looked for and hired more than 10 carpenters and several women to weave bamboo mats and lattice fencing.

In the design of the building, we discussed its style together and unanimously agreed with the guidelines proposed by Le Tat Dac: a style consistent with the mountain climate but which still possessed some of the characteristics of lowland architecture.

The service of the site posed no difficulties but it was most important that we select a place which provided ample room for the construction of the meeting hall and a center from which the delegates could conveniently enter the meeting hall. One of the special characteristics of the meeting hall was that we left the large trees at the site standing and used them as pillars; the roof was tightly covered with "to qua"

plants (1), to which rattan vines were tied, and the roots of the plants were unravelled so that they would spread downward. Inside the meeting hall, in addition to the formal seats for the presidium and the delegates, there was also a gallery for alternate delegates and journalists. For the windows of the meeting hall, thin mesh cloth was used in place of glass.

Each of the buildings constructed to house the delegates had sleeping space for 10 to 12 persons, a table and a set of chairs made of tre and nua bamboo in the middle and a kitchen modeled after the kitchens used by the ethnic minorities to boil water for tea and warm themselves.

The site of the congress consisted of many buildings: the building in which Uncle Ho lived, worked and received guests; the building in which the members of the Political Bureau worked, lived and received guests; the buildings in which the international delegates lived, worked and received guests; a memorial hall for comrades who had died; an exhibit hall for revolutionary pictures, photographs, books and newspapers; a dining hall for the delegates, cadres, personnel and troops; a work place for journalists, photographers and film makers; housing and work areas for cadres, personnel and security troops; a medical aid clinic, storehouse, etc.

All of these building combined to form a large congress complex nestled under the shade of the dense trees, a complex from which the light from electric lighting filtered at night.

The pathways within the congress complex were laid out in a winding fashion in order to preserve the natural beauty of the site and were camouflaged by "to qua" and rattan plants so that the site could not be clearly seen by someone on the outside.

We blocked off a small stream to prevent buffalo and cattle from crossing it, constructed a dam and transported the water through large pieces of bamboo with holes in them so that the water flowed from the bamboo like faucets; the delegates could sit comfortably on boards and brush their teeth and wash their faces with this clean water.

Using tre and nua bamboo, leaves and modern methods, we constructed very clean "privies" on poles.

The workers also planted a garden of green onions and a garden of lotus flowers that bore bright yellow flowers on the day that the congress opened.

The various work units made an effort to implement the policy of frugality set forth by Uncle Ho and the Party Central Committee in the entire process of preparing for and supporting the congress and in all areas; money, manpower, building materials, grain, food products, etc.

In addition, we also had the domestic helpers participate in pumping water for the delegates using hand-operated waterwheels so that no one was omitted from the apparatus supporting the congress.

In keeping with the instructions from Uncle Ho, all of us attached particular importance to guarding against spies and maintaining the principle of secrecy and reminded one another to adhere to the "three nothings" slogan: see nothing, hear nothing and know nothing. Within the congress complex, a security battalion was stationed; there was a very strong, large tunnel as high as a small hill on top of which trees were planted; in addition, there was a system of interconnected communications trenches that extended in all four directions that could be used in case of enemy air attack. In order to maintain secrecy, the comrade in charge required that all of the carpenters that participated in construction work as support personnel and did not allow them to leave the site during the days of the congress. A number of party members were permitted to leave the site of the congress in order to resupply the congress with grain and food. In addition, anyone who wanted to leave the site of the congress had to pass through the liaison station and many guard stations and had to have in his possession a permit from the Marxist Research Association with the signature of his comrade in charge. We also took steps to prevent forest fires and adopted a plan for fighting a forest fire started by the enemy.

Throughout the time that the congress was in session, not one regrettable incident occurred and the alarm gong was not heard once!

After he assigned our tasks to us, Uncle Ho closely observed our work. While we were building the congress complex, Uncle Ho twice sent cadres to conduct an inspection: the first time, he sent his personal secretary; the second time, he sent Ho Tung Mau. Later, he personally conducted an inspection. He examined the entire congress complex. He was not only concerned with the meeting hall and the housing for the delegates, but also concerned with the housing and dining facility for support personnel. He not only met with leadership cadres, but also personally visited and paid his regards to the wives of some cadres and personnel. When conducting an inspection, Uncle Ho, displaying a high spirit of vigilance, noticed red spots on a number of tree trunks and instructed the comrade in charge to research this phenomenon. At first, we suspected that they were enemy signals. Later, we learned through research and from many of the elders in the locality that the red spots on the tree trunks were caused by aphids and could be completely removed by scraping them.

Uncle Ho conducted an inspection while we and the carpenters were building the tables and chairs for the congress. Seeing that the tables and chairs, which were made of wood and tre and nua bamboo, were simple but elegant, especially the plain chairs constructed of pieces of wood sawn from large tree trunks, Uncle Ho commended us: "Those tables and chairs are good, beautiful and economical"; he then said in jest: "You are a 'stingy' person." He then gave me a cigarette as a reward.

I met with Uncle Ho one other time. Slapping me on the shoulder, he instructed:

--"Find a beautiful, scenic spot within the congress complex so that I can receive international guests."

I took him to the bank of the stream near the place where we had built the dam. He smiled happily and commended me on my selection. He then gave me another cigarette as a reward!

On that spring day, in the shade of the bright green palm leaves fluttering in the golden sunlight, Uncle Ho sat on a piece of wood that have a wavy grain beside the trees that reflected in the clear water. The picture of him as the father of the nation, as a great thinker, as a brilliant strategist and calm, untroubled poet has remained forever in my heart.

Under the personal guidance of Uncle Ho and the Party Central Committee, our collective, which consisted of cadres, manual workers, personnel, troops, corvee laborers and so forth, worked in a wholehearted manner, tried to overcome every difficulty and hardship and completed the construction of the congress complex in slightly more than one-half year.

The congress highly evaluated this work. Many of the delegates praised the architecture of the congress complex as being both simple and convenient, both national and modern in nature.

Le Tat Dac, an official delegate, was praised at the congress for the achievement he recorded while in charge of the construction of the material base for the congress.

The greatest reward for Bac Di and myself was the appointment of us as alternate delegates to the congress. This was a great honor in my life of revolutionary activities.

FOOTNOTES

1. The "to qua" plant that grows anywhere, even on the roofs of buildings; it has large leaves that resemble a large, somewhat round knife.

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SOME DATA ON THE RECENT PHASE OF WIPING OUT REACTIONARY AND DECADENT CULTURAL PRODUCTS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 62-63

[Article by Tran Tho--translation previously published in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT, Vol IV, No 238, 11 Dec 81, pp K3-K5]

[Text] One of the enemy's current activities aimed at sabotaging our ideology, culture, and arts and letters is to aid the remnants of the neocolonialist culture and arts and letters and encourage reactionary bourgeois artistic and literary tendencies. The struggle to wipe out reactionary and decadent cultural products was and is being vigorously conducted in Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other localities. According to still incomplete statistics, a fairly large number of these products has been confiscated during inspection and suppression drives in a number of provinces and cities.

The following are the initial results as of late June 1981:

Locality	Books	Music Tapes	Songs, Paintings	Motion Pictures	Projectors
Hanoi	167 copies	1,216		29 rolls	16
Ho Chi City	151,200 (60 tons)	41,723	53,751	631	93
Haiphong		290	6		
Hai Hung		500			
Ha Nam Ninh	32	2,259	18		
Binh Tri Thien	129,725	239	4,252	57	
Quang	25,079	3,734	115	316	32
Phu Khanh	1,858	1,467	19		
Thuan Hai	1,618	2,388	1,260	34	
Dong Nai	2,800	283	1,864		
Cuu Long	422	1,358	100		
Hau Giang	3,233	1,227	15,593		

[TAP CHI CONG SAN Footnote: In Ho Chi Minh City there are approximately another 60 tons of illegally circulated books and magazines that have not yet been sorted.]

Obviously the cultural products we have confiscated were not only the remnants of the old neocolonialist culture in the south, which is trying to rear its head again. They also include material smuggled into our country since the south was completely liberated in an effort to promote and restore neocolonialist cultural activities and to coordinate acts of ideological sabotage against our country. Many of the confiscated books, magazines, paintings, photographs, music tapes, songs, movies and so forth have been published, broadcast or circulated in various capitalist countries in 1980 or early 1981. As of late 1981 the Beijing reactionaries had smuggled 40 different kinds of leaflets into our country,

of which 24 contain material designed to slander our party, sow division among various nationalities, incite rebellions, lure people into fleeing the country and so forth. In early 1981 more than 20 new pornographic movies where smuggled into country from Thailand. A total of 480 "Disco 81" music tapes brought in by foreign ships were promptly discovered. Through the international postal service, many reactionaries living in exile overseas have sent home letters, goods, cultural products and so forth to propagandize Western bourgeois lifestyles and incite people to flee the country. It was not coincidental that among the 1,124,200 kg of goods sent home in just one quarter by Vietnamese living abroad were tens of thousands of "affidavits of sponsorship" and "notices of approval" and vast amounts of antiseasickness and antivomiting medicines, and so forth. In searches conducted in a number of localities, especially in Ho Chi Minh City, we have discovered cases of illegal publication involving the printing of more than 3 million copies of books and pictures containing reactionary and decadent material. In Quang Nam-Danang, we arrested a man who had served as a U.S. lackey for 20 years and had been awarded 4 "medals of military service." In searching his house, we found no less than 68 bad movies of various types, 16 8-mm and 16-mm movie projectors, 2 radio sets, 2 albums of pornographic pictures, 10 books of dancing lessons written by him, 9 diaries in which his lewd activities were recorded and so forth. Many papers and magazines published by Vietnamese "refugees" in foreign countries, such as Que Me, Van Nghe Tien Phong, Vuot Tuyen, Hon Viet, Trang Den, Chuong Saigon, Saigon-My, and so forth, have appeared in Ho Chi Minh City and a number of other localities. Most of the authors of the articles carried by these publications are hired pens who served as the lackeys of U.S. imperialism in the past.

In the 5th Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, a check of 74 "dimly lit" coffee houses resulted in the confiscation of 5,000 tape recordings of songs with bad contents. A weeklong suppression drive exposed a number of brothels camouflaged as coffee houses and netted 4 tons of illegal books and magazines and 15 feature films, including 3 Taiwanese-made "Kung Fu" motion pictures. At a tape-copying shop on Nguyen Hue Street, Ho Chi Minh City, we confiscated 322 tape cassettes, 151 large-sized and 6 medium-sized reels of tape all containing recordings of reactionary music. In the 1st Precinct, from 11 April to 10 May 1981, 199 illegal coffee houses, sugarcane juice stalls and barbershops employing women barbers were closed. In Binh Thanh Precinct, a house was discovered with a stock of 36 bad movies, including 16 pornographic films. In the Damg Thi Nhu market alone, a total of 95,555 illegal books were seized. A check of 1,804 places in Ho Chi Minh City showed that up to 66.5 percent of them were involved in circulating, storing and distributing reactionary and decadent cultural products, including 507 places which stored and rented out books, and 205 others which engaged in illegal printing business. A total of 96 cases of the unlawful showing of motion pictures were also brought to light. The responsible organs have served a warning to 239 places, closed 371 shops and prosecuted 12 stores. In Thuan Hai, during a check of 91 households at 15 points in the various villages and wards of Ninh Hai, Ham Thuan and Ham Tan districts and Phan Thiet City, the authorities made a haul of 857 music tape recordings, 714 reactionary and decadent books, 34 movies with a bad content, hundreds of music records, pornographic pictures and so forth.

Right in the heart of Hanoi capital, the authorities confiscated 15 music tape recordings in Truc Bach Ward, 30 master tapes in Tuong Mai Ward, and 18 tape recordings of decadent music in Van Mieu Ward. In addition, they also seized large quantities of books with a bad content. Nearly 400 music tapes and records of the same kind were netted during a check of 10 households in Hoa Binh market area, Pho Hue Ward, on 24 May 1981. In followup inspections of the premises of 14 dealers in music tapes, records, tape recorders and record players in the same area, the authorities seized a fairly large additional amount of these products. Caught by suprise, a dealer fled his shop, leaving behind 10 music tapes and records. Another person from whom 60 tapes and 14 records were confiscated in an earlier raid surrendered another 24 tape recordings of decadent music in a second inspection. In the Bac Qua market area, a book shop from which 32 reactionary and decadent books were seized in a first check turned in another 79 books of the same kind in a subsequent inspection. In Haiphong a check of just 41 coffee houses and refreshments stalls netted no less to 100 unhealthy music tapes and records.

In a number of organs, enterprises and schools, cultural management cadres organized the showing of banned motion pictures, ostensibly for "research" purposes, but actually to make money. Of the 1,200 places committing this particular offense, 58 involved cadres. Of the 107 persons arrested, 11 were cadres, and of the 73 cases brought to court, 3 involved cadres. Most of those who stored, circulated and propagandized reactionary and decadent cultural, artistic and literary products were anticommunist writers and artists who refused to undergo reeducation. Some of them were "psychological warfare" agents of the U.S.-puppet clique, some were bourgeois elements of Chinese descent and a few were deviant cadres.

Owing to the concern of the party and administrative committees in various localities, the struggle on the arts and letters front has recently instilled a new spirit into the masses, who are combating the poison spread by reactionary bourgeois culture and building a socialist Vietnamese culture. This is a very complex and long struggle which must be closely guided and carried out more thoroughly, relentlessly and vigorously.

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CRITICISM OF THE 'MILITARY THINKING OF MAO ZEDONG'

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 64-70

[Article by Major General Pham Hong Son]

[Text] The so called "military thinking of Mao Zedong" is an important part of the "thinking of Mao Zedong," the essence of which is nationalist chauvinism, expansionism and hegemony. As is the case with its other elements (philosophy, politics, economics and so forth), the "military thinking of Mao Zedong" is showing itself to be reactionary, anti-popular and anti-Marxist-Leninist.

Deserving of attention with regard to the "thinking of Mao Zedong," in general, and the "military thinking of Mao Zedong," in particular, is not that they comprise a complete, united system, but that they are a confusing assortment of an eclectic, pragmatic and opportunistic nature consisting of many ancient and modern, western and eastern theories, primarily the theories of ancient China. They are eclectic because they combine theories that are opposite by nature in the style of "combining Karl Marx with Tan Thuy Hoang"(words spoken by Mao at the Bac-doi-ha [Vietnamese phonetics] Conference in 1958). They are pragmatic because they never overlook an opportunity to use the viewpoints and methods of Marxism-Leninism, to dilute and distort them, considering them to be ways to achieve separate objectives. They are opportunistic because they are very adept at explaining their way around things. They borrow and quote many terms and passages of Marxism-Leninism in order to camouflage themselves. And, as is the case with all opportunistic elements, the followers of the thinking of Mao Zedong try to make themselves appear more "revolutionary" than revolutionaries.

In general, the so called "military thinking of Mao Zedong" consists of the following three elements: the viewpoint regarding war, which consists of the role of war and the role of violence; the viewpoint regarding the army; and the viewpoint regarding military strategy and tactics.

Mao's viewpoint concerning war is totally foreign to the Marxist-Leninist viewpoint regarding war. Mao explained the role of war in a totally non-Marxist, non-scientific manner. In essence, Mao reached the point where he worshipped war. He wrote: "The central task and the highest form of revolution are the use of arms to seize political power... This revolutionary principle of Marxism-Leninism is applicable everywhere, both in China and overseas."(1) Here, Mao substituted the

Marxist concept of revolutionary violence with the concept of armed force in order to go one step further by symbolizing the "armed forces" as a "gun" and proclaimed: every party member must understand this truth: "Power comes from the barrel of a gun." "With guns, the party can surely be created."(2)

In order for his "theory" to be based in Chinese and world history, Mao wrote: "With troops comes power, war solves everything... Concerning this point, both Ton Trung Son and Chiang Kai-shek have been our teachers."(3) "The guns of the Russian Communist Party have created a socialist country."(4)

Thus, when viewed through Mao's prism, every factor that creates history changes. Where is the role of the revolutionary theory regarding the struggle of the working class, which is an essential factor in the birth of a genuine party of the proletariat? Where is the role played by the diverse forms of struggle employed by the masses in the fields of politics, economics and culture to weaken and eventually defeat the enemy? The only element that remains is...the barrel of a gun. This is actually a brazen philosophy consisting only of war. Mao himself admitted: "Some persons mock us as subscribing to the 'theory of a war for every purpose' and to this extent they are correct: we subscribe to the theory of a revolutionary war for every purpose..."(5)

Despite what Mao proclaimed, this "theory" is in no way related to Marxism-Leninism. It is only something that was learned by Mao from the feudal militarist history of China from the time of Xuan Thu and the Warring States to the stages preceding and following the Tan Hoi revolution. Mao intended to closely associate this "truth" with every age and the entire world.

Although Mao once said that "our principle is that the party commands our guns and we are determined to never allow guns to command the party," facts have shown that Mao considered himself and the party to be synonymous, considered the party to be Mao and Mao to be the party. Therefore, the above mentioned principle was only meant as a deterrent to his accomplices: let no one scheme to use guns against Mao. The realities of the 45 years from the Tuan Nghia Conference through the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" illustrated how guns were used to "seize political power" and maintain Mao's power, how they were used to cause hundreds of millions of persons to shed their blood and be sacrified for the ambition of the "great helmsman" to be emperor of the world.

Applied in the field of international relations and the process of the world revolution, Mao's theory considered war and revolution to be synonymous and, in actuality, restricted the revolutionary movement in many countries and inflicted major losses upon the revolution in countries whose leaders blindly followed Mao's line. In these countries, the methods and forms of revolution completely lost their diverse, flexible and creative nature; the role of political struggle by the masses became blurred and revolutionary activities became nothing more than activities conducted by a group of armed persons hiding in the forests and mountains and separated from the industrial centers and cities. At some places, the position and forces of the revolutionary masses were very strong but because the Maoists guiding them acted in a spontaneous manner, the revolutionary movement suffered painful losses.

At a time when the movement of the people of the world demanding peace and demanding that the imperialists end the arms race, a movement that was launched and led by the communist party, was developing strongly and was having the effect of deterring the warmongering imperialists and creating the conditions for the revolution in every country to rally forces and develop, Mao screamed and yelled for a new world war, even a nuclear war, considering it to be an unavoidable course, even the shortest course for annihilating imperialism and building "communism"(!) throughout the world. Mao once stated: "We can say that only through the use of guns can we transform the entire world"(the resolution of the 6 January 1938 plenum of the Chinese Party Central Committee). In 1958, Mao also said: "If one-half of mankind were to be killed in war, the loss would not be significant."

Marx and Engels pointed out that there is a relationship between war and revolution but not a constant, inevitable relationship. They never said that the success of the revolution is directly dependent upon war, never considered war to be a prerequisite to achieving the socio-political objectives of the working class. Marx, Engels and Lenin proved that the socialist revolution breaks out when there is an immediate revolutionary situation, when the objective and subjective conditions exist for carrying out a revolution and toppling the government of the rulers and exploiters. Although, in actuality, the two world wars launched by the imperialists ended in socialist revolutions and led to the birth of the Soviet Union and the world socialist system, Marxism-Leninism has never maintained that the socialist revolutions absolutely must be linked to world war. Moreover, Lenin once stated that if the transition to socialism were to occur through war, "we could not visualize a more arduous, difficult transition, a worse set of circumstances or a more profound crisis than destroying each and every production force."(6)

While analyzing the history of man, Marxism pointed out that: "In a society with classes, "violence is the midwife to every old society that is pregnant with a new society.'"(7) This argument illustrates the important role of violence as an indispensable means whereby a new society is given birth by an old society. The process of this "pregnancy" is determined by a host of economic, political, social and other factors, factors which are formed by the conscious and unconscious actions of all of society (including the classes of exploiters and the exploited classes). Speaking from the point of view of the exploited classes, the speed of this process of formation is determined by the degree of consciousness manifested in the class struggle. And, violence is only the highly conscious and final action taken when this "pregnancy" has reached its end. A midwife cannot give birth to a child, only "assist" in birth. As a result, although violence is extremely important, we cannot consider violence to be something that "solves everything," cannot turn it from a means to an end into the only origin of the new society as Mao argued and as he attributed to Marxism. Concerning this point, Lenin wrote: "Revolutionary violence is only a necessary and legitimate means of the revolution during specific periods of its development and under specific and special conditions; the organizing of the proletariat and the organizing of the working people have always been and continue to be a much more profound and constant characteristic of this revolution and a prerequisite to its victory."(8) Thus, according to Lenin, only revolutionary violence, not counter-revolutionary violence, is the "midwife" to the birth of a new society. This exposes the reactionary and anti-scientific nature of the thinking of

Mao Zedong, which holds that every form of violence is of a decisive nature. Moreover, Marxism has always maintained that violence consists of military forces and political forces and is embodied in the two forms of struggle, armed struggle and political struggle. These two forces and these two forms must be closely linked to one another; they support and stimulate one another and create the combined strength for winning victory over the reactionary powers that are stubbornly protecting the old society.

In the class struggle, there are two opposing types of violence: the revolutionary violence of the progressive classes and the counter-revolutionary violence of the reactionary ruling classes. It is evident that Mao was interested in violence for the sake of violence and did not take into consideration its class nature or objectives. More correctly stated, Mao only concerned himself with the one objective of seizing power for himself and his clique; he placed this objective above everything else and would resort to anything to achieve it.

Mao's above mentioned viewpoint of worshipping violence was the thinking that guided the brutal actions of the Red Guard during the "Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution" in China; in addition, when the Chinese People's Liberation Army followed Mao's directive to use guns to "support the left," it led to the devastation of the structure of the socialist state, which was an achievement of many years of revolutionary struggle by the Chinese people.

Mao maintained that the war of liberation in China was only a war waged by peasants, nothing more, nothing less. He wrote: "The Chinese revolution is, in essence, a peasant revolution...is the heart of the new democratic politics, is the handing of power to peasants."(9) This viewpoint denies the leadership role of the working class in a revolutionary war. On the basis of this viewpoint, Mao Zedong and his clique adopted the policy of "using the countryside to surround the cities"; moreover, they absolutized this policy, considering it to be of universal significance in the revolutionary struggle in all nations, especially Asia, Africa and Latin America. The above mentioned viewpoints of Mao are totally contrary to the military thinking of Marxism-Leninism, which maintains that the working class is the leading class and the main force army in revolutionary war, that the struggle by peasants can only win victory under the leadership of the working class and that the cities occupy a vital strategic position in revolutionary war.

Mao absolutized the role played by the army in war. He wrote: "In China, the primary form of struggle is war and the primary form of organization is the army."(10) On the basis of the experiences of Chiang Kai-shek and Ton Trung Son, who "viewed the army as life itself," Mao reached the conclusion that "to have an army is to have power, war resolves everything." According to Mao, "all sorts of things come from the barrel of a gun." And, "with guns, the party can surely be created." The eight armies created a large party in Hoa Bac. Guns can also create cadres, schools, culture and mass movements. Everyting in Dien An is the result of guns."(11) Clearly, the above mentioned militaristic arguments of Mao are totally foreign to the Marxist viewpionts concerning revolutionary forces, the laws of development of revolutionary forces, war and the army. The role of the people "whom Mao considered to be the peasants" in the war in China was, under the guidance of the viewpoint of Mao and his faction, restricted to serving the army and supplementing the army.

On the basis of militaristic viewpoints concerning the role of war, the role of violence and the role of the working class and peasants in war, Mao Zedong developed incorrect and reactionary viewpoints regarding building the army. In Marxism-Leninism, a principle of foremost importance, a principle in the nature of a law in the building of the new style army of the proletariat is: the party of the proletariat is the absolute leader of every activity of the armed forces. In contrast to the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, Mao Zedong said: the Chinese army is, in essence, an army of peasants in soldiers' clothing. Mao set forth the argument of using the army to replace the party, to create the party. He said: "Our principle is that the party commands our guns and we are determined to never allow guns to command the party. However, with guns, it is possible to create the party."(12) Mao also said: "The army is the school that trains cadres for every field of activity of the party, the state and the economy." During the years of the "great leap forward" and the "cultural revolution," Mao mobilized the army to break up government agencies, control enterprises, communes, schools, public offices and so forth.

Denying the leadership role of the proletarian party, Mao also took away the remainder of the contents of proletarian politics--Marxism-Leninsim--from the political activities of the Chinese army. The so called resolution of the military Commission of the Central Committee of the Chinese Communist Party in 1969 on intensifying the political work and party work within the Chinese army stated: "The military training and political education in the units, academies and schools of the army must be based on the works of Mao Zedong." In actuality, Mao and his clique turned the Chinese army into an army of Mao, an army absolutely loyal to Mao.

Moreover, within the Chinese army, the intensive teaching of big country chauvinism and anti-Soviet and anti-Vietnam thinking, the cultivation of national hatred of the Soviet Union and Vietnam and so forth have replaced the teaching of proletarian internationalism. The February 1979 war of aggression against Vietnam exposed the utterly contemptuous betrayal of the principles of proletarian internationalism by the disciples of Mao.

Willful by nature, Mao Zedong also incorrectly defined the relationship between man and weapons in war and absolutized the role played by the spirit, by man. According to the Maoists, the best weapon is the "thinking of Mao Zedong." Poisoning the minds of the soldiers of the Chinese army with this thinking is designed to turn them into soldiers who have empty minds and are ready to die for Mao Zedong and the thinking of Mao Zedong. Mao's viewpoint is the complete opposite of Lenin's teaching that even the best army, even the persons most loyal to the revolution will be annihilated by the enemy if they are not fully equipped, if they are not fully supplied with food and fully trained.

The exaggeration of the human factor in the military thinking of Mao Zedong is the combination of the special characteristics of a country that has a large population with the subjective idealist viewpoint of Mao. This is what created the adventurous, ruthless nature of their strategy and the blind obedience in combat.

The viewpoints of Mao concerning military strategy are also extremely reactionary. Mao and the followers of big country chauvinism maintain that China is the center of

the world. In order to achieve "world hegemony" in a situation in which they are both economically and politically weak, they maintain that they must use war. Therefore, their policy is that "the people of China must regularly prepare for war," that China must collaborate with all of the imperialists and international reactionaries and that China must establish a world front, which includes the United States, in order to destroy the Soviet Union, which they have brazenly misrepresented as a "socialist imperialist." This strategy of Mao and his lackeys is an identical copy of the traditional policy employed by the Chinese feudalists of past years, the policy of "aligning with distant enemies in order to destroy nearby enemies." Pragmatic and opportunistic by nature, Mao also put into effect military strategies of a militaristic and warmongering nature, such as inciting "worldwide rebellion," (so that China could rule the world!) and "sitting on a mountain top and watching the two tigers fight"(so that China could fish in troubled waters). The cunning and deceptive nature of the insidious schemes of Mao that were developed into these military strategies was exposed through the following observation made by M. Taylor, the former U.S. Ambassador in South Vietnam: "China is determined to fight the United States to the last Vietnamese and determined to fight Vietnam to the last Cambodian."

The so called "military thinking of Mac Zedong" is a mixture of the most reactionary elements of the military thinking and the principles of military theory of the feudal groups that existed for so long in China and the reactionary military thinking of the militarists and big country chauvinists of China. The interests of the Chinese militaristic, feudal groups were constantly in conflict with one another. Their antagonisms were never reconciled. They looked for every way to perpetuate themselves and expand their power by crushing their opposition. For this reason, they were always deceptive and disloyal. Their characteristic was that they always betrayed and changed their allies. They would align themselves with one power one day in order to attack another power; then, they would align themselves with another power in order to attack their former ally. This military heritage exists in a large country that has a large population and a long history, whose rulers maintain that it is the center of the world. They are very heavily influenced by the big country thinking of China. When he was young, Mao Zedong inherited and developed a fondness for all of this reactionary heritage. It was not until later, when Mao's mind was already filled with the heritage of reactionary military thinking, that Mao began to come into contact with Marxism in a fragmentary fashion. Possessing a pragmatic point of view, Mao used the sentences and passages found in Marxism to embellish his anti-Marxist military thinking.

Today, the post-Mao rulers in China are continuing to brandish the banner of "the military thinking of Mao Zedong" in order to collaborate with the imperialists and the reactionaries of the world with a view toward opposing the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the three revolutionary currents and achieving world hegemony. However, times have changed. The military thinking of Mao Zedong is a confusing, reactionary and outmoded collection of thoughts that is totally contrary to Marxism-Leninism. The post-Mao rulers are, on the basis of their pragmatic stand, revising a few points in the military thinking of Mao but they cannot discard Mao's heritage. The reactionaries within the present ruling circles in Beijing, the central figure among whom is Deng Xiaoping, are very adventurous and bellicose and launched a war of aggression against Vietnam in February 1979. And, today, they still nurture the

ambition of weakening and annexing our country and eventually expanding into all of Southeast Asia. We will never relax our vigilance in the face of their schemes and acts of provocation against our people.

FOOTNOTES

1. Mao Zedong: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, Volume II, p 304.

2. Ibid., p 313.

3. Ibid., p 311.

4. Ibid., p 313.

5. Ibid.

6. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, Volume 36, p 491.

7. F. Engels: "Anti-Duhring," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, p 312.

8. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, Volume 38, pp 91-92.

9. Mao Zedong: "Selected Works," p 516.

10. Ibid., p 307.

11. Ibid., pp 311-313.

12. Ibid., p 318.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS IN MILITARY REGION 7 DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 81 pp 26-40,52

[Article by Major General Luong Van Nho: "Developing Districts Into Military Fortresses in Military Region 7"]

[Text] During recent years, Military Region 7 has begun to organize the implementation of the policy of developing districts into military fortresses in the sphere of the Military Region. The Military Region has carried out a number of tasks, concentrating on a number of key problems. There is unanimity in the Military Region party committee regarding the necessity of developing districts into military fortresses. The Military Region Command has issued a directive on that subject. Along with Dong Nai Province, the Military Region selected Long Dat District, a coastal district, as a test-point in order to gain experience. It has carried out training for cadres at the various echelons regarding the Directive of the General Staff on that subject, with study lessons, in order to begin to explain and apply it in each district. It has many times explained to the party committee echelons and governmental organs, from the provincial level to the district and village levels, regarding the strategic importance of the mission of developing the districts into military fortresses in the Military Region. It has promoted the research task, promptly studied the experiences of the test-point districts, and recapitulated the experiences of Cu Chi and Long Dat districts -- military fortresses during the liberation war -- in the sphere of the Military Region, in order to apply those experiences in building district military fortresses in the war to defend the homeland.

But in general, in the Military Region as a whole, the implementation of that Directive in the provinces and municipalities is not yet uniform, consciousness is not yet deep, the transformation is not yet strong, determination is not yet strong, and there is still confusion with regard to contents, measures, and procedures. A widespread phenomenon is waiting, not believing that it is possible to develop districts into military fortresses under the present economic and social conditions and capabilities of the districts in the Military Region.

There are many reasons for those weaknesses. Military Region 7 believes that the most important problem is that some leadership cadres within and without the army have not met the requirements set forth by the party regarding some basic aspects of developing the districts into military fortresses. Especially, they do not yet fully understand the party's military line. Therefore, in order to advance that

mission another step, in correct accordance with its importance in the sphere of Military Region 7, I believe that an urgent matter is that we most clarify a number of basic observations and viewpoints, in organizing the implementation of that important mission.

I. Clearly Recognize the Urgency and Real Capabilities of the Task of Developing Districts Into Military Fortresses in the Sphere of Military Region 7

The socialist Vietnamese homeland must now cope with a new enemy with a very insidious plot to annex our country. Over a long historical period our people will have to continue to simultaneously fulfill two strategic missions: "Successfully constructing socialism and always being prepared to fight to stoutly defend the socialist homeland and contribute to the revolutionary undertaking of the world's people." It is very clear that that mission is the present course of action of all of our people, including the soldiers and people of Military Region 7.

Military Region 7 -- formerly Eastern Nam Bo -- played a very important strategic position in the liberation war and was a sacred base area of our soldiers and people in the South during the resistance wars against France and the U.S. It was the heroic place of origin and the location of the very glorious conclusion of 30 years of combat, full of sacrifice, and brilliant feats of arms of our people, in order to win complete victory and completely liberate the homeland.

During the recent war to defend the southwestern border, Military Region 7 was both a front line and a direct rear area of the southwestern theater. The people and armed forces of the Military Region, along with the soldiers and people of the entire nation, contributed to completely defeating the war of aggression of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary gang, defended the borders of the homeland, and contributed to helping the true Kampuchean revolutionary forces overthrow the genocidal regime and liberate Kampuchea. At present, the soldiers and people of Military Region 7 are continuing to fulfill their national missions and international obligations, in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation signed between the two countries.

Today, in the new phase of the Vietnamese revolution, Military Region 7 is even more important in the enterprise of building and defending the socialist homeland. It is an area of great political, military, economic, and cultural significance, a great center of international trade. It has a city which bears the name of the great Uncle Ho, one of our country's great political, economic, and cultural centers, which is the largest city in our country and provides easy access to the capitals in the Southeast Asia region.

It is the region with the richest economic potential in our homeland. It has a labor force amounting to several million people, has rich, varied natural resources, has oil and gas reserves which have become a leading economic sector, has large agricultural, forestry, industrial crop, and stock raising areas, and has concentrated industrial zones with many large and modern material-technical bases, and a relatively large corps of cadres and technical workers who are rich in creativity.

It is a strategically important military area. To the south the Military Region lies a sea route to our country. It can control international maritime routes between two oceans, and has many large, important airfields and seaports. It is a communications hub (by land, sea, and air), which connects the important areas of the country, a strong base area of the nation in the war to defend the homeland, and lies within the integrated battlefield position of the important strategic zones in the south of our country and in the integrated Eastern Indochina position of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea combat alliance.

From the above analysis, it can be seen that Military Region 7 occupies a very important strategic position in our country, politically, economically, and with regard to national defense. Therefore, each victory of Military Region 7 in fulfilling its two strategic missions are related to the success of the nation's enterprise of building socialism, and of the defense of the homeland in the enterprise of national defense. The strategic position of Military Region 7 further illuminates the importance of the mission of national defense in that region.

We also know that at present the Beijing reactionaries, with the help of the international reactionary powers, are feverishly promoting an all-round war of sabotage against our country. That is a type of warfare that they carry out continually, over a long period of time, and comprehensively -- politically, economically, militarily, ideologically, psychologically, etc. -- with schemes that are very insidious and wily, in all areas of our country, with the goal of weakening and paralyzing us. In Military Region 7, that war is being waged daily and hourly, and is very arduous and fierce.

In order to defeat that insidious war of sabotage of the enemy, an urgent requirement that has been posed for Military Region 7 is that it must quickly enable the entire party, the entire population, and all military units in the Military Region to clearly understand the insidious plots of the enemy, manifest deep hatred for the Beijing reactionaries and their lackeys, and heighten vigilance toward all of their activities. On that basis, it must strengthen and consolidate national defense and security, mobilize and develop the strength of the entire people and the combined strength of all political, economic, national defense, security, cultural, social, and other forces; manifest the concept of positive offensive; promptly apply all struggle forms and measures; and promptly take the initiative in fighting the enemy in all places and at all times. It must enable the entire population, especially the cadres of the party and state organizations and the armed forces to clearly understand that in a key zone of the enemy's all-round war of sabotage, that if one is hesitant, is not vigilant, lacks combat readiness, does not positively consolidate national defense and security, and does not take the initiative in attacking the enemy, one commits a crime against the homeland and the people.

In the event that the enemy launches a large-scale war of aggression, Military Region 7 will lie in the strategic rear area and will be a very important part of the nation's strategic rear area, but we cannot eliminate the capability for transforming it into a front line. For historical experience demonstrates that seeking all ways to launch a pincers attack on our country from two directions has always been regarded by aggressors as a "superior strategy" for invading and annexing our country. Therefore, Military Region 7 must maintain a high degree of

combat readiness, develop the combined on-the-spot strength of the Military Region, and achieve close combat coordination with the armed forces and people of the other military regions and with the armed forces branches, defeat all aggressive plots of the enemy, defend the area, firmly maintain the battlefield position of the entire nation, and create the best conditions for freeing the main strategic area to concentrate forces to annihilate the enemy.

If in the event of a large-scale war of aggression, Military Region 7 wants to fulfill its mission of being the great rear area for the great front line, it must wage a fierce fight against the enemy to defend the people, defend the military, political, economic, and cultural objectives, defend the supply lines, etc.

It is also necessary to clearly understand that Military Region 7 borders Kampuchea. There, the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys are closely uniting in carrying out many plots to sabotage the revolutions of Kampuchea and the other Indochinese nations. In it are concentrated many contradictions of the era, and it is an area in which is taking place a fierce clash between the revolutionary forces and counterrevolutionary forces of the area. That situation requires that Military Region 7 maintain a very high degree of combat readiness in order to take the initiative in coping with all changes in the situation and in doing a good job of fulfilling its national missions and international obligations.

All of the things we have analyzed above clearly indicate that concern for building and consolidating national defense in Military Region 7 is a very important political task that must be fully understood and carried out throughout the process of socialist construction, national construction, etc. That clearly is a basic, permanent, long-range problem, as well as an urgent, pressing problem, for Military Region 7. In that undertaking, Military Region 7 must always thoroughly understand the two strategic missions, and must closely combine the economic construction mission with the mission of strengthening national defense, and build up the six provinces, municipalities, and special zones, and build 54 rich and strong districts, precincts, and cities, in order to develop the Military Region into an inviolable strategic zone in the enterprise of defending the homeland under all war circumstances.

If the consolidation of national defense is a mission that cannot be viewed lightly throughout the process of building socialism, the matter of developing the districts into military fortresses is an invitable requirement of the enterprise of building national defense by all the people in Military Region 7. The development of district military fortresses is an important factor in creating the strength of national defense by all the people and people's war to defend our socialist homeland, and is a matter of strategic importance in our party's military line in the period of building and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

The military line of our party views the district as a unit for building national defense and assuring political security and social order in the localities in peacetime, and as a unit for organizing and waging local people's war in war to defend the homeland. The development of district military fortresses is tied in with the viewpoint of developing the strength of all the entire population and the entire nation (and not only the army) in order to fight the enemy. It is tied in with the mode of local people's war, which is one of the two war-waging modes of war to defend our homeland and has always been a very basic part of the party's military line.

At present, the two strengths of Military Region 7 -- with regard to economics and national defense -- are a large labor force and rich natural resources in most districts and precincts of the provinces and municipalities. When war breaks out, the districts will be the first places to supply important quantities of manpower and materiel to meet the war needs. Therefore, creating all-round potential in the sphere of the district not only has an important significance with regard to defend fending the locality, but also has extremely great significance with regard to the strength of national defense and the level of combat readiness of the Military Region and of the nation as a whole. When speaking of the role of the military fortress in national defense by all the people, comrade Le Duan, General Secretary of our party, pointed out that "At present there are about 500 districts in our country. If each district becomes a basic economic unit which combines agriculture and industry, and a strong military fortress, our country will be very rich and strong." He affirmed that "We believe that in addition to building an increasingly prosperous economy, if we have both a strong regular army and 500 district fortresses we will certainly be able to defeat all aggressive forces."

The development of districts into military fortresses is also very closely related to the development of combat villages and hamlets, and combat enterprises, construction sites, state farms, state forests, etc., to the development of provinces and municipalities into the basic strategic units of national defense by all the people and people's war to defend the homeland; and to the development of military regions into powerful strategic areas within the integrated national defensive position. It is very clear that if provinces and municipalities do not become the basic strategic units of national defense by all the people and people's war to defend the homeland, the military regions cannot become powerful strategic areas, and districts cannot become military fortresses. Therefore, the attitude of hesitation and waiting in developing the district into military fortresses is incorrect and will adversely affect the strengthening of national defense throughout the nation. The argument of some comrades that it is necessary to wait until the completion of socialist transformation and the building of the material-technical bases of socialism to a certain degree befor the districts in Military Region 7 can be developed 'nto military fortresses is also completely incorrect.

Thus the development of districts into military fortresses is a concrete manifestation of clear understanding of the two strategic missions of our countrys's revolution, and is the strict application of a policy of strategic importance in the party's military line, in order to strengthen national defense, increase the level of combat readiness, assure that the district always is always sufficiently strong militarily to assure the peaceful labor of the people and assure political security and social order. We must defeat all plot, and acts of the enemy's all-round sabotage war, while being prepared to take the initiative in defeating the enemy under all wartime circumstances, strongly defend the locality and fulfill the responsibilities of the rear area toward the great front line, and do a good job of fulfilling international obligations.

We have above dealt with the objective inevitability of developing the districts into military fortresses in Military Region 7. What are the capabilities for doing so?

We believe that the localities in the sphere of Military Region 7 are fully capable of effectively carrying out that major national defense policy of our party and state. Military Region 7 has real experiences regarding district military fortresses. During the heroic fighting against the U.S. by the soldiers and people of Eastern Nam Bo created heroic Cu Chi and Long Dat districts, districts which entered the history of our country's resistance fighting as resolute districts in the liberation war. Situated at the southwestern doorway to Saigon, the soldiers and people of Cu Chi made scientific innovations in the development of the stength of all the people, in mobilizing and organizing combat forces and building battlefield positions, in organizing a battlefield position with a famous system of under underground tunnels, and with regard to fighting methods, and therefore created a great on-the-spot combat strength, stalwartly defended the home area, continually defeated operations launched by U.S. divisions, tied down large mobile units, surrounded and divided the enemy, fought the enemy continuously over a long period of time, maintained mastery, created conditions, and coordinated with the main-force units in carrying out counteroffensive campaigns and attacking and annihilating the enemy.

In the was along the southwestern border, although it had been created only a short time previously, Loc Ninh District in Song Be Province also created strong forces and battlefield positions and, with on-the-spot forces combined with reinforcements from the upper echelon, defeated the acts of aggression of the reactionary Kampuchean troops, maintained local mastery, and contributed to the victory of Military Region 7.

It should be pointed out that our soldiers and people had to create military fortresses during the liberation war, under extremely difficult conditions. The enemy troops, who were tied down in the locality, set up hamlets and outposts, and set up a detention and control apparatus. We simultaneously fought and built, and built and fought, and we simultaneously worked and gained experience. We were initially inexperienced, the material conditions were extremely poor, etc. Our comrades and people at that time of course did not set other conditions -- political, economic, social, etc. -- when developing the districts into combat fortresses.

As for today, we have many new, favorable conditions. We are the complete masters of the nation and of the locality. There are peacetime conditions under which to make advance preparations. The people are profoundly conscious of the missions of building the nation and defending the homeland. Especially, today we have the great advantage of the party and state having made the development of districts into military fortresses a major policy, along with the all-round strong development of the district echelon, and having become a political and military mission of the proletarian dictatorship system and of the entire population. In comparison to districts in the past, during the liberation war, today each district has new, very great, and steadily developing capabilities in all respects, including population, area, the party organizational network, the state apparatus, material-technical bases, etc. The party, government, and relevant organs have guided us in organizing implementation, and have provided all necessary conditions in the process of developing districts into military fortresses. If we know how to develop those great advantages, we are certain to successfully carry out the step-by-step development of districts into military fortresses.

II. Firmly Grasp the Viewpoint of Combined Strength in the Process of Developing the Districts Into Military Fortresses

As is the case with regard to our country's national defense by all the people, the strength of the district military fortress is the combined strength of the political, economic, military, and other factors, of the district, and is not merely military strength. Military Region 7 believes that to firmly grasp that viewpoint is to clearly understand the basic content, and the basis, of the development of districts into military fortresses.

If it is to become a military fortress, a key condition is that the district must developed. That is a matter of "winning the hearts of the people," which is a very basic factor, a source of strength, of the district military fortress. With regard to Military Region 7, political-morale development is a matter that is both basic and urgent.

If that is to be accomplished, we must continually perfect, and increase the effectiveness of, the activities of the proletarian dictatorship system in the locality, made up of the party organization, the government organization, and the mass organizations. It is necessary to stress the socialist legal code and assure more and more fully the collective mastership right of the working people in all spheres of social life. We must continually be concerned for raising the people's level of political consciousness, educate them about the revolutionary situation and missions, teach them patriotism and love of socialism, consciousness of socialist collective mastery, the spirit of true proletarian internationalism, and the local revolutionary traditions, and teach the people to differentiate between the enemies and friends of our country's revolution in the new phase. We must set up and consolidate the political-ideological battlefield of socialism, and transform the line line, thoughts, and viewpoints of our party, and Marxism-Leninism, into the thoughts, sentiments, and course of action of the working people. We must struggle to eliminate all thought and culture of neocolonialism, and all negative phenomena in society. We must closely combine national defense and security, do a good job of protecting political security and social order and safety in the locality, and promptly smash all plots and acts of the enemy's war of sabotage. We must resolutely punish the counterrevolutionaries and eliminate all seeds of rebellion in the locality. We must strengthen solidarity of all the people around the Party Central Committee and the government, enable the entire population and the entire army to have a single will, develop consciousness of mastery to a high degree in order to develop comprehensively strong localities and brilliantly fulfill all missions, while being prepared to fight and sacrifice to stoutly defend the locality and the homeland.

A strong district military fortress must have a developed economic base, for the economy is not only the source of our people's livelihood in peacetime and wartime, and the material base for constructing national defense and waging war, but also profoundly affects the factors creating the strength of the district military fortress. Only with a strong economy can there be strong national defense, and if the economy is developed and living conditions of the people are improved, the people in the districts will be more ardent toward the new regime, be more enthusiastic in promoting production, enthusiastically fulfill the mission of building and consolidating national defense, and fight more resolutely to defend

the home area and the nation. The creation of a developed economy is very important with regard to Military Region 7, for it is an important part of the great rear area, and a strong rear area must have a powerful economy.

Therefore, on the basis of thoroughly understanding the party's line of economic development, and the economic position and role of the district echelon in our country's socialist economy, the districts must exploit and develop as much as possible the local strengths regarding labor, land, raw materials, and material-technical bases, endeavor to develop agriculture, including fishing and forestry (in places with seacoasts and forests), rapidly increase the output of food crops and industrial crops, meet all needs of life in the locality, meet obligations toward the state, and have the necessary reserves. They must promote the socialist transformation of agriculture and establish, and continually strengthen, the socialist production relationships. At the same time, they must promote the development of small industry and handicrafts, in order to organize the district into a basic economic unit, which combines agriculture (forestry and fishing) with industry and production with circulation, and the national economy with the collective economy, and is self-reliant in resolving the problems of production and life in the localities, while at the same time making positive and greater contributions to meeting the common needs of the nation and being prepared to supply manpower and materiel to the front line. Such a developed district economy will be a solid basis on which to resolve the on-the-spot rear services problems of local people's war.

It is necessary to closely combine the economy with national defense in the sphere of the districy. In order to maintain combat readiness, the district must also draft plans for wartime economic mobilization, including labor, foodstuffs, production facilities that can be used in combat, etc., in the sphere of the district, in order to be prepared to take the initiative and rapidly meet the local combat needs and serve the upper-echelon mobilization needs when war breaks out. There must be contingency plans for transforming the locality from peacetime to wartime to peacetime, as well as plans to reorganize production and life in the locality when war breaks out, in order to assure that even in wartime the district can both fight and produce, become stronger as it fights, fight strongly over a long period of time, defend the locality well, and help the provinces, the municipalities, and the Military Region to win complete victory in war.

The district must also strive to do a good job of fulfilling the cultural-ideological revoltuion, with realistic plans to promote the educational, public health, social, sports and physical education, cultural, and artistic activities, promote the movement to build a new countryside and the new culture family, and eliminate all harmful vestiges of the decadent, backward culture and way of life.

In addition to building districts that are strong politically, rich economically, and advanced culturally and socially, we must build districts that are strong militarily. That is the most ;important factor of combat strength and reflects in the most direct and complicated manner the combined strength of the district military fortress.

In building militarily strong districts, it is necessary to concentrate on resolving the following principal problems:

Building strong local armed forces, including extensive, strong milita and self-defense forces, and local troops with appropriate numbers and high combat quality.

The militia and self forces must be organized in all hamlets, villages, wards, factories, construction sites, state farms, enterprises, etc., so that wherever there are people and production bases there are militia and self-defense forces which simulteneously peoduce and protect production. The organization of militia and self-defense forces must be closely tied in with the organization of production. They must be organized into broad forces and hard-core forces, combat forces and combat service forces, and on-the-spot forces and mobile forces, as required by the district. In addition to infantry, militia, and self-defense forces in the villages, the districts must also organize such combat arm detachments as artil lery, field artillery, machinegun, antiaircraft, military engineer, sapper, and other units.

The local troops are mobile forces, the strong fists ofthe district military fortre fortresses. They must be organized so that they have appropriate numbers, which correspond to the requirements of the combat missions of each district and the stipulations of the upper echelon. They must also have high combat quality, have strong fighting spirit, be familiar with the terrain, be skilled in attacking, counterattacking, and defending, skilled at fighting independently and in coordination with the main-force troops and the militia and self-defense forces, and expert in employing the various fighting methods, according to the district's operational plans.

The district must also be concerned with building and managing reserve forces and mobilized reserve forces. It must gradually arm and militarize the entire population, give the entire population universal military training, and equip everyone -- young and old -- with the necessary self-defense weapons, even if they are rudimentary. The people must have military knowledge and certain combat ability in ord order to defend themselves and attack the enemy troops resourcefully and actively, and never submit to them.

It is necessary to create a battlefield position of mastery, an offensive position of the district military fortness. That battlefield position must be created on the basis of knowing how to fully utilize and develop the strengths regarding the weather, terrain, population, and forces of the locality and regarding the pre viously prepared position in the home area, and assuring that the soldiers and people of the district can fight the enemy from an advantageous, strong, active, and offensive position and can strike strong blows against the enemy from the very beginning and on the front line. That battlefield position assures that our sol soldiers and people in the districts can both fight and defend, and develop production even in the course of war. Even if the enemy troops can temporarily trike deep into the district, that battlefield position will assure that our soldiers and people can stand firm, maintain mastery, continue to attack the enemy, and play the role of a lethal, resolute fortress behind enemy lines.

The creation of the district battlefield position includes the creation of combat hamlets, villages, and wards, and combat construction sites, state farms, and enterprises; the creation of integrated combat clusters and key defensive zones;

and the creation of a network of district rear-area bases, combat villages, information networks, communications networks, combat engineer networks; a system of combat works and works to protect the people and property, systems to assure rear services, technical facilities, etc. All are united to form a unified whole, a unified battlefield position in the sphere of the district. In the coastal districts, that battlefield position must combine the three kinds of combat forces on land with the forces at sea and on the islands.

The development of the people's war battlefield position of the district cannot be separated from the economic position. Therefore, we must know how to closely combine the economy with national defense, especially in planning to redeploy the population, zone production areas, and develop new economic zones. It is necessary to enable the deployment of production forces and labor forces not only to meet the needs of economic development but also create favorable conditions for building and deploying combat forces and combat service forces, and for assuring the rear services-technical facilities of the military fortress in accordance with the district's operational plan.

The military strength of the district fortress must be manifested in a concentrated manner in the level of combat readiness and the strength to defeat all enemies, strongly defend the locality, and defend the homeland under all circumstances. If that is to be accomplished, a very important matter is that the district must have correct operational plans (including plans to smash all disturbances by reactionaries within), and on the basis on those plans, preparations must be made for the activities of the armed forces and the people. It must be clearly understood that forces and battlefield positions cannot be well developed if they are not in a status of combat readiness in accordance with a correct operational plan. It would be a serious mistake to think that in peacetime, especially in the localities in the strategic rear area, it is not necessary to have operational plans. Apprc priate operational plans must be based on the plots of the enemy, on the basic observations of the upper echelons regarding the war circumstances that could occur and the specific situation and missions of the locality. But experience demonstrates that it is necessary to forsee many circumstances and draft many operational plans, including concentration on preparing for the most likely contingencies that could occur in the locality.

From the above contents, we can see that the development of districts into military fortresses is not merely the development of the military factors, and even more so is not the development of a "rampart" of the positional warfare variety. The district military fortress is continually developed and consolidated on the basis of the three revolutions in the sphere of the district: the revolution in production relations, the scientific-technical revolution, and the ideological-cultural revolution, of which the scientific-technical revolution is the key. We must build a new regime, a new economy, a new culture, and the new socialist man, and build a comprehensively strong district echelon. Only on that basis can we create great political-morale strength, develop the new capabilities regarding organization and the material-technical bases of socialism, train a new group of people with consciousness of being the masters and the capability to be the masters in production and in fighting the enemy, and create the combined strength of national defense by all the people and people's war to defend the homeland in the sphere of the district. It is necessary to clearly realize the unified relationship between

developing the district into a military fortress that is strong politically, economically, culturally, etc. Those two missions are closely related, create conditions which stimulate each other and assure that the locality gradually becomes rich and strong and always does a good job of fulfilling the two strategic missions of the revolution in peacetime as well as in wartime.

III. Determine a Path of Advance Appropriate to the Specific Local Situation and Missions in Developing Districts Into Military Fortresses

We have above dealt with the basic contents of developing districts into military fortresses. Clearly, in order to attain those comprehensive objectives, the district must pass through a long, continuous struggle process lasting many years and develop from a low level to a high level, from incompleteness to increasing completeness to increasing completeness and solidity. That task cannot be accomplished all at once or in a day.

At present, a very urgent mission that is being posed for the districts in the Military Region is promoting production and stabilizing, and gradually improving, the people's living contitions. At the same time, the mission of developing districts into military fortresses is also urgent, and is intended to meet combat readiness requirements and defend the locality and the homeland. Therefore, it is necessary to determine an appropriate course of advance, in order to assure that the district can concentrate its forces on promoting production, developing the economy, and stabilizing the people's living conditions, while at the same time strengthening the national defense forces in a manner appropriate to the requirements of the Military Region's situation and missions. Experience shows that it is necessary to be on guard against two tendencies: first, being impatient and setting many developmental requirements that are too high and unrealistic, which adversely affects the mission of concentrating on local economic development; second, lightly regarding the national defense mission, lacking combat readiness, and lacking positiveness in combining the all-round development of districts with their gradual development into military fortresses.

On the basis of that observation, recently the Military Region, along with the provinces, municipalities, and special zones, determined the following principles to be observed in the course of advance:

-- Categorizing the districts on the defensive line of the Military Region, and on that basis determining the position, missions, and contents of development, and quirements regarding the appropriate level of combat readiness for each district. At present, an urgent problem for Military Region 7 in raising the level of combat readiness of the units and localities in the coastal area, the islands, and the key areas in the interior.

-- Cleverly and closely combining the economy with national defense and national defense with the economy, and assuring the simultaneous fulfillment of the two national strategic missions in the sphere of the district. All national defense tasks in the locality -- from preparing to fight to mobilizing manpower, materiel, finances, land, etc. -- it is necessary to make careful calculations when adopting policies. Whatever is needed for combat readiness in the immediate future, and annot be put off, especially in the key areas on the front line, must be carried

out resolutely, without hesitation. The organization of implementation must be meticulous and scientific, and appropriate to the actual circumstances of the locality. Waste must be avoided; when something is completed there must be a plan to take care of and maintain it, so that it will not be damaged. With regard to tasks which may require the concentration of forces for a short period of time, there must be careful preparatory plans, so that when the situation demands it will be possible to concentrate on it and, if necessary, shift rear-area forces to the front to help out. With regard to tasks that may be carried out piecemeal, there must be plans for carrying them out step-by-step, by cleverly combining economics with national defense and economically using all time, forces, and materiel in order to affect production and life as little as possible.

-- Test guidance in one district in each province, municipality, and special zone. In order to gain common experience, Military Region 7, along with Dong Nai Province, continued to use Long Dat District as the Military Region's test point. The development of the test point was not entrusted exclusively to the military organ, but to all sections, sectors, and mass organizations, which participated directly, under the direct guidance of the local party committees.

-- In the 1980-1982 period, the districts must concentrate on striving to carry out the following: building and consolidating strong bases; building and developing strong, extensive militia and self-defense forces according to plan, and building the forces of the Military Region; beginning to build a people's war battlefield in the district; create a political security network, assure order and security, purify the area, and eliminate the capability of rebellion by the reactionaries; and draft district national defense plans that are tied in with the over-all five-year plan (1981-1985) and the annual plans of the district.

Specifically:

Politically: On the basis of mass education, develop the collective mastership right of the people and create a new, basic transformation in all regards: strengthen patriotism, love of socialism, and consciousness of collective mastery; explain the two strategic missions of our country's revolution; improve the effectiveness of the activities of the mass organizations; purify the internal ranks of the people; and suppress the counterrevolutionaries.

We must perfect and strengthen four important organs of the proletarian dictatorship system at the base level: the party organization, the people's committee, the militia and self-defense forces, and the public security police. Special attention must be paid to improving the managing cadres.

With regard to the coastal and border areas, attention must be paid to teaching deep consciousness of national defense, explaining the local military mission, resolutely opposing the local reactionaries and people fleeing by sea or across the border, opposing infiltrating intelligence agents and spies, and opposing all plots and schemes of the enemy's war of sabotage.

Economically: Continuing to promote socialist transformation in the rural areas in correct accordance with the lines, stands, and policies of the party, and establishing and continually strengthening the socialist production relationships.

We must use as well as possible the labor and land of each hamlet, village, and district; develop the strengths of the locality; endeavor to develop agriculture, including forestry and fishing (if any); and victoriously fulfill and surpass the norms of the state, while also developing small industry and handicrafts, and light industry, in order to produce consumer goods and improve distribution and circulation, with the aim of stabilizing and improving the people's living condition and fulfilling economic obligations to the state. We must closely combine the economy with national defense and begin to build a rear services-technical network in the sphere of the district.

Military: We must strive to fulfill plans to develop and strengthen militia and self-defense forces drafted by the Military Region for each locality, and especially pay attention to building and strengthening the hard-core combat forces. With regard to the local troops, we must perfect the cadre teams and do a good job of managing the mobilized reserve units. We must begin to build the people's war battlefield position in some key districts on the fornt line of the Military Region. That task must be closely combined with the economy and the redeployment of some population centers, and with the promotion of farming and afforestation in the coastal and border areas. Every district must have a plan to create one or two combat villages in the key areas in order to achieve combat readiness and gain experience. We must complete the drafting of basic defensive plans and the other district military plans. The village-level and district-level local military organs must be perfected so that they can have sufficient numbers, ability, and revolutionary ardor, have a strong sense of political responsibility, and do a good job of serving as the staff of the local party committee and governmental administration in organizing the implementation of the missions of building national defense and developing the district into a military fortress.

IV. Achieve the System of the Party Leading, the State Managing, and the People Serving as the Masters in Developing Districts Into Military Fortresses

As analyzed above, with its comprehensive nature and great scope, the task of developing districts into military fortresses can only be, and must be, a mission of all the people and of the entire proletarian dictatorship system in the locality, under the leadership of the party.

As the direct, all-round leadership echelon of the mission of building socialism and defending the homeland in the sphere of the district, the district party committee is the echelon which directly leads the development of districts into military fortresses. The district party committee must be representative of unanimity regarding the analyses and evaluations of the Party Central Committee of the reactionary nature and plots of the new enemy vis-a-vis our country, and on that basis always grasp the two strategic missions of our country's revoltuion, and have truly complete and deep understanding of missions of defending the homeland and consolidating national defense in the locality. On that basis, the district party committee must fully understand the party's military line in the period of building and defending the socialist homeland, and strengthening national defense in the locality. On that basis, the district party committee must fully understand the party's military line in the period of building and defending the homeland, understand the party's stand toward developing the district in general and developing the district military fortress, and fully grasp the basic situation regarding all aspects

of the locality, in order to set forth correct leadership guidelines and stands and gradually develop the districts into military fortresses. The district party committees must lead the governmental organs in fully developing their effectiveness not only in the mission of building socialism but also in the mission of consolidating national defense, and do a good job of drafting plans to strengthen national defense, accompanied by the drafting of economic and cultural development plans and the promotion of the three revolutions in the locality, in order to develop districts into military fortresses. The district party committees must be concerned with building and consolidating such mass organizations as those for peasantry, youths, women, old people, teenagers, etc., and by means of such organizations, with mobilizing and educating the entire population to develop to a high degree their collective mastership role in the mission of strengthening national defense, building up the armed forces, and developing the districts into military fortresses.

The district-level governmental administration is the organ which manages the great task of economic and cultural development, is concerned with the living conditions of the people, builds national defense by all the people, and organizes the waging of people's war when war breaks out in the locality. The district-level governmental administration must firmly grasp the mission of national defense, fully understand that in peacetime development it is necessary to prepare for wartime, and fully develop positiveness and initiative in organizing the implementation of the mission of developing districts into military fortresses. Under the leadership of the district party committee and the guidance of the upper echelon, the district-level governmental administration must draft national defense development plans and concretize those plans in the form of policies, norms, and measures in order to organize implementation by the sectors and bases. It must do a good job of including in economic and cultural planning the specific contents of plans to develop districts into military fortresses. The district-level governmental administration must organize implementation and control and supervise the good implementation of the stands and policies of the party, and the laws and plans of the state, regarding the development of national defense.

The specialized organs of the District People's Committee play a very important role in developing the districts into military fortresses, for they are organs responsible for helping the People's Committee manage the activities of each sector in the social life of the district. Each of those sectors is a component part of the combined strength of the military district. The specialized organs must firmly grasp the military and economic missions in the development of districts into military fortresses, take the initiative in creatively organizing the implementation of the military work in their sectors, create strong national defense potential for the sector, and on that basis contribute worthily to the combined strength of the district military fortress. At the same time, they must take the initiative in coordinating closely with the district military organ, develop the districts comprehensively while developing them into military fortresses, develop them in a coordinated, harmonious, and balanced nature, and assure that the localities have steadily developing economies, steadily improving living conditions, and strong national defense and security.

As an organ specializing in the military work in the sphere of the district, the district-level military organ must do a good job of serving as the staff of the district party committee, and as the central organ helping the People's Committee

organize the implementation of the development of districts into military fortresses. In order to do a good job of playing that role, the local military organ must fully understand the military line and military art of the party in people's war to defend the homeland, and fully understand and grasp, and correctly implement, the policy, contents, and measures of developing district military fortresses, while also fully understanding the economic development line and improving its knowledge of economics, science and technology, and thoroughly understanding all aspects of the local situation.

In order to carry out well the task of developing districts into military fortresses, an urgent, important matter at present promptly educate the managing cadres of the district-level party organizations and governmental organs, and base-level units, regarding the policy, contents, and measures of the party and government regarding the development of district military fortresses. Under the conditions of our people having to simulteneously carry out two strategic missions, an objective requirement that has been posed is that the party organization and state apparatus in the district must truly be a leadership and management apparatus that is effective in both of those mission in peacetime and in waging people's war to defend the homeland and continue socialist construction when war breaks out in the district.

That mission has posed the very important, difficult task of educating cadres so that they can have both economic management knowledge and ability and the knowledge and ability to organize national defense and people's war under modern conditions. War has its own laws. People's war to defend the homeland under the modern conditions of today has new developmental problems in comparison to liberation war in the past. Therefore, if they lack military knowledge the party apparatus and our state cannot do a good job of fulfilling one of the two strategic missions: building strong national defense by all the people and waging war to victoriously defend the homeland. We must have such a comprehensive viewpoint in order to correctly view the problem of providing district cadres with military knowledge. In the immediate future, they must study in order to grasp the development of districts into military fortresses.

In addition to heightening the role of the district party committee and the district-level governmental organs, it is also necessary to do a good job of developing the role and responsibility of the mass organizations in developing districts into military fortresses. The mass organizations must fulfill their functions of being schools which teach patriotism and love of socialism; assemble the aspirations and innovations of the masses; mobilizing, organizing, and rallying all strata of people to devote all their spirit and energy in participating in the great task of strengthening national defense; building the armed forces; and developing the districts into military fortresses; as well as participating in combat, annihilating all saboteurs and aggressors, and strongly defending the locality and the homeland.

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CSO: 4209/129

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY, PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES MAINTAIN ORDER, SECURITY IN THANH HOA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Trinh Thang Long: "Military and Public Security Forces in Thanh Hoa Coordinate Activities to Quickly Detect and Prevent Negative Manifestations"]

[Text] In pursuance of joint directive No 01 of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior, the military and public security forces in Thanh Hoa have been actively participating in the antinegativistic struggle aimed at maintaining political security and social order and security. These two forces of the army and public security service have strictly and satisfactorily fulfilled seven requirements set forth in the directive and have set up joint units to carry out tasks and to maintain order and security in important areas such as the Thanh Hoa City, along railroads and at communication hubs in the province. In the process of implementing the directive, these units have coordinated it with the movement to "build wholesome and strong people's security forces" and have stepped up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security in the new situation and the "all-army movement to act according to orders." Over the recent past, these two forces have cooperated in promptly uncovering many hooligan groups and in retrieving a number of illegally used weapons and ammunition and scores of thousands of dong's worth of socialist economic property usurped by bad elements. Combatants in the military and public security forces have caught and detained a number of persons impersonating armymen and public security agents to carry out illegal acts. The units which have implemented the directive in a typical and satisfactory manner are the armed forces of Thanh Hoa City and Bim Son Town and groups 890 and 45.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAO BANG PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE COUNTERMEASURES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] VNA--The propaganda and training committee of the Cao Bang Provincial Party Committee has coordinated with those in the district and city party committees in sending cadres to the grassroots level to hold talks about current events and to unveil the Chinese reactionaries' wicked trick of buying bovines' eyes, bamboo roots, young corn silk and so on with a view to undermining our economy. The provincial cultural and information sector has set up mobile task force teams and sent them to districts and places where there are many passersby to propagandize the party line and policy and the state law and to expose the enemy psywar tricks against our production and life. The Fatherland Front in the highland districts of Bao Lac, Thong Nong, Nguyen Binh and Cho Ra has held debates and exchanges of views among tribesmen in the provinces and motivated everyone to unite, to help each other in developing production and to stand ready to fight to firmly defend the fatherland's frontier.

Cao Bang City and Hoa An District have made arrangements for the people to exchange views and to analyze the reactionary contents and harmful nature of the enemy leaflets and have motivated everyone to collect psywar leaflets and merchandises of the Chinese reactionaries and hand them over to the responsible organs.

The public security and control sectors and the people's court in the province have also taken legal proceedings against a number of bad elements who had carried out counterrevolutionary propaganda and traded in the enemy psywar merchandises.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

OUTSTANDING ENGINEERING REGIMENT LAUDED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 11-17

[Article by Lt Gen Nguyen Quyet: "A Regiment's Force for Achieving Collective Mastery"; passages enclosed in slantlines printed in boldface]

[Text] In the Great Movement of the armed forces, Regiment N.13 of the Engineering Corps has emerged as an advanced model unit and a leading banner unit of Military Region 3. The regiment has properly carried out the central and leading task of performing first-rate training and high combat readiness and building itself into a strong unit; at the same time, it has properly carried out the task of productive labor and economic building.

In 1979 and 1980, the regiment completed its training programs with high marks. Through combat readiness inspection drives and technical contests organized by the military region or the Engineering Corps, and also through combat readiness inspection drives and military rehearsals held by the unit at the beginning of 1981, Regiment N.13 achieved good marks and outstanding status. It has also overfulfilled the tasks of labor and economic building, especially in grain and food production. Alone with splendidly carrying out combat readiness training and productive labor, the regiment has also stepped up other activities. It has achieved rapid progress not only in politics, ideology and organization, but also in management, maintaining discipline, building itself into a regular army unit, raising scientific and technical levels, and organizing daily existence, etc. The maturing process of Regiment N.13 springs from a continuous and comprehensive struggle aimed at achieving all five goals of the Movement. This is a result of many factors, but the all-encompassing one is the ability to /promote the regiment's force for collective mastery. How can one promote the concept of collective mastery of cadres and combatants and the force for collective mastery of an entire regiment?/ This question, an important and helpful one, should be examined in light of Regiment N.13's living experiences.

As we know, socialist collective mastery is a system in which the genuine master is the collective of laboring people. The laboring people illustrate their right to mastery mainly in a state led by the party of the working class. In essence, collective mastery encompasses many aspects of social life--nationwide, in each locality as well as at each basic installation, it includes both obligations and interests, and must have an ever perfectable organization capable of insuring that laborers can strongly foster their own genuine and adequate right to mastery.

This is a very big problem. Applying these views to a regiment is in no way simple. Although Regiment N.13's accomplishments still are inadequate and flawed, it can be affirmed that the initial results, aimed at /promoting the regiment's force for collective mastery, are an important reason for its new step toward maturity, a new change in the growth of the Movement./

The extent to which a task is carried out is a yardstick measuring a unit's force. However, such force can be created, first of all, in people aware of their role of masters. With a correct understanding of the problem, Regiment N.13 has paid a great deal of attention to making cadres and combatants /clearly grasp the political task of the unit and of each person, and carry out this task with the concept of a collective master./ To that end, the most important question is how to make cadres and combatants understand thoroughly the party's revolutionary line and tasks, and the armed forces' tasks in the new revolutionary juncture, in building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland. To have the concept of collective mastery means that, in the first place, we must clearly see our great political responsibility is not abstract. It is tied closely to each organization's concrete political task and each person's duties.

The concept of collective mastery of cadres and combatants in an engineering regiment must be, first of all, the concept of mastery over carrying out the regiment's political task. This is a firm and stable political-ideological basis for mobilizing the spirit of self-consciousness, political responsibility and creativity, and capabilities for action of all cadres and combatants. The regiment's success in ameliorating backward combatants, enabling them to catch up with the movement is, first of all, a success in stirring their pride in and their concept of mastery over the regiment's tasks. The concept of mastery over carrying out this concrete political task is precisely a concrete and vivid manifestation of the concept of mastery over the revolutionary mission and of the spirit of devotion to and sacrifice for independence and liberty of the fatherland and for socialism.

By emphasizing political education, Regiment N.13 has created a high level of political-ideological unanimity and unity, a sense of mutual attachment, pride and political responsibility among cadres and combatants, inciting them to fulfill--and fulfill with high results--all tasks of the unit. Everyone cares for the common work. Before taking up a task, everyone enthusiastically discusses, contributes ideas, and mobilizes intelligence in search of realistic measures. Plan norms assigned by higher echelons are hotly debated and carried out in a pioneering spirit by all combatants. Cadres as well as combatants are interested in finding ways to overcome all difficulties. In fact, many initiatives brought up by combatants are not lost on the completion of the unit's concrete tasks--training, study, productive labor and economic building.

Political-ideological unity also forms a very important foundation for the /concept of organizing discipline./ In Regiment N.13, all patterns of daily activity are maintained. For nearly 2 years, there have been neither desertions nor serious negative ideas. Everywhere, cadres and combatants always take pride in their tasks--arduous training or toiling labor, display of combat readiness or involvement in production and animal husbandry. This results from education in the concept of collective mastery. This concept has taken shape step by step through a long process of political education, and has increasingly been translated into action and implementation of duties and tasks.

Along with strengthening the concept of mastery, Regiment N.13 has sought all ways to improve cadres' and combatants' capabilities for mastery, because without capabilities there can be no mastery. Strengthening of capabilities must be achieved in a comprehensive manner, but due to political task requirements, the regiment has especially focused on matters of science and technology involving the Engineering Corps, particularly matters of tactics and technology facing a mobile engineering unit in modern warfare. The regiment has regularly taught tactics and corps technology to cadres, and has directly trained platoon cadres and mechanics. In 1979 alone, the regiment held 212 individual training sessions for cadres, trained 50 platoon commanders through 4-month courses and 23 mechanics in an 8-month program. The regiment has paid attention to training all cadres--not just commanding ones. Whether they are political, rear-service, technical or professional cadres, all are subject to training in the corps' basics and the regiment's tasks before being assigned to work. Therefore, all cadres are equipped with the general knowledge necessary to create favorable conditions for carrying out the tasks of each combatant and of the unit.

Regiment N.13 has also paid utmost attention to the ranks of combatants and technical personnel. All new combatants, even those graduating from orientation centers before being sent out to reinforce battalions and companies, must attend a corps transfer course at the regiment. Right at this corps transfer course, combatants are classified into political cadres and technical personnel before being referred to appropriate training following unified programs and plans. Thus all new arrivals can begin work at once with the required knowledge, thereby avoiding the initial shock of adjustment. After reporting to their new units, they are again subject to additional training aimed at unceasingly raising their political and technical levels.

The organization of "training units" in the regiment with the task of forming and strengthening the ranks of platoon leaders and technical and professional personnel, such as managers, financial officers, accountants, nurses, etc, has achieved good results. In the first 6 months of 1981 alone, a body of platoon cadres and technical and professional personnel enough to serve an entire regiment have been trained. As a result, the ranks of platoon cadres and technical and professional personnel of the regiment are not only always present in sufficient numbers, but they also have a plentiful reserve, ready to replace those who are transferred or discharged.

The concept of and capability for collective mastery of cadres and combatants are a very important factor in the force for collective mastery, but a scientifically organized system is needed to enable this factor to be translated into a real force--a force in action. Such a system must be built on a gradual and ever perfectable basis, and obviously, necessary changes must take place to correspond with big changes in situations and tasks, in material and technical bases of the armed forces, in cadres' standards, etc.

Regiment N.13 has paid utmost attention to promoting the /coordinating, managing and organizing role of its commanders and installations./ In fact, leaning on party organizations' strict leadership, and on the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union's educating and mobilizing role, Regiment N.13's commanders and installations have/ directly, concretely and firmly coordinated all detachments' activities in accordance with a common plan./ Since the regiment is a basic unit, its plans for action must concretely involve all companies in all respects. And companies must impart

substance to plans assigned by the regiment, especially going deep into measures, designating responsibilities with precision; fighting dispersion and arbitrariness at the same time as centralism and bureaucratism; and achieving democratic debate from the company level upward while exerting concentrated guidance at regimental level. This is the rational means of management guidance which Regiment N.13 is striving to foster. Along with unified and concentrated guidance and coordination, Regiment N.13 also knows how to promote the force of individuals and organizations through practical action. Higher echelons clearly understand lower ones; company cadres clearly understand the strong and weak aspects of each combatant in the company. Because it clearly understands the situation down to company level, the regiment already knows the pluses and minuses of each unit, component and person before assigning work. In concretely controlling and closely monitoring any work being carried out, the regiment has really helped lower echelons to promptly develop strong points and overcome weak ones. Control work from comapny up to regiment levels is conducted in a regular and balanced manner. Due to a clear understanding of the situation, Regiment N.13--although it is a unit with a big volume of technical equipment--has been able to directly and regularly guide the maintenance, repair and use of equipment, vehicles and machinery, and bring such maintenance into a strictly regulated pattern. As a result, its technical coefficient has unceasingly increased, constantly insuring the regiment's requirements for combat readiness.

Properly associating the tasks of training and combat readiness with those of productive labor and economic building is a success in Regiment N.13's guidance and management work. Precisely because of this proper association guidance, the regiment has successfully promoted the force for collective mastery of cadres and combatants, properly carrying out the task of training and combat readiness while making many achievements in productive labor. The association of training with production and production with training is fully expressed in specific tasks. For instance, Battalion 37 has associated the task of improving its technique of making concrete with that of building the An Tho culvert, a big local water conservancy project; it has properly associated the task of stone exploitation with that of training in stone drilling and the use of demolition charges; conversely, while teaching the use of bulldozers it fulfilled the unit's task of productive labor.... Such association saves labor, supplies, means and time, leading to high training quality and proper economic efficiency.

This necessitates, however, a very careful and scientific calculation on the part of the regiment's installations and commanders. At the same time, they must raise the spirit of self-consciousness, creativeness, and the concept of associating one task with another on the part of innumerable cadres and combatants.

At Regiment N.13, that association is reflected, first of all, in annual and monthly plans. The regiment's installations, especially its staff and rear services, must cooperate very closely so as to achieve a very good equilibrium in labor, material supplies, means, time, etc, and must promptly propose to the commanders what should be done to guide and help battalions and companies to carry out the two-task association. As a result of that association, the regiment has properly carried out its leading political task of training combatants in combat readiness, and at the same time, it has recorded many achievements in labor and production.

In the task of combat readiness and combat, the concept of collective mastery must be built on high awareness of the sacred obligation of combatants toward building and defending the fatherland (in concrete terms, toward combat and combat readiness)--a basis that prompts combatants to be always ready to sacrifice their lives for the independence and liberty of the fatherland and for socialism. In productive labor, the concept of collective mastery must also be built on the same basis.

The character of labor work of an armed forces combatant does differ from that of a factory worker or a peasant in a production cooperative. During his stay in the army to fulfill his military obligation, a draftee performs obligatory labor. The character of this labor is very close to that of socialist and communist labor with similar fundamental traits, such as /labor under self-imposed discipline, labor without demanding compensatory conditions, and labor for society./ Only by grasping this character can the education in the armed forces' concept of collective mastery over productive labor be profound and have a strong and firm ideological basis. Moreover, one must see that /obligatory labor on behalf of productive labor/ must also follow the objective laws of production and economic management. In guiding productive labor--an activity completely different from combat readiness and combat--failure to conform to objective economic laws will certainly generate poor results and cannot promote the force for collective mastery of cadres and combatants.

At Regiment N.13, due to a thorough understanding of this major guidance thinking, the concept of collective mastery of cadres and combatants over productive labor--just like combat readiness training--has strongly developed. In productive labor and economic building, the results obtained by Regiment N.13 are far superior to those of other friendly units, despite the fact that these results are always examined and assessed on the basis of insuring and achieving properly the task of training and combat readiness. Such requirements as training time, number of trainees, and training plans must be fulfilled--and overfulfilled--without cuts, reductions in goals or lowering of quality standards. Vehicles, machinery, technical means, gasoline and oil in support of training must not be used on productive labor. Moreover, in performing economic work, top priority must go to economic tasks assigned by higher echelons, especially crash projects that need the military forces to solve a certain problem having an impact on the general economic situation, such as fighting drought, building dikes, fighting flood, building communication roads, etc. Often these tasks are very arduous with no direct effect on the regiment; nevertheless, placing the common interest of the state and society above all, the regiment sees the necessity to compelte these tasks as an obligation.... As for labor and production tasks which the regiment performs according to its own plans, the first thing for it to do is to calculate and weigh the pros and cons, so as to contribute to the economic development of the locality where the regiment is stationed and to avoid violating state laws and exerting an impact on the people's interests. The building of the An Tho culvert, a big water conservance project, the opening of an agricultural road in Ha Son Binh, etc, were part of state plans for the province. The farmland being used by the regiment was loaned by the locality for a definite period. The raising of hogs, duck and fish, etc, was consistent with strong local possibilities, causing no obstacles, contributing instead to increasing the poultry and cattle populations in the locality.... Through productive labor, the regiment solved its grain needs during 4 months of 1979 and 1980. Grain expectations for 1981 may be much higher. As for sugarcane planting alone, the regiment advanced from pilot planting in 1980 to large-scale cultivation in 1981, with the possibility of guaranteeing an average 4 kg of sugar to each cadre and combatant per year.

Labor products turned out by the regiment have contributed to reducing supplies from the state; at the same time, they have made an important contribution to improving the living conditions of cadres and combatants.

At Regiment N.13, the value of labor products obtained is used, first of all, to /invest in production and to augment the material and spiritual welfare/ of all units in the regiment. The regiment used part of that value to acquire tractors, labor implements, seeds, and capital; to build storehouses, drying yards, cow pens and pig farms; and to buy fertilizers, etc. In this way, in just a few years the regiment has accumulated a big amount of capital and has become a well-to-do regiment, capable of financing broader production projects without having to solicit investments or loans from higher echelons. Another part of that value is used to improve the collective welfare--building swimming pools, houses, club rooms, sports equipment, buying TV and radio sets for battalions, building a speaker system for news and music transmission, building an installation for wheat flour processing and ovens for making biscuits, banh-gai [a sweet cake baked with wheat flour], and candies, and buying ice cream machines to serve the daily existence of cadres and combatants of the entire regiment. It is easy for everyone to see in Regiment N.13 a well-provided existence complete with cultural enjoyment, merry spiritual activities and a sense of close attachment of cadres and combatants to the unit's collective activities.

For cadres and combatants, productive labor is a task just like other tasks in the army, such as training, fighting, working, etc. The prime mover behind their effort to accomplish all these tasks is a sense of responsibility, patriotism, a spirit of sacrifice and dedication to labor to serve the fatherland and socialism. No material compensation can ever match that spirit of sacrifice and dedication to labor. That is why, in production tasks, political self-awareness must be used as a main factor to mobilize the spirit of labor of cadres and combatants. To belittle or to put political mobilization work on the same footing as material interest incentive is not in line with the character of labor and production work of a draftee. But at the same time, on the basis of labor results, utmost attention must be given to caring for and ameliorating the daily existence of cadres and combatants.

In very difficult supply conditions, with its own products the regiment has resolutely guaranteed that each person receives from 40 to 50 grams of fresh meat per day--averaging 30 to 35 tons of meat per year for the whole regiment. To insure health, each year during tense production seasons as well as during arduous training, cadres and combatants are given a more nutritious ration--from level 3 to level 2--for 2 months. A company performing heavy labor with high productivity was given double ration for 5 months. In 1980, due to a bumper duck raising season, besides more meat and eggs at regular meals and for care of the sick, every two combatants were given a duck. Cakes and candies are distributed to combatants through the canteen system at production cost. In addition, the regiment has set aside a part of its profit from animal husbandry for purchasing pants, shirts, cloth, shoes, sandals, etc, for rewards to outstanding animal raisers.

Such use is rational and satisfactory, in line with the character of obligatory labor and the requirements of objective laws, and in line with the character of a unit whose maintask is to stand combat ready and to engage in combat.

It can be affirmed that, because of /its ability to closely associate combat readiness and combat with productive labor, and productive labor with combat readiness and combat, and to foster the force for collective mastery/, Regiment N.13 has progressed in all respects. It has successfully built a body of cadres and combatants imbued with patriotism, an ever increasing love for socialism, a readiness to fight, to sacrifice and devote themselves to labor, a concept and capabilities for mastery and a constant eagerness to achieve all tasks and goals with high results, within the movement to "promote the good and beautiful nature and raise the force for combat" of our armed forces.

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CSO: 4209/88

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER DECRIES WIDESPREAD BRIBERY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Bui Dinh Thiep, Hanoi: "'Greasing the Palms' of Drivers"]

[Text] In order to rapidly transport anthracite coal from the seaport to support its production, the Hanoi Brewery must regularly "grease the palms" of drivers by giving them two bottles of beer for each trip made. The drivers sell the two bottles for at least 16 dong. And, they make more than one trip per day! Without the two bottles of beer for each trip, the brewery would immediately encounter difficulties with coal. In order to have noodles and rice delivered to them, grain stores must also "grease the palms" of persons in transportation, even drivers of the grain sector. The persons providing transportation stay far away from stores that have nothing with which to "grease their palms" and provide transportation for stores from which they can "earn a living"! If a store gathers up all of the loose grain lying on the floor of the truck, drivers who are not conscious of protecting public property "will object" and even retaliate by driving the truck rather far away while the store's personnel are in the back picking up the loose grain, stopping in the middle of the road and forcing them to walk back. Even worse, stevedores also demand that drivers "grease their palms." If the driver has nothing with which to "grease their palms," the cargo is unloaded very slowly, thus affecting the income of drivers who are paid piecework wages. The "greasing of palms" has created a vicious circle in which everyone is forced to steal public property in order to "grease palms" and everyone puts pressure on and exploits everyone else. Even more damaging is the fact that this way of earning a living undermines the very foundation of the economic construction system and the plans of the party and state.

How does such a situation occur? Above everything else, we must mention the responsibility of dispatch personnel at transportation enterprises. If this work were closely inspected, it would at least limit the haphazard way of earning a living of drivers who lack a sense of organization and discipline. If the directors of the transportation enterprises inspected the dispatching unit and even drivers on a daily basis, these phenomena surely could not occur. The agencies that manage goods must prohibit the theft of public property for the purpose of "greasing palms." It is necessary to harshly punish those persons who, because their "palms" were not "greased," fail to correctly implement the transportation plan of the state.

"Greasing palms" violates the principles of planned economic construction of the socialist system. The concerned sectors must establishing working coordination and take positive steps to immediately put an end to this phenomenon.

7809
CSO: 4209/33

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CARTOON STRIKES AT BUREAUCRATIC MISMANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 81 p 3

[Cartoon by Nguyen Nghiem]

[Text]

4 Quan liêu cộng với làm liều,
Của Nhà nước chỉ béo điều bọn phe !
Tranh : Nguyễn Nghiêm

1. Distribution
2. Issue form
3. Material plan
4. When bureaucrats act rashly, only speculators fatten themselves on state goods.

7809
CSO: 4209/33

CHINESE CROSS-BORDER SABOTAGE ACTIVITIES IN HA TUYEN UNMASKED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Duong Quyen: "Recognize the Enemy--Dead and Lost Horses"]

[Text] While working peacefully for a living, the Tay, Nung, Dao and H'mong people in a number of montagnard villages were suddenly and deeply concerned by the inexplicable death of many good breeding-horses capable of carrying heavy saddle-bags and galloping swiftly and also by the mysterious disappearance of many pedigreed horses which were pastured on upland fields or tethered to stables. Moreover, the neighing of horses (calling for mates) resounded day and night on mountain slopes and in valleys, thickets and rock caves.

Formerly, these strange incidents never occurred to these villages. From one to three horses were raised by each household because they were a means used by people living in the highlands and mountainous areas to move about, to pull plows and vehicles and to transport merchandises. In the past, the price of a pack-saddle horse ranged between 4,000 and 5,000 dong. Anyone could buy a horse at the market. At present, horses have become scarce because of the frequent border provocations and shellings by the Chinese expansionists. A horse, if any, now costs from 7,000 to 8,000 dong. Worse still, the death and disappearance of horses did not stop but tended to increase. At that time, certain people whispered that the horses died and vanished because the region was afflicted with a horse epidemic and also because of the presence of forest phantoms which chased and seized domestic animals and men. On hearing that, a number of families hurriedly gave up production and left their villages for another place while others hastened to "evacuate" their horses far inland. This situation caused numerous difficulties to production and to the maintenance of public order and security in these villages.

To shed light on these incidents, reconnaissance combatants of border defense post B. D. and the locally stationed troops conducted an inquiry. After careful investigations, the reconnaissance comrades concluded that there was no horse epidemic in the locality. So why did the people's horses die? Why were horses' neighings heard in valleys which lured away the precious horses of the people?

While our combatants were investigating, the militia from village B caught three Chinese scouting groups in the act of simulating the horses' neigh on our territory. A body search resulted in the seizure of trumpets, ropes, riding whips and a quantity of green chemical.

These scouts confessed that they and the underground reactionaries in the locality had committed the above-mentioned crimes.

Their trick was to take advantage of the scarcity of grass and vegetation in winter time to sprinkle the green poison into the bottom of crevices and brooks and over lawns in areas where people used to graze their horses, which died a few days after feeding on these poisoned pastures. They also used a type of trumpet to mimic the horses' neighs to arouse the mating propensity of the surviving horses.

After the arrest of these three groups of Chinese scouts, the unfortunate death and disappearance of horses no longer occurred. More aware of the cunning schemes of the Beijing expansionists, the local people have exerted greater efforts to strongly build and firmly defend their villages with the troops' aid.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

STEPPING UP THE FIGHT AGAINST NEGATIVE ASPECTS

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 1-4

[Editorial: "Continue To Step up the Fight Against Negative Aspects"]

[Text] Materializing one of the 3 urgent tasks as set forth in the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee, Directive 81 dated 10 November 1979 of the secretariat emphasizes: "Struggle resolutely to overcome the negative aspects of the economic and social activities, particularly thefts, bribery and oppression of the masses."

The fight against the negative ills is being carried out widely in all sectors and echelons, from high to low levels and from the party and state organizations to society. Evaluating the results of the efforts to fulfill the above-mentioned task, Directive 108 dated 14 May 1981 of the secretariat states: "The fight against the negative aspects of the economic and social activities has made more progress than before. In many localities, where the party committee echelons and chiefs provided tight leadership in a resolute manner and all sectors coordinated their activities, some negative aspects have decreased...." Indeed, the negative aspects were condemned by the masses who have been fighting more and more vigorously against them; many criminals were dealt with in many ways ranging from submission to internal discipline to prosecution; the party organizations, administration, army, mass organizations, etc. were gradually consolidated; the managerial procedures, principles of responsibility and discipline were for the first time adopted and have shown their effects; the positive factors were increasing everyday.

Praising the above progresses, the secretariat also frankly points to some facts that still remain: the fight against the negative aspects has brought about still limited results and has not yet led to basic changes, with some negative aspects having decreased while others having reappeared; there currently are very serious aspects and occurrences, such as the internal distribution is far from correctly made among the three interests in production and business installations; the party committee echelons do not maintain continued and urgent leadership while lacking high determination; many organ chiefs fail to clearly see their responsibility, nor

to assume direct leadership; many party organizations and mass organizations do not actively participate in the fight yet.

The fight against the negative aspects is a movement that makes an important contribution to the transformation, construction and defense of the socialist fatherland and the gradual improvement of the standard of living. Although it encounters very many difficulties and complicated situations, it surely can be carried out properly and bring about greater results. The reason is that as we always believe in our own ability and the great capabilities of the masses, there have been positive factors and we have acquired precious experience in this regard.

The negative aspects are the remnants of the old society and go against the nature of the socialist system. The struggle between the positive factors and the negative aspects is a necessity in the socialist construction. After the liberation of South Vietnam, although American neocolonialism has been knocked out, it still acts on the fields of social activities, mostly when the war wounds have not yet healed completely; as the imperialists and reactionaries are fighting and undermining us in all fields and there still are difficulties in production and everyday life, the negative aspects are exerting adverse effects on many economic, social and political fields and, above all, reducing the faith of the masses in the party and system. On the other hand, as the negative aspects grow, these are an opportunity for the enemy to take advantage of to undermine us.

Going from such a way of raising the question, in his important speech to the first session of the Sixth National Assembly, Le Duan emphasized: "The party and state must take stricter measures in the fight against any violations of the people's collective ownership right and severely punish those cadres and civil servants who, in spite of their position and authority, have done wrong things against the law. Firmly repress the counterrevolutionaries, the exploiters who refuse to be reeducated, the hoodlums and thieves, those who accept bribes, practice speculation and smuggle. The state must firmly uphold the social laws, fight against any slackening, fully use its political and economic power to stop the negative aspects and put an end to the situation in which the law is not strictly obeyed."

It is necessary to continue the fight, to resolutely stop and then to wipe out the negative aspects. In 1981 and the next few years create at any cost a basic change in the following: to make the organizations clean, first of all the party organizations, public security force, army and state organs managing large quantities of materials and properties; to manage and protect the socialist properties; to stop and effectively overcome such ills as stealing, accepting bribes and oppressing the masses; to put an end to enemy psychological war and sabotage activities in the ideological and economic fields; to wipe out at any cost the nests of hoodlums, thieves, speculators and smugglers; to improve the organization of management, the fulfillment of four principles, first of all the principles of responsibility and discipline for the cadres in charge; at the same time, to properly organize the productive labor movement and to resolve the job problem for the masses, and so on.

In this fight, attach importance to both construction and destruction; consider education and prevention as the main concern; take productive labor, the forming of the new man and the new socialist culture as the basis for reforming the old and backward; and praise the positive factors in order to repel and overcome the negative aspects.

It is necessary to closely link realizing the substance of the fight against the negative aspects and satisfying its need with fulfilling the tasks of the great party and state undertaking, such as improving economic management, improving distribution and circulation, strengthening organizational and ideological work and national defense, maintaining social order and security, issuing party membership cards, etc., by means of very positive and realistic programs of action. Many localities have assumed tight leadership and have been able to do so. However, quite a few party committee echelons and people in charge of units separated the fight against the negative aspects from the major tasks of their sectors and localities. Often they concentrated leadership on something while neglecting or underestimating other things. Some localities even left the job unfinished as they were enthusiastic in the beginning but began to lose interest soon afterwards. Those are the weaknesses that must be overcome on the part of the leading echelons and people in charge in regard to their leadership.

It is necessary to coordinate the activities of the functional organs. Under the leadership of the party committee echelons, state organs, first of all the heads of ministries and central sectors and provincial and municipal people's committees, we must uphold a sense of responsibility toward the movement, create a combined total strength and effectively fight against the negative aspects.

The party has the task of leading the proletarian dictatorial state and all of the social activities. Therefore, its organizations must be strong and clean and its cadres and members must really serve as its backbone and deserve being the flag bearers who lead the masses. Fighting against the negative aspects is one of the important party- and cadres-building measures. Doing things properly within the party organizations will create additional strength for the fight against the negative aspects in society and help every cadre and party member to train themselves to have enough courage and to fight in an honest manner against signs of bad qualities, poor morality and violations of the party principles, state laws, etc.

The rounds of issuing party membership cards, recruiting new party members, perfecting the basic organizations, building the backbone ranks, taking disciplinary measures against those cadres and party members who have committed wrongdoings, expelling from the party those who have become unqualified, etc. have made active contributions to building strong and clean party organizations. However, the above-mentioned work must be bettered and carried out in a more orderly manner, with better quality, for the purpose of raising the communist quality and morality of party members, helping to prepare for the 5th Party Congress and realistically fighting against the negative aspects in a more effective manner. Many

interesting lessons learned by the party organizations about the fight against the negative aspects need to be widely introduced so as to raise the quality and effectiveness of the work. The party committee echelons must have practical plans for providing guidance to party chapters and members, who, no matter what position they are in, must resolutely assume leadership and take part in the fight against the negative aspects right in their units. Wherever the party chapters have become paralyzed and almost all party members have committed wrongdoings, the upper party committee echelons cannot abstain from helping to consolidate them and creating positive factors serving as the basis for the fighting on the spot against the negative aspects.

The basic weakness at this moment is there still are too few party organizations being capable of organizing and mobilizing a large part of the masses for the fight against the negative aspects. We cannot accept the attitude of being indifferent, being afraid to fight, or reluctance and indulgence, or even mutual protection. Those are the negative signs in the fight against the negative aspects. All party and mass organizations must overcome this situation in time. Not very many localities have been able to launch a mass movement for the fight against the negative aspects, nor to take part in building and implementing management procedures and the systems of responsibility and discipline. The principal reason is that the leading echelons have not yet truly developed the collective ownership right of the masses and, in some cases, have even seriously violated such a right.

It is necessary to mobilize and organize the masses taking part in the fight into an enthusiastic revolutionary movement in all state organs; production management, business, cultural and educational organs; army and public security force units; wards, villages, cooperatives, etc. The secretariat requests the trade union organizations, youth union and women's association to make their organizations at the basic level really become the backbone of the movement to fight against the negative aspects, to strengthen the positive factors, to encourage good people and good deeds, to build models, to learn from experience and to promote vigorous development of the mass movement.

In different localities, the party committee echelons and people's committees must lead the functional organs toward fighting the negative aspects in a synchronized and strict manner. With their function of controlling and supervising economic activities, the financial, banking, materials, labor and inspection organs must not only fight the negative aspects in their sector but also, through their professional activities, uncover any wrongdoings, adopt the necessary motion against them, stop them in time and resolutely protect the socialist properties. These organs cannot work separately but instead must have coordinated plans for programs of action that fit one another and are under unified leadership of party committee echelons so as to ensure attaining their goal within a specific time. According to this principle, the professional, public security and army organs and the mass organizations have the responsibility to maintain good market management; to ensure political security, social order and security; to fight enemy sabotage; and to get

rid of the decadent culture, thieves, professional hoodlums, speculators and smugglers. All sectors and echelons, particularly the sectors in charge of economic and cultural management, in compliance with the directive of the secretariat, must strictly carry out the procedures for registration, inventory, regular and unexpected control of the materials and properties, which the state has assigned to them for management, and draft and properly carry out the regulations about management, good management of organizations and people. When wrongdoings are uncovered, they must be handled in a stern manner and measures must be taken to overcome in time any failures.

About the responsibility for leadership, the secretariat emphasizes that the leading echelons, state organs, first of all the comrades in charge of cadres and central sectors, and provincial and municipal people's commitees must seriously carry out the systems of responsibility and discipline. From now on, if the negative aspects are allowed to be very serious or to last too long in any sectors, echelons or units, the persons in charge of leadership and management there will be considered unqualified for fulfilling the task. To make the fight against the negative aspects effective, the Central 79 Guidance Committee has been assigned the task of helping the secretariat and Council of Ministers Standing Committee to assume unified leadership over the fight against the negative aspects within the party, in the state organs, collective production installations and mass organizations involved in the fight against enemy sabotage and the negative apsects in society. The 79 guidance committees among the echelons and sectors have similar tasks and must be organized to have enough power and strength to fulfill such tasks. Resolutely assign a number of cadres of good competence and quality to do this work. The flag bearers who direct the fight against the negative aspects are secretaries and chairmen of people's committees and heads of organs and units.

Taking disciplinary action is a necessity, an indispensable thing in the fight against the negative aspects. In the last few years, the handling of those persons being guilty of thefts, bribery and oppression of the masses, as well as other negative acts, by means of various forms of internal and administrative discipline and criminal action was done in a firmer, more timely and more just and stricter than before. As a result, it has made the organizations cleaner, helped to educate the prevention of crime, stressed party discipline and state laws and reinforced the confidence of the masses.

The tendency to handle more strictly the subordinates and to be more lenient toward the leaders who have committed wrongdoings has been overcome. Although thefts, bribery and oppression of the masses occur more often among the cadres having power and being in high positions, the handling of such cases has been far from strict. If the persons who have made these kinds of mistakes are not dealt with in an appropriate manner, it will be difficult to stop and later to wipe out the negative aspects in society. Those cadres and civil servants who are party members and have committed a crime must be subjected to both party and administrative disciplinary action; if they commit a more serious crime that requires

dealing in accordance with the law, they must be prosecuted rather than kept within the party for internal action.

Party discipline and the law of the state do not exempt anybody when a crime deserving handling is committed. Although the way of handling commission of crime has shown much progress, in a number of places there still exist two tendencies that must be corrected. One is the tendency to be too "cautious," which leads to indecision and a reluctance to make any firm judgment; a lack of unanimity in the evaluation of one's value and fault gives rise to different ideas about the form or degree of handling. The other is the tendency to be indulgent, to connive, to cover up and to seek a way to save somebody from the wrongdoing he has committed, as the result of pursuing achievements and being afraid of involvement and possible harm done to the prestige of a leading organ. These two tendencies lead to a slackening of discipline and prolonging of the cases to be handled. The poor and untimely coordination of the work of the functional organs involved in a case of disciplinary or court action is also the reason for any delay or stalemate in the handling of such a case.

Our state manages the economy and society by means of the law. In trying law cases, the people's courts have independent authority and only comply with the law, but they must also listen attentively to and consider the opinions of the people's organizations and first of all accept the leadership of party committee echelons. Directive 108 of the secretariat affirms: "The party committee echelons must assume strict leadership over the handling of law cases. The judiciary organs must develop their functions, under the leadership of the party committee echelons, to ensure just and timely trials." In the recent handling of cases, we were strict toward those who had directly committed wrongdoings, but we were still lenient toward the persons in charge and in the management. Those party organizations in the localities, organs and units where many wrongdoings have been committed, which has hampered the fulfillment of their political task, must review their leadership responsibility, find the reasons and take appropriate measures to correct the situation; they must submit themselves to disciplinary action of the party if they let this negative situation last too long. The cadres in charge of units, organs, enterprises, etc. must be the target of disciplinary action if they let many wrongdoings take place because of a lack of the sense of responsibility and a slackening of the principles, procedures and discipline on their part. If the cadres in charge pretend not to know the wrongdoings of their subordinates or try to protect them and interfere with the handling of such wrongdoings, they must be the target of disciplinary action whether they are involved in the wrongdoings or not, just because of their covering up and connivance. Strict handling must go hand in hand with strengthening of education and emphasis on responsibility. Through the trials that have already taken place, learn from past experience and improve the management and education of cadres and party members. After the trial of economic cases has been over, pay attention to retrieving the lost properties.

Of the party members subjected to disciplinary action in 1980 15 percent were VCP committee members and 22 percent cadres in charge. This proves that the cadres having power and being in high positions who committed wrongdoings are not few. Next to the strong and clean party organizations there are quite a few party bases that have lost their leadership effectiveness and where many members have committed wrongdoings at the same time. Through the fight against the negative aspects there will be a realistic basis for observation and evaluation of the achievements, strengths and weaknesses of party organizations, members and leaders; at the same time, there will be practical measures to consolidate and build the party organizations and ranks.

The management of cadres and party members still shows many weak aspects. Quite a few cadres who have made many mistakes have received good rating, commendation or recommendation for advancement from their superiors because they made untrue reports, exaggerated their achievements and falsely won the support of the masses and the confidence of their superiors. So far thanks to the fight against the negative aspects their cases have been uncovered. Recently we have selected many good cadres and have found many positive factors in the mass movement. With this reality in mind, the secretariat is asking the party organizations and leadership echelons to attach special importance to the management of cadres and party members, particularly those party members who are cadres in charge. Along with improving the economic management by means of procedures and policies, improving the management of cadres and party members and making this job an orderly one will make a very decisive contribution to cleaning up the party organization; building the ranks of party and state cadres; and making the mass movement to fight the negative aspects and to transform, build and defend the socialist fatherland a success.

With their responsibilities, all echelons, sectors, mass organizations and army and public security units must review, evaluate the results of and draw experience from the fight against the negative aspects and suggest the practical measures to continue it and to obtain greater results from it.

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VCP MEMBERS REMINDED NOT TO SPEAK AGAINST PARTY LINE

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 5-6

[Directive No 110 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, dated 29 June 1981: "About Ensuring Democratic Activities in the Party and Maintaining Discipline in Speaking"]

[Text] Solidarity, unanimity and unity of will and action based on the political line and principles of organization are the important factor that ensures the strength of the party. Therefore, for the communists, protecting the party's solidarity and unanimity is like protecting the pupils of their eyes.

Our party has the precious tradition of solidarity and unanimity. In the last half-century of activities, thanks to its solidarity and unanimity around the Central Committee, it has united all the people and army, overcome all difficulties and challenges and led our country's revolution to one victory after another. In his last will and testament left behind for the party as a whole, Uncle Ho earnestly advised us to care about consolidating our solidarity and unanimity.

At present, in the new situation, there are many great advantages but there are also many difficulties and complicated conditions; a large number of cadres and party members maintain their qualities and revolutionary steadfastness and enthusiastically fulfill their task. But there also are cadres and party members who, due to their political and ideological vacillation and lack of training in organizing capacity and discipline, have shown signs of liberalism and indiscipline; have expressed opinions at their convenience against the line, policies and views of the party; and have freely criticized the leading echelons, thus creating adverse effects on the solidarity and unanimity within the party, harming the prestige of the latter among the masses and creating favorable conditions for the enemy to take advantage of this shortcoming to divide our ranks.

For the purpose of consolidating solidarity and unanimity, strengthening discipline in our combat ranks, resisting any enemy plots, moving our country's revolution over any difficulties and scoring new victories, the secretariat reminds all of the party committee echelons, cadres and party members that they must:

1. Always uphold the communist qualities, protect the solidarity and unanimity in the party, maintain party discipline and fight against all signs of liberalism and indiscipline. Be vigilant in the face of the enemy's plot to divide us and strengthen the party's fighting power on the political and ideological front.

2. Ensure the democratic activities within the party to let every member express his opinion about its work. All party members must have the obligation and right to express their opinions about party line, policies, positions and work in their chapters, but if publicly expressing their opinions in the party chapters is not an effective way to do, they can do so to the party committees or the persons in charge of the organs concerned, or directly express their opinions or send letters to the leading organs to express their approving or objecting opinions and any motion on the common work. This is the fulfillment of the ownership right of each and every member in the party organization.

3. Strictly forbid cadres and party members to express any opinions against the line, policies and views of the party outside of the chapters to which they belong or at any forum (the press, symposium, club or dissemination to individuals or groups). Disseminating false news or news about the internal affairs and secret of the party and state is an act that goes against the party principles and the revolutionary interests.

4. As to the new matters that are being considered and discussed by the leading organs or the responsible organs without any definite conclusions, nobody is allowed to disseminate the ideas that are being discussed and to make known his own opinion on the matter.

5. The comrades who have work relations with foreigners can only say something that has been fully prepared and approved by the responsible organ. Strictly forbid cadres and party members to tell foreigners about the internal affairs of the party and state.

6. When they meet any people who say things against the line, positions and policies of the party and state, cadres and party members must explain to them; if they meet the bad elements who distort the party and state policies, they must actively fight back.

7. In the case of the comrades who violate the discipline in regard to the points mentioned in this directive, they must be dealt with in a timely, strict and just manner ranging from censure to the highest form, i.e., expulsion from the party, and reported to the higher echelons.

This directive must be disseminated among all party organizations and chapters. All party committee echelons and chapters must review the situation in chapters and basic units in order to take effective measures to ensure a serious implementation of this directive.

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LEADERSHIP NEEDED TO ENFORCE ANTIBRIBERY REGULATION

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 6, 9

[Directive No 111 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, dated 29 June 1981: "About Leadership To Ensure Strict Implementation of the 'Regulation on Punishment of Bribery'"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee on overcoming the negative aspects in the economic and social activities, the state has promulgated the "Regulation on punishment of bribery."

At present, bribery has become a corruption. Those who are punished for bribery mainly are the retrograde and deviant elements among cadres and those party members who take advantage of their positions and the organization to secure illegitimate interests while doing the work assigned to them by the party and state. It reduces the prestige of the party and state and weakens the effectiveness of the organization. It is necessary to resolutely struggle to eliminate this corruption from the social life; to make the party, state and mass organizations truly clean and strong; to ensure serious observation of the law; and to protect the prestige of the party and state and the interests of the people.

1. All echelons and sectors, first of all the party committee echelons, chiefs and the law-enforcing organs, must thoroughly understand the basic spirit and contents of this regulation in the party, state and mass organizations, army units of all levels and down to the basic level. It is necessary to have immediately a document that explains the contents of this regulation; to widely disseminate it on radio and television and in the press, to make everybody have a unified knowledge of the regulation and to ensure serious implementation and unified application of it; and, at the same time, to create a mass movement to actively denounce and fight bribery.

2. Check and control the organizations, including their cadres and civil servants, that normally deal with the masses, with attention to be paid to the ones that organize the management and distribution of materials, goods and money and the

ones that decide about housing and land, jobs, admission to schools, inspection and registration of business, registration of households, taxes, customs, court trials, etc., and immediately transfer and remove any violators while waiting for handling their cases and replace them with reliable and clean people.

In the regular activities of the party and state organizations, mass organizations and army units of all levels, review the fight against the negative aspects; criticize any shortcomings, failures and acts of bribery; uncover in time and actively prevent violations, for the purpose of strengthening management and educating cadres, party members, workers, civil servants and soldiers.

3. The party committee echelons and chiefs of sectors at all levels are responsible for the implementation of this regulation and for using the 79 guidance committees of the same levels to organize its implementation. The 79 guidance committees, along with the interested sectors, must coordinate their work and resolve in time the petitions and letters that reveal and denounce briberies and the persons involved; quickly confirm, offer conclusions about and handle every violation and commission of bribery, without any discrimination regarding the positions of violators and guilty persons, who must be punished in a strict and just manner in accordance with this regulation and Directive 86 of 6 February 1980 of the secretariat; and give permission to publish in the newspapers the serious cases of bribery.

In every 3 months and 6 months, have a preliminary review of and make public within one's own organ, unit and locality any violations and the way of handling the latter, as well as any thefts of the socialist properties and oppression of the masses (announcements can be made over the radio and in the local newspapers), for the purpose of constantly educating and motivating cadres, soldiers, workers, civil servants and the people.

4. The Internal Affairs Department of the VCP Central Committee is responsible for following the implementation of this directive and issuing the necessary motions and, along with the Central 79 Guidance Committee, must assume leadership over the handling of the more important and complicated cases. In every 6 months it must send an internal notice to the provincial and municipal echelons and central sectors to report on the situation and results of the fight against the negative aspects, first of all bribery.

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PARTY ACTIVITY RECOMMENDATION FILES TO BE PROPERLY USED

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 24-25

[Article by Vu Thang: "Properly Use and Maintain Party Activity Recommendation Files"]

[Text] Some people think that using and maintaining the party activity recommendation files is like using and maintaining other documents. Other people suggest the use of party membership cards in the place of those recommendation papers based on activities in the party. The above opinions do not conform to the regulations as contained in the VCP statutes and Resolutions Nos 203, dated 7 September 1973, and 83, dated 26 November 1979, of the secretariat. In fact, recommending party activities and managing party members' files and party membership cards are the important parts of the management of party members. Properly using and maintaining the party activity recommendation files is ensuring a quick participation of party members in party activities when they change jobs or places of residence, helping the party committee echelons and organizing committees at all levels to know very well the movement of party members and preventing in time the enemy and bad elements from sneaking into the party through party activity recommendations.

Carrying out Directive 203 and Circular 297 of the secretariat, many party organizations have made efforts and progress in recommending party activities, managing party members' files and gradually making this work an orderly one, thus ensuring its accuracy, fastness and convenience. However, there still were many shortcomings.

Each year an average of 25 percent of party members (about 400,000) change their activities in the party. The volume of work involved in this change and in the management of party members' files is very large. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, in a certain quarter there were as many as 150 party members a day who changed their activities in the party.

Recently many party organizations have discovered in time and stopped nearly 300 nonmembers from trying to sneak into the party. They took advantage of the

shortcomings of those party organizations to steal the party activity recommendation files and counterfeited seals and signatures to try to change activities in the party. That figure did not reflect fully the real situation, for there were many similar cases that had resulted in conclusions but had not been reported to the higher echelons. In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, in 1980 there were 6 cases of counterfeiting documents being detected, with 3 such cases occurring in Thang Binh District alone. Those persons who stole the party activity recommendation files were mostly party members having been expelled from the party because of declining political capabilities or qualities. With personal motives, they tried to return to the party through party activity recommendations. That action was totally different from the cases of some party members who had been subjected to disciplinary action but had tried to correct their mistakes and were later determined to return to the party by helping to boost its membership. There were typical cases like the one involving Nguyen Van Be, who had stolen many party activity recommendation files and counterfeited seals and signatures to sneak into the party. In a number of similar cases, after conclusions had been drawn, they were handed over to the state organs that would try them in accordance with the law.

As the reality has indicated, in the present situation the task of recommending party activities and using and maintaining the party activity recommendation files is still an important component of the management of party members. It is the cadres assigned to bear this task who have succeeded in doing the work quickly and accurately, keeping the party organizations clean and avoiding causing inconveniences to party members by raising their sense of responsibility, upholding their professional capabilities and the regulations and guidelines of the Central Committee and accumulating much experience in their work. The fact that the leadership of the party committee echelons and higher level organizing committees remains strict and can ensure unity in the party as a whole also creates favorable conditions for preventing the enemy and bad elements from sneaking into the party through party activity recommendations.

As the body of party members gets larger everyday, the changes of party members' activities in the party will be more numerous. The imperialists, the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys have many dark designs on infiltrating the ranks of our party. Therefore, heightening the revolutionary spirit of vigilance is the task of every party member, including the cadres in charge of recommending party activities and managing the identification files of party members and party membership cards.

In the last few years, the use of party activity recommendation documents in a number of localities and units still showed many shortcomings, including excessive length of time and increase in frequency. Some units and cadres were also using such documents as a matter of personal convenience; for instance, they did not keep any "stubs" to report to their superior echelons. They did not care about to whom the recommendations were made, where the persons concerned were transferred to, or whatever might happen -- how things went wrong or were

lost they would not know. Some localities even "borrowed" and "lent" documents. More specifically, there was a case of selling freshly-printed blank recommendation documents, with names to be filled in later, which was not checked and handled in time.

The maintaining of party activity recommendation documents was still too loose. The cadres who went out to receive documents had not prepared themselves for the job. Some cadres attached the documents they had received on their bicycles and later found that they were stolen. Others who had received party activity recommendation documents and identification summaries placed them here and there, a few at each place, and failed to distribute and manage them strictly; eventually they would not know if they were short of any or any documents were lost or misplaced. Some units even gave their party members blank recommendation documents as "spares" just in case they might need them, which the higher level organs and organizations did not know at all. Other units did not handle the expired recommendation documents quickly enough and let the bad elements steal them; as a result, the party organizations had to face difficulties and to spend time to make explanations, conclusions, etc.

The maintaining of party membership cards also showed many shortcomings. After more than a year of issuing party membership cards, hundreds of party members have lost their cards, with 83 percent of them having failed to observe the regulation on using and maintaining them as printed right on the cards.

One of the reasons behind the above-mentioned situation was the fact that those units constantly replaced their cadres or recruited unqualified cadres. Thousands of cadres have been given advanced professional training in recommending party activities and managing party members' files and party membership cards. So far up to two-thirds of these cadres have changed their jobs. Some districts even replaced the cadres who did this job three times a year.

Many localities and units and a number of cadres who committed the above-mentioned shortcoming have not reported or have reported insufficiently to the party committee echelons. The party committee echelons and organizing organs in a number of localities have failed to control or strictly check, nor to discuss the measures to be taken to overcome the situation. These are major shortcomings that must be quickly corrected.

To keep the party organizations clean the Organization Department of the Central Committee has recently reminded the party committee echelons and organizing committees at all levels that they should assume tight leadership over this work, mostly the use and maintaining of party activity recommendation files, instead of assigning it to some specialized cadres or comrades; continue periodic control and regular listening to reports; and once every 3 months report to the Organization Department of the Central Committee about the use and maintaining of party activity recommendation files as required using the provided forms.

The party committee echelons and organization departments of the provincial and municipal VCP committees must exert active control over the localities and units that have show any shortcomings and take appropriate disciplinary action against the cadres who have lacked a sense of responsibility; at the same time, they must readily praise the cadres who have fulfilled their responsibility by denouncing the bad elements having counterfeited documents to sneak into the party. The party committee echelons must hand over to the state organs for trial those bad elements who have counterfeited documents and signatures and stolen party activity recommendation documents. On the other hand, the party committee echelons and organizing organs at all levels must select and assign the qualified cadres (being honest and careful, having a sense of responsibility and discipline, showing a good ideological understanding and doing their work with confidence) the task of recommending party activities and managing party members' files and party membership cards for a long period of time.

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HAU GIANG PROVINCE HOLDS PARTY CONSTRUCTION CONFERENCE

Hanoi XAY DUNG DANG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 p 37

[Article: "Hau Giang"]

[Excerpts] The Hau Giang Provincial VCP Committee has just convened a conference to discuss the party-building task in the 2 years of 1981-1982. Over 1,100 delegates, including the leading cadres and secretaries of the party chapters, committees and sectors of the province; the secretaries of district VCP committees and heads of the district committee propaganda and training and organization departments; the party chapter secretaries and a number of key cadres at the basic levels, attended the conference.

Since 1975 the party organizations and administrations at the basic level have been built and greatly consolidated in all villages. The province as a whole has 12,000 party members, 400 district committee members, 821 key village cadres, with 624 of them now effectively fulfilling their task, 1,244 cadres of college level, etc. The party organization and people of Hau Giang have been reaching forward and overcoming difficulties to fulfill the task assigned to them.

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MOST PARTY MEMBERS IN GUANG NINH ARMED FORCES RECEIVE PARTY CARDS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Quang Vinh: "Party Cards Issued to 94 Percent of Military Force Party Members"]

[Text] To enhance the leadership quality of party organizations and members, party organizations in the armed forces in Quang Ninh have continuously and closely coordinated the issuance of party membership cards with the building of an ideologically and organizationally stable and strong party.

The party organizations in antiaircraft defense group H and armored group B have raised the leadership ratio among their units by 6 percent over last year; 100 percent of the total number of their party chapters have carried out the issuance of party cards and 99.9 percent of the total number of party members have been issued party cards. The relationships between party members and the masses have grown closer. After issuing party cards, many party committees at different echelons have organized the drawing of experiences from the task of educating and managing party members. After receiving party cards, more than 96 percent of the total number of party members have continuously upheld their qualities as communists and played an exemplary vanguard role in carrying out all tasks, thus winning the confidence of the masses. The party organizations in engineering group N and signal group S have strenuously progressed from weakness to fairly good performance.

Owing to a contingent of good cadres and party members, group T-16 has, after accepting a new mission, achieved solidarity among its units and led them to satisfactorily fulfill the task entrusted.

To date, party cards have been issued to 99.82 percent of the total number of party chapters and to 94 percent of the total number of party members in the Quang Ninh military forces. The new leadership quality and combat power of party organizations have been raised. Many units have brilliantly fulfilled the task of achieving combat readiness and keeping discipline in carrying out combat activities. At present, party organizations are trying to complete the issuance of party cards within the time limit fixed by the high level.

9332
CSO: 4209/124

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY MEMBER QUALIFICATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "No More Unqualified Party Members in Party Chapters"]

[Text] The strength of the entire party and each of its chapters depends mainly on the qualities of the contingent of party members. To build stable and strong party organizations, it is especially and constantly important to make every effort to ensure that each party member keeps up his qualities as a communist and that no party member remains weak and inferior.

It is usual for the masses to rate a party organization by looking into the qualifications of its members. Experiences have demonstrated that if any party chapter includes some weak and inferior party members and especially if this lack of qualifications is protracted and not promptly remedied, not only will these party members' prestige dwindle but the party chapter itself will also be less trusted by the masses and its leading role limited.

Whether or not each party member self-consciously realizes his role and responsibilities clearly and trains himself constantly is the prime factor determining his own strength or weakness. Nevertheless, the management exercised over him and the education and training given him by the party chapter and chapter committee are no less important.

The party chapter has the duty to constantly seek by all means to enable the party member--whether he is carrying out tasks or party activities and under all circumstances--to firmly maintain his exemplary vanguard role from all points of view and to satisfactorily lead the masses. Toward this end, it is necessary not only to carry out party activities including criticism and observations but also to take measures to comprehensively educate and train the party member.

The common tasks and standards of party members, the mission of each unit and the specific position and function of each party member must be taken into consideration and the execution of these missions and functions taken advantage of while attaching importance to the need to improve the qualities and capacities of party members with the objective of enabling them to fulfill their individual tasks and also their duty to lead and motivate the masses.

If party chapters carry out their activities well, this will also constitute an important measure to help party members progress. Only by regularly carrying out party activities and study and by raising their own combat spirit can party chapters enable all party members to develop their good points, to promptly correct their shortcomings and to overcome and effectively prevent negative manifestations.

If party members are to be educated and trained adequately, their qualifications must be fully understood. Party chapters and chapter committees must periodically carry out activities to accurately stress the strong and weak points of each person. The most positive measure is to develop the strong points of party members and to prevent them from acting wrongly as soon as the last serious negative habit begin to manifest itself. With regard to unqualified party members, party chapters and chapter committees must pay special attention to them and must take specific measures to closely lead and help them in their effort to mend their ways instead of allowing their deficiencies to drag on.

The active participation of the masses in building the party is an indispensable factor enabling party members to constantly and firmly play their role as exemplary vanguards. A highly effective educational measure is to arouse the masses' concern about all activities of party members and to regularly organize the collection of the masses' opinion and criticism to help party members improve themselves. The sincere and frank voice of the masses with their constructive intentions will not only have a deeply educational effect on all party members, especially the deficient ones, but will also help party chapters and chapter committees promptly draw lessons and experiences from the management and education of party members.

Putting an end to the party members' deficiencies is not enough. To build strong grassroots party organizations, we must also move forward according to the spirit of the resolution of the Fourth Party Congress--that is, rapidly and effectively overcome the presence of many average party members within the party by turning all party members, in general, and those in the people's armed forces, in particular, into real examples of good qualities and working abilities so that, under whatever circumstances, each party chapter will act as a stable bastion in leading the unit concerned to brilliantly fulfill all missions.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CITES PROBLEMS IN CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Consumer Goods Front"]

[Text] In the fields of the economy and everyday life, together with focusing our efforts on the front of foremost importance, producing grain and food products in order to successfully resolve the food problem, our entire country has the task of further accelerating the production of consumer goods in order to meet the pressing needs of the people better with each passing day. This is a front of pressing importance, one that has the participation of large production forces, from central industry to local industry, from modern technical enterprises to semi-mechanized installations with manual laborers. Consumer goods are the products of hundreds of different sectors and trades, from ordinary products to durable, attractive products.

Ever since the issuance of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, many efforts and much progress have been made at many places. Some sectors using domestic raw materials, especially small industry and the handicraft trades, have begun to develop. However, there are still large difficulties that must be overcome. Over the past 9 months, practically all industrial sectors that produce consumer goods have completed a low percentage of their plans, and some sectors have completed a very low percentage. The primary obstacles continue to be difficulties with energy, supplies, raw materials, transportation and so forth. This is a problem that must be thoroughly resolved throughout society and within each sector as well as within each locality and installation.

No one can state with certainty that he has done his very best but failed to overcome the difficulties being faced. The inadequate supply of energy is a reality. Shortcomings in the management of production and the supplying of coal and electricity are also obvious. However, these are not the only reasons why the textile sector, which has always had a significant material-technical base and corps of workers and receives a rather full supply of raw materials, only completed about one-half of its plan quota during the past 9 months even though this quota was not high compared to the sector's actual capabilities. Nor is it only because of the shortage of energy that the production of the earthenware and porcelain sector is low or because of the lack of adequate sunlight that salt production has declined. Everyone can see that we are encountering difficulties with raw materials. However, these difficulties are with

imported raw materials. We are not experiencing a shortage of any domestic raw materials and the availability of some has even increased. However, why are the sources of domestic raw materials not being developed? The soap factories do not have enough oil not because there are no domestic sources of oil but because these raw material sources have been fragmented by decentralized management. The Hanoi Match Factory had to cease production for months not because of a lack of wood, but because it did not have a way to establish good organizational coordination in order to receive a timely supply of wood. Scores of other such examples can be cited in many other sectors and installations. The causes that lie in organization, management and policies are the causes that must be fully analyzed in order to adopt corrective guidelines and move forward.

The resolution of the Central Committee points out that consumer goods production must, above everything else, be based on developing existing domestic potentials and utilizing every labor force, every form and scale of organization, from state-operated and collective to private, from mechanized and semi-mechanized to manual. We must consume on the basis of our national income, must produce and use the products produced by us. The realities of the past show that any sector or locality that complies with this guideline creates for itself a new stage of development and a better supply of consumer goods.

Overemphasizing our capabilities and advantages or, conversely, denying or exaggerating our difficulties are both unobjective. However, what is certain is that, in view of the country's abundant labor and natural resources and our existing material bases which, although not large, are located in all localities, if we promptly overcome our weaknesses and shortcomings and comply with the requirements set forth by the Central Committee, we have the ability to accelerate consumer goods production and, within a certain amount of time, resolve the problems we face well. Even the clothing problem, which is a problem no less difficult than the food problem, can be resolved if we implement a comprehensive plan encompassing everything from the cultivation of cotton and other fiber bearing crops in specialized farming areas to the planting of mulberry trees, sericulture and spinning in order to weave silk cloth for domestic consumption or for exportation in exchange for cotton for the domestic textile mills. The immediate task of the economic and technical sectors of the central level is to focus their efforts on accelerating the production of the consumer goods in the sectors of which they are in charge in order to establish an overall, nationwide balance. The guideline for each province and municipality is to develop their strengths as much as possible in order to provide a full supply of raw materials to the installations of the central level while producing products that are included in the overall balance and directly meeting the requirements of the locality.

The consumer goods production front is a front that involves everyone. Wherever there is a need, wherever there is labor and the necessary supplies and technical conditions, the production of consumer goods must be organized.

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AGRICULTURE

ARTICLE REPORTS MEKONG DELTA CROP STATISTICS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Tu Nen: "The Mobilization of Grain in the Provinces of the Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] The 1980-1981 10th month crop and the 1981 winter-spring crop in the provinces of the Mekong River Delta were the fifth and sixth best crops in terms of both production and the mobilization of grain. By the end of July 1981, according to a report by the Ministry of Food, the provinces met 86.1 percent of their 10th month and winter-spring norms, which equalled 67.6 percent of their norms for all of 1981. The amount of grain mobilized in the nine provinces during these two seasons increased by 378,000 tons compared to the same period of time last year and roughly equalled the total amount of grain mobilized throughout the South in 1980. As a result of being highly determined, providing positive guidance and relying upon the people to overcome its difficulties with granaries and means of transportation, Hau Giang Province, which mobilized more grain than any of the other provinces, virtually completed the norm assigned to it by the central level. During these two seasons, Hau Giang mobilized 40,000 tons more than it did in all of 1980. An Giang Province, developing upon its strength in winter-spring production and applying economic, administrative and educational measures in a well coordinated and creative manner, virtually completed its assigned norm, ranked second among the provinces of the Mekong River Delta in the total amount of grain mobilized and mobilized nearly 30,000 tons of grain more than last year. The provinces of Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap and so forth met or exceeded their mobilization norms, mobilizing much more than in all of 1980.

The above mentioned results were primarily due to the relatively comprehensive success of two crop production in the recent past. Generally speaking, the guidance provided by the various party committee echelons, the various levels of government and the sectors was more concerted. The investments of fertilizer made by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ministry of Food in key areas raising 10th month rice and additional crops of high yield rice were more timely. Technical measures were constantly improved; of significance was the fact that many places introduced new, high yield varieties resistant to planthoppers in main crop production. The establishment of production collectives has created a new way of earning a living in the countryside, raised the standard of living of laborers and resulted in the

contribution of much grain to the state. Practically all provinces met or exceeded their plan quotas on the amount of area under cultivation, yield and total output; all together, total output increased by 467,000 tons compared to the previous winter-spring season. The bumper crop created favorable conditions for the successful mobilization of grain.

To meet their grain mobilization norms, many provinces made an effort to collect the full amount of paddy due in taxes, secure the repayment of debts and insure that grain was sold in accordance with two-way contracts; at the same time, they made flexible use of the various modes of direct trade and sales and purchases at high prices and negotiated prices for both paddy and rice during the season. As a result, the total amount of paddy in granaries increased rapidly; each district and province completed its task early.

As regards the collection of taxes and overdue taxes, the provinces had completed 78.5 percent of their state plan norm by the end of July. Although the norm was not met, 40,000 tons more were collected than in 1980 and more grain was collected than in any one of the five previous years. Cuu Long met more than 100 percent of its tax obligation for the 10th month and winter-spring seasons, thereby completing 99.3 percent of its tax obligation for the entire year. Tien Giang Province met 100 percent of its tax obligation for the two seasons and 75 percent of its tax obligation for the entire year. Hau Giang met from 80 to 90 percent of its tax obligation for the two seasons and the entire year. The high results achieved in the collection of taxes were due to the early completion of tax rolls and the improved quality of tax rolls compared to previous years. Requests for tax waivers were thoroughly examined and granted in exact accordance with policy; the percentage of taxes waived declined by 2 percent compared to last year. The collection of taxes in paddy was also efficiently organized and rapidly carried out.

In the purchasing of products in accordance with two-way economic contracts, the localities flexibly employed many methods: supplying materials and goods in advance in order to purchase paddy at directed prices at harvest time; directly trading goods for paddy at directed prices; selling supplies and goods at high prices and purchasing grain at high prices. The three provinces of Kien Giang, Minh Hai and Dong Thap widely employed the method of providing supplies and goods in advance. The provinces of Hau Giang and Cuu Long signed contracts with areas growing high yield, early 10th month rice in which farmers have long made honest contributions to the state. The provinces of Tien Giang and An Giang signed contracts with strong, stable production collectives to provide supplies and goods in advance. The direct trade of goods for grain was also widely employed. This method affords several advantages: the paddy received in trade is dry and clean; farmers transport their own paddy to purchasing stations and do not go through a middleman; and the state need not spend a large amount of cash to purchase paddy. This form of trade can be expanded even more if the state provides a timely and more abundant supply of materials and goods. Many provinces, in addition to effectively managing and using the supplies and goods distributed by the central level have also assembled local products to be traded for paddy.

The purchasing of paddy at negotiated prices continues to be necessary so that the state can control additional grain and in order to meet the needs of the farmers of

the Mekong River Delta for money to meet their needs before and after the harvest season. During the busy part of the harvest, a number of provinces endeavored to buy both paddy and rice at negotiated prices and achieved rather good results. In all of 1979 and 1980, Cuu Long Province only purchased a few thousand tons at negotiated prices; during this 10th month season and winter-spring season, it purchased 43,000 tons at high prices, thereby increasing the total amount of paddy in granaries by 20,000 tons compared to 1980.

In the mobilization of grain during the past two seasons, additional progress was made in the implementation of the plan for collecting and transporting grain from the various localities to Ho Chi Minh City and the localities in need of grain. In view of the facts that a large quantity of grain had been put into granaries in a short amount of time and that this grain was concentrated in a number of provinces but the shortage of means of transportation, granary space and bags made it necessary to store 200,000 tons of grain outside, the various localities and the communications-transportation sector made many efforts to mobilize and efficiently utilize local means of transportation, bags and stevedore forces. Some places organized the labor forces and the small, rudimentary means of transportation of the people to transport paddy from storage areas to central granaries. The transportation forces of Ho Chi Minh City transported 45 percent of the grain transported by the sector to the city and helped the various provinces, especially An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces, put into storage tens of thousands of tons of paddy that were lying outside and remove hundreds of thousands of tons of winter-spring paddy in order to avoid damage to it by prolonged, heavy rains. The transportation forces of the various provinces, most notably An Giang, Hau Giang and Tien Giang Provinces, in addition to transporting paddy from fields, transported 40 percent of the grain delivered to Ho Chi Minh City. Instead of transporting grain primarily by motor vehicle, the various localities and the communications-transportation sector shifted to the use of river transportation, which reduced their difficulties with means of transportation and bags and resulted in higher economic returns. Between the first months of the year and May, the percentage of grain transported to Ho Chi Minh City by motor vehicle declined by 60 percent to 40 percent, with the difference being made up by river transportation.

The recent advances in the transportation of grain have helped to gradually stabilize the "grain transportation situation" in the Mekong River Delta, from the establishment of transportation routes and a stable division of transportation labor to bags, stevedore forces, wharves and storage areas, thereby improving the quality of the various aspects of economic-technical management and implementing systems and policies while combating negative phenomena in transportation.

To date, the provinces of the South, primarily the nine provinces of the Mekong River Delta, have constructed semi-permanent warehouses and temporary sheds for 107,800 tons of paddy and 60,000 square meters of drying yards. The provinces of Kien Giang, Hau Giang, An Giang and so forth have made many efforts in the construction of granaries. An Bien and Vinh Thuan Districts in Kien Giang Province, providing their own building materials, have constructed permanent and temporary granaries for tens of tons of grain. Phu Tan District in An Giang Province, while busy purchasing winter-spring grain, constructed dozens of temporary shelters, each of which has a capacity of 50 to 100 tons, in order to protect grain in the rainy season and prevent it from spoiling.

Compared to the task assigned by the state at the start of the year, the provinces of the Mekong River Delta must still mobilize a rather large quantity of grain; compared to the realities of production, the gap is also rather large. At a preliminary review conference held by the Council of Ministers in Ho Chi Minh City in mid-August, the leaders of the provinces, after re-evaluating the situation and gaining experience with regard to guiding, educating and organizing farmers to insure that they fulfill their obligations, confirmed that the provinces have the capability during this summer-fall season to mobilize much more grain than was mobilized during the past summer-fall season. The provinces of Hau Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap and Tien Giang, on the basis of the results of local production, have agreed to mobilize from 10,000 to 20,000 additional tons per province compared to the plans assigned to them.

In order to meet these norms, the provinces are focusing their efforts on cultivating and harvesting summer-fall rice while taking positive steps to combat the pests of early 10th month rice in order to insure high yields; on this basis, they are mobilizing farmers to eagerly fulfill their grain obligations. The various provinces have organized guidance committees on each level and given them the task of conducting investigations to accurately determine the amount of area under cultivation, yield, output, the amount of taxes due, the amount of taxes overdue and the surplus grain that farmers must trade in order to assign suitable mobilization norms. In conjunction with implementing basic norms well, which includes making a determined effort to collect all taxes and settling the two-way economic contracts that were signed and all overdue debts, the provinces are also preparing additional supplies and goods in order to sign contracts and trade for the paddy of areas that grow early 10th month rice; at the same time, they are coordinating purchases and sales at high prices. They are rapidly removing the grain from local granaries; cleaning and repairing granaries in order to continue to accept new paddy; implementing policies that provide appropriate incentive for farmers to organize the delivery of grain; and using means of transportation and stevedore forces within the locality in coordination with using medium and large-scale transportation forces of the state as floating granaries in order to directly deliver grain to the large mills and the central granaries.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phạm Thanh Ba [PHAMJ THANH BA]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Quang Nam-Danang Province; recently he attended a meeting in his province in support of Cuba. (NHAN DAN 26 Nov 81 p 1)

Bùi Văn Các [BUIF VAWN CACS]

Vice Minister of Building; his article "During the Dry Season Strive to Successfully Complete the Missions of the Plan for the 4th Quarter and for the Entire Year" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 10, Oct 81 p 1)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee; Vice Minister of Culture; on 24 Nov 81 he attended meetings in Hanoi with UNESCO representatives on scientific and technical cooperation between the SRV and UNESCO. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 81 p 4)

Nông Quốc Chấn [NOONG QUOOCS CHAANS]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 23 Nov 81 he attended a Czechoslovakian exhibit on developing socialism. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 81 p 4)

Vũ Đình Cự [VUX DINHF CUWJ]

Head of the Science and Technology Council, Hanoi; on 11 Nov 81 he attended inaugural ceremonies of the Science and Technology Council of the Industry Service, Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 12 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Trần Dưởng [NGUYEENX TRAANF ZUWOWNG]

Deputy Head of the Planning and General Department, State Science and Technology Commission; on 9 Sep 81 he attended a conference on the outlook for science and technology in 1981-85. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 10, Oct 81 p 32)

Phạm Đồng Điền [PHAMJ DOONGF DIEENJ]

Former Head of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; his article "Orientations for Chemical Science and Technology for Our Country" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 10, Oct 81 inside front cover, inside back cover)

Lâm Công Định [LAAM COONG DINHJ]

Deputy Head of the Forestry Department, Ministry of Forestry [Vu lam nghiep, Bo Lam nghiep]; his article "Protection, Building-up and Protection of Forest Resources" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 10, Oct 81 Inside front cover, Inside back cover).

Võ Đồng Giang [VOX DOONG GIANG]

*Chairman of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee; Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 24 Nov 81 he attended meetings in Hanoi with UNESCO representatives on scientific and technical cooperation between the SRV and UNESCO. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 81 p 4)

Phạm Minh Hạc [PHAMJ MINH HACJ]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Education Science; on 26 Nov 81 he attended meetings at Hanoi University to mark thirty years of Soviet cooperation in training SRV science and technology cadres. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 81 pp 1, 4)

Vũ Ngọc Hải [VUX NGOCJ HAIR]

Editor-in-chief of the journal KY THUAT DIEN LUC [Electric Power Technology); his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC No 5, Oct 81 Inside front cover)

Vũ Hiền [VUX HIEENF]

Publisher of the journal KY THUAT DIEN LUC [Electric Power Technology]; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT DIEN LUC No 5, Oct 81 Inside front cover)

Phạm Duy Hiển [PHAMJ ZUY HIEENR]

*Deputy Head of the Nuclear Research Institute; on 6 Nov 81 he was scheduled to speak at the Socialist Party Club on "Peaceful Uses of Nuclear Energy by the Soviets." (HANOI MOI 6 Nov 81 p 4)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; on 25 Nov 81 he attended activities in Moscow marking thirty years of Soviet cooperation in training SRV science and technology cadres. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 81 p 4) [NOTE: Previously erroneously reported as Vice Minister of Education]

Vũ Trọng Kính [VUX TRONGJ KINHS]

Permanent Representative of the SRV to UNESCO; on 24 Nov 81 he attended meetings in Hanoi with UNESCO representatives on scientific and technical cooperation between the SRV and UNESCO. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 81 p 4)

Phạm Khắc Lãm [PHAMJ KHAWCS LAMX]

*Deputy Chief of the International Propaganda and Training Section of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 4 Nov 81 he made a presentation on the historical significance of the October Revolution before a class of Hanoi VCP propaganda and training cadres. (HANOI MOI 6 Nov 81 p 1)

Bùi Tử Liêm [BUIF TUWR LIEEM]

*Head of the Sports Department [Vu cac mon the thao] of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 24 Nov 81 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a Soviet soccer team. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 81 p 4)

Đoàn Lương [DOANF LUWOWNG]

Secretary of the Vietnam Communications and Transportation Trade Union; recently he attended a conference of the communications and transportation sector on advances achieved in the five years 1976-80. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Oct 81 p 1)

Lưu Thiên Lý [LUWU THIEEN LYS]

*Director of the Hanoi Tourism Corporation; on 25 Nov 81 he attended a meeting in support of Cuba. (NHAN DAN 26 Nov 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Mãn [NGUYEENX VAWN MAANX]

Head of the Building Supplies Institute [Ministry of Building]; his article "Experiences of the Building Supplies Institute in Organizing and Mobilizing the Movement to Develop Initiatives" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 10, Oct 81 p 2)

Trần Mãn [TRAANF MAANX]

Deputy Head of the Railways General Department; his article "The Railways General Department Strives to Implement the Transportation Mission for the 4th Quarter of 1981" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Oct 81 p 1)

Phan Nam [PHAN NAM]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hue; on 25 Nov 81 he participated in meetings with a UNESCO delegation in Hue. (NHAN DAN 26 Nov 81 p 1)

Lê Phưởng [LEE PHUWOWNG]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee; on 24 Nov 81 he attended meetings in Hanoi with UNESCO representatives on scientific and technical cooperation between the SRV and UNESCO. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Hằng Tâm [NGUYEENX HAWNGF TAAM]

*Deputy Director of St Paul's Hospital, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on in-patient treatment at his hospital. (HANOI MOI 17 Nov 81 p 2)

Chế Viết Tấn [CHEES VIEETS TAANS]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 2 Dec 81 he participated in meetings with a Polish economic delegation on economic cooperation between the SRV and Poland. (NHAN DAN 4 Dec 81 p 4)

Trương Quốc Thái [TRUWOWNG QUOOCS THAIS]

*Head of the Central Silkworm Mulberry Department [Cuc Dau tam trung uong]; his article "The Silkworm Industry in Our Nation" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Dec 81 p 2)

Phạm Thành [PHAMJ THANHF]

Director of the Su That Publishing House; on 1 Dec 81 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Soviet State Commission on Book Publishing, Printing and Distribution. (NHAN DAN 2 Dec 81 p 1)

Lê Văn Thiềm [LEE VAWN THIEEM]

Publisher of the mathematics journal TAP CHI TOAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI TOAN HOC Vol IX, No 3, Sep 81 inside front cover)

Lâm Đức Thọ [LAAM DUWCS THOJ], Deceased

Born on 23 Nov 1904; former Head of the Prosecutors Office, Vinh Phuc Province; former Judge of the Viet Bac Inter-Region Court; former Judge of the Haiphong Court of Review; Member of the Vietnam Socialist Party; he was in retirement at the time of his death of an unspecified illness on 5 Nov 81. (HANOI MOI 8 Nov 81 p 4)

Hồ Sĩ Thoảng [HOOF SIX THOANGR]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article "The Path We Have Trod in Developing Our Nation's Chemistry Sector" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 10, Oct 81 p 2)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 26 Nov 81 he attended meetings at Hanoi University to mark thirty years of Soviet cooperation in training SRV science and technology cadres. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thụ [NGUYEENX THUJ]

Director of the Vietnam Movie Enterprise; Deputy Head of the Vietnam Motion Picture Department; on 23 Nov 81 he was in Vientiane to sign an agreement on film production between the SRV and Laos. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Thường [NGUYEENX VAWN THUWOWNG]

Head of the Vietnam School of Music; his article "Increasing Musical Ability and Training Talented Musicians" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 10, Oct 81 p 30)

Đào Viết Thường [DAOF VIEETS THUWOWNGF]

Head of the Organization and Management Department of the Ministry of Forestry; his article "Thoughts on the Afforestation Movement and Forestry Management and Protection" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Lâm Toán [NGUYEENX LAAM TOANS]

*Acting Director of the Agriculture Academy [Hoc vien nong nghiep]; his article "Science and Technology and the Movement for Contract Quotas in Agriculture" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 10, Oct 81 Inside front cover, inside back cover)

Lê Trang [LEE TRANG]

*Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the National Assembly and *Deputy Chief of Cabinet of the Council of State; on 24 Nov 81 he was present when Vice Chairman of the Council of State, Nguyen Huu Tho, received the Ambassador from Tanzania. (NHAN DAN 25 Nov 81 p 1)

Ngô Đạt Tứ [NGOO DATJ TUWS]

Editorial Secretary of the mathematics journal TAP CHI TOAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI TOAN HOC Vol IX, No 3, Sep 81 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Ngọc Xuân [NGUYEENX NGOCJ XUAAN]

*Deputy Head of the Agriculture Service, Phu Khanh Province; his article on planting green beans appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Oct 81 p 6)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

*Member of the Executive Council of UNESCO; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam UNESCO Committee; on 21 Nov 81 he attended the arrival in the SRV of the Director General of UNESCO. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 81 p 1)

Bùi Cẩn Công [BUIF CAANR COOOG]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 25 Sep 81 he attended an awards ceremony for accomplishments in rural transportation by his province. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Oct 81 p 1)

Vũ Đại [VUX DAIJ]

Minister; Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Soviet Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 23 Nov 81 he attended the signing of the agreement that inaugurated activities of the Vietnam-Soviet Oil and Gas Joint Enterprise. (NHAN DAN 24 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

Head of the Vietnam Institute of Mechanics; his article "Some Initial Steps by the Institute of Mechanics of the Vietnam Institutes of Science" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 9, Sep 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; on 24 Sep 81 he attended a conference marking the 20th anniversary of Vietnamese-Soviet scientific cooperation. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hạnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANHJ]

*Deputy Head of the Culture and Arts Department of the VCP Central Committee [Ban Van hoa Van nghe Trung uong]; his article "Greater Concern Must Be Given to Cultural and Artistic Activities" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 81 p 2)

Trần Văn Huỳnh [TRAANF VAWN HUYNHF]

*Head of the College of Mines and Geology; his article "Scientific Training and Research at the College of Mines and Geology" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Nov 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hưởng [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWOWNGR]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ung Hoa District, Ha Son Binh Province; he was mentioned in an article on grain collection for 1981 in his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Kiểm [LEE KIEEMR]

*Deputy Head of the Technical Equipment General Department, Ministry of Agriculture; his article "Mechanizing Agriculture in the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 19 Oct 81 p 1)

Vũ Trọng Kính [VUX TRONGJ KINHS]

Standing Representative of the SRV with UNESCO; on 21 Nov 81 he attended the arrival in the SRV of the Director General of UNESCO. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 81 p 1)

Lý Hoàng Lang [LYS HOANGF LANG]

*Head of the Communications [and Transportation?] Service, Minh Hai Province; Age 56; prior to national unification he was Political Officer and Commander of the 101st Brigade in the U Minh area; he was mentioned in an article about his province. (NHAN DAN 19 Nov 81 p 3)

Hoàng Long [HOANGF LONG]

*Head of the Vocational Training General Department; on 23 Nov 81 he attended the signing of an agreement with Czechoslovakia for cooperation in academic and vocational education. (NHAN DAN 24 Nov 81 p 1)

Phan Nam [PHAN NAM]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hue; on 22-23 Nov 81 he accompanied the Director General of UNESCO on a visit of his city. (NHAN DAN 24 Nov 81 p 1)

Dương Xuân Nghiên [ZUWOWNG XUAAN NGHIEEN]

Secretary of the Vietnam Teachers Trade Union; on 14 Oct 81 he attended activities marking the 30th anniversary of the founding of the Union. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 20 Oct 81 p 3)

Trần Xuân Nhĩ [TRAANF XUAAN NHIX]

*Vice Minister of Education; recently he attended ceremonies at which gifts from students of the GDR were given to Vietnamese students. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 20 Oct 81 p 3)

Lê Phương [LEE PHUWOWNG]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam National Committee for UNESCO; on 21 Nov 81 he attended the arrival in the SRV of the Director General of UNESCO. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Quế [TRAANF VAWN QUEES]

Vice Minister of Forestry; on 19 Nov 81 he attended the arrival in the SRV of a delegation from the Lao Ministry of Agriculture and Water Conservancy. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Tài [NGUYEENX HUWUWX TAIF], Senior Colonel

Deputy Head of the Military Training Department, General Staff; on 12 Oct 81 he participated in cornerstone laying ceremonies for a new school for marksmanship. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Oct 81 p 1)

Hồng Xích Tâm [HOONGF XICHS TAAM] aka Dương Đình Dệ [ZUWOWNG DINHF DEEJ], Deceased

Born on 9 Feb 19 at Chan Thuy Village, Le Ninh District, Binh Tri Thien Province; Member of the Indochina Communist Party since 1938; former Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation and concurrently Head of the Railways General Department; former Head of the Central Committee for Regulating Transportation; he was in retirement at the time of his death resulting from a sudden seizure on 20 Nov 81. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 81 p 4)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Editor-in-Chief of the economics research journal NGHIEN CUU KINH TE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 4, Aug 81 p 80)

Lê Thám [LEE THAMS]

SRV Ambassador to Mexico; on 9-15 Nov 81 he attended the Vietnam Cultural Week activities organized in Chetumal, Quintana Roo State, Mexico. (NHAN DAN 23 Nov 81 p 4)

Phạm Thắc [PHAMJ THAWCS], *Colonel

*Head of the Political Department, Truong Son Corps [Binh Doan]; his article "The Truong Son Corps Develops a Tradition of Military-Civilian Solidarity" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Nov 81 p 3)

Đặng Triệu [DAWNGJ TRIEEUJ]

*Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Ha Bac Province; on 25 Sep 81 he accepted an award for accomplishments by his service in rural transportation. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Tu [NGUYEENX TU]

*Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 20 Nov 81 he was in Budapest, Hungary to sign a trade and financial exchange agreement with Hungary. (NHAN DAN 22 Nov 81 p 4)

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15 January 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2336

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI WARD SECURITY TEAMS PRAISED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 4 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Pha Tuong: "In the Mass Movement to Defend the Security of the Homeland: Strength at the Base Level"]

[Text] The time was 0200. Lam,a member of the people's security team of a cluster of families at No 39 Hang Bun Street, suddenly awoke when he heard the sound of a door being pried open, then saw a dark shadow quickly rush into the building. He calmly, rapidly, and stealthfully locked the door and gave a prearranged signal for everyone in the building to get up. Everyone went to a position. At that time, Mr. Quynh, vice chairman of the protection committee, had heard the news and mobilized 10 security protection assault youths to surround the area. The intruder was a hooligan who had come from elswhere and was caught immediately, along with such evidence as a universal wrench,pliers, etc.

Hoang Thach Ha, who posed as an army captain, specialized in swindling people at the Long Bien bus station. He cheated people out of six bicycles, a gold ring, and eight grams of gold. On 1 August, when he was in the act of trying to swindle someone, he was arrested by the members of the security teams of the Tan Tien and Hong Quang transportation cooperatives. They confiscated a pistol and a bicycle.

Assisted by the people, Duong Van, Ngo La, Nguyen Van, and Tran Xuan cleverly ambushed and arrested Hung (at No 3 Hoe Nhai Street), who specialized in stealing cows and taking them home to slaughter. Just prior to that, at No 19 Hoe Nhai Street, thanks to information provided by the people, the people's security team cooperated with the ward public security police in arresting a truck driver who stole 5.5 quintals of newsprint, and recovered the goods for the state.

For several . My had noticed a suspicious phenomenon: a number of young men and women congregating at No 94 Yen Phu Street. When the security team was informed it secretly deployed people to observe the house. In that house there were surreptitiously shown "pig" films, decadent cultural products which were circulated about. The security organ arrested a number of the lawbreakers and confiscated a movie projector and films.

"S," who long ago fled to China, now suddendly reappeared at No 36. Quynh discovered him at 0300 that day and an hour later the people's security team and the

zone police arrived to conduct an administrative inspection and took him back to the station to be questioned. It turned out that he had been trained by the Beijing authorities and sent back to Vietnam to engage in espionage activities.

It may be said that the activities of spies and of people who steal public property in Nguyen Trung Truc Ward cannot escape the solid people's security protection network, for the mass movement has become both deep and broad.

In the process of organizing a mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, Nguyen Trung Truc Ward regards the creation of security teams as a decisive factor, the objective of which is to enable all citizens to be profoundly aware of their responsibility of protecting security and social order.

First of all, the party committee exercized its leadership role. More than 90 party members in 9 chapters diligently studied a party committee resolution on protecting political security and social order. The party members were assigned to serve as the hard core in the teams and groups. In order to achieve strong organization and operate effectively, the party committee assigned more than 80 percent of the party members to directly serve as heads of security teams. It was concluded that the cadres were truly enthusiastic and manifested a sense of responsibility. Therefore, the activities of the security teams brought about good results. The strong cadre forces had to be accompanied by organization. At present, Nguyen Trung Truc Ward has 161 people's security teams. Each team consists of between 10 and 15 households. That is the right number of households per team, for in a small area communications, activities, and reporting on the situation and keeping abreast of developments are facilitated. Due to such appropriate reorganization, since the first of the year the activities of the security teams have contributed to the struggle against negativism and the maintenance of political security and social order. Some 90 percent of the cases brought to trial resulted from information from and coordination with the people's security teams. Of the 161 teams, 78 are classified as "good" and 32 as "weak." Since October 1980, when the two security teams -- made up of mebers ofthe nonmotorized transportation cooperative -- were set up, the competent organ has been informed of more than 40 incidents, so that it could monitor and arrest bad people. The ward public secuirty forces have provided the security teams with professional guidance.

In the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in Nguyen Trung Truc Ward, there have been many bright examples. Mrs. Vu Thi Chen has participated in that work for more than 30 straight years. For 6 straight years Mr. Tran Van Quynh has been recognized as a Warrior of Emulation in protecting the security of the homeland. For 24 years Pham Ngoc Binh has participated in the task of protecting security. He has been named a Warrior of Emulation 10 years and a Determined-to-Win Warrior 1 year.

From the actualities of the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland and the activities of the people's security teams in Nguyen Trung Truc Ward, we may reach the following conclusions:

-- The movement has gone in the right direction and has been organized and implemented in accordance with local realities.

-- The public security forces are a reliable source of support for the movement for all the people to protect the security of the homeland.

-- Thanks to close coordination between the professional organizations and the mass movement, the activities ofthe public security teams are on the right track and are truly effective.

Despite certain limitations, the results that have been attained recently by the security teams in Nguyen Trung Truc Ward have contributed notably to furthering the mass movement to defend the security of the homeland.

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CSO: 4209/112

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CASE OF ILLEGAL BUSINESS DEALINGS AT IMEX-SAIGON STORE TRIED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 28 Nov 81 p 8

[Article: "A Case of Illegal Business Dealings at the IMEX-Saigon Store"]

[Text] (Saigon Giai Phong 1 Nov 81) On 30 October 1981, the Ho Chi Minh City people's court tried a case of speculating, giving and accepting bribe for buying import goods at the IMEX store for resale on the black market. The newspaper SAIGON GIAI PHONG of 1 November carried the following verdict:

According to the state policy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam toward aliens currently living in Vietnam and awaiting repatriation, the state sells them in priority a number of goods according to norms, for their personal consumption so as to ensure their normal existence. However, Can Dac Khan and A-lan Ba Din (of Pakistani nationality) and accomplices, taking advantage of that policy, have conspired to illegally buy state goods with a view to speculating and disturbing the market. Abusing the principle that aliens can buy goods upon presentation of valid passports and exit visas, Can Dac Khan managed to collect passports and exit visas of 39 Pakistani nationals, and 14 Malaysian and Indonesian nationals, in order to buy state goods sold according to norms. Can Dac Khan and A-lan Ba Din and accomplices succeeded in buying 58 allocations of goods at the IMEX-Saigon store with 58 passports. Without interruption, from October 1979 through March 1980, Can Dac Khan purchased a total of US$ 1,152,771 [sic] in goods, which the clique hid at 45 Nam Ky Khoi Nghia street. From there, Can Dac Khan directly sold these goods to crooked merchants and split the profit among the group.

At the end of April 1980, Can Dac Khan and accomplices managed to go up to Dong Nai Province to illegally buy goods. There, they contacted and gave To Hong Quang, then chief of the planning supply bureau of the Dong Nai Tourism Corporation, and Nguyen Thi Kim Anh, a storehouse custodian at the above bureau, the amount of 3,800 dong (Vietnam Bank currency) and 1 tael of gold with the purpose of illegally buying goods at the Dong Nai Tourism Corporation. From May 1980 through June 1980, they "bought" $75,540 worth of goods at the Dong Nai Tourism Corporation, and on 28 June 1980 alone, To Hong Quang and Nguyen Thi Kim Anh sold them $27,000 worth of goods. All these goods were sold on the black market. In order to have American dollars to buy goods, they sent hirelings into the black market to buy dollars at the rate of 1 dollar to 15 dong (during the time they committed their crime).

The criminal acts of Can Dac Khan and A-lan Ba Din seriously violated the law of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

At Can Dac Khan's home, the security forces recovered:

--143 taels of gold and many gold links and rings,

--1,419 American dollars and hundreds of Singapore dollars,

--191,000 dong (Vietnam Bank).

--A number of goods: cigarettes, soft drinks, machinery and electronic parts (all are foreign goods).

The people's court of Ho Chi Minh City sentenced:

--Can Dac Khan: 5 years in prison and payment to the Vietnam Socialist Republic State the sum of 50,000 dong in compensation,

--A-lan Ba Din: 3 years and 6 months in prison and payment of 10,000 dong in compensation,

--To Hong Quang: 30 months in prison,

--Nguyen Thi Kim Anh: 12 months, with suspension.

9213
CSO: 4209/127

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY, PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES COOPERATE IN HAI HUNG

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Do Duc Hung: "Military and Public Security Forces of Hai Hung Closely Coordinate To Properly Protect Public Security and Order at Key Spots"]

[Text] On the front of protecting political security and maintaining social order and safety, the military organs and the public security leadership committee of Hai Hung Province have regularly held discussions in order to unify plans, cooperate closely and actively prosecute violators of criminal law. The two forces have set up 85 joint control units, with cadres and combatants patrolling key areas, important communications centers, railroad and bus stations, etc., thousands of times around the clock; handling hundreds of instances of suspected wrongdoings, arresting 171 robbers, escapees from reformation centers and people impersonating members of the armed forces and of public security organs, etc.; controlling means of communication more than 30,000 times; and discovering and promptly solving 265 violations with the confiscation of more than 40 tons of grain, 7 tons of food, 28 tons of cement, 13 tons of nitrate fertilizer, 16 tons of gasoline and oil, 283 tons of coal, 2,015 meters of cloth and many other commodities valued at 260,000 dong.

At the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station project, the provincial military and public security organs and Division 727, coordinating with the Chi Linh District military and public security organs, concentrate control on the worksite, with 4 fixed and 17 mobile control units working around the clock on all key areas of the project, contributing initially to improving public order and curtailing thefts of socialist property.

Military and public security units, coordinating with local party organizations and public security, have set up 500 people's security units involving 2,000 people. By way of mass mobilization, cadres and the people have supplied political and criminal information to responsible organs, helping them investigate, identify and arrest many criminals, and thwart attempts of a number of bad elements to organize people to flee abroad.

9213
CSO: 4209/103

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TOURIST OFFICIALS TRIED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT, BRIBERY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 81 p 4

[Article: "Nghia Binh Tries Those Deliberately Violating Principles and Procedures, Causing Great Damage to Public Funds"]

[Text] The people's court of Nghia Binh Province recently held a session to try Vo Kim Thanh and Hoang Phuong Nam, the acting director and the deputy director, respectively, of the Nghia Binh Tourism Corporation, and their accomplices on charges of serving personal interests and of deliberately violating economic and financial management principles and procedures for embezzlement purposes, causing a 509,775 dong loss in public funds.

Taking advantage of their public functions and powers, Thanh and Nam, along with Dang Thanh Tri, planning bureau chief, and Nguyen Kim Hung, accounting bureau chief, dealt in reexport goods without the permit of responsible organs, smuggled foreign currencies, connived with bad elements to divert a large volume of state goods to the outside for sale and pocket the profit, turned the tourism corporation into a center for illegal business dealings, caused serious economic damage, and corrupted almost all cadres and civil servants at the corporation. In collusion with Thanh and Nam, Tri and Hung made up false documents and papers in order to embezzle state property and help private merchants upset the market. The Thanh, Nam, Tri and Hung clique cooperated with Pham Binh, formerly a member of the Saigon puppet police, in diverting goods to the free market for sale and pocketing the proceeds to support debauchery.

Pham Thi Tuyet Nga, Tran Van Sy, Nguyen Trong Huu, etc.--corporation cadres and civil servants who degenerated because of personal lust--acted as intermediaries for the clique in accepting bribes and carrying out profit-making speculations.

After examining the consequences caused by the wrongdoings of Thanh, Nam and their accomplices, and their behavior during detention, the Nghia Binh people's court sentenced Vo Kim Thanh and Hoang Phuong Nam each to 18 years in prison; Nguyen Kim Hung, Pham Binh and Dang Thanh Tri each to 14 to 15 years in prison; and each of the remaining defendants to 2 and 1/2 years to 8 years in prison. All defendants were ordered to return to the state the properties acquired through embezzlement, speculations and bribery. As for the bribe money, they were ordered to pay back double what they had obtained. On the occasion of the trial, the people's court also petitioned the provincial people's committee to

take steps to help government agencies strengthen economic and financial management, beef up cadres management, and resolutely and judiciously discipline the cadres and civil servants involved in the affair, as well as other cadres and civil servants involved in similar activities, but not yet to the point of taking legal action.

9213
CSO: 4209/103

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CARTOON SHOWS PRC OFFERING FINANCIAL HELP TO TAIWAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Text]

Press report: Beijing is uttering ludicrous flatteries to coax Taiwan into accepting "unification."

Right: Beijing man; Left: Taiwan man

Cartoon by FAR EAST ECONOMIC REVIEW

9332
CSO: 4209/123

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

INTERVIEW WITH PRIME MINISTER PHAM VAN DONG

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 10 Nov 81 pp 1, 5, 7

[Interview with Prime Minister Pham Van Dong at the State House in Hanoi on 17 October 1981 by Sabam Siagian, SINAR HARAPAN reporter: "We Have Never Been As Strong As We Are Now..."]

[Text] The palace of the former French governor general, who governed the entire Indochinese region from this city, still stands proudly. The building, which faces Ba Dinh Square and is surrounded by several other historic buildings (including the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum which was built on the site of the former opera house where Ho read the Vietnamese independence proclamation on 2 September 1945), is used to hold receptions for state visitors, ceremonies at which new ambassadors present their credentials, or for meetings between foreign newsmen and state personages.

In that building on Saturday evening, 17 October, Pham Van Dong, 73 years old, known officially as the chairman of the Ministers Council, received two Indonesian reporters: Fikri Jufri of the weekly news magazine TEMPO and the reporter of this paper. He seemed tired but alert. Meanwhile a source revealed that the Vietnamese Communist Party Central Committee was holding an unannounced plenary session to prepare for the Fifth Party Congress which has been postponed a number of times.

Apparently the prime minister felt it important to set aside time to meet with us even though it was only a half hour, in the midst of critical internal party discussions. On reflection, why did Hanoi now feel that a channel of communication with Jakarta, the biggest member of ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations], should be maintained and heightened?

We were asked to submit several written questions prior to the meeting. We were informed on entering the meeting room that responses to our questions had been prepared but had not been translated. The half-hour meeting (meaning only about 15 minutes when the translations were included) was to be considered background information and direct quotations were not permitted.

Pham Van Dong apparently wanted to stress that for Vietnam defense or the integrity of the Indochinese nations and economic development were of equal importance. If national security is threatened (for Hanoi this means a threat against any part of Indochina), will this mean that defense expenditures will have to remain high and that development will suffer, which means that the Vietnamese people will have to wait even longer to enjoy the fruits of independence? Pham Van Dong apparently was strongly determined that this would be the case.

In the English translation of his response, one sentence caught our attention: "Never before in the history of Vietnam has it been as strong as it is now...." He did not mean strong from a military standpoint but was responding to a number of appraisals on the gravity of the Vietnamese situation and the slackening of the people's ardor for the struggle. Was his response merely political rhetoric?

This reporters was reminded of how he felt when Prime Minister Pham Van Dong stood with the two of us for a photograph on the steps of the State House facing Ba Dinh Square. The entire Indochinese situation at that time flashed through our minds: no more large-scale bombing (called "carpet bombing") by the U.S. Air Force; no more blockades with magnetic mines and naval forces; Vietnam was united; Laos and Cambodia as a whole were areas of steady pacification; the weather in the north had been very bad for the past 5 years, but despite U.S. obstruction, a UN aid program continued via FAO (food) and UNICEF (children's program).

The communication infrastructure everywhere, of course, is in a critical condition. And apparently it is not as easy to train individuals in managing the economy as it is to train them for guided missile air defense. This was admitted by the prime minister. But he and his comrades who have been looking at the total Indochinese situation at this time, also recall the struggle for food since 1930 and have arrived at the conclusion reflected in the response, "But our people have overcome a number of more severe problems compared to the present ones..." Clearly it is not easy to hold a dialogue with a people, particularly its leadership, who are convinced that modern Asian history for the past 50 years has confirmed their aspiration to unite Indochina without making any compromises. It is difficult to persuade them that tactically it would be preferable to give in formally on the Kampuchea issue, for instance, so that the initial step toward cooperation with all of Southeast Asia could be taken.

If one carefully examines the background for Prime Minister Pham Van Dong's response to the written question of the two Indonesian reporters, it is: A feeling of unshakeable pride in the fact that East Asian history for the past 50 years has favored them. "We defeated French colonialism, the United States warmongers, and more recently the Chinese expansionists...." We heard this repeatedly for almost 2 weeks. The problem is, of course, that it is difficult to argue with this statement.

When parting on the steps of the State House on Saturday evening, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong asked that his greetings be forwarded to the Indonesian people and then moved away with flagging steps. He suddenly appeared old in the Hanoi twilight. He did not answer one of our questions: "Will you retire from the premier's position possibly in the framework of rejuvenating the leadership?" We were fishing when we asked this question. Were the assumptions of observers true that leadership regeneration and succession were being discussed intensively within the Vietnamese Communist Party? But observers in Hanoi have said that compared with other Communist parties, the leadership in Hanoi is very cohesive and although they met with short-term defeat for 50 years, they were never "ousted."

Questions and Answers

There follows a full version of the question and answer session with Prime Minister Pham an Dong as translated from English.

Because of the need to translate from three languages (English-Vientamese-English-Indonesian), the translations do not always convey the nuances of the original languages.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the situation in your country now after 6 years of Vietnamese reunification? Is rapid or slow advancement apparent or is your country facing stagnation?

[Answer] Six years are a very short period. Even in this period of time Vietnam has realized the dream of several generations, the dream of the revolutionary fighters who sacrificed themselves for their lofty ideals: to achieve unity and unification of the country, to support this country in its move toward a social system which would result in the well being of the people. We put down two wars of aggression launched by the Chinese expansionists on the southwestern and northern borders and continue to defend our national independence and sovereignty. Never in the history of Vietnam have we been as strong as we are now, strong based on our own capabilities, strong based on solidarity and cooperation spreading among our friendly neighbors in the Indochina peninsula, with the Soviet Union, socialist countries, and other countries of the world. Briefly, our achievements in all sectors for the past 6 years are encouraging and are a source of pride.

Based on the success achieved and relying on the people's creativity and sources of national strength which are abounding and varied, we focus all our capabilities on national development. In the near term development may not be rapid because of the poverty and backwardness of our national economy resulting from the 35-year long war, the sabotage of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists, and the natural disasters which have struck repeatedly. I must add another factor and that is that we lack experience in managing the economy, but our people have overcome a number of difficulties and handicaps and even more dangers than those that face us at the present time. We had the strengths and talents to continue to advance toward even greater success within the framework of our lofty revolutionary goals.

[Question] In your opinion which economic system is being applied now in Vietnam? Is the war economy still in effect or has Vietnam entered an economic development phase? If this is the economic development phase, what are your priorities?

[Answer] We must do two things at the same time. Build socialism until it succeeds and stubbornly defend a socialist Vietnam.

As most pressing we consider it very important to improve the people's standard of living. We focus our efforts on economic development, particularly on agricultural production, light industry which produces consumer goods at the rate required, and on heavy industry.

[Question] After promoting an armed struggle for scores of years, what problems is the leadership facing now in its efforts toward national mobilization for the development phase?

[Answer] We face many new problems in the transition phase between war and peace, a peace which is still disrupted by threats of war. With regard to mobilizing the people for development, I can say that the Vietnamese people are stirred by a deep feeling of love for their country and socialism. They are courageous, intelligent,

and have very great capabilities and creativity. They perservere in the revolutionary struggle. In the economic field they are trying hard to meet the targets which were put forward just now. The struggle we are undertaking, of course, is a difficult and burdensome one, but we are trying with all our might to motivate our people to use their capabilities in the interest of steady economic growth, particularly in several important sectors--and especially to improve the people's standard of living.

[Question] There is a notion spreading in Southeast Asia that 6 years after Vietnam achieved victory in its 30-year independence struggle, it has become increasingly dependent on a superpower, the Soviet Union.

[Answer] The circles that advance this notion do not understand the history of our struggle or wittingly want to twist the facts. "There is nothing of more value than independence and freedom" is the holy motto of the Vietnamese people. We not only struggled for this independence and freedom, but we also support the struggle of other countries for independence and freedom. For this purpose, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam must be strong. The source of this struength is our own capabilities which are aided by friendly relations and close cooperation with friendly countries. Within the framwork of this friendship, solidarity and cooperation in various fields with the Soviet Union is the primary policy line applied by the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. The policy has resulted in large contributions toward building and defending Vietnam.

[Question] Why is Vietnam involved in a fight with the PRC and carrying the burden of a costly military occupation in Kampuche which is retarding its development efforts?

[Answer] A wide circle of people with a clear view of the world knows what we are doing in Kampuchea and how we put down an agressive war started by the Chinese expansionists. This circle has condemned Beijing and the Pol Pot puppets who committed genocide (mass murder). They have stated their support of Vietnam's attempts to aid the Kampuchean people in maintaining their national independence and soveriegnty and to maintain peace in Indochina together with the people of Laos and Kampuchea. We thus offer our contribution to check the rate of Chinese expansionism toward the south. This Chinese expansionist policy toward the Southeast Asian region and their hostile attitude toward Vietnam lies at the roots of our support for Kampuchea and succeeds in repulsing Chinese aggression. Our struggle and victory does not weaken but strengthen the Vietnamese state and people.

[Question] It has been stated several times by your government that Vietnam military involvement in Kampuchea will end when the PRC no longer threatens Vietnam's security. Would you, Mr Prime Minister, list the conditions which must be met to achieve this situation?

[Answer] If the PRC stops its expansionism and aggression, the situation in this region will immediately become increasingly stable. To achieve stability and abiding peace in Southeast Asia, Vietnam, on a number of occasions, has taken the initiative and put forward its views so that the PRC would not oppose the independence and sovereignty of Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. In concrete terms, we want the PRC to stop its armed provocations and military pressure along the Vietnamese and Laotian borders, to stop their aid to the Pol Pot genocidal clique and Khmer reactionaries

who oppose the rebirth of the Kampuchean people. We also propose that the PRC be prepared to confer again with Vietnam to settle several matters involving the relations between our two countries and to sign a nonaggression and peaceful coexistance agreement with the three Indochinese nations.

[Question] Are you able to tell us which basic matters will be discussed by the fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress? Will the matters to be discussed differ from those discussed during the Fourth Party Congress in December 1976?

[Answer] The forthcoming fifth Party Congress will continue and further the development of the policy lines set by the fourth Congress in the economic, cultural, scientific, and technological fields, with the aim of improving the people's standard of living. Energy in all fields in Vietnam is focused on implementing two primary tasks: building socialism toward success and unyieldingly defending Vietnam.

[Question] Mr Prime Minister, we thank you for this opportunity.

[Answer] I should like to bid you farewell for the second time and forward my greetings of friendship to the state leadership and to the Indonesian people.

6804
CSO: 4213/19

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WAYS TO ESTABLISH PARTY DISCIPLINE IN SOUTH VIETNAM DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Southern Provinces, Cities, Build Pattern for Maintaining Discipline at Basic Party Installations"]

[Text] Of 20 precinct and district party organizations and suborganizations in Ho Chi Minh City, 18 have discussed ways to carry out a campaign to build a pattern for keeping discipline at basic party installations. Phu Nhuan Precinct party chapters and 90 percent of Hoc Mon District party chapters have guided members to discuss party discipline observance.

These installations have reviewed members' compliance with party discipline and state laws, and devised rules and concrete measures to help them achieve compliance, to raise the spirit of obedience to party organizations and discipline, and to prevent and thwart negative manifestations.

All party committee echelons have directed this work with solicitude. A number of precincts and districts have carried out pilot work to draw experiences for general guidance. All party installations where a discipline pattern has been built, have taken a turn for the better: periodic, higher quality meetings have been held, with full and punctual attendance by members. Self-criticism and criticism within the party are becoming a pattern. Management of party members is regularly conducted, and the number of party members guilty of mistakes and shortcomings has decreased.

The party municipal committee control committee has a plan for guidance of Tan Thoi Village (Hoc Mon), Ward 2 (Phu Nhuan Precinct), and the party organization at the Building Materials Production Corporation of the Ministry of Building, from which it can collect experiences for guiding village, ward and enterprise party chapters. Party chapters in Can Duoc, Vam Co, Can Giuoc, Ben Thu, Duc Hoa, Duc Hue and Vinh Hung Districts and Tan An City, and party organizations in the cluster of organs around Long An Province, have studied and discussed ways to build a discipline pattern at basic party installations. This movement is tied closely to the movement to make villages and wards thoroughly strong and stable.

The Vam Co district party committee and the Tan An municipal party committee have directed the establishment of discipline in village party chapters, as well as in party chapters of organs around the district, of wards, and of organs under municipal jurisdiction. Party chapters in My Binh and Hoa Phu Villages

(Vam Co), and in Ward 4 (Tan An City) have begun to properly carry out four guidelines on maintaining discipline, resulting in improving the political task and party building work.

The Hau Giang provincial party committee has just held meetings with the districts, and village and ward party chapters to discuss ways to expand the discipline building movement in basic party installations.

Party chapters in Binh Thanh (Phung Hiep), Tan Hung (Long Phu) and Chung Nhat (Thot Not) Villages, and of Xuan Khanh Ward (Can Tho City) have reported a number of initial experiences on guiding the movement. The provincial party committee control committee continues to direct some other chapters to carry out this work so as to draw experiences for guiding the movement.

9213
CSO: 4209/125

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE DUAN, HENG SAMRIN DISCUSS MUTUAL CONCERNS

OW181534 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 18 Dec 81

[Text] Hanoi VNA December 18--Vietnamese leaders have held talks with a Kampuchean high-level party and government delegation led by People's Revolutionary Party General Secretary Heng Samrin.

The delegation made a stopover here after an official visit to Mongolia.

Present at the talks on the Vietnamese side were Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member and secretary of the party Central Committee.

On the Kampuchean side were Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and president of the Council of State of the People's Republic of Kampuchea; and Hun Sen, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for foreign affairs.

The two sides informed each other of developments in national construction and defence in their respective country and of problems of mutual concern, and reached identity of views on all the questions raised in the talks.

The two sides noted with satisfaction that the exceptional solidarity, great friendship and close cooperation between the two parties and peoples had constantly consolidated and developed fruitfully.

The talks proceeded in an atmosphere of fraternity and militant solidarity.

The Kampuchean delegation left here for home today.

It was farewelled by Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; and other Vietnamese senior officials.

Also present at the farewell ceremony were Kampuchean Ambassador Kong Korm, Mongolian Ambassador L. Damdinjav and Soviet Ambassador N.B. Chaplin.

CSO: 4220/167

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS ISSUED IN NGHIA BINH, MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] VNA--Early in November 1981, Nghia Binh Province has basically completed the issuance of party membership cards at all of its 1,017 party installations. Of all districts, Phu Cat, Hoai Nhon and An Nhon have completed the issuance of party membership cards at the earliest date.

In issuing party membership cards in several stages, the province has gradually consolidated party installations to make them more stable and stronger and has put the management of party members into the right track. The province has organized several phases of activity and study with the aim of heightening the theoretical standard, capacities and qualifications of cadres and party members. Most party members have developed their vanguard and exemplary role in carrying out all tasks. Hundreds of party members who were formerly unqualified have now made progress in production and task execution and have, therefore, been issued party membership cards. Nearly half the number of weak party installations have made fairly good progress.

Of all districts in Minh Hai, Phu Tan and Vinh Loi are the two ones which have completed the issuance of party membership cards at the earliest date.

Party organizations have resolutely expelled degenerate and deviant members from the party and have admitted into the party many young and typically capable persons with high cultural standards.

In issuing party membership cards in successive stages, 21 out of 23 party installations in Phu Tan District and 39 out of 46 party installations in Vinh Loi District have overcome their past weaknesses and shortcomings and have progressed fairly well and grown stronger and more stable. These two districts have admitted 450 new members into the party.

9332
CSO: 4209/123

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CORRUPT PLANT DIRECTOR PURGED FROM VCP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by V. G.: "Raise Revolutionary Virtues by Taking Disciplinary Measures and Purging Bad Elements"]

[Text] He is no longer a plant director and a party member. At its latest meeting, the party committee in the factory expelled him from party membership after examining his complaint. Despite several attempts by the party to educate him, he refused to correct his shortcomings and even continued to commit more serious ones.

What caused a party member who had participated in party activities for decades, a cadre who had been entrusted with the heavy duty to lead and manage a large factory, to degenerate into an unqualified party member?

After joining the army to resist French colonialism, he was transferred to a post in the factory and then sent abroad for technical training. On returning to the factory, he held the post of technical cadre and was, for some time, entrusted with the purchase of raw materials. While working with the army and subsequently with the factory, he did wrong several times, showing a lack of responsibility and indulging in corruption--which earned him disciplinary action ranging from warning to delayed promotion within the party. Nevertheless, in 1975, he was appointed deputy director of the factory in charge of business and, in 1977, he became director and was elected to the party committee. Had he corrected his mistakes?

A review of the yearly plan showed that the production cost exceeded the set norm by 67,000 dong. After amending documents to write off these 67,000 dong, he sent a report to the higher level. The factory received a commendation and reward and held a sumptuous festival and party. However, this deceitful trick was afterward detected by the higher level and the factory had to set a higher price for everything in order to make up for that deficit in the next year. In 1979, he falsely declared the existence of over 50,000 items of goods in presses and, on the basis of these "achievements," reported that the factory had overfulfilled the plan norm. Though the raw materials purchased by the factory included discards which might be used to produce foodstuffs of high value, he unilaterally distributed these items and passed most of them on to traders. From the false invoices which bore his signature ratifying the distribution of goods during a short period from

May to October 1980 and which were picked up for inspection, it appeared that an amount of discards worth 70,000 dong had been sold. He also distributed part of these discards to production teams to enable the latter to hold parties. Capitalizing on his fondness for festivities, many persons invited him to parties and offered him liquors with the intention of seeking his help when applying for the purchase of discards. As a result, he became more depraved. Instead of implementing the systems and policies in force, he violated organizational and managerial principles in buying the factory materials to build houses, in allowing people who sided with him to do the same and in using money from the public fund to buy personal belongings. Most serious is the fact that, using his own signature and the factory seal, he issued a certificate to a criminal to help him apply for a job at another agency--a recommendation letter to the latter to enable him to buy, in the name of the factory and for smuggling purposes, several quintals of rare chemicals from a state farm--a certificate to two young men testifying that they were undergoing vocational training to enable them to evade the military obligation, etc.

Failing to cultivate revolutionary virtues, he considered the function and power of an economic unit manager to be a good and profitable opportunity to promote individual interest. This opinion caused him to slide down the slope of depravity. Another principal reason for his mistakes is the fact that he placed himself above the collective, scorned the principles on organization and party activities and disregarded discipline. On the other hand, the party chapter merely conducted a mild struggle and indulgently and cursorily carried out criticism and self-criticism. A number of comrades dared not speak up frankly for fear of reprisal while others covered up his misdeeds because they wanted to protect their own interest and feared that their own activities would also be exposed.

According to the secretary of the party committee in the factory, ever since our man became director to the day of his dismissal, the party committee held nine meetings and even invited the directly higher levels and the members of the district party committee to attend the meetings to review his deeds and to educate him. He owned his mistakes when concrete evidence was given but refused to correct them and even committed subsequent ones. He harbored subjective thoughts because he knew that the higher levels trusted his technical abilities. He ignored the party committee's criticism and did not care about its activities. He did not awake to the situation when he was no longer elected to the party committee by the last party organization congress. He turned his back to the party committee and did not attend its monthly meetings despite its invitation; nor did he let it know of the factory production plan. He even called on the party affairs committee in the ministry concerned and on the district party committee to replace the secretary of the factory party committee. The organizational department of the ministry intended to transfer the factory party committee secretary to another post though he had a high spirit of struggle against negativism and though he was trusted by the majority of workers. However, the ministry finally decided to suspend the factory director from his function after the vice minister visited the factory for an on-the-spot investigation.

Before issuing party membership cards, the party organization in the factory had to be strengthened. The party committee severely criticized shortcomings such

as the failure to tightly manage party members and cadres, to regularly provide education to heighten revolutionary virtues, to strictly enforce the disciplinary system and to regularly and closely supervise the implementation of various systems and regulations. There had been no close relationships in exercising leadership among the production and business sectors and the party committees at the local and grassroots level. The working method had not been applied strictly. Bad elements such as the abovementioned director had thus taken advantage of these loopholes and shortcomings to do wrong in the performance of their tasks and to violate party discipline and state law.

The factory has now a new director who is a cadre with a technical college background and who is assisted by two young deputy directors with political and technical capacities. The party organization has been further strengthened. After issuing party membership cards, the party organization has held a congress to elect a new party committee. That is a prerequisite for the factory to progress toward a new stage.

9332
CSO: 4209/123

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY ENTERPRISES URGED TO FULFILL 1981 PLAN

Saigon SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 pp 1,6

[Editorial: "Make Greater Efforts During the Last 3 Months of the Year"]

[Text] During the first 9 months of 1981 we encountered many difficulties with regard to materials and raw materials, and especially with regard to electricity, but the city's industry attained 71 percent of the annual plan. State-operated and joint public-private industry attained 58 percent; small industry and handi crafts attained 76 percent; and export industry attained 50 percent, of the annual plan. In the sphere of the city, central industry attained 57 percent of the annual plan.

Last year, there were many more advantages but this year the pace was 123 percent above the same period last year. That represented great efforts not only on the part of the industrial sector as a whole and of each enterprise, but also on the part of many sectors and individuals collectively.

The leading role ofthe base is the most decisive link. With the resolutions of the VCP Central Committee leading the way, and with the problem-solving assistance of the Municipal Party Committee, the precincts, districts, and enterprises which dared come to grips with the difficulties, boldly find new ways to do business, resolved their own problems, and did a good job of coordinating with the other units in working together to solve problems, did a good job. The places that focused on only one aspect, waited for the upper echelon to act, and could not launch a collective mastership movement among the workers so that everyone could contribute their efforts and contribute to solving problems, failed to fulfill their plans, which directly affected the lives of the workers and civil servants.

Furthermore, the relationship between the enterprises and the other localities are also very important. That is a relationship between industry and agriculture, the reciprocal effect of which promotes mutual development. Industry mechanizes agriculture and produces consumer goods for agriculture, while agriculture produces raw materials to serve industrial production and helps improve the workers' living conditions.

Especially, this year there has arisen a new way of livelihood: the enterprises, precincts, and districts have expanded their sphere of operations by borrowing foreign exchange and by shifting industrial goods to the rural areas to create a

fund of goods for the requisition-purchasing of agricultural goods for export, in order to import raw materials for production. In supporting that new way of livehood, the banking, financial, and foreign trade sectors play an extremely importnat role. Thanks to such all-round cooperation, the city has additional materials and raw materials which, added to those supplied by the central echelon, are necessary to essentially assure the raw materials during the fourth quarter. The time is now urgent, so the production units must rapidly obtain such materials and rapidly liquidate exports and imports, in order to achieve a rapid capital turnaround and meet the raw materials import requirements for the first quarter of 1982.

Along with going all-out in competing to promote production, the enterprises must correctly observe the spirit ofthe Central Committee resolution regarding the three-part plans, do a truly good job of fulfilling Part A while paying attention to Part C of the plan, in order to contribute to improving the living conditions of the workers, prepare for Tet, and set aside 30 percent of the welfare fund to support the units which do not produce material wealth but directly affect production, such as electricity, water, sanitation, etc.

With regard to the small industry-handicrafts sector and the private enterprises, which produce much wealth for society under the present conditions, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to gradually transforming them, to reorganizing production according to sectors, and to advancing to the formation of federations for each small industry and handicraft sector, or to forming cooperatives or joint public-private enterprises for more than 400 private enterprises.

The most difficult problem at present is eletricity. The central echelon has provided additional oil for the city's industry, but has not yet met all the requirements of the year-end production high-point. Therefore, a foremost measure for assuring electricity for production is economizing in the use of electricity. It is especially necessary to restrict as much as possible the waste of electricity in stores which are open at night. In addition to economizing in the use of electricity,stepsmust be taken to appropriately punish those who steal state gasoline and oil. At the same time, it is necessary to appropriately reward people who achieve merit in opposing those who steal electricity, gasoline, or oil. Only thereby can there be sufficient electricity for production.

During the fourth quarter of this year there will be more advantages than during the first months of the year. There are good prospects for us to attain and surpass the remaining 30 percent of the plan. The production units must make greater efforts, in order not only to brilliantly fulfill this year's missions but also to positively prepare the necessary material preconditions for 1982.

5616
CSO: 4209/113

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

POPULACE WARNED ABOUT SPREADING RUMORS ABOUT ECONOMY

Saigon SAIGON GIA PHONG in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 p 1

[Saigon People's Forum column: "They Cannot Be Forgiven"]

[Text] During the past several days, the prices of anumber of goods have suddenly increased. The prices of such essential goods as rice, meat, sugar, etc., and even of such industrial products as canned milk, aluminum wear, plastic goods, and cloth, have "escalated." It is noteworthy that in addition to the sudden increases in prices, in many places, especially at the markets, there are many rumors that the state is about to "change the currency," "issue new money," "take an inventory of private goods," etc. It is not necessary to make a thorough adnalysis to know that every so often such rumors are spread by bad elements. Even so, some credulous people buy goods for "hoarding," which has given the dishonest merchants another opportunity to raise prices. The prices of some goods have increased irrationally. Just yesterday, a child in my family asked me to buy an ordinary lead pencil. Agreeing, I took him to four stores at the Ong Ta intersection. The price was the same in all stores: 10 dong. One would only reduce the price by one dong. I recalled that just a few days before I bought the same kind of pencil for only three dong.

Everyone knows that that psychological warfare trick is nothing new in our city. And the contents of the above-mentioned false rumors are "rehashes" of past canards.

We recommend that the people be very vigilant toward the psychological warfare schemes of the enemy and of the dishonest merchants.

Our people not only should not unintentionally spread such false rumors but should promptly find out who is starting them and report them to the governmental administration so that steps can be taken to severely punish them.

We cannot forgive those who help external enemies attack the lives of our workers.

Tran Thanh Van
(Precinct 1)

5616
CSO: 4209/113

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LOCALITIES STEP UP MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Oct 81 p 1

[Article: "Son Tay City, Hoan Kiem Precinct, Gia Lam District Continue to Strengthen Market Management"]

[Text] The market management unit of Son Tay City has assigned cadres to be in charge of each village, ward, market, and wharf. At places where merchants gather, and where there are many passers-by, such as wharves, the bus station, Nghe market, and Con market, the unit has assigned more management cadres than in the other places. During the first 9 months, the financial and commercial bureaus uncovered 1,062 instances of illegal buying and selling and speculation, which involved goods worth 126,522 dong. The market management unit fined 445 merchants who deliberately sold goods illegally, did not register to engage in commerce, etc.

The financial bureau monitored the actual incomes of the merchants and adjusted the taxes of 500 of them to correspond to the new incomes.

In October, the financial bureau of Hoan Kiem Precinct inspected the merchants, discovered 330 violations, and disoposed of 62 incidents of trading or speculation in Western drugs, ball bearings, calcium carbide,and bicycle parts worth tens of thousands of dong. In the same month, the bureau readjusted the taxes of 52 merchants to correspond to their actual incomes, collected back taxes in 725 instances, etc.

Last week, 10 wards in Hoan Kiem Precinct carried out regular inspections, uncovered 524 violations, and imposed fines totalling 4,841 dong. Included in those incidents were 15 violations of the market management policy and 50 instances of failure to register to engage in commerce.

The precinct commercial bureau is continuing to carry out inspections, and is super supervising the merchants in observing the commercial registration and price regulations. The market management unit has made arrests in 16 instances of the illegal transporting and selling of goods, has imposed on-the-spot fines in 507 instances of violations, etc.

The commercial bureau of Gia Lam District, concentrating on carrying out inspections in the key areas, in September made arrests in 1,968 instances of illegal transporting of goods, speculation, and the harboring of goods managed by the

state. The bureau confiscated goods worth 484,361 in 947 incidents, and imposed on-the-spot fines in 1,021 instances. With regard to industrial products, arrests were made in 110 incidents involving 4,000 meters of cloth and 406 articles of ready-made clothing of the various kinds.

5616
CSO: 4209/113

EDITORIAL URGES ENTERPRISES TO FULLY USE CAPITAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Exploit Existing Sources of Capital"]

[Text] Exercising their right to take the initiative in production and business and to remain independent financially, many state enterprises and joint state-private ones have used their production capacities rationally and exploited their sources of floating capital effectively. At these enterprises, commodities are produced in larger quantities [than in others] and are delivered [to the state and customers] in sufficient amounts according to the system in force; moreover, the laborers' income is guaranteed and the collection and payment of financial-monetary items assured. The original capital allocated by the budget and that made up by bank loans are circulated rapidly and bring in an obvious profit. By borrowing foreign currency to import raw materials for production and by dealing in export goods, certain units have reaped good results and opened up prospects of steady development. On the contrary, there are enterprises which have left their capital stagnant, which have usurped and used the capital of other units and which have failed to secure the payment of debts owed them when they sold their goods. This state of affairs has brought about a protracted capital deficit.

After adjusting the system of whole and retail sale prices of materials and merchandises of different kinds, enterprises generally need new sources of floating capital to carry out normal production and business activities. The aim of the managerial task is to recalculate the stocks in hand according to the new prices and to formulate--without hampering production and business activities--norms for the new floating capital which is rotating among various units. The income balance resulting from the shift to a new price system must be treated in strict accordance with general regulations be deducting part of it to supplement the original capital of the enterprise according to the percentage indicated by the regulations in force and by adding the remainder to the surplus debts incurred in receiving bank loans. No unit whatever is allowed to use this income balance for distribution to various funds of the enterprise or for appropriation to the local budget. The bank will issue a temporary loan when the supplemental source of capital is not yet examined and ratified and when the enterprise needs additional capital to buy raw materials, supplies and goods to continue production and business.

In practice, there is a limit on the amount supplemented to the original capital or the capital made up by bank loans. The best way is to effectively exploit the existing source of floating capital in various enterprises. This capital is not small. Rapid circulation and repeated rotation will magnify the capital and make each dong of capital more effective. To make the most of the existing capital, all enterprises must carry out their managerial, production and business activities in a dynamic and versatile manner and must use economic effectiveness as a yardstick. It is possible for many units to "liberate" the stagnant capital constituted by slow-moving substandard materials, semifinished products, low quality goods, products the disposal of which is not guaranteed by any contract and so on. The existence of these items has been discovered during repeated inventories but has been slowly dealt with. In carrying out commercial dealings with one another, enterprises must display honesty in strict accordance with the account settlement system; all debts must be paid and even the internal ones which have been incurred within the enterprise itself must be liquidated rapidly.

The objective of managing and using all sources of capital is to promote the production and circulation of goods and to manufacture them in large quantities for the society's benefit.

9332
CSO: 4209/126

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ILLEGAL COAL-RICE-PORK TRADE AMONG CO-OPS, POWER PLANT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Bach Hoang, of Ha Dong City, Ha Son Binh Province: "Illegal Trade"]

[Text] In the first months of 1981, many brick and tile producing installations in Ha Son Binh were in dire need of fuel. Since the locality was still unable to supply coal sufficiently and promptly according to the plan norm, many production installations were obliged to secretly buy it at an agreed price and also to accept a very hard and unreasonable condition such as selling a certain amount of rice and meat at the directed prices to the [coal selling] unit.

A number of coal owners including units, organs and individuals then exchanged it for bricks and tiles with the production installations at the rate of 1.3 tons of coal against 1,000 category-A bricks and subsequently sold most of these bricks and tiles at a high price. Since it was also difficult to carry coal from the buying place to the production installations, the latter had to pay cash to the organs or units which possessed special trucks or to exchange bricks and tiles for the transport service rendered.

An inspection of the way the economic contract system had been implemented by a number of installations (including state-operated ones and handicrafts cooperatives) which produced building materials in the province revealed that negative practices were on the increase and that some of them were serious. For instance, the Hop Luc hardware cooperative (Ha Dong City) entrusted Mr D.T.T.--a retired cadre--with signing, on its behalf, a contract to buy 300 tons of baked coal [than qua luwar] at the supply price of 21 dong a ton from the Yen Phu power plant and also on condition that 1,300 kgs of pork would be sold (under the transfer system) to the plant. After only 73 kgs of pork had been delivered to the power plant, the latter requested that it be subsequently replaced by rice. Therefore, Mr T. had to spend 27,118 and 2,190 dong buying rice and pork respectively at the free market prices--a total of 29,308 dong for these two items. After receiving rice and pork, the power plant refunded only 1,371 dong to Mr T. (at the price of 4.5 dong a kg of meat and 0.5 dong a kg of rice). Mr T. had thus given away 27,937 dong to the power plant to go through with the coal purchase.

After receiving the Yen Phu power plant's invoice for the sale of 300 tons of coal, Mr T. proceeded with the signing of coal transport contracts, the sale of coal against cash payment, the exchange of coal for bricks which were subsequently sold and so forth. All of these economic activities were not recorded on the Hop Luc cooperative's books. Only noteworthy is the fact that Mr T. returned to the cooperative 20,000 bricks worth 6,000 dong and refunded to it 300 dong in cash plus the sum of 6,300 dong which it had transferred from its account with the Ha Dong city bank to the Hoan Kiem (Hanoi) bank to obtain a check to guarantee payment to the Yen Phu power plant (which did not receive cash). Mr T. also did not forget to show his gratitude to the Hop Luc hardware cooperative director--who had helped him in his business activities--by offering the director 2,000 dong, a sum called "fees" by both sides. Since then, the Hop Luc hardware cooperative provided all the necessary papers including certificates for Mr T. and even signed invoices and permits to take bricks out of warehouses to sell to Mr T. and also signed a coal-brick exchange contract with him.

According to initial figures, Mr T. had received a total of 34,168.70 dong in cash by selling 145,440 kgs of coal at the price of 235 dong a ton to the Van Phu cooperative (Ha Dong City) and had exchanged 390 tons of coal with the Phu Lam cooperative (Thanh Oai District) for 300,000 category-A bricks to the sale value of 90,000 dong (the selling price of each brick being 0.30 dong).

Beginning with the initial expenditure of only 6,300 dong (money transferred to buy 300 tons of coal at the price of 21 dong a ton), these transactions resulted in the collection of a turnover of 124,168.70 dong (from the sale of coal and from the exchange [of coal] for bricks for subsequent sale) which was obtained by selling to and exchanging with the Van Phu and Phu Lam cooperatives a total of 524.44 tons of coal (which, according to Mr T.'s declaration, included not only the 300 tons bought [directly from the Yen Phu power plant] but also an additional quantity of coal bought, through the medium of a friend of his, from workers of the Yen Phu power plant--which accounted for the large volume of coal at his disposal for sale). However, after settling their accounts, Mr T. and the Hop Luc cooperative made out a statement saying that the profit obtained amounted to only 9,000 dong because of numerous overheads incurred in buying gasoline and oil at the black market prices, offering gifts, giving tips to truck drivers and so on.

These illigal dealings in coal must be dealt with. In particular, the Yen Phu power plant must reexamine the increase from 300 to 524.44 tons of coal sold to the Hop Luc hardware cooperative and must simultaneously give the people a clear answer about the right or wrong "transfer" of rice and meat.

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BRIEFS

MINH HAI NEW ECONOMIC ZONE--Minh Hai Province on 19 December welcomed 189 families of 800 persons from Ha Nam Ninh Province for resettlement in various new [words garbled] from the north. These new resettlers were warmly welcomed and assisted by the local authorities to enable them to soon embark on agricultural production. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/159

AGRICULTURE

SUMMER-FALL HARVEST, LAND RECLAMATION, WATER CONSERVANCY IN SOUTH VIETNAM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] VNA--To date, the provinces and cities of South Vietnam from Quang Nam-Da Nang southward have completed the summer-fall rice harvest with an average per hectare yield of 25.1 quintals of paddy representing an increase of 0.8 quintal over last year.

Nearly 33,000 hectares of summer-fall rice were completely lost this year due to a drought spell throughout the sowing and transplanting period in almost all provinces and also due to waterloggings prior to the harvest time in An Giang and Dong Thap Provinces and part of Long An Province. Productivity has been substantially lowered in many districts and villages in Tien Giang, Long An, Hau Giang and Minh Hai Provinces though people there had to carry out transplanting three times and to apply twice as much fertilizer as indicated by the fixed norm. In Long An, Kien Giang and Don Thap Provinces and in the three provinces of Eastern Nam Bo, the rice yield is only nearly 20 quintals per hectare. In Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Tien Giang and An Giang Provinces, the yield attains 27 to 30 quintals of paddy per hectare but the overall volume of production falls short of the assigned norm because large areas were completely lost.

Nevertheless, in a number of provinces slightly afflicted with drought, productivity and the volume of production are much higher than the assigned norms because these provinces organized the antidrought struggle well. In Ben Tre, the average per hectare yield is 27 quintals--50 percent up on the norm fixed for volume of production and in Quang Nam-Da Nang, it is 33 quintals representing an increase of 26.8 percent over the norm fixed for volume of production. Nghia Binh yields on the average 27.3 quintals [per hectare], surpassing by 18.8 percent the norm fixed for volume of production while Ho Chi Minh City achieves an output of 26 quintals [per hectare]--that is, an increase of 27.8 percent over the norm fixed for volume of production.

In the 5-year period between 1976 and 1980, Dac Lac Province opened and broke new lands with a total area of more than 79,100 hectares of which 70,740-odd ones have been used to grow grain and food crops, coffee and rubber trees. In particular, the state farms specializing in coffee and rubber planting broke 6,120 hectares of new land and commissioned more than 5,670 of them. Ko Rong Buc District and Ban Me Thuot City are two units which opened and broke large areas of new land and which used 95 to 98 percent of these areas for production purposes. The districts of Ma Drak and Dac Nong opened and commissioned 9,400 hectares of new land.

The various districts have set up land reclamation centers where hand tools are used and the draft power of elephants and cattle fully used to carry lumber and earth. Starting with only 200 hectares of wet rice in 1975, the entire province is now growing two stable rice crops on 9,350 hectares. Adequate embankments and irrigation canals have been built on almost all the areas cultivated with wet rice.

The province has invested in the building of 432 large-, medium- and small-scale water conservancy works to provide enough water for all the wet-rice area and for thousands of hectares of coffee plantation and has also motivated the ethnic minorities to raise more cattle to obtain additional draft power and more fertilizer for crops.

In order to be able to commission them ahead of schedule, the water conservancy sector in Dong Nai Province is accelerating the building of two water conservancy works--the May River reservoir and the Gia Lieu 2 dam--which will initially irrigate 800 hectares of the 1981-1982 winter-spring rice crop.

At the May River reservoir work site, vehicles, machines, manpower and materials have been gathered; the complete construction of each engineering item let out on contract; nearly 200,000 cubic meters of earth and stone excavated; the building of the principal dam completed; 1,000 cubic meters of concrete poured into the central works and about 5 million cubic meters of water retained with the initial objective of irrigating 600 hectares of winter-spring rice and providing water for the daily life of the local people. In the process of building the Gia Lieu 2 dam, cadres and workers have fully used local supplies and raw materials of all kinds and have improved the construction method with the result that 30 tons of cement and 50 tons of steel and iron have been saved without affecting the quality of construction. During the current winter-spring season, the dam will be able to irrigate 200 hectares of additional rice crop.

The water conservancy sector has also repaired and dredged the Thien Tan, Loi Hoa, Ben Go and Phuoc Kha pumping stations to obtain water to irrigate 12,400 hectares of winter-spring rice.

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AGRICULTURE

ADEQUATE FERTILIZATION, FERTILIZER PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Exploiting Fertilizer Sources"]

[Text] In agriculture, productivity and volume of production are determined by many technological factors, but the key one is fertilizer. Adequate fertilization not only creates high crop yield and good product quality, but also maintains and develops valuable characteristics of crops, and increases their resistance to pests and bad weather. Inadequate and improper fertilization injures crops and degrades the soil.

Fertilizer production was once a seething movement, but in recent years, it has had the tendency to mark time, or even decline at places. Outstanding fertilizer making models could not expand. But during the past few seasons, at places where products were contracted out to laborers, fertilizer making has begun to take a turn for the better, increasing both the quantity and quality of fertilizer made and ameliorating fertilization technique. Many southern localities have resumed the habit of using organic fertilizer. The movement while still neither strong nor widespread, has seen the appearance of a number of places that are fairly good fertilizer makers.

The movement to make fertilizer is not meeting the requirements of intensive farming, multicropping and area expansion, which continue to increase with every passing year and production season. If the amount of fertilizer remains the same, or diminished, any attempt to plant additional crops and expand the area of cultivation will be, in fact, a form of extensive farming leading to soil degradation and crop deterioration.

Our industrial fertilizers--especially those imported from foreign countries--are limited. Exploiting domestic sources of fertilizers, of which organic fertilizer represent the most part, must be seen as the most important solution.

A series of synchronized measures on management, policies and guidance for implementation, must be carried out at basic production units and within district jurisdictions. Stable manure is seen as a fertilizer of high quality, having fairly adequate nutrients, vitamins and microelements necessary for crops and soil. Recently, a number of policies encouraging hog and cattle raising have caused favorable conditions for increasing stable manure sources.

Green manure is very abundant; it exists everywhere and includes both crops and wild vegetation. Green-manure plants especially of the beans family and duckweed also are capable of drawing nitrogen for plants. Moreover, other fertilizer sources exist in every area, such as pond and river mud, trash, etc.

The movement to make fertilizer has developed slowly, not mainly because of technical reasons, but rather because of improper production organization and policies. Many fertilizer sources are wasted, instead of being exploited, collected and fully used.

Fertilizer processing and storage are very rudimentary, causing loss in quality. Fertilization is arbitrary and not scientific, using much but yielding little.

Fertilizer production should gradually become routine in each production unit. Each cooperative and production collective should set up fertilizer making teams or units to process collective-owned fertilizer and direct families to make fertilizers in line with techniques.

It is necessary to rapidly expand fertilizer production contracting in production units. During the past few seasons, this approach has really promoted intensive farming possibilities, increased the volume of paddy and the amount of fertilizer. Eager to seek out and exploit various sources of fertilizers in order to exceed contract norms, contractors applied fertilizer at the correct time, according to the right technique and without wastes. The technique of rolling nitrate fertilizer into a tiny ball and implanting it at the roots has a direct, strong and lasting effect on plants, and requires less fertilizer, as compared with the former method of showering riceplants with nitrate fertilizer. Fertilizer making teams and units working for a collective contractor, strived to raise processing quality. All local fertilizer sources were collected and properly utilized. Additional fertilization came in the form of good-quality stable manure, human waste and composted urine, which partly replaced chemical fertilizer.

Only correct fertilization, depending on soil structure and plant species can generate high economic efficiency. Overfertilization or underfertilization is harmful. Organic fertilizer should be used along with inorganic fertilizer in a balanced manner to suit different soils and crops. Exclusive application of inorganic fertilizer hardens the soil and breaks up its natural composition.

If we actively exploit fertilizer sources and properly organize processing, storage and utilization, in addition to policies appropriately encouraging and widening the system of contracting out rice and fertilizer production to laborers, we will certainly be able to meet the fertilizer needs of agricultural production development plans.

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CSO: 4209/125

AGRICULTURE

PRODUCT CONTRACTING APPLIED IN 26 CITIES, PROVINCE NORTH OF THUAN HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] Since the beginning of the 10th-month season, the system of product contract with laborers has been applied by 6,670 cooperatives representing 55.3 percent of the total number of rice farming cooperatives in 26 provinces and cities north of Thuan Hai--not to speak of the production collectives in the Region 5 and Central Highlands provinces and the cooperatives in the highlands and mountainous region in the north.

During the 10th-month season, the movement to establish product contracts with laborers has rapidly extended to many regions, involving 93 to 97 percent [of the total number of laborers] representing an increase of 18 percent over the recent fifth-month and spring season in the delta, midlands and former Zone 4; 18 percent and an increase of 11 percent in the mountainous region; 53 percent and an increase of 22 percent in the Region 5 provinces and 57 percent and an increase of 10 percent in the Central Highlands.

What is noteworthy about the advanced cooperatives and about a few districts in the Red River delta which have long had the necessary material-technical bases and standard knowledge of intensive cultivation and which have achieved a high productivity for many years--is the fact that, after showing some hesitancy during the fifth-month and spring season, they have started implementing the system of product contract with laborers since the beginning of the 10th-month season.

After recapitulating the product contracting movement in the fifth-month and spring season, all localities at the provincial, district and grassroots level have unanimously agreed on the working method according to the spirit of directive No 101 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat and circular No 05 of the Ministry of Agriculture and also on the experiences drawn and specific measures set forth at the national conference on product contracting held in Ha Nam Ninh.

These localities have assessed the development of the product contracting movement during the current 10th-month season and found out that many former shortcomings have been avoided and the quality of the product contract system gradually heightened. The role of production teams has been considered more important

and the planning task improved in comparison with the past. Except in the border areas and on sea islands, all production installations have applied the product contract system by entrusting all the rice farming areas to laborers. The habit of distributing fields in a scattered manner has been reduced through a rational, scientific determination of the output of the fields let out on contract. Though the 10th-month crop has been afflected with rather serious natural calamities and harmful insects, the masses have sought by all means to noticeably limit the damage. Many formerly deficient cooperatives have changed for the better and their members have enthusiastically stepped up production.

In an experimental move, the district level has established product contracts with district-scale stations and farms and has linked its own activities with those of production installations.

Based on the experiences drawn from product contracting in rice farming, a number of localities have estended the product contract system to the cultivation of perennial plants and fruit trees and the raising of cattle, hogs and ducks. In Vinh Phu, the system of product contract with laborers has been applied to tea plantation by 44 cooperatives, to the growing of lacquer trees by 32 cooperatives and to the growing of palm trees by many others. In addition to applying the product contract system to the cultivation of grain producing crops and short-term industrial ones, Bac Thai is directing the classification of forests to be included in the product contract system.

However, product contracting during the current 10th-month season is still characterized by weaknesses and shortcomings with regard to the determination of the contractual output, the distribution of fields on contract, the recipients of contracts and the still unsatisfactory coordination of tasks done collectively. In certain localities, laxity has been seen in management and many jobs are still let out on contract to laborers.

To remedy the abovementioned situation, localities have set forth urgent measures aimed at gradually perfecting the product contract system and improving its quality so as to further advance the movement.

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CSO: 4209/126

AGRICULTURE

CARTOON SHOWS PUMP STATION OPERATORS TAKING BRIBES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Text]

--Pumping station operator to farmers bearing bribes:

I raised Village "A" nozzle. But you guys "took care of me" so you still have water.

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CSO: 4209/123

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

DONG NAI GRAIN COLLECTION--By the end of grain year 1981, Dong Nai Province had collected more than 41,500 tons of grain, overfulfilling the plan by 38 percent and scoring an increase of almost 35 percent over the previous year. Excluding the grain reserved for livestock breeding, the total amount of grain delivered to state granaries exceeded 36,300 tons or 21 percent over the planned norm and a record to date. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Dec 81]

HA NAM NINH GRAIN COLLECTION--By 18 December, Ha Nam Ninh Province had fulfilled 115.8 percent of its annual grain collection plan. In particular, the amount of paddy bought at agreed-upon prices totaled 19,000 tons. This year the province had bountiful crops, producing more than 21,000 tons in excess of the targeted output. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Dec 81]

EXPORTED VEGETABLES, FRUITS--Despite numerous difficulties, Vietnam has exported nearly 45,000 tons of vegetables and fruits this year, a 45 percent increase compared with last year. Improvements have been made in various provinces in the central highlands and the Mekong River delta area to increase future output. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 23 Dec 81]

AN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--An Giang Province is striving to harvest 119,000 ha of 10th-month rice. Many districts are supervising various production establishments and peasants in harvesting the ripening ricefields and preparing land for the next crop. The province's agricultural engineering sector is producing more handtools for distribution to the peasants to accelerate the harvest work. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 81]

NORTHERN 5TH-MONTH RICEFIELDS--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 20 December northern provinces had plowed 717,000 ha of ricefields for the 5th-month spring rice crop, achieving 66.7 percent of the planned area or 71,000 ha more than last week. During the same period, agricultural cooperatives in various localities sowed 19,000 ha of 5th-month spring rice seedlings or 13,000 ha more than last week. [BK271323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 81]

MINH HAI GRAIN OBLIGATION--Minh Hai Province has completed its grain obligation this year and has delivered to state granaries more than 200,000 tons of grains, overfulfilling plan norm by 3.3 percent. Vinh Loi District took the lead in this task, overfulfilling its plan norm by 6 percent. [BK271323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/159

BRIEFS

SOVIET AIDED VEHICLE WORKSHOP--A Soviet aided vehicle workshop was commissioned recently in Hoang Lien Son Province. This is the fourth workshop built with Soviet assistance this year. It can handle 6,000 vehicles a year. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Dec 81]

SOVIET-AIDED POWER PLANT--The Uong Bi thermoelectric power plant, the biggest thermoelectric power plant in northern Vietnam which was built with Soviet assistance and a design capacity of 153,000 kW, in the third quarter of this year achieved a capacity of 110,000 kW and an output of 150 million kWh--the highest level for a quarter since 1976. For this achievement, the plant has received the highest award from the Ministry of Power in the emulation drive to greet the 64th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the coming first BCP Congress. [BK231149 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 17 Dec 81]

CSO: 4220/167

LIGHT INDUSTRY

PRODUCT CONTRACTING TO BE IMPROVED IN SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Improve the Product Contract System in Small Industry and Handicrafts Cooperatives"]

[Text] Small industry and handicrafts cooperatives carry out activities according to the principle that they assume responsibility for production and business, enjoy financial independence, are entitled to make a profit and have to bear losses; as for their members, they receive an income commensurate with the volume of work performed. That is precisely why, ever since their foundation, almost all cooperatives have applied different forms of product contract with labor teams and groups and with individual laborers. Exercising their effect as a lever and gradually developing it, the remuneration, reward and distribution systems applied by cooperatives have stimulated the laborers' enthusiasm, helped increase labor productivity and promoted the economical use of materials and a reduction in production expenditures.

Cooperatives still have many shortcomings in applying the product contract system because they have not yet thoroughly understood both the principle of distribution according to labor and the contracting method, because their managerial cadres have a limited knowledge of science and organization and because they have not received a close and uniform guidance from high to low echelons. In certain areas, excessive emphasis has been laid on the laborers' interest, too high unit prices fixed for contract work and large sums of money offered as rewards to the detriment of the interest of the collective and state. On the contrary, there are localities where insufficient attention has been paid to the laborers' income so that cooperative members have become less enthusiastic about production. Averageism is still being applied widely in distribution, as evidenced by an insignificant difference between the income of a highly productive laborer who receives a high daily or hourly wage and who produces goods of good quality and the income of an ordinary laborer, and also between the income of a skillful worker and that of an unskilled one.

In implementing the resolution of the Sixth Party Central Committee Plenum, many production installations have taken the initiative in improving the product contract system through harmoniously combining the three benefits and paying due attention to the laborers' interest. By coordinating the reorganization of production and labor with the improvement of the system of product contract with

labor groups and laborers and by strengthening the educational task while boldly increasing bonuses and promptly rewarding highly productive workers whose products are of good quality, the Sao Mai (Hanoi) carpet weaving cooperative has been able to strongly stimulate its members' enthusiasm for labor and to raise the average monthly output of each worker from 10 square meters of colored carpet in 1979 to 17 square meters in 1980. In addition, the average wage of each cooperative member has increased by a half and the undivided funds of the cooperative and the norms of the obligations to the state have also increased rapidly. By shifting from the former system of piece-work contract to that of end-product contract with workshops and production teams in their capacity as collectives, by deducting part of its wage and profit funds and adding it to the reward fund and by boldly offering rewards for high labor productivity and economical use of materials, the Huyen Ky (Ha Son Binh) lacquer cooperative has tripled its 1980 total output value as compared with 1979.

The practical experiences of many cooperatives have demonstrated that the product contract and reward systems will become very strong incentives to promote production development to bring the cooperative members' spirit of collective ownership into play and to enable cooperatives to do business with high economic effectiveness if these systems are improved and creatively applied, if the principle of distribution according to labor is thoroughly understood and if the three benefits are harmoniously associated.

As a prerequisite for product contracting, it is of prime importance to prepare the material conditions for production stabilization. Each cooperative must clearly determine a principal and subsidiary production guideline and must strenuously look for and exploit sources of raw materials, fuel and supplies in order to provide a permanent and regular job for each unit. To improve the contract system on a scientific basis, it is necessary to correctly set forth economic-technical norms and especially those concerning labor and materials, to fix rational unit prices for contract work and to formulate rational systems of distribution, reward and penalty regarding each category of product and each type and form of production. Appropriate forms of contract wage must be applied in accordance with each category of product and with the technical characteristics, industrial design and labor organization of each cooperative; no matter whatever form is applied, it is necessary, however, to hold the laborer materially responsible for the product obtained and to link individual and collective responsibilities together. Rewards must be offered and penalties imposed in an obvious, timely and bold manner and must be accurately aimed at the important or weak points of each installation such as labor productivity, product quality, saving of materials, man-days, working hours and so on.

Giving a material incentive to the laborer by improving the contract system and by simultaneously strengthening the ideological task and developing the right to collective ownership is tantamount to creating a motive power which will induce small industry and handicrafts cooperatives to progress continuously.

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CSO: 4209/123

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNCATIONS

ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES ALONG DA NANG-HUE-VINH-HANOI RAILROAD LINE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Thien (Hanoi) and Hoang Von and Van Vien (Binh Tri Thien) in "Readers' Letters" column: "Things Seen at 'Mobile Road Stations'"]

[Text] The train which left the Da Nang railroad station for Hue at 0900 on 12 September 1981 did not comply with the railroad sector regulations. After running a distance of 2 kms from the station, the train stopped midway to load and unload passengers and merchandises. Each time the train stopped, passengers and merchandises were seen boarding en masse or scurrying down onto the ground beside the track to evade taxation and transportation charges. The driver stopped the train again when it was still 2 kms away from the Hue railroad station. From a car adjacent to the locomotive, scores of female traders who did their business by railroad pushed many bags of salt and rice and some hundred others down onto the ground.

At 1425 on 2 July 1981, a train left the Hanoi railroad station for Vinh. After passing by the Phu Xuyen railroad station, the train often stopped midway although there was no obstacle on the track. After running about 5 kms from the Phu Xuyen station, the train stopped again midway on a bridge to pick up some smugglers. While the merchandises and passengers were being taken on board, we heard a shout: "Fire! The train is on fire!" Everyone panicked and rushed about, jostling each other. Bad elements took advantage of the confusion to steal baggages and merchandises from passengers. The wounded people, stray children and robbery victims loudly blamed the locomotive driver for his greediness.

On 22 August 1981, we took the Thong Nhat [Unified] train to go from Hue to Hanoi. From Hue to Vinh, the train ran rather fast but from Vinh to Hanoi, security was no longer maintained on the train since more and more smugglers boarded the cars where they fiercely competed in buying and exchanging goods. To shun responsibility, the controllers present in the cars took off their armbands. The train also stopped at many "mobile stations" to let dishonest traders throw out their merchandises to evade taxation and freightage and also to pick up "unexpected passengers." Because much time was spent picking up passengers and unloading freight at those "mobile stations," the train arrived too late at the terminal station (taking nearly 10 hours to cover the distance of over 170-odd kms between Thanh Hoa and Hanoi).

It is usual for the daily passenger train and nightly freight train departing from the Tu Son station to Uong Bi, Luu Xa and Lang Son to freely make stops. Many types of state-managed goods such as anise, cigarettes, four species of construction wood and so on are whisked off at "mobile stations" such as the Lim station, Tu Son (Ha Bac). We frequently saw the driver and his assistants in the locomotive throw out as many as 200 or 300 stoking briquettes onto a "driver-chosen station" at the village of Dong Nguyne, Tien Son District. On many nights, the Dong Nguyen Village protection and patrol unit caught local malefactors in the act of conniving with locomotive drivers in stealing state-owned briquettes. Though the type of coal used to run locomotives is in short supply and though we have to buy raw materials from abroad [to make it], locomotive drivers have handed it to bad elements for resale to certain households which use it to manufacture vermicelli or popcorn, which is a great waste. The Dong Nguyen Village protection and patrol unit reported that from 1,500 to 2,000 kgs of briquettes have been thrown out from trains each day and night.

We would suggest that the railroad sector take stern preventive and disciplinary measures against persons violating its regulations. At the same time, localities alongside the railroad should cooperate with the transportation sector in taking the necessary measures to further tighten management.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON MEDICINES DISTRIBUTION, SALE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 4

[Article by Van Ha, of the Ministry of Public Health: "Pharmaceuticals Distribution Method"]

[Text] The chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the retail sale prices of therapeutic medicines.

The retail sale prices of medicines have been determined according to the principle that production and circulation expenditures must be defrayed, that the production and consumption of oriental medicines be encouraged, that no profit be made on therapeutic medicines and that capital be rationally accumulated from the production of tonics.

The public health sector has extensively applied a uniform system of retail sale prices of medicines throughout the country since early November 1981 according to the decision of the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Therapeutic medicines are the goods indispensable to the people's life. Under the difficult overall circumstances when the possibilities of producing medicines, especially medicinal raw materials, in our country are still limited, the state has, on a priority basis, set aside an amount of foreign currency to import the essential medicines to meet the need for disease prevention and cure. The public health sector has been stepping up the production of medicinal plants and animals to create a source of domestic raw materials for pharmaceuticals enterprises and has simultaneously broadened the movement to grow and use traditional medicinal herbs in the public health network at the grassroots level with a view to providing the people with ordinary types of medicines. However, it is not easy to strike a balance between the supply and demand of therapeutic medicines. In view of the disease and health pattern among the people, the yearly need for medicines is great in both quantity and diversity. The public health sector has also to provide medicines for other essential needs. Meanwhile, our country does not yet possess an antibiotic production industry and the conditions to develop a chemical pharmaceuticals industry. Though representing a fairly high percentage, the amount of import medicines has proven ever more insufficient to meet our needs. Therefore, the task of distributing medicines and managing their use plays a very important role.

Therapeutic medicines are a special category of goods related to human health and life. For this reason, the method of distributing medicines and managing their use differs from that governing other categories of goods. To be effective and safe, the use of almost all medicines requires either the physician's guidance and instructions or the necessary special knowledge of pharmacy. The use of special, toxic or addictive medicines absolutely requires the meticulous instructions of a physician, their distribution must follow strict regulations and the entire medication period must be closely monitored. Unlike other categories of goods, medicines must not be distributed according to the law of average. Nor must a physician with a professional conscience prescribe medicines either to the liking or at the request of anyone.

Special and first-aid medicines must be reserved on a priority basis for patients treated in hospitals and research institutes. Concerning certain kinds of medicines which are reserved exclusively to the hospital network according to the regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, medicine distributing units are responsible for their proper management and preservation in view of their ultimate distribution according to plan and must absolutely neither sell these medicines to other customers nor freely distribute them to therapeutic installations at the lower level. In each hospital, a clear-cut settlement of accounts must be effected and books balanced up concerning the amounts of medicines used by the therapeutic rooms and by different departments including the pharmaceutical one. These departments and rooms must publish the quantity of medicines used each day for patients and this quantity must tally with the prescriptions issued.

Counters must be set up beside consulting rooms to sell medicines to outpatients. The amount of medicines sold daily must be based on the number of people coming for medical examination and also on the fixed average price of medicines to be sold according to each prescription. The variety of medicines must depend on the type of the consulting room--that is, whether it belongs to a specialized hospital or a polyclinic. A regular communication system must be established between the medicines seller and the physician in order to make sure that the patient to which a prescription has been issued can buy medicines. Tight managerial measures must be taken to ensure that a number of precious and rare medicines really reach the patients who need them.

In order to be supplied with preventive and therapeutic medicines commensurate with the expenditures allotted by the state and according to the medicines distribution regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Public Health--enterprises, state agencies, work sites, state forests and so forth must register with the local public health bureaus and services the number of their cadres and manual and office workers and must also mention the standard of technical knowledge of their public health cadres. The public health station in each enterprise, public agency and so forth must issue notices to overtly inform manual and office workers of the distribution and use of medicines. Trade union chapters and people's inspection committees must draw up a plan to supervise the use and distribution of medicines in each unit in order to prevent negative practices prejudicial to the interest of manual and office workers.

In enterprises and agencies where the public health task is performed only by nurses, the medical examination and treatment of manual and office workers are still governed by decision No 91/TTg.

The distribution of medicines to public health stations in villages and wards is based on the population of each area, on their pathological characteristics, on the current average per capita expenditures for medicines and also on the list of goods specified by the Ministry of Public Health. To produce an additional amount of ordinary medicines, it is necessary to step up the cultivation, exploitation and processing of traditional medicinal herbs. People's committees and people's councils at the village and ward levels must guide and supervise the distribution and use of medicines by the public health personnel in these areas to ensure that medicines really reach the sick people. The Ministry of Public Health will continue to distribute free of charge to patients the medicines used to prevent and cure social diseases such as malaria, tuberculosis, leprosy, mental illness and so forth. The management, distribution and use of these medicines will be guided by specialized institutes at the top level of the sector. Apart from the abovementioned recipients, the pharmaceuticals sector will organize at all drugstores the retail sale of ordinary medicines such as those used to treat cold, fever, diarrhea, irregular menstruation, scabies and boils and also eyedrops and tonics....

Efforts must be made by provinces and cities to step up the production of medicines made of domestic pharmaceuticals and raw materials in order to create a great variety of efficacious remedies to serve customers. All drugstores must post up a list of ordinary medicines for everyday sale as well as a list of directed retail prices.

Research must be conducted step by step to broadly apply the method of selling medicines on presentation of household health records, to ensure equitable distribution of medicines such as liniments, ointments, vermifuges and children's tonics which are needed by every family and also to distribute to patients certain medicines used to treat chronic diseases such as stomach troubles, asthma, high blood pressure and so on.

To make sure that the medicines distribution method is strictly implemented and that medicines are really handed to people who need them, it is necessary to further step up the struggle against negativism within the public health sector and to further strengthen the free medicines market.

A correct concept of the use of medicines and the responsibility of everyone and every sector and level to supervise the distribution of medicines are the factors enabling the public health sector to properly apply the medicines distribution method and to step up the production of medicines with the objective of treating patients and promoting the health of cadres and people.

9332
CSO: 4209/123

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VISIT TO QUANG NAM-DA NANG DESCRIBED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 5

[Article by Phan Tam Khe: "Visit to the Fatherland: My Native Place, Quang Nam-Da Nang"]

[Excerpts] Usually electricity was cut off 2 nights a week (depending on zones). But, since generators were too old and many spare parts were in short supply, electricity was often cut off 3 or 4 nights a week. Everyone was discontent, but most unhappy were noodle, nylon cord and shoe producers. They often had to run to streetcorners to call workers, but just as all of them came in electricity was off again. There was no regular work.

Hobbling along we groped our way toward the heart of the city. At night, movie stations or mobile cultural entertainment groups were usually seen in scattered places. Admission cost 50 xu (1 xu equals 0.01 dong). Shouting children squeezed through the crowd. Those without money took choice seats on tree tops, agilely clinging to branches like young monkeys.

Three big movie houses of the city, restaurants and refreshment shops were continually packed with people going out and in. At a five-street intersection, male Chinese meat vendors noisily chopped pork, next to frying pans containing boiling oil and floating cakes. People were queueing up to buy tickets. My children quipped, "Think that there are no lines back home in Vietnam!"

In daily existence here, well-to-do people still enjoy advantages. Nevertheless, state-operated restaurants and refreshment shops have solved most of the needs of less affluent people and the youths; but it is regrettable that these eating places are closed too early. Here, people jam the streets until past midnight.

Women's Organization and Difficulties

The ladies greeted me with tea and pastries and also with the warmth and intimacy usually reserved by sisters for younger brothers and sisters coming home from afar. I felt very sorry, because they must have made a big effort in order to buy such appetizing pastries. They told me that the difficulties they were confronting involved orphan children and how to find employment for former prostitutes of the old regime. Most of them were sent to Phu Ninh to build a dam there. Some of them have been elected outstanding workers. The question is that, in the near future, following completion of the Phu Ninh dam project, how the

organization can find new jobs for these former prositutes. A peanut farm near Ai Nghia was being considered. But the problem is that they must be given food for at least 6 months, in addition to money needed for buying seeds, fertilizer, medications and living quarters. A real headache! Women's Union officials confided, "We hope we can get--as do similar installations in Ho Chi Minh City--a minimum material assistance enabling us to create a number of jobs for these unfortunate women."

In addition to worries for adults, there were worries for children. The Mid-autumn Festival was drawing near, and the question is how to give each child a minimum gift package--just a few candies, a pencil, a notebook. Upon these words, a few sighs were heard.

9213
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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

UNFAIR ASSIGNMENT OF COLLEGE GRADUATES DISCUSSED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 17-23 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Article by Ngoc Giao: "Concerning the Assignment of College Graduates: Are Students Not Yet Ready?"]

[Text] For a long time, many opinions have centered around the assignment of college graduates: youths not yet ready, assignments are still unfair, collusion and bribery exist, etc. What is the truth?

As a matter of fact, in recent years the assignment of college graduates has encountered many difficulties. According to comrades in charge of assigning graduates at a number of colleges in northern provinces, the number of students volunteering for work in distant and trying places has decreased in the past 5 years. Each year, the schools could guarantee only from 60 to 70 percent of assignments planned for mountainous provinces. A number of students from the provinces, including even those from minority nationalities, asked to stay in Hanoi following graduation. Some students, after being assigned by the schools, stubbornly stayed home or contrived reasons and conditions to induce the receiving organs to send them back, using this as a pretext for refusing assignments. Nevertheless, the annual number of dodgers amounted only to between 0.5 and 5 percent, most of whom are from Hanoi. Clearly, these young students fear difficulties, relish leisure life and still are unaware of their responsibilities toward the nation. But, they are just a minority. Concerning the assignment of college graduates, there are many other factors which affect their feelings and thoughts, as they register their aspirations and accept assignments from their schools.

Quite a few parents, elder brothers and sisters, including even responsible cadres at a number of government agencies, driven by their offsprings' and families' personal interests, advise their children, brothers and sisters to chose easy and convenient jobs; worse still, abusing their responsibilities and relations, they resort to intrigues to keep their offsprings in Hanoi or send them to choice places.

Pham Khac Hien, student management office chief at the Hanoi Medical College, said that over the past few years the school has received hundreds of letters loaded with "pressures" (from above, inside and outside the sector; from relatives friends and colleagues, etc). The school has done its level best, but still found it impossible to completely avoid complying with "pressures."

In 1980, of 518 graduates it had to make 47 assignment changes, one-half of which results from acceding to "pressures."

The same phenomenon exists at all Hanoi colleges which we visited--Teachers College 1, Polytechnic College, University, College of Pharmacy, etc. All those charged with assigning graduates are unhappy; more seriously, such actions generate jealousy and discontent among young students and distort the knowledge, which they have acquired from the party, Youth Union and school.

As for the schools themselves, ideological preparation for graduating students is not yet truly good. For years, many schools have been replaying the rite of students signing applications to volunteer, although volunteering is one thing and behind-the-scenes maneuvering is another. Some schools do not really respect the right to collective mastery of the Union, Union members, and youths, in assigning graduates, by failing to make assignment norms and projections public, and by reserving for themselves the arbitrary right to make adjustments. Some faculties and schools do not assign graduates in line with procedures and policies because they don't understand student aspirations, capabilities and situations. At a number of schools, the Union pays no attention to student rights, and as a result, its participation in the "Council on Distribution of Graduate Students" is just a mere formality. Receiving organs also caused quite a few difficulties to the distribution of graduates. Some organs acted arbitrarily toward assignees: those they wanted they welcomed, those they did not want they turned down saying that they were not eligible. Other organs accepted only graduates they asked for by name. They arbitrarily sent assignees back, or "ceded" them to other organs without consulting the schools and ministries concerned. Worse still, a number of students were even capable of "improving" their eligibility so as to be accepted by organs of their choice.

In 1980, according to state plan norms, the Ministry of Education allocated to Thai Binh Province more than 40 middle school general education teachers. The Education Service agreed to take them, but the Administration Organization Committee refused; and as a result, these assignees have waited more than a year. What deserves mention is that state plan norms are not considered mandatory. At first, the schools distributed assignees according to norms but eligible agencies refused assignees so the requests of ineligible organs were honored. Owing to difficulties in assigning graduates, some schools even authorized the latter to make arrangements by themselves. Thus, state plans are no longer valid.

Such arbitrariness in distributing and receiving graduates exerts an impact on state statutes, creating loopholes through which negative phenomena in assigning graduates developed. Naturally, instances of collusion and bribery exist. This has considerable effect on the understanding, thoughts, emotions, aspirations and attitudes of young students. This also is one of many important reasons why students lack enthusiasm about receiving assignments.

On the other hand, the state still lacks appropriate procedures and policies, capable of encouraging and allaying the worries of those going to distant and isolated places. Another important fact is that even a number of newly issued

procedures and policies aimed at encouraging assignees are not strictly carried out. Many cadres and teachers, especially women, are not transferred after serving 9 or 10 years in mountainous areas.

Yet, as long as our economy continues to face difficulties, and as training plans are not in harmony with economic development and with the requirements of various sectors and localities, the distribution of graduates from colleges and vocational schools will be difficult. But, this does not mean that the situation cannot be solved.

Comrades in charge of assigning graduates at colleges and ministries unanimously agree that the youths are not afraid of difficulties and hardships, and that the first remedial thing to do is to ensure fairness and come up with an appropriate policy of encouragement, with focus on rational regulations and on the need for reassigning at the end of a tour of duty. And this is a legitimate aspiration of innumerable young students with whom we have exchanged views. The following figures attest to that aspiration: In 1979, nearly all graduates from the Forestry College volunteered for the Central Highlands; in 1980, 700 graduates from the Vinh Teachers College and 650 graduates from the Hue Teachers College volunteered for the Central Highlands and the Mekong Delta provinces.

To mobilize young students to readily go to distant and trying places, besides reinforcing appropriate procedures and policies, and perfecting statutes on enrolling students and distributing graduates, parents must set an example and responsible organs must display resolve and strictness. Along with political education and ideological preparation for graduating students, organization and distribution play a very important role. Experiences from a number of schools properly carrying out this task show that they usually keep students informed of distribution norms and priority criteria, enabling them to make their own choices then go to Union chapter meetings to exchange and unify views. On that basis, the schools assign graduates; but, in case of adjustment, they notify the students once again, clearly explain to them, then make all the facts public. This is the best way of illustrating the respect for collective mastery of young students and ensuring fairness in the assignment of college graduates.

9213
CSO: 4209/135

BRIEFS

LAM DONG NURSERY--A UNICEF-aided nursery was recently commissioned in Da Lat Municipality, Lam Dong Province. Besides 200,000 dong provided by the UNICEF, Lam Dong Province spent more than 150,000 dong to furnish the nursery which houses about 200 children from 9 months to 3 years old. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Dec 81]

CSO: 4209/159

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NEWSMAN GIVES IMPRESSIONS OF VIETNAM

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 3 Nov 81 pp 1, 7

[Article by SINAR HARAPAN newsman Sabam Siagian reporting from Hanoi: "No One Is Affluent but They Feel Strong"]

[Text] After a period of restoration, and if excessive modernization signaled by automobiles, motorbikes, advertising, and trash can be checked, Hanoi will be the most attractive city in East Asia. No matter what has been said about French colonialism, the French were wiser in devising more attractive urban plans than their counterparts in other former Western colonies dominated by Britain, Holland or the United States. The wide streets and broad sidewalks, the shade trees lining both sides of the streets, the buildings constructed in the French colonial architectural style, while semi-neglected, make the city look like a once-beautiful middle-aged woman who is still lovely enough to attract attention--all this has a certain "charm" that draws one to the city the longer one looks at it.

The main street is called Dien Bien Phu Street rather than Ho Chi Minh or Karl Marx Street. Dien Bien Phu is the name of the small place in the mountains to the northwest of Vietnam where in 1954 French soldiers were forced to surrender after having been encircled for weeks on end and fired on from the surrounding mountains by the artillery of General Vo Nguyen Giap's troops. An exhibit in the War Museum shows how these cannon were pulled, one by one, by scores of persons up the steep and treacherous mountain slopes.

Dien Bien Phu forced the French to give up Vietnam as a colony and produced the 1954 Geneva Agreement. That agreement spawned the United States as a superpower. "It is not our intention to conquer the United States. That is impossible for we are a small and poor country. We only want them to get out of our region. If they leave, the war will end," Prime Minister Pham Van Dong told British newsman James Cameron in 1965. The United States left Vietnam with the 1973 Paris Agreement, but the war did not end.

The Vientam war ended only on the afternoon of 30 April 1975 when Lieutenant General Tran Van Tra of the North Vietnamese Army ordered a squadron of his tanks to enter Saigon. However 6 years after the reunification of Vietnam, the war preparedness atmosphere still grips this city. The enemy now are the "Chinese expansionists."

Everyone, from Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to low-level officials, tries to convince a visitor from Indonesia that Vietnam and Indonesia now have the same enemy: Chinese expansionists." We know what China did in your country in 1965." said

Colonel Tran Cong Man, chief editor of the daily QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (Armed Forces Daily). A small book, written in English, entitled "Beijing's Expansionism and Hegemonism, published by the VIETNAM COURIER in 1980, offers a reminder on pages 117 and 126 that Beijing (Peking) "aided its clients in Indonesia to launch a military coup."

A visit to the city of Lang Son, 160 kilometers to the northeast and only 15 kilometers from the border with the PRC is so arranged that no doubt remains about the danger of PRC expansionism to all of Southeast Asia. The city was attacked and occupied by the PRC in February 1979 within the framework of "teaching Vietnam a lesson." The Chinese withdrew after destroying practically all of the buildings: schools, hospitals, factories, markets, and even dynamiting the electricity poles. Viewing Lang Son on a Monday in drizzling rain and fog provoked the question: Will the Vietnamese people be able to enjoy their independence under peaceful conditions?

A People on Bicycles

One gets the feeling that in no East Asian capital but Hanoi--and also in Beijing recently--do the faces of its residents radiate such unconceited self-confidence that gives a hint of the simple life they lead which is often at the poverty level. They busily ride their bicycles from morning to night in all directions, and passing automobiles are merely stumbling blocks to them. It may only be the Vietnamese who succeed in proving how productive and effective a bicycle can be. A bicycle rider, woman or man, will not be deterred in the face of an approaching automobile--within a half meter of the vehicle he will swerve, his body working and the bicycle passing the automobile with only 10 centimeters to spare. The expression on the bicycle rider's face does not change; he is busy with his own thoughts, and the driver of the automobile calmly stares ahead.

Does this quick glimpse provide an illustration of the Vietnamese mentality, particularly that of the people of the North? They are accustomed to brushing against danger so that an outsider's ideas about their endurance or weak points are almost always wrong.

Actually it is not too hard to obtain a rather complete picture of present conditions in Vietnam. The statistics and the information provided by a number of officials in various departments, data which have been collected by representatives of UN bodies such as FAO (Food and Agriculture Organization) and UNICEF (International Fund for Children's Welfare) [as published], or the ADB (Asian Development Bank), and a number of embassies adequately reveal the basic difficulties faced by Vietnam in regard to food, public health, transportation infrastructure (ports, railroads, and highways), light industry for daily requirements, and energy. This list can go on and on.

Prime Minister Pham Van Dong himself admitted that lack of experience in managing the economy is an obstacle to development. He did not add that the "stubbornness" of the Vietnamese, which was a source of strength during the war, apparently is not so suitable to the development era in which more openmindedness toward absorbing new knowledge is required. A Dutch specialist, who was assigned to build a biological laboratory as a cooperative effort between a group of Dutch universities and Vietnamese higher education institutions, recounted that his Vietnamese scholarly counterpart frequently only wanted to correct a mistake after he himself had seen what would

happen even though it had been sumitted to him earlier that the method the Vietnamese was using to install a special piece of delicate equipment did not follow instructions set out in the manual.

"We must be patient here and have a sense of humor or else working here would be frustrating," he said. A ship captain, a specialist in sea transportation for serveral East European nations, told in English of the delay in loading and off loading at Haiphong harbor. "Doesn't the port have modern equipment?" "Of course it does," he answered, but, he explained the Vietnamese workers' productivity is low, there are few experienced workers, and they still are unaccustomed to maintaining modern equipment. "Small repairs are neglected," he said.

Nevertheless the impression gained from observations which are not always indepth are accurate enough to support the conclusion that everything functions in Vietnam. Despite the many mistakes made in planning and implementation, a steady rate of economic growth (while still low) can be achieved so long as Vietnam is not involved in a widespread war or does not experience a serious natural disaster (typhoon, flood, long drought, a plague of insects).

In the face of these basic problems Prime Minister Pham Van Dong told two Indonesian reporters: "Never before in the history of Vientam have we been as strong as we are now, strong based on our own capabilities...." As a co-witness with Ho Chi Minh to the struggle since the thirties, he looks at the problems from a political-strategic viewpoint. Vietnam is united now; Laos and Kampuchea (People's Republic of Kampuchea in Phnom Penh) are its partners now. Based on this resolute point of departure, development can be initiated even though it is slow in the first phase.

Between Defense and Development

It was also difficult to meet a number of Vietnamese personages, both in the party and in the government, during the month of October. Apparently the Central Committee was in session although this had not been announced. A number of speculations circulated on the basic matters that were being debated in preparation for the fifth Vietnamese Communist Party Congress. The fourth Congress was held in December 1976 in a period of optimism where it was thought that everything would go smoothly and that the "objective conditions" (an often repeated phrase) were favorable for Vietnam. Hadn't President Richard Nixon promised in a letter that the United States would offer about $3.5 billion in aid? Hanoi apparently was convinced that the aid would be offered as "war reparations" even though the Watergate scandal had toppled the signer of the letter. The second Five-Year Development Plan (1975-80) was organized relying on that aid and in addition on aid offered by the Soviet Union, the PRC, East European countries, and the UN.

Precisely what was decided by the fourth Congress at the end of 1976 was "to create international conditions that would favor Vietnamese development." During 1976 Hanoi, both in the May Day instruction submitted by Prime Minister Pham Van Dong and during the visit of Deputy Foreign Minister Phan Hien to several ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] nations the intent was to convince these nations that a united Vietnam would not be a threat to Southeast Asia because of its military successes. Rather it wanted to build a good bilateral relations based on the principles of "freedom," "genuine independence," and "neutrality." The key words were "genuine independence" because Hanoi felt a number of ASEAN nations still had no "genuine" independence. This rather conceited attitude is understandable.

However in the face of the coming fifth Congress, the past period has been very different from what was forecast or expected for Vietnam. The U.S. aid not arrive, even though "war reparations" had been hinted at by Washington. The Paris conference with Deputy Secretary of State Richard Holbrooke collapsed because Congress forbade relations with Hanoi as long as the U.S. prisoner of war problem remained unsolved.

The PRC halted its aid to development projects, including the important bridge over the Red River outside Hanoi. Vietnam became involved in a war with the PRC which even though brief became the focus of attention. The integration of South Vietnam was far more difficult than had been expected. It was hard to persuade residents of Ho Chi Minh City to leave their means of support in the city and become farmer cadre in new resettlement areas called "new economic zones." The Hanoi government could not apply the methods used by Pol Pot in Phom Penh in April 1975 to force hundreds of thousands of persons to leave their homes and walk tens of kilometers to primitive settlements to form the "new society." The government of Democratic Kampuchea, headed by Pol Pot, became a major problem for Vietnam. It faced a difficult dilemma toward the end of 1978: nonintervention meant the western portion of Vietnam would not be secure and the integration of South Vietnam could be threatened. Intervention would bring Vietnam an economic burden and international reaction would definitely strengthen the suspicion that a united Vietnam, of course, was a threat to Southeast Asia.

The speed of the operation in which Phnom Penh changed hands by January 1979 actually revealed how weak was the hold of Pol Pot's administration. But what else could Vietnam do?

Vietnam to date has been forced to take responsibility for the consequences of that military intervention which resulted in the halt of a number of international aid projects including aid from the World Bank.

Moreover the weather devastated Vietnam for 5 years. Everywhere there were reports of a slackening in the fighting spirit of party and government circles. "I admit, corruption has begun to spread in some of the government apparatus," a highly-placed government official and senior member of the party told a Western diplomat. "But we, I and my leadership comardes, are still clean...."

Viewed from the aspect of a slackened fighting spirit, it was fortunate that the PRC launched its attack in February 1979. It was easier to accelerate total mobilization when there was a definite and clearly visible enemy. Moreover, if that enemy was "expansionist China." "We have known China for 4,000 years...." This was expressed innumerable times during our 10-day visit.

But how long can this mobilization atmosphere be maintained? This is what is occupying observers in Hanoi now, heading toward the fifth Party Congress which may be held in March 1982. Will Vietnam stress development and announce a third Five-Year Development Plan, which actually began in 1981? Does it mean that Vietnam will be prepared to make compromises here and there, not in principles but in tactics, so that allocations for the defense sector can be reduced? Or is the situation on the Thai and PRC borders still considered to be serious and thus the defense sector cannot be neglected--even though it means development must yield and the people must be even more patient? "Defense and development are interrelated," a senior official

said as he hooked his index fingers together. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Tach, who speaks English fluently ("I studied in New Delhi when I was there as an ambassador. Therefore my English has a 'curry flavor") was even more specific. "We cannot compromise on our national security," he stated resolutely.

Ho Chi Minh's Statement

Precisely because the party and government leadership in Hanoi has been tempered for scores of years by intensive historical experiences, their world view, their understanding of who is a friend and who is a foe, their standards of suffering and enjoyment of life, and their concept of time are very different from those of government leaders in various ASEAN capitals. (Possibly to flatter us, we frequently heard expressed, "But the leadership of your country in Jakarta takes the long view and has strategic concepts, unlike other neighboring countries that only know how to play chess one move at a time).

These differences do not make for easy dialogue with Hanoi. Almost every conversation contains a reminder of the deceased Ho Chi Minh's statement, "There is nothing of more value than independence and freedom." But does the new generation in Vietnam have the same ideological values? Must Ho Chi Minh's statement restrain the smooth Hanoi diplomats from engaging in broader cooperation with other nations in Southeast Asia?

It is difficult to find answers to these questions. What is hopeful is that there are signs everywhere of a readiness on the part of Hanoi to talk about various problems in Southeast Asia, as if they now are more in need of "partner dialogue" than primarily of economic aid.

6804
CSO: 4213/19

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN RESETTLERS--In 1981 Binh Tri Thien Province sent about 25,000 persons from densely populated areas to various new economic zones for resettlement. Over the past 5 years, the province has sent 210,000 persons to various state farms and new economic zones in localities. The province is striving to fulfill its target of sending people out from 42,000 to 45,000 persons yearly. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Dec 81]

HA SON BINH RESETTLERS--Phu Xuyen District, Ha Son Binh Province has sent an additional 100 families to resettle at Phu Rieng rubber plantation. The district, since early this year, has sent 179 families to this plantation, overfulfilling plan norm by 49 percent. The district is planning to send an additional 100 families to Song Be and Lam Dong Provinces before the lunar new year. [BK271157 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Dec 81]

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STRENGTHENING MILITARY DISCIPLINE, PUBLIC SECURITY IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Phan Tuong: "Carrying Out Interministerial Directive 01 of Ministries of National Defense and Interior: Results From One Cause"]

[Text] We learned from comrades in the headquarters of units stationed to the south of the city that the coordination between these units and public security forces to carry out Interministerial Directive 01 of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior on firmly keeping political security, social discipline and safety, has become effective and has brought out good lessons.

The [Southern] military command directly met with the localities and public security to establish many joint control stations made up of military control and public security units. Besides joint control stations at key spots, there also are military personnel control units with the task of improving military personnel's deportment, educating them and maintaining military discipline.

At a meeting held by the Capital Military Region to carry out plans for coordinated protection of political security, social discipline and safety, nearly all military branches, institutes and schools stationed in Hanoi fully recognized the above task. The Military Region Command believes that this was an urgent task for the armed forces in coordination and unison with municipal public security forces to protect and build the capital. This shows that military commanders have strictly carried out the interministerial directive.

During our recent visit to the 5th Company, 47th Group, we had an opportunity to understand more about the spirit of responsibility, as well as the difficulties and hardships of cadres and combatants charged with military control.

At public places, piers, railway stations, bus stations, markets and communications centers, we always meet combatants wearing red armbands with these words, "Military Control." They are young combatants of the 5th Company. A few months ago, under a hot summer sun, they set up shop right in the railway station, so as to protect this area, along with railroad public security. At the time, following the activities of these control units, we realized that this is an environment which can easily turn a positive combatant into a negative one.

For this reason, all leaders and combatants of the 5th Company were taught honesty, the spirit of responsibility and the ability to think and act in line

with the duties of military control combatants. Since the unit had to be in daily contact with the area under control, its personnel lived right in the railway station area. The degree of cooperation between the military control unit and the public security post of the Hanoi railway station, to solve problems in the railway station area was fairly speedy and proper. During a 3-month uninterrupted tour of duty there, 42 cadres and combatants refused bribes in cash and goods from bad elements. Their daily task is to help railway station personnel and public security maintain order, guarantee safety for passengers leaving and entering the station, boarding and leaving trains, buying tickets, going about the station, or waiting; as well as control military personnel, and correct those violating military regulations. Wrongdoings committed by railway station personnel, trouble makers and swindlers, cannot dodge the combatants' eyes. The combatants report all violations to the public security and railroad security forces, or cooperate with the latter to arrest violators. It can be said that the 5th Company has actively contributed to protecting the Hanoi railway station. During their stays there, military control units arrested a number of discharged members of the armed forces for violating the rules and some other individuals for impersonating military personnel, and each week corrected an average 1,000-plus instances of military personnel violating the rules and military discipline. This seemed at first a banal job but carried out properly and correctly has played a very important role in maintaining order, and in seeing that cadres and combatants away from their barracks behave themselves. Once, H., a cadet of the Artillery Academy, and the son of a high-ranking military cadre, violated discipline. The control unit arrested H., but he resisted and caused trouble. Along with the unit, the public security resolutely escorted H. to the post. H. ran away then climbed over a wall to return to his home. On the one hand, the comrades asked H. to strictly comply with the rules, and on the other, they directly and clearly told the family about the true situation, helping them to clearly understand H's wrongdoing.

From the Hanoi railway station area, we went to see the military and traffic control station at one end of the Long Bien Bridge and the Ben Hua bus station. That afternoon's shift was led by Platoon Leader Tan, with 6 combatants in charge of 2 spots. First Lieutenant Nguyen Van Dang, deputy chief of the Long Bien Bridge traffic police unit, said, "Formerly, there often were traffic jams on the bridge. Vehicles entering the bridge usually refused to stand in line, instead, cutting in front of other vehicles, or obstructing the lanes. Military drivers were most frequent violators of bridge and ferryboat traffic regulations." Why? we asked.

He explained that these military drivers often used the pretext of urgent missions for disregarding traffic regulations. When they were stopped by traffic police, they refused to strictly follow the instructions, and often found fault with police. With the traffic police unit, the Vi unit in charge of military control of one end of the Long Bien Bridge, ensured order for vehicles entering and leaving the bridge. In the past, the H13, M3-13 military convoys committed many traffic violations; but now the phenomenon of swerving out of lines or cutting in front of other vehicles so as to reach the bridge ahead of them, no longer exists. Traffic police have also organized professional training for military control units. Instances of illegal transportation of passengers and goods by military truck drivers were strictly controlled and appropriately solved. Many of these drivers have recognized their shortcomings with good

grace. Clearly, this close coordination has had two good effects--educating military personnel about regulations and contributing to firmly keeping social order.

The Long Bien bus station has reserved for public security and the military control unit a fairly convenient workplace. As we arrived there, the two forces were solving the case of C of the 12th Corps (binh doan) selling goods illegally at the station. Later, the case of N, a military deserter-turned vendor at the station, was brought into the post for strict prosecution. The lines of authority between public security and the military control unit were clearly drawn, and as a result, neither of them backed out of their responsibilities.

For a long time, on the streets or at public places, the spectacle of unity and cooperation between military control units and public security in the task of maintaining public order and security, has reflected the people's trust in military and public security units in the capital.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY SELF-DEFENSE FORCES PROMOTE TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Thanh: "Ho Chi Minh City Improves Quality of Agency, Enterprise Self-Defense Units"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City Military Command recently held a conference to summarize the construction and training of self-defense forces in agencies and enterprises throughout the city.

Since the beginning of this year, the self-defense forces of agencies and enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City have received constant attention in consolidation and development aimed at answering the tasks of training, combat readiness and maintaining political security and social order and security. Many agency leadership sections and a number of enterprise directors in the city have had a proper concept of building self-defense forces. Agencies of the municipal military command and military agencies of the precincts have made efforts to maintain close contact with primary level units. Each agency and enterprise self-defense unit has reexamined forces and implemented a table of organization and equipment precisely in accordance with the stipulations of upper echelons, emphasizing quality and suitable quantity. Every unit has leadership and management cadres, workers and students have been recruited into the self-defense forces. Nearly all demobilized military personnel and military personnel reassigned to agencies and enterprises have entered the self-defense forces. These men and women are suitably deployed and used and a number have been placed in the cadre ranks. Equipment and the maintenance of weapons and equipment for combat readiness have received special emphasis.

The municipal self-defense forces have made many efforts in maintaining political security and social order and security. Since the beginning of this year, the self-defense forces have discovered and halted hundreds of thefts and many gangsters and hooligans, arrested many armed thieves and assured safety for units and agencies. Many new results have been achieved in technical and tactical training for the self-defense forces. Nearly 73,000 self-defense cadres and men have participated in training in stipulated subjects.

The self-defense forces of railroad precinct 3 and the weaving enterprises, from the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education Office, self-defense units in the assault youth forces, self-defense forces in the Material Supplies Enterprise, etc, have achieved fairly good quality in military training and have properly completed the mobilization reserve forces exercise mission of the entire city.

The self-defense forces of sectors and agency and enterprise centers are one by one organizing detachment field meets and each area is selecting forces to particpate in a municipal field meet.

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NORTHERN BORDER DISTRICT PROMOTES COMBAT READINESS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Quang Cong: "Quang Hoa (Cao Bang) Armed Forces Complete Stipulated Training Program, Combat Coordination Exercise"]

[Text] The armed forces of Quang Hoa District in Cao Bang Province have completed the stipulated military training program and achieved fairly good results in a coordinated combat exercise. The Quang Hoa District military command agency held a military training class for more than 100 village, state forest and district agency self-defense militia cadres while simultaneously sending cadres down to assist the primary level self-defense militia units in formulating good combat and border protection plans.

The armed forces in the district, coordinating with border defense troops, public security forces and people's security teams regularly conducting surveillance patrols and on combat standby, have discovered and halted many Chinese forays across the border for reconnaissance and economic destruction activity and blocked and arrested black marketeers engaged in illegal trade. The district also established many control stations to closely inspect travel in the border area while sending work teams down to the villages to propagandize and encourage villagers in the border area to uphold a spirit of vigilance and not to listen to the distorted views or use the psychological materials of the Chinese reactionaries. Troop units also coordinated with the self-defense militia to organize protection forces for the village people to harvest the tenth-month rice days to assist the people in accelerating the rate of tenth-month rice harvest. Units also assisted the people in repairing bunkers in families, schools and dispensaries as a defense against enemy artillery.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES BETTER JOINT ARMS COMMAND TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Joint Arms Combat Command Training"]

[Text] Large-scale joint arms operations with many forces participating is the way of modern combat. A commander capable of organizing close coordinated command between the combat elements and developing the strength of the technical arms units plays an extremely important role in raising the combat effectiveness of the army.

Our army is advancing toward a modern regular status, and the combat arms and technical elements are increasingly developing in both quality and quantity. However, due to the special formation and development characteristics of our army, for a fairly long period of time the combat elements usually included only infantry, artillery and a small number of security arm units. As a result a number of cadres have not yet studied a great deal or been familiar with joint combat command procedures and the employment of units from the various arms in a joint training or in combat still exhibits a number of limitations.

The combat mission to protect the fatherland demands that the combined forces commander have a constant and firm grasp of the quantity, quality, technical state and combat capabilities of all types of weapons, equipment of infantry units as well as units of other branches under his command and firmly supervise the branch units in training as well as in combat. Under any situation, he must know precisely how to use his forces in order that every combat unit can develop high combat strength and create the integrated strength of the army in the overall battle.

Special features of the joint timing arms combat are sure planning, accuracy and strictly coordinated timing. Therefore, training in scientific command procedures is an essential requirement of command cadres at the present time. Scientific command procedures are the result of a process of studying to raise the standards of military and technical science while simultaneously training to resolutely eliminate backward habits and expressions of vague generality lacking depth and substance while practicing and outlining combat plans, or unsystematically working without including changes in the situation, omitting forces or having forces but not using them in accordance with their characteristics, capabilities, role or mission.

In order to develop the strength of the technical branch units, the commander must constantly grasp and utilize his branch agencies and cadres, to fashion a machine that works effectively in close, regular and harmonious coordination especially in combat readiness training of which the most concentrated aspect is in maneuvers simulating the operations plan. Through this, the commander can organize training to raise the combat strength and combat coordination standards of the branch units while simultaneously raising his own standards. In his daily work, the commander must pay close attention to the proper proposals of the branch and specialized cadres and assist them in fulfilling their responsibilities in best contributing toward the missions of training, management, building strong units and creating conditions for carrying out coordinated plans in combat.

Command procedures and capabilities are one organically related system. Actual practice has indicated not a few cases in which cadres lacked understanding and the necessary knowledge, leading to incorrect decisions or unscientific procedures which reduced training quality as well as combat efficiency. Therefore, study to improve the knowledge of technical arms and to unceasingly train in combat procedures and regularly gain experience in actual training and combat are factors which cannot be neglected by the joint arms commander.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEASURES TO CURB SELLING OF ERSATZ MEDICINE URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 4

[A Story A Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung" (Builder): "By Means of Strong Doses of Antibiotics"]

[Text] When one walks along some sidewalks one sees people seeking to buy, or surreptitiously selling, the various kinds of Western medicine: vaccines and pills which are very carefully packaged. But beware: much of it is ersatz medicine!

Recently, the responsible organ investigated such ersatz medicine and ultimately discovered:

-- Nguyen Anh T, who lives on Nam Bo Street, and his cohorts, who produced tens of thousands of vials of ersatz camphor, atabrine, vitamin C, etc.

-- Nguyen Thi Ng., of organ C, who taking advantage of being sent by her organ to buy medicine, substituted ersatz medicine for thousands of tetracycline and Corocidin pills.

Furthermore, it was discovered that the "Bach Dang" circus troupe (from the South) sold many kinds of ersatz medicine, such as "Mountain" deworming medicine, toothache medicine, arthritis medicine (of which there were hundreds of kilograms), etc.

When they buy ersatz medicine, consumers lose their money and the medicine soon deteriorates or cannot be used. But there are even greater dangers in the use of ersatz medicines: customers not only lose their money, but the illinesses are not cured and some kinds make the users sicker. Those who make and sell erxatz medicines are unscrupulous people who are no different from toxic germs which spread diseases amond credulous people.

Since the state exercises unified management of Western medicine, Builder hopes that the public health organs will increase their production of medicine, while also stepping up market management. I hope that market control will be intensified and that when peddlers are seen selling Western medicine they should be investigated and dealt with immediately. Only by both increasing the output of medicine and administering such doses of "antibiotics" can we limit, and eventually eliminate, the evil of the illegal buying and selling of Western medicine as well as the various kinds of ersatz medicine.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI PEOPLE'S COUNCIL MEETS ON MAINTAINING ORDER AND SECURITY

People's Committee Report on Security

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Oct 81 pp 1,4

[Text] Yesterday morning, 28 October, the third session of the Municipal People's Council (Eighth Term) was opened at the Giang Vo assembly hall. The members of the Municipal People's Council, the heads of organs and sectors, and representatives of the political parties and mass organizations participated in the session. The Hanoi delegation to the Seventh National Assembly also participated. In his opening remarks, comrade Tran Vi, Chairman of the Municipal People's Committee,stressed that the focus of this session would be discussion of the task of maintaining security and order in the capital.

On behalf of the Municipal People's Committee, comrade Pham Tam Long, a member of the Committee and Director of the Public Security Service, reported on the situation, missions, and tasks of the mainternance of political security and social order and security in the capital. The report stated that during the past 9 months our capital has maintained political security under the conditions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys of the various kinds, endeavoring to sabotage us in the political, military, economic, cultural-social, diplomatic, and other fields. We have also reduced acts which violate socialist property and the property and lives of the people, strengthened public order, contributed to market management, and served production and life.

However, the developments during the past 9 months have continued to manifest the complicated nature of the security and order situation in the capital. The Chinese reactionaries, the imperialists, and their lackeys are continuing to feverishly carry out psychological warfare activities to oppose our country's revolution. Violation of socialist property is still a serious problem. Public order is still poor. The evil of taking over sidewalks and roadways to illegally build houses and roadside stands is still widespread. Traffic laws are not strictly enforced. Hooligans and troublemakers still commit many serious crimes. The problem of houses burning down because of the illegal use of exploisives and inflamable materials has caused much harm. Speculation and blackmarket activities have not been effectively stopped.

As we continue to apply the measures which we have done a good job of applying during the past 9 months, the task of protecting political security and social order and safety in the capital must be oriented toward the major objectives: we must stop the counter-propaganda and psychological warfare activities, eliminate decadent cultural works, and severely punish the speculators, blackmarketeers, corrupt people, and those who steal socialist property. We must severely punish hooligans, and do a good job of maintaining traffic order and public sanitation and order.

In order to attain those objectives, the report of the Municipal People's Committee set forth a number of positive measures, such as continuing to strongly promote the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, strengthen economic protection and interior protection, promote the struggle against counter-propaganda activities, and repulse psychological warfare.

Then comrades Tran Tan and Nguyen Dong, Vice Chairmen of the Municipal People's Committee, reported on the continuation of the improvement of distribution and circulation, the situation of plan fulfillment during the past 9 months, and the tasks of the plan for the fourth quarter.

The Municipal People's Committee observed that in general, in view of the difficulties regarding materials, raw materials, fuel, etc., the sectors and echelons, especially the production and commercial bases, have made many all-out efforts to maintain and develop production and requisition-purchasing, control the sources of goods, and seek all ways to reduce difficulties and gradually stabilize the people's living conditions. But due to the common difficulties of the nation as a whole, the city has not been fully and promptly supplied with fuel, materials, grain, and goods. Furthermore, our subjective efforts have not been very great or uniform, so there are still limitations in many regards and new problems have arisen which must be studied and resolved.

In the fourth quarter, many difficulties will continue to be encountered in the supplying of fuel, raw materials, and grain. The sectors, echelons, and people of the capital must manifest a spirit of creative labor, promote production, and achieve a victorious 1981-1982 winter-spring havest. We must concentrate our energies on producing the key products and on the key construction projects. We must continue to improve distribution and circulation and go all-out to stabilize the people's living conditions. We must endeavor to fulfill the 1981 state plan and make good preparations for the 1982 plan.

Today the People's Council delegates will form into teams and discuss the reports of the Municipal People's Committee.

People's Council Discusses Security Maintenance

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Oct 81 p 1

[Text] After holding team discussions, on the afternoon of 29 October the Municipal People's Council, working at the assembly hall,concentrated on discussing the task of maintaining security and order. The Council heard the opinions of the following delegates: Nguyen Khanh Nhuy, Lu Giang, Luu Minh Tri, Nguyen Thanh Vinh, and Pham The Bong.

The opinions of the delegates regarding the task of maintaining security and order in the capital all agreed with the observations and analyses of the situation, and the positive measures, presented by the Municipal People's Committee in its report. The delegates also spoke of the contributions, tasks, and recommendations of their sectors, circles, or units with regard to that task.

Comrade Nguyen Khanh Nhuy recommended the stepping up of propaganda and education andthe enforcement ofthe socialist legal code. The quality of the forces protecting the organs and enterprises must be improved. Night patrolling and guarding must be maintained.

With regard to the forces participating in the task of maintaining order and security, comrade Lu Giang recommended a number of measures, including combat coordination between the public security forces and the army.

Comrade Luu Minh Tri expressed his opinions regarding the role and responsibility of youths in maintaining security and order. He recommended that we continue to promote the movement for the three forces -- army, public security, and youths -- to cooperate in activities to protect security and order. The Red Flag Youth, the Assault Youths, and the Red Star Youth units must be mobilized by the party and state at the base level to participate in maintaining public order and traffic order, participate in market management, and oppose decadent, reactionary culture. In his recommendations, lawyer Nguyen Thanh Vinh suggested that certain steps should be taken and that some points of the People Committee's report on order and security in the capital be amended. He recommended that the Municipal People's Council and People's Committee pay special attention to taking resolute steps to deal with acts violating public order and traffic order. The People's Committee should organize the maintenance of order and security as if it were a revolutionary movement. That movement must have unified command and have the enthusiastic participation of the sectors, mass organizations, etc. The contents of the movement include not only order and security, but also the creation of a civilized, polite way of life.

Delegate Pham The Bong recommended the strengthening of the sense of responsibility of the public security forces toward guiding the maintenance of traffic order. The roadways that have been encroached upon must be cleared. The units enforcing rules must intensify their activities. Population management must be tighter. The propaganda task must serve to counter false psywar rumors.

With regard to the task of maintaining order and security in the capital, the delegates will continue to express opinions during this morning's meeting.

People's Council Resolution on Security and Order

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Nov 81 pp 1,4

[Text] On 28 October 1981 the Municipal People's Council listened to a report by the Municipal People's Committee on the enemy's activities and criminal violations, the good points and deficiencies of the task of the task of protecting political security and social order and safety in the capital, and steps that must

be taken to strengthen it during the coming period. The Municipal People's Council unanimously approved the report and decided that during the coming period it will be necessary to promote the revolutionary movement of the capital's people to protect political security and social order and safety.

1. The capital's people must positively resist espionage warfare and strictly protect national secrets. Internal protection must be strengthened. The people's mass organizations in the organs, enterprises, neighborhoods, wards, villages, etc., must positively struggle against psychological warfare activities and, along with the public security forces, seek out the ringleaders who spread rumors, prosecute the enemy elements, and educate people who, because they are not vigilant, are deceived by the enemy's psycological warfare arguments.

2. In addition to the production movement, special attention must be paid to protecting production. The organs, enterprises, and cooperatives must strictly carry out the resolutions of the party and state regarding the strengthening of economic management, overcome all short comings, and not allow the enemy and the bad elements to sabotage or steal socialist property. The agricultural cooperative members must pay attention to protecting the crops, farm animals, and property of the cooperative. They must distinguish between incidents which cause economic harm because of deficient technical knowledge or lack of a sense of responsibility, and the sabotage activities of the enemy. They must be extremely vigilant and bee on the lookout for sabotage by the enemy and the bad elements, and absolutely not overlook economic sabotage. Economic protection is a mission of the people, especially the cadres, industrial workers, and cooperative members, in the organs, enterprises, and cooperatives. The heads of enterprises and the enterprise defense committees are directly responsible for fulfilling the mission of defending the enterprises.

3. The various strata of people in the capital must resolutely oppose professional hooligans, arrogant thugs, speculators, blackmarketers, con men, etc., and greatly reduce serious crimes. The ward and village public security forces must rely on the people in order to uncover and arrest such people, promptly stop their criminal acts, and rapidly bring them to trial. The people's police must cooperate with the regular troops, self-defense militia, and people's patrol organizations, in patrolling and guarding, especially at night on the streets and in the villages. They must be on guard against and resist criminal violators. The people's police must always be present in the key areas, and the mobile public security forces of the precincts must be strengthened so that they can promptly deal with any incidents that occur.

All law violations must be dealt with strictly and fairly, in accordance with law. Measures taken by the governmental administration must be combined with mass struggle at the base level, in order to both develop the collective mastership right of the people and reform the criminals. All violations of the honor, person, or property of those arresting lawbreakers must be dealt with appropriately.

4. All residents of the city and everyone passing through the city must strictly obey the city's traffic order and safety rules. There must be continuous propaganda regarding the traffic order and safety rules, and the activities of the traffic police and the police maintaining order must be stepped up. The popular forces participating in the maintenance of traffic order must be organized realistically and effectively.

There must be launched continuous propaganda campaigns regarding the city's public order rules, which everyone must be taught to observe them. Attention must be paid to educating teenagers and youths. The rules inspection units in the wards must continually inspect their observance. Everyone must admonish one another to obey public order rules.

Everyone must participate in preventing and extinguishing fires. The fire-prevention police and the people's fire-prevention units in the wards and villages must be strengthened.

5. All citizens in the capital must strictly observe the population registration and management statutes, in order to strengthen the maintenance of order and security and serve the interests of the people. The people's committees at the various echelons, especially at the ward level, must strengthen their guidance of the public security forces in order to tightly manage the population.

6. The ward, precinct, and city committees, and the production sectors, must be concerned with providing jobs for youths. They must disseminate the experiences of the advanced wards and villages in promoting the education of backward youths. Additional recreational areas must be provided for the youths in the wards. They must consolidate the organization, and strengthen the activities, of the committees in charge of caring for and educating youths and teenagers of the wards and villages. There must be coordination among the families, schools, and mass organizations in order to educate backward children and prevent acts that harm social order.

7. The struggle against enemy sabotage and the other criminals is a fierce, decisive, complicated, and prolonged. We can win victory only if we can develop the collective mastership right of the people, advance the revolutionary movement of the capital's people a step further, develop the combined strength of the proletarian dictatorship, and use the appropriate struggle forms: administrative and legal, educational, economic, etc. Therefore, under the leadership of the party committees at the various echelons, the governmental administrations and the public security forces -- the principal tools -- must coordinate closely with the people's mass organizations to advance the mass revolutionary movement, attack the enemy, and win one victory after another. In the bases, wards, districts, and municipalities there must be a movement guidance organization made up of representatives of the people's committees, public security organs, and mass organizations, in order to coordinate activities. The neighborhood teams, mass organization teams, and people's security teams must be improved with regard to organization and activities.

The governmental administrations at the various levels must firmly grasp the situation in each ward, village, organ, and enterprise. They must keep informed about people who imperil security and order, in order to have appropriate plans to manage and stop them. They must strengthen the information system and rectify the reporting system in order to firmly grasp the daily situation with regard to political security and social order and safety, and guide the prompt resolution of problems which arise.

The public security forces organization must be consolidated and perfected; they must be pure and streamlined, have strong fighting strength, and have good professional skills -- especially the ward and village public security police and the protection organizations in the organs and enterprises. We must continually educate the cadres and men of the capital's public security forces in order to strengthen their fighting spirit, sense of responsibility, and consciousness of serving the people, and promptly reward and encourage good people and good deeds, while also strictly disciplining and getting rid of decadent, degenerate elements. We must be concerned with the lives of the cadres and men of the people's public security forces, and increase their operational facilities.

The governmental administrations and mass organizations at the various echelons, from the municipal level to the base level, must continually educate the people of the capital in order to heighten their spirit of revolutionary vigilance and spirit of revolutionary combat, defeat all sabotage plots and acts of the enemy and the various kinds of lawbreakers, and assure political security and social order and safety in the capital.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NATIONWIDE LACK OF BASIC CADRES DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Properly Formulate and Carry Out Cadre Planning"]

[Text] Cadres who took part in the war of resistance against French colonialists and that against American imperialists and the Beijing expansionistic aggressors, have retired, are going to retire, or have ceased working because of poor health. Meanwhile, many production and work sectors, especially in precincts, districts, wards, enterprises, etc, still need and lack a very large number of capable, healthy and enthusiastic cadres. Presently, many correct policies and measures are not properly carried out. The main reason is that formulating and implementing cadre planning have not become a regular organizational task for party committee and administrative echelons, some of them arguing that anyone with suitable authority can fulfill any job, just like--as an adage put it--"anyone holding a flag can brandish it." This erroneous view originates from a simplistic way of formulating and carrying out cadre work, and of solving the cadre requirements in a makeshift and passive fashion. Only by properly formulating and carrying out cadre planning can we solve the big cadre requirement in terms of quantity and quality.

With a view to effectively serving the political task, at present as well as in the long run, cadre planning must clearly exhibit the characteristics of continuity as well as succession. While employing seasoned cadres, we must fully develop their capabilities and experiences, properly carry out the policies intended for them, we must do our best to train, improve and promote young cadres, and cadres having bright prospects. This means that for each function we must hold 1 to 2 cadres in reserve. In the past few years, manifestations of the concept that "seniority breeds power," of bias, parochialism and conservatism have been driven back, paving the way for young cadres and cadres having scientific-technological knowledge to take over important work positions. However, negative phenomena in promoting and assigning cadres have not all disappeared. We still have to patiently struggle to overcome manifestations of jealousy, lust for powerful positions, or of promoting cadres with the purpose of fostering the policy of unit, etc, rather than on the basis of virtue and talent or according to political requirements.

As mentioned above, the need for cadres, both in quantity and quality, is very large at the present time. But first of all we must focus on important fields and spots in the economy, public security and national defense. In more specific

terms, cooperatives, wards, enterprises, production teams and units, public security posts, stores, etc, must have core cadres endowed with the political quality, virtues, and capabilities needed for fulfiling their tasks. And to meet this requirement, we must make cadres and party members clearly define their responsibilities, stand ready to serve in key spots, and combat manifestations of fearing difficulties and hardships. Moreover, we must strictly carry out existing policies and reinforce policies of treatment of these basic level cadres. One of the things to do to implement the cadre policy is to solicitously train cadres of both sexes on morality, political quality and understanding about theory, policies and their professional skill. The recent short-term training drive for key village officials shows that basic cadres are highly enthusiastic about work, but that owing to very weak knowledge about revolutionary policies, they often misinterpret and incorrectly carry out party and state views and policies.

Driven by the spirit of responsibility and the purpose of raising work quality and efficiency, cadres must bend over backward to increase their degree of theoretical reasoning, and their knowledge about policies and their professional skill. Many experiences of the past year are no longer appropriate, and have no effect on the current year, because new situations and tasks always give rise to new problems. Without a fundamental knowledge about theory and professional skills, we will not achieve expected results, regardless of the extent of our zeal. A virtuous and talented cadre is, first of all, a cadre capable of fulfilling an assigned task in an outstanding manner.

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VIETNAM ADOPTS U.N. AGREEMENT ON DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "The Council of State Decides To Adopt the Agreement Abolishing Every Form of Discrimination Against Women"]

[Text] On 27 November 1981, the Council of State, meeting under the chairmanship of Chairman Truong Chinh, decided to adopt the agreement on abolishing every form of discrimination against women, which was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on 18 December 1979 and signed by our government on 29 July 1980.

The agreement on abolishing every form of discrimination against women is an important legal document that confirms the tremendous role played by women in the various fields of political and social life in our country and in the world as well, confirms the important role played by women in the education and care of children and in family life.

The agreement sets forth the essential conditions that must be established in order to achieve equality between the sexes as strengthening international peace and security and strengthening the cooperation among countries on the basis of respecting the sovereignty and equality of nations.

The agreement confirms the equality of women and men in all fields: politics, economics, culture and society; in these fields, it is necessary to guarantee such basic rights as the right to vote and be a candidate for election, the right to a job, a house and public health care, the right to an education and social security, the freedom to marry and equality with men under the law and in the management and care of their families and children.

The agreement denounces discrimination against women and requires that the signatory countries take specific, effective legal as well as practical steps to uphold the rights and enhance the dignity of women. The agreement appeals to all countries to fully manifest the principle of equality between men and women in the constitution and laws of each country.

This agreement on abolishing every form of discrimination against women is progressive in content and basically consistent with our country's Constitution and laws. The

equality of men and women is part of the fine nature of our country's socialist system and is something with which our party and state are constantly concerned. The decision by the Council of State to adopt the above mentioned agreement further confirms the correct policy of our country regarding women, regarding human rights and, at the same time, creates favorable conditions for enhancing the international position of our country and the role of our women in the struggle of the socialist countries and other progressive forces for the victory of peace, democracy, social progress and the equality of men and women.

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CSO: 4209/151

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

INTENSIFIED EFFORT TO FULFILL 1981 PLAN URGED

Hanoi KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 1-3

[Article: "Strengthen Implementation Guidance, Victoriously Fulfill the 1981 State Plan"]

[Text] Strengthening the task of guiding the fulfillment of the 1981 state during the final 3 months of the year has a special importance: it is not only intended to attain, at the highest possible level, the norms of the 1981 plan, and realistically meet the urgent requirements regarding the people's living conditions, the building of the material-technical bases of socialism, and the consolidation of national defense, but also to create favorable conditions for beginning the fulfillment of the 1982 plan. To attain new accomplishments in fulfilling the plan for the final months of the year is to practically celebrate the Fifth Party Congress.

In guiding plan fulfillment at present, attention must be paid to the following matters.

1. Concentrating on the provision of material conditions for the key tasks of the plan.

The resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) set forth the basic tasks of the 1981 plan, and clearly stated the objectives regarding the production of food crops, industrial crops, consumer goods, and export goods, as well as the objectives regarding electricity, coal, cement, machinery, chemicals, etc. One of our major difficulties at present is that the material conditions have not been assured, especially the various kinds of materials that still fall far short of meeting requirements. Therefore, it is very important that we concentrate on providing the material conditions for the central tasks and the key plan objectives.

In agriculture, the contracting-out of production to workers has created a strong motive force which has stimulated the more rapid growth of agricultural production. This year the 10th month rice crop in the north was essentially planted during the best part of the seasonal schedule, the area plan norm was essentially attained, and the localities concentrated on tending and protecting the crop and on limiting the damage caused by insects. The winter crop is positively being planted. The task of plan fulfillment guidance is to do a good job of managing, and concentrate

forces and materiel (insecticides and oil to kill insects, POL to fight waterlogging, etc.) on, the tending of 10th month rice, while closely balancing the requirements for seedstock (especially corn, sweet potato, and white potato seedstock), draft power, fertilizer, etc., in order to attain a planting plan of 350,000 to 400,000 hectares of winter crops. Under the conditions of limited nitrogenous fertilizer and POL, the localities, especially the district echelon, must guide their truly concentrated use in the key areas, and assure the real result of rapidly increased crop yields and output.

In the industrial and small industry sectors, the greatest difficulty is still the lack of raw materials, electricity, coal, and chemicals. During recent months, in implementing the new stands and policies of the state regarding the increased right of enterprises to take the initiative and the implementation of the system of paying salaries according to output and the paying of bonuses, many state enterprises have gone all-out to develop latent capabilities and fully utilize raw materials and fuel in order to increase output. Many enterprises have taken the initiative in balancing the various kinds of materials needed in production, in improving the requisition-purchasing of raw materials, and in organizing the supplying of materials. It is necessary to do a better job of providing electricity and coal, and supply materials and equipment for enterprises, concentrating on the key products of the economy. Especially, the enterprises producing such production means as iron, steel, electricity, coal, chemicals, wood, etc., must pay attention to promptly supplying the raw materials, materials, and parts needed to fulfill the production plans, and to, on that basis, do a good job of fulfilling the obligation of delivering products to the state. Guiding the fulfillment of that tasks has an extremely important significance, for if such enterprises do not correctly implement the products distribution plans they will create imbalances in production in many other production bases. In the enterprises, an important matter is seeking all ways to fully utilize the existing raw materials and materials, and especially positively applying technical advances to reducing the consumption of materials per unit of production, and strictly economizing in the use of electricity, coal, POL, iron and steel, nonferrous metals, wood, and cement, while struggling against waste and the stealing of socialist materials and property.

Guiding implementation and providing the various kinds of materials, especially those now in very short supply -- and using them for the correct purposes and in the proper amounts, and concentrating them on the key, urgent plan tasks -- requires harmonious coordination by the planning, foreign trade, materials, transportation, and other organs, in accordance with unified, centralized management from the central level down to the local and base levels. Especially important is imporving the capability and management of communications and transportation, so that the transportation sector can advance to doing a good job of meeting the needs for transporting the materials necessary for production and the lives of the people.

2. Continuing to perfect the system of policies and regulations serving the promotion of production and assuring the close combination of the three economic benefits.

Our party and state are gradually eliminating the irrational restrictions, amending the inappropriate managerial structures, and eliminating the centralized, bureaucratic supply type of management, in order to create conditions for the base-level

units to take the initiative in production and commercial activities. During the recent period, the new economic stands and policies promulgated by the party and state, although there have been distortions in their implementation which must be corrected, have encouraged the bases to develop their initiative and creativity in fully utilizing labor, land, equipment, and materials to increase output for society and increase the incomes ofthe workers. We must continue to rapidly supplement and perfect that system of policies and enable guidance of those economic activities to be more responsive to the situation and have the effect of further stimulating the exploitation of the latent capabilities and promoting production.

Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, has affirmed that the contracting-out of production of is a new developmental step of our country's agriculture, a broad socialist revolutionary movement, a festival day of the masses. A pressing requirement at present is the perfection and expansion of the form of contracting out production to workers on a nationwide scale. It is necessary to pay attention to determining appropriate output to be contracted out, and the expenditures of materials and labor; correctly determining those who will participate in contracting-out; to closely guiding the production links in the process of implementing contracting-out; closely combining contracting-out with the reorganization of production and the improvement of management in the cooperatives, etc. In addition to perfecting the form of contracting-out with regard to rice, it is necessary to gain experience and perfect the contracting-out of subsidiary food crops, industrial crops, animal husbandry, and the rural occupations, and to assure that the new contracting-out form has the positive effect of promoting the production of foodstuffs, while also comprehensively developing agriculture.

Continuing to improve the requisition-purchasing and price policies, and supplying production means and consumer goods to agriculture and the rural areas, is an urgent requirement in guidance to attain the plan norms during the final months of the year. The actual situation has clearly demonstrated that recently there has been clear progress in the implementation of a number of new policies regarding distribution and circulation, and the requisition-purchasing of paddy. The southern provinces have been able to requisition-purchase twice as much paddy as last year, and the requisition-purchasing of the other agricultural products, such as soybeans, green beans, peanuts, fresh pork, eggs, greens, and tobacco has increased. During the last months of the year we must continue to improve and perfect those policies, do a better job of organizing the commercial work, assure the further stimulation of agricultural production and, on that basis, fulfill the plans to control the sources of goods that have been set forth, in order to do a better job of meeting the needs of production and life.

In the state economic sectors, on the basis of recapitulating and learning from the implementation of decisions 25, 26, and 64-CP of the Council of Ministers, it is necessary to continue to concretize the policies and regulations, expanding the right of enterprises to take the initiative in production and commerce and doing a good job of exploiting all existing and latent capabilities while strengthening the centralized management of the central echelon with regard to the key aspects of the economy. Correctly combining the three economic benefits is a very is a very practical way to stimulate the development of production, on the basis of binding workers to the ultimate results. The actual situation has clearly indicated that

it is necessary to gradually perfect the planning and management policies and regulations vis-a-vis the state enterprises, and assure the close, complete, and simultaneous combination of policies. In the immediate future, in order to get the production and commercial activities of the state enterprises on the right track, it is necessary to urgently complete the system of the various kinds of prices used in production cost accounting, such as the raw materials, fuel, and materials prices, and the various kinds of unit prices, norms, standards, etc., in order to calculate the enterprise wholesale prices and the industrial wholesale prices on a more solid basis. In each enterprise it is necessary to urgently complete the organization of production and labor, determine norms and standards, etc., and expand the paying of salaries according to output, in order to bring about better results.

Our party and state have pointed out that in order to exploit the actual capabilities, the improvement of management and planning, in which the improvement of policies is of special, decisive importance. The actual situation has proved that if the implementation of the policies is closely guided in the right direction, and if studies are carried out to supplement and perfect the policies promptly and specifically, then the economic situation and the people's lives are certain to undergo better transformations. Therefore, during the coming period, in order to do a good job of carrying out that task there must be a strong transformation in the organs responsible for studying the management and planning policies and systems, such as plans, prices, finance, banking, labor, etc.

3. Organizing centralized, complete guidance of implementation; strengthening the organization of guidance, especially at the district echelon; strengthening the inspection and control tasks; and achieving a new transformation in working methods.

During the last 3 months of 1981, the economic situation will continue to experience difficulties, and the volume of work vis-a-vis the organization of plan implementation guidance is very great and urgent. Therefore, guidance must be very concentrated, complete, and definitive with regard to each specific task. As stated above, it is necessary to concentrate all guidance capabilities on the key obobjectives of the plan: the key products, the key transportation routes, the key construction projects, and the requisition-purchasing, transportation, and consumption of strategic materials. If that is to be accomplished, there must be extremely tight coordination, the organization of seminars regarding each specific task, and a division of labor and coordination among the sectors, in order to assure a meshing of plans, policies, materials, and prices, so that they affect one another and bring about clear results.

A matter worthy of attention is that in our country's present economic situation most of the key, urgent economic tasks which the economy is now concentrating on fulfilling are in the sphere of the district. The greatest, most basic latent capabilities which can be rapidly exploited in order to develop the economy are in agriculture, in the sphere of the district and carried out directly by the districts. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the economic management and planning capabilities of the district echelon, define more clearly the functions and responsibilities of the district echelon, rationally arrange the management organizations and cadres at the district level, assure that the apparatus is efficient, light, close to the base, and fully capable of promptly coordinating the

production and commercial activities of the economic bases that are part of the different ownership systems in the sphere ofthe district, etc.

Strengthening the inspection and control tasks is an important factor in assuring that the task of organizing plan fulfillment is carried out with high effectiveness. It is necessary to promptly develop the new, positive factors which blossom in the mass emulation movement, while at the same time promptly correcting the distortions that arise in the process of plan fulfillment and assuring that the working people can serve as the masters in economic management more practically and effectively. The inspection and control tasks must also concentrate on the key objectives of the plan, on controlling the implementation of the new economic policies of the party and state, especially the use and delivery of products and the enforcement of discipline vis-a-vis payments to the budget, the cash accounting system, and the distribution and supplying of foodstuffs and consumer goods.

In order to promptly meet the new, very urgent requirements regarding economic activities, the ability of the management organs to manage daily tasks must be improved. The viewpoint of comprehensiveness must be emphasized, and there must be harmonious coordination of the activities of the sectors, with emphasis on the key aspects. The upper-echelon organs vigorously supervise, and fully meet the requirements of, the lower echelon, and overcome administrative, bureaucratic, red-tape working methods that are distant from the masses and from reality. We must emphasize the working method of remaining close to and focusing on the base level, in order to work rapidly and skilfully, and promptly resolve the difficulties of the base level. It is necessary to correctly carry out the system of a single commander and create an urgent, positive, and creative working atmosphere, while also assuring centralization, unity, and strict discipline.

The above are some of the tasks of guiding the fulfillment of the 1981 state plan during the last months of the year. It is certain that the emulation movement to achieve brilliant accomplishments in that regard to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress will undergo new transformations, be equal to the requirements of the situation, and contribute to achieving a strong transformation in our country's economy.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15, 16, 19 and 20 Oct 81 p 2

[15 Oct 81, p 2]
[Text]

Sector	1975	1980	Increase
Total amount of area under the cultivation of grain	5.6 million hectares	7 million hectares	1.4 million hectares
Amount of area planted with rice	4.94 " "	5.56 " "	0.62 "
Amount of area planted with subsidiary food crops	0.66 " "	1.44 " "	0.78 "
Subsidiary food crops as a percentage of grain crops	13 percent	18.6 percent	5.6 percent
Total area planted with industrial crops	380,000 hectares	605,800 hectares	225,800 hectares
Amount of area planted with annual industrial crops (tobacco, jute, peanuts, sugarcane and so forth)	198,800 "	348,800 "	150,000 "
Amount of area planted with perennial industrial crops (tea, coffee and so forth)	182,000 "	257,000 "	75,000 "

[16 Oct, 81, p 2]
[Text]

Livestock Production	1975	1980	Increase
Buffalo	2,194,000 head	2,316,000 head	122,000 head
Cattle	1,466,000 "	1,661,000 "	175,000 "

Chart Cont'd

Livestock Production	1975	1980	Increase
Hogs	8,801,000 head	10,000,000 head	1,119,000 head
Poultry	86,000,000 "	75,000,000 "	a reduction of 11,000,000 head
Reproduction (live weight)	3,620,000 tons	4,960,000 tons	1,340,000 tons

[19 Oct 81, p 2]
[Text]

New Farmland Opened Through Land Clearing Operations (1976-1980)

	Nationwide	The North	The South
Total amount of land clearned cleared (hectares)	700,000	250,000	450,000
Amount of cleared land put into production (hectares)	560,000	210,000	350,000
Amount of cleared land planted with grain crops (hectares)	380,000		
Amount of cleared land planted with industrial and food crops (hectares)	180,000		

[20 Oct 81, p 2]
[Text]

Number of Persons Going To Build New Economic Zones in the 5 Years from 1976 to 1980

	The North	The South	Nationwide
Persons	625,000	847,000	1,472,000
Laborers	337,000	374,000	771,000

Economic Statistics

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81, p 7

[Text]

Population (millions of persons):

1975:	47.6	1978:	51.5
1976:	49.2	1979:	52.5
1977:	50.5	1980:	53.7

Amount of Area Under Cultivation (millions of hectares)

1975:	5.6	1978:	6.8
1976:	6.2	1979:	6.9
1977:	6.6	1980:	7.0

Grain Output (in paddy equivalent)(millions of tons)

1975:	11.5	1978:	12.2
1976:	13.5	1979:	13.9
1977:	12.5	1980:	14.3

Average Amount of Grain Per Capita (kilograms)

1975:	240	1978:	238
1976:	274	1979:	266
1977:	249	1980:	267

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR BETTER DISTRIBUTION OF CONSUMER GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Insuring the Supply of Essential Goods"]

[Text] Together with providing temporary food subsidies, organizing the supply of goods in accordance with ration standards is a measure that reduces the difficulties encountered in the daily lives of manual workers, civil servants and the armed forces as well as the other persons working within the state sector. In essence, this mode of distribution involves spending a portion of one's wages in order to purchase products at stable prices and meet one's most essential needs as permitted by economic conditions; it accounts for a large percentage of the daily expenditures made by the laborer. The various localities and sectors that perform a distribution and circulation function have the responsibility of fully implementing this policy of the Political Bureau and Council of Ministers.

Many municipalities, provinces, precincts and districts have made efforts to intensify their purchasing activities in order to control the sources of local goods, deliver products to the state in accordance with their plans, trade with other localities and receive goods sent by the central level. As a result, both rationed and non-rationed goods have been supplied in exact accordance with standards and on time. The manual workers and civil servants of these localities have welcomed this method of operation and work with peace of mind.

As regards those localities that provide wage subsidies in place of supplying actual products, recent facts have shown that this measure, when applied under the conditions of successful, local commodity production, expanded socialist commerce that controls the market and relatively stable prices, can maintain the standard of living of wage earners. Applying wage subsidies when local commodity production is at a low level of development, socialist commerce is still small, the free market is still widespread and prices are still undergoing complex changes is no different than allowing the lives of laborers to be dominated by the free market. The harm of this practice is that the volume of money in circulation constantly increases, purchasing power declines and the real income of the laborer declines. There are still some inefficiencies in the practice of using wage subsidies in place of supplying actual products: laborers who have a high food product supply standard but low wages suffer a significant loss. Wage subsidies cannot keep pace with price fluctuations on the free market as this would further complicate financial-

monetary activities; on the other hand, it is also impossible to compensate for the losses incurred by the laborer.

The current allowances and wage system are temporary measures that can only maintain the standard of living of manual workers and civil servants when steps are taken to effectively organize the supply of goods in accordance with state regulations. The localities and sectors that produce and do business in grain, food products, fuel, industrial consumer goods and so forth have the responsibility of providing a stable supply of goods and gradually increasing this supply. The general guideline is to accelerate production and intensify purchasing activities with a view toward meeting local consumer needs and creating diverse sources of goods for trade with other localities or for exportation in order to import essential goods. The workers in the cities and industrial complexes must make an effort to effectively support agriculture and produce many consumer goods for trade with farmers; this will make a direct contribution to maintaining their sources of grain and food products. The norms governing production, purchases, the delivery of products to the state, transportation and distribution must be implemented in a well coordinated manner. Compensation for losses and price compensation for products that are supplied must be made on the basis of careful calculations and must be promptly allocated from the budget so that business installations have the capital needed to operate; we must correct the practice of including all expenditures that are not made in accordance with regulations, all waste and all losses in circulation costs, thereby forcing the finance sector to bear the burden of all of these unreasonable expenses.

Well organized distribution and services reduce the difficulties encountered by the laborer. The commerce sector should make every effort to provide better service and abolish the negative phenomena that are still rather widespread within the sector. Effective activities on the part of socialist commerce are an important guarantee of the victory of socialism.

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DOMESTIC CORPORATIONS COMPETING WITH EXPORT ORGANIZATIONS FOR GOODS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Tale of Economic Management column by "Nguoi Quan Ly"(The Manager): "Goods... Everywhere"]

[Text] Recently, agricultural and forestry products that are under the exclusive management of the state have been found everywhere on the market. If a locality has completed its norm on the delivery of products in accordance with its plan, this phenomenon is understandable. However, such is not the case. The goods delivered to the state fall short of quotas and are of poor quality. The goods that remain in the locality are larger in quantity and of better quality.

Many localities and corporations operate businesses that resemble the form of a "triangle." The reasons most frequently given are this practice is necessary "because of the local economic balance, the local budget." That which is attractive becomes something that one needs, one likes; sometimes, customers make payment in foreign currency (even though they are engaged in domestic wholesale trade).

Participating in this style of business are all sorts of level II and level III commerce corporations, subward and village marketing cooperatives, local export-import corporations, etc. Persons, goods, money and vehicles go from one place to another at great cost. Prices also rise and fall haphazardly. A number of localities in the South send persons very long distances to buy up anise, cinnamon, tea, coffee and so forth in order to compete for sources of goods with specialized export organizations.

The disorderly buying and selling of goods should be rapidly stopped. Order should be restored to market activities and they must be managed better.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF RESTORING SERICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Sericulture, a Way To Solve the Clothing Problem"]

[Text] Food and clothing are two essential needs of everyone. They are the foremost objectives of the socio-economic programs of our party and state. By 1985, in view of the growth of the population, we must take many steps to meet the clothing needs of the people. Together with weaving cloth under contract in order to obtain cotton, we can expand the amount of area under the cultivation of cotton and other fiber bearing crops. However, developing sericulture is a guideline that holds tremendous possibilities, requires little capital, provides rapid returns and provides more silk clothing for the people while making efficient use of labor and expanding the handicraft trades in the countryside.

Raising mulberry trees, raising silkworms, reeling silk fiber and weaving silk cloth are a traditional trade of our people, one that is developed in every area of the country. In the past, our country had as many as 25,000 hectares under the cultivation of mulberry trees, produced about 4,500 tons of cocoons and reeled 446 tons of silk fiber of various types. The weaving of silk had developed to the point where we were meeting some of the clothing needs in the countryside and providing cloth for exportation. There were silk fiber production areas that produced famous products, such as Buoi satin (Hanoi), La Ca chiffon (Ha Son Binh), Hong Do crepe (Thanh Hoa), Ha silk (Ha Tinh), Quang Nam silk and chiffon and Tan Chau silk (An Giang). During the years of the war, sericulture declined and has only begun to be restored in recent years. In 1980, the country had several centralized production areas and more than 70 districts in which there were movements of the people to plant mulberry trees, raise silkworms, reel silk fiber and weave silk cloth in order to achieve partial self-sufficiency in clothing.

The possibilities for sericulture in our country are quite large. Hot and humid tropical areas are favorable for mulberry trees to grow on many different types of soil and bear leaves throughout the year, thus providing for four silkworm seasons. As the start of planning in 13 provinces and municipalities, there are more than 50,000 hectares than can be allocated to the centralized cultivation of mulberry trees and silkworms and hundreds of thousands of hectares that can be used for decentralized cultivation of mulberry trees and silkworms at agricultural production installations

and among the people. This does not include the several hundred thousand hectares on which leaves can be taken now to raise silkworms. Castor oil plants are grown at many places, even along the seacoast. The leaves of the castor oil plant can also be successfully used to raise silkworms. Our people, from the lowlands and the seacoast to the midlands and the mountains, have much experience in sericulture. In every area and district, there are units that are models of sericulture which achieve yields of roughly 1,000 kilograms of cocoons per hectare of mulberries. Areas that were once famous for their silk fiber and cloth, such as Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Ben Tre, Dong Thap and An Giang, are restoring and developing the old trade. At many places, the people have achieved partial self-sufficiency in cloth through sericulture, such as the districts of Lac Son in Ha Son Binh Province and Quan Hoa in Thanh Hoa Province, the cooperatives of Dong Hoa in Thai Binh Province, Yen Cuong in Ha Nam Ninh Province and so forth. A number of scientific and technological achievements have been recorded in sericulture. Several good varieties of mulberries have been established, such as the Quang Bieu, Bau Trang and Que Son varieties; various breeds of silkworms have been developed that produce thick cocoons and a large number of long fibers. We have the necessary, initial material-technical bases and a large corps of scientific cadres and technical workers. These are valuable assets that create the conditions for the development of sericulture.

Existing economic and social conditions are inadequate for advancing sericulture to a new level of development so that it becomes a large-scale production sector. The first requirement is to establish adequate material-technical bases and provide many good varieties of mulberries and breeds of silkworms for supply to centralized areas specializing in sericulture and to cooperatives and the people who practice sericulture in a decentralized fashion in order to insure balance with the plan for the development of sericulture and achieve high yields of cocoons and fiber. The state must adopt policies on investments, loans, the supply of grain and materials, prices and two-way trade that are satisfactory for both the centralized and decentralized production sectors in order to provide incentive for the development of production.

Sericulture is an economic-technical sector that has complex characteristics and which requires many production processes, from crop production and the raising of silkworms to processing and marketing, in order to produce a final product. To insure that these processes are closely linked to one another and yield high economic returns, it is necessary to have a specialized organization in the form of a silkworm and silk fiber economic-technical sector that extends from the central to the local level and is under unified management and guidance in order to direct the development of the cultivation of mulberries, the cultivation of silkworms and the reeling of silk toward large-scale production.

Resolving the clothing problem of the people on the basis of domestic capabilities involves a large-scale socio-economic campaign. Developing the cultivation of mulberries, the cultivation of silkworms, the reeling of silk fiber and the weaving of silk cloth for local use and exportation are a realistic capability that will help resolve the clothing problem of our people.

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AGRICULTURE

ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF SERICULTURE DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Many Benefits of Sericulture"]

[Text] Sericulture yields many economic benefits. Our farmers say: "Raising three crops of rice is not as profitable as raising one brood of silkworms," which reflects the benefits derived from mulberry fields, baskets of silkworms and looms of silk. After being raised for 18 to 20 days, silkworms produce products of high value. Silk, a type of high quality fiber, is the main product produced by silkworms, a product that is superior in many ways to the various types of chemical fibers and other natural fibers: it is pliant and light, has a high degree of sheen, absorbs moisture and provides insulation. For this reason, silk is of value as an export and is traded on the world market. One ton of silk fiber that meets all standards can be traded for 25 tons of cotton fiber, 35 tons of viscose fiber or 6 tons of wool. Silk fiber is also a valuable raw material used in industry, medicine and national defense. The subsidiary products of mulberries and silkworms are used for many purposes: the chrysalis of the silkworm is used as food, the silkworms, the water used in the reeling of silk fiber and the leaves and roots of mulberry trees are used for medicinal purposes and the fruit of the mulberry is used to make wine. The manure of silkworms is a very good fertilizer for fields or a very good feed for cultivated fish. One hectare of mulberry trees on which the level of intensive cultivation is not very high produces 17 to 18 tons of leaves for raising silkworms and 5 tons of mulberry pulp; the silkworms raised on 17 to 18 tons of mulberry leaves produce 800 kilograms of cocoons which, when reeled, provide 80 kilograms of silk fiber, 48 kilograms of which are pure silk fiber, 400 kilograms of silkworm chrysalis and 8 tons of silkworm manure. Cooperatives that intensively cultivate mulberry trees and raise silkworms by the proper techniques achieve higher economic returns. The Dang Son Cooperative in Nghe Tinh Province earns an average of 10,332 dong from 1 hectare of mulberries used to raise silkworms; the income from raw silk accounts for 43 percent of the cooperative's total income.

Sericulture also creates jobs for many persons, from planting mulberry trees and raising silkworms to reeling silk fiber and weaving slik cloth. One hectare of mulberries being used to raise silkworms requires from 1,000 to 2,000 mandays per year, and the value of these mandays is high. By initiating sericulture, agricultural production units and cooperative member families have an additional business in which to engage, thereby creating a division of local labor, making full use of labor and increasing the sources of income of the collective economy and the household economy.

Whether the economic returns from sericulture are high or low depends upon the level at which production and business are organized within each job and throughout the production process; upon material-technical bases and the application of technological advances; upon the skills of laborers; and upon policies that provide incentive for production.

To develop sericulture in depth in order to make full use of each product with the highest possible economic returns per unit of area under the cultivation of mulberry trees or per egg cycle, it is necessary to constantly build and supplement production conditions. The weather, climate and pests are objective factors that have a direct impact upon mulberry trees and silkworms. A slight mistake or something that does not comply with regulations can destroy an entire brood of silkworms just as they are beginning to bear silk. Intensifying the application of the various technical factors, providing training to laborers and establishing policies that closely link the persons raising silkworms to the final product can limit or avoid the harm caused by unfavorable weather or pests.

Sericulture does not require capital investments that are as large or technology that is complex as those in many other economic sectors. Many countries of the world have found in sericulture a large source of profits from the production of silk products to meet domestic and export needs.

In view of the fact that they have suitable climate for the growth and development of both silkworms and mulberry trees, many places in our country can raise 7 to 8 broods of silkworms in four seasons per year. Abundant labor and land in every area that can be used for planting mulberries are basic prerequisites for our entire country to strongly develop sericulture in order to help resolve the domestic clothing problem and provide raw silk for exportation.

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AGRICULTURE

DONG THAP PROVINCE EXCEEDS 1981 GRAIN COLLECTION QUOTA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Thap Exceeds 1981 Grain Collection Norms"]

[Text] By the end of October 1981, Dong Thap Province had exceeded the planned 1981 grain collection level by .81 percent.

The districts of Tam Nong, Hong Ngu and Cao Lanh with the best grain collection movement in the province achieved from 106 to 125 percent of the annual planned level. Tam Nong District, exceeding norms during the first few days of October, is a district which has led for 3 consecutive years in exceeding the province's grain collection levels. Although recently established and with a newly formed administrative apparatus, Thap Muoi District has made appreciable efforts, achieving 87.38 percent of the planned collection level and is striving to complete the assigned norms.

Although the summer-fall crop production this year did not achieve planned levels in area, productivity and output and was inferior to the previous season, Dong Thap achieved and exceeded grain collection norms for the entire season by 5 percent.

Although the planned grain collection level for the entire year was exceeded, the collection of debts and taxes by Dong Thap is still low with tax collection reaching only about 70 percent and debt collection about 75 percent.

7300
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AGRICULTURE

DAC LAC PROVINCE CLEARS ADDITIONAL FARM LAND

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Nov 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dac Lac Province Places More Than 70,740 Hectares of Cleared Land in Production"]

[Text] During the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, Dac Lac Province has cleared and reclaimed more than 79,100 hectares and has placed more than 70,740 hectares of this land into the planting of various types of grain, food, coffee and rubber crops. The state farms specializing in coffee and rubber production alone have cleared and reclaimed 6,120 hectares and placed more than 5,670 hectares in production. Krong Buc District and Buon Ma Thuat City lead the province in area cleared and reclaimed, introducing from 95 to 98 percent of this area to production. Ma Drac District, populated nearly entirely by E De tribesmen, and Dac Nong, populated by Mo Nong tribesmen, have cleared and reclaimed 9,400 hectares and introduced this entire area to production.

Nearly all the districts and towns have coordinated well with mechanized and manual forces to open land clearance and reclamation work sites. In the marshy areas where machinery was unable to operate, the districts organized work sites to clear land with hand tools and fully utilized the draft power of elephants and cattle to transport wood, dirt, etc. Thanks to that, from a location which had only 200 hectares of wet rice in 1975, the entire province of Dac Lac now has 9,350 hectares of good two-crop rice. Construction has been completed in nearly all the wet rice area of area and plot levees and drainage ditches.

Along with land clearance and reclamation to expand the area specializing in coffee, rubber, peanuts and beans, the districts, towns and state farms have also given initial attention to field sanitation, leveling the surface, building area and plot levees and planting tree windbreaks to resist erosion of the basalt soil.

Dac Lac Province has also invested in the construction of 432 large, medium and small water conservancy projects to assure sufficient water for irrigating the entire area of wet rice and thousands of hectares of coffee. The province has also encouraged the ethnic minorities to raise additional cattle to both increase the amount of draft power and the source of crop fertilizer.

7300
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AGRICULTURE

CROP STATISTICS FOR NORTH AND SOUTH REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "The Northern Provinces Have Nearly Completed Harvesting Their 10th Month Rice, Recording a Rather High Yield, and Are Planting 5th Month-Spring Crops Faster than Last Year; the Southern Provinces Have Harvested 8.2 Percent of Their 10th Month Rice Crop, Recording Yields from 21 to 26 Quintals per Hectare"]

[Text] In the North, as a result of recent favorable weather, the rate of harvesting has been rather rapid; as of 25 November, 1,209,000 hectares had been harvested, 91.2 percent of the area planted and 28 percent more than last year. The delta provinces have nearly finished their harvesting. The provinces of former Zone 4 have harvested 86.5 percent of their rice crop.

The yield of late crops of rice varieties of the Moc family has been relatively good. During the harvest, it rained for several days but, as a result of entering into product contracts with laborers, the various localities have harvested their crops rapidly and systematically with little rice left on the ground. The average rate of harvesting has been from 37,000 to 40,000 hectares per day. Many localities finished harvesting their 10th month rice in November, which is something that had never been done before.

According to initial evaluations by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Statistics General Department, some provinces in the Red River Delta and former Zone 4 have exceeded their plan quotas for both yield and output.

As a result of continuous rainfall during the best planting season, the production of winter crops in the northern provinces has fallen below the plan quota. As of 25 November, according to the Statistics General Department, the various provinces had planted nearly 220,000 hectares of winter crops, 58.9 percent of the plan quota and 52,000 hectares less than the same time last year. Western potatoes, vegetables and beans are the crops that can still be planted. The provinces are continuing to plant additional western potatoes, vegetables and beans but will not be able to plant all the land required under the plan. Due to the small amount of nitrogen fertilizer applied to them, winter crops are growing and developing slowly. The provinces are allocating labor to cultivate and thin out the winter crops that have been planted.

This year, the norms on plowing and starting seedlings have been carried out more rapidly than last year. The amount of area under the cultivation of 5th month seedlings has increased by nearly 6,000 hectares compared to last year. The 5th month seedlings that were planted at the start of the season are green and sturdy.

The rate of plowing is slow compared to the amount of land on which rice has been harvested. The percentage of land plowed by machines is very low.

The southern provinces have harvested 162,000 hectares of 10th month rice, 8.2 percent of the land transplanted with 10th month rice. The provinces of former Zone 5 have harvested nearly 110,000 hectares, 45.2 percent of the land transplanted with rice. Recent rainstorms have caused some rice and subsidiary food crop fields in the provinces of Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Gia Lai-Kontum to be flooded. Planthoppers are continuing to inflict damage on crops in the provinces from Thuan Hai southward. The 10th month rice crops of the southern provinces are growing well. According to initial reports, the rice yields of the provinces from Thuan Hai southward exceed 21 quintals per hectare; Ho Chi Minh City has recorded the yield of 26 quintals per hectare, Minh Hai a yield of 24.85 quintals per hectare, Hau Giang a yield of 22.5 quintals per hectare and Cuu Long a yield of 23 quintals per hectare.

7809
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AGRICULTURE

MINISTRY OF FOOD REPORTS ON 1981 GRAIN MOBILIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Loi Ha, the Ministry of Food: "The 1982 Grain Year"]

[Text] The 1981 grain year, which began with the 1980 10th month grain mobilization, concluded in late October, 1981, in the northern provinces and in late November, 1981, in the southern provinces and has now been virtually completed throughout the country, having met 92.2 percent of the plan. The provinces of the North completed 98 percent of their plan, southern Trung Bo and the Central Highlands completed 96 percent and former Nam Bo completed 88 percent of its plan for the year.

Compared to the previous year, the total quantity of grain purchased during this year increased 17 percent and represented the largest amount purchased since 1976. As a result of several consecutive bumper harvests and the importance attached to grain work by the various party committee echelons and local governments, the provinces of the Mekong River Delta deposited nearly 270,000 more tons of grain in granaries than they did in 1980. The provinces of southern Trung Bo and the Central Highlands, as a result of having bumper crops of both rice and subsidiary food crops, mobilized 50,000 more tons than in 1980; the increase in subsidiary food crops was nearly 30,000 tons (in paddy equivalent). In the northern provinces, where the 1980 10th month crop was heavily damaged by floods, more than 90 percent of the adjusted purchasing plan was met; the 1981 5th month crop exceeded the plan by 3 percent and resulted in 160,000 more tons being mobilized than during the 1980 5th month season. Deserving of attention is the fact that the provinces of former Nam Bo collected more agricultural taxes in grain than during the previous year. The total increase was 14 percent. The northern provinces mobilized nearly twice as much grain over and above obligations compared to the 1980 grain year by means of trading materials and goods. The trading of materials and goods in order to purchase grain between the state and agricultural cooperatives, production collectives and farm households has been expanded in practically all localities.

As of the end of November 1981, 15 provinces and municipalities (of 39 units) had completed or exceeded the purchasing plan norms assigned by the central level. During the 1981 5th month season in the North, 10 provinces and municipalities (of 19 units) met or exceeded their quotas; 90 agricultural cooperatives completed their stable 1981 10th month obligation during the 5th month season. During the 1980-1981 10th month and winter-spring seasons in former Nam Bo, 5 provinces (of 15 units) completed or exceeded the quotas assigned to them by the central level; 3 of the 5 provinces in former Zone 5 met or exceeded their plan quotas for the winter-spring season.

Tien Giang and Dong Thap Provinces fulfilled their quotas 1 month early and exceeded their 1981 grain mobilization norms, depositing more grain in granaries than in 1980. As a result of making very many efforts, An Giang Province completed 99 percent of the plan quota assigned by the central level, mobilizing 80,000 more tons than in 1980. Hau Giang Province, which virtually completed its norm for the entire year, purchased more grain and deposited more grain in granaries than in 1980, thereby leading all other provinces.

In the North, the two provinces of Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh, which met and exceeded their quotas for both the 1980 10th month season and the 1981 5th month season of the 1981 grain year, deposited more grain in granaries and used more nitrogen fertilizer traded for paddy than the other provinces of the North. Although it encountered numerous difficulties, Ha Son Binh Province still met and exceeded the quota assigned it by the central level. Nghia Binh Province led the provinces of southern Trung Bo and the Central Highlands and Dong Nai Province led the provinces of Nam Bo in the quantity of grain and the amount of time taken to complete their plan norms for 1981 and deposited more grain in granaries than in 1980.

Generally speaking, the mobilization of grain has achieved good results and helped to stimulate production and meet the grain needs of the state sector. Purchasing capabilities could be higher if all localities made an effort to fully meet the quota assigned to them by the central level. Although the grain year has concluded, there are still more than 20 provinces and municipalities that have not met their norms, and some provinces are still at a very low level. Some places do not have a thorough understanding of the viewpoint of practicing self-reliance in resolving the grain problem and are relying upon imports, upon the central level. Some localities have had several consecutive bumper crops but still have not paid all their taxes or collected all debts even though they still have thousands of tons of grain in storage. Importance has not been attached to the purchasing of subsidiary food crops and these crops still constitute a low percentage of the total grain mobilized; the provinces of former Zone 5 and eastern Nam Bo purchased a rather large quantity of subsidiary food crops but the northern provinces purchased less than in 1980. The management of the quantity and quality of grain in the processes of purchasing and transportation is not good and still allows losses to occur and the quality of grain to decline. The lack of material bases and the lack of coordination among existing material bases have slowed the rate at which grain is deposited in granaries. The preparation of goods, materials and cash has been inadequate and untimely at certain times and places, thus causing purchasing opportunities to be missed; there have been many cases in which the failure to provide close management has allowed losses to occur.

The 1982 grain year has begun. The northern provinces have deposited 80,000 tons of 10th month paddy in granaries. As stated in Political Bureau directive number 120: the 1982 grain mobilization task occupies an extremely important position. The problem we face with regard to meeting distribution needs during the first months of 1982 is that the state must control the vast majority of commodity grain; an effort must be made to meet and exceed the grain mobilization quota for the entire year, beginning with meeting and exceeding the 1981 10th month quota, which accounts for 80 percent of the grain deposited in granaries under the plan for the year in the

southern provinces and more than 40 percent in the northern provinces. Agricultural tax collection norms and debts overdue from the previous season must be fully met and collected in exact accordance with policy. The cooperatives, production collectives and private farm families have the obligation of paying all taxes, repaying all debts and selling products to the state through two-way trade or at negotiated prices. The provinces of the North that have established stable obligations must settle accounts at each cooperative and mobilize any balance due during this 10th month season.

The widespread use of purchases at directed prices and the trading of materials and goods for grain will significantly increase the quantity of commodity grain controlled by the state. This mode insures that the interests of the state are closely linked to the interests of farmers and helps to strengthen the alliance of workers and farmers, stimulate the development of agricultural production, insure that the state controls grain and stabilize prices and the market. The commodity fund used to purchase grain is established on the basis of goods produced by central industry, local industry, small industry and the handicraft trades plus imported goods. The various localities must research the needs and tastes of each area in order to formulate distribution and trade plans that coincide with the agricultural seasons, are directed toward the correct recipients and promptly support the production and consumption needs of farmers. The prices of grain purchased under obligations and the prices of instruments of production sold to the northern provinces, the provinces of central Trung Bo and the Central Highlands must comply with the spirit of Council of Ministers' decision number 95; the provinces of former Nam Bo will continue to make purchases at current prices.

A very large quantity of subsidiary food crops must be purchased during the upcoming 10th month and winter-spring seasons. In the spirit of "eating whatever is grown," the various localities must make an effort to exceed their mobilization norms for cassava, corn, kaoliang, western potatoes and the various types of starch bearing tubers, in general. These crops must primarily be processed and marketed locally with any surplus being distributed in accordance with the plan of the central level.

The preparation of the material bases of the grain sector, such as granaries, bags, scales, canvas and so forth has been carried out effectively and earlier but still does not meet requirements. The concerned sectors and the various localities must coordinate with one another to insure that grain is deposited in granaries in a rapid and systematic fashion.

7809
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AGRICULTURE

MANAGEMENT AND PLANNING OF RUBBER SECTOR SAID TO IMPROVE

Hanoi KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 12-14

[Article by Nguyen Dang Kieu: "New Progress in the Rubber Sector's Management and Planning of Exploitation and New Planting"]

[Text] The Eastern Nam Bo region has always been famous as an area which grows much rubber. From the time when the rubber areas began to be formed, 1963 was the high point with regard to area (140,000 hectares), and during the same period average annual output for a short period of time reached 70,000 tons of dry latex, with a yield of about 1,200 kilos per hectare. But between 1964 and the liberation of the south, rubber production tended to decline. The area that could be tapped for latex was only about 60,000 hectares, output was only about 20,000 tons, and yields were low and unstable.

Since the Fourth Party Congress, and especially since we began the fulfillment of the 1981 state plan, the first year of the 1981-1985 five-year plan, the exploitation, processing, and planting of the rubber sector have undergone new transformations, with new awareness and the new working method of closely combining planning with the application of state policies and economic levers, in order to stimulate the development of production of that important export commodity.

1. First of all, there must be a complete plan and concentration on the best exploitation of the entire existing rubber area.

The rubber areas in Eastern Nam Bo were in the past areas which were fiercely contested between ourselves and the enemy. Enemy bombs and shells destroyed more than 50 percent of the rubber acreage in such large plantations as Day Tieng, An Loc, Quang Loi, etc. During recent years, although the rubber sector has overcome many difficulties in order to restore the devastated rubber acreage, but there remains a rather large area that cannot yet be exploited, and a rather large area that was being exploited had been abandoned by 1980 (1,396 hectares in the Quang Loi Corporation, 1,050 hectares in Loc Ninh, 120 hectares in Phuoc Binh, etc.), mainly because of a shortage of labor, especially labor to tap latex. The living conditions of the existing workers have not yet been stabilized and there are still many difficulties, so in certain places and at certain times they must abandon their jobs to make slash-burn fields and cut bamboo, and sometimes they have hire themselves out, in order to resolve their immediate difficulties. Therefore, for many years the output plans have not been attained.

This year, the rubber sector is paying more attention to exploiting rubber plantations and to drafting complete plans, and is concentrating on completely exploiting the rubber plantations in the following regards:

-- Assuring intensive cultivation: the corporations and state farms have plans for fertilizing, weeding, fighting drought, fighting fires, and tending millions' of diseased trees, in order to use them for tapping latex.

-- Providing sufficient labor and organizing and improving the workers' living conditions. Since the beginning of the year, the Rubber General Department has worked directly with Binh Tri Thien Province and the Ministry of National Defense to receive nearly 10,000 workers sent to supplement the Quang Loi and Loc Ninh rubber corporations, in order to work nearly 2,000 additional hectares, and to add workers to restore overgrown rubber plantations of the Thuan Loi and Phuoc Binh corporations, in order to work thousands of additional hectares of rubber trees which were abandoned long ago. There is a policy for mobilizing and encouraging workers to work in the rubber plantations, and for implementing a number of measures intended to do a good job of organizing the material and spiritual lives of the cadres and workers ofthe rubber sector. Because there is an explicit policy regarding the organization of interplanting, the workers both do a good job of tending rubber trees in the areas assigned them and harvest additional corn and beans. Nearly all of the workers' families raise hogs and chickens. The new rubber state farms, such as Cam Duong, Cu Bi, Xa Bang, etc., all have nursery schools, day-care center, basic general education schools, libraries, clinics, playgrounds, mass cultural clubs, reading rooms, etc. At the same time, the Rubber General Corporation has studied and applied policies regarding economic work by the army, and has mobilized thousands of soldiers to participate in production in the rubber state farms. It may be said that although all difficulties regarding workers' living areas have not been resolved, the new working method of the state farms has created for them a confidence in and a close relationship with collective labor.

In addition to the plan to exploit the entire rubber area, the rubber sector has drafted a good plan to process the dry latex rubber. Since most of the processing equipment was left behind by the French 20 to 30 years ago, and because the machin machinery is too old and in bad condition but has not been replaced or supplemented, practically none of the plants have production lines so the latex must be taken to Ho Chi Minh City for processing. The sector's actual processing capability is capable of fulfilling about 70 percent of the norm assigned by the state to the Rubber General Department. During the past several years thousands of tons of latex have had to be thrown away because they could not be processed, especially in the Dong Nai, Tay Ninh, and Quang Loi corporations. In order to urgently resolve the situation of stagnated latex, since the beginning of this year the General Department and the corporations have had a plan to install a number of crepe-rolling production lines; have coordinated with the engineering sector to research and produce various kinds of shredding machines and curing kilns; and have promptly repaired the electric generators of the Tay Ninh Rubber Corporation and gone all-out to increase the capability of the sector's processing system.

Thanks to a whole series of such measures, this year the corporations have gone all-out to fulfill their production plans. During the first 8 months of the year

the Rubber General Department has attained the greatest output ever. Many corporations have made outstanding efforts to attain high output. In comparison to the same period last year, the Quang Loi Corporation has increased its output by 150.2 percent and its processed final products by 129.6 percent. The corresponding norms of the Dau Tieng Corporation are 140 percent and 113.6 percent. The output of the Tay Ninh Corporation has increased by 135 percent, and the Lai Khe Seedstock Center's production is 132.2 percent greater than at the same time last year.

In the process of fulfilling the state plan, effective steps have been taken to assure the delivery of the entire output to the central level. Efforts have been made to maintain the rubber quality grades in order to serve exports and the domestic processing industry, all ways have been sought to harvest and process all the rubber in order to have additional raw materials to meet domestic needs, and efforts have been made to grasp the requirements of the consumers with regard to the quantity and specifications of raw materials, and the delivery deadlines, in order to gradually do a good job of directly supplying rubber raw materials to the production bases to which the state distributes raw materials.

2. The newly planted area has been well prepared and intensively cultivated from the beginning.

During the past several years, practically none of the newly planted rubber groves have attained the economic-technical requirements. A large area has had to be replanted because all the trees died or only a few were left. The Dong Nai Corporation is the unit which has been the best in planting new trees, both quantitatively and qualitatively, but of the 12,000 newly planted hectares only 14 percent were classified as good, and 23 percent were classified as average, while the rest were classified as poor. In the other units, such as Loc Ninh, Dau Tieng, Tay Ninh, Quang Loi, etc., during the past several years the newly planted areas have suffered great damage. Nearly the entire newly planted area is of poor or average quality, and little of it is good. The principal reason is the lack of labor, for during the harvesting period it is necessary to concentrate on tapping latex so the tending of the newly planted lots must be abandoned. In order to overcome that situation, this year the Rubber General Department has drafted an all-round plan to raise the political-ideological level, and strengthen the enthusiasm and sense of responsibility of the workers, and tie them in very closely with the state farms and the Corporation, and organized training for the workers so that they could grasp the technical requirements of the new planting mode and be expert with regard to land clearing techniques. Therefore, land clearing and planting were carried out in correct accordance with the sector's technical rules.

Then the General Department guided the balancing of the plan regarding the labor of the rubber sector. With regard to rubber groves in the phase from planting to maturity (3 years), each worker is assigned to tend 25 hectares, each production team of about 25 workers is responsible for one lot and 25 hectares, and there is a system of inspections every day, every month, every quarter, and every year. After 3 years a general inspection will be conducted in order to determine which rubber groves are mature, and there is a system of suitable rewards and punishments. The mature groves are divided into three types (those with cogon grass, those with low grass, and those without grass). Depending on the type, each worker

is assigned to tend 1.5 to 2.5 hectares for a quarter or a year. During the tending period of the mature groves, the workers both tend the trees and participate in building material bases for exploitation. With such a method of organizing and balancing labor, during the first 3 years the workers will kill off all of the scrub trees to prevent the roots of jungle trees from growing and cause them to gradually rot to form a kind of fertilizer for the rubber trees, and enable the use of machinery to tend the groves.

The outstanding point is that since the beginning of the year there has been implemented a cooperative agreement between the Phu Rieng Corporation and the Soviet Union to exploit 50,000 hectares of rubber. There have been notable results: the completion of paperwork, the completion of the investment preparation task, the step-by-step fulfillment of the capital construction plan, the augmentation of the labor force and the creation of organizations and apparata for 14 state farms of the Corporation, and the creation of a tree nursery of 180 hectares, in order to serve a plan to plant trees on 10,000 hectares in 1982 and to complete in 1981 a plan to plant 2,000 hectares with good quality.

3. The exploitation and planting of rubber trees must be tied in with the contracting-out of production in the sector.

In order to closely combine planning with economic levers, the Rubber General Department has tied in the assignment of norms with economic and organization measures, including attention to the application of the form of paying salaries according to output and the correct use of the bonus system, so in general, in the corporations production has been maintained and developed, many plan norms set by the corporations are 5 to 10 percent higher, the plans have been better implemented, and the interests of the workers, the collective units, and the state have been better assured.

Since the Dong Phu Corporation began to contract-out rubber trees to workers, good results have been attained in all aspects of the work. On the basis of the existing rubber acreage and the vocational level of the workers, the Corporation determined a contracting-out norm for each worker. Latex tappers who surpassed the norm by from 1 to 10 percent were awarded .5 dong for each percentage point over the daily norm, and are awarded graduaded bonuses. Workers who work at least 26 days a month, who are skilled at tapping latex, who fully harvest the various kinds of latex, who do a good job of tending and cultivating trees, etc., also receive bonuses. With the implementation of contracting-out of output, the Corporation's labor productivity has increased by 10 to 20 percent in comparison to the past, andthe percnet in comparison to the past, and the per-worker income level increased from 120 dong to 300 dong per month. The Corporation has restored 1,000 hectares of rubber and has begun to exploit them, and has also cleared 12 hectares more than called for by the plan in order to plant additional trees. Because it implemented the paying of salaries according to output, the Phuoc Hoa Rubber Corporation exploited acreage that had been abandoned, and its output surpassed the plan.

The actual situation of the rubber corporations has clearly demonstrated that the drafting and implementation of plans must be closely tied in with the economic lever policies and the application of scientific-technical accomplishments to

actual production. The paying of salaries according to output and contracting-out have had a good effect, and contracting-out has not impeded the introduction of technical advances. On the contrary, the workers have applied technical advances more voluntarily in the tree nursery, grafting, planting, tending, and harvesting tasks. The Rubber General Department is continuing to study the expansion of the system of paying salaries collectively, according to the ultimate results, to the units and components capable of implementing it, along with the other forms of paying salaries, and in combination with the assigning to enterprises of salary fund plans based on the output volume. That is regarded as the main content of labor management and planning and economic management, in order to meet the developmental requirements of the rubber sector during the coming phase.

5616
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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

NEW CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION REGULATIONS PROMULGATED

Hanoi KE HOACH HOA in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 81 pp 4-8

[Article: "New Regulations Regarding the Management of Capital Construction"]

[Text] On 6 June 1981 the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 232-CP, promulgating Capital Construction Management Statutes to be implemented uniformly throughout the country.

The objective of the promulgation of the Capital Construction Management Statutes is to assure that capital investment and capital construction correctly reflect the party's line of socialist construction, in order to achieve the highest economic effectiveness in investing capital, do a good job of exploiting raw materials, and fully utilize the latent capabilities of labor and land and all other protection capabilities and in order to meet the steadily increasing needs of economic construction, improve the people's living standards, and consolidate national defense.

The Capital Construction Management Statutes that have been promulgated are an important document which synthesize the principles and measures for improving economic management, is the first comprehensive legal document regarding the management of capital construction, manifests in a concentrated manner the present course of change economic management, overcomes the bureaucratic administrative-supply disease, and implements the socialist commercial management principles. The Statutes consist of regulations and basic principles intended to achieve the state's unified management of the economic-technical aspects of the investment and capital construction tasks. The Statutes consist of seven chapters and 50 articles which clearly state the principles and contents regarding the sphere and order of capital construction, the capital construction management responsibilities, the task of preparing for investment, the task of preparing for construction, the task of assigning and accepting construction contracting, the management of investment capital, and material rewards and punishment. The following are the new regulations regarding capital construction management included in the Statutes. We must understand those regulations, which differ from those of the past -- some have been supplemented and others did not exist -- in order to unify the management of capital construction throughout the nation.

1. Some basic concepts:

"Capital construction projects" and "Capital construction investment captial" are terms that are often used when referring to investment and capital construction, but in the past they were not understood or carried out in the same way. The present Statutes also clearly define those concepts.

Construction projects must be carried out at a certain location or on a certain route, according to a construction plan, or on the location of an existing project (in the case of expanded, improved, or restored construction). Each project consists of one or many project items which are part of a complete industrial production line (which takes into consideration production cooperation), in order to produce final products which are clearly stated in the economic-technical justification of the investment project.

Construction federations are made up of many projects and project items, concentrated in a location or an area, take the form of clear production phases, and are organically related to one another with regard to a production mode (or use), in order to produce ultimate products or component parts.

Only projects and project federations can be the recipients of capital construction investment.

Capital construction investment capital includes all expenditures for attaining investment objectives, and include expenditures in preparing for investment, expenditures for planning and construction, expenditures for purchasing and installing equipment, and the expenditures related to capital construction recorded in the approved general estimate.

The definition of the above-mentioned concepts serves as a unified basis on which to determine the sphere and level of capital with regard to each investment objective and project.

2. The order of capital construction.

The statutes regulating capital construction must be carried out in proper order, in three phases: preparing for investment, preparing for construction, and construction and the conclusion of construction investment. Each phase has principal tasks which must be carried out in a certain order. Investment must be meticulously prepared and based on a solid economic-technical justification in order to determine investment policies that are accurate and economically effective. Only when investment policies are determined can there begin the work of preparing construction, and that construction preparation task must be carried out well in order to begin construction on schedule and complete the construction within the required time and with high quality. In the construction process, it is necessary to simultaneously prepare all conditions for completing construction, conducting a final inspection, and turning over the project on schedule, and strive to quickly bring it into operation and conclude the process of investment in the project.

The order of capital construction clearly stipulates the tasks which must be carried out in each phase. During one phase meticulous preparations are made for the

next phase, and one phase is completed before the next one is begun, which contributes to the rapid completion of the investment process and the attainment of process and the attainment of investment with high economic effectiveness.

3. Preparing for investment.

The principal tasks in the phase of preparing for investment must be meticulously prepared by the investing party. The investing party is a person with the status of a legal entity and is responsible for recommending investment expenditures, and for drafting, presenting, and defending investment preparation materials until a decision is made to invest in a project. At present, project investments are determined by means of approving the plans of the construction project. The greatest weakness at present is that the plans are drafted too simplistically and lack scientific-technical bases and precision; many plans are not studied and calculated in order to select the optimal plan; and the studying and calculating of economic-technical solutions lack balance and completeness. As regards foreign-assisted projects, the plans are usually drafted and submitted after they have been negotiated or signed, which leads to many instances of incorrect investment decisions which do not have economic-technical bases and are ineffective. The investment decisions are also often arbitrarily changed.

In order to assure that investment decisions are correct, and select investment projects that can be carried out with high economic effectiveness, the investment projects (regardless of the source of the capital, the form of investment, or the managerial echelon) will from now on not draft plans but must draft economic-technical justifications, on which to base investment decisions.

On the basis ofthe economic-technical arguments and proofs regarding the projects, solutions, statistical norms, related investment expenditures, and capabilities to carry out the investment project, the economic-technical justifications must clarify the economic-technical matters from the very beginning and fully demonstrate the economic effectiveness. With regard to foreign-assisted projects, it is necessary to demonstrate and carefully consider the market for and prices of exported final products and imported equipment and parts, the cooperative conditions, and the conditions and capabilities for borrowing and repaying debts.

With tight regulations regarding the contents of the economic-technical justifications of the investment projects and the determination of the responsibilitities of the organs vis-a-vis the task of preparing investment, the statutes stipulate the expansion of autnority and decentralization so that the Ministers (and heads of organs equivalent to ministries), and the chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones can review and decide upon investment on the remaining projects, other than the important projects decided upon by the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. In order to improve quality and economic effectiveness in making decisions regarding investment in projects and fully utilize the collective intelligence and functions of a number of organs, while making prompt investment decisions, the Statutes also stipulate a system of central, sector, and local Review Councils to review the economic-technical justifications of the investment projects before the competent echelon approves it. Furthermore, the investment and construction banks have the right to review the economic-technical justifications, especially to review the economic effectiveness

of the investment capital. With regard to cooperative programs with foreign countries, we must carry out a review and judgment when representatives of the foreign country arrive to defend the proposal. The approval of the economic-technical justifications concludes the investment preparation phase and shifts over to the phase of preparing to construct the project.

4. Preparing for construction.

In the past, many construction projects were begun before the necessary conditions were prepared. Therefore, after construction was begun there was a lack of conditions for continuous construction, which led to the prolongation and waste of construction time. The present statutes stipulate that construction projects may be started only after the investing party, the planning organ, the construction organization, etc., have done a good job of preparing for construction, along the lines of improving the quality of the task of construction preparation. That task is to be improved with regard to planning, the ordering of equipment, and the setting up of a project management board.

The planning task is carried out on the basis of project economic-technical justifications approved by signing economic contracts between the investing party and the planning organization. When many planning organizations participate in planning a project, the system of the principal planning contractor is applied. The principal contracting organization will directly sign a contract with the investing party to accept planning contracting, and sign contracts to assign work to the other specialized planning organizations, in order to assure completeness and the on-time completion of the planning-budgeting file.

In order to assure appropriateness to the contents of the economic-technical justifications, planning is carried out in two phases -- technical planning (accompanied by a general budget) and construction blueprints (accompanied by estimates) -- or in onephase: technical-construction planning (also accompanied by a general budget) for projects requiring simple construction techniques and industrial production lines. In such cases, it is possible to use model plans or rough outline plans. The number of planning steps is stipulated in the decision approving the project economic-technical justifications. The general economic-technical plan and estimate is the basis for signing contracting contracts and granting capital. The plan estimate documents are principally judged by the Ministers (or heads of organs equivalent to ministries) and the chairmen of provincial, municipal, and special zone people's committees. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers judges only the especially important projects. With regard to plans drafted by foreign countries, the state unifies management of materiel supply, data, and the application of technical rules and regulations.

The task of ordering equipment must be under the unified management of the investing party. So that that task can be appropriate to the over-all construction schedule, and in order to correctly use investment capital and manage fixed property, the Statutes stipulate that the construction equipment and workshops serving construction are fixed property which belong to the construction management organization, so the construction contracting organization must order the equipment. The specialized equipment, facilities, and property are managed by the Specialist Department, so it must order them. Ultimately, the investing party combines the orders and signs a contract to purchase the equipment.

The Project Management Board. In the past, the Construction Board was not an integral part of the investment project and the investing party did not have direct, all-round responsibility for management and the investment of capital, so the Construction Board was responsible for many projects of many different investing parties and was directed by an upper-echelon organ. That led to the situation of the investing party requesting additional capital just after the project was turned over in order to improve it or tear it down and rebuild it because it was not appropriate to the industrial production line, which caused great waste. The present Statutes stipulate that the investing party can set up a Project Management Board to directly carry out its specific tasks in the construction preparation and construction phases, and in the task of preparing the project for operation, with the investing party serving as the head of the board. The Project Management Board can be set up only when the project is listed in the state capital construction plan. Its activities must cease within 3 months after the project has been brought into production or use.

5. The construction work system.

In order to determine a highly effective construction mode, clarify the relationship between investment management and construction management, and on that basis divide responsibility between the investing party and the construction contracting organization, create conditions for the construction organizations to manifest a sense of responsibility, and improve quality in construction activities, the Statutes confirmed that the mode of contracting construction is a highly effective one, and that it is necessary to apply and improve the system of accepting construction contracting, and also stipulated more clearly the principal responsibilities and relationships between the investing party and the organizations accepting construction contracting.

In capital construction, projects may be included in the principal construction plans only when there have been good construction preparations. Construction projects apply in a unified manner three construction contracting systems: the principal contractor system, the general contractor system, and the direct assignment contractor system.

The principal construction contractor system is a system in which the investing party signs a general contractor contract and establisher a direct relationship with a construction contracting organization (the sumbol of which is construction principal B). Construction principal B is principally responsible for the schedule, quality, and construction capital of the entire project, consisting of the principal, supporting, and secondary project items, the housing ofthe operating workers, etc., but not including the project units which are directly related but are invested in separately.

According to the actual capabilities and characteristics of the construction volume, construction principal B can sign contracts assigning work to secondary contracting organizations (symbol: secondary contractor B). Principal contractor B is responsible for both parties -- the investing party and secondary contractor B -- and for the unified command of the on-site construction activities by means of signing economic contracts, the socialist system of responsibility, and socialist commercial principles. Principal contractor B receives a secondary expense account to cover the expenses of the principal contractor.

That system of assigning and accepting contracting is an advanced form which permits the concentration of the management of construction in one organization, so it must applied extensively and become the principal form for carrying out construction vis-a-vis the capital production projects.

The system of general construction contracting is a system applied after the approval of the economic-technical justification and the determination of the projectinvesting party. The investing party contracts all tasks to contracting organizations: planning, construction preparation, and construction.

That system is a step toward perfecting the system of subcontracting construction now in effect, in order to help the sectors which have investment requirements but do not have personnel specializing in construction management and construction. It is only applied in the construction of housing, civilian projects, and production or commercial projects which are on a small scale and require simple technology.

In applying the system of general construction accounting, the investing party must sign a contract with the general construction contractor, approve the plan estimate, control quality, inspect the principal tasks and project items included in the contract, and accept the project after construction has been completed so that it can be brought into production and use.

The system of direct construction contracting is a system in which the investing party signs contracts to contract-out construction to and establish ties with many construction contracting organizations so that they can work together to construct a project. It is now a widespread working method in our country.

That system of contracting-out construction is applied only with regard to projects with regard to which the contracting party cannot apply the two above-mentioned contracting systems.

During recent years the quality of construction projects has been too low. In order to heighten and define responsibility and assure the quality of construction, the Statutes also clearly stipulate that the construction contracting organizations are responsible to the state and the investing party regarding construction techniques and quality, and that during the construction process the investing party, the planning organization, and the construction inspection organ must control the quality of construction in order to assure construction quality and promptly inspect and turn over immediately after the completion of each principal segment and task, and of each part of the project; after the completion of each project item as well as the complete project.

6. Concluding construction investment.

In our country there has been the situation of investment projects being completed but the project not being liquidated or capital investment being concluded until years later, which has prevented the effectiveness of the invested capital from being developed.

Therefore, in order to do a good job of managing and using the recently increased production capabilities, and evaluate investment projects economically and technically, the Statutes stipulate that after the construction project has been completed and adjusted in accordance with the approved project economic-technical justifications, and inspected and delivered, within 3 months after the conclusion of construction the investing party must settle with the construction contracting organization and settle accounts with the investing party and capital issuing organ. The contents of the liquidation must correctly assess the value of fixed property and the new production (or use) capability that is added by each source of captial, so that the project can be managed and used, and in order to conclude the capital investment process.

7. The capital construction financial system.

There are many weaknesses in the present capital construction financial system which have resulted in failure to fully utilize all sources for appropriate investment objectives, and there is much waste.

In order to use all sources for rational investment objectives and heighten responsibility in the use of capital investment capital, the capital construction financial system is improved in the following respects:

The sources of capital that are used are state budget capital, internal, and capital borrowed from banks. Therefore, we must not only increase the number of sources but also increase investment capabilities, in order to build the material-technical bases of socialism.

State budget capital is used for investment in:

-- The production projects requiring large amounts of investment capital and a long construction period; projects which cannot produce a rapid capital turnaround; combined economic-national defense projects, etc.

-- Projects that are part of the infrastructure.

-- Projects of the administrative and professional units which do not have a production or commercial nature, and projects which serve the public benefit.

-- Housing in the residential areas.

-- Internal capital is used to invest in:

-- New production-commercial construction, or the improvement or expansion of production-commercial projects.

-- The construction of additional workers' housing, cultural projects, and welfare projects of the enterprise itself.

-- Capital borrowed from banks, in addition to being used for projects in which state budget capital is not invested, or when there is insufficient internal capital, is also used for the investment preparation task. The present system of

using the state budget to provide professional expenses for the investment preparation task, create conditions for the sectors and localities to be more active in the investment preparation task, and heighten responsibility in the use of capital in the present phase.

The Statutes also stipulate the improvement of the borrowing and repayment system. The present system of repayment according to the phase of the contract is eliminated, for it does not encourage concentrated, definitive construction. Instead, there will be applied a system of paying for the volume of completed construction, according to the project items that have been inspected and turned over. At the same time, there will be applied a system of lending circulating capital to the construction organizations, thus creating conditions for those organizations to take the initiative in production and commercial activities.

Furthermore, the Statutes stipulate:

-- The calculation of the project's designed production costs. The present system of paying for planning expenses according to a certain ratio (and retaining 40 percent) is eliminated, for it causes excesses and waste and does not stimulate the improving of planning quality and economizing in funds used to pay for project planning. From now on, the investing party must pay the planning contracting organization, and it can retain only 10 percent of the planning funds. That sum will be paidonce the planning contracting organization fulfills its obligation according to the economic contract that has been signed.

The interest norm for capital construction is increased from 2.5 percent to 6 percent, in order to create conditions for fully implementing the setting up of three funds in the construction units.

-- The addition a reserve fund of about 10 percent of the investment capital of the general estimate, in order to assure expenses for unforseen additional volume and expenses.

-- The general technical plan estimate approved by the competent echelon is the basis on which to include in contracts the capital construction investment capital.

8. Capital construction management.

Along the lines of improving economic management and heightening responsibility in the management of capital construction, the Statutes confirm the principles of capital construction management, responsibility for managing investment capital, and rewards and punishment in managing and investing capital.

The basic requirement of capital construction management is that "it must manifest the line of socialist construction and the economic-cultural construction line of the party and state, in order to utilize as effectively as possible the various sources of investment capital, exploit as well as possible the natural resources of our country, and fully utilize the labor and land potential and all other latent production capabilities, in order to successfully build the material-technical bases of socialism. The capital investment policies and stands must assure the balanced and harmonious development of the economy, the creation of a rational

economic structure in each phase, the attainment of economic effectiveness, the increasing of social output, and the increasing of the national income, and meet the increasingly greater needs of society."

The basic principles of capital construction management are the implementation of all-round and complete planning of capital construction, from the investment preparation and construction preparation phases to the construction and investment project completion phases, and bringing the project into production or use. The economic effectiveness of investment capital must be very tightly managed. It is necessary to implement the new payments systems and apply the economic levers, in order to correctly combine the three interests, among which the legitimate interest of the workers receives much attention, in order to rapidly bring investment projects into production and use with good quality and low costs. It is necessary to obey the capital construction order. The unified management of the state and the economic-technical sectors vis-a-vis all capital construction tasks must be observed in order to assure that investments are in correct accordance with the direction and missions of the plan periods and attain high economic effectiveness and an advanced scientific-technical level. We must clearly determine the managerial functions of the state regarding production-commercial management and heighten the responsibility of the production and commercial organizations toward the use of investment capital. A distinction must be made between the management capital and construction management, and there must be a rational decentralization in investment capital management and construction management.

According to the above-mentioned management requirements and principles, the Statutes clearly stipulate the responsibilities regarding investment capital management and capital construction.

The investing party is directly responsible for directly drafting the investment plan and for the all-round management of the effective implementation and use of investment capital, as well as for developing the economic effectiveness of the capital that has been invested. The investing party must head the production-commercial organizations of the national economic sectors (enterprise federations, general corporations, combines, enterprises, state forests, state farms, agricultural stations, etc.). As regards investment in projects which do not have a production or commercial nature is approved separately, or are not in the structure of a production or commercial nature is approved separately, or are not in the structure of a production project or project combine, the person heading the social organ or organization managing that project is the investing party. With regard to the housing of workers operating production projects, direct investment will be made with the investing party so that it can be in accord with the over-all construction schedule of the principal project. The chairmen of the provincial, municipal, and special zone people's committees determine the investing parties with regard to residential areas in the cities, industrial zones, and concentrated population areas.

The investment management management organs of the production projects of the management sectors are the Ministries, the State Planning Commission, and the organs directly under the Council of Ministers (regarded in general as Ministries); for those managed by the localities, the investment management organs are the people's

committees of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly under the central level (called in general Provincial People's Committees). The investment management organ is directly responsible for the economic effectiveness of the projects, and has over-all responsibility for the ultimate results in the implementation of the capital construction plans of the sector or locality. The Minister is responsible for unifying management throughout the sector with regard to investment policy and the economic-technical standards and norms in investment in the projects in the sector or in the sphere of managerial responsibility.

Furthermore, the Statutes also set forth a number of stipulations regarding rewards and punishments vis-a-vis the investing party the planning organ, the construction contracting organizations, the organizations supplying materials and equipment, and the individuals employed by those organizations, in order to heighten the responsibility of the parties participating in management and construction in the process of carrying out capital investment; strengthen the socialist legal code in capital construction; and encourage innovations and all-out efforts by the organizations and individuals in endeavoring to achieve rapid construction and quickly bring projects into operation with high quality and low construction costs.

5616
CSO: 4209/139

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DA RIVER HYDROELECTRIC PLANT UNDER CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Nov 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ha Son Binh Province Relocates Populace and Develops Da River Basin To Assist in Hoa Binh Hydroelectric Project"]

[Text] In order to assist in increasing the rate of construction at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric project on the Da River, sectors and echelons in Ha Son Binh Province have concentrated efforts to relocate the people, cut timber, produce construction materials and build projects to support the hydroelectric construction work site in the Da River basin.

To the present time, the province has relocated 540 households from the basin area and has basically completed this relocation.

The communications and transportation sector has completed the construction of many communications road sections in the main project area connecting to the Da River pontoon bridge construction work site and roads into the basin area to assist in the population relocation and in developing the basin area.

The province has also organized brick and tile production in the basin area, coordinating with the hydroelectric construction corporation to reserve a portion of the electric power for producing brick and tile to assist in building the workers' housing area. At the same time, the province has placed in use housing areas, schools and hospitals to support the Hoa Binh hydroelectric construction work site.

The provincial Da River work committee has delineated 200 hectares for the specialized raising of vegetables to support the work site. Commercial, food and beverage and service sectors have organized many activities to support the units developing the basin and constructing the main project.

7300
CSO: 4209/121

BRIEFS

NEW TANKER COMMISSIONED--The gasoline and oil sector recently safely accepted and placed into transportation the tanker Thuong Ly. This tanker, purchased from Japan, with a capacity of about 3,200 tons, has modern equipment, is easy to control and operates with high transportation and pumping efficiency. The cadres and sailors of the Thuong Ly (from Sea Lanes Fuel Transportation Corporation 1) did well in accepting and safely bringing the ship from the port of Onomichi to Vietnam under unfavorable weather conditions thus saving the state much foreign exchange. Since the end of October, the Thuong Ly has made two voyages from Ho Chi Minh City to Haiphong and from Ha Long to Thong Ly with a total cargo of 4,500 tons. During the last 2 months of the year, the Thuong Ly will strive to transport 40,000 tons of gasoline and oil of all types to answer transportation requirements and supply gasoline and oil under the present situation. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Nov 81 p 1] 7300

CSO: 4209/121

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Ân [NGUYEENX THIJ AAN]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; *Head of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Tien Giang Province; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Bứt [NGUYEENX VAWN BUTS]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Trí Cao [VOX TRIS CAO]

Vice Minister of Finance; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Head of the Plans and Finance Department of the VCP Central Committee; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Thanh Chơn [DAWNGJ THANH CHOWN]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Central Committee; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Minh Côn [HOANGF MINH COON], *Colonel

*Political Officer of the Thanh Hoa Province Military Command; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Doãn [NGUYEENX THANH ZOANX] aka Mười Doãn [MUWOWIF ZOANR]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; *Head of the Agriculture Service, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Huy Du [NGUYEENX HUY ZU]

Secretary of the VCP Fraction and Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Musicians Association; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Duyên [NGUYEENX ZUYEEN], *Colonel

*Deputy Political Officer of the Thai Binh Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Văn Đính [VOX VAWN DINHS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lương Quyết Định [LUWOWNGJ QUYEETS DINHJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre in a Border Province" that appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Arts and Culture Department of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of Culture and Information; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Thào Séo Giang [THAOF SEOS GIANG]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre of a Border Province" that appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

Doanh Hằng [ZOANH HAWNGF] aka Đinh Thắng Hỷ [DINH THAWNGS HYR]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bac Thai Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Bac Thai Province; Member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Deputy Chief of the Political General Department; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Quốc Hiếu [VOX QUOOCS HIEEUS]

Of the College of Economics and Finance; *Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Tien Giang Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; *Chairman of the Planning Commission, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trình Thị Hiệu [TRINHF THIJ HIEEUJ]

*President of the Women's Union, Nghia Binh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Hữu Hinh [LEE HUWUX HINH]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đoàn Thị Hữu [DOANF THIJ HUWUX], Doctor of Pediatrics

*Deputy Head of the Phu Tho Hospital; Member of the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Ích [NGUYEENX HUWUX ICHS], *Senior Colonel

*Commander, Vinh Phu Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Vũ Mí Kẻ [VUF MIS KER]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; Delegate to the 6th

National Assembly; Member of the San Chay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Huỳnh Văn Khánh [HUYNHF VAWN KHANHS], Master of Agricultural Engineering

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Tien Giang Province; *Chairman of the Science and Technology Committee, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Văn Kim [PHAMJ VAWN KIM] aka Bảy Kim [BAYR KIM]

*Head of the Education Service, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Bạch Lan [LEE BACHJ LAN]

Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; Head of the Agriculture Service, Thanh Hoa Province; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thị Lâm [NGUYEENX THIJ LAAM]

Vice President of the Women's Union, Ha Tuyen Province; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; Member of the San Chay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Vũ Đinh Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 3-6 October 1981 he attended a conference on agricultural transformation in south Vietnam. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 6)

Lê Thành Long [LEE THANHF LONG], Architect

*Head of the Building Service, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Nguyên [NGUYEENX XUAAN NGUYEEN]

*Director of the VCP School, Dac Lac Province; Member of the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Mô Lô Nguynh [MOO LOO NGUYNH] aka A Ma Ning [A MA NING], *Colonel

*Deputy Political Officer of the Dac Lac Province Military Command; Member of the E De Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hà Văn Nội [HAF VAWN NOOIJ]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Vinh Phu Province; Member of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thanh Son District; Member of the Muong Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lò Văn Nuôi [LOF VAWN NUOOI]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre of a Border Province" that appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

Trần Phương [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Home Trade; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Sơn [LEE SOWN], *Senior Colonel

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; Military Commander, Lang Son Province; Member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hà Tê [HAF TEE]

*Deputy Commander of the Ha Tuyen Military Command; Member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Minh Thanh [PHAMJ MINH THANH] aka Tư Thanh [TUW THANH]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Tien Giang Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Triệu Đức Thanh [TRIEEUJ DUWCS THANH]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; *Head of the Nomad Settlement Department of the VCP Committee, Ha Tuyen Province; Member

of the Dao Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lâm Văn Thê [LAAM VAWN THEE]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; Chairman of the Peoples Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đinh Thoang [DINH THOANG]

*Deputy Head of the Nationalities Department of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Member of the Bahnar Tribe; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Huy Thúc [NGUYEENX HUY THUCS]

Head of the Legislation Department of the Office of the National Assembly Standing Committee; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đinh Xuân Trâm [DINH XUAAN TRAAM]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Head of the Nationalities Department of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Member of the Hre Tribe; Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đặng Trịnh [DAWNGJ TRINHJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Mai Văn Tuân [MAI VAWN TUAAN]

*Head of the Criminal Prosecutors Department [Vu Kiem Sat Xet Xu Hinh Su], Supreme People's Organ of Control; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phùng Văn Tửu [PHUNGF VAWN TUWUR]

*President of the Court Cadre School of the Supreme People's Court; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tỵ [NGUYEENX VAWN TYJ]

*Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre of a Border Province" that appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

Lù Dín Xiềng [LUF ZINS XIEENGF]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; he was mentioned in an article "Fatherland Front Cadre of a Border Province" in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 25 Nov 81 p 3)

CSO: 4209/160

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 AUG-15 SEP 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Oct 81 p 32

[Text]

August

16. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on scientific and technological co-operation for 1981 between Vietnam's Ministry of Agriculture and Laos' Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Water Conservancy.

19. At the invitation of the Afghan Foreign Ministry, a delegation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry led by Vice-Minister Vo Dong Giang paid an official friendship visit to the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan from 16 to 19 August. During the visit a co-operation agreement between the two ministries for the 1981–1985 period was signed.

– The 1981 Children's Paintings Exhibition, displaying 210 paintings by children throughout the country, opens in Hanoi.

20. In an interview with *VNA*, Nguyen Huu Tho, Vice-President of the State Council, said: "The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam vehemently condemn the Reagan Administration's decision to produce neutron weapons..."

23. 305 children from 40 provinces throughout the country attend the Congress of Uncle Ho's Good Nephews and Nieces in Hanoi from 21 to 23 August.

– A high-ranking delegation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party headed by Nouhak Phoumsavan pays a visit to Vietnam, beginning on 21 August.

25. *VNA* rejects fabrications by Radio Beijing and by a spokesman of the Thai Army and a Thai paper alleging that Vietnamese troops have transported and used toxic chemicals in Kampuchea.

27. At a press conference of the Vietnam Commission for Inquiry into Chinese War Crimes held in Hanoi on 27 August, its Vice-Chairman announces that since early this year, the Chinese side has committed more than 1800 armed provocations, infiltrations, ambushes, shellings and encroachments on the Vietnamese border area. Meanwhile, Chinese armed vessels made thousands of incursions into Vietnamese territorial waters, and flights of Chinese fighter planes on dozens of occasions penetrated many kilometres into Vietnamese airspace.

28. The State Council decides to ratify a protocol on protection of victims of international armed conflicts adopted on 8 June 1977 by "the diplomatic conference on reaffirming and developing humanitarian international law applied to armed conflicts".

– The State Council confers the title of People's Army Hero upon 14 units and 6 individuals of the People's Security Forces and 21 units and 6 individuals of the Vietnamese People's Army for their oustanding achievements in fighting for and building the country.

30. A protocol on co-operation in maritime transport for 1981–1985 between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic is signed in Berlin.

31. Isidoro Malmierca Peoli, Cuban Foreign Minister, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the SRV Government. During the visit, the two Foreign Ministers of Vietnam and Cuba signed :

– a consular agreement between the two countries,
– an agreement on the exemption of entry visas for citizens of the two countries,

– a plan for cultural and educational co-operation between the countries.

– The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi proposing that an immediate end be put to armed conflicts and all activities likely to cause tension in the border area between the two countries, and that the third round of Vietnam–China talks be started as soon as possible.

– Signing of minutes on co-operation in post and tele-communication for 1981–1985 between Vietnam and Laos

September

3. The meeting of Sihanouk–Son Sann–Khieu Samphan Kampuchean reactionary forces held in Singapore attempting to organise a government of coalition "to oppose the Kampuchean revolutionary government" fails as there are many contradictions between them.

4. Signing in Hanoi of a protocol on communications and transport between Vietnam and Laos.

5 Beginning of the new school-year, the 1st year in implementing the educational reform programme following the January 1979 Resolution of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

7. At the invitation of the CPSU Central Committee, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, pays an official friendship visit to the Soviet Union from 3 to 9 September.

– The Vietnamese Ministry of Foreign Affairs issues a statement totally supporting the just position and viewpoint of the Cuban Government in its statement on 3 September 1981 rejecting the slanders of the US Government which said that the Soviet Union had supplied a record amount of weapons to Cuba and that part of these weapons had been channelled to some other countries in Central America.

13. The 12th session of the Interim Mekong River Committee opens in Vientiane. It reviews the implementation of the 1981 programmes and sets forth concrete tasks for each member country for 1982.

14. A high-ranking Party and Government delegation from Cuba led by Sergio Del Valle, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party Central Committee, and Minister of Health, concludes its official visit to Vietnam from 6 to 14 September.

During the visit, the delegation attended the inauguration of the Vietnam–Cuba Friendship Hospital at Dong Hoi, a 450-bed hospital with a total area of 21,117 sq.m. A protocol on co-operation in health work for 1981–1985 between the two countries was signed.

– A delegation of the Kampuchean Women's Union led by Mien Xam An, President of the Union, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam from 7 to 14 September.

– Signing in Prague of a protocol on co-operation in manpower for 1982 between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

– On behalf of the SRV Government, the Vietnamese Friendship Gate Border Post hands to the Chinese side 23 Chinese spies who illegally infiltrated Vietnamese territory.

15. Signing in Prague of an agreement on long-term co-operation in geology between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

– Vietnamese agricultural, handicrafts and traditional pharmaceutical products are awarded the Gold Medal at the 18th International Fair in Algiers (Algeria).

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END

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No. 2338

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26 January 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 7 DEPUTY COMMANDER INTERVIEWED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Interview of Major General Tran Dinh Cuu, Deputy Commander of Military Region 7, by a QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reporter: "Military Forces of Military Region 7 Strive to Improve the Quality of the Basic Units and the Local Military Work"]

[Text] Reporter: In 1981 the armed forces of Military Region 7 underwent many transformations in the implementation of the "Develop the fine qualities and increase combat strength" of the people's armed forces. Please tell the readers of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN about the basic features of the movement.

Answer: As you know, Military Region 7 is carrying on the glorious tradition of eastern Nam Bo, a base area of two great national salvation resistance wars of the people of Nam Bo -- a brass bastion of the homeland. After the south was completely liberated and the country was united, there was formed a military region which included Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces of Long An, Tay Ninh, Song Be, and Dong Nai, and the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. It became an important area which occupies a strategic national position in the enterprise of building and defending the homeland.

Developing the glorious tradition of eastern Nam Bo, during recent years the armed forces in the military region, overcoming many difficulties, complications, and challenges, have made great efforts to fulfill their many missions, contribute to winning a new, glorious victory in the enterprise of defending the homeland, fulfill their international obligations, maintain political security and social order and safety, and create a new transformation in the task of building the rear area and building a people's war battlefield position.

In 1981 the units and localities in the military region did a good job of carrying out study and political activity campaigns, brought about a notable transformation in consciousness and thought, and clearly determined the missions and responsibilities of all cadres and men in the present revolutionary phase.

Because of the transformation in consciousness and will, there have been real transformations in revolutionary activities. The units fulfilling combat readiness in forward areas, such as unit 03, group 5, group 7, and Battalion 1, always fulfill their missions in the most complicated places. The units in the rear areas positively build up their forces and are prepared to accept all missions assigned them. Many units, such as group 23, group 34, and group 31 have

strictly carried out orders, overcome many difficulties, and changed over to fulfilling economic construction missions as directed. The military organs of the provinces in the military region have made many all-out efforts in the task of appealing for youths to enlist; trained, developed, and built up the on-the-spot forces; contributed to maintaining security in the interior; and stoutly defended the military region.

Reporter: Please describe in detail the transformations in developing and improving the quality of troops and their actual experiences.

Answer: That is a matter on which the military region is concentrating leadership and guidance. In the past, the military region's organization and command were in some respects limited. But in 1981 all levels -- from the military region down to the units -- organized study and professional training for the organs and commanders. The military region began to pay attention to on-the-job study for cadres. Every organ and sector has a plan for professional training. Therefore, the cadres' level has been raised and the organization and management tasks have been improved.

Recently the military region held a command exercise and the organs at the two echelons attained good initial results. The commanders and organs endeavored to fulfill their duties and do a good job of commanding combat and combat support.

Last year the units fulfilling international missions and those which had been changed over to economic construction missions strictly carried out their orders. In comparison to 1980, the "The entire army carries out orders" movement in the military region made much progress.

In improving the quality of the base-level units, the echelons and units concentrated on improving the cadres ofthe base-level units.

In order to have good cadres, the military region paid attention to two sources: those trained and supplemented in schools and classrooms and those who receive on-the jobs training in work and combat. Although busy with many tasks, since the beginning of the year the military region has held more than 30 training classes for thousands of command cadres and organs. The military region also held five military training classes for mid-level and high-level cadres, including 262 cadres commanding units and organs. It may be said that the quality of units depends on the quality of cadres. In units the cadres of which have received advanded training, are capable, are always exemplary, and have good moral quality, the men undergo good transformations, strictly carry out orders, seldom violate discipline, and do a good job of fulfilling all missions.

Reporter: Tell us about the initial results of the tasks of building up forces and building people's war battlefield positions in the localities in the military region.

Answer: Military Region 7, the center of which is Ho Chi Minh City, has a very important strategic importance. Therefore, the entire area must build a strong people's war battlefield position, for the on-the-spot strength of the localities is one of the decisive factors. Realizing that, during the past year the

party committee echelons and the local governmental administrations came up with resolutions and measures regarding the building of on-the-spot forces, the drafting of combat plans, and the combining of economics and national defense. Although they are still encoutering many difficulties, the localities have obtained definite results.

Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province are two localities which have undergone good transformations in the task of appealing for youths to enlist, and at the same time have paid attention to building on-the-spot forces and combining combat readiness with the mission of maintaining interior security.

The localities in the military region have begun to develop along the lines of becoming a military fortress of people's war. The military region has little experience in that regard, and has encountered many difficulties. But for a period of time the localities concentrated on developing the district echelon, especially in the key district. The military region consolidated the district military organs and rationally developed the militia and self-defense forces. Long Dat and Xuan Loc districts in Dong Nai Province, Duyen Hai and Cu Chi districts in Ho Chi Minh City, Phuoc Long District in Song Be Province, Go Dau District in Tay Ninh Province, and Moc Hoa District in Long An Province began to endeavor to form a model structure for a district military fortress.

We gained much initial experience, and at the same time noted aspects of the present local military work that are still weak, especially the building of forces with truly good quality at the base level. The military region and the provinces, municipalities, and special zones are endeavoring to do a good job of fulfilling that mission.

Reporter: In the movement for the entire nation to compete in achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, what are the present activities of the military region's armed forces?

Answer: The Fifth Party Congress is an important event in the political life of our country, our people, and our army.

Military Region 7 launched an emulation movement on 2 September which will conclude with the opening of the Party Congress. It has such contents as fulfilling the 1981 study and training program with good results, improving the quality of the task of educating and training new recruits, assuring the supplementation of the necessary number of troops, promoting the carrying out of orders and the maintenance of strict discipline, promoting the military-civilian solidarity activities, and making 22 December a festival day of young heroes who defend the homeland. That is also a festival day of youths in the military region who register to fulfill their military obligations to defend the homeland in 1982.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ORGANIZATION OF WARD SELF-DEFENSE UNITS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Ba: "Organizing Neighborhood Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] The ward is the basic unit of a city, but it is very complicated. Some have dozens of neighborhood teams and tens of thousands of people. The people living in the wards are varied: most of them are cadres, workers, civil servants, and cooperative members managed by organs, enterprises, and cooperatives; cadres, workers, civil servants, and military personnel who are retired or disabled; demobilized or discharged military personnel, etc. There are also rather large numbers of children of cadres, workers, and other people who are of working age or have completed general schools and are waiting to be accepted by schools or employers, and people who are self-employed on the streets.

The ward is not a production labor, accounting, and economic management organization, but is an administrative management unit.

The ward party organization has tens of party chapters with hundreds of party members, but the activities of party members in each party chapter are not focused on the neighborhood.

The above-mentioned characteristics determine the work of building and organizing self-defense forces. Therefore, a problem that has been posed is to build the neighborhood self-defense forces in such a way that they can serve as the hard-core in production labor and other work, in combat support and combat, and above all, along with the People's Public Security forces, maintain political security and social order and safety.

The actual situation has demonstrated that in many neighborhoods at present the self-defense forces must be developed on many different scales. Most ofthose units have a certain effect in some respects. But there are some problems that must be further studied and resolved. For example, some places have not paid attention to quality, or still have the tendency of stressing large-scale activities, while the organization, management, and command levels of the cadres do not correspond to that scale. Something worthy of attention is that some neighborhood self-defense units have not yet been tied in with the organization of production and the characteristics of the sectors and trades, and have not combined the cadres responsible for production with the cadres commanding self-defense units. That has limited the strength of the units.

In the neighborhoods, although most of the people eligible to be organized into self-defense units have good political quality, but they must be organized on the basis of the combat and combat support, the nature and characteristics of the sectors and trades, the distribution of population, and the economic management conditions, in order to determine appropriate scales. No matter what the scale, it is necessary to assure the leadership of the party -- and the direct leadership of the neighborhood party cells and chapters -- vis-a-vis the self-defense forces. The self-defense forces that are organized must serve the furthering of production and other work, and the fulfillment of all military missions that are assigned. It is necessary to pay attention to such conditions as party members who join self-defense units having to belong to party chapters managed by the neighborhoods. If cooperative members who are producing in the neighborhood join self-defense units they must eat, live, and be active in, the neighborhood. In brief, when organizing neighborhood self-defense units emphasis must be on people under the political and economic management of the wards, on people who are truly involved in the life and activities of the neighborhood.

Every neighborhood, basic-level general school, handicraft cooperative, etc., may organize joint self-defense squads or platoons made up of on-the-spot combat forces, mobile combat forces, and combat support forces.

In addition to the above-mentioned forces, the ward organs may organize communication-liaison squads, first-aid and evacuation squads, etc., under the control of the ward culture-information organ or the ward public health stations.

Categories often undergoing change, such as people waiting to be accepted by schools or employers, may be organized into cells within the self-defense squads, or a few may be placed in each squad and platoon, so that if they go elsewhere the mission of the unit as a whole will not be affected.

With such organization, if the neighborhood self-defense units receive attention in all respects their strength is certain to be increased.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DISTRICT CADRES SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLING HOSPITAL FUNDS

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Hung, of Ha Son Binh Newspaper: "Embezzlers of Kim Boi Hospital Medicines Funds Punished"]

[Text] The Ha Son Binh Provincial People's Court recently held a session in Kim Boi District to openly try in the first instance the culprits named Byi Dang Thich, Bui Thuc Su, Pham Thi Khue and Dang Thi Trang for violation of socialist property.

This gang had embezzled all the medicines funds transferred by organs and enterprises throughout the district to the hospital for management and for the purchase of medicines to treat their cadres and manual and office workers. They had also embezzled nearly all the occupational funds granted by the state to the hospital for the purpose of improving and repairing houses and buying equipment to serve patients; these funds totaled 39,604 dong (please refer to the 20 August 1981 issue of LAO DONG for a detailed report on this case). The court session was attended by nearly 3,000 cadres, manual and office workers and people in the district.

Standing at the bar, the Thich-Su gang first gave evasive answers to justify themselves but, faced with the people's struggle, finally had to bow their heads and expiate their crimes. Based on the defendants' culpability and on the SRV law in force (Article 8 and Law 21 on penalty for violation of socialist property), the Provincial People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Bui Dang Thich (formerly in charge of supplies at the Kim Boi hospital and the principal culprit in the embezzlement case): 7 years in prison.

--Bui Thuc Su (former deputy chief of the administrative office of Kim Boi District, and guilty of receiving bribes, failing to fulfill his responsibilities and helping the Thich gang to violate socialist property): 2 years in prison.

--Pham Thi Khue (former employee of the Kim Boi District administrative office on charge of conniving with her husband Bui Dang Thich, failing to fulfill her responsibilities and creating opportunities for her husband to commit embezzlement): 3-year imprisonment (with suspended execution of sentence in consideration of the fact that she was supporting her old parents and small children).

--Dang Thi Trang (former cashier at the hospital): 2-year imprisonment (with suspended execution of sentence because she had repented, sincerely informed organs of law of the Thich-Su gang's activities and frankly opposed their crooked attempts to hide their crimes).

--Nguyen Minh Duc (former accountant at the hospital) whose case was dismissed in matters of criminal proceedings (because he had died of a disease before his indictment and also because he had confessed his crime and declared the sum of money he embezzled and gave to his father and wife for their spending).

The culprits were ordered to return all the embezzled money to the hospital.

--Bui Dang Thich and his wife were order to refund 22,101 dong.

--Bui Thuc Su was ordered to refund 3,727 dong (which was his share of the embezzled money).

--Dang Thi Trang was ordered to refund 5,330 dong.

In the light of this trial, it is necessary for hospitals to further strengthen their overall management--especially the management of cadres and the supply of medicines used to treat patients.

9332
CSO: 4209/134

PARTY ACTIVITIES IN HO CHI MINH CITY ENTERPRISES IMPROVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Organizational Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Municipal Party Committee recently held a meeting with the directors of more than 200 centrally-run and local enterprises throughout Ho Chi Minh City and also with the secretaries of the Trade and Youth Unions at these enterprises to discuss the building of an organizational mechanism for industrial enterprises, to determine the roles of directors and party and mass organizations and to put the party organizations' activities in enterprises into the right track and improve their quality.

Present at the meeting were Pham Hung, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and Vo Van Kiet, alternate member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and secretary of the Municipal Party Committee.

In Ho Chi Minh City, there are hundreds of enterprises which contribute 25 percent of the value of the national gross industrial output and which produce a great variety of goods to meet the requirements of industrialization, consumption and export. Despite the common difficulties facing the entire country in the past few years, many enterprises have boldly reorganized production, built up management mechanisms along the lines of socialist business profit-and-loss accounting, implemented programs with economic and technical objectives and kept up and developed production capacities. Following the issuance of the Sixth Resolution of the Party Central Committee, progressive models have emerged in greater numbers and have boldly removed difficulties in order to develop production and to gradually stabilize the workers' life. Many enterprises have strenuously built and developed party organizations and Trade Youth Union organizations and have gradually developed the workers' right to collective ownership. The party organizations at the Cuu Long kenaf enterprise, Thanh Cong and Phong Phu textile enterprises and 2 September pharmaceutical enterprise have led these installations to fulfill plans and to achieve a higher gross output value with each passing year. Indeed, these enterprises are units which have successively built wholesome, stable and strong party organizations together with highly active mass organizations. A number of units such as the Paints and Plastics Corporation and the Motorcycle and Bicycle Combine have established sound relationships among directors and party and mass organizations and eliminated the lack of solidarity prevalant in the first years, thereby insuring the development of production.

However, like those in other regions, the enterprises in the city have not yet possessed a clear-cut and rational mechanism which can correctly apply the concept of relationships based on "party leadership, people's ownership and management by the administration." There is still an overlapping state between the activities of directors and those of party organizations and Trade and Youth Union organizations. The building of party organizations and the deployment and assignment of cadres and party members are not yet commensurate with the functions, productive positions and political missions of the various enterprises. Not only is the number of party members still very small but most of them are also still holding positions where they can play only an indirect role; moreover, the Youth Union members' force is still thinly scattered. Insufficient attention has been paid to the enterprises' protection and has led to the loss and wate of common property.

After spending nearly a year conducting research, consulting production installations and especially drawing experiences from advanced models, the Municipal Party Committee--based on the party and state regulations--has proceeded to formulate a "decision on the organizational mechanism of industrial enterprises" and to determine a rational organizational structure for the party, Trade Union and Communist Youth Union which would correspond to the production organization pattern of enterprises so as to enable the latter to satisfactorily fulfill the state plan. The decision has determined the specific substance of the functions, duties, powers and systems of activities of as well as the necessary interrelationships among directors, party organizations and Trade Union and Communist Youth Union organizations from production teams to factory shops, bureaus and professional boards and throughout the enterprises.

On the basis of a better quality of the party organizations' activities, enterprises will, in the next 3 or 4 years, strive to increase the number of party members by at least 10 percent among directly productive workers and by 15 to 20 percent within important units. The Trade Union in enterprises will try to attract almost all manual and office workers into its own organization. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union will try to recruit for its membership 50 to 60 percent of the youth force in enterprises.

Comrade Pham Hung placed a high value on the efforts of the Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in building an organizational mechanism necessary for industrial enterprises and regarded this decision as having real significance in contributing to the proper exploitation of the economic, technical and cultural potential of the cadres and workers of the municipality in transforming the situation in the face of current difficulties. Comrade Pham Hung reiterated that enterprises can, in the process of development, present resolutions, revisions and additions to further improve the decision but, above all, as the enterprise moves into large scale production regulations to insure production must keep pace and the political force of the working class must grow ever stronger.

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CSO: 4209/133

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY SECRETARIAT CONFERENCE ON KHMER ETHNIC WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "The Party Central Committee Secretariat Opens Conference on the Work of Dealing With Khmer Nationality Compatriots"]

[Text] Recently in Can Tho City (Hau Giang Province) the Party Central Committee Secretariat called a conference to discuss the work of dealing with Khmer nationality compatriots.

Attending the conference were all the comrades representative of the standing committees of various provincial committees, the comrades in charge of various provincial sectors and subcommittees, the comrades in charge of districts containing large numbers of Khmer nationals and a number of Khmer nationality main cadres as well as the representatives of a number of committees, sectors and mass organizations at the center.

Comrade Tran Quoc Hoan, member of the Politburo and a Party Central Committee secretary, who presides at the conference, clearly said: To implement the Party resolutions aimed at the successful building of socialism and at the firm protection of the socialist Fatherland, the various branches and echelons must strengthen all facets of important tasks in a simultaneous fashion, in which there is the work of dealing with the nationalities. The same with the work of dealing with nationalities all over the country, the work of dealing with Khmer compatriots must undergo a vigorous step forward.

The comrade has made a concrete presentation of the Party Secretariat directive regarding the main aim and requirements of the Central Committee in regard to the work of dealing with Khmer nationality compatriots meant to guarantee a centralized, unified leadership and simultaneous guidance in the implementation of the nationalities policy in regard to nearly 800,000 Khmer compatriots living in the provinces of Nam Bo, especially in West Nam Bo.

The conference has listened to and discussed the Party Secretariat directive and the report of the Central Nationalities Commission on the situation of the Khmer nationality in our country as well as a number of reports from local areas and from Khmer nationality cadres.

The conference reached a high degree of agreement with the Party Secretariat in regard to the directions for the work of dealing with Khmer nationality areas which

are to endeavor to educate the compatriots of this nationality to raise their patriotism and love of socialism, to strengthen the solidarity and unity bloc among the various nationalities in our country, and to promote the spirit of collective ownership of our Khmer compatriots in the building and defense of our socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The various echelons need to positively train the cadres, endeavor to build, consolidate and expand the Party and mass organizations, and struggle to boost up the economic and cultural development pace while improving the people's living standard, thus step-by-step bringing the area occupied by the Khmer nationality compatriots forward until they catch up with the general level of progress.

The conference set forth many concrete measures in regard to leadership and implementation guidance for fulfilling the Party's nationality policy, specifically towards the Khmer nationality compatriots.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE STORES SELL GOODS OF LOW QUALITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Nguoi Xay Dung [Builder] in "Tales of Economic Management" Column: "To Whom Will Bad-Quality Commodities Be Sold?"]

[Text] The general principle applied in commercial dealings is that the quality of merchandises must correspond to their prices and that everyone wants good, durable and fine commodities. However, state-operated commerce stores are still selling many low-quality goods. We can mention a number of industrial consumer goods. There have been very few changes in the types of ready-made clothes, wooden shoes, sandals and so forth. In particular, the recently manufactured towels wear out too quickly. China and earthenwares are coarsely made and break easily. The inner tubes of vacuum bottles explode soon after they have been put into use and so do light bulbs. Bicycle parts are barely interchangeable, the screw threads of spokes do not fit those of capping nuts, tire valves allow the compressed air to escape and so on. Worse still, phony Sao Vang [Golden Star] tires, Song Cau [Cau River] cigarettes, etc., are mixed up with the genunine ones at certain shops.

Good-quality commodities which look nice with their attractive colors are sometimes offered for sale. But, acting on some mysterious tip-off, a group of illegal traders will quickly come and stand in line and sweep away the goods, forcing the consumer who really needs these goods to buy them secondhand at a higher price.

While the consumer is hurt most seriously by the abovementioned commercial activities, corporations and state stores can only sell their goods slowly, which results in a stagnation of merchandises and capital.

The seller blames the producer for the bad quality of merchandises, alleging that they have been "pressed" on him (though, in many cases, this "sympathetic understanding" on his part has been lavishly requited)... The producer claims that the method of letting out work on contract and fixing the purchasing prices of products does not give him any incentive to improve the quality of goods and that raw materials are substandard.... But how is it that the same types of goods coming from those enterprises and cooperatives and circulating in the free market are obviously of a higher quality?

All things considered, both sides must be held responsible to the consumer. Ensuring the quality of goods is the way to save social property.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES FRESHWATER FISH BREEDING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Freshwater Fish Breeding Must Become an Important Production Sector"]

[Text] Fish breeding is a traditional occupation of long standing of our forefathers. Practically all the freshwater fish catch in recent years has come from ponds, lakes, tanks, and flooded fields. The fish breeding tank is a source of supply of fresh food produced on the spot for the various families, cooperatives, organs, enterprises, schools and the armed forces.

Some localities have put to good use the fish breeding tank, reaching a high capacity. There the fishes of different feeding habits have been combined and bred at three levels--near the surface, at mid-level and near the bottom. The Yen So cooperative in Hanoi combines fish breeding with rice seedling transplantation, and the productivity of both fish and rice paddy reaches four tons per hectare. In combining fish breeding and hog raising the Cong Hoa hog farm collects nearly 60 tons of fish out of its 5 hectares of pond. The 20 hectares of lake in the Lenin Park of Hanoi yield a catch of over 100 tons. The productivity of fish breeding in Dam Set (Ho Chi Minh City) reaches 6 tons per hectare annually.

With so many models the fish breeding movement has developed in depth. The various forms of combined enterprise between the state and the cooperatives and between the cooperatives and the families have been developed so as to fully utilize the pond and lake areas. Many localities have applied the new product contract system to the production of breeder fish and of meat fish, thus linking directly the responsibility of the fish breeding teams, of the groups and families of cooperative members to the final product. The initial results of product contracting have opened up a new direction for the management of fish breeding.

Of the more than 1.5 million hectares of water surface that can be used to breed fish we have used only about 230,000 hectares. The average productivity is still low. In many localities we have only dropped fish in there without breeding them. Other localities only use the pond to grow duckweed or for no particular purpose. The various forms of combined animal breeding involving fish and hog breeding, fish breeding and rice growing, fish and duck breeding, etc. have not yet been expanded in spite of the fact that we already have many progressive models to copy from.

Together with assisting the various production bases with much needed conditions such as providing technical guidance, supplying building materials, organizing

concentrated forms of breeding and exploitation, the various localities must launch on a wide basis the all-people movement for fully utilizing all sorts of water surfaces in order to breed fish. As long as we do not have the conditions for providing industrial food the various production bases can at least fully put to use the byproducts of agriculture as well as locally available food sources in order to breed the fish.

Freshwater fish are a great economic resource. The breeding of fish must be considered as important as the breeding of domestic animals or fowl.

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AGRICULTURE

MID-NOVEMBER AGRICULTURAL SITUATION REPORT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "North Vietnam: Faster Harvest Than Before, Reaching 63.3 Percent of Total Acreage - Speeding Up the Fifth-Month Spring Production Season -- South Vietnam: Summer-Autumn Rice Harvest Completed - Productivity Higher Than Last Time by 0.8 Ta per Hectare"]

[Text] According to the General Statistical Department, by 15 November the provinces and municipalities of North Vietnam have harvested 838,000 hectares of main crop rice, reaching 63.3 percent of the total sown and transplanted acreage. (Compared to last year's 568,000 hectares at the same cut date.) The delta provinces reaped 341,000 hectares, representing 63 percent of the sown and transplanted acreage. The provinces of the old Zone 4 are reaping a late harvest owing to several days of heavy rainfall.

Compared to the total acreage of ripened paddy, this represents a delayed harvest in many localities. There still remain nearly 500,000 hectares of paddy that remain to be harvested. The various localities are rationally making use of their labor force in order to reap quickly and neatly the main harvest by the end of November so as to complete the planting of winter plants that are still in season.

Since the beginning of the season, the provinces and municipalities of North Vietnam have overcome the weather difficulties and sown 192,000 hectares of vegetable and winter secondary crops, reaching 51.7 percent of the plan level, somewhat slower than last year. (By the same time last year 227,000 hectares had been planted.) The winter corn acreage is low as compared to the plan, it is also lower as compared to last year. The yam acreage reaches 70 percent of the plan level, about the same as last year. The soja bean acreage reaches a respectable level or four times that of last year. The acreage devoted to vegetables of all kind reaches 48 percent of the plan level, lower than that of last ear by 4000 hectares. Because of the protracted rains and cold the winter plans this year grow poorly. Part of the soja bean acreage had flowered at a low temperature point, affecting negatively the productivity.

The provinces and municipa ities of North Vietnam are actively expanding fast the fifth-month spring production season. The acreage of broken fields and sown land reaches a higher level than the same time last year. The fifth-month seedlings this year got sown earlier than last year. The cooperatives work on the land as soon as they are finished with the harvesting, thus transplanting in time the seedlings that are ready.

By 15 November the provinces of South Vietnam harvested 104,000 hectares of early rice, or 5.3 percent of the total sown and transplanted acreage. The productivity of rice in Ho Chi Minh City reaches 30 ta per hectare. Minh Hai Province reaches 28 ta per hectare. The main rice crop in various localities develops well.

According to reports of the Ministry of Agriculture the provinces of South Vietnam have completed their harvesting of the summer-autumn rice. The sown and transplanted acreage reached 602,250 hectares and the harvested acreage reached 94.5 percent of the total sown and transplanted acreage. Compared to last year, the sown and transplanted acreage of this year's summer-autumn crop is lower by 14,450 hectares. The average productivity reaches 25.1 ta per hectare, which is 0.8 ta higher than last year. The total estimated production volume comes to 100.5 percent as compared to the summer-autumn crop of last year.

Five provinces surpass their planned acreage: Nghia Binh reached 109 percent; Dong Nai, 131 percent; Ho Chi Minh City, 114 percent; Dong Thap, 111 percent; and Ben Tre, 139 percent. Six provinces reaped a production volume higher than planned: Quang Nam-Da Nang reached 126 percent, Nghia Binh 118 percent, Phu Khanh 102 percent, Dong Nai 140 percent, Ho Chi Minh City 127 percent and Ben Tre 150 percent.

The two provinces of Quang Nam-Da Nang and Phu Khanh did not reach their planned acreage but because of their high productivity still overfulfilled the planned level. On the other hand, Dong Thap Province sowed and transplanted an acreage higher than planned but the productivity was low and the province was flooded early, which is why 5,000 hectares were lost for good, thus bringing down the production total which was below plan.

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AGRICULTURE

NGHIA BINH, PHU KHANH REPAIR FLOOD, STORM DAMAGES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 81 p 1, 4

[Article: "Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh Actively Overcome Flooding Effects"]

[Text] Nghia Binh. Due to low tropical pressures, from 8 through 11 November, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh Provinces experienced heavy rainfalls measuring from 600 to 1,000 millimeters, causing heavy flooding and extensive damages to properties, crops and the people's life. In Nghia Binh, party committee and administration echelons have concentrated guidance on helping the people in flooded areas stabilize their living conditions, repair schools and houses, prevent and control epidemics for humans and cattle, and gather the remaining 10th-month rice harvest. Flood-hit localities have urgently repaired damaged water conservancy works, sowed new seedlings in order to take up winter-spring cultivation on schedule, and planted many potatoes in prevision of off-season shortages. Nghia Binh Province has supplied more than 1,000 tons of new rice varieties, and additional allocations of strains of tobacco, peanut, soybeans, vegetables, etc, to help flood-affected localities stabilize production. The provincial communications and transportation sector has also promptly repaired damaged roads, ensuring traffic smoothness throughout the province right in the wake of floods.

Phu Khanh. Tuy Hoa District and Tuy Hoa City have sent many groups of cadres from the grain, commerce, public health, veteran and social action sectors, into the flooded areas to join forces with the armed forces and students of vocational schools in helping the people rebuild houses, repair gardens, clean up roads and water wells, and care for the people's health. The district has sent into affected villages tens of tons of grain, blankets, mosquito nets, clothing, and drugs. The water conservancy, agricultural supply and communications sectors have concentrated on repairing damaged roads, especially the two northern and southern canals of the Dong Cam water conservancy system, and on preparing shipments of strains to help hard hit areas to take up winter cultivation on schedule.

Phu Khanh has properly organized market management and brought goods and grain down into basic installations for sale to the people, and as a result, prices on many staple commodities in the flooded areas have become stable.

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AGRICULTURE

MISUSE OF PADDY, MONEY BY COOPERATIVES REPORTED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Dam Tieu, of the Ha Nam Ninh Industrial Service, in "Weekly Letters" Column: "What Transpires From a Conference Minutes"]

[Text] The 10 December 1979 conference of the Khanh Thuy cooperative in Kim Son District (Ha Nam Ninh) "decided to set aside 3 tons of spoilt paddy for transfer to the animal husbandry fund and to sell dry paddy to obtain money to build an electric work(!) This may be incorrect but these expenditures are necessary. The conference agreed unanimously..."

After being transferred to the animal husbandry, this amount of paddy went through "miraculous" transformations to defray such activities as public relations, receptions, the offering of tips and allowances, purchase of equipment, the hiring of drivers and so on. These expenditures totaled 9,841 dong. Beside these "overt" expenditures, there were "secret" and semiofficial ones incurred in exchanging vermicelli for rice, buying breeding hogs at a price exclusively applied within the cooperative itself, etc. Nobody has found out the extent of the damage done to the public funds.

This situation is prevalent among many cooperatives. In addition to the expenditures incurred in building and electric work to boost agriculture, the abovementioned cooperative had to spend dozens of thousands of dong in "diplomatic relations." This is obviously a bad practice which must be stopped as soon as possible by taking positive measures. The question is not so simple, however. Apart from the erroneous acts of this production installation, what organs must be held responsible for this situation? At the same time, what has induced this production installation to make the abovementioned wrong decision? These are precisely the questions to which public opinion wants to have an answer.

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AGRICULTURE

GOOD MANAGEMENT, DISTRIBUTION OF PHOSPHATE FERTILIZER RECOMMENDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Vu Luan, of Hai Hung: "Good Management and Distribution of Phosphate Fertilizer"]

[Text] In recent years, the Chemicals General Department has considered it important to lead the sector's factories to produce a large volumns of phosphate fertilizer of good quality. The agricultural material supply sector has satisfactorily distributed phosphate fertilizer to different localities, especially to the midland provinces where the soil in many plots is acid and has been depleted. The application of phosphate fertilizer has made riceplants grow with rigid stems, green leaves, long ears and full grains. Vinh Phu Province has considerable experience in using phosphate fertilizer. Every cooperative has a phosphate fertilizer warehouse with roofs and wind screens to protect the fertilizer from rains and storms. Many cooperatives in Hai Hung know how to use phosphate fertilizer with the result that the acid soil has been transformed and that the riceplants have grown much better. Concerning the fields belonging to the Vinh Ho cooperative (Cam Binh), the riceplants grown in any field which has not received phosphate fertilizer have stems which are as red [a sign of undergrowth] as the eels' tails despite repeated and timely applications of a large quantity of nitrogenous fertilizer by the people while any field to which both nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers have been applied sufficiently and which have been taken care of according to technical regulations usually yields from 40 to 50 quintals [of paddy] per hectare.

In many localities, insufficient attention has been paid to the management and distribution of phosphate fertilizer. Many cooperatives have piled up scores of tons of phosphate fertilizer and left them in the open in spite of rains and winds; as a result, the fertilizer has clotted and become unusable. There still are many people who sell phosphate fertilizer at a higher price in the free market. A number of truck drivers who have sometimes been entrusted with transporting phosphate fertilizer for farmers have stolen it and sold it and pocketed the money but no step has been taken by anyone to check their acts and deal with them.

In order to develop the effect of phosphate fertilizer in transforming the soil, to intensively cultivate rice, subsidiary food and industrial crops and to increase their productivity especially at a time when cooperatives are applying the system of product contract with laborers and when farmers are in dire need of phosphate

fertilizer, it is suggested that material supply stations at the district level distribute this fertilizer to each locality not on the basis of the cultivated area but by supplying a rational quantity of its according to the nature of the soil--that is, whether it is acid or depleted. Cooperatives must built a sufficient number of warehouses with roofs and wind screens to preserve phosphate fertilizer. Agricultural material supply stations must prevent truck drivers who transport phosphate fertilizers to cooperatives from stealing and selling it because these drivers have frequently tried to sell it to traders to make a profit--which has further disrupted the market price and has a harmful effect on the peasants task of producing grains.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SYNCHRONIZED COORDINATION IN CONSTRUCTION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Synchronized Coordination in Construction"]

[Text] A construction project is the combined product of many sectors, localities, units and different work links from outlining, planning, surveying, blueprinting, actual production and material supply to the organization of implementation, construction and assembly, worksite management, guaranteed living conditions for the cadres and workers, etc. Delays in the work of any unit or link in that whole production chain will lead to delays in the pace of construction. Thus it is important to organize and manage in a set pattern to guarantee synchronized coordination among the various sectors and units in order to insure the pace and effectiveness of construction. The larger the project and the more units are involved the higher our organization capabilities and coordination must be.

In recent years the work of organizing, guiding and managing projects of crucial importance has undergone progress. Many economic agreements and the relationship between the contract assigners and bidders, between the construction-assembly side and the service people have been entered into on the basis of the Regulations Affecting the Management of Basic Construction, which has closely brought together and raised the various responsibilities of the sectors and units participating in the projects' construction. The application of the various forms of contract and end-product salaries has bolstered the close cooperation of various units working on the same worksite. The fact that production chain number 1 of the Bim Son Cement Plant was basically completed was owed not only to the work of units directly involved in the construction and assembly but also to that of rear echelon units belonging to the sectors of transportation and communication, to the construction materials industry, to the electric power sector, to the trade and banking sectors as well as to the contributions of the local population and of the Soviet expert team. The contruction worksite of the Thermoelectric Plant of Pha Lai has completed assembling over 200 tons of equipment that belong to the engine bloc number 1, which work involves the contributions of various river transport units, of the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, and Haiphong City which mobilized in time their boats and barges who as to carry the building material and equipment from Haiphong to Pha Lai. The Hydroelectric Construction Site of Hoa Binh has gone into the construction stage owing to the fact that before now, the various units in charge of coordination have completed and put into operat on subsidiary projects such as the bicycle repair shop, the oxygen and compressed gas station, the concrete implementation roadway and the buoy bridge across the Da river, etc.

One step forward has thus been achieved but there still remain many shortcomings in the work of organizing and coordinating the various projects of crucial importance. In the same construction project there are those units which do well while other sectors and units still move ponderously or are behind schedule. In the same production chain there are categories of contruction and assembly that are completed in time and the quality of which is good whereas on the other hand there are those that are left unfinished, that drag out and are of poor quality. The categories of work and services within and without the enclosed area are not organized according to a regular progression timeline or plan. In some places the categories of work completed within the enclosure are all over but those categories of work outside the enclosure have yet to start. In other localities the labor force and means of production have been brought in full force but there are not enough materials, capital or food. Then sometimes one may have enough materials, capital and food but they still have to wait for transport or stevedoring. In the end, there are components or categories of work that are completed fast but the overall project still moves slowly.

The objective difficulties are significant. But the subjective shortcomings in organization and management also represent direct obstacles in the process of implementation. Sometimes the work of outline planning, surveying and blueprinting is not carefully done leading to the situation where some construction sites have just started this categories of work when they have to change localities. The guidance work still lacks uniformity and a certain degree of concentration. In practically every worksite the leading group tends to work through compromises, it does not have real power or the capacity to come up with directly binding economic measures. The commerce organs and the various localities where the important sites are located do not yet do well with the supply of food and food products, thus guaranteeing the stable living conditions of the construction labor forces. A number of sectors and localities still use this or that pretext not to positively contribute labor or construction materials according to plan, not to repair access roads and bridges in serving these important construction projects. A number of management procedures and policies have not been improved so as to fit better the new requirements and tasks.

To overcome in time the above shortcomings, to concentrate the guidance work, and to concentrate the various forces in order to guarantee at all cost the pace and quality of construction in the main projects constitute one general orientation of the construction work to go after. The raising of the managerial capabilities of the management machinery must be closely linked to the raising of the active posture, of the self-aware consciousness of the need for synchronized coordination of the various sectors and units participating in the project construction.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

FIFTEEN TONS OF MICA RETRIEVED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Nov 81 p 1

[Article by Vuong Hong of Vinh Phu Province: "Exploitation of 15 Tons of Mica"]

[Text] Since the third quarter of this year, because of an improved method in the treatment of ores the Vinh Phu feldspar ore mining and processing enterprise has successfully carried out two jobs at the same time, cleaning the ore and at the same time retrieving mica that serves as raw material for the local mecanoelectric industry.

After nearly four months the enterprise collects 15 tons of mica that fully answer product specifications and in the shape of raw material to be used by the mecano-electric industry. The enterprise has further processed and initially manufactured nearly 100 kilograms of thin-sliced mica to serve as export samples.

This is the second product that the enterprise has successfully sought to produce in its work of exploitation and economical utilization of resources. In the past the enterprise has succeeded in producing rock crystal--a commodity that recently found its use in the running water production industry [as is].

The above success opens the possibility of exhaustive collection of 50 to 60 tons of mica per year to serve essentially the needs of home industries. The cadres and workers at the enterprise look upon this mica as the newest product found to greet the Party Fifth Congress.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INTERVIEW WITH VICE MINISTER OF MINES, COAL

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 12 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Recently, there has been some difficulty in managing labor in the coal mining area. The percentage of days taken off by workers directly employed in production has increased sharply and the number of workers quitting their job has been rather large. LAO DONG's reporter has interviewed Tran Anh Vinh, vice minister of mines and coal, on the causes of this situation and the measures taken to improve it. Following are the questions and answers:

Question: Will you please tell me about the state of labor management by the coal sector in the recent past.

Answer: The coal sector has had much trouble managing labor since the beginning of this year, especially since May. In the second quarter, 24 percent of the total number of workers at the Hon Gai Coal Corporation took leaves of absence and the relevant figure for the Uong Bi Coal Corporation was 32 percent. During the same period, the number of workers who quit their job was 894 at the Hon Gai Coal Corporation, 780 at the Uong Bi Coal Corporation and 271 at the Cam Pha Construction and Installation Corporation. Noteworthy is the fact that quarry workers and drivers constituted a fairly large percentage of workers taking leaves of absence and quitting their job and that they were mostly young people.

Question: Comrade vice minister, I would suggest that you analyze the principal causes.

Answer: Of the many factors which have had a bearing on this problem, the most direct one is, in my opinion, the numerous difficulties facing the workers' life. Here are the main causes of these difficulties:

1. Goods and medicines of all kinds--especially grain and food--have not been supplied to workers regularly and sufficiently according to regulations. Following are some concrete examples:

--Though grain has been supplied in sufficient quantities, the ratio of other ingredients mixed with it has been high--from 60 to 70 percent in the first quarter and up to 90 percent in the second. Not only has rice been supplied irregularly but its quality has also been too low.

The supply of food products has fallen short of the fixed quantities and has also been slow. In the Hon Gai-Cam Pha area, the food products supplied amounted to only 66 percent of the set norms and the delivery of food products destined for the first quarter was not completed until 20 May. In the Dong Trieu area, the food supply was only between 50 and 60 percent of the set norms. Out of 71 tons of meat earmarked for the Uong Bi Coal Corporation in the first quarter, only 31 were delivered to this corporation. The supply of other foodstuffs has also proven insufficient--only 40 and 50 percent [of the set norms] for soya cakes and greens respectively, only 1 month's supply of sugar delivered and eggs not supplied at all!

--The system of nutrition supplements has not been strictly implemented for the benefit of workers belonging to shift 3, in the interval between two shifts and at noxious places. According to the figures given in the corporations' reports, the amount of goods in kind supplemented to the workers' ration according to Resolutions No 02-CP and 05-CP has attained only 25 to 30 percent of the fixed norms, with 30 percent for milk and 60 percent for sugar. But a heavy price tag has been set on the supply of these goods, making it impossible [for the corporations] to solve the problem of expenditures. Consequently, the ration of workers at work sites has worsened noticeably.

2. The wage system is still irrational and wage payment has frequently been delayed because the wage fund is insufficient.

During the first quarter, the coal sector based its wage fund on the system of end-product contract and readjusted contract unit prices accordingly. This move somewhat stimulated production, which resulted in an obvious decrease in the number of days taken off by workers on leave of absence and in x the number of workers quitting their jobs and also in an increase in labor productivity and production value. The general unit prices set by the state and experimentally applied by the coal sector in determining its wage fund involved the following measures:

--Correctly readjust grades and steps in a number of principal sectors and, on this basis, fix the basic wages of each category of workers engaged in production and calculate the basic wages of workers in general according to the current grades and steps plus the 20 percent [increase] for yearly step increase.

--Maintain the allowances given in the past including the 10-percent allowance given for mining work to all manual and office workers in the mining sector plus the 10-percent allowance based on the job grades and steps.

--Modify certain allowances by raising the incentive product wages to 30 percent, rewards to 20 percent of the general payroll wage and the imbalance coefficient to 15 percent of the general payroll wage.

Wages were thus raised to 165 percent [of the past ones] and had the effect of stimulating production.

In the second quarter, the state issued Decision No 219-CP providing temporary allowances to encourage cadres and manual and office workers but because of their averageism and of the disregard for heavy jobs in the production sector, the wages paid in the coal sector--instead of acting as an economic lever--limited the incentive

effect [of the allowances] on production and led to an increase in the number of workers taking leaves or quitting their jobs as well as an increase in the number of days off. On the other hand, the allowances paid in the coal sector in addition to the wages paid to people who worked were too small (since they were reduced by a half as compared with the first quarter). This did not encourage working people. As a matter of fact, in the past, nonworking people received 100 percent while working people received only 217.5 percent (because rewards and production incentive wages were reduced to only 35 percent of the basic wages).

Beside the irrationality of the wage system, to date, the sums of 13 million and 8.132 million dong have not yet been provided [to the coal sector] to make up for the losses sustained in 1980 and in the first 6 months of 1981 respectively. Also, not a dong (out of 53.555 million) has been provided to make up for the losses incurred by the plan and for the money paid to supplement wages and to compensate for prices [hikes] in the third quarter of 1981 according to [Decision and Resolutions] No 219-CP, 02-CP and 05-CP.

3. Because of a shortage of productive labor conditions such as materials, parts and so on, it has been impossible for workers to fulfill the set norms and to earn a high income; worse still, those who go to work earn an income lower than that of people who take sick leave and stay at home. On the other hand, the contract system applied in agriculture has proven sound and conducive to production. Because of the lack of a policy to strongly stimulate coal production, a number of miners whose parents, wives and children are living in the rural areas have quit their jobs and rejoined their families to participate in agricultural production.

Question: Please tell me about the measures taken to correct this situation.

Answer: Faced with these common difficulties, the government has decided to supplement wages and to solve problems relating to the supply of various goods but these policies cannot yet have the real effect of stimulating production because they have not yet been carried out properly.

At present, a major and basic problem is to stimulate production by correctly solving the wage issue--that is by making sure that wages compensate workers for the amount of labor spent so that the latter may reproduce labor and provide some support for their families.

Apart from wages, rewards must be sufficient to incite people to go to work and also to work well. In addition to grain and food, the needs of the laborers' life include other consumer goods the prices of which have been spiraling up. Since their wages cannot catch up with the price hike, laborers do not devote themselves fully to production. While it is not yet possible to resolve the abovementioned basic problem, it is necessary, in my opinion, to immediately improve labor management in the coal sector by paying attention to the following points:

1. It is highly important to improve the life of workers in the coal sector. On the one hand, each individual, enterprise and corporation must organize animal husbandry, crop cultivation or subsidiary production activities to exchange grain and food products with a view to improving the workers' life. On the other hand, the state and organs concerned must supply grain and food products sufficiently and promptly

in accordance with regulations. Providing a sufficient and regular supply of grain and food products and solving the problem of giving supplements to make up for the high price differential within the framework of the system of strengthening shift 1 according to [Resolutions] No 02-CP and 05-CP and for the benefit of the coal sector is a very urgent measure to heighten the living standards of workers. At present, the state has allowed the coal sector to export gleaned coal [than nhawtj] in order to improve the workers' life but this move is not enough to overcome the abovementioned difficulties.

2. It is necessary to solve the problem of appropriations for wage payment and to promptly give them to the coal sector to enable the latter to continue to pay contract wages according to the end product.

End-product contracting is an important theme in the production management revolution. The coal sector has recently applied the method of determining the fund used to pay contract wages according to the end product. As a result, the pluralist administrative management method has been partly eliminated, the spirit of independence in and responsibility for production and business management at enterprises strengthened, the quality of labor management raised and labor productivity increased. To be able to fix the fund used to pay contract wages according to the end product, it is, however, necessary to have expenditures appropriations available and to distribute them in time. In this regard, the state and sectors concerned must further help the coal sector by examining and ratifying rational wage funds and by clearly affirming that the coal sector is one which performs a heavy and dangerous work and which plays the role of an important spearhead in the national economy.

Question: What is your opinion about the rate of incentive wages and loss compensations applied to the coal sector?

Answer: To induce people to go to work, it is necessary to fix the incentive wages at 20 percent of the average product wages and to fix rewards at 30 percent of the general payroll wages, subject to the wages paid to each grade and step and also to the allowances paid according to Decision No 219-CP--this with a view to eliminating the irrationality between the wages paid to people who go to work and those paid to people who stay at home.

It is suggested that the state give the coal sector a fluid coefficient of 15 percent of the general payroll to enable us to pay daily wages and to intercalate this mode of payment into the method of paying product contract wages in order to cope with the realities of coal production.

It is also suggested that the Ministry of Finance and the State Bank give priority to the sufficient and timely allotment of loss compensations according to plan in order to enable the coal sector to pay wages and other expenditures. In particular, the wage supplement items indicated in [Decision] No 219-CP should be provided immediately.

--I take this opportunity to stress that politico-ideological education will help male and female workers clearly realize the vanguard role of their class, the revolutionary tradition of the coal sector's workers and the real difficulties facing the country. Our opinion is that this task is indispensable and must not be separated from the use of material benefit to stimulate production and that, on the contrary, the politico-ideological educational measures must be closely linked to the method of using material benefit. Though strengthening the politico-ideologica education of workers is a [common] task of the party organizations, administration, Trade Union and Youth Union--both unions must play the principal role.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

TWO-FOLD INCREASE IN COMMODITY EXPORTS NOTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Nov 81 p 2

[Article: "Export Goods"]

[Text] In the past 5 years, export good production installations have been set up at a fast pace throughout the nation. Land, forest and sea potential and a very abundant labor source are an important basis for stepping up export goods production.

But, because our national economy has encountered difficulties following natural calamities and pestilence, the supply of raw materials, grain, and food for export goods production installations is still insufficient and not synchronized. Nevertheless, in the past 5 years, we have achieved the following results:

If the total value of export goods in 1975 is 100 percent, the total value of export goods in 1980 is 214.7 percent--more than a two-fold increase. Exports enjoying fairly fast increases include industrial goods--a two fold increase--small industry and handicraft goods--a nearly three fold increase--agricultural food products--a 2.5 fold increase--rattan and bamboo goods--a 2.4 fold increase--embroidery goods, lacquered goods, wooden sculptures--a three fold increase--etc.

In the past 5 years, the export value of artisan industry and handicraft goods has increased in an even and stable manner, while agricultural export products and foods have recorded a noticeable increase. However the growth in value of goods with high export value on the international market, such as coal, tin, coffee, silk and marine products, remains slow, while for many other goods the value has decreased.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

EDITORIAL STRESSES BETTER MANAGEMENT, STEVEDORING AT PORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Reorganize Management at Ports"]

[Text] The volume of goods carried by the waterway transport sector represents a large share of the total shipment which includes import and export goods, merchandises carried to and fro between North and South Vietnam and commodities conveyed to principal construction projects and to areas considered important from the points of view of economy and national defense. All of these goods have to go through sea and river ports before reaching their destination. It is, therefore, necessary and important to raise the cargo receiving and moving capacities at harbors in order to heighten the productivity and effectiveness of transport activities in general.

Owing to the efforts made in capital construction, the number of material-technical bases at ports has increased gradually. The principal port in Haiphong has commissioned its last pier. The dredging of the Dinh An estuary has enabled 5,000-ton ships to reach the Can Tho Port. The works designed to enlarge the existing piers or to build new ones at the Cai Lan and Cua Lo Ports and others are being built. At the large ports of Saigon, Da Nang and recently Haiphong, the managerial task has been subjected to some initial improvements concerning the reorganization of cargo handling, the application of the system of contract and product wages and so forth. Though the ports have made initial progress in their activities, the volume of goods received and removed is still low as compared with this year's plan norms. The objective difficulties stem from an insufficient number of piers, storage fields and cargo handling means and also from the unsteady flow of goods. Nevertheless, the direct causes are also constituted by organizational and managerial shortcomings. Usually, the idle period suffered by these means (while waiting for the cargo handling time) at the ports occupies as much as 70 to 80 percent of the rotation time. In the Mekong River delta, these means have to spend 24 or 25 days out of a monthly rotation period waiting for the cargo at both ends of piers. According to scientific calculations, if the Bach Dang Port can fulfill the stevedoring norms at both the internal and external ends of piers in order to quickly discharge ships, the group of ships of the transport enterprise bearing the same name will, in a year, be able to double its transportation volume as compared with that achieved in 1980.

A major objective of the struggle conducted by all of the ports is to shorten the cargo handling time, to quickly set the [stevedoring] means free and to soon end the stagnation of ships and cargoes. To this end, it is necessary to continue to strengthen material-technical bases, to further increase the number of cargo handling equipment and means at important points and to simultaneously take effective measures

aimed at revamping organization, management and leadership so as to make the most of the existing capacities. The weaknesses lie in the fact that stevedoring has not yet been rationally organized at many places, that shipping and receiving formalities are still complicated, that the means and methods of weighing and measuring bulk goods are still inaccurate, that equipment, materials and goods have been inadequately preserved and protected and that a close coordination is still lacking between the owners of goods and means and the ports. As a result, the volume of goods received and removed has not attained the set norms, the quality of stevedoring has been low and property has also been damaged and lost in large quantities. The managerial activities must focus on these shortcomings and correct them. On the other hand, it is necessary to correctly implement the systems of paying contract wages and offering rewards to motivate laborers to work enthusiastically, to observe regulations, to increase their stevedoring output and to reduce the norms of energy and material waste. Beside mechanized means, attention must also be paid to the use of semimechanized and rudimentary stevedoring and transport means.

Developing the sea and river transport sector on a priority basis is an important guideline to be followed in developing the communications and transportation sector in our country. This priority must be concretely manifested by a continuous endeavor to develop and exploit the capacities of the ports network evermore satisfactorily so as to better streamline the reception and removal of goods.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

IMPROVEMENT OF RIVER TRANSPORT THROUGH PORTS, BOATS REORGANIZATION

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Oct 81 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Huu Tan, of the Waterway Transport College: "Reduce Time in Port for Boats and Barges to Heighten Cargo Transport Capacities"]

[Text] Production cost and labor productivity are two yardsticks by which to assess the business activities of a river transport enterprise. Let us take an example for comparison purposes: Our river transport cost is 9 times as much as in the Soviet Union, 3.5 times as much as in France, about 5 times as much as in West Germany and 10 times as much as in the United States.

Compared with our country, labor productivity is 15-fold in the Soviet Union, nearly 20-fold in the United States, about 9-fold in France and 11-fold in West Germany.

This comparison is inappropriate in some respects but the figures given are illustrative enough to make us ponder.

In this article, we will not venture to deeply analyze the causes of the increased cost and low labor productivity in our river transport sector but will only set forth some guidelines to reduce the mooring time at ports in order to increase the transport capacities of our means--which is also a subject worth considering. According to documents of the River Transport Department, the traveling time represents 18 to 25 percent of a rotation period, the cargo handling and waiting time from 45 to 50 percent and the time waiting for completion of paperwork and making stopovers and other arrangements from 30 to 35 percent. These percentages prove that our river transport means still have a vast potential.

The causes of the abovementioned situation can be summed up as follows:

--Transport means have had to wait because of the unsteady production and supply of goods. This objective cause has created great difficulties for the transportation sector. With the current impetus in productive labor, we believe, however, that these difficulties will be overcome.

--Concerning the second cause, we must mention the serious imbalance in investment and equipment between ports, boat units and repair installations. Over the past years, we have not considered it important to sufficiently invest in building ports--which

has led to a lack of synchronization among and within ports. The structural development of the transport fleet has been irrational, especially between tugboats and barges. If we study the figures concerning Enterprises 204 and 210 and the Bach Dang Enterprises--which are transport enterprises subordinate to the central level--, we will find that each horsepower is served by only 4 tons of equipment and means (including those used to repair unexpected breakdowns).

--The third cause is the lack of a unified and centralized leadership over the organizational task. The relationships between the fleet and various ports have neither been harmonious nor close. The fact that boats come to ports at will and sometimes in large numbers and that ports are sometimes vacant has created much trouble to cargo handling workers--let alone the [inadequate] coordination between the cargo owners, ports and fleet in regulating the flow of goods at ports.

Another cause worth mentioning is the difficulties in providing materials, grain and food to boats which have forced transport means to spend time waiting. On the other hand, cadres and crewmen in some groups of boats have failed to comply with regulations despite their legally compulsory nature, displayed a low sense of discipline and have, therefore, prolonged stopovers without good reason. Since not enough marking buoys have been placed in our waterways, almost all boats can carry out activities in only two shifts.

What must we do at present and in the future?--In the organizational field, we think that, in view of the difficulties in the overall situation, the following measures must be considered to be the principal ones aimed at exploiting the transport enterprises' potential. First, these enterprises must readjust rotation norms scientifically and accurately and formulate at all costs industrial (technical-operational) regulations for each unit of transport means and each port. If this task is done well, it will contribute to stimulating production and stabilizing the system of product contract with each boat and each unit of transport means. Concerning principles and responsibilities, there must be close coordination between the ports and the fleet. It is necessary to sign a stevedoring output contract with each equipment unit, to specifically fix the number of boats arriving at each port each day and to ultimately fix the arrival and departure times of boats at each port in accordance with the "chart of service to boats at port." Rewards must be offered or penalties meted out with equity and in proportion to the fulfillment or underfulfillment of responsibilities.

Enterprises must set up material, grain and food supply organs composed of capable, qualified and responsible cadres to promptly supply transport means on their arrival at piers. Agencies in charge of commercial affairs must be strengthened to organize and exploit sources of goods.

A suitable and effective navigational fleet must be created at each port to readily direct the entry and exit of barges and to accelerate their loading and unloading.

Cadres and crewmen aboard must heighten their sense of responsibility, consider mobilization orders and rotation schedules to be legally compulsory, observe the traveling time, take a rest at the fixed points and depart and arrive at the exact times agreed on by both enterprises and ports. It has been found on reckoning that if transport means arrive at ports regularly, the waiting time required by cargo handling can be cut down by a half.

In the long run, the state will need to duly invest in technically equipping ports to enable them to handle the maximum of through traffic and to attain a high degree of mechanized stevedoring. Since the average transportation distance between ports in our country is short, an increase in cargo handling capacities will be a highly significant factor in reducing the transport cost and rotation time and increasing the transportation volume.

As for transport enterprises, they must plan the implementation of a system of keeping operational coordination notebooks; only if this is done can rotation charts be implemented as if they have a legally compulsory character and can trips be organized accordingly.

After investments have been made and a sufficient number of boats and barges acquired, the organizational process must be based on economic effectiveness calculations and the best organizational form and operational coordination method adopted.

Considering the existing means of the centrally-run enterprises (and the priority investments in the acquisition of additional barges, if necessary), our opinion is that if the abovementioned measures are taken, it will be possible to fully use the present transportation capacities and to increase them by a half or even to double them.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

RICE LOSSES IN RIVER TRANSPORTATION INCREASING

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Kim Ngoc and Vu Thi Thanh, of Ha Bac, in "Weekly Letters" Column: "Loss of 174.555 Tons of Rice"]

[Text] Frequent losses have occurred during the transfer of grain from the Haiphong Level-I Corporation to the Ha Bac Grain Service. Though this situation has been going on for long and has become ever more serious, no measure has been taken to deal with it and to prevent and end it. As an example, let us consider what happened to four shipments by boats in February 1981:

--Of 110.664 tons of rice carried by boat No 61 according to bill of lading No 921, there remained only 61.024 tons--a shortage of 46.640 tons--when the boat arrived in Ha Bac.

--Of 123.584 tons of rice carried by boat No 89 according to bill of lading No 1602, there remained only 80.582 tons--a shortage of 43.002 tons--when the boat arrived in Ha Bac.

--Of 107.811 tons of rice carried by boat No 66 according to bill of lading No 1900, there remained only 71.534 tons--a shortage of 36.277 tons--when the boat arrived in Ha Bac.

--Of 114.271 tons of rice carried by boat No 64 according to bill of lading No 4530, there remained only 65.635 tons when the boat arrived in Ha Bac.

The state has not yet been compensated for the total loss of 174.271 tons of rice because each of the parties involved has its own reasons: Level-I Corporation and the four boats claimed that they shipped and received rice by counting bags while the Ha Bac Grain Service contended that, in practice, it ascertained the quantities shipped and received by weighing them. Noteworthy is the fact that, on arrival in Ha Bac, many bags were no longer well filled or were even completely empty.

It is suggested that the responsible organs inquire into the abovementioned losses of rice, determine and ascribe responsibilities and then compensate the state for these losses.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

COAL, PARTS SHORTAGE REDUCES TRAIN SERVICE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 22 Oct 81 p 2

[Article by Anh Minh in "Voice of the Producer" Column: "Are Tires the Cause?"]

[Text] According to statistics by Hanoi Railroad Precinct 1, coal shortage in the first 6 months of this year prevented 1,053 freight trains and 414 passenger trains from running; the railroad sector's jargon for these trains is "cancelled trains."

The same statistics have revealed that, in the first 6 months of this year, locomotive breakdowns caused the cancellation of 154 passenger trains and 427 freight trains.

What made it impossible to promptly repair defective locomotives was mainly the failure to quickly transport material supplies to workshops. The Hanoi locomotive group employs 2,500 workers and uses 136 locomotives which constitute 80 percent of the draft power of Railroad Precinct 1--which, in turn, provides 80 percent of the total draft power of the railroad sector. These percentages show the important role of the Hanoi locomotive group. However, to serve the activities of those 136 locomotives, the Hanoi locomotive group possesses only 6 worn-out trucks whose tires are almost unusable.

Though these 6 4-ton trucks need 36 sets of tires, the Hanoi Railroad Section has received only 2 tires since the beginning of 1981.

According to the Railroad Precinct personnel, the Ministry of Communications has many groups of automobiles which cannot run because of a gasoline shortage but which still have very good tires and inner tubes.

If the Ministry of Communications makes good arrangements, the Hanoi locomotive group will surely have tires [for its trucks] to run and transport material supplies to keep its locomotives in good repair.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NGHIA BINH-PHU KHANH RAILROAD REPAIRED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnmese 24 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] As an aftermath of typhoon No 6 and a tropical atmospheric depression, the Nghia Binh-Phu Khanh railroad belonging to the Thong Nhat [Unified] rail line and stretching over 240 kms was recently damaged at 20 points including bridges, culverts and important sections. Transportation was interrupted, making it necessary to organize transfers. Determined to restore communications at the soonest possible to greet the Fifth Party Congress, the railroad sector mobilized more than 2,000 workers, gathered all the available means and materials and organized continuous work in both day and nightime in the stormy rain. Within a short period of time, male and female workers excavated, piled up and removed thousands of cubic meters of earth and stone and repaired tracks with a length of tens of kilometers and also scores of bridges. The communications rescue forces coordinated with these male and female workers to carry out transportation while the local automobile transportation sector satisfactorily organized transfers. The people and armed forces in both Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh provinces actively participated in the fight to overcome the consequences of floods and created all favorable conditions to make quick repairs.

Owing to these great efforts, it was possible for trains to safely run on this stretch of railroad by 0400 on 22 November--that is, 7 days ahead of schedule. The construction forces continued to strengthen the important stretches of railroad in order to maintain transport safety at a time when rains and floods were occurring in the southern provinces.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

SON LA CLEARS 50,000 HECTARES, SETTLES 40,000 NOMADS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] VNA--Over the past 4 years, Son La Province has opened new lands with a total area of more than 50,000 hectares and has gradually stabilized the life not only of over 40,000 tribesmen leaving the highlands to settle farming and take up residence in the lowlands but also of people coming from the delta to build new economic zones.

In the nomads' settlement areas, in the new economic zones of Son La along the Da River and on both sides of route 6, and on the highlands along the frontier, people have opened and commissioned new lands with the following results: 350 hectares for the cultivation of wet rice, 1,400 hectares for the cultivation of tea, 137 hectares for the planting of special industrial crops and 397 hectares for the growing of grass to boost animal husbandry.

Son La has also built 150 kms of communication roads, 12 water conservancy works, 11 schools, 8 public health stations and many clubs and stadiums to gradually stabilize the people's life. At present, 65 out of 183 cooperatives founded in the new nomads' settlement areas are ranked among the good ones. Many of them such as those in Nong Lay (Thuan Chau District), Dong Bau and Kim Chung (Yen Chau District) and Bo Nhang (Moc Chau District) have begun to sell hundreds of tons of grains, foodstuffs and special products to the state.

However, life and production have not yet been stabilized for people relocated in a number of nomads' settlement areas and new economic areas including state forests and farms because there has been a failure to carry out a careful survey, to draw up specific projects and to clearly delineate economic zones.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

READERS COLUMN SCORES PRICING DISCREPANCIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Nov 81 p 2

[Readers Opinions Column: "Speaking of Selling Habits, Once Again"]

[Text] In the same day and in the various wards of Hanoi there are many consumer cooperatives which went south to buy sugar and sold at the price of 21 dong per kilogram while others, in other districts, sold the same kind of sugar at 23 dong per kilogram. Going into the free markets, we found that although the prices of various commodities had been posted in actuality on Nam Bo Street each toothbrush cost 0.3 dong more than at Bac Qua market. The price of a towel at Dong Xuan market is cheaper than at Cho Hom by a few dong. Whereas the food store at Hoan Kiem ward sold crosscut 'cha siew' at 40 dong per kilogram the one at Dong Da ward sold 'cha siew' of a poorer quality at 45 dong per kilogram.

It goes without saying that the state has stipulated that the commerce sector sell a number of commodities at specified quantities to the cadres, workers and government employees per month but there are still many consumers who complain that many stores have hours that are decided most arbitrarily. While first-class 'nuoc mam' was extremely difficult to find if one tried to buy it using ration cards during August the food stall of Dai La Street still had that kind of 'nuoc mam' to sell freely without ration card but at high price. The commerce sector stipulates a certain month to be the time for buying this or that commodity using the ration cards but a number of stores have the tendency to announce late the arrival of commodities, which makes it that those who know will buy in time but those who do not know will have wasted their ration cards because they are no longer valid.

We, the cadres in administration who have to keep time and do not have a great deal of time to spend on shopping, would like to propose that the commerce sector endeavor to validate the ration cards of one month into the 5th of the next month. The commerce and finance sector should carry out regular control phases or unannounced control visits to check on prices at the private counters where there are already posted prices, to force them to sell according to the 'guideline' prices. All the commodities, including those that have a guaranteed business price or have an agreed price, must have uniform prices in the whole city, thus creating favorable conditions for the consumers in need of buying them.

Trung Thanh
(Hanoi)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Huỳnh Anh [HUYNHF ANH]

*Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting Indian artistic troupe. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Lê Thị Bạch [LEE THIJ BACHJ]

Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Trade Union Federation; on 19 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a delegation from the World Federation of Trade Unions visiting Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 20 Oct 81 p 6)

Đặng Văn Cảo [DAWNGJ VAWN CAOR], Cultivated Plants Engineer

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, My Van District, Hai Hung Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], Major General

*Deputy Commander, 7th MR; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Trần Chí [VOX TRAANF CHIS]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 13 Oct 81 he attended a conference in the 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City on developing a strong emulation movement to build strong neighborhood cells. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Diệp [NGUYEENX NGOCJ ZIEEPJ] aka Hai Duong [HAI ZUWOWNG]

*Commander of the Tay Ninh Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 p 1, 4)

Phan [Thị] Ngọc Dung [PHAN THIJ NGOCJ ZUNG]

*Vice President of the Women's Association, Ho Chi Minh City; on 10 Oct 81 she attended the first meeting of the Council for Election of Supplemental Delegates for the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Đàn [NGUYEENX DANF]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong Municipality; on 9 Dec 81 he attended ceremonies when two ships were received from the USSR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

Deputy head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science and Secretary General of the Vietnam Institues of Science; on 8 Dec 81 he attended presentation of a mechanics laboratory to the Vietnam Institutes of Science by the Hungarian Academy of Science. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Định [LEE DINHJ]

Deputy head of the Vietnam Institues of Science; on 8 Dec 81 he was present when the Hungarian Academy of Science presented an engineering laboratory to the Vietnam Institutes of Science. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Hanh [NGUYEENX DUWCS HANHJ], Mechanical Engineer

*Deputy head of the Industry and Handicrafts Service, Hai Hung Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Ngọc Hiền [LEE NGOCJ HIEENF], Lieutenant General

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Chief of Staff of the VPA; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assemlby that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 p 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Vice president of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; member of the Standing Committee of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Committee in charge of Civil Proselytizing and Front Affairs; on 10 Oct 81 he presided at the first meeting of the Council for Election of Supplemental Delegates for the People's Council, Ho Chi Minh City. (No Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct 81 p 1)

Trương Tấn Khương [TRUWOWNG TAANS KHUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, 5th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 13 Oct 81 he attended a conference in the 5th Precinct on developing a strong emulation movement to build strong neighborhood cells. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Alternate member of the VCP Political Bureau; secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended a meeting in Ho Chi Minh City dealing with regularizing VCP activities in enterprises. (NHAN DAN 23 Nov 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Long [TRAANF VAWN LONG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Deputy head of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he was present in Ho Chi Minh City when an orientation was presented on product contracting for provincial agriculture service cadre of the 13 provinces of Nam Bo. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 1)

Trần Tấn Lộc [TRAANF TAANS LOOCJ]

*Deputy Director of the Culture and Information Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 12 Oct 81 he attended a reception for a visiting Indian cultural troupe. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 15 Oct 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Minh [NGUYEENX THIJ MINH] aka Bon Minh [BOONS MINH]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Tay Ninh Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Go Dau District, Tay Ninh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lại Ngọc Nhiễn [LAIJ NGOCJ NHIEEN]

*Deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department, VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 11 Oct 81 he attended inaugural ceremonies of the Ho Chi Minh City-Sofia flights. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct 81 p 1)

Lê Văn Nuôi [LEE VAWN NUOOI]

*Editor in chief of the Ho Chi Minh City children's periodical KHAN QUANG DO; recently he was appointed to judge a children's talent contest. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Oct 81 p 6)

Nguyễn Văn Phúc [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Văn Quý [TRAANF VAWN QUYS]

*Head of the Ferrous Metals Institute; his article on producing steel without coke appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 26 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Bình Sơn [NGUYEENX BINHF SOWN], *Senior Colonel

An officer of the Dien Bien Gp; his article "Measures for Maintaining Discipline in the Dien Bien Group" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Dec 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Thắng [NGUYEENX VAWN THAWNGS] aka Hai Thang [HAI THAWNGS]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Tay Ninh Province; Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Tay Ninh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Thế Thọ [LEE THEES THOJ]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam Soccer Association; his comments on Saigon soccer appeared in the cited source. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 18 Oct 81 p 6)

Nguyễn Cửu Thọ [NGUYEENX CUWUR THOJ]

*Director of the Mang Non Publishing House, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he was appointed to judge a children's talent contest. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 14 Oct 81 p 6)

Vũ Tuân [VUX TUAAN]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Food Industry; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phan Tường [PHAN TUWOWNG]

*Director of Tan Son Nhat Airport; on 11 Oct 81 he attended inauguration of flights between Ho Chi Minh City and Sophia. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 13 Oct 81 p 1)

Đàm Hữu Vân [DAMF HUWUX VAANS], *Colonel

Commander of the Cao Bang Province Military Command; member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Thanh Bình [LEE THANH BINHF]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Organizes Dispersed Sericulture" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Cung [NGUYEENX VAWN CUNG], Deceased

Born on 15 Sep 1931 at Duc Bui Village, Duc Tho District, Nghe Tinh Province. Member of the VCP; Professor; Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Member of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission of the Ministry of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Inter-branch Science Commission; Secretary of the Central Science and Technology Council; former Delegate to the 6th National Assembly; former President of the College of Water Conservancy; he died following a serious illness on 4 Dec 81. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 81 p 4)

Trần Đình Cừu [TRAANF DINHF CUWUR], Major General

Deputy Commander, 7th MR; his interview on improving the quality of basic level units and of local military activities in the 7th MR appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN NAN 3 Dec 81 p 3)

Phan Hữu Đạt [PHAN HUWUX ZAATJ]

*Acting Head of Hanoi University; his article "The Superiority of Soviet Science" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 81 p 3)

Hà Quang Dự [HAF QUANG ZUWJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Đại [NGUYEENX DAIJ]

*Acting Head of the Situation Department [Vu Thin hinh], Ministry of Foreign Trade; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Thanh Đạo [LEE THANH DAOJ]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; *Chairman of the Central Council for the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit; on 29 Nov 81 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Central Council of the Soviet Lenin Vanguard Teenagers Unit. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 1)

Hồ Đắc Điềm [HOOF DAWCS DIEEMF]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 5 Dec 81 he was awarded the Independence Order 2nd Class for his contributions to the anti French and anti American resistance, building socialism and defense of the Fatherland. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 81 p 1)

Trương Hoàng Hà [TRUWOWNG HOANGF HAF]

*Head of the Agriculture Department, State Planning Commission; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Vũ Công Hậu [VUX COONG HAAUJ], Professor

*Head of the Vietnam Agricultural Science Institute; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Phan Hiền [PHAN HIEENF]

*Assistant to the Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 4 Dec 81 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party. (NHAN DAN 5 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUS]

Former Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; former Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 5 Dec 81 he was awarded the Independence Order 2nd Class for his contributions to the anti French and anti American resistance and to building socialism and the defense of the Fatherland. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 81 p 1)

Trương Đăng Hoả [TRUWOWNG DAWNG HOAR]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Bạch Lan [LEE BACHJ LAN]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Đinh Nho Liêm [DINH NHO LIEEM]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 7 Dec 81 he attended a reception at the Thai embassy marking the 54th birthday of the King of Thailand. (NHAN DAN 8 Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Văn Liêm [LEE VAWN LIEEM]

Deputy Head of the Central Sericulture Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lý Ba Lung [LYS BAS LUNG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Som Binh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Chu Mạnh [CHU MANHJ]

Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Bùi Nện [BUIF NEENJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lac Son District, Ha Son Binh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Đỗ Nhuận [DOOX NHUAANJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Musicians Association; his membership on the Examination Council for the new national anthem was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Dec 81 p 4)

Phạm Văn Phan [PHAMJ VAWN PHAN]

*Deputy Head of the Central Sericulture Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWU HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

Head of the Music Institute, Ministry of Culture; his membership on the Examination Council for the new national anthem was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phương [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUWOWNG]

Former Head of the Sericulture Department, Ministry of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Quý [LEE QUYS]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 4 Dec 81 he was in Vientiane to sign an agreement on broadcasting and television cooperation between the SRV and Laos. (NHAN DAN 6 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Công Tạn [NGUYEENX COONG TANJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Hoàng Mạnh Tân [HOANGF MANHJ TAAN]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Lê Thọ [LEE THOJ]

*Head of the Agriculture Price Department, State Price Commission; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Thung [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUNG]

*Deputy Director General of the Textile Enterprises Federation; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Phạm Thức [PHAMJ THUWCS]

*Deputy Head of the Agriculture Service, Vinh Phu Province; recently attended a seminar on "sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Phúc Trạch [NGUYEENX PHUCS TRACHJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, My Duc District, Ha Son Binh Province; recently attended a seminar on "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 2 Dec 81 he attended a reception at the Cuban Embassy marking the 25th Anniversary of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tuấn [NGUYEENX VAWN TUAANS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Do Luong District, Nghe Tinh Province; recently attended a seminar on "sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Nguyễn Trường Tư [NGUYEENX TRUWOWNGF Tuw]

*Director of the Nong Nghiep Publishing House; recently attended a seminar of "Sericulture and Clothing for the People" convened by the Ministry of Agriculture. (NHAN DAN 30 Nov 81 p 2)

Trần Văn Út [TRAANF VAWN UTS]

*Head of the Forestry Service, Thuan Hai Province; his comments on safeguarding the Cuc Phuong National Forest appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Dec 81 p 2)

Vũ Xuân Vinh [VUX XUAAN VINH], Senior Colonel

Head of the Foreign Relations Department, Ministry of National Defense; on 1 Dec 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 25th Anniversary of Cuba's Revolutionary Armed Forces. (NHAN DAN 3 Dec 81 p 1)

CSO: 4209/166 END

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1 February 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2340

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VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2340

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SSRV REGULATION ON CITIZENS' COMPLAINTS, CHARGES

BK310400 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Dec 81 p 1

[SRV Council of State's 27 November 1981 Regulation on Processing and Settlement of Complaints and Charges By Citizens]

[Text] To intensify the people's supervision over state organs, economic, cultural and social organizations, units of the people's armed forces and personnel of these organs, organizations and units with a view of contributing toward building a correct relationship among the party, the state and the people, strengthening the socialist legal system and protecting the interests of the state and the collective and the legitimate interests of citizens;

To ensure the right of citizens to make complaints and charges; and

To establish the obligations and enhance the responsibility of leaders and leading bodies of state organs, economic, cultural and social organizations and units of the people's armed forces toward the processing and settlement of complaints and charges by citizens;

By virtue of article 73 and article 100 of the SRV Constitution;

This regulation defines the processing and settlement of complaints and charges by citizens.

Chapter I

General Stipulations

Article 1

Citizens have the right to file complaints and charges with any organ of the state against actions by state organs, economic, cultural and social organizations, and units of the people's armed forces (to be referred to hereafter as organs and organizations) or by any individual of these organs and organizations that run counter to set policies and the law and infringe on the interests of the state the collective and the legitimate interests of citizens.

Article 2

State organs have the obligation and responsibility of processing and settling citizens' complaints and charges.

Sectors and echelons have the responsibility of processing and settling complaints and charges directed against organs, organizations and personnel under their management.

Article 3

Competent state organs must process and settle complaints and charges in strict accordance with policies and the law and within the time limits stipulated in this document; strictly and justly deal with violators; set forth measures to redress damage and ensure strict implementation of their decisions; and study the causes of complaints and charges to help organs, organizations and personnel under their management correct shortcomings and errors and improve work operations.

The organs, organizations or personnel subject to complaints and charges have the responsibility to promptly carry out measures designed to redress the damage done in accordance with the decisions of the authorized state organs.

Article 4

Persons subject to damage have the right to have their honor restored and to receive compensation. The organs, organizations or personnel causing the damage must pay compensation as stipulated by law.

Article 5

Competent state organs must coordinate with the organs and organizations concerned in the processing and settlement of complaints and charges.

Article 6

Leaders or leading bodies of organs and organizations, upon discovering violations of policies and the law by their units, must deal with them promptly so as to reduce the incidence of complaints and charges.

Article 7

All actions aimed at hindering and avenging authors of complaints and charges or at condoning the persons subjected to complaints and charges are strictly prohibited.

Chapter II

Receipt of Complaints and Charges

Article 8

Citizens may file complaints and charges with the state organs concerned through letters or personal contacts. These organs have the responsibility to receive letters and the persons concerned.

State organs must maintain a system of periodic contacts with the people. The dates, times and places of contacts must be posted publicly.

Article 9

State organs must keep a log for receiving complaints and charges. If the person concerned presents the matter verbally, his statement must be noted down in full and his signature obtained.

If the complaints and charges involve matters found to be outside their authority for processing and settlement, the state organs concerned must forward them to the competent state organs and notify the persons concerned of their action within 7 days counting from the date of receipt of such complaints and charges. In cases where the persons concerned make their complaints and charges personally, they must be directed to contact the competent organs.

The competent organs must notify the persons concerned upon receipt of the complaints and charges forwarded to them.

Article 10

All complaints and charges made by the citizens through the press and radio and television stations, and all newsreports and documents concerning the citizens' complaints and charges released by the press and radio and television stations must be processed and settled by the organs and organizations concerned in accordance with the stipulations of this document.

Article 11

It is prohibited to reveal or forward letters of accusation, their copies and statements of accusation to the organs, organizations or persons under accusation.

It is not permitted to forward complaints to organs, organizations or persons under complaint if such action is found to be detrimental to the complainants.

Chapter III

Authority and Time Limits for Processing and Settlement of Complaints and Charges

Article 12

Complaints against personnel of organs and organizations shall be processed and settled by the leaders or leading bodies of those organs and organizations.

Complaints against leaders or leading bodies of organs and organizations shall be processed and settled by leaders or leading bodies of the immediate higher echelon.

Complaints against chairmen or managerial boards of cooperatives and against leaders or managerial boards of production collectives shall be processed and settled by the people's committees having direct control over these cooperatives and production collectives.

Article 13

Charges against personnel of organs and organizations shall be processed and settled by leaders or leading bodies at the immediate higher echelon.

Charges against leaders or leading bodies of organs and organizations shall be processed and settled by leaders or leading bodies at the immediate higher echelon or at the next higher echelon, depending on the nature of the matter.

Charges against chairmen or managerial boards of cooperatives and leaders or managerial boards of production collectives shall be processed and settled by people's committees at the district or corresponding level.

Article 14

After the settlement of complaints and charges by the competent organs and organizations, the persons concerned, in case of disagreement, may appeal to the immediate higher echelon of these organs and organizations.

Article 15

While processing and settling complaints and charges, state organs have the right to request that the necessary documents be furnished by the organs and organizations concerned. When called upon, these organs and organizations are obliged to honor such requests.

The people's committees at all levels, prior to settling complaints and charges concerning managerial work of a vertically higher-echelon organ, must exchange views with that organ.

Vertically higher-echelon organs, prior to settling complaints and charges concerning managerial work of a lower-echelon people's committee, must exchange views with that people's committee.

Article 16

Chairman of people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and at the corresponding level have the responsibility to process and settle complaints and charges that have already been decided upon by the leaders of subordinate organs or chairmen of the immediate lower-echelon people's committees but are contested by the persons concerned.

Article 17

Ministers, chairmen of state commissions and heads of other organs of the council of ministers have the responsibility to process and settle complaints and charges that have already been decided upon by leaders of subordinate organs but are contested by the persons concerned.

Article 18

The chairman of the council of ministers has the responsibility to process and settle:

A. Complaints and charges against ministers, chairmen of state commissions, heads of other organs of the council of ministers and chairmen of people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and at the corresponding level.

B. Complaints and charges that have already been processed and settled by ministers, chairmen of state commissions, heads of other organs of the council of ministers and chairmen of people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and at the corresponding level, when it is found that errors have been committed.

Article 19

The chairman of the state inspection committee has the responsibility to:

A. Study and submit to the chairman of the council of ministers for disposition complaints and charges concerning actions that run counter to set policies and the law by leaders of sectors at the central level or by chairmen of people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and at the corresponding level.

B. Study and propose resettlement or submit to the chairman of the council of ministers for disposition of complaints and charges that have already been resolved by ministers, heads of state commissions, heads of other organs of the council of ministers and chairmen of people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and at the corresponding level, when it is found that errors have been committed.

Chairmen of local inspection committees and heads of inspection committees of sectors have the responsibility to assist chairmen of people's committees and heads of sectors in processing and settling complaints and charges as mentioned under article 16 and article 17 of this document.

Article 20

The people's courts and people's organs of control at all levels have the responsibility to process and settle, in accordance with the procedures established by the law, complaints and charges concerning matters that fall under their area of competence.

Article 21

Mass organizations and other organizations have the responsibility to process and settle complaints and charges directed against their members in accordance with the law and their operational statutes.

If such complaints and charges fall under the competence of a state organ, they must be promptly forwarded to that organ for processing and settlement.

Article 22

Complaints that fall under the jurisdiction of the level of villages, city wards, cities and other basic units must be processed and resolved no later than 1 month following the date of receipt of such complaints; for other levels, this time limit is 3 months.

Article 23

Charges that fall under the jurisdiction of the level of villages, city wards, cities and other basic units must be processed and resolved no later than 2 months following the date of receipt of such charges; for other levels, this time limit is 6 months.

Article 24

Concerning complicated matters that require time-consuming investigation, the organs responsible for processing and settling such complaints and charges must report to the immediate higher-echelon organs and request for extension of the time limits. The extended time limits must not be more than double the time limits established under article 22 and article 23 of this document; and the persons concerned must be informed of the extension following approval by the higher-echelon organs.

Chapter IV

Control of the Processing and Settlement of Complaints and Charges

Article 25

The council of ministers controls, on a nationwide basis, the processing and settlement of complaints and charges. It guides, supervises and controls sectors and echelons in processing and settling complaints and charges.

Ministers, chairmen of state commissions and heads of other organs subordinate to the council of ministers are responsible for managing, guiding, supervising and controlling subordinate organs in processing and settling complaints and charges.

People's committees control, within the scope of their localities, the processing and settlement of complaints and charges. They guide, supervise and control subordinate organs in processing and settling complaints and charges.

Article 26

Deputies of the National Assembly and people's council, upon receipt of complaints and charges, are responsible for studying and forwarding them to the state organs concerned. Then they have to follow the settlement of these complaints and charges and inform their authors of the settlement results.

The state organs concerned must inform National Assembly and people's council deputies, to whom citizens have submitted complaints and charges, of the settlement results.

Article 27

The chairman of the government inspection commission, chairmen of inspection commissions at all levels and heads of inspection boards of all sectors are responsible for supervising and controlling the implementation of the system of receiving, processing and settling complaints and charges at all levels and in all sectors. They have the right to request the organs concerned to carry out necessary measures for ending violations conducive to complaints and charges. The requested organs must answer inspection commissions or boards within 15 days.

Article 28

The council of ministers, the people's supreme court and the chief procurator of the supreme people's organ of the control will periodically report to the council of state on the processing and settlement of complaints and charges.

The people's committees and people's courts will report periodically to the people's councils of the same levels on the processing and settlement of complaints and charges in localities.

Article 29

People's procuratorates at all levels are responsible for controlling the implementation of the law by organs and organizations in processing and settling complaints and charges.

Chapter V

Punishment of Violators

Article 30

Persons who are responsible for receiving, forwarding, processing and settling complaints and charges and who fail to comply with the stipulations in this regulation will be subject to administrative disciplinary measures.

Article 31

Persons guilty of one of the following offenses shall, according to the degrees of their offenses, be sentenced to 3 months to 3 years' imprisonment:

A. Abuse of functions and powers to obstruct the submission of complaints and charges by citizens and the processing and settlement of these complaints and charges or the punishment of those who are subjected to complaints and charges.

B. Refusal to comply with the decisions of competent organs that process and settle complaints and charges, thus harming persons who file complaints and charges.

Article 32

Persons who perpetrate revengeful acts against complainants and accusers shall be sentenced to 6 months to 6 years' imprisonment; if their vengeful acts are criminal offenses for which the law prescribes severe punishment, they will be punished according to that law.

Article 33

Persons who take advantage of the right to make complaints and charges to intentionally distort the truth and falsely accuse other persons or organs and organizations shall, according to the degrees of their acts, be sentenced to 3 months to 3 years' imprisonment.

Chapter VI

Final Clause

Article 34

Within the scope of their responsibilities, the council of ministers, the people's supreme court and the chief procurator of the supreme people's organ of control shall provide guidance for the implementation of this regulation.

Hanoi, 27 November 1981

Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam

Signed: Chairman Truong Chinh.

CSO: 4209/171

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COUNTER-REVOLUTIONARIES CAUGHT ORGANIZING YOUTHS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 8-14 Dec 81 p 6

[Tale of Vigilance column by Tran Duy, the HAU GIANG newspaper: "The Person Wearing the Gold Chain 'Necklace'"]

[Text] Many strange things have recently occurred in T. Town in Hau Giang Province. A number of well dressed persons, apparently from the cities, have been frequenting the various coffee houses. Brand new "Spring" and "Super" motorbikes were seen speeding through the town to adjacent hamlets. The Trinh Nu Coffee House began playing "rock" music again, although not as loudly as before. But most of the attention was drawn by a youth who wore an expensive gold chain "necklace," wore expensive clothing and carried an expensive briefcase and had long been frequenting the house of Bay Trang; the opinion of the public concerning this youth was that he was engaged in illegal trade. Then, more and more youths began gathering at the house of Bay Trang, especially at night. The coffee house with the "rock" music also became more crowded with youths and began staying open later at night.

Mrs. Tam felt that her son, who was in 12th grade, was acting strange during this time. He was absent from the house for hours at a time, sometimes until late at night. As he sat studying, his head would begin to nod. When she asked him why he was so tired, he had all sorts of reasons: I've been studying hard, I've been busy with association activities, I've been working hard at school...

Once, Trong--her son--returned home well past midnight and appeared exhausted. Mrs. Tam was still up waiting for him:

"Why are you coming home so late, Trong?"
"It's not that late"--Trong said, irritated by her question--"I am grown up now and you have no business asking me where I go."

"But you have to go to school in the morning."

"I am about to "drop out," there is no sense going to school anymore! I am done with it as of tomorrow."

"Where will you go?"

"Where else is there to go?"

And, Trong told her about the plans that he and a number of other youths had to "go to the wealthy, happy countries in Europe and America where I will not have to work or study as hard as I do now, where I can enjoy myself, earn a lot of money, buy what I want; I plan to buy things to send to you, to all of you."

In his heated conversation with his mother, the more he talked, the redder his face became; the more his mother heard, the more her face expressed anger.

Trong was still excited:

"Don't worry, mother, they have a very tight organization. Because I do not have the money, I am recruiting other youths of my age. If I recruit enough persons, all of my expenses will be paid."

"If I get 'there," I will join the 'special force' organized by the Americans and then I will be happy."

At the same time, Tu Be was excitedly talking to Lam, his friend, a member of the Communist Youth Union:

"A person from Can Tho, who was wearing a gold chain necklace, recently met me at the house of Mr. Hoi. He asked me to go overseas to learn how to train frogmen at a very high pay. He said he had a tight organization. If I recruit many persons, they will sponsor me and pay me a bonus. However, I suspect that they are reactionaries."

All of these attempts to entice youths into leaving the country were promptly and fully reported to the responsible agencies through persons such as Mr. Tam, Lam and Tu Be.

The fellow wearing the gold chain "necklace," Bay Trang and a number of others in T. Town, who were trapped by the law with all the necessary evidence, revealed themselves to be reactionaries. They were officers under the old regime who refused transformation and who belonged to a counter-revolutionary organization that specialized in deceiving and entice gullible youths into fleeing overseas, joining mercenary and spy organizations and opposing the fatherland. And, through this case, many youths in T. Town have had their eyes opened.

7809
CSO: 4209/165

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ILLEGAL VENDORS ARRESTED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by H.B.: "Illegal Vendors of Grain and Food Products Arrested"]

[Text] During the final days of September and the first days of October, the Public Security Economic Police of the 10th Precinct, with the help of the people, arrested Nguyen Thi Ngan and Bui Van Kien (who reside in the 3rd Subward of the 10th Precinct), two persons who specialized in hoarding and illegally selling various types of grain and food products. At the house of Bui Van Kien, the public security troops confiscated 5.2 tons of grain and food products of various types and more than 600 kilograms of anise flowers.

Also during this period of time, the economic police of the 10th Precinct arrested Nguyen Thua and Nguyen Thi Nhung, persons who specialized in using counterfeit papers, conspiring with others and secretly marketing various types of grain managed by the state. At the house of Nguyen Thi Nhung (the 24th Subward of the 10th Precinct) the economic police unit confiscated more than 10 tons of wheat flour. Nguyen Thua, although he recently spent 4 years in prison for the crime of kidnapping a child for a ransom, still refuses to earn a legitimate living. In nearly 1 year, he and his wife, Nguyen Thi Nhung, employing many methods of deception and conspiracy, have stolen and secretly marketed more than 30 tons of wheat flour. Nguyen Thi Ngan, Bui Van Kien, Nguyen Thua and Nguyen Thi Nhung put grain and food products into small bags, into jars, hid them behind staircases, in cabinets, under beds and so forth and secretly gave grain and food products to their agents to be marketed but they were exposed by the local people.

7809
CSO: 4209/162

BRIEFS

EXCAVATION GROUP IN LAOS--The K-3 excavation group of the SRV ministry of building has fulfilled its 1981 plan norms in helping Laos build the (Dong Wen) Gypsum mine. It has exploited more than 40,500 tons of gypsum, overfulfilling target by 1 percent, and built 1,240 square meters of production and service area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Dec 81 BK]

CSO: 4209/171

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GUIDELINES FOR BASIC LEVEL CONGRESSES RESTATED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Article by Xuan Hoa: "Understanding the Position and Nature of the Basic Level Party Organization Congresses"]

[Text] The realities of a number of basic level party congresses that have already been held show that as a result of not having a thorough understanding of the position and nature of the congress, the responsibility and authority of each party member were not strongly upheld.

On the basis of this experience, it is necessary to show each party member that these basic level party congresses have the purpose of tapping the intelligence of each party member and contributing it to the results of the national party congress. Every party member must display a high sense of responsibility, the profound feelings of a communist party member and the spirit of self-criticism and criticism in order to gain a thorough understanding of the documents of the congress, focus his thinking when listening to the documents being disseminated and when preparing his opinions and enthusiastically participate in the debate at the congress, thereby contributing opinions to the congress. Every party member has the responsibility of not only grasping the basic spirit of the documents in order to express agreement or lack of agreement with them, but must also contribute his opinions to the entire party concerning the general matters facing the entire country.

During the debate at the congress, it is necessary to truly practice democracy. It is necessary to distinguish between the party congress and the conference to disseminate the congress documents and study them in order to gain a thorough understanding of and comply with them. At this congress, every opinion that is presented for discussion and debate must be examined in light of theory and practice in order to find the truth and lay the basis for achieving a high degree of unanimity. It is necessary to avoid arbitrary decisions, blind acceptance and limitations upon democracy. A number of party members who are core cadres frequently confuse party activities and government activities. In the debate, whenever someone expresses an opinion that is contrary to theirs, they "explain" the point in question and, as a result, limit the practice of democracy at the congress to some extent.

7e09
CSO: 4209/15

BRIEFS

HA BAC PARTY BUILDING--During 1980-81 Tien Son District, Ha Bac Province, has made great efforts in eliminating negative phenomena and strengthening party discipline. It has carried out the task on distribution of party membership card satisfactorily and punished 201 members who involved in various malpractices. During the same period the district expelled 76 unqualified members from the party. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Jan 82 BK]

HA NAM NINH CONGRESS--From 23-28 December, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, held a party organization congress to study documents of the central governemnt and appoint delegates to the forthcoming fifth national VCP congress. Despite numerous difficulties, the district over the past 5 years has consistently maintained its agricultural production and stabilized the people's daily life. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 30 Dec 81 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY YOUTH'S ACTIVITIES--Since liberation Ho Chi Minh City assault youths have reclaimed more than 37,000 hectares of virgin land, built 46 villages in various new economy zones to resettle 40,000 persons. Many youth units have engaged in agricultural production and participated in programs designed to improve the people's daily life. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/171

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

QUANG NAM-DA NANG REDISTRIBUTES POPULATION

BK240622 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Since liberation, the work force in Quang Nam-da Nang Province has been positively redistributed with 110,300 people sent to various new economic zones.

In addition to hundreds of thousands of people who were promptly relocated from Danang City and Hoi An and Tam Ky towns to the rural areas during the period from 1976 to October 1981, some 12,700 or more families totaling more than 80,000 people--including 31,300 main workers--have been sent to various central highland provinces.

Some 5,000 families or more totaling over 30,300 people have also been relocated from various districts to the 7 new economic zones in the province to work on small irrigation projects, build anew and repair hundreds of kilometers of road, and construct more than 20,000 square meters of housing, several medical stations, schools, creches and wells.

Those people of Quang Namdanang Province who have been relocated within the province and to other provinces, have reclaimed tens of thousands of hectares of virgin land to produce a considerable amount of grain and other agricultural products, and they are gradually engaging in the intensive cultivation of crops to increase their yield. Their livelihood has been gradually stabilized and definitely improved in such localities as Khue Ngoc Dien, Buon Trat and E Sup (Dac Lac). The first rice crop cultivated in E Sup by the people from Hoa Vang District recently yielded four tons or more per hectare. The newly cultivated land in Quang Dien by the people from Dien Ban District yielded more than 10 tons per hectare. Many of the families which have been working in the new economic zones for 3 years now have some extra products for sale while they can continue to fulfill their obligations to the state.

Up to November 1981, thousands of people were still being relocated from Hoa Vang and Dieng Ban Districts to the new economic zones in the central highlands, the labor service, the new economic zones committee, and various sector and district authorities are actively working to complete the sending of 5,000 workers to the new economic zones by the end of 1981, and to make preparations for sending more people in the first quarter of 1982.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MEETING REVIEWS WORK ON NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

BK250247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Text] The ministry of labor recently organized in Hanoi a conference of delegates from the labor services and bureaus and the committee for building new economic zones in northern provinces and cities--a similar conference concerning southern provinces and cities will be held in Ho Chi Minh City soon--to review the moving of workers and people to new economic zones in 1981 and discuss tasks and plans for 1982, especially the first quarter of 1982. The conference was also attended by representatives of a number of sectors--such as agriculture, finance, banking, maritime products, home trade, communications and transportation, culture and public health--and of the state planning commission.

In 1982, throughout the country some 620,000 people, including 250,000 workers, are expected to be sent to new economic zones. This figure represents an increase of 3.7 times that of 1981. The main guidelines for moving the people will consist of consolidating and improving a step further some 500,000 ha of virgin land reclaimed in previous years and building them into fields for productions; enlarging the cultivated acreage of the state farms that specialize in rice, rubber, coffee, coca and cotton and in afforestion; expanding the form of establishing sworn brotherhood between provinces, districts and villages in order to help boost grain production; and urgently and initially building infrastructure bases so as to create favorable conditions for moving workers and people to new economic zones in 1982 and subsequent years.

The conferees also discussed measures for gradually putting planning work onto the right track and performing such tasks as preparing facilities and transporting people to new economic zones.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW FOOD SUBSIDIES FOR TERM-CONTRACT STATE EMPLOYEES

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 7

[Replies to Readers column: "A Number of Points in the Regulations Regarding Laborers Who Work Under Term Contracts for the State (Reply to Vu Thi Tam and a Number of Readers at the Van Diem Sugar Mill in Ha Son Binh Province)"]

[Text] As regards laborers who work under term contracts (in accordance with Premier's circular number 184-TTg dated 16 July 1974), the Ministry of Labor amended the regulations with the following several points on 28 August 1981:

--These laborers will be paid the difference between supply prices and business prices computed in accordance with the grain and food product standards for the types of laborers who perform work under contracts: they will continue to have the same sector or trade grain and food product ration standards as manual workers and civil servants (ration standards based on decision number 218-CP) but will purchase these products at business prices (prices based on decision number 220-CP), consequently, laborers who work under term contracts for the state will be paid the difference between supply prices and business prices so that they can buy these products at business prices.

Method of computation:

+ Example: a contract laborer who has a type 3 labor ration standard will receive the payment set forth in the following chart:

Standard	Ration	Price		Difference	Total Difference Paid
		Business	Supply		
Grain	19 kg	5.5 dong/kg	0.50 dong	5 dong	95 dong
Fuel	20 kg	40 dong/quintal of coal			8 dong
Food Products:					
Meat	0.9kg	35 dong/kg	3.00 dong	32 dong	28.8 dong
Fish	0.5kg	12 dong/kg	2.00 dong	10 dong	5 dong
Fishsauce	0.5liter	9 dong/liter	1.50 dong	7.5 dong	3.75 dong
Sugar	0.7kg	16 dong/kg	2.00 dong	14.0 dong	9.80 dong
MSG	20 g/qtr	200 dong/kg	15.00 dong	185 dong	1.20 dong
Total					151.55 dong/month

The amount of money paid is divided by 26 days for an average of 6 dong per day.

+ By this method of computation, the other types of labor receive the following:

Type 1 labor: 4.5 dong per day
Type 2 labor: 5.0 dong per day
Type 3 labor: 6.0 dong per day
Type 4 labor: 7.0 dong per day
Type 5 labor: 9.0 dong per day

Persons who have grain and food product standards to purchase these products at supply prices must deduct the purchases made at supply prices.

--In addition to the above mentioned payments, the other regulations, such as those on the basic wage, the food subsidies and social-public welfare subsidies will remain in effect in accordance with circular 184-TTg and circular 02 LD-TT as will a temporary food allowance in accordance with circular 07 LD-TT dated 1 June 1981.

7809
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'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON PRODUCING CONSUMER GOODS

BK250213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Dec 81

[Nhan Dan 24 December editorial: "Exploit All Existing Capabilities to Produce as Many Consumer Goods as Possible"]

[Text] As the 1981 state plan is drawing to an end, the consumer goods producing front has, despite numerous difficulties, scored more new successes. Production norms for a number of products were fulfilled or overfulfilled. These norms are reportedly slightly higher than that in 1980. Many industrial enterprises, especially artisan and handicraft establishments, have sought raw material supplies from the agricultural, forestry and marine products sectors and have made full use of discarded materials and substandard products to produce consumer goods of all sorts. Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Quang Nam-Danang and a number of other provinces and cities have obtained initial successes in turning out more new products. Such achievements are praiseworthy.

However, our consumer goods producing sector is still a weak industry incapable of meeting the people's minimal demands. The production of many kinds of essential goods such as fabrics, garments, paper, mats, bicycle spare parts and medicine has shown a decline.

We have not yet satisfactorily exploited the capabilities of thousands of centrally and locally-based state-run industrial establishments and tens of thousands of artisan and handicraft cooperatives, production collectives and teams where several million workers are employed. Difficulties in fuel and transportation have not been overcome. At present, a number of establishments have their goods piled up pending a final decision on price changes. They are reported to have had to reduce or temporarily suspend their operations. A number of problems concerning organization, management and policies have not been solved concretely.

In order to stabilize and improve the people's livelihood gradually, along with striving to develop agricultural production, we must step up the production of consumer goods. Stepping up the production of consumer goods is also aimed at increasing the sources of goods to exchange with peasants, promoting agricultural development, expanding the domestic market and contributing to increasing exports quickly.

Developing the production of consumer goods is of great significance in stimulating the developing various services and trades and in promoting agricultural development in order gradually to build agro-industrial or industrial-agricultural bases in each district and province.

Just as in agriculture, the production of consumer goods is a front involving the entire society. All kinds of labor, raw materials and handicraft professions must be exploited. All capabilities of the centrally and locally-run industrial sectors and the artisan and handicraft sectors must also be exploited in a most satisfactory way.

The council of ministers' report at the National Assembly's second session says: Under conditions of limited raw materials and energy, we must strive to ensure the fulfillment of the most important task of producing the most essential goods such as fabrics, apper and medicine.

In addition, localities and establishments must strive their best to exploit all local sources of energy and raw materials to produce consumer goods locally or to exchange with other units. It is necessary to check all the existing services and trades to see if we can restore those services and trades which are dying out; and to encourage the manufacture of more sophisticated artisan and handicraft articles and the maximum use of locally available raw materials, discarded materials and substandard products for increased production.

All state-run industrial establishments must be reorganized in such a way as to suit the specific conditions in the coming years. Emphasis must be placed on adopting effective measures to ensure the supply of raw materials. Each cooperative, village, ward, precinct and district must work out a plan to increase the production of consumer goods under which efforts must be made to make full use of all types of labor, to find raw materials and to train workers and managerial cadres.

Using all existing capabilities to produce consumer goods will meet the needs of each locality and will contribute to amassing more for the country. This is a necessary step in advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL SCORES ILLEGAL PRICE INCREASES OF GOODS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 16 Oct 81 p 1

[Editorial: "The Culprits Are No Other Than the Enemy and the Speculating, Price Hiking Shady Merchants"]

[Text] In continuing the implementation of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau resolution on improving the work of distribution and transportation, since 1 October 1981 the state has had the enterprise wholesale prices of commodities readjusted in the whole country. This is a correct policy line that fits the situation of production, materials and building materials supply at the present time; it also fits the price situation inside and outside the country. This is also a step forward meant to eliminate the situation of administrative interference which has dragged out over many years and to eliminate those irrational situations that stand in the way of production, distribution and commodity flow.

The readjustment of enterprise wholesale prices is an internal decision that applies to the state-operated sector of the economy. Before that, the state has made earlier readjustments in the retail prices; thus, this time around, there is no question of readjustment of retail prices.

But taking advantage of this occasion, the reactionaries and shady merchants at once collude with one another in psychological warfare activities, they repeatedly spread many inaccurate rumors so as to speculate and hoard merchandise, to raise their prices, hitting the very life of the laboring people and sabotaging our economic policy. A number of small merchants in the various markets also take advantage of this situation to raise the prices of merchandise in order to seek profit. Some owners of means of transportation have also for no reason raised the transportation fees--whereas before, they had run their vehicles on black market gasoline which is more expensive than the price at which the state sells gasoline to the people at the present time--thus creating more difficulties for travelers and adding to the prices of commodities. It is clear that the price fever in recent days in essence is an artificial phenomenon, created out of thin air by those hostile to the people and to socialism. We laboring people must be alert in identifying the criminal aspect of these vicious perpetrators who are directly attacking our bread and our daily essentials.

On 13 October 1981 the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee has issued a proclamation strictly prohibiting illegal price hikes. This proclamation must be thoroughly implemented. The market management forces at every echelon must put to effective use the administrative measures at their disposal combined with education and persuasion so as to make the tradesmen and service providers correctly

implement the regulations of the City People's Committee as regards the posting of prices and the selling according to the posted prices, not to raise prices illegally, and to fulfill all the procedures related to business registration. Those carrying out unregistered businesses are violators of the regulations and all citizens must do well their duty of paying industrial and commercial taxes. All acts of tax evasion or dodging must be strictly punished and one must go after the unpaid taxes, illegal profits made from speculation and illegal price hikes.

The daily situation of the poor laboring people does not allow us to be irresponsible or to relax market management in accordance with the promulgated state regulations, or to show the rightist tendency of dilly-dallying in cases where the application of severe administrative measures is called for in dealing with those elements intent on living off the poor laboring people and on resisting the efforts of the state meant at stabilizing the people's living conditions.

Together with the administrative measures, the state-run and cooperative trade units must insure that various commodities be supplied in accordance with the set quantitative criteria at the present stable prices; they must endeavor to expand their business, actively participate in the market economy, providing first of all the four essential commodities represented by rice, meat, dipping sauces and firewood. Reality has clearly shown that wherever and in whichever commodity the socialist commerce has had a chance to develop strongly, thus dominating the market, then the prices in such places have not fluctuated in recent days. Thus the living conditions of the local people are therefore stabilized.

The struggle to bring down the prices and stabilizing them, to fight the speculators and price hikers, and to fight the reactionaries and shady merchants in the areas of distribution and transportation constitutes one of the most crucial fronts at the present time. Many Party and government echelons are very urgently and resolutely focusing guidance on this area with a high sense of responsibility in the face of the very difficult living conditions of millions of laboring people. The laboring people of Ho Chi Minh City, all the Party members and cadres must effectively combine forces with the state organs in this struggle. First of all we must resolutely beat back all psychological warfare arguments of the enemy and of the shady merchants, refusing to listen to and to spread any information that does not come from the state, brushing off the psychology of panic found in a number of people and calmly working with the market management forces, with the socialist trade sector and others to effectively implement the measures of market stabilization in the city.

Let us focus our fight so as to hit directly the enemy and the main perpetrators in this matter of speculation as well as those who obstinately follow them.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROBLEMS IN REGISTERING BUSINESSES

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 16 Oct 81 pp 1,6

[Article by Ngoc Anh: "Remaining Problems in Business Registration and What Needs to be Done"]

[Text] At this time last year, the declaration and registration of industrial and commercial businesses in both the collective and individual economic sectors was considered the number one topic in the city. People asked about it, gave explanations and discussed the matter everywhere, in every place. Those who understood the policy felt good and rapidly drew up complete declarations which they handed in in time whereas those who did not fully understand the matter adopted a wait-and-see attitude, they wanted to feel the situation before they would draw up the declaration papers; some even went so far as to listen to bad elements, became panicky, drew up perfunctory declarations, underreported their business volume, did not report some machinery and equipment, while others even failed to make any declaration or to register their businesses.

A year now has gone by, there has been enough time for the registration of businesses to become a routine. Positive phenomena found within the industrial and commercial circles have been noted, as in the matter of price policy implementation or tax paying, but bad remnants among the traders, among those engaged in home and cottage industries or in the services still abound and can be said to be serious.

Precinct 1 and Precinct 5 are two units with 15,000 registered business households; the precincts 6, 11 and Tan Binh have listings of 10,000 to 15,000 business households in each precinct. In short, after this registration drive the number of specialized businesses registered in each district has doubled as compared with the registration drive of 1979. But generally speaking, as seen against the actual number of businesses the registered number has accounted for only 87 percent. To take a concrete example, in ward 18 of Precinct 1 the number of registered businesses includes only 1,255 households whereas in reality the number of households engaged in business amounts to 1,783. Or again, in Linh Dong (Thu Duc) town the number of those which have handed in applications for registering their businesses is 794 but in actuality there are 893 households operating a business at the present time.

Who, then, are those who did not report their businesses? The results of investigation in a number of selected localities show that the majority of them are people dealing in metal and electromechanic goods and in textile material, followed by itinerant merchants, those selling in the flea markets and along the curbs.

When asked to register, they move to another spot and dodge registration so as to evade tax. A number of those who refuse to register their businesses are composed of shady merchants who deal in forbidden goods and therefore try to evade the control of the state. Finally, there are some small business people who also fail to register.

Above is the situation of registration. What about the content of the business registrations?

Through investigation and assessment, over 50 percent of the business households give too low a figure for their capital and gross commercial receipts and 26 percent of the home and handicraft industries declare a smaller value for their production volume, hiding away their machinery, equipment and accessories.

To take a concrete example, a pork selling unit in ward 11 of Precinct 1 starts out by listing its gross as 21,000 dong per month but after control by the cadres the same household declares its gross to be 126,000 dong (!). A silversmith at Thi Nghe market (Binh Thanh) starts out by listing its gross as 800 dong per month but after reassessment the head of household acknowledges that he also buys and sells silver and that he grosses 27,000 dong per month (?).

There are many wards where the level of declaration as compared to the actual possession of machinery and equipment is very low. In one ward only, ward 18 of Precinct 1, the households engaged in commerce and industry and in the services list only 1,047 pieces of machinery and equipment and parts of all kinds but in actuality the number of means used in production amounts to 1,752 pieces, etc.

Through the above evidence it is clear that what needs to be done is to continue checking and deal very severely with those households that refuse to register their businesses. The level of sanctioning will depend on the level of obstinacy and the illegality of business engaged in by these people. In the case of those who deliberately underreport their business or dodge taxes, one must go after their back taxes and fine them.

To do better this work of business registration, one must also check and control on a regular basis, coupling this with increased price management and with market management, thus getting all production and business activities to fall into a pattern and limiting to the lowest level all negative phenomena on the market.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ACTION AGAINST CORRUPT CADRES ENFORCED SLOWLY

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Thai Yen: "Violations That Have Not Been Appropriately Dealt with in the Haiphong Commerce Sector"]

[Text] On 25 September, the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee issued notice number 181 on violations in the distribution of goods by three units within the commerce sector, which set forth specific steps to be taken after the case has been analyzed and agreement concerning it has been reached between the economic sector and the legal sector. According to the conclusion set forth in the notice, these mistakes "were of a serious, repeated, open and brazen nature and caused indignation on the part of cadres, manual workers and the people."

They Did Something Even Though They Knew It Was Wrong

This is one thing about which we can be certain concerning the actions of the cadres in charge of the three units cited in the notice, the Inner City Retail Hardware Corporation, the Minh Khai General Merchandise Store and the Lac Vien Market Food Products Store. We shall present in sequence the events that occurred, events that stirred the indignation of the entire city of Haiphong during this period of time.

In April and May, the Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee convened a meeting of the units in the finance and commerce sectors to discuss the plans for implementing Political Bureau directive 109 on improving circulation and distribution and Council of Ministers' decisions 218 and 219. The municipality directed the Minh Khai General Merchandise Store to prepare a labor force, balance its supply of goods and guide the distribution of each specific product to support the new campaign, thereby helping to manage the local market well. Learning of this, the head of the Level II Cloth and Fiber Corporation went and talked with the deputy head in charge of business of the Minh Khai General Merchandise Store about trading goods with the Xuan Hoa Town General Merchandise Store in Hanoi. With this person acting as a middleman, the assistant head of the Minh Khai store released and sold to the Xuan Hoa store 50,158 meters of cloth (including 4,508 meters of si-mi-li [Vietnamese phonetics], 2,387 meters of knitted cloth and 4,985 meters of a synthetic blend). In addition, there were a number of aluminum products. The products were worth a total of 679,000 dong.

The Xuan Hoa store sold back to the Minh Khai store goods worth 78,000 dong. Worthy of mention among these products were 1,250 bicycle tires (400 grade 1 tires). When the tires arrived, the leader of the store distributed 350 grade 1 tires within the store itself and gave 114 tires to a number of other "generous" agencies.

Also in May 1981, taking advantage of the time when a number of regulations and methods of distribution were being amended and the prices of some aluminum goods were being adjusted, the leader of the Haiphong Inner City Retail Hardware Corporation hastily sold 17 "Seabreeze" ceiling fans at a price of 320 dong apiece. Of the 17 fans that were sold, 14 were purchased within the corporation. The Commerce Service purchased one and two were sold on the outside. In actuality, this person on the outside was 10 times closer to the leader than the person on the inside. As it turned out, this was nothing more than a way to bribe or put the person on the outside into a position of "keeping quiet."

In August 1981, the weather was very hot and the price of white sugar on the free market rose to 45 dong per kilogram; Haiphong planned to raise the price of white sugar (which was imported through funds from the local budget) from 30 to 35 dong per kilogram and begin selling white sugar on the basis of letters of introduction accompanied by product purchasing books from agencies and enterprises. However, because he had the notice in his hands 1 day early, the leader of the Lac Vien Market Food Products Store sold 2,657 kilograms of white sugar at the old price of 30 dong per kilogram to persons both within and outside the store. The unit that purchased the most sugar was the Route 14 Worksite Construction Committee, which purchased 1,000 kilograms (the exact amount has yet to be determined); the unit that purchased the second largest amount was the Foreign Trade Medical Aid Clinic, which purchased 350 kilograms (an inspection revealed that only payment for 20 kilograms was deposited by the medical aid station in its fund). Each person employed by the store purchased at least 25 kilograms, with one person purchasing 200 kilograms. After all the sales receipts were added together, the difference was 628 kilograms for which no purchasers could be found even though all the money had been collected!(?)

Intentionally Dragged Out

We still remember when, in late 1980, several units within the Haiphong commerce sector committed a string of serious mistakes in the distribution of goods and internal management. When the city decided to reorganize the operational apparatus of the commerce sector to be consistent with the division of management levels (by sector and territory) and to disband the Metals and Chemicals Corporation and the Industrial Goods Corporation in order to establish two inner city wholesale and retail corporations, the leader of the Metals and Chemicals Corporation "set the example" by distributing to the personnel within his unit (and to himself as well) a number of goods, such as bicycle chains and tires, table fans and valuable electrical appliances. The Industrial Goods Corporation sold to its personnel large aluminum pots and pans (imported), attractive cloth, thermos bottles, white plastic sandals, laundry powder and so forth.

The city worked very hard to investigate the case, revamp the organization and deal with the mistakes that had been made. Taking advantage of the period of organizational

transition, persons of authority within the sector at that time frantically bought and sold products, made deals and stockpiled goods. In its business dealings, the Minh Khai General Merchandise Store has been known for many years as a clever, resourceful and bold organization. However, in essence, its business is designed to protect "the legitimate interests of the store." The last time that there were shocking, intentional violations such as the sale of lightbulbs, razor blades, soap, toothpaste, cloth and so forth, the Minh Khai store was clearly the store that "completed the file for prosecution."

As regards the persons and the specific actions in this case of intentional violations and haphazard distribution of goods, the Municipal People's Committee set forth a clear-cut decision: to reclaim all 14 of the fans sold internally. Anyone who does not return a fan must pay for it at the current market price, with the payment being gradually deducted from his wages. As regards the two fans sold on the outside, the person who approved the sale must pay the difference between what the fans were sold for and the current market price. The persons who were directly involves in these violations must clearly state where they purchased their goods and then leave or temporarily step down from their job so that a review can be conducted. Each individual case must be resolved within 9 months. The organ of control and the inspection department of the municipality and the Commerce Service are responsible to the people's committee for rapidly concluding this matter.

To date, however, although more than 2 months have passed, the goods have not been reclaimed, not 1 xu in payment for the price difference has been collected and a few persons in charge have not been dealt with appropriately. The skepticism and concern of the masses are growing with each passing day.

When a person makes a willful mistake, he is sure to look for a way to avoid committing a shortcoming. The persons who intentionally made money from the capital of the state and seriously harmed public property must be widely denounced by public opinion and dealt with under the law in a prompt and thorough manner.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CRACKDOWN URGED ON BLACK MARKET IN BUILDING MATERIALS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 29 Sep 81 p 1

[Article by Cam Pho: "State Building Materials on Sale on the 'Free' Market"]

[Text] At the foot of the Can Met Bridge along the Chuong Duong wharf in the 1st Precinct, along Dien Bien Phu Road between the foot of the Phan Thanh Gian Bridge and Hang Xanh intersection, on Ly Thuong Kiet Road near the Tan Binh Market, at the Ham Tu wharf in the 5th Precinct and so forth, places have been established that sell cement, iron, steel, lumber, roofing material, chemicals and so forth, which are building materials that are under the exclusive management of the state.

By looking at an opened bag of cement sitting in an earthenware jar so that cement can be scooped from it, one can very easily mistakenly think that the person selling the cement is only selling it 1 kilogram at a time to persons who need cement to repair a tile roof, to repair a wall and so forth. However, such is not the case. This is only a method of camouflage employed by the person selling the cement to protect himself against inquiries by an economic inspection unit or market management committee. Behind these rows of stands are warehouses of cement, warehouses that have as much cement as you might need!

The section of Dien Bien Phu Road between the foot of the Phan Thanh Gian Bridge and Hang Xanh intersection is also a "gathering point" at which large quantities of cement are sold. Prior to liberation, this place was one of the central markets for building materials: cement, sewer pipes, fibro cement roofing material, "ban cau" and so forth. After liberation day, these persons operated in a very cautious manner and they have only come into the open in the past few years. Like the stands at the foot of the Can Met Bridge, the stands here only display manufactured products, such as sewer pipes, "ban cau" and so forth and only bring out the cement when someone asks to buy some.

The most obvious sale of these products is perhaps at the stores along Ly Thuong Kiet Street near the Tan Binh Market. Here, all sorts of products are sold, from lumber to iron, steel, roofing material and so forth. A piece of semi-finished lumber sells at a price four to five times as high as the state price; round construction iron costs 20 dong per kilogram; the prices of cement, bricks and sand are also high. The prices of these products rise and fall depending upon supply and demand.

The persons who do business in building materials are very clearly aware of the fact that these products are sold only by the state. However, they disregard every regulation of the state in order to engage in illegal trade for one simple reason, to make high profits, to "grab up" much money. They are very clever. Someone who has cement or iron and steel to sell naturally keeps it hidden for fear that someone else will see it, consequently, they have a chance to push prices downward and buy these products cheaply.

Here, we are not trying to gain a deep understanding of the reasons why goods flow onto the free market from within our economic sectors, but only point out a number of problems in the market management and transformation of this sector.

When registering businesses, the majority of the precincts and districts do so on the basis of statements made by private individuals concerning the sector in which they do business and then issue a business license. Some places, because they place heavy emphasis upon business revenues, are lax in management in order to enable persons to do business in sectors other than that for which they are registered. As for the private individuals involved in this, they think that paying taxes to the state makes everyting "legal" and continue to engage in illegal trade. They show their tax papers to anyone who questions them.

The persons who buy and sell building materials have long established links between the places of production and distribution and their private "warehouses." They change their method of operation from time to time. After we intensified the management of the market, they began using more than a few rudimentary transportation forces. Semi-finished wood is brought into the city on bicycles. Even pottery products such as jars are transported by bicycle. These are shipments of smuggled goods to which few persons are giving attention.

The second illegal method of earning a living to which attention must be given is the purchase of raw materials and the sale of semi-finished products by some private households. Water pipes, "cotton" bricks, roofing material, sewer pipes and so forth are manufactured by these households or manufactured for them by persons they hire. In this way, if they have a business license, they need only pay tax once, need only pay the income tax even though they should be paying business taxes and commercial taxes; if they do not have a business license, they consider themselves to be evading taxes twice.

At the places where building materials are being bought and sold, in addition to households that have business licenses, there are more than a few private individuals buying and selling products who do not have a business license. And, the number of persons selling products along the sides of the roads and the sidewalks at these places is growing with each passing day. In the recent past, they market management committees in each precinct have only focused their efforts on the various markets and have only managed goods that are essential to the two daily meals while being somewhat lax with regard to other products.

The problem faced now is that the related sectors and levels must immediately stop the illegal trade in building materials that are under the exclusive management of the state.

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ILLEGAL SALES PERSIST IN MAJOR MARKETS OF HO CHI MINH CITY

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 14 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Huu, the 11th Precinct: "Offered at One Price, Sold at Another"]

[Text] While passing through the two major markets of the city, the Ben Thanh and Binh Tay Markets, we still saw many merchants selling goods at prices higher than posted prices. Specifically, the stands selling cloth, art products, electrical appliances and shoes and sandals at the Ben Thanh Market are not selling their products at posted prices. A cloth stand has a posted price of 140 dong for 1 meter of KT Japanese cloth but when a customer asks to buy some, the salesperson clearly stated that it costs 195 dong!

Another matter to which attention must be given is that some stands have no posted prices.

We suggest that the various markets must conduct a thorough inspection with regard to the posting of prices and selling goods at the prices that are posted as stipulated by the city people's committee and regularly teach small merchants to respect the laws of the state and respect their customers.

7809
CSO: 4209/162

BRIEFS

HANOI RESETTLERS--Hanoi Municipality last year sent 465 families of 2,242 persons, including 1,293 workers to various new economic zones in Lam Dong Province. To date the province has resettled 2,438 families of 13,771 persons, mostly from Hanoi. These people have engaged in agricultural production, built 2 state farms, 11 agricultural cooperatives, 2 technical centers, 4 industrial production enterprises and many public welfare establishments. The province plans to resettle about 500 families of 2500 persons in 1982. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/171

AGRICULTURE

MEASURES TO IMPROVE GRAIN YIELDS IN THUAN HAI REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Dang Minh Han: "In Order to Increase Grain Yields in Thuan Hai"]

[Text] At the end of 1980, Thuan Hai province had 937,000 inhabitants, including 403,000 primary labors, 75.60 percent of which were agricultural. Its farms covered 105,000 [as published] hectares, of which 141,960 were cultivated; grain crops alone covered 125,255 hectares. With its relatively rich land potential and labor force, Thuan Hai province has created a very promising basis for advancement.

Strength and weakness in agricultural production

After the total liberation of the South, like several other provinces, Thuan Hai had to be assisted by central echelons with tens of thousands of tons of paddy yearly. Through 5 years of reeducation, building and development, the province has persistently struggled to gradually advance agriculture. It has progressed under difficult, complex conditions: 30 years of destructive war; three years of crop failure caused by unfavorable weather; rather serious social evils left behind by the U.S.-puppet neo-colonialist regime; the limited knowledge of economic management of cadres and party members who have had to learn while working.

The population has increased rather rapidly, from being 945,000 in 1976 to 937,000 in 1980, thus increasing by nearly 2,000 yearly. However, Thuan Hai has been able not only to have enough grain for itself but also to contribute it to the State.

Land in Thuan Hai has been expanded yearly thanks to reclaiming and opening new land. Farms covered 96,000 hectares in 1976; 99,500 in 1977; 101,750 in 1978; 102,500 in 1979; 105,000 in 1980. Also, cultivated areas increased from being 117,000 hectares in 1976 to 141,960 in 1980; in paddy equivalent, the grain production increased from being 220,501 tons in 1976 to 268,117 in 1980.

The Thuan Hai party chapter has paid attention to its leadership over intensive cultivation to increase crop production, by soil improvement through water conservancy, through the use of fertilizers and insecticides, and through applications of agricultural and technological advances, and, especially, in the strong

development of the collective production movement, consolidating the 266 cooperatives which were created during the past years. Simultaneously, agricultural product contracts have been implemented properly and in a timely manner. The area for subsidiary food crops has expanded (from 33,543 hectares in 1976 to 75,250 in 1980); the crops being mainly corn, manioc, sweet potato, kaoliang, etc. The labor force has also been assigned rationally and with relatively good planning.

Concerning production relationships, the province has basically got rid of exploitation in rural areas, bringing the majority of the peasants into collective production. Many new factors have appeared there. The new regime, that of collective mastership and new, socialist economy, has been established on the basis of simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions. The people's living conditions, though not yet optimum, have stabilized and improved gradually.

However, when referring to "Comrade Secretary General Le Duan's Speech at the first meeting of the Seventh National Assembly," [in boldface] the Thuan Hai cadres and people see that they still have shortcomings that must be overcome in order to advance. The province still is in the general situation of slow economic development, especially in agriculture. It could have reached higher plan standards; but, due to certain limitations, the productivity and yield of crops and animal husbandry are still below standard (while reaching 91.40 percent of the final, adjusted standard, they only reached 71.40 percent of the standard adjusted by the second congress of the province party chapter and only 62.00 percent of the initial standard). If it had had good guidance and management of land, material supplies and technological procedures, and proper crop structure, the ability of Thuan Hai to reach 300,000 tons of grain would have been realistic.

It should be noted that the labor force has not been fully nor rationally used; people of working age have been jobless, negative phenomena in agriculture have not been overcome with determination...

In contrast to the strength of centralized agricultural leadership, which has advanced agriculture gradually, in certain localities and at certain times committee echelons still have not yet deeply understood the lines and policies of the Party and State on building and developing agriculture, have not yet created a strong revolutionary movement among the masses, have not yet stuck to realities while leading, were still to hasty (in a number of initial plan standards), have not yet organized and trained the contingent of agricultural cadres in regard to their total abilities--a decisive factor in bringing every success to the revolution.

When organizing implementation, certain localities at certain times failed to specify the Party's policy lines and resolutions, and not developing them carefully; lower echelons were often confused when organizing implementation and did not work in synchronization, etc. But the important point here is that planning was not in strict consonance with nor based upon the available material-technological bases to compute accurately and to fully use the agricultural potentials. Investment has not been balanced, particularly concentrating on water conservancy from which the yield, in production has not been much....

Concrete measures, synchronized organization and implementation

In accordance with common aspirations, echelons and sectors in the province need to study the problem of economic development in agriculture more intensively. Sectors need to see that they are to serve agriculture mainly. This is a primary, strategic problem.

Responding to the building and developmental needs of the economy and society, the province has determined the economic direction and strength of every sector on the basis of its four areas of strengths--agriculture, forestry, fishery, and small industry and handicrafts. The planning task is to go from an individual, dispersed economy into the orbit of a collective, province-wide economy. It broadens and strongly develops product contracts among worker groups and workers, establishes comprehensive economic standards, especially standards which achieve ecomomic results and create capital for investment, establishes productivity standards, accumulation and consumption standards, standards for the development and application of technological advancements in agriculture, forestry, fishery,...

At least 70.00 percent of the labor force in agriculture is assigned to cultivation, 20.00 percent to animal husbandry, 10.00 percent to forestry. In cultivation, half of the labor force must engage deeply in intensive cultivation to establish about 4,000 hectares of grazing grounds for animal husbandry, of which 1,000 hectares are new lands.

It is necessary to correct the conception that when referring to animal husbandry, one immediately thinks about raising pigs more than other animals. The province pays proper attention to raising bovines so as to increase draft force (with soil such as in our province an additional 15,000 oxen are needed to temporarily have enough draft force to work the soil). Thuan Hai soil is suitable for the development of coconut tree, rubber tree, cashews (it grows on 60,000 hectares of sandy soil in Le Hong Phong region, Bac Binh), sesame, melons, sweet potatoes, manioc..., which create a reciprocal support between rice and other crops. The province also pays attention to the processing crops to meet the consumption needs of the people in the province and the country and for export.

Right now the Thuan Hai province committee has several positive measures to create bases for new changes in 1982 and subsequent years: conduct short-term training courses, such as on-the-job economic management courses for 96 core cadres of the province and district VCP secretaries and [people's committee] chairmen, six training courses on duties and mission for 700 village cadres within the whole province (essentially in the rural areas); to step up propaganda and education, organizing studies of comrade Secretary General Le Duan's important speech given at the first meeting of the seventh National Assembly; to organize surveys to strictly control the available land, labor force, and material bases; to coordinate agricultural reform and production development; to have appropriate encouragement policies and concrete plans for building new rural areas; to actively overcome negative phenomena in production; and above all, to closely coordinate agricultural and industrial productions, to coordinate economy building and national defense consolidation, and to strengthen the protection of production and revolutionary achievements.

With the land potentials and the labor force, and under the close leadership of the province committee, it is certain that the grain problem in Thuan Hai will overcome difficulties and will be solved gradually and steadily, thus contributing to improving the living of the people in the province and making worthy contributions to the enterprise of building and defending the socialist Fatherland.

8418
CSO: 4209/146

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON HIGH-YIELD RICE AREAS

BK231022 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Dec 81

[Nhan Dan 23 December editorial: "Build High-Yield Rice Areas"]

[Text] Building high-yield rice areas constitutes a major policy for developing agricultural production which is being actively implemented. The objective of this policy is to develop grain producing areas rapidly with an increasingly higher output and an ever greater and steadier amount of marketable grain. The state is expected to build, under the third 5-year plan, high-yield rice areas covering 33 percent of the area put under rice to produce 8.5 million tons of paddy--47 percent of the entire country's annual paddy output. These rice areas will be built in a standardized manner and capable of limiting the damage caused by nautral calamities to the minimum and better exploiting local favorable conditions. Many localities already have natural, concentrated rice areas with relatively favorable soil conditions.

Our people have long accumulated experience in intensive farming. By relying on the existing facilities to plan and perfect the areas already formed and set up new ones with increasingly better material and technical conditions and a progressive managerial system, we will be able to create firm intensive and specialized farming areas with high output and low production costs. High-yield rice areas will also serve as suitable places for applying technical innovations, improving management, training and fostering cadres and reviewing upon experience.

The building of high-yield rice areas must be carried out step by step--from a low to high level and from a small to large scale. In the first phase beginning with the forthcoming 5th-month-spring crop season, high-yield rice areas will be set up in 185 out of 411 districts of the entire country--including 63 out of 67 districts in the Red River Delta, 27 out of 53 districts in former zone 4, 15 out of 48 districts in the central coastal plans, 32 out of 77 districts in the Mekong Delta, and 47 out of 110 districts in the northern midland and mountainous regions [all figures as heard]. At present the agricultural sector is working together with other sectors and the various localities to assess the conditions of each area and continue to devise the necessary measures. The districts and villages--units that will directly build rice areas and guide production work--must organize discussions widely among peasants and cadres directly in charge of guiding production.

Building high-yield rice areas is meant not only to increase investment but also to enforce a series of measures in the organizational managerial, technical, ideological and policy making fields. Building high-yield rice areas with a large number of marketable agricultural products is also meant to go from small-scale production to large-scale production and to carry out simultaneously the three revolutions in a realistic and lively manner. Cooperatives and production collectives must be consolidated in all respects and closely linked with the district into an integrated whole--with the latter serving as the center for guiding grassroots-level units in practicing intensive farming.

Averaging and scattered investment does not bring about appropriate results and it causes waste. Nevertheless, when shifting to make concentrated investment in high-yield rice areas, we must also pay appropriate attention to other rice areas and strive our best to work diligently and apply in the most satisfactory manner age-old experience as well as modern techniques. It is impossible to open high-yield rice areas en masse. It is necessary to create the necessary conditions and build them firmly step by step, first of all by preparing the material and technical conditions concerning water, seed allocation pattern and so forth. The plan for building high-yield rice areas must be geared to the specific conditions of each small area and each ricefield so that compatible productivity and output targets and technical measures can be decided upon in an appropriate manner.

Giving out end-product contracts to workers is a progressive contract system that must be broadly and properly applied by the production units in high-yield rice areas. Key high-yield rice areas by and large must become models for the implementation of the new managerial system and the application of the various intensive farming techniques in the entire area. This is really a direction for the development of our agriculture.

CSO: 4209/171

BRIEFS

MINH HAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 24 December, Minh Hai Province had harvested 60,000 tons of 10th-month rice with an average yield of 25 qintals per hectare. Thanks to the new rice varieties, Vinh Loi District took the lead with a yield of 45 quintals per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 29 Dec 81 BK]

THANH HOA GRAIN PRODUCTION--Thanks to the expansion of product contracts with labor groups and laborers, in 1981 Thanh Hoa Province was able to produce 687,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent. This figure shows an increase of some 250,000 tons over 1980. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jan 82 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 30 November, Hau Giang Province had delivered 273,517 tons of paddy to state granaries, thus overfulfilling its grain collection target for 1981 and producing an increase of 100,000 tons over 1980. This success was the result of the combined efforts made by the party organization, administration and people of Hau Giang. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Veitnamese 1000 GMT 5 Jan 82 BK]

MINH HAI RICE HARVEST--By late December, Minh Hai Province had harvested more than 60,000 hectares of 10th-month rice with an average yield of 2.5 tons per hectare. Gia Rai and Vinh Loi Districts alone accounted for more than 21,000 hectares each. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Jan 82 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Binh Tri Thien Province has planted 84,000 hectares of winter-spring rice and is supervising cooperatives to prevent more than 18,700 hectares of low-lying ricefields from being damaged by waterlogging. The province has mobilized the local workforce to drain many sluices and ditches to ensure to smooth flow of water from low lying areas. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 8 Jan 82 BK]

AN GIANG GRAIN--In 1981, An Giang Province planted 320,300 hectares of grain or 54,700 hectares more than the previous year. This included 86,300 hectares of rice. The province last year expanded an additional of 9,500 hectares of winter-spring rice, on the average, the per capita grain production in An Giang Province last year was 594 kg per person or 14 kg more than the previous year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Jan 82 BK]

HAU GIANG RICE--Hau Giang Province is striving to obtain an average yield of 3 tons of winter-spring rice per hectare. On 5 January alone, peasants in the province sowed more than 23,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. They have harvested 110,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in various areas with an average yield of 2.4 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/171

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SUPPLY ENTERPRISE'S EFFORTS DESCRIBED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 13 Oct 81 p 1

[Article by P.H.N.: "The Zone 2 Materials Supply Federation Exploits Materials To Support Production"]

[Text] Since the start of the year, the Zone 2 Materials Supply Federation has supplied various types of materials (excluding petroleum products) amounting to 72 percent of its plan for the entire year to production installations from Phu Khanh to Minh Hai.

In Ho Chi Minh City, the federation has directly supplied many types of chemicals, bicycle frames and gears, iron, steel and electric wire to the machine sector, the building sector and the motorcycle-bicycle sector.

During the past 9 months, the federation accelerated the signing of contracts with production installations and purchased 3,500 tons of rubber, 4,500 storage batteries, 10,600 tons of galvanized steel and 2,000 tons of recycled steel.

Together with inspecting the materials used by production installations and the results of the delivery of products to the state by production installations, the Zone 2 Materials Supply Federation has actively prepared warehouses and storage yards for receiving a large quantity of metal and vehicles of various types over and above its norms during the 4th quarter of 1981. The federation is also re-examining each of its norms concerning important, urgently needed products in order to coordinate with the general material corporations of the federation so that goods from various sources can be rapidly received. The federation is also concentrating its efforts on providing a well coordinated supply of materials to enterprises that are capable of producing products during the 4th quarter, thereby limiting the production of unfinished products. The federation is accelerating the development of existing domestic sources of materials, such as pine pitch, terebenthene, "tung tieu" oil, bauxite, kaolin and so forth in Lam Dong and Dong Nai.

7809
CSO: 4209/162

BRIEFS

HAIPHONG PORT ACTIVITIES--To score achievements to greet the forthcoming fifth VCP congress, Haiphong Port in December unloaded 220,000 tons of goods from 39 vessels. Thanks to the reorganization of the working system, the pace of unloading has been quicker and warehouses are better maintained. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/171

LABOR

SRV LABOR MINISTER ARTICLE ON LABOR

BK051110 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Nhan Dan 2 January article by Dao Thien Thi, SRV minister of labor and head of the Central Steering Committee for the distribution of labor and population: "On the Distribution of Labor and Population to Employ Social Labor Effectively"]

[Text] Since the day of national liberation and reunification, our people have become masters of their country and gained the freedom to work to defend the fatherland and build socialism. Labor is the most precious asset of our country. Our national labor force is massive and it is rapidly developing in terms of both quality and capability, especially in agriculture and the various branches and trades involving handicrafts. The industrial work force is also developing in the construction industry.

Due to many reasons, however, our country's labor force is unevenly distributed and under employed. Unemployment is high. Labor productivity in the various sectors of the national economy is low and so is social labor productivity. This is an irrational and abnormal situation that brings about negative results: The national economy is developing slowly; national income derived from domestic production is in sufficient to cover expenditures; and the lives of certain people, especially workers and cadres, are still faced with many difficulties.

A large labor force is at our disposal. Employing this labor force more fully and rationally is a pressing requirement in the economic, political and social fields that must be met to ensure social security and order. This is a practical possibility. The right to collective mastery of the youths coming of work age consists of the right to employment by which they can work selflessly for the fatherland and socialism. This is the most important goal and measure of the state plan, the economic plans of all sectors and localities, and the plans of all establishments.

The state plan is an economic and social plan which is aimed at arranging work for the social labor force in accordance with a rational economic structure--a rational agro-industrial structure for the short term--and with a rational distribution of labor for each region, each establishment and each locality as well as for the entire country. It is also aimed at practicing intensive cultivation, multicropping, enlarging croplands and promoting the various branches and trades while developing agriculture--both crop cultivation and livestock breeding--forestry, fishery, con-

sumer goods industry--including both artisan and handicraft industries--some essential heavy industry branches and other economic and social operations.

The development of economic activities within a rational structure, coupled with the distribution and employment of social labor, will lead to full employment, higher labor productivity in every economic sector and higher social labor productivity. We must project about 10 million new jobs under economic and social plans every year, primarily in agriculture for practicing intensive farming and multicropping, promoting livestock breeding, enlarging croplands and developing the various branches and trades, as well as in forestry, fishery and industry.

This is a very important requirement and a very complex task that must be resolved--from achieving a general balance for the national economy in a rational industrial-agricultural economic structure that ensures the advancement of agriculture to large-scale socialist production, to achieving a balance in every district on the basis of fully utilizing all the local lands and labor and comprehensively exploiting all the existing resources and labor to settle the problems facing the district so as to contribute most effectively to carrying out national tasks.

The need for full employment of social labor calls for developing the national economy both in width and depth--enlarging agricultural areas and promoting new branches and trades while practicing intensive farming and multicropping to ensure the highest social economic results; creating more job opportunities to employ idle labor usefully while increasing individual labor productivity in every establishment and sector, rationally organizing labor and taking systematic steps toward organizing labor scientifically; and using organized manual labor on a small or medium scale at the various worksites while utilizing semimechanized and mechanized labor and in some cases, modern technology--with manual and semimechanized labor being dominant.

The need for full employment of social labor calls for expanding the domestic market, including services; broadening relations with the international market; promoting exports; turning out agricultural goods, processed agricultural products, handicrafts items and fine art products for export; contracting orders for goods from the world market under all forms; and entering into labor cooperation with fraternal countries and other suitable countries to improve the skills and capability of workers and cadres in all respects.

In order to provide vocational training for millions of both sexes in our country who leave general education schools for the labor market every year, it is required that in carrying out educational reform, general education should be combined with vocational guidance and training in different forms everywhere so that young men and women, upon entering a life of labor, are well prepared in all respects, especially in skills, and ready to work in accordance with the social division of labor in order to make their greatest possible contributions to the common revolutionary cause to the country.

In the coming years we will stiive to create employment and organize the utilization of social labor in a more rational manner. This is a very basic orientation of strategic significance and at the same time, of a very pressing and practical nature, particularly in the cities and industrial centers--especially Hanoi and Ho

Chi Minh City--arranging employment for the laboring people, youths of work age, graduates from secondary education schools and persons who have completed military obligation is a primary task. State organs from the central to local level must exert the greatest possible efforts to resolve this issue of great political, economic and social impact so that the youths and laboring people in the cities, first of all Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, will be usefully employed.

To ensure fuller employment of social labor, along with enforcing various measures to use local labor, we must redistribute labor at the provincial level and on a national scale; combine labor with lands more effectively; invest more labor to exploit lands through intensive farming and multicropping or at the least, double-cropping while enlarging the cultivated area in each province and the whole country to cultivate 10 million hectares of agricultural lands; reclaim and cultivate the remaining more than 3 million hectares of agricultural lands; and place under effective control more than 15 million hectares of forest lands. This must be done to ensure that every hectare of land will be used rationally to bring about the highest return for the country and that all the laboring people will be employed with good labor productivity and high man-day value.

The development of the new economic zones, agriculture and forestry, coupled with the redistribution of labor and population on a national scale, is a great revolutionary cause of profound economic, political, social and national defense significance in both the short and long terms, which our generation must undertake. From densely populated regions, chiefly in the Red River Delta and the central coastal plains, where the average land ratio is very low, we must send millions of people, including laboring people, to the new economic zones for agricultural and forestry work; reclaim and turn millions of hectares of land into rice areas in the Mekong Delta and areas for short and long-term industrial crops in eastern Nam Bo, the central highlands and the northern border regions; and create new production forces out of the existing labor and lands. It is necessary to develop the spirit of self-reliance and take advantage of our tropical agriculture and forestry to expand the possibility of cooperation with fraternal countries. These are targeted programs that must be developed on a rational basis and scrupulously carried out to meet all economic, political, social, national defense and security requirements.

Economic goals are linked with social goals. In developing new economic areas, we are also building new population centers where the newcomers live and work together with the local people. The labor force to be sent to the new economic zones will consist of workers skilled in the various essential branches and trades as well as cadres and key workers who are highly qualified both politically and professionally. The state must concentrate efforts on carrying out this strategic task of redistributing labor and population. Priority must be given to reserving capital investments, supplies, raw material and transportation means for the distribution of labor and the development of new economic zones. The state has adopted various policies such as those for investments and credit, land allotment and tax exemption in the initial period to encourage the people to open new lands and leave for new economic areas either collectively or privately. Together with the central government, all localities and the people must join in this great undertaking.

The people must develop the spirit of self-reliance, contribute capital and means and intensify mutual assistance. Those who stay must help those who leave; local people must help the new comers; and old resettlers must help new ones. Localities must establish sister relations at the corresponding level--province with province,

district with district and village with village--and assume greater responsibility at both ends. Localities of departure are responsible for the resettlers until their arrival at the destination; and localities of destination must carefully receive and care for the newcomers.

By correctly applying the motto "the state and the people work together," the appropriate assistance given by the state will help develop and increase the effectiveness of the people's efforts and create a combined strength necessary for building the new economic zones successfully.

In proceeding with this work, we must look far ahead, make all-round arrangements and long-term calculations, and score success with every step forward to prepare for the next stage of development. We must be fully aware of our own strength and tackle easy tasks first before taking on difficult ones; and must carry out short-term activities to achieve long-term goals, for every crop season and every work assignment has the cumulative effect of building up the momentum for the next step of development.

On the basis of forest preservation and afforestation, we must, while opening new lands, protect the environment and lands by strictly observing technical requirements in order to control the erosion of the soil. It is necessary to practice intensive farming and business in a comprehensive manner and combine agriculture with the processing industry in order to ensure the economic results of investment.

The movement to redistribute labor and population on a national scale and to employ social labor effectively is a very profound and the most difficult mass movement. We must try to encourage the people to make up their minds to leave their beloved native lands for unfamiliar new economic zones where difficulties and hardships are unavoidable. It is necessary to develop a staunch revolutionary spirit and a wholesome outlook, and at the same time, to enhance the responsibility of the various organizations in charge. Some organizations have provided good and constant care for the resettlers from their point of departure to their destination by harmoniously coordinating with the localities situated along their itinerary.

We believe that under the party's leadership and with sufficient concern and efforts by the various sectors and echelons, we will be able to redistribute labor and population and rationally employ social labor with definite results and consequently contribute to creating a change in the national economy in the years ahead.

CSO: 4209/171

RAT POISON IN TALCUM POWDER UNDER INVESTIGATION

Paris DOAN KET in French 12 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by D.K.: "Rat Poison in Talcum Powder"]

[Text] "More than 150 babies killed by poisoned talcum powder in Ho Chi Minh City and other cities of South Vietnam." This might be just another fact, but the repercussions are disturbing enough, especially in the current climate*, that the hypothesis of a criminal--even an organized--action cannot be ruled out.

Fatal Hemorrhages

It all began last July in various pediatric institutions in Ho Chi Minh City and also in provincial cities, with what at first seemed to be an epidemic of meningeal hemorrhage in infants aged 15 days to 3 months. Fatalities increased very swiftly, bringing about the creation of a study commission made up of specialists from various institutions, chiefly from the Pediatric Research Center in Ho Chi Minh City. These studies led to the conclusion that the hemorrhagic syndrome afflicting the infants could not be of infectious origin. Simultaneously with the launching of an appeal to the international medical community (Switzerland, France, Belgium and the Netherlands) for specific medicines (particularly coagulants such as PPBS [expansion unknown]), Vietnamese specialists who were associated with foreign experts such as Dr Martin Bouyer**, conducted a detailed analysis of all possible carriers of poison--water, soap, food, clothing, etc. The poisoning agent was discovered in the talcum powder the mothers were using; the talcum was found to be mixed with a product, warfarin, which is commonly used in rat poisons. When ingested by the rat, warfarin prevents the blood from coagulating, and the animal dies as a result of any hemorrhage that may be caused by a scratch, a wound, etc. But (this was an important point for what was to follow) warfarin also acts through cutaneous contact; hence its effects on the babies. Talcum powder carrying the poison was found for sale in various city markets, packaged in a half dozen different ways and sold under names that were equally eye-catching: Dona, Mini, Cashmere, etc. The police discovered a manufacturing dispensary at 135/95 rue Hung Vuong, which was producing about 700 cans per

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*That is to say, at a time when the American campaign accusing Vietnam of waging "chemical warfare" in Laos and Cambodia is at its height. See this issue of DOAN KET.

**Dr Bouyer is one of those who discovered that hexachlorophene had been mixed by mistake with the celebrated Morhange.

month. An investigation is under way and rumors are flying: there is talk of traffickers from Thailand, of a one-ton stockpile of warfarin, etc.

Some Questions to be Investigated

Although the affair has not yet come to a definite conclusion, one cannot help but ask oneself some disturbing questions:

Might it not be a simple case of "maximum profit," the dealers mixing together whatever comes to hand, to obtain cheap talcum powder?

The answer is no, because warfarin is an expensive product, costing about 100 times as much as "common" talc. A cost of which the manufacturers were probably aware, since the quantities of warfarin in their product did not exceed 6.5 percent, a fairly small amount in order to keep the expense down, but enough to be lethal (13 times the quantity in rat poison).

Could it have been a handling error, such as the one that occurred with the Morhange talcum powder?

This is not very likely, for talcum powder is normally yellowish white, whereas warfarin is pink. Moreover, the final product which is on sale is bluish, as if an attempt had been made to disguise its composition. And in this connection the manufacturers cannot have failed to take precautions to protect themselves, considering the large quantities of warfarin they were handling. Which proves that they were informed as to the properties of the poison, which leads us to--

A criminal operation?

If we accept the criminal action hypothesis, then we must also accept the hypothesis that it was an organized action. For not everyone is in a position to know that warfarin can poison by simple contact (see above). Similarly, not everyone knows what quantity is lethal for an infant. Finally, it must be pointed out that similar (though less serious) symptoms of poisoning have been seen in older children and adults. Such cases are not caused by warfarin or talcum powder, but by a product called coumarin, which consists of crystals that become toxic when they are oxidized. If these poisoning phenomena were to continue, the psychological effect on the population would be considerable.

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END

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MIDLAND, HIGHLAND PROVINCES STEP UP CAMPAIGN AGAINST NEGATIVISM IN GRAIN SECTOR

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

[Article: "Midland, Highland Provinces Discusses Ways of Fighting Negativism in Grain Sector"]

[Text] (VNA) Recently, the State Inspection Commission and the Ministry of Grain held a conference of the midland and highland provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son, to exchange experiences and discuss ways of strengthening inspection against negativism in the grain sector from now through the end of the year and the beginning of 1982.

In the past two years, midland and highland provinces in the north have strengthened inspection against negativism in the fields of collecting, purchasing, delivering, receiving, shipping, processing and using grain. Vinh Phu Province has established work regulations for cadres and civil servants in charge of distribution, and set up worker inspection committees and directed them in detecting many instances of theft and collusion to steal grain from the state. Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces have reorganized the network of stores supplying grain to frontier customers, concentrated forces on inspecting grain shipping and distribution, carried out weighing and measuring at both unloading and loading terminals, limited grain losses during transportation, etc.

However, the inspection effort against negativism in the grain sector is still studded with many flaws. Grain wastes and embezzlement are still widespread in the fields of purchasing, delivering, receiving, shipping, distributing, storing, processing and consuming grain. Delegates from the provinces have also proposed many measures aimed at combining grain inspection with other forms of inspection in the fields of shipping and distributing consumer goods, reinforcing concerned organs, purging the ranks of grain cadres, and improving distribution to the customers.

9213
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RETIRED CADRE HELPS ARREST ENEMY PSYWAR AGENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Xuan Ly: "Exposing the Enemy: Who Was That Captain?"]

[Text] Vu Xuan Tu, 2nd lieutenant of the Engineering Corps, dropped by Elder Long's shop for refreshment. Long, a retired cadre, now was a member of the subregion defense committee. Taking advantage of his furlough, Tu had planned to ask Long and the retiree board to aid and educate his nephew, a son of his own sister. Upon entering the shop, Tu saw a tall, slim, middle-aged man in army uniform conspicuously showing the grade of artillery captain, chatting with two young combatants. Tu politely greeted the captain, then went to his table, taking a soft drink and chatting with Long's wife. However, little by little, the tone of the captain's conversation compelled Tu to keep his ears open. The captain said that he had commanded an artillery battalion taking part in the Ho Chi Minh military operation, and that later his battalion's cannons zeroed in on the Pol Pot troops then encroaching upon Tay Ninh territory. While on leave this time, he went on, he would visit the families of a number of cadres and combatants of his unit.

He spoke with a Central accent, alternating sighs with his subdued voice, "I go home with no worries because I have no family problems. But the general situation in society is too complex, and quite a few things make people lose confidence."

The captain recounted the stories of a corrupt director and of an overbearing village vice chairman... At first, the two young combatants listened in silence, but finally they nodded agreement and repeated what he said. The captain ordered additional candies and drinks.

"As soldiers," he slowly said, "we spend our lives fighting here and there, continually facing death, that's why we always want clarity and straightforwardness. But, in life things do not go that way. And you never fully know what these provincial and central echelons have in mind."

The captain related a number of sensational news items attacking a number of provincial leaders and central organ officials. He glibly discussed the assignment of government personnel, ending up with resentful attacks on the line followed by the leadership.

Vu Xuan Tu was shaken by these remarks. He had to recognize that the captain was a skillful story teller, beginning with negative phenomena which everyone must fight to exterminate, and letting the cat out of the bag at the last moment, with comments not much different from those of the Beijing, VOA and BBC psywar stations.

Pretending to seek a water tobacco pipe, Vu Xuan Tu went inside to meet Long.

"Do you know that middle-aged man in uniform sitting out there?" he asked.

Long said, "Well, I don't know where that man comes from. But, you've followed the conversation of that...guy (instead of 'that man,' Long now called the captain 'that guy')."

Tu conferred in a low voice with Long.

A moment later, little Lan ran to the roadway with two small buckets. Before leaving, she told her paternal grandmother, "Grandma, I'm now carrying water for grandpa."

After waiting for a while, Tu became very nervous as the so-called captain prepared to leave. But, at last, a policeman and two armymen wearing the "Military Control" armband, came up, asking the captain to present papers. Observing him, Tu saw that his face suddenly turned colors. But, right after that, he said to the policeman in a threatening voice, "I'm a military officer on official duty, and you have no right to control me. As for age and grade, I'm like your father or uncle. What's more, public security combatants have no right to check the credentials of military officers."

Looking at Lieutenant Tu and the two young combatants, he said, "Is that right, comrades? We must know how to protect our honor as soldiers!"

But, he failed to get the support of Lieutenant Tu and the two young combatants.

Mrs Long said, "A straight tree always casts a straight shadow. If you're really a military cadre, you should present your papers. It makes no sense to argue."

Old Gentleman Long then said, "As a cadre in charge of protecting the subregion, I suggest that the comrades in charge of military control and public security write up proceedings and escort this man to the post so as to make things clear. My wife, Tu and the two young men here, who also are armymen, can serve as first hand witnesses to what he said."

The "captain" reluctantly signed the proceedings and was escorted to public security post 2 of Vinh City.

Through investigation, the combatants determined that the so-called captain was in fact HV, formerly major of puppet special police who once contributed to leading the Phoenix mopping-up operations in Da Nang, slaying a number of our cadres and many civilians. Taking advantage of lax control during labor, he escaped from K reeducation center, where he was being held. He renewed contact with those

engaged in sabotage activities under the guidance of foreign countries. He went to Nghe Tinh, and at the Vinh railway station he befriended a military cadre from whom he stole a knapsack and uniform. He then posed as a military officer so as to easily carry out psywar, antirevolutionary activities.

The attitude and action of Lieutenant Tu and Old Gentleman Long's family not only led to unmasking HV, but also gave the two young combatants (as well as all of us) a profound lesson on the concept of responsibility of a revolutionary soldier.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHU QUOC ISLAND NABS SANDLEWOOD THIEVES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Article by Le Hanh: "Phu Quoc Island Combines Training, Patrolling With Sea Fishing"]

[Text] Aware of the important location of the island, an outpost to the southwest of the fatherland, the militia and self defense forces of Phu Quoc District (Kien Giang) have just urgently completed their training program for 1981, simultaneously protecting local security and doing economic work. Since the beginning of the year, the militia and self defense forces have coordinated with other forces to make arrests in four instances of illegal departures by sea and, arresting 12 foreign nationals in August 1981 for clandestinely entering the island to steal sandlewood (a valuable Phu Quoc special product).

Besides training and ensuring coastal patrols, the militia and self defense forces of Phu Quoc District are also an assault force working with the people to organize sea fishing, process fish sauce and grow peppers as a contribution to making the island strong in defense and rich in economy.

9213
CSO: 4209/155

SWEDISH PARTY LEADERS AGREE TO CUT AID TO VIETNAM STILL FURTHER

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Dec 81 p 6

[Article by Kaa Eneberg]

[Text] It is now clear that the level of Swedish aid to Vietnam will be further reduced in the next budget year. The decision to reduce the aid by 25 million kronor was preceded by talks among party leaders. In these Liberal Party leader Ola Ullsten is said to have argued for aid levels that were at least unchanged.

The aid to Vietnam, now almost 10 years old, has been controversial from the very start. The Conservatives have always opposed the high level of aid. For many years Vietnam was the country that headed the Swedish aid list. The Conservative criticism, which has been backed up in recent years by the Center Party, was directed primarily at the big Bai Bang forest industry project which has already cost over a billion in Swedish aid.

In the three-party government the Conservatives wanted to cut Vietnam aid in half. They referred then to the country's warfare in Kampuchea and the oppression of the Chinese minority.

As a result of the discussion the level of Vietnam aid was frozen for 3 years at 365 million kronor. The Social Democrats in particular protested this since the government never announced any decision to parliament concerning reducing Vietnam aid. The frozen level involved a real reduction due to inflation. Other countries that did not receive increases at least received compensation for inflation.

Even last year Social Affairs Minister Karin Soder (Center) argued for a reduction in Vietnam aid. She dedicated two Swedish hospitals built with Swedish money and a paper machine in Bai Bang. She pointed out that the country would need less money as the projects were completed.

The new undersecretary for aid, Liberal Carl Tham, countered that argument in an interview with DAGENS NYHETER. Instead he pointed to Vietnam's enormous need for help. Vietnam is classified as one of the poorest countries in the world.

Vietnam is almost totally dependent on the Soviet Union for aid. Sweden is the only Western country that provides the country with aid. Several former aid givers

have withdrawn support. For many years the United States has been trying to influence other countries--including Sweden--not to give aid to Vietnam with the motivation that the country can afford to carry out a war in Kampuchea.

Before the question of Vietnam aid came up at the party leader level, Center member of parliament Sture Korpas who is on the committee of the aid organ, SIDA [Swedish International Development Authority], strongly urged a reduction of the so-called national limit. He discussed it with undersecretary Carl Tham.

Since they could not resolve the problem it was brought up at the party leader level. But there were no fiery disputes between Thorbjorn Falldin and Ola Ullsten.

"It isn't a cabinet issue for us," a Liberal spokesman told DAGENS NYHETER.

There was no decision to make further reductions as Swedish projects are completed. For SIAD, which recently discussed an unchanged national limit for the coming year--in other words, 365 million kronor--the situation is a little painful. The government gave no hint of a reduction to the delegation that went down to discuss things with Hanoi.

6578
CSO: 3109/71

FORMER BAI BANG PROJECT DIRECTOR: FACILITY WORKING WELL

Stockholm SVENSKA DAGBLADET in Swedish 4 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Erik Syll, former Bai Bang project director]

[Text] I am not exaggerating when I say that the Bai Bang project is the most vilified industrial project ever in the Swedish press. It even surpasses Stalverk 80!

But while Stalverk 80 came to naught, Bai Bang is fatefully moving toward its completion: the first paper mill is producing paper; the second, like the pulp mill, is well underway; trees that were planted to provide raw material are growing and waiting to be cut; access to this material is being provided by Swedish road-building equipment and technical know-how; Vietnamese are being trained in all areas so as to someday take charge of what has been built. And all this time, while Swedish suppliers, not to mention foreign suppliers, have been doing their utmost to plant modern industrial technology in an underdeveloped country, the shameless criticism continues here in Sweden.

Not Recognizable

The team of perhaps a couple of thousand Swedes has turned the trip to Vietnam and Bai Bang into a far greater adventure than anyone might have expected based on the Vietnam movement appeals, the romantics' panegyrics and the adversaries' condemnation. Swedish newspapers have remained strangely silent about our experiences and our view of the Bai Bang project and neither have we seen very many Swedish journalists on the spot gathering facts. Nevertheless, I dare say we represent a rather broad range of knowledge, from that of the "ordinary" laborer to that of project director, and journalists have always been welcome in Bai Bang, both by Swedes and Vietnamese. Might it be true that the reality we could offer would differ from the routine descriptions of the project by Swedish politicians and political writers? Because we do not recognize the Bai Bang described and commented upon in Sweden as the reality with which we are working or have worked.

Unrealistic Time Schedules

Contrary to what has been reported in the Swedish press, Bai Bang does not show any extreme budgetary overruns. Percentagewise, the overruns are rather moderate and might well be compare with many industrial and public projects in Sweden during

that same period. It is easy to feign indignation before the public by comparing 1973 budget figures with actual 1980 or 1981 costs in terms of current prices.

And that is actually what has been done, time after time. Politicians who decry the increased costs in Bai Bang should go out and ask voters if their household expenditures in terms of kronor are the same today as they were in 1973. And why is it kept a secret that there have been additions to the project since 1973, which obviously cost money that is included in today's cost figures?

There have been significant delays in Bai Bang. Delays almost always mean added costs. These delays can primarily be attributed to the completely unrealistic time schedules from the beginning and lack of knowledge with respect to the project environment and conditions. But there were no experiences on which to build, either our own or others'. For example, the unprecedented pileup of goods in Hai Phong harbor and the completely chaotic conditions which eventually developed there can hardly be considered predictable.

To be able to unload machines and other project materials largely intact and transport them to Bai Bang, some 200 kilometers away, is actually a unique achievement under those circumstances. But there have also been misjudgments and mistakes. They are a part of any project and could not be avoided in Bai Bang any more than anywhere else. Their consequences, however, in terms of increased costs and lost time, were greater due to the long distance from Sweden and the conditions in Bai Bang.

Far-Reaching Autonomy

None of the project leaders would say Bai Bang is without problems. On the contrary, the problems are considerable; they have been all along and will continue to be in the foreseeable future. For now and until the paper and pulp mills and everything connected with them can be turned over to the Vietnamese, our problems are mainly administrative and logistic in nature. We can solve purely technical problems and can transfer that kind of knowledge more directly.

But there are tremendously complex problems with respect to transportation and raw material supplies in Vietnam, involving practical difficulties beyond our understanding here in Sweden. Here we take for granted a well-established communications system, functional harbors, organized transportation and other services ready to perform the necessary services for industry and the public.

None of these facilities exist in Vietnam, other than rudimentary at best. It is rather new to civilians to think in terms of the entire country or the province. Contrary to the belief in Sweden, there is far-reaching local and provincial autonomy in Vietnam. The provinces are markedly independent of one another and even the central government, which has been so often criticized by the West has been proven to have surprisingly loose reins. Central cooperation is usually expressed in terms of plans (1-year and 5-year), which provide the framework for provincial activities.

Brilliant Achievements

Thus, Vietnam is still a country in which organized service and civil administration

is mainly or entirely based on the needs of a particular town, city or province at most. Industries like Bai Bang which depend on raw material and service from more distant places within or outside the country are few.

But is all this not something which we in Sweden should anticipate and always expect when we deal with foreign countries? How can politicians and the public believe that a complete infrastructure could exist side by side with technical underdevelopment? Against this background, it is unjust to blame the Vietnamese, as has been done, for misleading Swedish decisionmakers with respect to conditions associated with the Bai Bang project.

Thus, Swedes connected with the Bai Bang project are working under precisely the conditions that we ourselves and the Swedish public should expect when we embark on a task like this. There is no need for pity for to degrade our work either. But the criticism at home has been frustrating for many. In spite of that, Swedish achievements in Bai Bang have been nothing short of brilliant in many sectors, and politicians and the Swedish public have a right to be proud of them.

Industry and suppliers in Sweden should also receive just commendation and support of their products, which, thanks to Bai Bang, are gaining wide attention on a largely new market, which is Southeast Asia. It does not aid their future, competitively or employment-wise, to be associated with words like "scandal" and "insane project."

Functioning Well

There is no excuse for labeling the project a scandal either. Having seen only some of the answers to the public's questions, we can say that the equipment now in operation is functioning well, even very well, and that the assembly is progressing in step with the now shortened time schedule of up to 6 months. Today, chances are good that the facility will be completed and that all operations will be turned over to the Vietnamese before the end of 1982.

Beyond that, we are scheduled to aid and support the Vietnamese in their operation of the project for another 6 months or so. That is not enough time, and people in Sweden should get used to the idea that Swedish technicians will be needed in Bai Bang for a few more years. They will be needed to ensure good management in developing the new industry and the community, which is not a "miscalculated effort," but an important contribution to the development of an entire backward region in a country beset by war and privation.

Swedes in Bai Bang are hoping to get the moral support and the backing of Swedish politicians and the press, which so far have been denied them. That support is an important qualification to enable us to recruit the right personnel for a recalcitrant but instructive project as far as the future is concerned. It simply is important to our success. And is that not what everybody wants? Actually, we have sometimes doubted that.

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CSO: 3109/60

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TRAN PHUONG REPORTS ON DOMESTIC TRADE

OW180925 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Text] According to our Voice of Vietnam correspondent in Hanoi, this morning, 15 January, the Ministry of Home Trade held a press conference to report on the home trade sector's activities in 1981.

As stated by Minister of Home Trade Tran Phuong, despite many difficulties encountered by the entire country, the sector achieved noticeable progress in 1981 due to the impact of a number of new policies. Noteworthy was the fact that last year the sector began building a new circulation and distribution system, discarded the previous arbitrary requisition-purchase method and the subsidized administrative system and adopted the dual-price purchase and sale system. To encourage production and trade, the sector set up a number of level-II trading corporations, applying the dual-level trade system and distributing goods and materials directly from the central to the district level, the actual major market. Due to the application of this new system, the sector was able to reduce circulation fees, minimize troubles and negative aspects, help step up production and increase the volume of requisition-purchased goods.

According to the minister of home trade, the requisition-purchase of agricultural products continued to decrease from 1976 to 1979 but it increased in 1981 by 40 percent over 1980, accounting for an increase of 1/2 million tons of grain, a 20 percent increase of pork, a 30 percent increase of soybeans, a 50 percent increase of green beans, a 2-fold increase of fresh water fish, a 5-fold increase of sugar, and so forth.

Answering a newsman's question about the reason for the shortage of goods on the market, which still prevails despite the fact that the volume of agricultural products requisition-purchased in 1981 was larger than in 1980, the minister of home trade stressed that the volume of production and the amount of purchased goods increased but still failed to meet our people's needs. In the past, Vietnam had to import annually 1 to 1.5 million tons of grain, 30,000 tons of soybeans and 90,000 tons of granulated sugar. But in 1981, with a self-reliant spirit, we minimized the volume of imported goods. Although the purchased volume increased, we still suffer from a shortage of goods on the market. However, we Vietnamese should be proud that we consumed only our own grain and goods in 1981. We experienced many shortcomings and encountered towering objective difficulties in 1981. While the purchase of agricultural products increased, that of industrial and

handicraft products continued to decrease in 1981. The trading system in many localities has not been perfected. Many negative phenomena have remained. In fact, the amount of goods to be sold to the state has been reduced; good-quality and low-price goods have been kdept for internal distribution; the prices of a number of goods are still unreasonable and markets in a number of localities have not been stabilized but disrupted.

The home trade sector will strive to overcome these shortcomings in 1982. To greet the forthcoming Fifth VCP Congress, it is striving to perfect the new management system, firmly control the sources of goods, better carry out the requisition-purchase task and the management and stabilization of markets, oppose all negative phenomena and make the trading branch benefit our cadres and people.

CSO: 4209/175

BRIEFS

NORTH PLANTS 180,000 HECTARES--In recent days, thanks to warmer weather, localities in the north have mobilized manpower to plant spring rice, striving to finish this work before Tet. As of 10 January, the northern provinces had planted this rice on nearly 180,000 hectares or 17.9 percent of the slated area, with those in the mountainous region accounting for 18,000 hectares or 10 percent of their planned norm, those in the midland region 44,000 hectares or 30 percent of their planned norm, those in the delta region 42,000 hectares or 8.5 percent of their planned norm, and those in former fourth zone 75,000 hectares or 23.4 percent of their planned norm. Although some 30,000 hectares of rice seedlings in the north have reached their transplanting stage, only more than 18,000 hectares of these rice seedlings have been transplanted. All establishments in the northern provinces have been instructed to accelerate soil preparation so that rice seedlings in the remaining area can be transplanted on schedule. Along with planting rice, localities in the north have harvested a total of 6,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 2,000 hectares of potatoes, and 20,000 hectares of manioc. [Text] [BK180920 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jan 82]

CSO: 4209/175

LABOR

CHE VIET TAN ON REDISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL LABOR

BK141250 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jan 82

[Article by Che Viet Tan in NHAN DAN on "The Redistribution of Social Labor in Vietnam"--date not given]

[Text] In the socialist construction in Vietnam, the redistribution of social labor is a matter of law-abiding character and a prime target of the socio-economic strategy which is being associated with the national defense strategy. The redistribution of social labor is an urgent task aimed at contributing to overcoming difficulties confronting the economy and life in the years ahead, and to ensuring the implementation of those vital tasks in the third 5-year (1981-85) plan. The redistribution of social labor is also a basic and long-term task. It is an inevitable step forward from small production to large-scale socialist production, and it is a mission that history entrusts to us during the transition to socialism--during the final years of the 20th century and the early part of the 21st century.

A great and challenging problem now facing us is that during the process of carrying out socialist industrialization and building the material and technical bases of socialism, we must strive to do so in such a way as to simultaneously achieve capital accumulations and improve the people's livelihood. As our country has just been freed from a 35-year war against the imperialist and expansionist aggressors, that is why even with abundant manpower and natural resources, its economy is now still not wealthy enough to feed the entire population, which has doubled after the war--from 25 million in 1945 to 55 million in 1981. With such a population increase, how could industrialization be carried out? Difficulties now facing the economy and our lives compel us to concentrate our efforts to exploit the advantages the country now has while it is embarking on the first stage of socialist industrialization. Of these advantages, the abundant source of manpower is our most valuable asset and one which has not yet been satisfactorily exploited. Although we do not have a system of heavy industry capable of supplying the national economy sith the necessary machinery, if we know how to satisfactorily use all sources of social labor, to satisfactorily organize and manage manpower and to redistribute manpower and population among various areas throughout the country, we will be able to develop production, increase socialist labor output and meet the current pressing demands for grain, foodstuffs, and consumer and export goods.

In order to become fully aware of the demands for the redistribution of social labor during the process of socialist industrialization in Vietnam, we should look

back in history: In order to advance toward industrialization, various industrialized capitalist countries had to go through a redistribution of agricultural manpower prior to the establishment of a labor structure for capitalist industrialization. The redistribution of agricultural manpower in these countries took place over a long period of time, with certain countries spending from 50-70 years and soke even spending a century before accomplishing this task. This redistribution of agricultural manpower was an intensive process, even resulting in bloodshed in some cases before the sources of grain, foodstuffs, manpower and raw materials were created for industrialization purposes. There were many forced massive migrations, slave-trading operations and colonial wars to seize raw materials and laborers and to impoverish peasants. However, capitalist industry must rely on an agricultural economy with developed crop cultivation and animal husbandry as its base in order to develop. Therefore, in order to increase the agricultural labor output, create more marketable agricultural products and reduce the number of agricultural laborers so as to transfer them to the industrial sector while continuing to be able to carry out agricultural development, various industrialized countries which have gone ahead of us have had to carry out agricultural mechanization and electrification after they had built a remarkable system of heavy industry.

After having resolved the necessary process of redistributing agricultural labor, these industrialized capitalist countries established a labor structure of large-scale capitalist production with such lawful activities as: Redistributing agricultural labor, completing the division of labor between crop cultivation and animal husbandry, increasing agricultural labor output in order to reduce the number of laborers doing agricultural work, transfering agricultural laborers to work in the industrial sector, redistributing labor and population in accordance with demands for developing and building industrial complexes, and transforming unskilled workers engaging in simple work into technical workers able to work in those services and trades needed for each stage of the industrialization process.

Our country is advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production with a slowly developing agricultural economy. In crop cultivation, the area under agricultural cultivation is still very small, constituting only about 15 percent of the country's total land area, while in other countries this ratio is 30 percent. The average per-capita land area under cultivation is only 0.10 hectare and, in certain localities, only 0.06 hectare, while the average per-capita land area under cultivation in the world in general is 0.30 hectare and in developed industrial countries it ranges from 0.50 to more than a hectare. The average per-capita volume of grain production is less than 300 kilos, while in developed industrial countries it is put at from 500 kilos to more than a ton.

Our animal husbandry is still not a major production sector capable of supplying enough meat, dairy and raw materials to the industrial sector. Our industrial sector is still small and does not have a system of heavy industry capable of carrying out agricultural mechanization and electrification. However, thanks to the technical relations between our country and the industrialized world, with its advanced scientific and technical knowledge, especially thanks to its cooperation with those socialist countries having a highly-developed industrial system, our country can shorten the historic avenue of development that took the developed industrial countries a century to go through.

The redistribution of social labor in our country will take place at the same time as various revolutionary steps to be taken by a country with a socialist regime. That is why our party has advocated carrying out an all-out revolution in the labor domain, with the purpose of redistributing social labor, ensuring high labor output, quickly increasing national income and then increasing capital accumulations to meet the needs of socialist industrialization and to improve the people's livelihood.

The redistribution of labor under the process of socialist industrialization in Vietnam is a very profound and widespread revolution having a far-reaching effect on the entire social labor force and on the various aspects of every laborer's everyday life, work and profession.

In the initial stage of the transitional period, the redistribution of social labor must first be carried out in every grassroots-level establishment, sector and locality--especially in every district--in order to solve the three major problems, namely to ensure full employment for all laborers, to redistribute manpower and population rationally on a national scale and to establish step-by-step a new labor structure with a technical labor force which will work in the various services and professions needed for large-scale production and which must possess high technical skills.

In this initial stage, there is an urgent problem to be solved: To redistribute agricultural labor--which is to be carried out in coordination with agricultural and industrial development efforts to build a new economic structure--so as to step-by-step redistribute the social labor structure on the basis of redistributing labor, increasing labor output and gradually transferring agricultural laborers to other sectors for the purpose of industrial development.

As we have an abundant source of manpower, the country had a population of 55 million in 1981 and this will be combined with 1 million people who reach the working age every year, in accordance with an estimated annual population increase of 1-1.5 percent. Thus, in 20 years' time, or by the year 2000, the country's population will have reached 75 million. We must seek ways to properly redistribute 10 million people through various means in coordination with efforts to resettle more than 2 million people who are still leading a nomadic life so that we can increase the present figure of 15 million hectares of cultivated land, including 5 million hectares of agricultural land and 10 million hectares of forestry land, to 25 million hectares of cultivated land, including 10 million hectares of agricultural land and 15 million hectares of forestry land. Only by doing so can we obtain enough grain and foodstuffs to feed the growing population and can we produce enough raw materials for the industrial sector.

As for agricultural land, we must immediately carry out intensive cultivation while expanding crop areas, with the long-term strategic emphasis on carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping in order to increase crop yields per unit of area so that at least two crops will be planted per year. Only by doing so can we free ourselves from the state where there is very limited land area and can we create the necessary cultivated area and a high crop yield per unit of area. From this, we will move forward to exploit with the best results the abundant natural resources of a tropical country in order to ensure agricultural, forestry and fishery development, and to fulfill the three basic tasks of fully meeting all

social demands for grain and foodstuffs, supplying enough raw materials to light industry, and producing a large volume of goods for export, thus creating a firm foundation for socialist industrialization.

It is estimated that in the period covered by the 5-year (1981-85) plan and especially in 1982, the tasks regarding intensive cultivation, multicropping, land reclamation, and the clearing of more agricultural land will be very difficult tasks. On the basis of the national plan, each locality, especially each district, must step up crop cultivation and animal husbandry, including animal husbandry as a family sideline; develop various services and trades in order to create more agricultural products and consumer goods; and gradually set up areas in which intensive cultivation of grain and industrial crops is carried out. We will open more areas for rice cultivation in the Mekong River Delta, plant more rubber trees in the eastern Nam Bo region and more coffee in the central highlands, and increase the tea-growing area in the northern mountainous region.

In order to attain various objectives for agricultural production as outlined in the 1982 plan, we must on the one hand continue to reorganize production, redistribute agricultural labor and make full use of the in-place source of manpower of each cooperative and each district while, in the other hand, we must, as a matter of course, step up the motivation to redistribute manpower and population among various areas and to increase manpower for agricultural production, especially in areas where there is great potential for expansion of the cultivated area, and carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping.

On the basis of satisfactorily solving the grain and food problems, the sericultural problem and other problems regarding the planting of fibrous trees of all sorts in order to contribute to gradually solving the clothing problem, we must vigorously develop the handicraft and artisan industry in the rural areas, increase manpower for the construction sector, open more service businesses and satisfy various state demands for manpower.

CSO: 4209/175

LABOR

CHE VIET TAN ON REDISTRIBUTING LABOR IN DISTRICTS

BK161243 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Jan 82

[Article by Che Viet Tan in 13 January issue of NHAN DAN: "Districts Are the Areas Where Social Labor Is To Be Redistributed"]

[Text] In socialist construction in our country, districts hold a very important position in the economic structures of provinces, cities and the country as a whole. In the initial stage of advancing the economy from small to large scale socialist production, the assigned mission should be the compass for redistributing social labor.

The Particularly Important Position of Districts

The redistribution of social labor in districts is the main aspect of building districts into agroindustrial economic units in close connection with the division of labor of provinces, cities and country as a whole, in order to gradually build the work force structure of each district in combination with the agroindustrial economic structure of districts, especially the structures of agriculture, forestry, fishery and handicrafts.

Facts show that the redistribution of labor within cooperatives is not sufficient to eliminate the dissipation of small scale production. Such a scale of labor redistribution is not large enough to create necessary conditions for changing the old structure of labor division and for quickly developing production and increasing the labor productivity of cooperatives.

The reorganization of labor and production in cooperatives must be essentially and closely connected with the reorganization of labor and production on the district scale. In the process of building large-scale socialist production, if we can use labor, land, resources and other production means well in all the 400 districts throughout the country, we will certainly contribute to increasing the social labor productivity of the entire country, create many use values, quickly increase the capital accumulation for expanding socialist reproduction, improve the people's livelihood and consolidate national defense.

This is a requirement of great significance to ensure the fulfillment of economic and social tasks in the 5-year (1981-85) plan. In the initial stage of the socialist industrialization process in Vietnam, each district is required to develop

all of its strengths to fulfill the three tasks--to be appraised according to the self-produced values--of meeting the district people's living demands for food and clothing, of securing an increasingly better balance between the values of products received and those delivered to the central government, and finally of making contributions toward increasing the accumulation of state assets.

The process of implementing these three tasks evidently differs from one district to another. Nevertheless, this is an essential requirement that can be fulfilled. Each district should reformulate its plans for labor and land resources to determine the production guidelines for the entire district and for each cooperative and each production collective on the basis of optimally using the capabilities of collective, family and individual economies wherever such economic elements still exist.

Closely combining specialized cultivation with general development under several economic forms is the main direction in which to develop the district economy, making it richer and more diversified while being able to fully use labor, land and the cultivation habits and experiences.

Depending on the conditions of each district, all districts--except those in areas of specialized cultivation--may study the development of the following types of crops--grain, vegetables and legumes, sugarcane, fibrous crops and medicinal plants; raise the following five types of animals--cattle and buffalo, pigs, poultry, fish and goats and rabbits; and perform different jobs of various sectors.

In districts, we should develop agriculture in close connection with forestry or fishery and in parallel with handicrafts and artisan industry in order to gradually form types of districts with structures of production and consumption which are appropriate to the local soil, professional traditions and local mores.

Although it is a national duty to build the economy in districts, we still have to rely mainly on the strengths of districts, especially on the local source of manpower or the work force to be additionally assigned to districts according to the saying that the state and the people work together on both production and welfare projects.

The provincial and central governments will provide mainly technical assistance to districts for building major projects.

Redivision of Social Labor in Districts

The redivision of labor in districts specifically manifests the collective mastery over the economy. In combination with collective mastery over the other sectors in districts, it will ensure the building of the economic structures of districts.

The redivision of labor in districts first of all serves to develop the production of grain and other foodstuffs, consumer and export goods, and raw materials for industry in each cooperative and state-owned enterprise. It ensures the distribution of work and cooperation, combines specialization with cooperation among primary units, and leads to relations of increasingly developed cooperation.

Based on programs and plans, crop cultivation patterns and animals raised in districts which have been developed rationally with due consideration for the characteristics of land and labor and the production experiences of each cooperative and each district, we should organize the division and specialization of labor in combination with cooperation among the primary units in districts and we should guide the organization of labor in each unit and among various units.

At a time when we are implementing product contracts for rice, industrial crops, livestock raising and other jobs of various sectors, the organization and division of labor in districts is all the more important. Apart from the work force assigned to the general development of agriculture, districts are dutybound to divide labor to meet the requirement of expanding jobs and professions, considering it a very important guideline of labor division for districts.

The characteristic of agriculture is its seasons. In those areas where there are many crop seasons, this factor is especially more rigid. There have been cases in which we are short handed during busy crop seasons whereas in other months our work force stays idle and unemployed.

By implementing product contracts with individual workers, many cooperatives have utilized their work force better than before. As a result, they have some excess work force. Districts should rearrange their crop cultivation patterns to grow companion and cash crops or select different types of crops for planting. Although this will require more manpower, it gives higher economic results and more job opportunities to absorb more workers.

Along with accelerating the tasks of selecting seeds, producing fertilizer and caring for crops, we should guide peasant families in developing school and family-based economies by growing fruit trees, vegetables, medicinal plants and mulberry for silkworm raising, and so on.

Moreover, we can develop other jobs of various sectors such as agricultural product processing, knitting, embroidery, engineering, blacksmithing, carpentry and producing construction materials.

In the present conditions of our country, these are very important orientations for the division of local labor to simultaneously meet the requirements of intensive cultivation and increase agricultural labor productivity while we can expand job opportunities to absorb all sources of social labor--especially women, old people and intellectuals--to develop the production of consumer goods for domestic use and export and to increase workers' income.

At present, districts are encountering difficulties with raw materials and cannot develop handicrafts and artisan industry. Experience has shown that this problem can and must be resolved by the districts themselves through self reliance. We must therefore establish good relations between the work force which processes raw materials and the work force which exploits and procures raw materials to avoid the situation in which the processing force outnumbers the exploiting force, causing shortages of raw materials.

We might have to capitalize on the strengths of districts in terms of agriculture as well as handicrafts and artisan industry to develop the production of export goods and, on this basis, to balance trade with the provincial and central governments and to request imports of necessary raw materials for districts.

We should reorganize those jobs and sectors with inconsistent source of raw materials by shifting young and healthy workers to the main production sectors and jobs such as building ricefields, improving irrigation canals and capital construction.

With respect to the small but densely populated districts, the relocation of people to new economic zones constitutes not only a general requirement of the country to develop the economy uniformly in all localities throughout the country, but also an urgent requirement of the redistribution of labor in order to organize and use the work force effectively in districts.

With regard to districts in the Red River Delta and the densely populated midlands, the requirement of redistributing labor and relocating people from the districts to other localities is all the more urgent. If these labor forces cannot be relocated from the small but densely populated districts, they will become a factor restraining the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture. As a result, the implementation of the three revolutions in rural areas will be adversely affected, delaying economic development and the improvement of the district people's livelihood.

Apart from the above orientations, we should also balance and settle well the division of labor in the sectors of circulation and distribution, in the schools of technical workers, scientific and technical cadres and economic management cadres, and in the educational, cultural and social domains while ensuring the fulfillment of labor requirement for national defense.

To sum up, in the initial stage of the socialist industrialization process in our country, districts are the areas in which to redistribute social labor. This is the mission of prime importance to advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production, overcome difficulties and implement the great tasks of the third 5-year (1981-85) plan and especially the 1982 state plan and the resolution of the coming Fifth VCP Congress.

CSO: 4209/175

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Anh [PHAN ANH], Lawyer

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF] aka Út Bình [UTS BINHF]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; President of the Women's Union, Minh Hai Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Kỳ Cẩm [NGUYEENX KYF CAAMR]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Thạch Đông [THACHJ DOONG] aka Hai Xê [HAI XEE]

Member of the VCP Committee, Kien Giang Province; *Head of the Nationalities Department of the VCP Committee, Kien Giang Province; *Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Kien Giang Province; an ethnic Khmer; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Minh Đức [NGUYEENX MINH DUWCS] aka Bảy Nông [BAYR NOONG]

*Alternate Member of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Minh Hai Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Văn Đường [PHAMJ VAWN DUWOWNG] aka Tám Hùng [TAMS HUNGF]

*Deputy Political Officer, Minh Hai Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Văn Hiệp [VAWN HIEEPJ]

*Alternate Member of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Bac Binh District, Thuan Hai Province; an ethnic Cham; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thành Lân [NGUYEENX THANHF LAAN] aka Bảy Tam [BAYR TAM], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Political Officer, Kien Giang Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Học Lân [PHAMJ HOCJ LAAN], Master of Science in Economics

*Deputy Director of the Central Bank of Construction; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Lê [TRAANF LEE]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Thị Liễu [VOX THIJ LIEEUX] aka Năm Liễu [NAWM LIEEUX]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Kien Giang Province; *Head of the War Invalids and Social Welfare Service, Kien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đình Lộc [NGUYEENX DINHF LOOCJ], Master of Arts in Law

*Deputy Head of the Court Cadre School, Supreme People's Court; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trương Công Lượng [TRUWOWNG COONG LUWOWNGR] aka Mười Lượng [MUWOWIF LUWOWNGR]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; Head of the Agriculture Service, Minh Hai Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Hoài Nam [LEE HOAIF NAM]

*Head of the Vinh Teachers College; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Châu Vĩnh Phát [CHAAU VINHX PHATS], Doctor

*Director of the Minh Hai Hospital; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thị Linh Quy [NGUYEENX THIJ LINH QUY]

*First Secretary of the SRV Embassy in Libya; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Quỳ [NGUYEENX VAWN QUYF]

*A section chief in the Foreign Relations Department, VCP Central Committee; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Tấn Thanh [NGUYEENX TAANS THANH] aka Chín Cửu [CHINS CUWUR]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Giang Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Kien Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Thuần [NGUYEENX THANH THUAANF], *Senior Colonel

*Political Officer, Thuan Hai Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Ngọc Trác [TRAAN NGOCJ TRACS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Thuan Hai Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Ngô Văn Vân [NGOO VAWN VAAN]

*Deputy Head of the Industry Service, Minh Hai Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Quang Vũ [VOX QUANG VUX] aka Sáu Quang [SAUS QUANG]

*Head of the Education Service, Minh Hai Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

CSO: 4220/182

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Anh [HOANGF ANH]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Finance; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Thị Kim Anh [VOX THIJ KIM ANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, O Mon District, Hau Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đào Thị Biểu [DAOF THIJ BIEEUR] aka Sáu Hòa [SAUS HOAF]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Cuu Long Province; *Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Cuu Long Province; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Dương Thị Bình [ZUWOWNG THIJ BINHF]

*Member of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Chau Doc City, An Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Trung Can [NGUYEENX TRUNG CAN] aka Ba Can [BA CAN], M.S. in Agriculture

*Member of the VCP Committee, Dong Thap Province; *Head of the Agriculture Service, Dong Thap Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đào Hồng Cẩm [DAOF HOONGF CAAMR], *Colonel

Director of the Army Theater, Political General Department, VPA; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đình Chi [NGUYEENX DINHF CHI], Mrs

*Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; *Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Huỳnh Cường [HUYNHF CUWOWNG]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Hau Giang Province; Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hau Giang Province; an ethnic Khmer; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Diệp [NGUYEENX NGOCJ ZIEEPJ], *Colonel

*Political Officer, Ha Son Binh Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Thị Ngọc Diệu [TRAANF THIJ NGOCJ ZIEEUJ] aka Bảy Định [BAYR DINHJ]

*Member of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; *Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, An Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Huỳnh Ngọc Đẩu [HUYNHF NGOCJ DAAUS], *Senior Colonel

*Commander of the Dong Nai Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Bạch Công Điệu [BACHJ COONG DIEEUJ]

*Alternate Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization and *Deputy Head of the Forestry Service, Ha Son Binh Province; member of the Muong tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Ngô Duy Đông [NGOO ZUY DOONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Central Committee; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Dương Ngọc Đức [ZUWOWNG NGOC DUWCS]

Standing Member of the Vietnam State Artists Association; Secretary of the VCP Fraction, Vietnam Stage Artists Association; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Minh Giám [HOANGF MINH GIAMS], Professor

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Socialist Party; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ], Professor, PH D in Physics

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; Head of the Physics Institute; Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Space Research Committee; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Văn Hoan [LEE VAWN HOAN] aka Mỵ [MYJ]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hơn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWN] aka Sáu Sẻn [SAUS SEEN]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, An Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hà Thiết Hùng [HAF THIEETS HUNGF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Mạnh Hùng [NGUYEENX MANHJ HUNGF]

*Acting Head of the General and Information Department [Vu Tong hop va Thong tin], Supreme People's Court; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hồ Văn Khách [HOOF VAWN KHACHS] aka Hồ Chí Sơn [HOOF CHIS SOWN]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, An Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates

for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Bửu Kiến [TRAANF BUWUR KIEENS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Hoàng Kim [TRAANF HOANGF KIM]

*Standing Member of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Cuu Long Province; *President of the Vietnam Youth Association of Cuu Long Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

K. Răng [K. RAWNG]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Phuoc Long District, Song Be Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Vũ Lập [VUX LAAPJ], *Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Commander, 2nd Military Region; member of the Tay Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trịnh Văn Lâu [TRINHJ VAWN LAAU] aka Tư Cần [TUW CAANR]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cuu Long Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Cuu Long Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trương Thị Lễ [TRUWOWNG THIJ LEX] aka Sáu Thủy [SAUS THUYR]

*Vice President of the Women's Union, Cuu Long Province was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phạm Thế Long [PHAMJ THEES LONG]

Vice President and Secretary General of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Thế Lộc [TRAANF THEES LOOCJ] aka Bảy Phong [BAYR PHONG]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, An Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for

the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lại Văn Ly [LAIJ VAWN LY]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; *Secretary Member of the People's Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Vũ Thị Mai [VUX THIJ MAI]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Mây [NGUYEENX VAWN MAAY], *Senior Colonel

*Commander, Song Be Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Bùi Công Minh [BUIF COONG MINH] aka Ba Minh [BA MINH], Water Conservancy Engineer

*Deputy Head of the Water Conservancy Service, Cuu Long Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Văn Mỏ [TRAANF VAWN MOOS], *Major

*Political Officer, Military Forces, Tra My District, Quang Nam-Danang Province; member of the Ka Dong Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Điểu Mun [DIEEUR MUN], Captain

Member of the VCP Committee and Deputy Chief of Public Security, Phuoc Long District, Song Be Province; member of the Stieng Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Quang Nghiêm [TRAANF QUANG NGHIEEM]

Of the College of Economics; *Head of the Department of Agricultural and Food Products Trade Department [Vu Kinh doanh nong san thuc pham], Ministry of Home Trade; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đình Ngọ [NGUYEENX DINHF NGOOJ]

*Deputy Head of the Education Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đoàn Thị Nhu [DOANF THIJ NHU]

Acting Head of the Pharmaceuticals Institute, Ministry of Public Health; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Hồng Nhung [DOOX HOONGF NHUNG] aka Tấm Nhung [TAMS NHUNG], Electrical Engineer

*Deputy Head of the Industry Service, Cuu Long Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hồ Ngọc Nhường [HOOF NGOCJ NHUWOWNGF]

Of the Economics and Planning College; *Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Phu Khanh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hà Phan [NGUYEENX HAF PHAN]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee and Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phan Văn Phinh [PHAN VAWN PHINH] aka Sáu Trọng [SAUS TRONGJ]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Cuu Long Province; *Secretary of the Executive Committee of the Collective Farmers Association, Cuu Long Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Như Phong [NGUYEENX NHUW PHONG]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chairman of the People's Committee, Song Be Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Phong [NGUYEENX THANH PHONG] aka Bảy Phong [BAYR PHONG], Economics Engineer

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Dong Thap Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Thap Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Thị Phối [LEE THIJ PHOOIS] aka Út Nhan [UTS NHAN]

*Member of the VCP Committee, An Giang Province; *President of the Women's Union, An Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hồ Bá Phúc [HOOF BAS PHUCS], Major General

*Deputy Commander, 9th Military Region; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Phan Hữu Phục [PHAN HUWUX PHUCJ] aka Tám Phục [TAMS PHUCJ]

Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Cuu Long Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWU HUWUX PHUWOWCS], Professor of Music

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Priu Prăm [PRIU PRAWM] aka Briu Brăm [BRIU BRAWM]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chairman of the People's Committee, Hien District, Song Be Province; member of the Katu Tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hà Thị Riên [HAF THIJ RIEEN]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Le Ninh District, Binh Tri Thien Province; *Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Le Ninh District, Binh Tri Thien Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Sâm [TRAANF SAAM]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Supply; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Bùi Xuân Sơn [BUIF XUAAN SOWN]

*Deputy Head of the Agriculture Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Thanh Sơn [LEE THANH SOWN], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Commander, Hau Giang Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Trung Sơn [LEE TRUNG SOWN] aka Trung Kiên [TRUNG KIEEN]

*Deputy Head of the Public Health Service, Dong Thap Province; *Head of the Dong Thap Hospital; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Suyên [TRAANF SUYEENF]

*Standing Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization, Phu Khanh Province; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tuy Hoa District, Phu Khanh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hà Kế Tấn [HAF KEES TAANS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the Cadre Affairs Committee, Supreme People's Court; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Hồ Thị Kim Thanh [HOOF THIJ KIM THANH] aka Hồ Thị Truyên [HOOF THIJ TRUYEENF]

*President of the Women's Union, Quang Nam-Danang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thiện Thành [NGUYEENX THIEENJ THANHF], Professor, Doctor

Director of the Thong Nhat Hospital; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Đăng Thành [TRAANF DAWNG THANHF], *Colonel

*Political Officer, Ha Nam Ninh Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Đinh Thiện [DINH THIEENJ], Major General

Deputy Head of the Rear Services General Department, VPA; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Sơn Thông [SOWN THOONG] aka Mười Tăng [MUWOWIF TAWNG]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Cuu Long Province; member of the Khmer people; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Trọng Thơ [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THOW]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee and Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; member of the Muong tribe; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Văn Tri [LEE VAWN TRI], Major General

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Technical General Department; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Văn Trung [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUNG]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Nai Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Nai Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Trần Công Tuấn [TRAANF COONG TUAANS] aka Liên Tâm [LIEEN TAAM]

*Deputy Head of the Culture and Information Service, Cuu Long Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thị Hồng Vân [NGUYEENS THIJ HOONGF VAAN]

*Member of the Executive Committee of the VCP Organization and *Head of the Industry Service, Phu Khanh Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Võ Thị Ngọc Vân [VOX THIJ NGOCJ VAAN]

*Vice President of the Women's Union, Hau Giang Province; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Lê Quang Viễn [LEE QUANG VIEENX] aka Bảy Viễn [BAYR VIEENX], *Colonel

*Commander of the Dong Thap Province Military Command; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Thế Vinh [NGUYEENX THEES VINHJ]

Chairman of the Vietnam Catholic Liaison Committee; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; was listed on the roster of candidates for the 7th National Assembly that appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Apr 81 pp 1, 4)

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EXILE OF VIETNAMESE NATIONALS TO SIBERIA DENIED

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 30 Dec 81 p 8

[Article by T.T.: "Half-a-Million Vietnamese Nationals to Siberia?"]

[Text] Recently, some groups of politicians in exile launched the sensational news that Hanoi was sending "half-a-million people into exile in Siberia" to "pay its debts to the Soviet Union and other communist countries." "For the North Vietnamese communists, detaining millions of people in the Vietnamese gulags" is thus not enough; that is why they are now "maltreating half-a-million people by sending them to the icy Siberian gulags."

A Longstanding Program of Cooperation

In strict accordance with the psywar rule of thumb, to be effective, each rumor must be based on 1-percent truth and 99-percent falsehood--the 1-percent truth being indispensable to lead the listener to swallow the remaining 99 percent. The false news about the "exile of half-a-million Vietnamese nationals to Siberia" is consistent with the abovementioned rule of thumb since it emanates from the actual fact that there exists a program of labor cooperation between Vietnam and the European socialist countries.

Everyone knows that to build a war-torn country, we need to train many skillful engineers, specialists and workers. In this training task, Vietnam has received great help from the Soviet Union, GDR, Bulgaria and other socialist countries. This assistance is twofold: On the one hand, these countries send specialists to our country to help us train our people, especially at vocational middle schools; on the other hand, Vietnamese practical students and workers go to these countries to work as apprentices. As far back as 1967 when the United States escalated the war, 6,000 Vietnamese male and female youths were sent to the Soviet Union to undergo scientific, technical and industrial training. In 1973, 6,000 more were sent out. Of course, this cooperation in the field of labor has been stepped up since the complete liberation of our country and especially after the signing of a long-term economic cooperation agreement between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Speaking of the program to send people to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries for the purposes of training and apprenticeship, a Western diplomat said after visiting Vietnam: "In reality, this program has nothing new. What is new is only the figure." (the U.S. paper LOS ANGELES TIMES, 9 November 1981)

Mutual Benefit

So what is this figure? According to reliable sources, the number of people sent to the East European countries has come to about 50,000 (it follows that the politicians in exile have, with a stroke of the pen, added a zero to round it up to a half-million). In the next 5 years, it may double.

On arrival in the socialist countries, students in practical training first learn their trades and then work really at various enterprises. During the latter period, they enjoy the same salaries and working and living conditions as their colleagues in the host countries. In comparison with the present living conditions in our countries, going abroad to receive vocational training and to work in such a fashion is, of course, a very attractive proposal. Therefore, the number of people who want to go far exceeds that of those allowed to go (with the inevitable consequence that some have even resorted to bribery to be allowed to go). In distorting these facts into "forced labor" and "exile," the abovementioned politicians are, indeed, not afraid of being ridiculous.

As pointed out by the LOS ANGELES TIMES (in the abovementioned issue), this labor cooperation program is "beneficial to all the parties concerned." The individual laborer has an opportunity to learn an occupation, to acquire professional skill and also to earn a high income enabling him to aid his family while the Vietnamese state can solve the problem of vocational training and partly eliminate unemployment which is a war aftermath; the host country can, in turn, solve the problem of workers' shortage in various sectors of its developing industry.

A Real Worldwide Situation

There is, however, an aspect which sets the abovementioned labor cooperation program quite apart from the "labor export" usually seen in the Third World countries: At present, 1 million people (including 200,000 Thai and 100,000 South Koreans) are working in the Near and Middle East countries. In the United States, there are now more than 300,000 South Koreans, more than 700,000 Filipinos and millions of Mexicans. There are millions of North Africans, Turks and African blacks in France, West Germany or in the underdeveloped regions of South European countries such as Portugal, Spain, Italy, Yugoslavia, Greece... There is, nevertheless, a common aspect which stems from an objective reality--the uneven economic development of all countries.

This reality gives good for thought to anyone concerned about the future of the world but pondering must be based on this essential condition: A distinction between truthful information involving objective data and figures, on the one hand, and psywar propaganda tricks, on the other.

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CSO: 4209/169

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF INTERIOR HOLDS CONFERENCE ON SECURITY, ORDER IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "Ministry of Interior Recapitulates Task of Protecting Political Security and Social Order and Safety in 1981; Comrade Pham Hung Participates in the Conference and Launches an Emulation Movement"]

[Text] Recently the Ministry of Interior held a conference to recapitulate the task of protecting political security and social order and safety in 1981. Participating in the conference were large numbers of key leadership cadres of the local People's Public Security units and of the general departments and departments of the Ministry, and representatives of the central organs of the internal affairs bloc. Comrade Pham Hung, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, and Minister of Interior, presided over the conference.

The report of the conference affirmed that in 1981 the reactionary Chinese expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists, feverishly stepped up their sabotage activities in many respects, especially their economic and ideological sabotage, and carried out espionage and commando activities, military provocations, and schemes to weaken us so that they could annex Vietnam and the three Indochinese countries and open the way for expanding their hegemony in Southeast Asia and the world. In our country, they sent hundreds of intelligence agents and spies to infiltrate the villages and hamlets in the high-altitude areas along the border to engage in surreptitions activities to divide the ethnic groups and encourage counterrevolutionary violence. They used reactionaries among the Chinese and the criminals and reactionaries among the ethnic minority groups to cause trouble and sabotage us politically, economically, culturally, socially, etc. But they were defeated and political security and social order and safety were assured.

Coping with the above-mentioned plots and acts of the enemy and implementing the resolutions of the Political Bureau and Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the local party committee echelons, the People's Public Security forces united and coordinated closely with the People's Army and the mass organizations, created all-round, strong strength, continually attacked smashed the enemy's sabotage plots, strongly and fundamentally defended the political security of the homeland and social order and safety, facilitated the implementation of the 1981 state plan, and did a good job of serving the lives of the people.

The People's Public Security forces simultaneously fighting and carrying out a campaign to build pure, strong forces, and promoting a mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in the new situation, achieved good results. The public security organization, from the Ministry down to the base level, was fundamentally improved and began to operate more effectively. All public security forces carried out training, improved their political-ideological consciousness, firmly grasped the missions and responsibilities of each echelon, firmly grasped the Ministry of Interior orders, strengthened their sense of responsibility and consciousness of organization and discipline, went all-out in serving the people, resolutely struggled against conservative, backward thoughts, administrative-bureaucratic working methods, and the disease of arrogance and authoritarianism toward the masses, and strengthened the revolutionary qualities of the cadres and men.

In addition to the great victories that have been won, the task of protecting political security and social order and safety is also beset with a number of deficiencies and shortcomings. Instances of lack of vigilance and rightist tendencies toward the enemy still occur, in many places internal security is still loose, and despite positive struggle corruption, the stealing of state property, and the activities of hooligans, thugs, speculators, and blackwarketers have not been fundamentally overcome. In some localities the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland is not yet strong.

Contributing to the common victory during the year, the public security forces in many localities have achieved many outstanding accomplishments. The Ministry of Interior has awarded the circulating reward flag of the Council of Ministers to the Lang Son and Ho Chi Minh City public security units, the two units with the most brilliant accomplishments. The Ministry's emulation recapitulation flags have been awarded to the public security forces of 11 provinces and municipalities and to 9 departments under the Ministry, and many Ministry of Interior certificates of commendation were awarded to many other units.

The conference also set forth the basic requirements of the struggle to defend political security and social order and safety at present which are as follows:

It is necessary to firmly grasp the two strategic missions of the party and state: successfully building socialism, and strengthening national defense and security and being prepared to fight and fighting victoriously to defend the homeland. We must always enter deeply into investigating and studying the enemy's situation, maintain vigilance, take the initiative in preventing -- and in attacking and defeating -- all sabotage plots and activities of the enemy, eliminate the speculators, blackmarketters, hooligans, thugs, and other criminals, and defeat the all-round war of sabotage waged by the Beijing expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists. We must firmly grasp the dictatorship of the proletariat and build and defend the collective mastership right of the working people in order to continually and strongly develop the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland. We must develop the political, economic, cultural, and social strength of the mass organization and achieve close cooperation among the internal affairs sectors, achieve close unity and coordination between the People's Public Security forces and the People's Army, and closely combine national defense and security. We must create and develop the combined strength of national defense and national security, both taking the initiative in stoutly defending and

consolidating our inner ranks and taking the initiative in strongly attacking all sabotage activities of the enemy. We must build extensive people's security forces and develop the hard-core assault role of the People's Public Security forces, use all specialized and scientific-technical measures, and continually attack and defeat all schemes of the enemy. We must positively build People's Public Securi- Security forces that are pure and strong in all respects -- political, ideological cal, and professional -- and assure that they can fight continually in order to outstandingly fulfill all missions.

In order to meet the above-mentioned basic requirements, in the immediate future it is necessary to strongly motivate the mass movement to defend the security of the homeland within the ranks of the party, government, and mass organizations, and among the various categories of people, and to urgently carry out an all-round consolidation and purify the strategic areas along the border and the coast, and the other strategic areas so that they can take the initiative in defending themselves and attacking the enemy. We must strengthen the task ofdefending the important political, economic, and national defense bases. In doing so, we must pay attention to purifying our ranks, maintaining secrecy, and protecting socialist property. It is necessary to consolidate the forces defending the bases and the local armed forces. We must strengthen the maintenance of security and order and do a good job of protecting the holding of party congresses at the various echelons. We must continue to promote the campaign to build pure, strong People's Public Security forces.

Comrade Pham Hung recapitulated the situation and delivered a speech to the conference. Speaking of the mission of protecting security and social security and order in 1982, he carefully analyzed the enemy's situation and the revolutionary situation and mission, and analyzed the unity between the two strategic missions of the revolution at present and the basic and immediate requirements of the security work. He stressed that in order to do a good job of fulfilling their missions the public security cadres and men must continually manifest the concepts of attacking the enemy, attacking to achieve mastery, and achieving mastery in order to attack. They must fully understand the viewpoint that "the three Indochinese countries are one battlefield," correctly carry out the line of "the party leads, the people serve as the masters, and the state organs manage," the entire proletarian dictatorship system, and continually promote the movement for the masses to protect the security of the homeland. They must do a better job of implementing National Defense-Interior Interministerial Directives 01 and 02. The public security forces must strongly develop the results of training, undergo strong transformations in thought and action, and assure the good fulfillment of missions. In the immediate future, it is necessary to do a good job of protecting the people's enjoyment of Tet and the Fifth Party Congress.

On behalf of the leadership of the Ministry of Interior, comrade Pham Hung launched throughout the People's Public Security forces an emulation movement to protect the security of the homeland in 1982 and asked the delegates participating in the conference to convey his greetings for the coming new year to the party and governmental leadership comrades in the localities, sectors, and units, and to the cadres and men of the People's Army. He thanked the sectors, mass organizations,

and people who worked to help the public security forces do a good job of fulfilling their missions, and sent greetings to the cadres and men of the public security forces protecting the bases, the people's security teams, and the families of wounded soldiers and war dead.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL CADRES' CONFERENCES STUDY VCP DOCUMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Cadres' Conferences in Thanh Hoa, Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Lang Son and Nghia Binh Provinces Show Unanimity Toward VCP Central Committee Documents They Study"]

[Text] Thanh Hoa Province was preparing for the congresses at all levels with enthusiasm resulting from a totally successful tenth-month rice crop in terms of cultivated area, yield and volume of the grain crop. In the recent days nearly 400 key cadres of the province were meeting to study the VCP Central Committee documents which would be presented at the Fifth Party Congress and to prepare for the congresses at all levels to be held in the province. On the basis of the observations by the Central Committee in connection with the locality's reality, the conference showed a high degree of unanimity toward evaluating the situation and the guidelines and tasks as mentioned in the draft reports and confirmed that the line adopted at the Fourth Party Congress was the correct one. It recognized the fact that in the last 5 years the local areas in the province were encountering frequent natural calamities and drought, but the party organization and people of Thanh Hoa were capable of reducing the difficulties and stabilizing the living conditions because they were following the guidelines set by the Fourth Party Congress and the subsequent resolutions of the VCP Central Committee.

The conference expressed its determination to properly organize the congresses at different levels, ranging from basic to district and provincial level, within the province. On this occasion, the province was stepping up the productive labor emulation movement aimed at growing the fifth-month and spring rice and taking good care of the winter crop and urging all enterprises, work sites, state forests and small industrial and handicraft installations to fulfill the 1981 state plan. All districts pledged to join the emulation movement to fulfill early their grain and food obligation. So far 10 districts have already contributed their share of the obligation to deliver paddy to the state. The province as a whole has finished first-round plowing in nearly 50 percent of the area to be used to grow the fifth-month and spring rice.

The Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Lang Son and Nghia Binh Provincial VCP Committees also held their own conferences for the key cadres to study the documents of the VCP Central Committee. All of these cadres' conferences showed a high degree of unanimity toward the contents of the draft political and party-building reports.

5598
CSO: 4209/177

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CADRES' CONFERENCES SHOW UNANIMITY TOWARD VCP DOCUMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Conferences of Key Cadres of Hai Hung, Thai Binh Provinces Show High Degree of Unanimity Toward VCP Central Committee Documents"]

[Text] The Hai Hung Provincial VCP Committee has just held a conference that gathered key cadres from 12 districts and cities and from committees, sectors and subordinate units to study the Central Committee documents that would be presented to the Fifth Party Congress.

Joyful about a successful tenth-month crop with the highest cultivated areas and grain output so far, the delegates were highly unanimous about the evaluation of the situation and the guidelines and tasks as mentioned in the documents.

The conference expressed an absolute confidence in the leadership of the VCP Central Committee and Political Bureau and a determination to properly carry on the convening of party organization congresses at all levels. The Provincial VCP Standing Committee would be sending many capable cadres to districts and cities to reinforce the key cadres there, to prepare for convening congresses of basic-level party organizations and at the same time to step up the emulation movement to score achievements in all fields to celebrate convening the party congress: exceeding the goal set for cultivated areas in the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring rice crops, ensuring overfulfillment of the 1981 plan and making good preparations for the 1982 plan.

The Thai Binh Provincial VCP Committee has just held a conference that gathered key cadres from eight districts and cities and from committees, sectors and subordinate units to study the Central Committee documents. The conference was highly unanimous about the evaluation of the situation and guidelines and tasks and affirmed the successes in the last 5 years.

The conference decided about the plan and positive measures aimed at properly convening party organization congresses at all levels and approved a program of

emulative action to score achievements to celebrate convening the Fifth Party Congress: throughout the province to concentrate energy on successfully growing the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring rice crops; to ensure attaining the cultivated area goal of 75,450 hectares and the yield of 34 quintals of paddy per hectare; to improve the acid and saline soil of 32,000 hectares by using lime, phosphate fertilizer and azolla, thus creating favorable conditions for stabilizing crop yields; and to make good preparations for the 1982 state plan in order to be successful from the very first days and months.

5598
CSO: 4209/177

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DELEGATES' COMMENTS ON PLANNING, MINING PUBLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Dec 81 p 2

[Excerpt from Debates at the Second Session of the National Assembly, Seventh Term, Regarding the Implementation of the 1982 State Plan]

[Text] On the Three-Part Plan and Current Prices

1. As regards the three-part plan, we believe that the policy of allowing enterprises to draft two-part plans has the following shortcomings:

Basic materials, raw materials, and fuel are distributed and managed by the state. But the enterprises seek ways to arbitrarily exchange those materials, raw materials, and fuel at negotiated prices. So they become increasingly lax and establish exchange relationships with one another by exchanging the materials and raw materials of the first part of the plan, retaining some of the products produced to meet their plan norms in order to exchange them, or finding ways to make deals to obtain materials and raw materials in state warehouses.

We believe that it is a mistake to put state materials and raw materials in circulation or exchange them freely among the enterprises, among the localities, or even with the collective economy. That causes much confusion and encourages the negative act of seeking ways to obtain state materials and raw materials so that they can be bought and sold. The value of materials does not change, but each place sets prices arbitrarily to benefit enterprises or individuals.

The results are that products are not concentrated in the hands of the state and many enterprises retain 40 to 50 percent of the products produced in accordance with their self-production plans to exchange for materials and raw materials or to sell on the market at arbitrary, chaotic prices set by the enterprises. Some products have three or four different prices, etc. The accounting of the enterprises is also confused and unmanegable, for their budgets and cash cannot be managed.

In actuality, all enterprises seek ways to enable themselves to have the second part of the plan, and even the forestry enterprises which engage in lumbering demand two-part plans; although the forests are natural resources of the state and the transportation facilities and fuel also belong to the state, they draft two-part plans in order to sell products at higher prices. Or in the case of brick and tile enterprises, the clay, coal, and electricity belong to the state but they

have two-part plans in order to exchange their products for coal and sell them at arbitrary prices.

Therefore, we agrre with the direction of improving planning, as set forth in the report of the Council of Ministers.

-- Drafting state plans in three planning echelons, with legal norms assigned by the government to each planning echelon and with assured cost accounting and commercial accounting.

The enterprise should have only one plan assigned by the state. If on the basis of balancing the principal materials and raw materials, the enterise endeavors to economize it is encouraged to produce additional products in order to surpass the plan, and the state has the incentive policy of allowing the enterprise to retain a high percentage of the profit earned on products produced beyond the plan.

With regard to materials and raw materials which are called for by the plans but which the state cannot provide in full, we still encourage the enterprises to establish contacts and seek them (principally surplus materials and raw materials, products produced in excess of the plan, waste materials, agricultural and forestry products, etc.) in the state and collective economic sectors at negotiated prices, with the authorization of the upper-echelon managing organ (a ministry, people's committee, bureau, etc.), and with the policy of making up for losses incurred in purchasing such materials and raw materials. In order to assure production costs, cost accounting, and the obligations of the enterprises toward the state, it is necessary to stabilized them in accordance with the common regulations regarding state economic management.

The price and financial organs, and the local people's committee, make up for such losses in the process of circulating goods.

Furthermore, the enterprises with excess labor capabilities can draft additional secondary production plans in order to provide additional jobs and improve the workers' living conditions.

2. With regard to the price policy, during the period of the implementation of the price policy in Hoang Lien Son, we believe that:

-- The system of wholesale prices of materials (POL, coal, electricity, transportation fees, wood, construction materials etc.) has increased. The system of requisition-purchase prices of agricultural products and foodstuffs has increased five-fold which along with the increases in transportation fees, depreciation, salary supplements, etc., have caused the enterprises producting production means and consumer goods to experience sudden increases in production expenses. The enterprise production costs have increased excessively; losses have been incurred with regard to many products, as well as transportation; and production costs have even exceeded the retail guidance prices, so losses have also been incurred in circulation, which is creating a new bottleneck with regard to both production and circulation, reduced accumulation, and reduced budgetary funds, while payments from the budgetary funds have increased many times.

The following are a few examples in the localities:

-- In 1980 cargo and passenger transportation made a profit of 800,000 dong, but this year it incurred a loss of 4.8 million dong.

-- In 1980 a profit of 1,079 dong was earned on the production of a ton of castor sugar, but this year there was a loss of 2,900 dong per ton.

-- In 1980 a profit of five dong was made on each liter of white alcohol, but this year the profit was only two dong.

-- In 1980 a profit of 1,910 dong was made on each ton of paper of the various kinds, but this year there was a loss of 430 dong.

-- With regard to the raising of hogs and sows, production costs amount to 85 dong per kilogram, the production costs of a kilogram of pork on-the-hoof are 25 dong, etc.

Therefore, production in the state economic sector has encountered difficulties, production expenses have increased, production costs are too high, and accumulation for the state has declined and is still showing a loss. The financial income of state-operated enterprises has declined by about 40 percent in comparison to the past.

-- With the increase in the retail prices of consumer goods, a number of goods, such as agricultural implements, nonmotorized transportation vehicles, sheetmetal and tin goods, etc., cannot be sold.

-- There is a shortage of such essential goods as salt, oil, cloth, sugar, bicycles, and spare parts. Therefore, money has not been earned for the state. On the contrary, the legalization ofthe price increases of private merchants and cooperatives has truly contributed to increasing a number of prices on the free market.

-- Price supports for the rationed and unrationed goods have also increased, which has prevented the balancing of the local budgets, and the budgets have become more grant-like in nature, for there is no income but only large expenditures. The local budgets are incapable of making up the deficits assigned them, which results in those budgets monopolizing the capital of the production and circulation sectors.

For example, in 1981 Hoang Lien Son's total budgetary expenditures were 3.5 times greater than in 1980. It's structure was as follows:

-- Continuing expenditures for administrative and professional purposes accounted for 30 percent.

-- Price supports for the commercial and grain sectors accounted for 45 percent.

-- Other expenditures accounted for 10 percent.

-- Capital construction expenditures accounted for 15 percent.

With such a budgetary structure, it is clear that it was merely a budget which made expenditures for consumption. The local contribution amounted to only 25 percent, while 75 percent of the budget was provided by the central echelon.

The above situation resulted from the effect of the price policy from 1 August to the end of the year. If the entire year were taken into account, the budgetary expenditures would be double the present actual expenditures.

In brief, the improvement of the price policy is essential but it has not been carried out completely, and in a coordinated and practical manner. Recently, it caused the situation of hindering buying and selling: difficulties have been encountered in production and losses have been incurred with regard to many products. The accumulation of the state budget has been reduced but expenditures have increased too rapidly and too greatly, which has caused an increasingly greater budget imbalance. Cash outlays have doubled and money has lost value. The living conditions of the armed forces, cadres, workers, and civil servants have become more difficult. Even though they received temporary salary supplementations of 100 percent and price supplements, in accordance with the policy, of about 200 percent in comparison to their basic salaries, they have not been able to keep up with rising prices.

I believe that the old price system was conservative and outmoded. But the new price policy has increased prices suddenly and excessively. Calculations have not been made in an orderly manner, based on the actual production and living conditions. There is a great disparity among production, circulation, and life, which has greatly upset production and life. I recommend that we study it more carefully and employ it in a more harmonious and rational manner, in order to serve the 1982 plan year and the 1981-1985 five-year plan. During the planning period the basic prices must be stable, for only then can we stabilize cost accounting and commerce, stimulate production, and stabilize living conditions, especially in the state sector.

Nguyen Ngoc Ho
National Assembly
Representative of
Hoang Lien Son Province

Workers of Quang Ninh Mining Zone Determined to Fulfill 1982 State Plan

In order to help us fulfill the 1982 plan tasks, I recommend that the Council of Ministers, the ministries, and the central organs be concerned with resolving for us the following problems:

a. With regard to production, the greatest difficulty at present with regard to the supplying of coal to the various places in the country is the lack of transportation facilities, so the coal piles up at the places of production but is in short supply where it is needed. We recommend that there be a rebalancing of transportation capabilities in order to both assure production and meet consumer needs.

-- We recommend that the state promptly promulgate a management structure so that exported coal can support itself by the use of foreign exchange to purchase materials and equipment, the stabilization of production, and the creation of conditions for development in future years, especially spare parts for vehicles and machines serving the excavation of earth and rock -- an extremely important task -- at the open-pit mines in the Hon Gai-Cam Pha area.

-- We recommend that the Ministry of Communications and Transportation help us build the Bang Nau-Cua Ong railroad line and repair the Vang Danh-Dien Cong railroad line, and supply additional passenger cars to take workers to work,and that the State Plannning Commission and the Ministry of Supply supply the mines additional buses and equip them with vehicles capable of operating on mountain roads with steep inclines.

-- We recommend that the Ministry of Labor draft a plan to distribute and assign workers from the provinces so that the coal sector can train about 1,000 miners and prepare for mining in future years. We recommend that the units producing labor protection equipment promptly provide such equipment in order to serve production, for at present the quality of labor protection equipment is very low and it is supplied slowly.

b. With regard to living conditions, in 1981 the party and state issued many directives and resolutions regarding the improvement of the living conditions of workers and civil servants, such as resolutions 218-CP and 219-CP of the Council of Ministers. The coal sector also issued Directive No 250-CT, but the relevant ministries were slow in issuing circulars to guide its implementation. For example, there were no regulations regarding the third-shift supplementary meal and benefits for those working under unhealthy conditions until 4 months later. Meanwhile, the commercial sector had reduced supply prices and applied guaranteed commercial prices. The enterprises didn't have enough money to purchase goods at the new prices, which affected production labor.

Therefore, we recommend that when the Council of Ministers issues a directive or resolution it also set a deadline for the ministries to issue implementation guidance circulars.

As regards the nine goods supplied on a rationed basis, we recommend that the state assure the supplying of ample amounts, promptly and with good quality, especially with regard to grain, in order to help the workers make up for the energy they expend in the process of production. With regard to products which are essential, but are not rationed, such as bicycle spare parts, waterproof cloth, thermos liners, table fans, etc., we recommend that the Ministry of Home Trade supply additional quantities to the Quang Ninh commercial sector so that it can distribute them to the mine workers, especially the miners.

With regard to the other aspects of the workers' living conditions -- housing, recreation, relaxation, etc. -- the local governmental administration will discuss things with the enterprises in order to provide for them, and rely on the people.

c. With regard to policies and regulations, coal mining is an arduous, unhealthy occupation, and mining in the shafts is even more arduous and unhealthy. If

mining is to be an occupation passed on from father to son, we recommend that the state have a separate policy toward miners. For example, they should have more annual leave than the standard applied to workers and civil servants; miners must receive salaries higher than those paid workers in other difficult occupations; the collective housing standards of miners must be more generous than those of workers in other occupations; and because it is difficult to recruit underground miners they must be exempted from military service.

In the Quang Ninh mining area, where the working class first appeared in our country, during the mining tradition festival held on 12 November of this year we were able to locate at the Mao Khe mine only 30 families -- and at the Vang Danh mine only 3 families -- which included two generations of miners. That is symbolic of the difficulty of building the ranks of miners if there is no appropriate benefits policy.

With regard to the other policies, we recommend that the state readjust some systems, such as the annual emulation rewared system, and readjust payments for social security in order to be appropriate to the present price situation and encourage workers and civil servants to enthusiastically compete to fulfill the state plan.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VILLAGE CRITICIZED FOR NOT AIDING NEW ECONOMIC ZONE SETTLERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Dec 81 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Going to a New Economic Zone"]

[Text] When I read the article"Chau Huyen District, Hai Hung Province, Does a Good Job of Sending People to New Economic Zone," which appeared in the 30 October 1981 issue of NHAN DAN, I was very enthusiastic and applauded the good deeds and valuable experiences of that district. I know that in many localities, such as Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, etc., there are districts and villages which have done a good job of mobilizing, organizing, and making arrangements for people to go to new economic zones, with a spirit of voluntariness and enlightenment, and with true contentment and enthusiasm, to build a new home area.

But there are some localities in which the base-level party committee echelons and governmental administrations still regard that matter lightly, so when the people arrive at the new economic zones they often encounter difficulties in production and life. Because living conditions there were difficult, there was little land, and there were many people (the per-capita average was no more than 500 square meters), Quang Hung Village in Quang Xuong District, Thanh Hoa Province, sent people to clear wasteland in Thanh Ky, in the province's midlands region about 80 kilometers away. The people had to provide their own facilities to transport their possessions and furniture to the new place. Between 1978 and March 1981, 115 families with nearly 1,000 members left the village to clear wasteland there. They lived scattered out on 30 hectares of land which formed a separate zone in the forest. The systems and commerical methods were practically unrelated to the new locality. Although there was such a large number of people there were no public health clinics or schools forthe children. The people had to buy the essential consumer goods, such as salt, kerosene, medicine, etc., at free prices at a market nearly 30 kilometers away. Thanh Ky Village did not provide them with those items. The cooperative management board in their former village still owes the families which went to the new economic zone from two to three quintals of work-point rice. A number of priority policies, such as initial support payments and grain received during the first 18 months, as well as other policies, still have not been applied toward people who go to new economic zones. Many people are aware of that and wonder why Quang Hung Village lacks a sense of responsibility when sending local people to new economic zones. I recommend that the governmental administrations of the two localities (the old village and the new village) review that matter, take steps to overcome it, and enable people who go to new economic zones to be contented and produce enthusiastically.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STATE ENTERPRISES TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF FINANCIAL WORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Dec 81 p 2

[Article byTran Cong Bay: "Financial Work in State Enterprises"]

[Text] Enterprises have long been interested in drafting production plans. There were quite a few cases of production plans being drafted separately from the related technical measures and without the support of the necessary financial source. This has been the reason why the production plans of many enterprises must be changed several times in a year. The financial plans of enterprises have not yet been ones that contained calculations for production-business plans aimed at achieving greater and greater results. They normally were drafted on the basis of the already-established production plans, i.e., on the basis of the economic norms to calculate the related financial norms that would ensure capital for such production plans. Financial sections of enterprises did not contribute ideas to the process of drafting production plans.

The method of drafting financial plans as mentioned above actually is drafting plans for requesting appropriation of capital. In many enterprises, the directors failed to use their financial affairs-accounting offices to help them to calculate production and business results. The financial sections were thus to find their distributing and supervisory functions gradually declining. They were not steadily holding their positions and were sometimes "left out" of the production-business process. This all-level administrative management now exists in many enterprises. Financial plans are only one-way reflection -- to get capital for the production need -- as they fail to affect production, nor to demand that production be effective. There have been quite a few cases of enterprises requestion appropriation of additional capital while production and profit did not increase or even decreased as compared with the previous year.

Production and circulation are undergoing many changes; in many enterprises there have been and are new factors appearing, but at the same time wrongdoings have also turned up and must be considered and corrected in time. To guide production and circulation in the right direction in conformity with the state line and

policies, it is necessary to strengthen control work. The latter is a basic function of socialist finances. Without control the existence of finances becomes meaningless. Self-control is a very important need of financial control work in enterprises. Control by the higher-ranking financial organs is indispensable, but it cannot replace self-control by the enterprises themselves. The higher echelons can organize only periodic control in every 6 or 12 months, but enterprises must organize self-control on a permanent basis. At present, since many enterprises do not pay proper attention to this work, the shortcomings in financial management are not to be overcome in time.

The state has just promulgated a number of policies having to do with the financial work of enterprises, including adjusting wholesale and retail prices of materials and goods of various kinds. The idea that guides the new positions and policies of the state is to do away with losses in production and business and to increase accumulation for society. But in some places this is considered an opportunity to include in the costs many expenses that do not have economic and technical ground to exist but are aimed at creating some "margin" for reducing costs and getting more profit exceeding the plan goals. The financial sections of enterprises are not yet sensitive about price changes, nor have they boldly analyzed and checked the parts that made up the costs -- first of all, the rate of consumption of materials and other expenses -- so as to have accurate motions and to make the costs correctly reflect any reasonable production expenses.

The question that is being raised is that if the costs of products go up beyond the level of adjusted selling prices, many products and enterprises will bear losses, which will directly affect paying money into the budget and the ability to satisfy the ever increasing economic and social needs. A preliminary check shows that the costs of a number of products have not been correctly calculated. Therefore, it is necessary to check again the costs of these and other products if they are considered incorrect. This is an area where the enterprises' financial sections can develop their controlling functions.

Speaking about finances is speaking about income and expenses. Any production and business units in the national economy do need to spend money to generate income and to have income in order to continue spending money. If expanded reproduction is wanted, this process must take place in accordance with the shape of a funnel rather than that of a conical hat. If an expense is necessary, even 1 million dong must be spent, but if it means waste and lack of results, nothing should be appropriated, even a single dong. To make the collecting-spending process take place in a normal manner throughout the country, the state-operated enterprises and other economic units must pay fully, correctly and in time the items that they must pay into the budget, such as state collections, capital depreciation, part of profit, price differences, return of excess capital, etc. This is an obligation of enterprises to the state. A check of the collections and payments in the budget in the first 9 months shows that a number of enterprises fulfilled only about 50 percent of the yearly plan and others kept the money obtained from their sales

of goods and spent 10-20 percent of their receipts. Still other enterprises kept in their funds large amounts of cash six times higher than the norms would allow them to, etc.

In the financial work of enterprises, a matter that is drawing attention is the capital needed for production and business after the new wholesale prices are applicable. About this matter the joint Ministry of Finance and Banking has issued a circular serving as a guide and primarily indicating that after accounting has been done again for prices of materials and for goods in stocks at new prices, if any enterprises are short of capital, they can borrow money from the bank.

A matter that has great significance for the quality of enterprise financial work is to organize the financial machinery and management cadres. At present, the financial management machinery is not the same in all enterprises, even the name is not uniform -- it is called financial affairs-accounting office in some places and accounting office elsewhere. More attention is usually paid to accounting and since the financial work is not given its correct role, the effectiveness and effects of the financial machineries of enterprises are not very great yet. Financial management cadres are not adequate in terms of quantities, educational background and capabilities, particularly in the enterprises in the South. This is a reason why financial management work has not yet become orderly and financial management procedures and policies have not yet been fully carried out.

We are gradually doing away with the all-level administrative management and building the management system in accordance with the socialist business formula -- effectiveness is the objective of management. Improving the quality of financial work in enterprises is contributing to the above-mentioned changing process. As an immediate job, we must concentrate on properly doing the following in connection with financial work in our enterprises:

One, to draft financial plans along with production and technical plans. Through financial norms control the balance of the different plans that go together, such as production plans and materials and labor supply plans, capital construction plans and production plans, etc. Use such financial norms as turnover cycle of fluid capital, effectiveness of use of fixed assets, capital for production as compared with output and accumulation resulting from it, etc. to check production and to demand economic effectiveness of production. Enterprises have the task of drafting financial plans and defending them in front of the higher echelons along with production and technical plans.

Two, to organize periodic analyses of economic activities in every 6 and 12 months for the purpose of correcting in time any deviations and shortcomings in management and, first of all, maintaining discipline in regard to payment and collection for the budget. At the same time, further develop the results obtained, such as reducing consumption of materials, lowering costs, increasing accumulation, raising workers' legitimate income and increasing payment into the budget.

Three, to have a correct concept of financial work in our enterprises. Financial management is the job of an entire enterprise, from its director to its workers, in which the financial affairs-accounting office holds the primary responsibility. Each person is to calculate the effectiveness of a single task and each link in the entire job. Reality has proved that wherever everybody is concerned about financial management and ponders over effectiveness, production and business will be growing and the interests of the state, the enterprise and working people will all increase, even under the conditions of production still encountering many difficulties.

Four, to quickly perfect the enterprises' financial management machineries by, first of all, selecting people of good qualities, background and capabilities to reinforce them. Finance cadres must be honest, loyal and truthful and have definite capabilities. When they have to decide about any matters having to do with finance, directors of enterprises must make careful calculations and consult with the financial affairs-accounting office of their enterprises. Their orders in the field of finance cannot go against the financial management laws of the state. The superior echelons must have plans for training and strengthening cadres to raise the capabilities of untrained cadres and to supply cadres in time wherever there is a shortage of them. What is very important now is to create a strong social opinion to protect and encourage in time those management cadres who dare to fight against any manifestations and acts of violation of the socialist properties. Those are the practical things to be done to contribute to raising the quality of financial work in our enterprises in the present stage.

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AGRICULTURE

HAI HUNG PROVINCE ACHIEVES HIGHEST RICE OUTPUT EVER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

/Article: "Hai Hung Tenth-Month Rice Output More Than 100,000 Tons Over Last Year"/

/Text/ During the 1981 tenth-month crop, Hai Hung Province transplanted 122,400 hectares, exceeding the planned level by 3.4 percent with 96 percent of the cooperatives letting product contracts to the laborers. Nearly the entire area was sown and transplanted on schedule (including 32 percent transplanted in short-term rice varieties CT2, Dong Nai, 75-6, 75-10, IR 1561, etc.). Technical methods were carried out better than the previous year. The stubble was plowed under over 70 percent of the area. One ton more than last year of stable manure was spread per hectare and the farmers saved grain to exchange for an additional 4,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer for top dressing.

A severe drought occurred at the beginning of the season and at the end, insects and disease developed over 50 percent of the area. Thanks to firm supervision and concentration of labor forces, electricity, fuel and insecticides, losses were limited.

Although the early tenth-month rice plantings of Hai Hung were affected by storms, insects and disease, yields achieved 23 quintals per hectare. The middle and late plantings achieved from 28 to 30 quintals per hectare.

According to initial estimates, the tenth-month rice crop yield may achieve 27 quintals per hectare. The output of tenth-month rice will be more than 330,000 tons, an increase of more than 100,000 tons over the 1980 tenth-month crop. Therefore, rice output for the entire year of 1981 will be nearly 700,000 tons, the highest rice output ever achieved by Hai Hung Province. The paddy equivalent grain output will achieve more than 830,000 tons, exceeding the planned level by 50,000 tons and 150,000 tons more than 1974.

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AGRICULTURE

THAI BINH PROVINCE ACHIEVES HIGH 1981 RICE YIELDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

/Article: "Thai Binh Achieves More Than 6 Tons of Rice Per Hectare for Entire Year"/

/Text/ Thai Binh Province has nearly completed the harvest of 82,290 hectares of tenth-month rice. The area of tenth-month rice this year increased by 15.1 percent over the 1980 tenth-month crop.

Although there was a severe drought at the beginning of the season and flooding at the end, the entire area was not lost. Product contracts for the laborers were carries out over nearly the entire area. This was a rice crop in which cultivation was rapid, sowing and transplanting on schedule and fertilization prompt. Two weedings were conducted over 42 percent of the rice area and 58 percent of the area was weeded three times. An average of 8 tons of stable manure was applied to each hectare, an increase of more than 40,000 tons for the entire season compared with the same period in 1980. An average of 105 kilograms of nitrate fertilizer was applied per hectare. More than 1 million people at various times came to capture butterflies and spray insecticide, restricting damage caused by insects and disease to the absolutely lowest level.

By 20 November, Thai Binh basically completed harvest of the tenth-month rice. The estimated yield is from 29 to 30 quintals per hectare, one of the highest tenth-month crop yields achieved.

During 1981, Thai Binh had bumper crops in both the fifth-month and tenth-month seasons and the output for the entire year was from 61 to 62 quintals per hectare.

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AGRICULTURE

MORE PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES, TEAMS SET UP IN NAM BO

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Nam Bo Provinces Establish More Than 600 Additional Collectives, 3,559 Production Solidarity Teams"]

[Text] The Nam Bo provinces have as of now about 176 agricultural cooperatives, 3,759 production collectives and more than 30,000 production solidarity, work rotation, work exchange, small-size draft power, water line and pump, and new variety reproduction and selection teams.

Of these figures, this year the provinces established more than 600 collectives and 3,559 production solidarity teams. The old cooperatives were consolidated for the first time.

The localities that had a relatively strong movement were Kien Giang raising the number of collectives from 421 (in December 1980) to 525, Minh Hai from 106 to 318, Long An having 63 additional collectives, Ben Tre 52, Dong Thap 34 and Cuu Long 58. Long Phu District (Hau Giang Province) raised the number of its collectives from 126 to 276, with all of its 15 villages located in areas of different population and geographic characteristics having organized their own production collectives. These districts -- Ben Thu (Long An Province); Chau Thanh (Ben Tre); Lap Vo, Tam Nong and Hong Ngu (Dong Thap); Go Quao and Giong Rieng (Kien Giang); Vinh Long (Cuu Long); Vinh Loi and Gia Rai (Minh Hai), etc. -- had the best movement to establish agricultural cooperatives among the provinces.

Of the existing cooperatives 114 have been consolidated and temporarily divided into production units and 62 have succeeded in maintaining business management and unified distribution within themselves. Generally speaking, the production collectives and cooperatives have fully expanded their operations by going from growing rice to growing such subsidiary food crops as peanut, soybean, jute and sugar cane and from growing one crop to raising hogs, ducks and fish and expanding their handicraft occupations.

The movement to transform agriculture remains slow in the southern provinces. The number of farmers' families and the areas of land engaged in collective production are still small. In many localities there are no production solidarity, work rotation and work exchange teams. Most collectives and cooperatives still grow rice as their only crop; the material and technical base remains weak; the ability of cadres to organize management is in many ways limited, which is creating difficulties for the progress of the movement.

In addition to encouraging farmers to take part in various forms of cooperation in agriculture and after having reviewed the results of applying on a trial basis the system of product contract with selected units in Ho Chi Minh City and Hau Giang and Dong Nai Provinces, the VCP Central Committee secretariat has issued a circular to authorize extending product contracts to labor groups and laborers in the cooperatives and production collectives in the Nam Bo provinces.

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AGRICULTURE

SELLING OF BUFFALOES AND CATTLE FOR PROFIT DENOUNCED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 81 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column by Xuan Thuy of Trucking Enterprise No 1 in Ha Son Binh: "Stop Immediately Illegal Buying and Selling of Buffaloes and Cattle"]

[Text] Our draft animals are now an important link in agriculture. Lately some localities have neglected leadership and let a number of cooperatives slaughter quite many buffaloes and cattle which had been "rejected from crop growing" work. What has raised some concern was the fact that many localities, in spite of a shortage of draft power, still let people illegally deal in buffaloes and cattle and failed to stop them. These animals have become an object for buying and reselling and adversely affected the situation of grain production. In the Ha Son Binh highlands there are many buffaloes and cattle that are cheaper than in the delta. Taking advantage of this condition, a number of people spent hundreds of thousands of dong to buy buffaloes and cattle there for profitable resale in the delta. They made contact with sellers in the Mai Chau and Da Bac areas to buy buffaloes at the price of about 1,500-1,600 dong each and "asked for" the means of transportation of the state to transport them to the delta for resale at 5,000-6,000 dong per head.

Let us propose that the local organs in charge of the management of buffaloes and cattle take some measure to put an end to this illegal practice.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

SUGAR PROCESSING PLANTS INCREASE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

/VNA News Release: "Federation of Sugar Cane Enterprises Increases Output of Primary Products"/

/Text/ During the first 10 months of this year, the Vietnam Federation of Sugar Cane Enterprises (Ministry of Food Industry) produced 22,000 tons of cane sugar, 37,000 tons of glucose, 2.3 million liters of alcohol and 2.2 million liters of liqueur. The output of primary products increased by two to three times and labor productivity increased by 120 percent compared with the same period last year, the highest level ever achieved.

Many capable cadres returned to the primary level units to directly handle production; while at the same time, many groups of cadres went down to inspect, ascertain the actual situation in the factories, assist in promptly overcoming difficulties, reconciling plans, distributing material, replacement parts, fuel, etc. The Quang Ngai, Binh Duong, Hiep Hoa, etc. sugar processing plants firmly coordinated with the local areas to closely follow harvesting schedules, improve marketing formulas, carry out a rational price policy and rapidly transport hundreds of thousands of tons of sugar cane to the plants.

Primary level units organized the additional clearance of more than 500 hectares and the planting and harvesting of an additional 3,700 tons of sugar cane. The Khanh Hoi and Bien Hoa sugar processing plants properly prepared storage buildings, received the raw sugar and then conducted refining and delivery precisely on schedule, saving the state tens of thousands of dong in foreign exchange.

The plants all employ product contracts. The Bien Hoa Sugar Processing Plant completed restoration of a sack weaving shop and sugar shop ahead of schedule; and during the third quarter, produced an additional 7,454 tons of sugar. The Khanh Hoi Plant reorganized production, concentrated on good repair, returned many machines to operation and raised output from 75 to 110 tons per day, the highest level ever achieved.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

HAIPHONG PORT IMPROVES FREIGHT HANDLING FACILITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Haiphong Port Repairs, Properly Manages Cargo Handling Equipment, Means"]

[Text] Haiphong Port is concentrating efforts to properly organize the repair and management of equipment aimed at unceasingly raising the cargo handling volume. Recently, many ships have been released from 1 to 5 days ahead of schedule, the vessel Minsk by 6 days and the vessel Asiron by 9 days. Consequently, the port was awarded 30,000 dollars.

Units in the port have organized socialist labor to handle scores of tons of material. The port has organized the repair, restoration and placement in use of 10 fork lifts and tractors lying in disrepair for the past 5 years and five cranes with a lifting capacity of from 6 to 12.5 tons. Moreover, there is also a project to erect eight new funnels and clamshell buckets with capacities from 6 to 10 tons to support the requirements for handling bulk goods in the freight handling areas.

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CONFERENCE REVIEWS ETHNIC MINORITY LANGUAGE POLICY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Nov 81 p 3

[Article: "Some Current Problems in Language Policy for Ethnic Minorities"]

[Text] Recently in Hanoi, the Language Information Bureau of the Institute of Social Science Information held a conference to discuss "Current Problems in the Ethnic Minority Language Policy."

Assembling a great amount of information on this specific topic, the committees outlined the results through many years of on-the-spot researchers and investigators in the diversified practices in oral and written language of the ethnic minorities in every language branch in our country, and in the achievements and problems presented during the process of carrying out the language policy of the party and state.

Affirming the scientific and revolutionary nature of the language policy under the new system is to recognize the importance of the spoken and written languages of the ethnic minorities in conjunction with emphasis on the important role of the common language (Vietnamese) and the national written language with its status as the national official language and a tool of equality and unity for the ethnic minorities. The committee members stated that the commendable achievements of research practice and language policy achievement were correct. Based on the results of oral and written language investigations as well as the requirements and aspirations of the ethnic minorities, functional agencies have perfected or newly edited the written languages of the Tay-Nung, Thai, Mong, etc. ethnic minorities and have published the following dictionaries: Tay-Nung-Vietnamese, Meo-Vietnamese, Vietnamese-Gia Rai, Khmer-Vietnamese, etc. Research in effective methods for dual-language (Vietnamese and mother tongue) teaching of ethnic minority students and people is being emphasized. Methods of directly teaching Vietnamese as a living language and using the national written language to record the native language (the bridging method) are being tested in "cultural enlightenment campaigns" in Ha Tuyen and have presented many prospects which may be universally applied in other locations.

Many ethnic minorities are increasingly expanding the use of Vietnamese along with their mother tongue in daily economic and social activities. Gradual application of the program to teach the common spoken language and national written language has shown results in the general education of many ethnic minorities with an

outstanding achievement the elimination of illiteracy effectively carried out over the entire nation. These steps in the right direction of living language practice have been an important contribution in introducing scientific and technical advances to production, answering the study and culture life requirements of the ethnic minorities and promoting their mutual understanding and solidarity.

With the purpose of increasing the effectiveness of party and state language policy achievement, many researchers have proposed the following methods:

Increase the supervision and organization responsibility role of party committee and administrative echelons in the local area on the ethnic minority language policy.

Train many ethnic minority teachers proficient in both their mother tongue and Vietnamese.

Continue to conduct research and perfect or re-edit the written languages of ethnic minorities to meet the needs and expectation of those languages. Compile additional dictionaries collating Vietnamese with ethnic minority languages, dual language textbooks, etc.

Moreover, the conference also listened to a report on the situation and experience of using ethnic minority languages in Daghestan in the Soviet Union.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

HA NAM NINH PEOPLE GO TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES IN MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Ha Nam Ninh Sends in One Day Nearly 1,000 People to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] After a period of urgent preparations in both Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Hai Provinces, on 10 December 199 families totaling nearly 1,000 people left Ha Nam Ninh for the new economic zones in Minh Hai Province.

Thanks to good preparations in both locations, where they left and where they were to be accepted, within only a short time Phu Tan District (Minh Hai Province) had completed the construction of 92 houses and the foundations of 100 others to be built to welcome the people from Ha Nam Ninh. The families in Kim Son, Hai Hau, Tam Diep, Y Yen and Hoa Lu Districts this time had been able to liquidate their properties before their departure. Each district had a physician and a number of cadres who accompanied the people from the district as they traveled to the new land.

Prior to the time of departure, the heads of the Central Guidance Committee for Labor and Population Distribution and the Department for Labor and Population Movement and the chairmen of the VCP committees and people's committees of Ha Nam Ninh Province and the districts which had people going away this time came to offer their greetings and to see them off.

Nguyen Van Cuong of Van Hai Village (Kim Son District), whose wife and three children had already gone to the new economic zone, was leaving with two other children this time. Phan Van Dien of Kim My Village carried with him 20 kilograms of glutinous rice seeds and left with his family for the new economic zone. The family of Mr Man of Hai An Village (Hai Hau District) volunteered to go to the new economic zone and left behind in their native land properties valued at 125,000 dong.

Everybody was enthusiastic and promised to work resolutely to have good production in the new land. With good results in the first phase, Ha Nam Ninh is actively preparing for the next phases to send people to Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Lam Dong.

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VIETNAM'S FOREIGN TRADE WITH FRANCE

Paris VIETNAM in French Dec 81 pp 93-129

[Article by Jean-Michel Fourniau: "The Foreign Trade of Vietnam and Its Exchange With France"]

[Text] These articles present some information on trade relations between France and Vietnam and their development. This is not a general review of trade between the two countries. Technical, scientific, and cultural cooperation will not be covered here. Moreover, the preparation of a general review would require the collection of widely scattered statistical and commercial data which are often difficult to get hold of. We have done so only to a very partial extent. In the first part, we will describe some general aspects of Vietnam's foreign trade. The purpose of this presentation is to spell out the historical framework within which relations with France developed. The second part analyzes the development of these relations during the most recent period of time, the financial framework, and the content of trade as such. The political issues involved in the development of this trade are taken up at the end. I must express my appreciation to Mrs F. Direr who was kind enough to make available to me information which she had collected for the French-Vietnamese Friendship Association and on which this article is based to a great extent. I also want to thank Mr Ngo Buikin, the commercial counsellor attached to the embassy of the RSV [Socialist Republic of Vietnam] for the interview he granted me and to whom this article owes much.

I. Development of Vietnam's Foreign Trade

The development of Vietnam's foreign trade, like its economic growth, is profoundly marked by the painful history of national liberation of the Vietnamese people.

Briefly reviewing the phases of this development, we might comment on the table and on Figure 1 which, because of the element of solidarity which they underscore and the political determination which they evidence, bear witness to the difficult but original conditions in the construction of socialism in Vietnam.

1.1. Developments Until 1964

From the founding of the RDV until the victory at Dienbienphu, foreign trade was confined--under the conditions of the French colonial war--to trade across the border with southern China. The reconstruction effort launched the moment peace had come led to the beginning of trade relations with foreign countries. In July 1955, for example, a first economic cooperation agreement was signed with the USSR. On 29 April 1958, the RDV created a ministry of foreign trade.

Initial Upswing, 1958-1964

This period of upswing in trade and commercial relations with foreign countries expresses a twin fundamental choice involving independent economic growth and a broad opening toward the outside world. Relations with the socialist countries made it possible to restore production and, starting with the first 5-year plan (1961-1965), to undertake economic development. It was especially the USSR and China which, from that time on, were Vietnam's principal partners. But the RDV also developed its trade with the nonaligned countries, such as India, Indonesia, and Egypt in particular.

Starting in 1960, trade relations were established with the former colonial power. At that time, trade relations were built up with the capitalist countries of Southeast Asia, especially Japan and Hong Kong.

From 1958 until 1964, foreign trade increased 2.2 times, both regarding imports and exports, in other words, an annual average growth of 14 percent.

The makeup of imports in 1964 shows the decision that was made regarding industrial growth: 77 percent consisted of production equipment (complete industrial systems, machines, raw materials) and the remaining 23 percent were consumer goods.

At that time, Vietnamese exports consisted of the following:

21 percent raw or processed agricultural products such as rice (particularly to France), tropical lumber, exotic oils, etc.;

25 percent mineral products, including anthracite (to France, Japan, among others), cement, etc.;

44 percent crafts and light industrial products.

Table 1. Development and Geographic Distribution of Vietnam's Foreign Trade
(a) Development of Imports (FOB figures, millions of U.S. Dollars)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total (CAF)	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	917	1142	1159	1198	n.d.
Indice 1)	100	200	400	800						
Pays socialistes d'Europe 2)	104	270	253	932	253	n.d.	464	616	868	[illegible]
URSS 3)	75	185	220	701	220		372	447	681	[illegible]
Tchécoslovaquie 4)	10	13	n.d.	48	n.d.		27	35	45	[illegible]
RDA	5	37	n.d.	n.d.	n.d.		n.d.	n.d.	n.d.	[illegible]
Pologne 5)	4	15	13	51	13		23	25	40	[illegible]
Roumanie 6)	3	10	9	49	9		8	60	21	[illegible]
Bulgarie 7)	2	10	11	43	11		19	28	41	[illegible]
Hongrie 8)	5	-	-	40	-		15	21	28	[illegible]
Pays de l'OCDE 9)	9	7	127	n.d.	127	306	392	612	560	n.d.
Japon 10)	3.8	5	42.9		43	167	175	217	118	
Suède 11)	-	1	30.7		31	29	34	60	56	
Australie	-	0.6	6.4		6	33	-	9	23	
Canada	-	-	-		-	-	10	20	19	
CEE	5	1	27		27	71	155	294	272	
France	2.1	0.5	13.4		13	30	43	99	100	[illegible]
Italie 12)	0.6	0.9	0.7		1	3	30	74	53	
RFA	0.1	0.2	5.5		5	11	28	50	54	
Belgique 13)	1.7	-	0.7		1	5	2	28	36	
Pays-Bas 14)	0.1	0.1	3.7		4	17	24	16	8	
Grande-Bretagne 15)	0.2	0.1	0.3		0.3	2	8	4	13	

Key: 1--index; 2--European socialist countries; 3--USSR; 4--Czechoslovakia; 5--Poland; 6--Romania; 7--Bulgaria; 8--Hungary; 9--OECD countries; 10--Japan; 11--Sweden; 12--Italy; 13--Belgium; 14--The Netherlands; 15--Great Britain; RDA--GDR; CEE--EEC; RFA--FRG; CAF--CIF.

(b) Development of Exports (FOB figures, millions of U.S. dollars)

	1965	1970	1975	1980	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Total	nd	nd	nd	nd	184	313	456	482	420	n.d.
Indice 1)	100	59	141	380	100	170	248	262	229	270
Pays socialistes d'Europe 2)	56	32	74	300	74	n.d.	212	278	277	300
URSS 3)	31	19	66	243	66	85	176	223	225	243
Tchécoslovaquie 4)	7	6	0	20	0		14	14	13	20
RDA	6	4	nd	nd	nd		nd	nd	nd	nd
Pologne 5)	5	2	4	14	4		8	13	15	14
Roumanie 6)	2	0	3	6	3		5	10	9	6
Bulgarie 7)	1	1	1	10	1		4	10	7	10
Hongrie 8)	4	0	0	7	0		5	3	3	7
PAYS DE L'OCDE (C.A.F.) 9)	17	8	36	n.d.	36	62	85	66	66	n.d.
Japon 10)	11	6	27		27	48	72	51	48	
Suède 11)	-	-	-		-	0,1	0,1	0,5	0,6	
Australie	-	-	-		-	0,1	-	0,8	-	
Canada	-	-	-		-	-	0,1	-	-	
CEE	5	1,3	9,4		9,4	12	9	12	14	
France	3	0,7	2,9		2,9	3,5	3,2	4,5	5,7	5
Italie 12)	0,5	0,1	0,2		0,2	0,1	0,5	0,2	1,0	
RFA	0,2	0,4	0,6		0,6	2,0	3,5	4,4	4,8	
Belgique 13)	0,6	0,1	2,5		2,5	2,9	0,1	1,2	1,3	
Pays-Bas 14)	0,6	0,1	0,2		0,2	0,4	1,1	1,2	0,5	
Grande Bretagne 15)	0,3	0,2	2,9		2,9	2,2	0,5	0,3	0,3	

Key: [Please see key, Table 1 (a), above].

(c) Geographic Distribution (percent)

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Importations (M. $) 1)	(800)	917	1142	(1 500)	(1 700)	(1 700)
Pays socialistes d'Europe 2)	40	n.d.	40,6	41,1	60,3	54,8
URSS	28		32,6	29,8	40	41,2
Pays de l'OCDE 3)	16	33,4	34,3	40,8	32,9	n.d.
Japon 4)	5,4	18,2	15,3	14,5	6,9	
Suède 5)	3,8	3,2	3	4	3,3	
Australie 6)	0,8	3,6	-	0,6	1,4	
Canada	-	-	0,9	1,3	1,1	
CEE	3,4	7,7	13,6	19,6	16	
France	1,6	3,3	3,8	6,6	5,9	
RFA	0,6	1,2	2,5	3,3	3,2	
Italie 7)	0,1	0,3	2,6	4,9	3,1	
Belgique 8)	0,1	0,5	0,2	1,9	2,1	
Pays-Bas 9)	0,5	1,9	2,1	1,1	0,5	
Exportations (M. $) 10)	184	313	455	432	420	n.d.
Pays socialistes d'Europe 2)	40,2	n.d.	46,5	57,7	68	n.d.
URSS	35,9		38,6	46,3	53,6	
Pays de l'OCDE 3)	19,6	19,8	18,6	13,7	15,7	n.d.
Japon 4)	14,7	15,3	15,8	10,6	11,4	
CEE	5,1	3,8	2	2,5	3,3	
France	1,6	1,1	0,7	0,9	1,4	1
RFA	0,3	0,6	0,8	0,9	1,1	
Belgique 8)	1,4	0,9	0,02	0,2	0,3	

Key: 1--Imports (millions of dollars); 2--European socialist countries; 3--OECD countries; 4--Japan; 5--Sweden; 6--Australia; 7--Italy; 8--Belgium; 9--The Netherlands; 10--exports (millions of dollars); URSS--USSR; CEE--EEC; RFA--FRG. Sources: World Bank for total; UN BULLETIN MENSUEL DE STATISTIQUES, March 1981, for the socialist countries; OCDE STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR, annual volume, series C.

Graph 1. Index of Vietnamese Export Development (logarithmic scale).

I.2. From the American War to Liberation, 1965-1975

The American bombing raids systematically destroyed the lines of communication, as well as the major industrial installations (the blast furnaces at Thai Mguyen were destroyed 2 years after they were started up, for example); they profoundly disturbed foreign trade conditions. On the one hand, Vietnam's export capacities were reduced due to the reorganization of production; on the other hand, the tremendous need for foreign aid, to continue resistance until victory, produced more of an echo in the socialist countries than in the developed capitalist countries.

Methodological Remarks on Table 1

Table 1 presents the main items of statistical information available on that period of time. Before commenting on what it teaches us regarding Vietnam's foreign trade, we must make several remarks.

The table consists of statistics from three different sources: the World Bank for the total trade volume, the UN for the portion from the socialist countries, and the OECD for the rest. The statistics from these different organizations are foreign trade statistics. Nevertheless, they do not check out for Vietnam's imports in 1978 and 1979. It seems that the figures from the World Bank are heavily underestimated for those 2 years. In Table 1-c we also tried to reconstitute the most plausible figures (taking into account the various supplementary data published in the press on Vietnamese trade with the countries of Southeast Asia especially) in order to calculate the geographic distribution of Vietnam's foreign trade.

On the other hand, the UN is publishing statistics by major regions of the world and one of those regions consists of the socialist countries of Asia (China, Korea, Mongolia, and Vietnam). But the figures on that part of the world do not cover trade between each member country. There are thus no statistics available on trade between China and Vietnam.

To complete the statistics on Vietnam's trade with the countries of the OECD, Table 2 presents the main data on the aid and loans given, as well as those from the OPEC.

Finally, Vietnamese statistics published in French are very general and are made up only in the form of an index. They thus enable us only to supplement the figures obtained elsewhere. This is true of Graph 1 which combines the UN data. These data permit a very rough calculation of the development indexes shown in Table 1-a.

Table 2. Development of Financial Contributions From OECD and OPEC Countries

Millions de $ U.S. 1)	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Apports totaux nets 2)	28.8	33.4	121.4	186.2	305.2	458.5	420.8
(APD crédits privés) 3)	28.8	33.4	81.4	180.1	305.2	457.3	311.8
dont pays du CAD (OCDE) 4)	28.8	33.5	121.4	185.6	247.6	369.5	338.6
Aide publique totale 5)	28.8	33.5	81.4	162.1	200.5	238.8	249.3
dont hors coopération 6)	28.8	33.5	81.4	160.9	200	208.3	229.5
APD bilatérale pays du CAD 7)	-	-	40	6.1	-	-	-
APD bilatérale pays OPEP 8)	-	-	-	18.6	47.6	161.2	106.8
APD multilatérale tous pays 9)			-				
Crédits privés 10)	-	-0.1	-	-0.7	57.1	99	62.5

Key: 1--millions of U.S. dollars; 2--total net contribution; 3--(private loans for APD [Public Development Aid]); 4--including CAD [Development Aid Committee] countries (OECD); 5--total public aid; 6--including other than cooperation; 7--bilateral APD, CAD countries; 8--bilateral APD, OPEC countries; 9--multilateral APD, all countries; 10--private loans. Sources: COOPERATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (annual review of efforts and policies pursued by CAD members), OECD. MANUEL DE STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT (supplement 80), UN, February 1981.

Continuation of Trade With Capitalist Countries

The remarkable thing during those 10 years when, we must remember, Vietnam received more bombs than all of Europe during World War II, is that exports to the capitalist countries, such as they developed during peacetime, did not stop. Trade continued with the nearby Asian countries (Japan, Hong Kong) at a rate equivalent to the one during the prior period of time. On the other hand, relations with the more distant countries declined. But this is a result of the political determination of those countries, especially France, rather than of wartime conditions. It was during that time that trade between the RDV and Sweden began.

Aid From Socialist Countries

To get an idea of this aid, we must make a supplementary remark. Starting in 1975, data are no longer available for the GDR. The same is true in 1975 for Czechoslovakia. After the USSR (not counting China, for that period of time, considering the earlier remarks), that country was one of Vietnam's chief trade partners; we must keep in mind that the 1975 data are heavily underestimated (by 20 percent?). Considering these remarks and with the proviso that economic aid in the form of gifts is counted in these statistics, Table 1-a shows that the exports of the socialist countries of Europe to Vietnam tripled between 1965 and 1975. The USSR share in these exports is between two-thirds and three-fourths and probably accounts for more than one-third of Vietnamese imports.

During that time, Vietnamese exports to the socialist countries and to the rest of the world in general terms dropped by one-half from 1964 until 1968 and then leveled off at that amount until 1972, a level mostly equivalent to that of 1958 (see Graph 1).

I.3. From the Paris Accords Until Today

After the Paris accords in 1973, Vietnamese foreign trade grew rapidly. Vietnamese economic policy took into account the experience of the war and was profoundly modified, especially after reunification; it was progressively refined with the second 5-year plan (1976-1980), the Fourth Congress of the Communist Party, and then the sixth plenum in 1979. Under these conditions, foreign trade growth expresses the basic guidelines for diversified economic development. It also expresses the political decision to open up wide to the outside world and, in many ways, to accomplish the transition to a developed socialist economy.

The statistical data available to us are insufficient when it comes to spelling out the features of foreign trade in the specific forms of Vietnamese economic development. They nevertheless enable us to define some major characteristics of the recent period of time.

Wide Opening to Outside World

By restoring peace in the north, the Paris accords made it possible to broaden Vietnam's relations with the European countries. Trade agreements were concluded annually with France from 1973 until 1977 (see Part II). Economic relations were built up with most of the other European countries (especially Italy and Belgium). Trade with Sweden and Japan developed strongly. Although it cannot be directly expressed in terms of export figures, Table 2 does show a sustained upswing in trade relations with the principal capitalist countries. It also expresses the diversification in the form of this trade. Starting in 1976, we note the development of private loans and the recourse to international organizations such as the World Bank, the Asian Development Bank, the IMF, of which Vietnam became a member.

During that time, capitalizing on the solidarity that was built during the war, Vietnam developed its trade with the nonaligned countries and the OPEC countries. It particularly participated in the international fairs of Algiers and Baghdad in 1976. Trade relations with the OPEC countries developed particularly in recent years, especially following the trip of Mr Phan Hien, representing the president of the RSV, to those countries in 1980.

Economic relations with the other countries of the Third World developed greatly especially with India but also with many African countries and with the neighbors in ASEAN. In 1977, Vietnam maintained trade relations with 60 countries.

The American Embargo and Ostracism by European Countries After 1979

These facts are well known and it suffices to underscore some data here. Beyond the American embargo itself, we must stress American responsibility in Vietnam's foreign indebtedness. On the one hand, the Americans systematically destroyed the very foundations of industrial development created in the north during the first 5-year plan and left a broken country in the south which, among other things, had become a big importer of rice although it had been Vietnam's ancient rice bowl. Then the Americans refused to pay for all the wartime damage which certainly would have represented a very large portion of Vietnam's current debt with the developed capitalist countries. Finally, in addition to America's refusal to maintain any

relations with Vietnam, in addition to political pressure which America exerted against recognition for Vietnam in the UN, the Americans prevented Vietnam--by virtue of their clout in the international organization--to benefit fully from its membership in those organizations. Starting in 1976, Vietnam only got $60 million in loans from the World Bank, $63.5 million from the IMF, and $6.3 million from the Asian Development Bank.

It was under these more than scandalous conditions that the EEC countries, after the liberation of Cambodia, stopped their food aid and heavily cut back their trade with Vietnam, thus following in the footsteps of the United States as part of an economic blockade of Vietnam. We will come back to that more specifically regarding France.

New Possibilities for Trade Diversification

To increase and diversify economic aid for its development, Vietnam on 18 April 1977 promulgated a code for foreign investments in Vietnam which is very liberal. It permits foreign investments in three forms: cooperation in production with the sharing of products, enterprise with mixed capital, private enterprises producing exclusively for export. This foreign investment code comes along with the bilateral trade agreements, with recourse to international loan institutions, and the procedure for international offer invitations used for major industrial projects. Unfortunately, we do not have any information on the employment of these investment procedures.

Increased Aid From Socialist Countries

We have seen that exports from the socialist countries of Europe tripled during 10 years from 1965 until 1975. They once again tripled between 1975 and 1980, with a particularly fast growth between 1975 and 1978 since they doubled during those 3 years. The USSR share in these exports remains stable as compared to the preceding period of time, between two-thirds and three-fourths. The increased aid from the socialist countries is due to Vietnam's joining the CEMA in June 1978 and the conclusion of a friendship and cooperation treaty with the USSR, signed on 3 November 1978.

Table 1-c shows a major increase in the share of the socialist countries in Vietnam's total imports which went up from 40 percent to 55 percent between 1975 and 1980 but which increased quite considerably between 1978 and 1980. The share of Vietnamese exports to those countries also grew greatly between 1978 and 1980. This development thus clearly dates back to the Cambodian affair and Chinese aggression. Although we do not have any supporting figures, one might say that the volume of trade with China, while dwindling, was by no means negligible until 1977-1978.

The increase of the share of the socialist countries thus not only expresses aid for the construction of industrial installations destroyed by the Chinese but also points to the fact that these countries took over the imports that had come from China before. Above all it expresses a decline in the volume of western exports. Table 1-c in effect shows that exports in 1978 in particular practically were the same as those of the socialist countries. In 1980, they accounted for only a little

more than half. Some sources consider Vietnam's joining the CEMA as the expression of a desire to fall back on its allies. It is as a matter of a fact the political responsibility of the western governments which triggered the drop in their trade with that country.

The development of the share of Vietnamese exports to the socialist countries results from an adjustment of that portion to that of imports coming from those countries. During the war, in view of the rapid growth of its imports, Vietnam was unable to maintain its exports and piled up a considerable deficit in its trade with those countries. When peace was restored and industrial development was launched, Vietnam began to pay them back. The adjustment of relative shares of imports and exports thus expresses Vietnam's desire to hold its debts down within a certain proportion of export capacities, first of all, and, second, not to have its deficit with the socialist countries grow faster than its exports to those countries. The development observed here finally expresses Vietnam's desire for independence.

I.4. Current Vietnamese Foreign Trade Situation

To complete this rapid presentation of Vietnamese foreign trade, we might single out some perhaps rather more qualitative characteristics.

Diversification of Imports

Earlier we noted that we do not have sufficient statistical data available to fit foreign trade into the Vietnamese economy. The few figures of Vietnamese origin which follow nevertheless do show a more diversified contribution from the economy to exports than was the case in 1964. In 1977, exports were broken down as follows in terms of value:

44 percent raw and processed agricultural products, 30 percent light industrial products, 9 percent crafts products, and 17 percent mineral products.

Considering the total value of these exports, which in 1977 were 3.5 times higher than in 1964, as well as the figures in paragraph 1.1, it seems that there was a very heavy increase in agricultural products and in products from the agricultural and food industries, from the fishing industry, and from forest operations in these exports. The decline in the relative share of the other items should not conceal a marked increase in value. Let us finally note that, starting in 1976, the total value of exports exceeded that of the two former parts of Vietnam.

Points of Comparison to Other Countries of Southeast Asia

Table 3, which comes to us from a UN source, tells us about the volume of Vietnamese foreign trade during those past several years compared to the volume of other countries of Southeast Asia and several other countries in South Asia.

This table shows the rather modest total volume of Vietnamese foreign trade. Its exports as a matter of fact are between those of Burma and those of Bangladesh, far behind those of many more heavily populated countries, of course, and far behind those of the so-called newly industrialized countries (Singapore, Indonesia, and

Table 3. Foreign Trade of Southeast Asian Countries

	1) *Importations* (C.A.F., millions de dollars U.S.)					2) *Exportations* (F.O.B., millions de dollars U.S.)				
	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979
Vietnam	nd	917	1 142	1 159	1 198	nd	313	456	482	420
Chine 3)	6 207	nd	5 744	7 336	nd	6 422	nd	7 072	10 050	13 520
Pays socialistes d'Asie 4)	9 300	8 500	9 700	14 100	19 000	7 190	7 960	8 640	12 050	15 270
Thailand 5)	3 280	3 572	4 639	5 351	7 190	2 377	2 980	3 482	4 075	5 288
Singapour 6)	8 134	9 070	10 471	13 049	17 635	5 376	6 585	8 241	10 134	14 233
Malaisie	3 129	3 352	4 020	5 265	7 027	3 197	3 955	4 565	5 937	8 711
Indonésie 7)	4 770	5 673	6 230	6 690	7 225	7 103	8 547	10 853	11 643	15 590
Philippines 8)	3 776	3 953	4 270	5 143	6 613	2 294	2 574	3 151	3 425	4 600
Total ASEAN	23 089	25 620	29 630	35 498	45 690	20 347	24 641	30 292	35 214	48 422
Laos	53	48	64	75	nd	4	7	9	11	nd
Birmanie 9)	250	194	309	309	319	172	193	226	243	363
Bengladesh 10)	874	788	1 183	1 350	1 537	303	432	451	552	662
Pakistan	2 151	2 174	2 447	3 275	4 056	1 031	1 163	1 171	1 470	2 056
Inde 11)	6 391	5 710	6 648	7 955	9 041	4 393	5 526	6 378	6 614	6 998

Key: 1--imports (CIF, millions of U.S. dollars); 2--exports (FAB, millions of U.S. dollars); 3--China; 4--socialist countries of Asia; 5--Thailand; 6--Singapore; 7--Indonesia; 8--the Phillipines; 9--Burma; 10--Bangladesh; 11--India. Source: World Bank for Laos and Vietnam; BULLETIN MENSUEL DE STATISTIQUES, July 1981 for China, March 1981 for the rest.

Malaysia). Its imports are on a level equivalent to those of Bangladesh, classified (with Laos and Afghanistan in Asia) among the 31 least advanced countries.

Table 3 shows that the two countries have a severe trade deficit which, in my opinion, and at least for Vietnam, considering the remarks made earlier, expresses a decision in favor of rapid industrial development. On the other hand, while Vietnam differs basically from the less advanced countries by virtue of the level of education and health currently attained (in spite of the enormous problems which remain to be solved in the south) and which on the contrary puts it among the most developed countries of Asia on that level, it is close to them by virtue of the still inadequate exploitation of its natural resources, its difficult natural conditions (here we remember the recent ravages caused by the hurricane), severely aggravated by the ever-present consequences of the war, by the absence of financial resources, and by its poor per-capita GNP. This is the background against which we must view the economic development effort undertaken after liberation and spelled out by the sixth Plenum in 1979 which, for an undoubtedly still long period of time, will be expressed by a foreign trade deficit.

II. Trade Between France and Vietnam

After having presented the main features of Vietnamese foreign trade, we will now study the share with France more specifically. We first of all underscore several specific features of the historical development of this trade between the two countries within the context of relations between France and Southeast Asia as a whole. We will then describe the framework and content of trade between these two countries.

II.1. Overall Level and Development of Trade

In the first part we retraced the historical phases in the development of Vietnamese foreign trade. Trade with France naturally is a part of that history. Its development however presents features inherent in the colonial past of France in that part of the world.

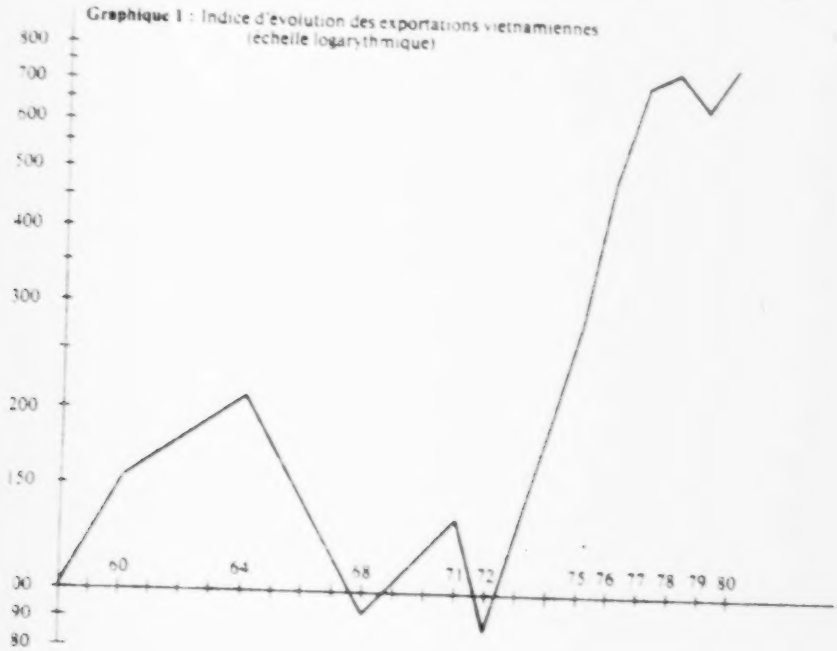
II.1.1. Methodological Remark

We will base our comments on Graph 2 and Table 4. This table calls for a remark because it shows values, as does the graph. Price inflation in the developed capitalist countries, major price fluctuations, especially those for raw materials, constitute a by no means negligible factor in the disturbance of international relations and are a heavy burden on the economies of the less developed countries. It thus seemed desirable to present the correct development of these price variations, that is to say, to present the figures in terms of volume. This unfortunately is an almost impossible task. The detailed tables of exports and imports between France and Vietnam are therefore presented in the annex in order partly to cope with this situation. Their specific details enable us to get the quantities exchanged, for certain items, in addition to their values.

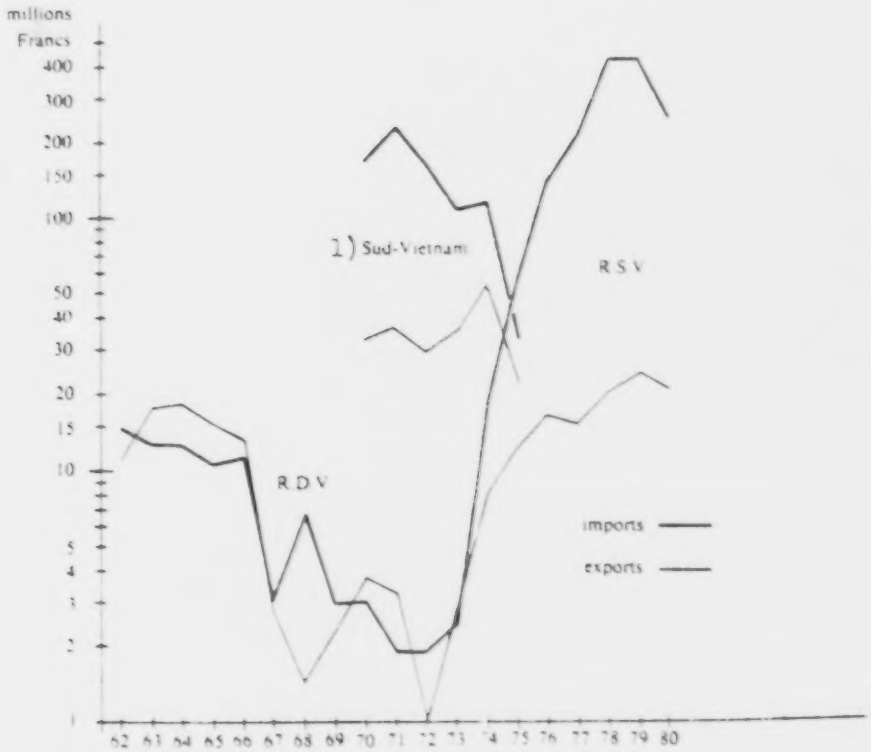
In Table 4 we gave a French export and import price index which enables us to draw conclusions from the values as to the volumes involved in all of these countries. The only data available on these prices are the indexes published by the INSEE [National Institute of Statistics and Economic Studies] under the heading of list

of activities and products (NAP [List of Activities and Products], with eight items corresponding to the trade recorded by the customs administrations) and by major regions of the world (EEC, rest of OECD, and rest of the world). There is therefore no price index (or volume index) for each country and this is due to both technical and theoretical difficulties. Without going into any technical details, we might simply remark, in reading the tables in the annex, that putting together such an index would mean that we would have, during each year, in a detailed list, a flow of trade sufficient to compare the unit prices of the different products. Let us point out finally that a large portion of the trade covered by trade agreements gives Vietnam long-term loans and that means that prices depend on the way in which purchases are financed and that is not the same for both parties involved.

Graph 1. Index of the development of Vietnamese exports (logarithmic scale)



Graph. 2. Development of trade between France and Vietnam (logarithmic scale)



Key: 1. South Vietnam

Table 4. Trade between France and the Countries of Southeast Asia
(Source: General Directorate of Customs, STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR)

1) **Exportations**

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (1er sem.)
Total	**99 641**	**113 970**	**131 483**	**159 714**	**220 213**	**223 362**	**226 228**	**311 550**	**344 594**	**414 677**	**469 694**	**283 301**
Indice de prix 3)	*100*	*104,8*	*105,1*	*113*	*139,2*	*145,3*	*156,5*	*170,7*	*180,5*	*197,7*	*n d*	*n d*
Pays socialistes d'Asie 4)	**813**	**999**	**588**	**848**	**1 432**	**1 821**	**1 839**	**727**	**1 387**	**1 907**	**1 594**	**1 475**
Chine 5)	448	618	301	399	769	1 610	1 604	467	890	1 442	1 279	817
Corée du Nord 6)	25	40	61	274	474	97	90	27	43	26	20	256
Vietnam	3	2	2	2	18	57	**141**	**214**	**431**	**432**	**253**	**375**
Vietnam du Sud 7)	171	228	166	109	116	35	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodge 8)	64	55	35	36	29	5	1	9	6	2	8	22
Laos	101	55	24	27	26	16	3	9	16	3	33	
Autres P.V.D. d'Asie 9)						**5 376**	**6 213**	**7 024**	**8 144**	**9 162**	**9 549**	**6 684**
Inde 10)	225	229	340	481	521	1 183	1 096	803	1 277	1 172	1 475	846
Pays de l'ASEAN 11)	640	573	672	924	1 736	1 720	2 454	2 952	2 921	3 886	3 957	3 576
Corée du Sud 12)	243	319	183	204	188	864	946	920	1 362	1 279	562	368

2) *Importations*

	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81 (1er sem.)
Total	**106 190**	**117 997**	**135 741**	**186 123**	**254 651**	**231 269**	**308 012**	**346 207**	**368 401**	**457 128**	**570 778**	**319 942**
Indice de prix 3)	*100*	*103,7*	*101,8*	*108,7*	*154,9*	*154,5*	*167,8*	*186,2*	*187,9*	*206*	*n d*	*n d*
Pays socialistes d'Asie 4)	**525**	**514**	**694**	**994**	**1 621**	**1 149**	**1 018**	**1 017**	**1 061**	**1 564**	**2 081**	**1 325**
Chine 5)	379	393	529	653	878	742	928	952	1 016	1 388	1 976	1 284
Corée du Nord 6)	104	76	104	86	153	248	70	447	20	149	80	12
Vietnam	3,7	3,3	1	2,7	8,1	12,5	16,7	15,6	20,4	24,4	20,7	23
Vietnam du Sud 7)	33	37	30	36	55,6	22,8	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cambodge 8)	36	1,7	1,7	5,3	8,7	1,3	0,1	0,2	0,1	-	0,1	-
Laos	0 5	0,1	26,4	208	516	189	0,1	-	0,2	0,2	-	-
Autres P.V.D. d'Asie 9)						**3 423**	**5 833**	**7 689**	**8 150**	**11 016**	**14 112**	**7 698**
Inde 10)	151	265	363	516	678	668	1 021	1 463	1 337	1 474	1 489	846
Pays de l'ASEAN 11)	669	694	842	1 520	1 946	1 521	2 786	3 351	3 681	5 003	6 612	3 225

Key: 1--exports; 2--imports; 3--price index; 4--socialist countries of Asia; 5--China; 6--North Korea; 7--South Vietnam; 8--Cambodia; 9--other developing countries of Asia; 10--India; 11--ASEAN countries; 12--South Korea.

II.1.2. Overall Trade Level

To describe the level of trade between France and Vietnam, we must first of all place it within France's overall trade with Southeast Asia. Table 4 shows the corresponding figures and supplements them by means of those pertaining to other countries of South Asia. The statistics available after 1975 for the group called "other PVD [developing countries] of Asia" in this part of the world apply to all of the countries of South Asia and Southeast Asia, that is, Afghanistan, to the west, the states of the Indian subcontinent, those of Southeast Asia, South Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, and Macao. With the socialist countries of Asia, this part of the world adds up to almost half of the world's population. To those countries, France shipped only between 1.2 percent of its exports in 1970 and 2.4 percent of its exports in 1980. China and India each account for only one-eighth of that modest percentage. Compared to this situation, the amount of exports from France to Vietnam does not appear to be negligible. It appears much more modest when compared to that of the ASEAN countries.

Before talking about the development of trade between France and Vietnam, we might note, looking at Table 4, the greater dynamism of commerce with the ASEAN countries. Together with the other EEC countries, France has undertaken to develop its relations with those countries, particularly since 1977. Without going into any further detail as to the problems involved in these relations (which, by the way, are covered by two recent reports published in Southeast Asia, in September and November), we might note the more sustained interest of the European countries in the petroleum countries, in the financial locations, or in the subcontracting zones, rather than in the developing countries in that part of the world. This is especially true since, among the ASEAN countries, Indonesia or Singapore mainly benefit from trade far ahead of the Philippines or Malaysia. Let us furthermore recall that France--no less than the other European countries--is far from reaching 0.7 percent of its GNP in public aid for development, which was the target for 1962. And, as Table 5 shows, among the countries of Southeast Asia which share only a very small portion of that aid (something like 3 percent), Indonesia is getting the biggest loan particularly in recent years.

As for French imports, Table 4 essentially--in addition to the political decisions made by France and indicated above--reflects the disparity of development levels of the countries in that part of the world and, undoubtedly, the differentiated development strategies which they pursue, referring to their balance of trade with France.

II.1.3. Development of Trade

While the development of trade between France and Vietnam is a part of the phases described in II.1., we must emphasize certain special aspects here.

1960-1965: Restoration of Trade Relations

Trade began to develop with the end of the colonial war and the reconstruction of the north. Starting in 1960 and until 1964, this trade was on a relatively high level since, for Vietnam, it represented something like 10 percent of its foreign trade. Considering the balance of trade with France at that time, while Vietnam's

total foreign trade showed a deficit, it did represent a larger portion of exports to France than imports coming from France. The Vietnamese effort to expand bilateral relations here is emphasized.

Vietnamese exports to France developed at a regular rate. Between 1960 and 1964, the RDV exported most of its traditional products to France, that is, rice in nevertheless modest quantities, anthracite at the rate of 10,000 t per month, anise tree oil, benzoin and other tropical oils, as well as crafts products.

However, trade between France and the RDV was less privileged than with South Vietnam. In addition to a greater volume, particularly regarding French exports, South Vietnam also received the benefit of loans in 1960. Moreover, a regular shipping line between Saigon and Marseille facilitated this trade. French companies remained established in the South until the end of the American war. Almost all of South Vietnam's exports by the way consisted of rubber. In other words, in spite of the rather sketchy bilateral relations with the RDV, France at that time did not dissociate itself from its colonial past and look to the future.

1965-1973: Drop in Trade With RDV, Increase in Trade With the South

This political attitude is confirmed by the development of trade during the American war.

During that time, the total trade volume was practically divided by 10 as compared to 1960-1964. French exports dropped below Fr3 million during 7 years between 1967 and 1973. If we recall that the customs administration statistics include shipments under the heading of solidarity aid, which increased throughout those years, then we must realize that France almost cut its relations with Vietnam. Vietnam, on the contrary, for its part made an effort to maintain its exports at a by no means negligible level, around 2 percent for France, considering the war and the suspension of coal purchases by France. During those years, French trade with the RDV showed a deficit.

At the same time, French exports to South Vietnam increased heavily between 1968 and 1971, at a time, after the Tet 68 offensive, when the Americans stepped up their war, and, with the policy of Vietnamization of the war, prepared for disengagement from a conflict which they were beginning to realize was lost. Thus, in spite of the Phnom Penh speech, France's policy toward Vietnam remained profoundly marked during that period by short-sighted neocolonial views.

Trade began to develop on better foundations only with the Paris accords and the diplomatic role which France played there. This trade is the subject of a detailed examination below.

Relations With Other Countries of Indochina

To be complete regarding trade between France and its former colonies in Indochina, we must make some remarks about relations with Laos and Cambodia, such as they emerged from Table 4. Since both of these countries were spared the war, France maintained a rather high level of trade with them, as with South Vietnam. This was an extension of trade during the colonial period, involving only few capital

goods for French export but consisting above all of consumer products (luxury items, wine and liquor, cars, and pharmaceutical and food products). We must note that, for these products, customs office statistics do not enable us to figure out what was intended for the French and what was intended for the foreigners living in those countries. Finally, Table 4 shows a rapid drop in trade with these countries, starting in 1970, and a complete stoppage after 1975. This development --along with the remarks made regarding relations with Vietnam--expresses French lack of interest in its former Asia colonies, contrary to the policy implemented with respect to those in Africa.

Finally we must point out that the very high Laotian exports between 1973 and 1975 consisted mostly of precious stones and metals.

II.2. General Framework of French-Vietnamese Trade Relations After 1973

The CAD of the OECD supplys a large volume of statistical data on the various financial resources which Vietnam has been able to get from the OECD and OPEC countries.

II.2.1. Contributions to Developing Countries

These resources involve three main types.

Public Development Aid (APD)

This aid consists of three components:

Technical cooperation,

investment aid (especially treasury loans),

economic and financial support including food assistance and loans to consolidate foreign debts.

Regarding investment aid, APD includes only loans granted at very low rates and over very long periods of time. A criterion referred to as "element of liberality" in these loans and credits, summarizing the financial terms on which they are granted, determines their aid character. To our knowledge, this is true of most of the public loans obtained by Vietnam from the OECD countries, as shown in Table 3. Investment aid also includes a portion of gifts. For economic and financial support, the available statistics do not tell us anything about food aid for all of the addressee countries. As for consolidation loans, there were none with Vietnam.

Other Contributions From Public Sector

These include loans under less favorable terms. There were none with Vietnam and they still represent a very small share of the contributions to the developing countries.

Private Contributions

They consist of private loans for exports which may even be guaranteed by government agencies, plus private investments in the developing countries and gifts from benevolent organizations.

Trade relations between Vietnam and France and the other OECD countries are based on investment aid loans and private guaranteed loans. Public aid and loans are generally bilateral but a certain portion of the aid--especially food assistance--is multilateral, that is to say, it goes through the channel of community organizations and common organizations among various countries, such as the UN (world food program), UNICEF, etc. The share of gifts varies greatly according to the country involved, with Sweden mostly heading the list here.

Trade With France

France did not sign any economic cooperation agreement with Vietnam, as it did with 25 countries in Africa, mostly French-speaking, and especially so in recent years.

French exports to Vietnam are handled in various financing ways:

Agreements between the two governments, made up of treasury loans (shown under APD) and private guaranteed loans;

Private loans not covered by official agreements,

Direct purchases by Vietnam from French companies.

On the other hand, several missions went to Vietnam in recent years, including a delegation from national and private banks and from financing organizations for foreign trade in 1976, a CECI [expansion unknown] mission headed by O. Giscard d'Estaing, at the end of 1977, consisting of the managers of several big private corporations.

Finally, after the visit by Premier Pham Van Dong in April 1977, a mixed economic commission was established but its activity is on a rather low level.

Vietnam created specialized companies for its foreign trade. French imports are handled through that channel as well as through the several French companies established in Vietnam. French imports currently are handled as part of a commercial or financial agreement.

II.2.2. Intergovernmental Agreements

Table 6 summarizes the figures for financial agreements signed after 1973.

A new agreement was drafted in December 1980. The discussions regarding its signing are now in progress. To our knowledge, this agreement will not mark any increase in French aid to Vietnam.

The spirit of these agreements expresses aid for investment projects in Vietnam, while the treasury loans are an instrument for that aid. For the less advanced

Table 5. Treasury loan agreements with the countries of Southeast Asia

Millions de F (partie sous forme de don) 1)	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	Total
Vietnam Nord 2)	-	-	-	65 (30)	84,5 (39)	109 (39)	95,2 (33)	218 (78)	-	-	571,7 (219)
Vietnam Sud 3)	-	-	-	65 (30)	85 (40)	-	-	-	-	-	150 (70)
Cambodge 4)	60	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
Laos	5,5	-	-	12,8 (3)	29 (3)	-	-	-	-	-	47,3 (6)
Birmanie 5)	-	-	14	-	-	-	9	23,4	-	-	46,4
Indonésie 6)	46 (9)	-	59,5 (10,7)	75,1 (14,6)	170	70	-	128,2	347	205	1 100,8 (34,3)
Thaïlande 7)	-	-	-	60	-	-	-	-	-	26,3	86,3
Malaisie 8)	-	-	37,9	-	-	-	51 (1)	-	-	-	88,9 (1)
Philippines 9)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80	80

Key: 1--millions of francs (portion in the form of gifts); 2--North Vietnam; 3--South Vietnam; 4--Cambodia; 5--Burma; 6--Indonesia; 7--Thailand; 8--Malaysia; 9--the Philippines. Source: Memoranda from France to the CAD of the OECD, published in STATISTIQUES ET ETUDES FINANCIERES, red series.

countries (Bangladesh, especially, and Vietnam, in Asia), this involves a portion in the form of gifts. The other part is a loan at a rate of 3 percent. In addition to the direct financing of investment projects, they make it possible to finance the installment payments necessary upon the conclusion of trade agreements covered by private loan packages. The private loans, guaranteed by COFACE (Foreign Trade Insurance Company), are granted at preferred rates.

Table 6. Breakdown of trade agreement protocols between France and Vietnam

1) Millions de F	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	Total
2) Prêts du Trésor (à 3 %)	65	84.5	109	95.2	218	571.7
3) dont sous forme de don	30	39.5	39	33	78	219
4) Crédits privés garantis	35	45.5	120	66.2	230	496.7
Total	100	130	229	161.4	448	1 068.4

Key: 1--millions of francs; 2--treasury loans (at 3 percent); 3--including in the form of gifts; 4--private guaranteed loans.

The protocols call for the allocation of loans between "capital goods purchases" (industrial equipment projects) and "aid to balance of payments" which covers the financing of purchases of small equipment items, semifinished products, or raw materials. For capital goods, the loans are granted over a period of 10 years while they cover a period of 5 years for the other purchases but they are released more rapidly. The share of aid to the balance of payments in the protocols with Vietnam (this by the way is quite general practice in this type of protocol) is small, something like 20 percent.

Each year France concludes this type of protocol with about a score of countries, essentially in Asia and South America (the forms of aid in Africa are a part of the much broader cooperation agreement framework). Table 5 shows that, for the years when protocols were concluded with Vietnam, the amount of treasury loans was among the biggest of those granted during those years.

II.2.3. Loans Not Covered by Protocols

Loans given to Vietnam apart from those covered by the protocols amount to Fr676 million since 1973.

This essentially involves bank loans (Fr100 million in 1974) and, on the other hand, treasury loans and private guaranteed loans given to the Thieu regime in 1973 and 1974 and picked up by the RSV in 1976 (in the amount of Fr483 million).

The terms for these loans are much less favorable than those for loans based on protocols. On the one hand, their use is subject to a cash payment, by Vietnam, amounting to an installment of 15 percent on the contract concluded; on the other hand, the repayment periods are definitely shorter.

II.2.4. Vietnam's Direct Purchases

To meet a certain number of its short-term needs, especially food, Vietnam after reunification made cash purchases from French companies. Since 1975, these purchases have reached an amount of Fr664 million.

These are essentially purchases of flour, fertilizer, and cement amounting to Fr505 million between 1976 and 1977. We must note that these purchases, made through French companies for Vietnam, are not necessarily handled in France. The regular shipping line was interrupted after liberation. Besides, shipping cost problems are a heavy burden in trade with France. Moreover, certain French products (especially fertilizer) are little competititve and it is therefore difficult for Vietnam to purchase them in France if financing is not given elsewhere.

II.3. Imports and Exports--Structure of Trade

We will now define the content of trade between the two countries.

II.3.1. Customs Statistics and Trade Facts

To describe this trade, we will fall back on the detailed tables on imports and exports which are shown in the annex and Table 7 which summarizes the use of French financing obtained by Vietnam.

The customs statistics are very voluminous and record the physical flow of goods leaving or entering France. The value assigned to them is the value declared at the customs office, sometimes corrected to account for "normal" market conditions.

Shipments under the heading of solidarity aid are recorded in the export statistics. It is unfortunately difficult to isolate them. To take an example, it seems that "special purpose vehicles" are medical trucks [ambulances] or x-ray trucks.

But purchases made by international organizations or by third countries are also shown as French exports if they are directly shipped from France to Vietnam. It seems that this applies to a portion of the flour between 1977 and 1980 and that the very large quantity of wheat in 1981 was aid from socialist countries purchased in France.

On the other hand, purchases by French companies outside France are not shown.

It follows that customs statistics do not cover the same grouping of information items as those we can get from foreign trade organizations (CFCE [Council of Commercial Federations of Europe] and CCCE [Central Fund for Economic Cooperation]) or from the embassy of Vietnam. But, to the extent that we can isolate the corresponding flow, we can establish the date of the implementation of trade agreements involving major industrial projects and we can estimate the amount of purchases based on protocols. All of these synthetic data were collected in Table 7.

II.3.2. Vietnamese Imports Underscore Country's Economic Development Effort

Table 7 shows the preponderant part of complete equipment systems and production equipment in Vietnamese purchases n France.

Table 7. Industrial projects and purchases from French companies

Equipements industriels 1)	2) Implantation	1 200 MF Crédits accordés 3)	4) Réalisation
Usine d'essence de badiane 5)	Lang Son	13 MF protocole 73-74	
Usine de bicyclettes 6)	Xuan Hon	48 MF protocole 73-74	
Filature de laine pour tapis 7)		18,5 MF protocole 73-74	
Chalutiers-crevettiers (cinq) 8)	Ha Tien	20,5 MF protocole 73-74	77
Cimenterie (extension de l'usine existante) 9)	Bien Hoa	306 MF crédits hors protocole 49)	78-79
Usine de pâte à papier 10)		245 MF protocole 74 à 77	80-81
Filature de coton 11)		192 MF	78-79
Filature de synthétique 12)			
Silos à grains 13)		13,6 MF protocole 76	79-80
Usine de bois de placage 14)		protocoles 75 et 77	
Equipements de navigation 15)		10 MF protocole 76	77,79,80
Sous-stations et matériel électrique 16)		39 MF protocole 76	48) depuis 78
Postes électriques 17)		21 MF protocole 76	
Dragues suceuses (20) 18)		58 MF	77-78
Dragues à godets 19)		99 MF	81
Hangars 20)	Hai Phong		79-80
Sucrerie 21)		50 MF	80-81
Usine pharmaceutique 22)			

Achats sur protocoles 23)	300 MF	
Farine 24)	45 MF	77 à 80
Matériel agricole 25)	60 MF	77
Matériel de prospection pétrolière 26)	70 MF	
Matériel d'exploitation houillère 27)		78-79
Produits chimiques 28)	45 MF	
Matières plastiques 29)		
Fibres synthétiques 30)	17 MF	77-78
Transformateurs 31)	36 MF	79-81
Instruments médicaux et chirurgicaux 32)	3 MF	
Instruments d'optique, de topographie et géodésie 33)	12 MF	77-78
Produits pharmaceutiques 34)	8 MF	
Achats au comptant 35)	664 MF	depuis 1975 48)
Farine de blé 36)		
Engrais 37)	505 MF	76 à 77
Ciment 38)		

Grands projets à l'étude 39)		47)
Aciérie 40)	Thai Nguyen	25 MF pour les études sur protocole 75
Complexe de mécanique lourde 41)		
Recherche pétrolière 42)		
Raffinerie et complexe pétrochimique 43)		
Usine de ciment blanc 44)		

Total des dépenses 45)	2 200 MF	depuis 1973 48)
dont sur protocoles 73 à 77 46)	1 064 MF	

Key: 1--industrial equipment; 2--location; 3--loans granted; 4--completed in; 5--anise oil mill; 6--bicycle factory; 7--wool threads for cloth; 8--trawlers and shrimp boats (five); 9--cement plant (extension of existing plant); 10--paper pulp mill; 11--cotton mill; 12--synthetic textile mill; 13--grain silos; 14--plywood factory; 15--navigation equipment; 16--electric power substations and equipment; 17--electric power stations; 18--suction dredges (20); 19--bucket dredges; 20--hangars [sheds]; 21--sugar refinery; 22--pharmaceutical factory; 23--purchases based on protocols; 24--flour; 25--agricultural equipment; 26--petroleum prospecting

equipment; 27--oil well operating equipment; 28--chemical products; 29--plastic products; 30--synthetic fibers; 31--transformers; 32--medical and surgical instruments; 33--optical, topographic, and geodetic instruments; 34--pharmaceutical products; 35--cash purchases; 36--wheat flour; 37--fertilizer; 38--cement; 39--major projects under study; 40--steel mill; 41--heavy machine-building complex; 42--petroleum prospecting; 43--petrochemical refinery and complex; 44--white cement factory; 45--total expenditures; 46--including those covered by 1973-1977 protocols; 48--after; 49--loans not covered by protocols; MF--millions of francs.

Preponderant Share for Consumer Goods

The nature of industrial equipment items shows the orientation toward the priority development of consumer goods industries as affirmed after reunification and by the Fourth Congress of the PCV [Vietnamese Communist Party]; this was also the center of the debate during the Sixth Plenum in 1979 (on that subject, see the article by Nguyen Huu Dong, in No 2 of this magazine).

This is true of trade with France, starting with the first protocols and after 1973 with a bicycle plant, several textile mills, and the purchase of synthetic fibers, as well as the purchase of trawlers for the development of the fishing industry and the purchase of agricultural equipment.

Table 7 and the table in the annex reveal a special effort in relation to the construction sector. France financed the extension of the Hatien cement plant in the South which was built with French loans granted in 1960. Besides, a new cement plant is being studied. The table in the annex shows large amounts of machines for construction equipment, cement, and refractory materials, bars for reinforced concrete, and sheet metal.

Table 7 also shows that French exports for agriculture are very small. Moreover, these exports come partly from the solidarity campaign organized by Fraternite Vietnam for the shipment of cereal storage silos.

Table 8. Share of consumer goods in French exports (percent)

	77	78	79	80	81
Produits alimentaires 1)	24	7	16	12	40
Autres produits de consommation 2)	1	1	1	3	3
Santé 3)	2	3	1	4	2
Éducation, science culture 4)	2	2	3	3	3
Total (exportations autres qu équipements industriels et moyens de production) 5)	29	13	21	22	48

Key: 1--food products; 2--miscellaneous consumer products; 3--health; 4--education, science, culture; 5--total (exports other than industrial plants and production equipment).

Table 8 seeks to summarize the portion of French exports other than industrial plant, intended for consumption. Considering the remarks made earlier regarding flour and wheat, the share of food products was increased heavily compared to actual bilateral trade. The item entitled "other consumer products" consists of

bicycles and spare parts (inner tubes, tires, chains, etc.), vehicles (80), entertainment products and some textile articles. They comprise a portion of the trade undoubtedly intended for the embassy of France (vehicles, beverages). The health item consists of pharmaceutical products and medical-surgical equipment. Finally, the last item is made up of writing paper, magazines, scientific instruments, and electronic equipment. The percentages calculated thus are not at all precise. They nevertheless do enable us to get an idea of the share of purchases not involving industrial plants and production equipment. This share is around 20 percent; it is rather steady, considering the remarks we made earlier.

Let us note that an appreciable portion of these purchases consists of shipments made by Vietnamese living in France. This is certainly true of bicycles, entertainment products and perfumes and a portion of medications and processed food products. It is however difficult to give any figures for this part which should nevertheless amount to several percent of total French exports.

Some Accomplishments and Projects for Basic Industrial Plants

The tables on French exports also show French participation in the development of Vietnam's natural resources and its port, transportation, and electrical installations.

This is true of oil well operating equipment, petroleum prospecting equipment, and electrification equipment. For the major investments in these fields, Vietnam has called on various sources for support. A cooperation agreement for oil prospecting on the southern continental shelf was signed with the USSR in July. But French companies are studying their participation in petroleum prospecting and a refinery project is being studied with France. For its hydroelectric equipment, Vietnam has called upon not only the socialist countries but also the Arab countries and an agreement for the construction of a dam by Kuwait was signed in July 1980. This underscores the possibility that France might participate in the development effort undertaken in all sectors of the Vietnamese economy, provided that there is a political determination to do so.

Several very important heavy-industry projects have been under study for several years, concerning the Thai Nguyen steel mill and a heavy machine-building complex. In view of the amount of these projects, the idea of French companies getting the contracts is tied to the resumption of government agreements on a high level.

On the other hand, Vietnamese have begun to modernize its transportation network and its port installations which were inherited from colonial times. The port of Haiphong can now accommodate only vessels of 12,000 t and it can handle no more than two at a time. Moreover, the obsolescence of cargo-handling equipment in the port has caused very long loading and unloading times. Finally, located in the delta of the Red River, constant dredging work is necessary to keep the alluvial deposits under control. The port of Hochiminh-Ville [Ho Chi Minh City] is somewhat better provided since it can handle vessels of 20,000 t. But all of these port capacities become insufficient in view of the increase in traffic tied to the rapid development of foreign trade. With the export of dredges, warehouse sheds, and handling equipment, France participated in the modernization of the port of Haiphong.

On the other hand, in the field of transportation, in spite of the great prestige of French railroad equipment, the amount covered by the protocols has not enabled Vietnam to turn to France for the modernization of its railroads and rolling stock. Belgium supplied those to some extent. Although the port and transportation facilities to a great extent influence the development of Vietnamese exports to the distant western countries, no provision was made for this in the finance protocol now under discussion. The closing of the regular shipping line between Vietnam and France and the insufficiency of port capacities force Vietnam to transload its exports via Singapore where they are reloaded with destination to the west. It is mostly the vessels of the socialist countries which handle this transloading. But this obviously causes considerable costs which are a burden to Vietnam's export capacities. This undoubtedly partly explains the relatively small volume of its exports to Europe, compared with those going to Japan.

Some Industries for Export to France

The priority given by the Vietnamese government to exports, strongly reaffirmed by the Sixth Plenum, has led to the development of export industries. Starting even before liberation, Vietnam built an anise oil mill with loans granted on the basis of the 1973 protocol in order to develop this traditional production line. With China, Vietnam is the chief producer of this basic material for anise-containing aperitifs. During their aggression, the Chinese destroyed the mill and took the machines away. In order not to interrupt their exports, the Vietnamese returned to the use of an artisan manufacturing process.

More recently, after the promulgation of the foreign investment code, several French companies established themselves in Vietnam. This is true of SERI-Renault with the bicycle plant and Rhone-Poulenc with the pharmaceutical products plant which used the so-called "joint-venture" form of enterprise with mixed Vietnamese and French capital in each case. Since 1980, Bidermann has been using the production shops near Hanoi to make shirts which in particular are reexported to France.

Complete Use of Loans Granted

If we add up the French exports to Vietnam since 1973, we get a total of almost Fr2 billion. Considering the remarks on exported flour and wheat and on direct purchases from French companies, these figures quite exactly coincide with the information obtained on the use of the protocols. It follows from this that, since 1973, the amount of exports in a bilateral context leveled off around Fr1.8-1.9 billion, in other words, more than Fr 200 million at an annual rate. Claude Palazzoli in 1980 indicated in "Le Vietnam entre deux mythes" that the sums granted by the financing protocols "in the end could not be used fully due to the lack of Vietnamese initiative or they were used in an incomplete fashion in the projects with enormous delays." The figures presented in this article show that, while the time for implementing the protocols was quite long, the loans granted today are practically completely used up (see last line in Table 2). However, certain projects discussed in 1976 and 1977 (Thai Nguyen steel mill, petroleum prospecting) did not lead anywhere; but they have not been abandoned for the time being and other projects have seen the light of day and have been carried out to replace them. The delay in the signing of the protocol drafted in 1980 under these conditions entails the risk of creating a certain rupture in the pace of trade.

II.3.3. Diversification of Exports to France

Vietnamese exports to France consist on the one hand of products tied to its tropical resources and coal.

Since 1979, exports of anthracite to France resumed after an interruption of 15 years (one portion, 7,000 t of these exports, handled in 1980, was shown in 1981 in the customs statistics); another 10,000 t remain yet to be delivered by the end of 1981.

After reunification, the RSV disposed of its resources of rubber plants and exported rubber to France at a rate which however was not as high as that of South Vietnam.

Looking at the other traditional products, we find benzoin whose exports are growing, as well as anise oil which we mentioned earlier, plus basketry articles.

The development of exports, particularly after 1976, evidences the development of light-industry manufacturing products:

Processed food products, including rice paste and cakes, shrimp, canned products, and fruits; these exports obviously derive benefit from the presence of numerous Vietnamese in France and the great increase in the number of Vietnamese restaurants;

Craft products, such as basketry items, small cabinet-making items, pottery, engravings, fabrics, furniture, etc.;

Linens and clothing items with particular emphasis on Bidermann shirts which we mentioned earlier.

While the volume of Vietnamese exports to France has not yet entirely come up to two-thirds of the Vietnamese volume during the beginning of the seventies, it nevertheless does show an increase since 1974. The diversification of these exports expresses the increase in Vietnamese capacities after 1976. Of course, Vietnam reserves most of the high-value tropical products (coffee, tea, spices, rubber, lumber, etc.) for the purpose of repaying the socialist countries. Besides, the establishment of stronger economic cooperation relations with France has become necessary to facilitate exports from Vietnam.

III. Current Problems

Throughout this article we emphasized Vietnam's constant effort to establish relations with the capitalist countries. This effort was undertaken, starting in 1955, and was stepped up after liberation. While trade is only one aspect of these relations, it nevertheless is heavily influenced by the political obstacles which these countries have placed in the way of this development, particularly for the past 2 years.

Of course, the Vietnamese bureaucracy is somewhat heavy-footed and certain hesitations have emerged regarding the economic policy to be implemented, further reflected at this time by the debate in progress as part of the preparations for the

Fifth Congress of the PCV; but there is also a shortage of technical cadres and all of these together do not always make it possible to carry projects with those countries through to the end. But it is basically the hostile campaigns against Vietnam, the lack of understanding for the reasons as to why it joined CEMA, as well as the risk of war which has not yet been removed that discouraged the establishment of public and private capital; as we showed in the first part of this article, Vietnam's joining CEMA, by the way, was not the result of Vietnam's falling back upon its allies in the socialist camp.

The example of the continuation of anise oil exports, in spite of the destruction of the Lang Son mill, when France and the EEC cut off their food aid, expresses the imbalance in the policies pursued by the two sides. The entire development of trade relations shows that it could spring only from a clear political determination. Now, the European countries did not hesitate to follow in the footsteps of the Americans in the blockade of Vietnam. While they are developing their relations with the countries of ASEAN, they are doing so for the purpose of isolating Vietnam and by maintaining their relations with those countries within the context of unequal exchange inherited from the colonial past. In spite of the appeal of the UN for priority aid to Vietnam, public assistance and technical cooperation with that country remained at a very low level. Aid to Laos, one of the least advanced countries, to Cambodia, in spite of the urgency of the needs, was even less. Aid for the improvement of the Mekong River was not continued either although that would open up possibilities for the future.

Nevertheless, Southeast Asia--and Vietnam is its most dynamic member--can become the future Europe of the Pacific, as noted by C. Scalabrino in Southeast Asia (September issue). France, which is Vietnam's third ranking economic partner, after the USSR and Japan, has a decisive role to play for the materialization of a zone of peace and prosperity in this part of the world. The expansion of cooperation, especially economic cooperation, with Vietnam can also be a decisive element in the desire expressed by the French government to work towards the development of a new international economic order. The commitment undertaken to provide public aid for development at a rate of 0.7 percent of the GNP between now and 1988 and to devote a by no means negligible portion of that to the least advanced countries constitute steps in that direction.

Regarding relations with Vietnam, it is necessary to start the implementation of change without delay. It appears as a matter of fact that French exports to Vietnam did not recover after 1979 and are on a level twice lower than what they were between October 1977 and July 1979, while Vietnamese exports to France increased greatly during that year. We know now that the next financial protocol does not make provision for any increase compared to the 1977 figure and the delay in its conclusion entails the risk of further slowing down the rate of trade. Now, one reason for this delay resides in the difficulties raised by France regarding the imbalance in this trade. This is a basic problem in North-South relations. It is clear that Vietnam, before not too long, will not even be able to balance that trade. But, by stressing that it assigned priority to exports and that it wishes to diversify its products which it exports, they indicated new possibilities for mutually advantageous trade which the development of that trade will create gradually.

The increase in this trade depends greatly on the policy decision--as indicated by F. Mitterrand during the conference of the PMA [African Prime Ministers]--"to give the developing countries, as a whole, and especially the least advanced countries, more stability and continuity in their earnings."

He said there--and this would be my conclusion--that: "Solidarity for development with the entire Third World appears to me to be the key to our common future and a necessity for us. Aiding the Third World means aiding ourselves in getting out of this crisis."

Annexes

(1) Sources Available on Vietnam's Foreign Trade

UN: BULLETIN MENSUEL DE STATISTIQUES, ANNUAIRE DE STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR, MANUEL DE STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE INTERNATIONAL ET DU DEVELOPPEMENT.

OECD: STATISTIQUES DU COMMERCE EXTERIEUR (Yearbook, series C); COOPERATION POUR LE DEVELOPPEMENT (Annual Report of the CAD); REPARTITION GEOGRAPHIQUE DES RESSOURCES FINANCIERES DES PVD (data on 1971-1977, published in 1978, data in 1976-1979, published in 1980).

Directorate-general of customs, statistics, and foreign trade: quarterly results, abridged yearbook, imports and exports in terms of NGP [expansion unknown] (yearbook).

On the other hand, the MOCI [Official Monitor of Commerce and Industry], the FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, SUD-EST ASIE, LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM frequently publish reports on this subject.

The report of the Missoffe mission was published in PROBLEMES ECONOMIQUES ET SOCIAUX, No 237, August 1974 (Documentation Francaise).

STATISTIQUES ET ETUDES FINANCIERES (Red Series) publishes the memoranda of France to the CAD.

(2) Tables 9 and 10: French Imports and Exports From and to Vietnam

This table, according to the standard classification for international trade (CTCI [type classification for international commerce], revision 2), a list of the UN, shows the products exported to Vietnam and imported from Vietnam by France between 1977 and 1981. The results for 1981 cover the months January to August.

Table 9. French exports to Vietnam (FOB figures, Fr1,000)

Groupes CTCI a)	DESIGNATION DES PRODUITS b)	77 mF	77 c) quantités	78 mF	78 c) quantités	79 mF	79 c) quantités	80 mF	80 c) quantités	d) 81 (cumul de janvier à août) mF	81 quantités
0	**PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES**	**48 155**		**30 341**		**71 348**		**30610**		**159 396**	
014	Conserves de viande	3 396								2	
022	Lait écrémé (en poudre ou non, sucré ou non)	13	1 T	2 875	426 T	2 558	300 T	1 813	407 T	1	
023	Beurre			3 115	161 T	19 237	1 000 T			82	5 T
041	Blé tendre non moulu										
046	Farine de froment	42 626	61 738 T	24 297	21 985 T	49 520	51 520 T	27 849	26 081 T	159 294	176 530 T
048	Préparations à base de céréales	2 114		2		16		97			
1	**BOISSONS** (boissons alcooliques)	**21**		**24**		**19**		**341**		**1 319**	
2	**MATIERES BRUTES NON COMESTIBLES** (graines à ensemencer, plantes médicinales, etc.)	**441**		**740**		**623**		**1 184**		**122**	
3	**COMBUSTIBLES MINERAUX** (produits raffinés du pétrole, etc.)	**24**		**366**		**111**		**349**		**226**	
5	**PRODUITS CHIMIQUES**	**5 188**		**21 221**		**5 294**		**3 933**		**8 166**	
51	**Produits chimiques organiques**	**656**		**6 108**		**1 111**		**1 170**		**1 613**	
511	Hydrocarbures n.d.a., et leurs dérivés	246		787		422		236		812	
513	Acides carboxyliques et leurs dérivés			4 104		43		920		3	
516	Autres produits chimiques organiques	410		1 217		646		14		698	
52	**Produits chimiques inorganiques**	760		688		156		127		1 861	
	soude caustique solide e)									*1 708*	*1 000 T*
53	**Extraits tannants, peintures, vernis**	16		927		719		477		377	
541	**Produits médicinaux et pharmaceutiques**	2 172		2 318		1 076		784		1 608	
	vitamines, hormones f)	*714*		*665*				*280*		*460*	
	sérums			*813*		*488*		*80*		*14*	
	antibiotiques et autres médicaments g)	*1 284*		*823*		*292*		*379*		*1 061*	
55	**Produits odoriférants pour la parfumerie, l'alimentation, savon etc.**	1 267		1 313		299		884		842	
58	**Matière plastiques artificielles**	199		8 830		426		303		88	
	polymères, polyéthylère, polyester, chlorure de polyvinyl etc. h)			*8 792*	*4 340 T*	*420*	*82 T*	*281*	*20 T*	*88*	*2 T*
59	**Produits divers des industries chimiques, n.d.a.**					1 509		188		496	
6	**ARTICLES MANUFACTURES** classés par matière première	21 405		88 738		59 704		34 501		17 120	
625	**Pneumatiques, chambres à air etc.**									1 336	
64	**Papier carton**	187		62		784		1 722		445	
	papier d'écriture i)	*187*						*1 590*	*468 T*	*26*	
	papier d'emballage, boîtes en carton etc. j)			*62*		*784*		*132*		*419*	

[Key] a--CTCI groups; b--product name; c--quantities; d--cumulative from January to August; mF--Fr1,000; 0--food products; 014--canned meat; 022--skim milk (powdered or otherwise, sugar or without sugar); 023--butter; 041--soft wheat, not ground; 046--powdered cheese; 048--cereal-base preparations; 1--beverages (alcoholic beverages); 2--raw materials, not edible (seed grains, medicinal plants, etc.); 3--mineral fuels (refined petroleum products, etc.); 5--chemical products; 51--organic chemical products; 511--hydrocarbons and their byproducts; 513--carboxylic acids and their derivatives; 516--other organic chemical products; 52--inorganic chemical products; e--solid caustic soda; 53--tanning extracts, paint, varnishes; 541--medicinal and pharmaceutical products; f--vitamins, hormones; g--antibiotics and other medications; 55--odoriferous products for perfumes, food, soap, etc.; 58--artificial plastic substances; h--polymers: polyethylene, polyester, PVC, etc.; 59--miscellaneous chemical industry products; 6--manufactured articles, classified by raw materials; 625--tires, inner tubes, etc.; 64--paper and cardboard; i--writing paper; j--wrapping paper, cardboard boxes, etc.

Table 9. French Exports to Vietnam (FOB figures, Fr1,000) (continued)

Groupes TCI a)	DESIGNATION DES PRODUITS b)	77 mf	77 c) quantités	78 mf	78 c) quantités	79 mf	79 c) quantités	80 mf	80 c) quantités	81 d) (cumul de janvier à août) mf	81 quantités
65	**Fils, tissus, articles textiles façonnés**	7 113		8 449		559		2 771		2 992	
	fils textures de fibres continues de polyester e)	5 767	784 T	5 221	652 T	–		1 820	200 T	2 596	196 T
	tissus de fibres textiles artificielles pour pneumatique f)			2 455	120 T	–					
66	**Articles minéraux non métalliques, n.d.a**	2 759		974		10 576		3 084		989	
661	Chaux, ciments et matériaux de construction fabriqués			211		1 406		341		423	
	ciments hydrauliques X)			211	1 000 T	561	3 272 T	214	660 T	214	802 T
662	Matériaux de construction en argile ou réfractaires					8 891		2 489		254	
	briques, dalles, carreaux etc. réfractaires y)					7 372	2 167 T				
665	*Ouvrages en verre*	2 688		333		93		36		179	
67	**Fer et acier**	7 627		14 479		11 244		8 742		3 880	
673	Barres et profilés en fer ou en acier	3 720		2 166		3 690		2 863		174	
	barres d'armatures pour ciment et béton g)	3 660	1 898 T	1 962	1 225 T	3 216	1 872 T	2 847	1 074 T	174	130 T
674	Tôles ondulées, autres tôles, larges plats	442		843	103 T	1 685	110 T			1 303	518 T
677	Fils de fer ou d'acier (sauf fils isolés pour l'électricité)							2 660		16	
678	Tubes, tuyaux en fonte, fer ou acier	3 456		2 698		626		2 357		2 318	
	tubes de gainage pour puits de pétrole, gaz ou eau h)	3 273	1 300 T	2 500	640 T			1 262	355 T		
679	Ouvrages en fonte, fer ou acier à l'état brut			8 772		3 865					
	billes, boulets pour broyeurs Z)			7 631	840 T	3 863	752 T				
69	**Articles manufacturés en métal n.d.a**	2 283		64 280		35 806		17 011		7 902	
691	Constructions préparées pour leur utilisation dans la construction			44 079		23 711		13 724		3 270	
	hangars en fer ou en acier i)					7 033	754 T	7 657	1 330 T		
	autres éléments de construction en fer ou en acier j)			40 313	5 046 T	16 678	1 320 T	6 157	731 T	3 270	352 T
693	Ouvrages en fil métalliques	585		15 487		95		940		648	
	cables, cordages, tresses, grillages etc. en fer ou acier k)	572	102 T	–				219	26 T	36	15 T
	cables, cordages, tresses, élingues etc. en aluminium l)			14 579	1 506 T						
695	Outils à main et outils pour machine	822		3 897		8 320		1 347		3 014	
	outils de sondage et de fusage en carbure métallique m)			1 410	22 T	4 074	23 T	75			
	articles d'outillages à main ou pour machine outil n)	822	35 T			4 006	157 T	1 267	15 T	2 894	33 T
699	Articles manufacturés en métaux communs n.d.a	462		270		2 831		404		719	
7	**MACHINES ET MATERIEL DE TRANSPORT**	132 481		300 344		270 722		166 486		202 178	
71	**Machines génératrices, moteurs**	27 161		5 692		7 998		29 006		27 066	
711	Générateurs de vapeur d'eau, chaudières à eau sur chauffée	13 824		4 023		323		16 469		259	
713	Moteurs à explosion ou à combustion interne à piston	12 151		1 243		3 147		1 796		1 015	
	parties et pièces détachées pour moteur à combustion interne o)	10 794				2 990		1 075			
716	Machines et appareils électriques rotatifs	1 108		342		4 528		11 240		25 819	
	groupes électrogènes à moteur à combustion interne p)					1 171	1	9 616	42		
	moteurs électriques mono ou polyphasés q)	699	96					1 061	81		
	moteurs et génératrices à courant continu r)	301	3			304	5			16 875	7
721	**Machines agricoles** (sauf tracteurs)	8 892		7 656		760		2		130	
	charrues à disques s)	6 346	906								
	autres machines agricoles t)	2 057		1 456							
722	**Tracteurs agricoles à roues**	19 091	527	7 242	200	674	6				
723	**Appareils et matériel de génie civil et de construction**	6 430		13 454		15 369		2 127		2 700	
	pelles mécaniques, bulldozers, entiteyors u)	926	2	4 140	10	3 191	3			2 697	4
	machines de sondage de forage v)	5 399		5 646		2 180		1 180		–	
	autre matériel d'extraction, de terrassement etc. w)			2 355		9 939		–		–	

Key: a--CTCI groups; b--product name; c--quantities; d--cumulative from January to August; mF--Fr1,000; 65--threads, fabrics, tailored textile articles; e--textured threads made of continuous fibers of polyester; f--artificial textile fiber fabrics for tires; 66--nonmetallic mineral articles; 661--lime, cement, and manufactured construction materials; x--hydraulic cement; 662--construction materials made of clay or refractory substances; y--bricks, slabs, pipes, etc., refractory materials; 665--glass structures; 67--iron and steel; 673--bars and sectioned steel, made of iron or steel; g--reinforcing bars for cement and concrete; 674--corrugated sheet metal, miscellaneous steel plate, large plates; 677--iron or steel wire (except for insulated wire for electricity); 678--pipes, cast pipes, iron or steel; h--lining pipes for oil wells, gas wells, or water wells; 679--cast structures, steel or iron, in the raw state; z--balls for crushers; 69--manufactured articles made of metal; 691--prepared construction items for use in construction; i--iron or steel sheds; j--miscellaneous iron or steel construction parts; 693--structures made of metallic wire; k--cables, cords, strands, grills, etc., iron or steel; l--cables, cords, strands, slings, etc., made of aluminum; 695--hand tools and machine tools; m--probing and drilling tools, made of metallic carbide; n--hand tool articles or articles for machine tools; 699--manufactured articles consisting of ordinary metals; 7--transportation machines and equipment; 71--generating machines, motors; 711--water steam generators, overheated water boilers; 713--explosion or internal combustion motors, with piston; o--parts and spare parts for internal combustion engines; 716--revolving electrical machines and apparatus; p--electric power generating units with internal combustion motors; q--single-phase or multi-phase electrical motors; r--DC motors and generators; 721--agricultural machinery (except tractors); s--disc plows; t--miscellaneous agricultural machinery; 722--wheeled agricultural tractors; 723--civil engineering and construction apparatus and equipment; u--power shovels, bulldozers, angledozers; v--probing and drilling machines; w--miscellaneous excavation and grading equipment, etc.

Table 9. French exports to Vietnam (FOB figures, Fr1,000) (continued)

Groupes a) CTCI	DESIGNATION DES PRODUITS b)	77 mf	77 quantités c)	78 mf	78 quantités c)	79 mf	79 quantités c)	80 mf	80 quantités c)	81 (cumul de janvier à août) mf d)	81 quantités d)
724	**Machines et appareils pour l'industrie textile**			35 104		63 753		383		12 101	
	cardes pour la préparation des matières textiles e)			4 785	28	7 373	39			8 211	18
	autres machines " " " f)			7 986	51	11 149	1 511				
	métiers pour la filature et le retordage du textile g)			19 441	72	39 910	141				
	autres machines pour le tissage, la bonneterie, le feutre h)			2 033		2 344				3 442	
725	**Machines et appareils pour la pâte à papier, le papier**	-		-		-		10 192		64 497	
	machines et appareils pour la préparation mécanique du bois i)							2 828		2 025	
	calandres et autres machines pour le travail de la pâte à papier j)							5 731		978	
	machines et appareils pour la fabrication du papier k)							1 633		58 936	
	machines et appareils pour le finissage du papier l)							-		2 558	
727	**Ensemble pour l'industrie alimentaire** : sucrerie	-		-		-		25 815		19 065	
728	**Autres machines et appareils spécialisés**	3 312		17 266		38 706		21 218		8 756	
	machines-outils pour le travail du bois m)	-		-		346		8 571		192	
	machines-outils pour le travail de la pierre n)	-		-		-				3 979	
	machines à tirer, câbler, laver les matériaux de construction o)	1 904		15 622		23 267		5 011		1 812	
	autres machines mécaniques n.d.a. p)	2 408		1 297		14 734		1 459		772	
736	**Machines-outils pour le travail des métaux**	1 122		3 130		634		2 876		2 128	
737	**autres machines et appareil pour le travail des métaux**	1 373		67		241		180		3 011	
741	**Machines et appareils de chauffage et de réfrigération**	3 612		34 338		16 657		16 879		1 834	
	fours industriels ou de laboratoires q)	3 612		19 232		8 235		259		1 186	
	machine pour la production du froid r)	-		-		510		2 461		-	
	groupes pour le conditionnement de l'air s)	-		14 228		319		2 511		37	
	appareils pour le traitement thermique des matières t)			-		4 768		11 431		411	
742	**Pompes, moto-pompes et turbopompes pour liquide**	-		619		665		4 617	173	1 483	90
743	**Compresseurs, ventilateurs, centrifugeuses.**	1 719		4 075		7 168		5 450		5 708	
	pompes et compresseurs (autres que pour liquide) u)	541	8			3 035	44	1 177	10	766	28
	ventilateurs v)									3 367	10
	appareils pour la filtration et l'épuration des eaux w)					1 664		940		360	
744	**Equipements mécaniques de manutention**	7 118		46 211		41 355		12 950		9 142	
	grues de différents types, ponts et poutres roulantes x)	-		29 231		356		1 252			
	transporteurs et convoyeurs à action continue y)	1 449		11 396		26 811		6 283		6 070	
	chariots automobiles munis d'un système de levage z)	-		1 496	9	1 171	11	-		783	
	autres machines de levage, chargement, manutention aa)	5 449		3 064		4 365		-		2 887	
745	**Autres machines appareils et outils non électriques**	-		1 696		4 938		759		608	
749	**Parties, pièces détachées de machines mécaniques**	1 048		10 389		5 525		1 038		5 343	
75	**Machines et appareils de bureau**	-		688		651		808		69	
764	**Equipement de télécommunication**	1 796				5 891		6 138		-	
	appareils de radiogoniométrage y.c. ceux de radionavigation bb)	1 483				5 424		2 902			

Key: a--CTCI groups; b--product name; c--quantities; d--cumulative from January to August; mF--Fr1,000; 724--machinery and equipment for the textile industry; e--carding machines for the preparation of textile materials; f--miscellaneous machines for the preparation of textile material; g--looms for the spinning and twisting of textiles; h--miscellaneous machines for weaving, knitting, felt; 725--machines and apparatus for paper pulp, paper; i--machines and apparatus for mechanical preparation of wood; j--calanders and other machines for paper pulp working; k--machines and apparatus for paper manufacture; l--machines and apparatus for paper finishing; 727--food industry assembly: sugar refinery; 728--miscellaneous specialized machines and apparatus; m--machine tools for wood-working; n--machine tools for stone-working; o--machines for sorting, laying, and lifting construction materials; p--miscellaneous mechanical machines; 736--machine tools for metal-working; 737--miscellaneous machines and apparatus for metal-working; 741--machines and apparatus for heating and cooling; q--industrial or laboratory furnaces; r--machines for the generation of cold; s--air conditioning units; t--apparatus for the heat treatment of substances; 742--pumps, motor-pumps, and turbopumps for liquids; 743--compressors, fans, centrifuges; u--pumps and compressors (other than for liquids); v--fans; w--apparatus for water filtering and purification; 744--mechanical handling equipment; x--cranes of different types, bridge cranes and rolling cranes; y--continuous-action transportation equipment and conveyors; z--automotive vehicles equipped with hoisting systems; aa--miscellaneous hoisting, loading, and handling machines; 745--miscellaneous nonelectrical apparatus and tools; 749--parts, spare parts of mechanical machines; 75--office machines and equipment; 764--telecommunications equipment; bb--radio-control apparatus, radio navigation apparatus.

Table 9. French exports to Vietnam (FOB figures, Fr1,000) (continued)

Groupes SITC a)	DESIGNATION DES PRODUITS b)	77 mF	77 c) quantités	78 mF	78 c) quantités	79 mF	79 c) quantités	80 mF	80 c) quantités	81 d) (cumul de janvier à août) mF	81 quantités
771	**Machines pour la transformation de l'électricité**			9 635		20 496		870		4 693	
	transformateurs d'une puissance - 10 000 KVA e)					19 997	2			2 463	4
	autres transformateurs f)			2 536	1	-				2 130	92
772	**Appareillage électrique de ligne, tableaux de commande**	736		24 768		23 078		6 336		6 431	
	appareillage pour la coupure, le branchement, la connexion g)	-		17 900		1 981		2 498		3 577	
	tableaux de commande et de distribution h)			4 094		20 175		2 594		-	
773	**Equipement pour la distribution d'électricité**	650		9 969		6 127		1 392		3 470	
	fils, tresses, cables isolés pour l'électricité V)	650		7 262		4 824		1 352		3 296	
774	**Appareils d'électricité médicale et de radiologie**	-		1 015		27		1 213		1 496	
776	**Lampes, tubes, valves électroniques, diodes, transistors etc**					1 002		118		-	
778	**Autres machines et appareils électriques n.d.a**	638		1 615		2 099		658		407	
78	**Véhicules routiers**	7 739		18 365		8 981		13 207		24 868	
781	Voitures			-		-		1 755	78	-	
782	Camions pour le transport de marchandises	-		6 287	66	2 878	16	4 764	17	12 199	42
	Voitures dépanneuses et voitures grues i)			2 630	2	-		-		-	
	Autres véhicules à usages spéciaux (y c ambulance etc)			1 996	12	531	1	1 743	7	1 000	2
783	Carrosseries de véhicule pour le montage	1 981	466	-		-		-		-	
	Autres parties, pièces détachées et accessoires de véhicules k)	3 913		4 227		2 906		1 429		6 252	
785	Cyclomoteurs l)			1 123	501	719	340	-		801	363
	Vélocipèdes	-		367	457	572	694	2 436	2 490	2 987	3 554
792	**Hélicoptères** (poids à vide - 2 T)	-		-		7 877	2			-	
793	**Navires, bateaux**	33 954		47 153		81		-		-	
	Chalutiers crevettiers (jauge brute - 250 tonneaux) m)	23 122	6	-							
	Dragues suceuses à désagrégateur n)	9 400	4	45 093	16						
8	**ARTICLES MANUFACTURES DIVERS**	5 201		6 603		16 806		15 574		12 062	
812	**Appareils sanitaires, de plomberie, de chauffage**	980		201		619		864		418	
87	**Instruments et appareils scientifiques**	3 623		5 777		5 173		3 257		7 622	
872	Instruments et appareils médico chirurgicaux			480		1 053		964		282	
874	Instruments de mesure, de vérification, d'analyse	6 042		5 229		3 806		2 283		7 340	
	Appareils de géodésie, topographie, arpentage, hydrographie o)	1 906		2 080		-		-		-	
	Instruments électroniques de météo, hydrologie, géophysique p)	1 190				466		-		-	
	Instruments électroniques de mesures des grandeurs géodésiques q)									5 965	
	Spectromètre de masse et autres appareils d'analyse physique et chimique r)	2 946		1 513		301		-		-	
884	**Eléments d'optique : lentilles, prismes, miroirs etc.**	-		-		-		1 265		1 816	
89	**Articles manufacturés divers**	451		434		10 688		10 265		2 179	
892	Imprimés	110		170		8 570		9 213		1754	
	Plans d'architectes, d'ingénieurs et autres plans dessins industriels s)					6 263		9 011			
	Brochures et catalogues t)	-				1 976		-		1 380	
893	Ouvrages n.d.a en plastique	-		-		1 926		874		291	
	TOTAL	213 778	77 283 T	430 872	52 847 T	432 411	74 200 T	263 019	38 955 T	399 664	184 512 T

Key: a--CTCI groups; b--product name; c--quantities; d--cumulative from January to August; mF--Fr1,000; 771--machines for electricity transformation; e--transformers with a power of more than 10,000 kva; f--miscellaneous transformers; 772--electrical on-line apparatus, control panels; g--apparatus for cutoff, connection; h--control and distribution panels; 773--equipment for electricity distribution; v--insulated wires, strands, cables for electricity; 774--medical and x-ray electricity apparatus; 776--lamps, tubes, electronic tubes, diodes, transistors, etc.; 778--miscellaneous electrical machines and equipment; 78--highway vehicles; 781--cars; 782--trucks for goods transportation; i--wreckers and crane vehicles; j--miscellaneous vehicles for special uses (including ambulance, etc.); 783--vehicle bodies for assembly; k--miscellaneous parts, spare parts, and accessories for vehicles; 785--motorcycle engines; l--cycles [of any type]; 792--helicopters (empty weight less than 2 t); 792--vessels, boats; m--trawlers and shrimp boats (gross tonnage less than 250 t); n--suction dredges with crusher unit; 8--miscellaneous manufactured articles; 812--sanitary, plumbing, heating equipment; 87--scientific instruments and apparatus; 872--medical-surgical instruments and apparatus; 874--instruments for measurement, verification, and analysis; o--apparatus for geodesy, topography, land surveying, hydrography; p--electronic instruments for meteorology, hydrology, geophysics; q--electronic instruments for measuring geodetic magnitudes; r--mass spectrometer and other apparatus for physical and chemical analysis; 884--optical parts, lenses, prisms, mirrors, etc.; 89--miscellaneous manufactured articles; 892--printed matter; s--blueprints of architects, engineers, and other industrial design blueprints; t--magazines and catalogs; 893--items made of plastics.

Table 10. Imports from Vietnam (CIF figures, Fr1,000)

Groupes CTCI	DESIGNATION DES PRODUITS	77 mf	77 quantités c)	78 mf	78 quantités c)	79 mf	79 quantités c)	80 mf	80 quantités c)	d) 81 Cumul de janvier à août mf	81 quantités
0	**PRODUITS ALIMENTAIRES**	1 894		2 460		2 886		1 102		1 778	
01	**Poissons, crustacés et mollusques, préparés ou non**	536		420				33		507	
036	Crevettes et autres crustacés	337	42 T	408	15 T					279	6 T
037	Crustacés et mollusques préparés ou conservés	199	25 T							191	11 T
048	**Préparations à base de céréales**	1 084		1 368		1 875		709		790	
	Produits à base de céréales obtenus par le soufflage ou le gruflage e)			149	16 T	223	25 T				
	Pâtes séchées de farine en feuille f)	896	87 T	937	82 T	1 199	113 T	573	82 T	633	56 T
	Préparations pour alimentation à base de farines semoules g)	125	16 T	274	33 T	453	47 T	136	14 T	157	11 T
05	**Légumes et fruits**			178		250		269		144	
054	Racine de manioc							253		11	
056	Champignons déssséchés			178		210				5	
057	Avocats, mangues et autres fruits									128	15 T
07	**Café, thé, épices**	72		78		448		42		337	
071	Café non torréfié, non décaféiné					276	24 T				
075	Graines de badiane non broyées ni moulues			50	6 T	172	25 T	42	5 T	137	42 T
098	**Sauces, condiments et assaisonnements**	166	21 T	399	49 T	292	44 T	49	5 T		
1	**BOISSONS ET TABACS**	3		16		56				6	
2	**MATIERES BRUTES NON COMESTIBLES**	4 766		6 549		8 255		5 403		2 561	
232	**Caoutchouc naturel brut**	3 473	810 T	4 506	1 022 T	6 119	1 122 T	3 795	651 T	1 442	236 T
	Crêpe pour semelle h)	280	40 T								
	Crêpe autre i)	202	60 T	586	155 T						
	Feuilles fumées j)	1 829	426 T	2 610	572 T	3 691	668 T			1 075	172 T
	Autre k)	1 162	284 T	1 310	297 T	2 528	454 T			367	64 T
291	**Matières brutes d'origine animale** n.d.a.	35				122		2		454	
	plumes à lit et duvets bruts l)									454	10 T
292	**Matières brutes d'origine végétale** n.d.a.	1 254		2 039		1 844		1 575		665	
	Benjoin, autres gommes, gommes résines m)	1 076	13 T	1 998	33 T	1 879	20 T	1 575	17 T	665	7 T
3	**COMBUSTIBLES MINERAUX** houilles	81				1 248				12 880	
	Anthracite					1 248	2 962 T			12 880	17 350 T
	Autres houilles n)	81	315 T								
5	**Produits chimiques et produits connexes**	6 014		7 837		5 510		2 807		3 765	
551	Huiles essentielles o)	5 980		7 837		5 510		2 794		3 765	
	Essence de menthe	403	9 T	493	14 T						
	Essence de citronelle p)	102	7 T								
	Essence de badiane et autres huiles essentielles q)	5 475	42 T	7 310	62 T	5 500	50 T	2 794	25 T	3 765	34 T

Key: a--CTCI groups; b--product name; c--quantities; d--cumulative from January to August; mF--Fr1,000; 0--food products; 03--fish, crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or unprepared; 036--shrimp and other crustaceans; 037--crustaceans and molluscs, prepared or canned; 048--cereal-base preparations; e--products on cereal base obtained by inflation or grilling; f--dried pastes of flour in sheets; g--preparations for food, on flour base, semolina; 05--fruits and vegetables; 054--cassava roots; 056--dried mushrooms; 057--avocadoes, mangoes, and miscellaneous fruit; 07--coffee, tea, spices; 071--coffee, not roasted, not decaffeinated; 075--anise grain, not crushed, not ground; 098--sauces, condiments, and seasonings; 1--beverages and tobacco; 2--raw materials, not edible; 232--natural crude rubber; h--crepe for soles; i--miscellaneous crepe; j--smoked sheets; k--miscellaneous; 291--raw materials of animal origin; l--raw bed feathers and down; 292--raw materials of vegetable origin; m--benzoin, miscellaneous gums, resin gums; 3--mineral fuels: oil; n--miscellaneous oils; 5--chemical products and related products; 551--essential oils; o--mint oils; p--citronella oil; q--oil of anise and other essential oils.

Table 10. Imports from Vietnam (CIF values, Fr1,000) (end)

Groupes a) TCI	DESIGNATION DES PRODUITS b)	77 mF	77 c) quantités	78 mF	78 c) quantités	79 mF	79 c) quantités	80 mF	80 c) quantités	d) 81 (cumul de janvier à août) mF	81 quantités
6	**ARTICLES MANUFACTURES**	**1 008**		**1 629**		**3 984**		**4 323**		**2 048**	
635	Ouvrages de tabletteries et de petite ébénisterie	430	15 T	628	11 T	1 303	38 T	1 937	46 T	624	11 T
65	**Fils, tissus, articles façonnés en textiles**	**283**		**687**		**1 211**		**1 741**			
658	Linge de table, de lit, de toilette, de cuisine	85		392		525		1 569		952	
	Linge de table de coton e)					*411*		*1 080*		*815*	
	Linge de table de lin ou de ramie f)	*72*		*264*				*90*		*17*	
	Linge de lit de coton g)							*332*		*83*	
	Linge de lit de lin ou de ramie h)							*64*		*37*	
659	Tapis	132		167		621		112		19	
	Tapis de laine ou de poils fins i)	*73*	*324 m²*	*148*	*417 m²*	*621*	*2 115 m²*	*65*	*298 m²*	*19*	*41 m²*
66	**Articles minéraux non métalliques manufacturés**	**289**		**304**		**1 412**		**641**		**572**	
666	Poterie, statuettes, objets de fantaisie en céramique	240	36 T	287	35 T	1 325	188 T	614	71 T	572	66 T
8	**ARTICLES MANUFACTURES DIVERS**	**1 740**		**1 948**		**2 411**		**7 077**		**6 620**	
821	**Meubles**	**335**		**166**		**368**		**456**		**487**	
84	**Vêtements**	**118**		**89**		**49**		**3 426**		**5 164**	
	Chemises en textiles synthétiques j)	-		-		-		2 937	153 851	3 859	201 836
	Chemises en coton k)	-		-		-		376	15 502	1 244	58 854
	Chemises en autres matières textiles l)	-		-		-		87	2 370	67	3 314
89	**Articles manufacturés divers n.d.a.**	**1 260**		**1 689**		**2 008**		**3 184**			
892	Imprimés	33		181		203		1 225		231	
	Livres de littérature générale, histoire, géographie en français m)	*28*						*31*		-	
	Livres présentés autrement qu'en français n)					*67*		*73*		*35*	
	Images et gravures o)					*112*		*1 059*		*196*	
896	Objets d'art, de collection, d'antiquité	110		226		131		269		117	
	Timbres postes p)			*175*		*86*		*130*		-	
899	Ouvrages de vannerie, ouvrages en luffa	951		1 157		1 546		1 680		620	
	Ouvrages de vannerie obtenus directement en forme q)	*143*		*98*		*338*		*571*		*231*	
	Autres ouvrages de vannerie, ouvrages en luffa r)	*441*		*923*		*937*		*886*		*112*	
	Pierre, sable, autres matières minérales à tailler, travaillés s)	*308*		*101*		*253*		*169*		*277*	
	TOTAL	**15 533**	1 629 T	**20 439**	1 615 T	**24 364**	4 934 T	**20 734**	1 493 T	**30 062**	17 983 T

Key: a--CTCI groups; b--product name; c--quantities; d--cumulative from January to August; mF--Fr1,000; 6--manufactured articles; 635--fancy-goods items and small cabinet-making articles; 65--threads, fabrics, tailored articles made of textiles; 658--table, bed, toilet, and kitchen linens; e--cotton table linen; f--table linen made of linen or ramie; g--cotton bed linen; h--bed linen made of linen or ramie; 659--cloth; i--wool or fine hair cloth; 66--manufactured nonmetallic mineral articles; 666--pottery, statuettes, creative objects made of ceramics; 8--miscellaneous manufactured articles; 821--furniture; 84--clothing; j--shirts made of synthetic textiles; k--cotton shirts; l--shirts made of other textile materials; 89--miscellaneous manufactured articles; 892--printed matter; m--books in general literature, history, geography, in French; n--books presented other than in French; o--pictures and engravings; 896--art objects, collectibles, antiques; p--postage stamps; 899--basketry items, articles made of luffa; q--basketry items obtained directly in a shaped form; r--miscellaneous basketry items, luffa articles; s--ivory, scales, miscellaneous mineral substances for cutting, working.

5058
CSO: 4200/19

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCALITIES HOLD BASE-LEVEL PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "Dong Thap, Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Quang Ninh, and Lai Chau Hold Base-Level Party Organization Congresses"]

[Text] After holding conferences of key leadership cadres to study and discuss the report of the VCP Central Committee which will be presented at the Fifth Party Congress, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Quang Ninh, and Lai Chau provinces held congresses of the base-level party organizations. The Dong Thap Party Committee sent one-third of its key leadership cadres to, along with the district and city party committees, observe and assist the bases in grasping the requirements and discussing the Central Committee documentsand the standards and method of selecting delegates to the upper-echelon congresses. To date, many base-level village, enterprise, and state farm party organizations in Sa Dec City and in the districts of Hong Ngu, Chau Thanh, Phu Tan, Tinh Bien, and Tri On have held congresses. Many city and district party committees are urgently preparing to hold congresses of district and city party organizations.

The city of Vinh Long in Cuu Long Province held a congress of base-level party organizations. A member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the secretary of the city party committee directly informed the base-level party chapters and party organizations of the contents of the Central Committee document.

Many base-level party organizations in Quang Nam-Da Nang held congresses and at the same time set forth positive measures for promoting production, improve the people's living conditions, and overcome negative phenomena.

After holding congresses of three base-level party organizations of Cao Xanh Precinct, in the city of Hon Gai, in order to gain experience, the Quang Ninh provincial party committee is guiding the base-level party organizations in the province in holding congresses. The congresses enthusiastically discussed, and reached a high degree of unanimity toward, the documents and discussed positive measures to carry out a revolutionary action program and immediately overcome the deficiencies, in order to fulfill the 1981 state plan, step up efforts to improve the people's living conditions, and be prepared to fight to defend the border.

In Lai Chau, after holding party organization congresses of the base-level party organizations of organs around the province and in the city, the provincial party

committee guided the districts in holding party organization congresses in the enterprises, state farms, state forests, villages,and wards. Hundreds of provincial and district cadres were sent to monitor the bases and guide them in holding congresses.

Tran Trung

5616
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

160,000 PEOPLE SETTLE IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Dec 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "In 1981, 160,000 People Go to Develop New Economic Zones"]

[Text] According to incomplete reports from the sectors and localities, in 1981 a nationwide total of 160,000 people (including 70,000 workers) went to develop the new economic zones and the other production bases, which amounted to 64 percent of the population transfer plan and 70 percent of the labor transfer plan. The Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Agriculture, the sectors, and the localities concentrated their guidance and achieved good results in transferring workers and settlers to meet the principal requirements. The rubber production sector received more than 50,000 people, including 23,350 workers, which amounted to 97 perpercent of the labor transfer plan norm, ended the labor shortage which had existed for many years, and created a source of reserve labor for further developing production in future years. The Central Highlands industrial crop and grain crop area received 58,000 people, including 26,600 workers (the coffee and cocoa area received 5,500 workers,which created an initial basis for cooperation with the fraternal countries in the production of coffee and cocoa.) The rice area in the Mekong Delta received more than 9,000 people, including 3,644 workers, which contributed to promoting the clearing of wasteland and production at the rice state farms and in a number of districts in Kien Giang and Minh Hai provinces.

The provinces of Binh Tri Thien, Dong Nai, Song Be, Thanh Hoa, and Ha Son Binh made many efforts and attained good results in transferring labor for the state sector. The provinces of Quang Nam- Da Nang, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Nghia Binh, and Hai Hung attained good results in transferring people collectively. The provinces of Minh Hai, Song Be, Dong Nai, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Dac Lac, and Lam Dong have made many efforts in receiving workers and people sent from other areas.

The provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Minh Hai, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Nghia Binh, Dac Lac, etc., took the initiative in achieving close coordination between the sending places and the destinations in determining norms for transferring labor, preparing the area, living conditions, and material conditions, and arranged for them to discuss the unification of measures for organizing the transferring of workers and settlers.

However, in 1981 the task of transferring workers and settlers also revealed problems which must be promptly resolved. In comparison to the missions and state

plans, or to the latent capabilities and actual capabilities, the results that were attained were insufficient. The task of preparing the area (zoning, determing the production direction) has not been done well; investment of capital in the transfer of population, capital construction, and service to production are not yet in balance; and communications and transportation have not yet met the requirements of the missions; organization and guidance are still beset with many weaknesses; and the living conditions of people in the new economic zones are, in general, still beset with many difficulties.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER CALLS FOR FULLER COLLECTION OF INDUSTRIAL-COMMERCIAL TAXES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 81 p 3

[Letters From Readers column: "Fully Collect Industrial and Commercial Taxes"]

[Text] In many localities, the mobile inspection units continually remain close to the base level and uncover and promptly correct mistakes in the implementation of financial regulations, principles, and discipline. In Hanoi, during recent months the Industrial and Commercial Taxation Branch has collected nearly 70 percent of the planned collections for the fourth quarter. But the Hanoi tax sector fell short in its collection of industrial and commercial taxes in implementing Directive 316-CT of the Council of Ministers regarding permission for collectives and indiviudals engaged in commerce to open bank accounts. In the other localities there are still many towns, cities, etc., which in market management have not entered deeply into uncovering families which fail to register and engage in commerce illegally. A number of families which reported that they were only engaging in non-taxed commerce continue to surreptitiously buy and sell on the free market. In one place there was discovered a family which although it had only begun to engage in commerce had a monthly income of tens of thousands of dong per month was not subject to management and did not pay state taxes. And the incomes of many families rapidly increased beyond the levels they had declared but the tax cadres did not promptly make readjust ments according to their actual incomes.

In order to fully collect all sources of industrial and commerical taxes, I recommend that the tax branches take positive steps to examine and select cadres and personnel with good moral qualities and who are just and impartial, and assign them to the tax stations, in order to overcome deals and favoritism between the two parties (the tax collectors and the businessmen); avoid reducing the level of tax collections or regular or unannounced inspections of the incomes of each commercial family, to find out whether they have increased or decreased; and promptly and appropriately making material rewards to people who unvover such bad practices as falsely declaring incomes, illegally engaging in commerce without registering, and arbitrarily fluctuating commercial incomes. On the other hand, it is necessary to strictly discipline people who help businessmen evade taxes or underpay taxes, which causes losses for the state budget.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE ON THREE ECONOMIC INTERESTS HELD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Scientific Conference on the Three Economic Interests"]

[Text] The Research on Party Theory Department of the Central Committee recently held a scientific conference on the subject of "The three economic interests."

More than a hundred cadres engaged in theoretical research, teaching, and propaganda in organs of the party, the state, the army, the mass organizations, and some localities and production bases, participated in the conference.

At the conference comrade Le Thanh Nghi, a member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the Party Central Committee, spoke of the urgent significance of studying and correctly resolving the problems regarding three economic interests, the creation of a transformation in management, the elimination of the bureaucratic-supply management system, and the formation of a new management structure accompanied by socialist commercial accounting. He admonished those in theoretical research to remain close to actuality and to, by means of actuality, the experiences of the models, and the new factors, further clarify the theoretical matters, contribute to eliminating the restrictions, develop the latent capabilities of labor and land, and enable our economy to overcome the difficulties and fulfill the tasks set forth by our party for future years.

Comrade Dao Duy Tung, a member of the Party Central Committee and head of the Marx-Lenin Institute, suggested such "three economic interests" research topics as the three economic interests and the collective mastership right, the harmonious combination of the three economic interests as economic development motivation, and the combination of the three interests during the initial phase of the transitional period in our country and the structure for combining the three interests.

The conference listened to debates by comrades working at the Department of Propaganda-Training of the Central Committee, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, the Industry Department of the Central Committee, the journal TAP CHI CONG SAN, the Advanced Military Institute, the Army Political Institute, the Social Science Commission, the State Planning Commission, the Office of the Council of Ministers, the Su That Publishing House, the Economics-Planning College, the Vinh Phu Provincial Party Committee, and the Pho Yen Ball-Bearing Factory, regarding the "three economic interests."

The debates clarified the concepts regarding economic interests, the formation of economic interests in the social systems, the nature, contents, and role of, and the relationships among, the "three economic interests" in the period of transition to socialism, the combination of the three interests in the process of production, distribution, exchange, and consumption, the combining of the three interests with the implementation of socialist economic accounting, the transformation of planning, the drafting and implementation of policies regarding distribution, circulation, prices, salary, requisition-purchasing, taxes, profits, distribution and work payment in agricultural cooperatives, standards for evaluating the effectiveness of the application of the economic benefits, the leadership of the leadership of the party, the management methods of state organs, and the role of the mass organizations of participating in economic management within the structure of implementing the three interists.

The conference also made a number of recommendations regarding the supplementation of policies and implementation guidance in order to combine the three interests.

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REASONS FOR 1981 AGRICULTURAL SUCCESSES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Dec 81 p 2

[Article by Huu Tho: "Agriculture in 1981: Behind the Statistics"]

[Text] The agricultural year ended before the last page of the first year of the 1980's was turned. The entire nation celebrated an agricultural year with new advances. Many key norms of the agricultural plan were attained. Grain output and water buffaloes, cattle, and hogs surpassed the plan norms. The output of some industrial crops, especially soybeans, was greater than last year.

In addition to those victories there were some norms which were underfulfilled. The area and output of subsidiary food crops were less than last year and fell short of the plan, and during the past few years have tended to decline. That is a matter very worthy of attention. Some industrial crops fell short of the plan norms.

The initial statistics are gradually being made public. Some of them are not only significant with regard to quantity but contain in them the qualitative seeds of new factors. Behind the statistics lay their significance and the reasons for success -- or lack of success -- which must be analyzed in order to reach conclusions and advance.

In a country in which the average per-capita grain production is still low, and in which food is a daily concern of the leadership echelons and of all citizens, advances in grain production are worthy of comment above all. According to initial calculations, the output of grain amounted to more than 15 million tons in paddy equivalent, surpassed the plan by about 100,000 tons, and was more than 600,000 tons greater than last year. Output increased the most in the north, especially in the Red River rice basket and in the provinces in the former Zone Four and the and the midlands region. The provinces with good soil, a tradition of intensive cultivation, and good management, such as Thai Binh and Hai Hung, attained the highest yields. Many provinces and municipalities, such as Hai Phong, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, etc., made notable advances and contributed importantly to increasing the national output.

What were the reasons for the increase in grain output in 1981? It may be said right away that the increase in rice output of more than 900,000 tons was a decisive factor in the increase of grain output. If the output of subsidiary food crops had not fallen short by about 220,000 tons in paddy equivalent, the output of grain would have been even greater.

When speaking of the results of a rice production season with certain production relationships, people often refer to three basic factors: weather, the material-technical facilities invested in production and the technical advances that are applied, and the managerial structure.

Weather is always an important factor which influences crop yields even when the production forces are highly developed. What was the weather situation with regard to agriculture this year?

The winter-spring season is a production season during the dry season, so its greatest difficulties are usually drought and cold weather. This year, the weather in the north was warm and not very cloudy, and there was early rain, but the cold periods in mid-December killed some rice seedlings, and the late period of cold weather which set in when the main rice planting was heading, and the heavy rain at the end of the season, caused some of the rice to lodge. During the harvest period the rain fall was 1.3 times greater than last year. If the south, the water was nearly a month late in receding and salt water backed up in a number of places, which caused difficulties in planting.

During the 10th month season storms and waterlogging,which are usually the greatest difficulties and cause the complete loss of some of the acreage, did not occur, but in the north there was prolonged drought at the beginning of the season, and typhoon No 5 occurred when the rice was heading and there were hot winds in August, and rain storms at the beginning of October which caused unripened grain to lodge on some acreage. Infestations of leafhoppers developed quite extensively in the north, affecting 400,000 hectares at the greatest point. Only a little more than 1,000 hectares were completely wiped out, but the in the fields affected by insects and disease yields fell by at least 10 percent. In the south, a number of places were affected by drought and in some places were affected by drought and in other places early flooding caused waterlogging. Heavy rain at the end of the season damaged crops in the central coastal region and in the Central Highlands.

Thus the weather this year was not very difficult, but it was also not entirely favorable. On a national scale, some areas had favorable weather while others experienced difficulties.

Did the volume of material-technical facilities invested in agriculture this year differ from last year? According to statistics of the competent organs, less gasoline and oil were used and about 60,000 fewer tons of nitrogen fertilizer were used than last year, which was far less than during previous years. There was better supplying to the localities, but because difficulties were encountered with regard to goods and transportation it cannot be said that supplies arrived on schedule. Only a little more than half of the plan norm was attained. Distribution passed through too many intermediaries and it was very difficult to concentrate supplies in the intensive cultivation areas. Such technical advances in rice production as the creation of a national system of four seedstock grades, the rapid propagation of leafhopper-resistant seedstock, etc., were applied on small scales, and were not the main reasons for the new yields.

Under such natural and technical conditions, the matter of foremost importance can only be the initial change in the management structure. The policies promulgated

last year in the spirit of the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee, such as the policy of fully utilizing land, stabilizing the grain-foodstuffs obligations, distribution according to labor, and encouraging the development of animal husbandry, were still effective this year. An outstanding feature this year was the broad application of the contracting out of final output to work workers in rice growing.

Never before has a form of management had the attention of the echelons, the sectors, and the broad masses. Within only a year the new contracting method was implemented in nearly all the cooperatives. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers regarded that development as "a great high tide of socialist labor emulation, a festival day of the masses."

The true nature ofthe improvement of the new method of contracting-out is rationally organizing labor, tieing in the workers with final output, assuring the three interests in distribution, and paying attention to the legitimate interest of the workers growing rice. The new contracting-out method's assuring of the three interests has contributed to promoting the good exploitation of the latent capabilities of the cooperatives and production collectives, such as labor, land, and the material-technical bases, assured the technical processes, and increased rice yield and output.

With the new management structure, many cooperatives have had to resurvey their land so that it could be contracted out; therefore, the land has been better utilized. More workers go to the fields and work with a stronger sense of responsibility. That, added to favorable weather conditions during both the 5th month and 10th month seasons, resulted in about 90 percent of the acreage being planted during the best part of the season and the achievement of the "do things on time" motto of our forefathers.

After assuring the seasonal schedule, "time spent in weeding is time spent in producing food." Scientific conclusions have determined the times for the first and second weedings and tendings, etc., to attain the best results, but they have not beeen observed, and with the old contracting-out system it was very difficult to assure the initial tending and fertilizing cycle. This year, about 70 percent of the 10th month rice area was weeded three times, a practice highly recommended by many technicians.

This year everyone realizes that canal water has been used more economically, and that in the irrigated contracted-out fields the water has been better regulated. Nitrogenous fertilizer and manure have been used more correctly. The new contracting-out method has caused workers to make better use of scarce technical materials in the contracted-out tasks.

Many people believe that without the new contracting-out system, if heavy rain had been encountered during both the spring and 10th month seasons great losses would have occurred. There was a rather severe drought at the beginning of the 10th month season, so if the workers had not had a strong sense of responsibility it would have been difficult to complete the transplanting in time. And when brown planthoppers infestations occurred, the close guidance of the agricultural echelons and sectors, added to the sense of responsibility of each production unit and individual, which was strengthened by the new contracting-out system, contributed to restricting damage to the minimum.

Thus the new contracting-out system did not create biological yields. But it did encourage a spirit of enthusiasm for labor and a sense of responsibility in production on the part of cooperative members and production collective members in creating strength by taking the initiative in exploiting favorable conditions, overcoming difficulties caused by nature, applying technical advances inthe contracted-out tasks, and beginning to achieve economy in production. Therefore, it contributed importantly to increasing output.

The contracting-out of production in agriculture has been implemented for more than a year. Some places have not implemented it properly, but have divided up land in a patchwork manner, the norms assigned were lower than the average norms, some collectively performed tasks are not well managed, some places give "blank checks," etc. Such deficiencies are now being corrected. But in general the move movement is developing well and is truly a new factor in the socialist revolutionary movement in the rural areas.

Many economic researchers have paid much attention to the fact that subsidiary food production fell short of the plan and was less than last year. Something even more worthy of attention is the fact that for several years now the subsidiary food crop acreage has increased slowly and yields have practically stood still, or have tended to decline. There are many different reasons for that.

During the past several years many localities have paid attention to producting subsidiary food crops but have dealt with the problem too simplistically and incompletely. The development of subsidiary food crops in achieved principally by spaced planting and planting on unimproved paddies and hillside fields. Most of the fertilizer is used on the rice and little is used on subsidiary food crops. Except for white potatoes, most of the subsidiary food crops are grown without fertilizer, so yields are low and results are poor. That is one reason why producers complain.

The large-scale development of subsidiary food crop production must be accompanied by processing, circulation, distribution, and consumption. That has been affirmed many times in the resolutions of the party and state, but has not been fully implemented. The various tasks have not been carried out uniformly, which has prevented subsidiary food crop production from becoming large-scale commodity production or contributing to distribution and consumption throughout society. That is one reason why production has not developed. As long as subsidiary food crops are only grown on a self-sufficiency basis in each locality they will receive attention only in years is which the rice crop fails. Thus their production will rise and fall irregularly, and will increase only within certain limits.

There are many kinds of subsidiary food crops. Each has its own technical requirements and management system. In analyzing the decline in subsidiary food crop production it is necessary to consider each crop in each specific area. Difficulties are still being encountered with regard to the storage of white potato seedstock, and if high yields are to be attained white potatoes require more nitrogenous fertilizer than rice. When manioc is planted on sloping land, if no steps are taken to protect the soil, and if the manioc is not promptly processed after being harvested, yields and value will be low.

The development of subsidiary food crops is an important way to increase total grain output during the coming plan. On the basis of the experiences of 1981 and of previous years there must be more complete analysis of the line of developing each crop, and plans for carrying out all aspects-- processing, distribution, circulation, and consumption -- for only then can there be rapid development.

In the course of the development of the various kinds of industrial crops, the soybean area expanded quite rapidly and is undergoing a stronger developmental spurt.

In the past, many soybeans were grown in eastern Nam Bo and in the northern mountain region. Now, no matter where one goes, even to the Red River Delta or the Mekong Delta, one hears discussions of legume crops and soybeans. Everyone knows that the protein content of soybeans is 2.5 to 5 times greater than that of rice or corn. Legume crops have a short growth period, which facilitates the increasing of growing seasons, crop rotation, and soil improvement. They are capable of fixing from 15 to 20 kilograms of nitrogen per hecter each season. With the application of technical advances, including the use of a number of new varieties, soybeans may be grown during the spring, summer, and winter seasons. They may be planted as a catch crop or interplanted, and generally do not take up rice land.

For those reasons, the growing of soybeans has become a requirement of the masses. The soybean area has in-creased rather rapidly, from 38,000 hectares to 42,000 hectares in 1979 and 48,000 hectares in 1980, and this year doubled and could provide an average yield of 6.5 to 7.5 quintals per hectae. One place had a yield of more than a ton, a province in the Mekong Delta had a yield of nearly two tons, etc. The soybean output is not sufficient to meet the consumption needs of the people, but it is noteworthy that great capabilities are being created to increase the ratio of vegetable protein in the people's daily diet, to improve the soil, to develop animal husbandry, and to export.

This year there is even more evidence which permits economic researchers to make an initial observation: the development of industrial crops grown by the collective production units in concentrated, specialized areas is encountering a number of difficulties. The area devoted to the concentrated growing of mulberry, sugarcane, tobacco, etc., has declined. Production in the concentrated, specialized areas is usually related to a whole series of state policies, such as the investment policy, the grain supply policy, the price policy, the requisition-purchasing mode, etc. If those policies are not well implemented, and if there is no appropriate management system, it will be difficult to develop production in the contentrated, specialized cultivation areas.

In addition to cultivation, in 1981 animal husbandry also advanced. The numbers of hogs, water buffaloes, and cattle surpassed the plan norms. It is noteworthy that the graph regarding water buffaloes and cattle, which had declined for several consecutive years, increased this year.

There were two different opinions after the implementation of a new policy regarding the development of water buffalo and cattle raising, which allowed development in all three sectors and eased restrictions on slaughtering. Some people believed that in order to have one water buffalo for plowing it is necessary to

raise them for 5 years, but if slaughtering were permitted they might be killed immediately, so the number of water buffaloes would decrease to a dangerous degree. Other comrades believed that if water buffaloes and cattle were raised so that they could be slaughtered for meat, authorization to consume them would be a reason for the cooperatives and families to raise them. Some thought that if peasants are forbidden to slaughter water buffaloes and cattle their numbers would be kept up, but the peasants have been forbidden to do so for decades but the numbers have not been kept up. Some thought that if slaughtering were liberalized the number of water buffaloes and cattle would decrease, but when slaughtering was properly liberalized the numbers increased. The increase in the number of water buffaloes and cattle used for draft power and breeding prove that the second opinion is correct.

When contracting-out final output to workers, a topic debated by many people is increasing the number of water buffaloes and cattle used for draft power. In general, such animals are still in very short supply in the lowland provinces; in the Red River Delta there are only .45 draft animals per hectare. Ordinarily, with the old contracting-out method, the cooperatives solved the lack of draft power equation by not thoroughly preparing the soil or by prolonging the seasonal schedule, but because "that is everybody's business," there aren't many complaints. When output is contracted out, the people who do the contracting do not allow the soil preparation teams to plow slowly or carelessly, so in some places there has occurred competition to be the first to have one's land plowed, "bribing" of people who do the plowing, and forcing water buffaloes and cattle to work to hard, which caused a number of them to collapse. Some people worry, but many others realized that with a correct policy of contracting-out animal husbandry, and with the strengthening of the system of material responsibility regarding those engaged in animal husbandry, the number of water buffaloes will increase because the cooperative members will purchase additional animals. In places with policies encouraging better care for water buffaloes, the animals are able to do more work. The number of water buffaloes and cattle increased nationwide, increased by 1.7 percent in the Red River Delta, and increased from 1.5 to 4.8 percent in Hanoi, Hai Phong, Hai Hung, and Ha Nam Ninh. In the midlands provinces and in the transitional area the number of water buffaloes increased by from 1.8 to 2 percent and the number of cattle increased by from 11 to 18 percent. Those are statistics which those engaged in animal husbandry believe signify a new factor.

A major thought of the 1981 state plan is that with material facilities that are equal to or less than those in the past, we must, in the same period of time, produce more than in the past! That is a difficult arithmetic lesson. Many people refer to three methods of implementation: investment in policies and management, introducing technical advances into production, and practicing absolute economy in production and consumption.

Behind the statistics regarding the fulfillment of this year's agricultural plan there are events which prove the correctness of the policies and management system that assure the mastership right of the localities, bases, and workers, and assure the three interests. The struggle to implement the new policies and management system has been fierce at times, but in the end the truth was made evident by actual events, which had a persuasive effect. The policies and the management work

encouraged workers to unite closely with introducing technical advances into production, rationally strengthening the material-technical bases, and implementing the slogan "economizing is a national policy." Those are conditions for making even greater advances during future plans.

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AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED WATER CONSERVANCY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Water Conservancy"]

[Text] Recently many all-out efforts have been made in water conservancy and notable results have been attained. That is a matter of meeting the requirements regarding irrigation and drainage in order to grow winter-spring and summer-fall rice crops in the south, totalling nearly 1 million hectares,and a winter crop in the north totalling more than 300,000 hectares,and add about 3 million tons of grain (in terms of paddy), not to mention the output of other crops.

In 1980 and 1981 many serious natural disasters (drought, waterlogging, storms, and floods) occurred in many areas, but during those two years the grain output was the greatest ever. Principally because of water conservancy, damage was kept to a minimum. The rich experiences in guarding against and fighting natural disasters, added to the extensive application of technical advances, contributed importantly to the achievement of intensive cultivation, the planting of the entire area, and the protection of crops.

Water conservancy now faces very difficult missions. Newly constructed installations, principally in the Mekong Delta and the southern provinces, if well planned and well managed, will bring about good results. It is necessary to overcome the tendency of investing in construction that is scattered out evenly over many areas and lacks completeness, and to change over to construction with a central focus and with clear objectives.

Management and use must be tied in with the fields, and meet the requirements of the production schedule. Under the conditions of many types technical materials and facilities being in operation for less than a year, in the water conservancy work it is necessary to find the most beneficial working method.

The first and most important condition is correctly determining the investment direction, focusing on the key areas and key projects on a nationwide scale as well as in each locality. Projects which are not urgently needed should be postponed. A concentrated effort must be made to efficiently complete projects which have not yet been completed. When conditions permit, as project items are completed they may be brought into use immediately. With regard to projects which have been completed but the effectiveness of which are low because of poor

planning, we must go all-out to make corrections in order to increase their effectiveness to the maximum. Medium and small projects which were slated to be permanent structures, but for which there are insufficient raw materials and materials, may be replaced by temporary projects for the immediate future.

Under the present circumstances, small irrigation projects are appropriate for all agricultural areas. They are constructed principally with manual labor, use local materials, and are not costly, but quickly bring about real results. Even with regard to the key Mekong Delta rice-growing area, the building of small irrigation projects is an important direction at present. The building of small irrigation projects must be well prepared technically in order to achieve good results and not create impediments for planning large-scale irrigation systems to be built later. Small-scale irrigation networks will be an integral put of those systems.

After projects have been completed, the management and use of water has a decisive significance with regard to production. As regards places which already have installations, operational management is a principal task, which is accompanied by the improvement of projects and the gradual increasing of irrigation and drainage capabilities. Places which do not yet have sufficient installations must pay attention to both aspects: operational management and the construction of installations.

Recently, because the state's ability to supply materials and capital is limited, many localities have applied the motto "the state and the people work together," and have mobilized the broad masses to voluntarily contribute labor and money to build irrigation projects, thus promptly meeting the requirements of developing production. The system of contracting out output in agriculture also creates favorable conditions for furthering the construction of irrigation projects, especially small irrigation projects in the fields.

By developing to a high degree our spirit of self-reliance and rich creative experiences, we will be fully capable of overcoming difficulties, continuing to promote the irrigation movement, contribute to victoriously fulfilling the 1982 agricultural plan, and make solid progress in solving the food problem.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SOVIET-AIDED CEMENT PLANT BEGINS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Dec 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Bim Son Cement Plant ProducesFirst Products"]

[Text] Competing to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, the Bim Son Cement Plant in Thanh Hoa has begun trial production. On 26 December the plant produced its first batch of more than 70 tons of cement and achieved good quality.

Thus the Bim Son cement plant, which the Soviet Union helped us build, has completed the installation of production line No 1, which has a capacity of 600,000 tons of cement a year, and is in the phase of trial production in order to adjust machinery and equipment.

During a construction period of nearly 45 months, with the all-out assistance and close cooperation of Soviet specialists and the governmental administration and people of Thanh Hoa Province, more than 14,000 cadres and workers of the mechanized construction and machinery installation units of the Ministry of Building overcame all difficulties, prepared the surface by excavating millions of cubic meters of earth and rock; prepared the foundation and poured more than 257,500 cubic meters of concrete of the various kinds; installed 12,750 tons of industrial equipment and 14,7000 tons of structural steel, etc.; and constructed the plant's production, service, and management areas.

In 1981 the emphasis was on installing the industrial equipment of production line No 1. The Federation of Machinery Installation Enterprises of the Ministry of Building concentrated its leadership cadres, skilled workers, materials, facilities, etc.; organized three continuous shifts; and assured the installation of equipment so that in 1982 that production line could officially be brought into production, according to plan.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SCIENTISTS IN FRANCE--Hanoi, 20 Dec (VNA)--Professor Nguyen Ngoc Tran, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, and Professor Vo Tong Xuan of the Can Tho Agricultural College, visited France from December 14-18. The two Vietnamese professors had working session with the French foreign, education and technology ministries and officials of the French Committee for Scientific and Technical Cooperation With Vietnam on promoting scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries in 1982. They also visited a number of French agricultural institutions, including the National Institute for Agricultural Research, the study and research group for the development of tropical agriculture and the office for overseas scientific and technical research. [Text] [OW200804 Hanoi VNA in English 0722 GMT 20 Dec 81]

SRV-LAOS NEWSPAPER COOPERATION--Hanoi, Dec 16 (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese daily NHAN DAN led by Tran Kien, member of the editorial board, has signed a memorandum on cooperation and mutual assistance with the Lao paper SIENG PASASON. The document was signed in Vientiane yesterday, and the Lao side was represented by Chanthone Thiengthepvongsa, acting head of the Information and Press Department. [Text] [OW262100 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 26 Dec 81]

SRV, USSR CULTURAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, Dec 26 (VNA)--A protocol on cultural cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union for 1982 was signed in Moscow, on December 24. Signatories were Vietnamese Vice Minister of Culture Le Thanh Cong, and Soviet First Vice Minister of Culture Y. Y. Barabash. [Text] [OW260749 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 26 Dec 81]

FRENCH AMBASSADOR LEAVES--Hanoi, 30 Dec (VNA)--Michel Combal, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the French Republic to Vietnam, left here today ending his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [OW021151 Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 30 Dec 81 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN AGRICULTURAL DELEGATION--Hanoi, 30 Dec (VNA)--A delegation of the Kampuchean Ministry of Agriculture headed by its minister, Kong Samol, has arrived here for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy. On December 26, it compared notes with a delegation of the host ministry headed by Water Conservancy Minister Nguyen Canh Dinh. The two parties reviewed bilateral cooperation in the field of water conservancy in 1981 and discussed concrete measures for the implementation of the cooperation program for 1982. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 28 Dec 81 OW]

DELEGATION TO MIDDLE EAST--Hanoi, 5 Jan (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Government led by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh returned to Hanoi January 2 from friendly visits to Libya, Kuwait and Syria. It was met by Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat and Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hoang Bich Son. [Text] [OW051830 Hanoi VNA in English 1639 GMT 5 Jan 82]

SRV, MPR TRADE AGREEMENT--Hanoi, Jan 9 (VNA)--A Vietnamese-Mongolian agreement on trade and payments was signed in Hanoi today by general director of the Vietnam State Bank Nguyen Duy Gia and president of the Mongolian State Bank G.(G. Khuderchulun). Nguyen Duy Gia and (G. Khuderchulun) also signed agreements on cooperation and exchanges between the two banks. [Text] [OW091538 Hanoi VNA in English 1505 GMT 9 Jan 82]

UNICEF DELEGATION--Hanoi, 10 Jan (VNA)--A delegation of the National UNICEF Commissions arrived here today for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry. It comprises delegates from the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Republic of Iceland, the Kingdom of Belgium, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, the Kingdom of Holland, the Federal Republic of Germany, the Hungarian People's Republic, the Kingdom of Norway, the Hellenic Republic, the Republic of Italy, the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, New Zealand, Australia, the French Republic, the Republic of Finland, Spain, the Kingdom of Sweden, the Swiss Confederation and the UNICEF office in Geneva. [Text] [OW101614 Hanoi VNA in English 1542 GMT 10 Jan 82]

AID TO PRK--Vietnamese workers and technicians from Nghia Binh Province recently helped build a water works station for their sister province of Ratanakiri in the PRK. The Vietnamese workers earlier built a saw mill for this province which can turn out 2,000 cubic meters of wood per year. [BK150335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Jan 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/199

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP PROVINCIAL CADRES MEET TO SUPPORT FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] From 4 to 8 December, the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee held a conference of more than 300 hard-core cadres from 14 districts, cities, departments and sectors and from directly subordinate units to study the documents to be submitted by the Party Central Committee to the Fifth National Party Congress and also to prepare for the congresses of provincial party organizations at all levels.

Ta Hong Thanh, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee,--together with the deputy secretary and the chairman of the organizational committee of the Provincial Party Committee--expalined the basic contents of the draft reports on the political situation and on party building.

The comrades attending the conference held a lively debate and unanimously and fully agreed on the situation assessment, guidelines and missions indicated in these documents.

The conference passed the plan and schedule for the [provincial party] congresses at all levels as well as a program of emulative action aimed at scoring achievements to greet the Party Congress by fulfilling the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring sowing and transplanting plan, by ensuring fulfillment of the 1981 state plan and by adequately preparing for the 1982 state plan.

The Ha Son Binh Provincial Party Committee has held a conference of hard-core cadres to study the Party Central Committee's documents. Attending the conference were nearly 250 cadres including members of the executive committee of the Provincial Party Organization, secretaries of district and municipal party committees, chairmen of party affairs committees in various sectors and mass organizations, secretaries of directly subordinate party committees and chairmen of organizational, propaganda and training committees of district committees. These cadres heard Nguyen Dinh So, secretary of the Provincial Party Committee, and the chairmen of organizational, propaganda and training committees explain the basic contents of documents.

After studying, discussing and clearly understanding the successes won over the past 5 years and after analyzing the causes of shortcomings, the conference expressed full agreement on the situation assessment, guidelines and missions indicated in these documents.

The conference carefully discussed measures to be taken to convene the congresses of [provincial] party organizations at all levels. The standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee would send nearly 100 capable cadres to districts and cities to help party bases convene congresses to discuss the Party Central Committee's documents.

Ha Son Binh has launched an emulation movement to fulfill the immediate central task of satisfactorily cultivating the winter-spring crop, delivering the amount of grain levied on the 1981 10th-month season to warehouses by 15 December, preparing conditions to fulfill the state plan for 1982 right in the first month and scoring realistic achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/173

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL, LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS PREPARE FOR VCP CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Provincial Party Committees in Quang Ninh, Cao Bang, Hoang Lien Son, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ben Tre and Dong Nai Provinces and in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone as well as the Party Affairs Committees in the State Inspection Commission and the Ministry of Water Conservancy have held conferences of key cadres to study the documents to be submitted to the Fifth Party Congress.

These conferences have achieved complete identity of views about the contents of the documents and have discussed plans to organize congresses of party organizations at all levels and to ensure the quality of their work and the observance of their time schedules.

In Quang Ninh, the congress unanimously passed a program of action aimed at stepping up the emulation movement to perform productive labor, to achieve combat readiness, to strenuously fulfill the 1981 coal mining plan, to fulfill the area destined for the sowing and planting of the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring crop, to develop the raising of buffaloes, cattle and hogs, to catch more fish, to protect forests, to adequately prepare for the 1982 state plan and to strengthen border defense in both the mainland and coastal areas of the fatherland.

To manifest the great determination of the ethnic minorities in the province, the congress of cadres from 13 districts and cities and various sectors in Cao Bang Province passed a program of concrete revolutionary action aimed at intensifying the patriotic emulation movement to mark the last month of the year by overfulfilling the soybean and pork purchase norms and by simultaneously and actively beginning the implementation of the 1982 state plan with the production of 143,000 tons of grain.

In Hoang Lien Son, the congress discussed a program of manifold emulative action to greet the Party Congress by standing ready for combat, by maintaining security in the border area of the fatherland, by stepping up the 1981-1982 winter-spring production season and by satisfactorily preparing for the 1982 state plan.

While sending capable cadres to districts and subordinate units to help them urgently convene conferences to further train village cadres and hold congresses at the basic level, Nghe Tinh Province has aided various localities to step up the emulation movement to fulfill the planned area for the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring crop, to ensure fulfillment of the grain obligation for 1981 and to pave the way for the 1982 state plan implementation.

Some 500 key cadres in Quang Nam-Da Nang who attended the congress stressed the need to display a high sense of responsibility and to develop the democratic system to enable party members and delegates to party organizations' congresses at all levels to participate in debates and to contribute views to the problems raised in the Party Central Committee documents.

The [Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial] congress also reminded all echelons and sectors of the need to apply the Party Central Committee line and standpoint in motivating cadres, manual and office workers and the laboring people to vie with each other in fulfilling the 1981 state plan, in preparing conditions for the 1982 state implementation and, for the time being, in satisfactorily cultivating the winter-spring crop and overfulfilling the 1981 grain mobilization norm in order to make achievements to greet the Party Congress.

The Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee has opened an advanced training course to help some 600 lecturers fully understand the documents to be submitted by the Party Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress.

After holding a conference of zonal key cadres, the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone sent 160 cadres and lecturers to the primary level to help party organizations disseminate documents and organize congresses at this level. The special zone decided to hold congresses at primary party organizations and chapters from now to 25 December.

Following a lively debate, the comrades attending the conference of cadres from the State Inspection Commission unanimously agreed on the ideological substance, standpoint, lines and measures set forth in the documents. The conference expressed many positive views, especially concerning measures to be taken to strengthen and renovate the task of managing the economy and society, guiding organization and task execution and building and consolidating the party.

The [State Inspection Commission] conference also pointed out the achievements of the inspection sector over the past 5 years as well as its shortcomings and weaknesses in the organizational task and in carrying activities; the conference contributed numerous views on ways to reinforce and improve the organization of the inspection apparatus and to strengthen measures aimed at intensifying inspective activities in order to promote the party and state leadership and guidance more effectively and realistically.

To date, nearly 100 primary party organizations in the four urban precincts directly subordinate to the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee have held congresses to discuss the documents to be submitted by the Party Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress and to elect delegates to the higher-level congress. In the Hoan Kiem Precinct, 60 primary organizations have held congresses. After directing four primary organizations to experimentally hold congresses, the Dong Da Precinct has extended the holding of congresses to all other installations. The Ba Dinh and Hai Ba Trung Precincts have directed the convening of congresses at many enterprises, organs and schools. To ensure the success of congresses at the primary level, party committees in precincts have adequately improved the standard of knowledge of key cadres at the primary level to enable them to firmly grasp the spirit and contents of documents and to understand the method of disseminating them and of leading party members to study and discuss them.

Of nine rural districts, seven have already held congresses to improve the key cadres' knowledge, to study documents and to discuss a plan to hold congresses at the primary level. Gia Lam District has started guiding the holding of congresses at a number of villages and enterprises. The rural districts and urban precincts have mustered capable cadres, divided them into cells and sent them to primary organizations to help convene congresses and, at the same time, carry out other immediate central tasks satisfactorily.

Held in earnest according to procedures, all the grassroots congresses have worked with a sense of urgency while meeting the qualitative demand and timetable requirements. Clearly aware of the important significance of the Fifth Party Congress, the delegates have held lively debates and displayed a high degree of unanimity with the situation assessment, guidelines and missions mentioned in the draft reports of the Party Central Committee. After referring to the primary organizations' successes in economic restoration and development, the delegates have confirmed the nation's achievements as assessed in the draft reports of the Party Central Committee. After analyzing the causes of these successes, the delegates have underscored the correct line and clearsighted leadership of the Party Central Committee as well as the stanch revolutionary spirit of our people. All the congresses have agreed on the draft reports on the strategic missions, guidelines, targets and specific measures aimed at advancing the revolutionary cause of our party and people and enabling it to win further success.

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CSO: 4209/1179

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REGULATIONS ON PARTY CONGRESSES AT ALL LEVELS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] On the basis of the regulations set forth by the Party Central Committee Secretariat, the Central Committee Organizational Committee has provided guidelines for the organization of party congresses at all levels. Following are some regulations:

Principle on Election and Appointment of Delegates to Party Congresses at all Levels

The principle on the election of delegates is as follows:

--Article 14 of the Party Statutes states: "Delegates to congresses of party delegates at all levels must be elected from the low echelons upward.

"A number of delegates may be appointed to attend congresses only if certain party organizations are carrying out activities under special circumstances and are, therefore, unable to convene a congress of delegates to hold an election."

--Regulation No 12 QD/TW of 4 February 1978 of the Party Central Committee clearly defines cases of activities under special circumstances as activities abroad, activities scattered over a large area which precludes the convening of a congress or unexpected armed combat activities making it possible to organize an election because of numerous difficulties. Under these circumstances, the party committee echelon which is in charge of convening the congress may appoint delegates but only after heeding the opinion of the party committee at the lower echelon.

Party committees which convene congresses from the district, precinct and equivalent levels on up are entitled to recommend some of their committee members or cadres from related organs to attend the lower-level congress in order to come forward as candidates for the election of delegates, to elect delegates to the congress of delegates at their own level and also to cast votes at the lower-level congress; however, the number of these recommended comrades must not exceed 25 percent of the total number of delegates whom the lower-level unit is entitled to elect. If these comrades are not elected, they cannot be recommended by their own party committees to attend another party organization's congress and to put up again for the election of delegates. Of the total number of delegates to the Fifth National Party Congress, the Party Secretariat has reserved more than 12

percent in order to be able to recommend some members of the Party Central Committee as well as some high-ranking cadres from related organs to attend the congresses of delegates at the provincial and municipal levels or at some other directly subordinate party organizations and also to put themselves forward as candidates for the election of delegates. The number of comrades recommended for attending the lower-level congress and standing for the election of delegates must not be counted among the delegates to be elected by the local unit. Whether the comrades recommended by the Party Central Committee to stand for the election of delegates at the congresses of delegates at the provincial and municipal levels and at the directly subordinate party organizations are elected or not will depend on the democratic choice to be made by these congresses. In case a comrade recommended for the election of delegates at the lower-level congress is not elected, the local party organization is not entitled to replace him by electing a delegate from among its own members.

--In general, it is advisable to hold a congress of party members where basic party organizations do not have a very large membership. However, a congress of delegates of basic party organizations must be convened where these party organizations have too large a number of members who carry out activities in scattered areas and who can hardly be mustered to hold a congress of party members.

--Where basic organizations belong to two or three levels and have too large a number of party members, it is necessary to organize debates on the Party Central Committee documents at the party chapter or at the congress of all party members belonging to the sectional party organization; the party chapter congress or the party members' congress at the sectional party organization will appoint delegates to the congress of delegates of the basic party organization. The number of delegates to the basic party organization congress will be fixed by the party committee echelon which convenes the congress and which acts under the guidance of the provincial or municipal party committee.

--In precincts, districts and cities with a small number of party members (about 200), the precinct, district and municipal party committees may--on the basis of the specific situation in their own localities--ask the higher level's opinion and permission to convene a congress of party members throughout the precinct, district or city without having to convene a congress of party members at each party base.

The number of delegates to a provincial or municipal congress will be between 300 and 500. If they want to convene more delegates than the fixed number, some provinces and cities which have a large number of party members as well as many directly subordinate party organizations must ask the Party Secretariat's opinion.

--The appointment of delegates to congresses must be made by taking the number of official party members into account.

Criteria for Delegates to Congresses of Delegates at all Levels

--"Delegates to congresses of delegates at all levels must be party members whose qualities and aptitudes symbolize the revolutionary struggle spirit and the intellect of party organizations and whose abilities can really contribute to the

work of these congresses. There must be delegates who have carried out activities at the high and grassroots levels and in the principal fields and sectors of activity of party organizations. It is important to have many delegates who are distinguished party members coming from among directly productive workers at enterprises, work sites, state farms and forests..."

--"The party committee at a given echelon which convenes the congress cannot refute the qualifications of any delegate elected by the lower echelon unless, after his election, this delegate is subjected to a disciplinary measure under the form of suspended party membership (according to Article 14 of the Party Statutes). If, after his election, a delegate is found to have committed mistakes and shortcomings or if a petition has been filed to denounce him. the party committee echelon which convenes the congress must promptly carry out investigations to reach a correct conclusion; if the mistakes and shortcomings committed by such a comrade are considered not to be serious enough to justify the imposition of a disciplinary measure involving suspension of party membership or if there is not yet enough evidence and time to come to a correct conclusion, such a comrade will nevertheless be called to attend the congress. Whenever it is deemed necessary to refute the qualifications of some delegate, the party committee echelon in charge of convening the congress must report his case to the delegates' qualifications examination board and the presidium of the congress for consideration and then submission to the congress' decision."

In order to elect delegates who meet the above-mentioned criteria, party committees at all echelons need to exercise tight guidance and to take care in making recommendations in order to ensure that delegates fully understand these criteria; meanwhile, delegates and party committees at various echelons must be clearly aware of the overall qualifications of persons recommended by a congress for inclusion in the list of candidates for the election of delegates to the higher-level congress. If there is any doubtful question, it must be clarified so as to avoid the need to reexamine and reassess it after the election is over.

Principle and Procedure Concerning Election and Candidacy for Election

In compliance with Article 13 of the Party Statutes, the Party Central Committee issued Regulation No 12 QD/TW of 4 February 1978 containing the following specific provisions:

--Concerning election within the party:

Election must be carried out by secret vote (Statutes of the Vietnam Communist Party, Article 13).

According to this regulation, the election of executive committees of party organizations at all levels, the election of standing committees of party committees at various echelons and the election of delegates to a higher-level congress must all be carried out by secret vote.

The nomination of secretaries and deputy secretaries at all levels must also be carried out by secret vote. The appointment of control committee members must also be carried out by secret vote but if the list proposed by the party committee at the echelon concerned is unanimously agreed on and does not require any addition, the vote may be carried out upon this list.

--Concerning the right to run for the party leading organs at all levels and to nominate and elect people to these organs:

a. Right to come forward as a candidate:

All official party members are entitled to run for party executive committees at all levels (whether they are present at or absent from the congress).

When a congress of delegates is held to elect delegates to attend a congress of delegates at the higher level, the official delegates to the former congress have the right to stand for the election. If a congress of party members is held, official party members have the right to stand for the election of delegates to the congress of delegates at the higher level (whether these party members are present at or absent from the congress).

b. Right to Nominate:

All official delegates attending a congress of delegates have the right to nominate persons whom they trust to the executive committee of the party organization or to nominate these persons as delegates to the congress of delegates at the higher level. If a congress of party members is held, all official party members have the right to nominate such persons.

The former executive committee has the duty to prepare for the election and the right to recommend persons--whom it considers worthy--for the election of the new party committee at the relevant echelon or for the election of delegates to the higher-level congress.

c. Right to vote:

Only the official delegates have the right to vote at the congresses of delegates at all levels and only the official party members are entitled to vote at the congresses of party members.

d. Are party members who have not yet been issued party cards fully qualified to act as delegates?

In principle, official party members have the right to come forward as candidates for election. At the election, it is necessary, howevever, to apply the delegates' criteria set forth by the Party Central Committee. Delegates must be outstanding party members. If, at the basic organizations which have issued party membership cards there are party members who have not yet been issued party cards because their party membership qualifications are still being reexamined, these party members cannot be considered as outstanding ones. At the basic organizations which have not yet issued party cards, it is also necessary to select outstanding party members who meet the delegates' criteria set forth by the Party Central Committee.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES DELEGATES TO YOUNG HEROES CONFERENCE

Truong Chinh Greets Delegates

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 1

[Article]

[Excerpt] On the morning of 19 December, at the Presidential palace comrade Truong Chinh, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of State, warmly greeted youth and teenage delegates participating in the Traditional Festival Day of Young Heroes Defending the Homeland, organized by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Interior.

Truong Chinh Speech

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 1

[Speech by Truong Chinh]

[Text] Dear comrades and young people,

On behalf of the Party Central Committee and the Council of State, I warmly applaud the delegates of the youths in the people's armed forces and the People's Public Security forces, and youths throughout the country, who have achieved outstanding accomplishments in the sphere of national defense and security, who have come to the capital to participate in the Traditional Festival Day of Young Heroes Defending the Homeland.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union decided to make 22 December, the anniversary of the founding of the Vietnam People's Army, a "Traditional Festival Day of Young Heroes Defending the Homeland." The Union also decided to encourage youths to endeavor to win the "Young Heroic Defender of the Homeland" and "Glorious Young Warrior" designations.

That's right. Youths must always play a revolutionary assault role in the enterprise of defending the homeland, as well as in the movement to compete in production labor and in building socialism.

Participating in the meeting of heroic young defenders of the homeland are many Youth Union members and young men and women and teenagers of the ethnic minority groups in the mountain region in the north of our country, the young members of the people's armed forces and the People's Armed Security forces who have achieved many glorious accomplishments in combat, combat readiness, defending the villages, defending the homeland, opposing the Chinese expansionists and the other reactionaries, and fulfilling their international missions.

I am very happy to meet with young warriors, youths, and teenagers who are worthy of being good nieces and nephews of Uncle Ho and children of the heroic Vietnamese people.

Duong Mui Vien, a 22-year old Youth Union member who is a member of the Dao ethnic minority group and a militia marksman, achieved a glorious feat of arms by killing enemies who invadedour borders. Comrade Vien is still a young woman who produces skilfully and positively campaign for the people to assist the troops. Union member Vu Trong Khoi, 20 years old, a member of the People's Army with many accomplishments in military training, forging a spirit of organization and discipline, achieved many glorious feats of arms in combat, and achieved the designation "Warrior of Emulation." Union member Tran Huu Phi, 28 years old and a member of the People's Public Security forces, along with his fellow unit members heroically and resourcefully entered a lair of the FULRO bandits in the Central Highlands and captured many of the enemy. Ngo Thiem Ha, a 14-year old member of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit, with a spirit of being young but clever, heroic, and resourceful, helped the troops and people's public security forces capture a gang of Chinese intelligence agents. We have many Heroes and Warriors of Emulation defending the homeland. I have only mentioned a few representative comrades.

During the past several years, in the face of difficulties regarding the economy and living conditions resulting primarily from the after-effects of war, and in the face of the all-round sabotage activities of the enemy, our people, of whom youths are the assault force, are bravely coping and have won many victories. The people's armed forces and the people's public security forces build up their forces while maintaining combat readiness and fighting heroically to defend the homeland and maintain order and security. Those comrades are very worthy of the praise of President Ho Chi Minh: "Loyal to the nation, filial to the people, and prepared to fight and sacrifice for the independence and freedom of the homeland and for socialism. All missions are fulfilled, all difficulties are overcome, and all enemies are defeated."

Dear comrades and young people,

At present, our entire party, population, and army are continuing to simultaneously fulfill the two strategic missions: building socialism and strongly defending the socialist homeland. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and all youths in our country must be deeply embued with profound consciousness of collective mastership, and enthusiastically take the lead in victoriously fulfilling those strategic missions.

Our entire party is preparing for the Fifth Party Congress. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit, and our country's

young generation are competing to achieve many accomplishments to celebrate the Party Congress as worthly as possible.

The present session of the National Assembly will approve the 1982 state plan, a Military Service Law, and a Vietnam People's Army Officers' Law. The mass organizations in the Vietnam Fatherland Front, including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, have contributed opinions to the National Assembly regarding the draft Military Service Law. Fulfilling state plans, obeying the Military Service Law, and defending the homeland are glorious undertakings of the young generation.

The Vietnam Communist Party has pointed out that "The bright future of the Vietnamese homeland lies in the hands of youths, teenagers, and children." The Party Central Committee and the Council of State firmly believe that all Youth Union members, youths, and teenagers in our country will develop the spirit of the Traditional Festival Day of Young Heroes Defending the Homeland, achieve even greater accomplishments, and continually advance, and will be worthy of the confidence of the party, the state, and the people.

For the socialist homeland and for the well-being of the people, our country's youths and teenagers must heroically advance!

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CSO: 4209/183

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Dec 81 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Base-Level Party Organizations Throughout the Army Hold Congresses"]

[Text] The entire army has completed the holding of base-level party organizations. The Political General Department has made a preliminary recapitulation and has evaluated and isolated experiences to aid guidance of the organization of party organization congresses at the division and equivalent levels.

In the course of discussions at the base-level party organization congresses, the level of consciousness and thought of the party members was raised. Nearly all of the party members agreed with the contents and viewpoints that were expressed in the documents.

The leaders of the Political General Department directly inspected the preparations of some corps [binh doan] and divisions, and issued a directive regarding the holding of party organization congresses at the division and equivalent levels. The directive stressed that on the basis of the results of the lower-echelon party congresses, it is necessary to recapitulate the experiences, promptly observe and evaluate the results, and categorize opinions in order to establish the matters to be discussed by the upper-echelon congress. It is necessary to grasp the principal contents and the basic matters of the documents, hold all-round discussions, go deeply into the key concerns, and explain things to party members so that they can clearly realize the viewpoints and thoughts of the Central Committee.

In the discussions, it is necessary to pay attention to the initial requirements of Directive No 113 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee: "Heightening sense of responsibility, expanding democracy, assuring that the party members and delegates participate in the discussions of the matters set forth by the Party Central Committee and party committee echelons in a realistic way, and contributing positively to resolving the common problems of the party as a whole and of each party organization." If that is to be accomplished, it is necessary to assure that the delegates have time to prepare opinions and study the documents, and the echelon holding the congress must arrange an agenda in accordance with the intentions of the standing committee of the party committee. The upper echelon must directly inspect the lower echelon. Places which have not made good preparations must not hold congresses, and it is necessary to firmly grasp the principles and procedures for holding party congress s, especially the election of delegates to participate in the upper-echelon party organization congress.

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CSO: 4209/183

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS HOLD CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Many Base-Level Party Organizations In Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Tuyen Provinces Complete Congresses"]

[Text] The Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, and Ha Tuyen provincial party committees guided the base-level party organizations in urgently holding congresses to discuss the documents of the Party Central Committee and elect delegates to the upper-echelon congress. The congresses also approved an action program of emulation to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress.

The standing committees of the provincial and district party committees guided the bases in making good preparations before holding the congresses. Many leadership cadres of the provinces, districts, and villages inspected the bases and guided them in holding congresses.

The congresses held seething discussions and contributed many opinions regarding the documents of the Central Committee. Many delegates spoke of the local situation; mentioned the explicit economic accomplishments, especially with regard to agricultural production; and confirmed that the new stands and policies of the party and state have had a positive effect in stimulating production. Many opinions were expressed regarding the necessity of continuing to perfect the contracting-out system in the cooperatives, step up industrial activities to serve agriculture, expand vocations, etc., in order to develop and make better use of latent capabilities regarding labor, land, and the traditional local trades. The congresses set forth practical measures for promoting competition in production, improving the living conditions of the people, maintaining political security and social order and safety, opposing negative phenomena, and achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Party Congress.

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CSO: 4209/183

CULTURAL STRUGGLE CONTINUES IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 11, Nov 81 pp 14-15

[Article by Vu Dao: "'Gifts' From Across the Sea"]

[Text] A battle had to be fought in Ho Chi Minh City in the early part of last summer to wipe out all traces of reactionary, decadent culture.

This was not the first time such action was taken, and people may ask why this problem surfaced again after six years of building a new socialist life.

The answer could be found at an exhibition of seized literature held at Vo Van Tan Street, in the centre of the city. It left no doubt about the necessity of such a drastic move.

First there were the papers, all written in the Vietnamese language but published in the United States. In number alone they could vie with Saigon journalism in its "best" years under US occupation. Their names were catchy: *Que Huong* (Homeland), *Hon Viet Nam* (Vietnamese Soul), *Vuot Tuyen* (Across the Border), *Que Me* (Motherland), *Nho Nguon* (Longing for the Source), *Hoai Viet* (Longing for Vietnam), *Ly Huong* (Far From Home), *Lac Hong* (Forefathers), *Tam Ca* (Song of the Heart), *Dan Toc* (The Nation), *Lap Truong* (Stand), *Tien phong* (Vanguard), *Dan Than* (Involvement), *Chun Troi Moi* (New Horizon), *Viet Bao* (Viet Journal), *Trang Den* (Black and White), *Chuong Saigon* (Saigon Bell). Obviously these papers were not restricted to a readership of several hundred thousand "Vietnamese-Americans" in the States but were aimed at a much larger audience for a very sinister purpose. Their "information" on Vietnam was designed to discredit the revolutionary administration by drawing a gloomy picture of the country. Some of them went so far as "reporting" on activities of a "new government" without mentioning its whereabouts. One does not have to dig deep to find the people who are financing these papers. What is certain is that the exile organisations that run them cannot yet afford to have them distributed free.

Even greater in number were the books, all printed abroad. Their titles speak volumes: *Chieu Lanh* (A Cold Afternoon), *Mua Thu La Bay* (Fallen Leaves in Autumn), *Duong Guom Phan Boi* (Sword of Betrayal)... And there were hundreds of calendars for 1981. One featured a nude and a striped flag of the former Saigon regime. The caption reads "*Van hanh dien la nguoi Viet Nam*" (As Proud As Ever to be Vietnamese). As for pornographic pictures, they were not exhibited for the sake of decency.

These publications had been sent to authentic addressees in the

city, tucked inside parcels of clothes, medicines and food. In many cases the addressees had not made any contact abroad but even so they received parcels of these ubiquitous papers, books and calendars. In other instances exile literature was directly brought in from mysterious ships lurking off the coast. One such smuggler has been arrested and brought to justice.

Music has played the most important role of all because of its popularity and diversity. One of the composers is none other than Pham Duy, well-known for his contributions to modern music in Vietnam, but also notorious for his psychological warfare activities under the Saigon regime. It was he who in 1970, when the people were demanding an end to the US war of aggression, put on a diversion programme on Radio Saigon and was rewarded with tomatoes and eggs. "We kneel and pray to God in Heaven..." wails one of his old songs. His recent ones, taped in the United States, are titled *Ngay Tro Ve* (Return), *Vinh Biet Saigon* (Adieu to Saigon), *Hat Cho Nguoi O Lai* (To Those Who Remain)... Pham Duy is joined by other songsters, some quite obscure, who all write in the same vein as *Qua Cho Que Huong* (Gifts to the Old Country), lamenting the fate of exiles while urging people to leave Vietnam.

This kind of music is also to be heard on the *Voice of America*, in its Vietnamese-language broadcasts. The man who presents the programme is no stranger either. He is Le Van, or Do Ngoc Yen, formerly secretary-general of Summer Programme, an organization set up by the US Embassy in Saigon and financed by USAID.

A few words must be said about the way this type of literature was circulated. It could be obtained at the many second-hand bookshops and newsstands in the city. Customers had only to ask the right questions and would get what they were looking for — newspapers and magazines carefully wrapped up, or books put between innocuous covers. A paper of recent issue was hired for 5 *dong* a day plus a deposit of 50 *dong*. A pornographic book could be had for 20 *dong* a day against a 300-*dong* deposit.

One of the most active peddlers was Vinh Su at Do Thanh Nhon Street. In former Saigon Su called himself a songster, although the only thing he ever wrote was a short song, *Trai Tim Trinh Nu* (A Virgin's Heart). But he did a thriving business as a "talent-scout." A search of his house revealed 20,000 decadent books, many of them published abroad after 1975. At the stand owned by Bui Dinh Ha on Dang Thi Nhu Street, First District, 232 similar books were found hidden among manuals on dress-making, television and motorbike repair, etc. Nhu, a former paratrooper, also engaged in "literary creation", writing such filth as *Cuoc Noi Loan Giua Hai Mau Da* (Revolt of Two Races), *Mot Phut Khoai Lac* (A Moment of Pleasure), *Doi Trinh Nu Muoi Tam Tuoi* (A 18-Year Old Virgin), etc.

Coffee houses acted as the main agents for decadent music, making a lot of money in the business. A cup of coffee "with music" cost 10 *dong*, three or four times the normal price. Entertainers were paid generously: 20 or 30 *dong* for an old number, 100 for an anti-government song and 300 for one freshly imported. Special nights called "Yesteryear" were organized by one coffee house in the First District.

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After the withdrawal of the US forces and the collapse of the Saigon regime great efforts were made to rid the city of the cultural vestiges of neo-colonialism. Then, after a short lull, "gifts" started coming from the United States, and they keep coming, with persistence. The same tactics were used by the US Expeditionary Corps in former South Vietnam: distributing pornographic photos to Vietnamese children, sending parcels of publications with no senders' names... One wonders if the senders are all motivated by humanitarianism.

CSO: 4220/213

BRIEFS

TASKS OF 1982 --The Haiphong Municipal People's Council recently held a conference to review the implementation of the 1981 State Plan and discuss guidelines and tasks for 1982. In 1981 Haiphong overcame numerous difficulties and scored many achievements, especially in agricultural production, capital construction and import and export. In applying product-based contractual system in agriculture, Haiphong obtained an unprecedented large volume of grain production. The rice yield was 51.5 quintals per hectare and the total grain output was 38,000 tons more than in 1980. The municipal people's council also scrupulously reviewed the weak and strong points in the supervision and implementation of political tasks by various local echelons and sectors. Looking forward to the Fifth National VCP Congress, the municipal people's council decided to mobilize all strata of the people to concentrate efforts on accelerating the production of grain and foodstuffs, strive to supply raw materials to various consumer and export goods production establishments, and develop various sectors and occupations in the rural area. [Text] [BK130906 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Jan 82]

CSO: 4209/199

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CONFERENCE REVIEWS PROBLEMS IN LABOR PLANNING

BK020709 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] The State Planning Commission recently held a scientific conference in Hanoi to discuss the issue of labor planning. Attending were representatives of various sectors, universities, research institutes and localities.

There were 24 reports and statements made during the conference. These reports and statements concentrated on many central and urgent problems in our country's labor planning in the transitional period of advancing from small production to large-scale socialist production, especially in the initial stage of this period. Labor planning is aimed at developing labor potential, our most valuable asset, to the fullest in national construction and defense.

Many of these reports and statements analyzed profoundly many major problems now confronting the labor planning task such as the inevitability of the redistribution of social labor, the redistribution of labor in districts, the redistribution of labor and population on a national scale, the sending of laborers to build new economic zones, labor planning to implement the two missions of building and defending the fatherland, the solving of employment problems for the working people in the future, and labor reproduction [tais sanr xuaats lao doongj] in the process of expanded socialist reproduction.

These reports also dealt with many matters concerning the revision of labor planning in combination with the revision of overall planning work in the current situation.

CSO: 4209/199

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

RESOLUTION ON DONG NAI INTEGRATION PUBLISHED

BK201616 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Dec 81 p 4

[Text of National Assembly's resolution on integration of Dong Nai village of Phuoc Long District, Song Be Province, into Da-Houai District, Lam Dong Province]

[Text] The SRV's Seventh National Assembly at its second session:

By virtue of a recommendation of the Council of Ministers and after studying the suggestions of the People's Councils of Song Be and Lam Dong Provinces,

Decrees

The merger of Dong Nai Village of Phuoc Long District, Song Be Province, with Da-Houai District of Lam Dong Province.

Hanoi, 29 December 1981

[Signed] National Assembly Chairman

Nguyen Huu Tho

CSO: 4209/199

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT MISUSE OF RUBBER-PRODUCING EQUIPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Dec 81 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Waste of Technical Materials"]

[Text] Five years ago the Phuoc Long unit, accepting the mission of enriching the homeland, entered deeply into the specialized cultivation of rubber. The state sent rather large amounts of technical materials to that area. The initial investment capital amounted to tens of millions of dong. There were many workers but because the machinery and equipment were not suitable some of the machinery broke down before being used and now lies scattered about out of doors. After several recapitulations the unit recommended that those machines be collected and sent to places where they are needed, but the upper echelon replied that the Bank was not willing, the Ministry of Agriculture would not give permission, and the Economics Department did not agree. In the course of 5 years the machines gradually broke down, and some were only used as gongs for the unit. There are millions of dong worth of technical materials which, if not promptly collected in order to obtain spare parts or sell iron and steel to the factories will, after the coming rainy season, become useless junk.

Le Quan
(Song Be)

5616
CSO: 4209/183

BRIEFS

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Hanoi, 30 Dec (VNA)--By the end of November, more than 2,700 families totalling 16,000 people had settled in new economic zones in the central highlands province of Lam Dong. The new settlers, mostly former nomads, have been supplied with fertilizer, rice strains, insecticides and farm tools to take up sedentary farming. They have reclaimed 120 hectares of virgin land and built 2,000 dwelling houses, 3 dispensaries and 1 school. The southernmost province of Minh Hai in the past 5 years has received 15,000 settlers from the northern province of Ha Nam Ninh. In the same period, 40,000 people have built new economic zones in the Mekong River delta province of An Giang. They have been supplied with machines to open 30,700 hectares of virgin land to plant food crops. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0242 GMT 30 Dec 81 OW]

CSO: 4220/212

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS IN PAST 10 DAYS REPORTED

BK211131 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Jan 82

[Text] The agricultural cooperatives in the northern provinces and cities are being guided to channel water into ricefields so that grownup seedlings can be transplanted.

According to the General Department of Statistics, in the past 10 days rice has been transplanted on nearly 180,000 additional hectares, bringing the total area which has been transplanted with rice since the beginning of the crop season to more than 290,000 hectares or 27.3 percent of the plan norm.

Based on the time schedule for sowing seedlings, there now are approximately over 30,000 hectares of grownup seedlings which are being transplanted by cooperatives. Manpower is being concentrated on quickly transplanting the seedlings to an area from 22,000 to 25,000 hectares per day so that some 500,000 hectares or so can be planted with rice by the Tet festival.

The percentages of transplanted area in localities are as follows: 57.6 percent in Binh Tri Thien; 50 percent in Haiphong; 48.9 percent in Vinh Phu; 43 percent in Hoang Lien Son; 37 percent in Lai Chau; 38 percent in Ha Tuyen; over 35 percent in Ha Bac, and over 30 percent in Nghe Tinh.

In the southern provinces, rice has been planted on some 420,000 hectares or more than 70 percent of the area plan norm. The transplanting rates are as follows: 94.3 percent in An Giang; 91.6 percent in Tien Giang; 91 percent in Quang Nam-Danang; 72.5 percent in Kien Giang, and 64.7 percent in Nghia Binh.

In the southern provinces and cities there are now 39,000 hectares of rice affected by insects, an increase of 2,500 hectares over the same period last year. The largest affected areas are located as follows: 12,900 hectares in Tien Giang; 12,300 hectares in An Giang; more than 3,500 hectares in Dong Thap; and over 2,100 hectares in Long An.

Localities are concentrating on spraying insecticide to prevent insects from damaging rice.

CSO: 4209/199

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN PRODUCTION FOR 1982 REVIEWED

BK130700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Dec 81 p 2

[First installment of article by Trinh Xuan Tien, vice minister of food, entitled: "Grain Production and Collection in 1982"]

[Text] Calculating the demands for grain and implementing grain production plans is one of the primary tasks of state organs from the central to the local level.

In 1982, on the basis of the current population growth rate, it is estimated that the entire country will have about 1.2 million new citizens. To provide food for these newborns, we must expand the grain area by approximately 90,000 hectares over 1981 and achieve an average annual yield of 4 tons per hectare. If this cannot be done, we must strive, by means of intensive cultivation, for higher crop yields so as to obtain about 360,000 more tons of grain. Such an increase over 1981 is absolutely necessary whether the grain rations of the new citizens' parents and brothers and sisters and other demands for grain go up or not. Moreover, hundreds of thousands more tons of grain will be needed even if we just wanted to maintain the same standards of food supplies (such as pork, for example) as in 1981.

At present, we are still faced with a situation in which "demands for grain grow faster than grain production." In 1982, this problem will become even more acute than in 1981 in certain respects.

In response to this situation, the party Central Committee has issued many directives aimed at overcoming the difficulties regarding grain supplies at present and in the coming years.

In 1981, many areas obtained a bumper crop and collected much more grain than in previous years. Some areas were able to meet local demands and some others, such as the Mekong River delta and a number of provinces, even managed to deliver to the central authorities a fairly substantial amount of grain. Generally speaking, grain supplies in the rural areas were somewhat improved and stabilized. The delivery of grain to the state, however, was still beset by many difficulties.

In 1982, in keeping with the spirit of the party Central Committee directives and to maintain initiative under any circumstances, from the beginning of the year a far-reaching and radical change must be effected in all sectors and levels and among cadres, party members and the people so as to resolve the grain problem for the entire country by the forces inside the country. To achieve this aim, we must adopt highly active measures, the most decisive and important of which should be further stepping up grain production and, at the same time, turning grain consumption policy--especially for state-owned grain--into a rational and highly economical system.

Directive No 120/CP/TW issued by the party Central Committee on 21 October 1981 also clearly set the following objectives for various provinces:

"Those provinces which have suffered a grain shortage every year and have had to rely partly on the assistance of the central authorities must now produce enough to meet the demands of all the people in their localities....

"Those provinces which have so far produced and collected enough grain for local consumption must now strive, in addition to satisfying the needs of all the local people, to contribute some of their grain to the central authorities and set up grain reserves.

"The key rice-producing provinces (in the Mekong River and Red River deltas), aside from meeting the demands of all the local people and building up necessary reserves, must deliver to the central authorities increasing amounts of grain according to the annual plan targets....

"Cities, industrial zones and the main armed forces, whose grain supplies are ensured by the central authorities, must also work out plans and active measures to produce grain and foodstuffs according to actual local conditions...so as to meet part of their own demands and to reduce the amount sent in by the central authorities from distant areas..."

Measures and Policies

In keeping with this directive, we must, as a primary measure, launch a nationwide grain production movement with the highest spirit of revolutionary offensive ever. [Words indistinct], we must take into account the differences in the actual conditions of each area so as to devise specific measures. The general direction, however, is to rely on intensive cultivation (including the use of fertilizer and multicropping) as the main measure to increase crop yields. At the same time, we must expand the cultivable area, make the best use of the existing arable land and open new land for cultivation, allowing not a single lot to lie fallow. All the existing resources of the people and state in the localities must be concentrated on investing in grain production. All localities must plant any grain crop that can grow on their particular type of soil, including wet rice and upland rice, short-term and long-term subsidiary food crops, and bulbous and grain plants. We must vigorously, effectively and practically develop small, medium and large-scale water conservancy projects in conjunction with rural construction and the building of area and plot embankments. In mountain areas, we must build rice terraces in conjunction with water conservancy works.

We must find, select and bodly use good crop varieties which can withstand inclement weather and resist harmful insects and diseases as replacements for poorer, degenerate and low-yielding strains. We must take good care of crops and apply fertilizer on schedule. We must initiate a movement for the wider use of stable and green manures because these kinds of fertilizer are locally available and can be collected anywhere. At the same time, chemical fertilizers must be used as a supplement whenever conditions permit. Owing to their scarcity, chemical fertilizers must be used in a concentrated manner in key areas to ensure practical results; they should not be scattered as in the past. Every locality, regardless of the size of its cropland, must set aside an area mainly for grain production, especially rice. At the same time, it must strive to establish a number of areas devoted to the cultivation of high-yield rice varieties on which adequate materials and equipment must be concentrated to ensure practical results.

To initiate a production movement and allow no workforce to remain idle, in addition to from mobilizing and organizing peasants to carry out production in the countryside, we must also motivate cadres, workers, civil servants, soldiers and students to arrange their schedule, cut down on certain clerical duties and put off those activities that can be postponed so they can devote more time and more manpower to producing grain whenever conditions permit to meet their own demands. A movement must also be launched among nonagricultural people to motivate them to participate in the production of grain and foodstuffs in a practical manner. In the rural areas, the movement for implementing product contracts with laborers in agricultural cooperatives is progressing in the right direction. We must, however, pay attention to satisfactorily guiding the fulfillment of those tasks contracted out to collectives and assisting cooperative members who work under contract and who are faced with difficulties regarding capital, farm implements, fertilizer and even manpower. Special attention must be paid to those families whose husbands and children are serving in the armed forces or working far from home.

All state farms must make full and rational use of land to produce more grain and foodstuffs. Those state farms entrusted with the task of grain production must satisfactorily fulfill the plan to deliver products to the state. Those state farms specializing in industrial crops or livestock must also make the fullest use of land to produce more grain and foodstuffs, thereby reducing the amount of grain supplied by the state. Concrete grain production plans must be formulated for different state farms. Each state farm must set an extra grain production target for its workers. Those state farms which cannot cultivate all their land must temporarily turn over some of it to nearby agricultural cooperatives or peasants for grain production in each specific crop season. The growers of crops on this land are entitled to the fruits of their labors.

Concerning production policy, localities that need grain supplies from the state to plant industrial crops must carefully choose the appropriate type of crops for planting so as to achieve better economic results.

In formulating production plans for cooperatives and state farms, the district and provincial authorities must develop an economic program and rationally compare grain against other types of crops or the importation of grain against its shipment from distant places. Specifically, it is necessary to calculate to see if the value of the exported goods can cover the amount of foreign currency spent by the state to import the grain needed. We must avoid a situation in which three or four units of foreign currency are spent for imported grain to produce an item of goods that only receives one unit of foreign currency--and this is not to mention other expenses. In some cases where loss of foreign currency from grain imports must be sustained, we must produce profitable goods to make up for it.

For state farms specializing in grain production, after meeting the quotas for delivering products to the state, they are allowed either to keep the amount of grain produced in excess of the set quotas for their own use or sell it to the state at prices other than those set in the plan.

Achieve a Local Grain Balance

The entire movement for production described above must be incorporated into a comprehensive province or district plan for the general purpose of resolving the following questions:

Is the total local grain output sufficient to feed all the population of that locality? What is the amount of grain surplus or shortage? In case of shortage, what will be done?

Under the current policy, the districts and provinces that have suffered from a grain shortage must now struggle chiefly to resolve this problem. Based on the production capacity of each village, a grain balance must be sought for at the district level; a grain surplus of the district will be turned over to the province and a shortage will be resolved in a positive manner by the district itself. Thus, to achieve a grain balance, it is necessary to proceed from the grassroots level. First of all, we must:

1. Launch a mass publicity campaign in every hamlet, village and cooperative production unit to enable everyone to discuss production capabilities and fully discover the local potentials concerning land and labor. Any unused plot of land, no matter how small and barren, must be actively reclaimed and transformed into arable land and planted with any suitable type of grain or food crop even if the initial crop yield is meager. It is necessary to devise positive measures for increasing crop yield--from exploiting and producing various sources of organic fertilizer, carefully carrying out crop fertilization and tending the fields to practicing multicropping of short-term granulative and tuberous crops, vegetables and fruit trees of various types.

2. Process food crop products for use in addition to rice. First, we must not consider food crop products as a secondary diet. In reality, many countries in the world and many regions of our country use these products as the staple diet while rice is consumed only in a small quantity or not at all.

Every year we produce more than 2 million tons of food crops in paddy equivalent and unless this is added more generously to our regular diet, there is no way for us to achieve a grain balance. Achieving a balance is meant to add food crop products to our regular diet and not to receive food crop rations and then sell them to buy rice; for this does not involve actual consumption and will preclude the achievement of a balance.

Marketable grain in the form of food crops must be preliminarily processed at village facilities and cooperatives because the amount of fresh food crops consumed during harvest time is negligible; fresh food crops cannot be kept long, nor can they be transported to distant places at low cost. And the harvest season cannot be extended.

As for marketable grain, corn, manioc and potatoes, these are usually found in the form of slices or flour and are therefore not suitable for sale as ready-for-use products. It is necessary to process them into small grains like rice or into slender threads like vermicelli which can be packed into small bags for the convenience of consumers. It is suitable for establishments engaged in such processing work to be set up in districts. The organizer of the consumption of subsidiary food crops should be the grain sector while the organizer of processing work should be the local industrial and machinery sectors. In order to transport subsidiary food crop products in large quantities, we need the help of the communications sector. Thus, in order to solve this problem satisfactorily in the initial stage, the people's committees concerned must guide and coordinate all activities in connection with this problem so as to obtain effective results.

3. Along with stepping up production and processing, it is necessary to re-examine all the aspects of grain consumption in each locality by the people as well as by public organs, including worksites, state farms, forestry sites, enterprises and military units to see if there is anything irrational or wasteful to be corrected and stamped out, such as brewing alcohol illegally, holding lavish parties, producing cookies and cakes in excessive amounts, making false declarations of household members and setting excessive quotas in order to draw more grain from the state. We must check to see how far localities have gone in resolving the grain subsidy question, to determine those objectives that still need a supply of grain from the state at subsidy prices in order to make up for losses incured in production as currently in practice and to identify those objectives that are going to be transferred to other price policies. Grain processing and husking enterprises must check to see why the ratio between processed and nonprocessed products is still so low.

All organizations involved in the transportation and storing of grain must check to see why losses have been so great. By overcoming these deficiencies, we will be able to reduce the grain imbalance greatly. In order to solve this problem, we must rely on a broad section of the organized masses, including trade unions, the youth union and party chapters, which must provide the necessary guidance and act as a core force in coordinating routine inspection activities for the state.

While carrying out the above measures, we must devise plans to produce and exploit indigenous products and, above all, develop various services and trades in order to turn out more commodities either for local consumption or for trading with other localities for grain. The questions of redistributing manpower, promoting family planning and sending the people to build new economic zones are also to be tackled simultaneously.

Devising production plans for each village, district and province is a matter of specific importance for 1982. We must pay specific attention to the latent potentials of the grassroots-level organizations, using them as a basis for making accurate calculations. As manpower, land, jungles and seas are our great potentials, we must make careful calculations of the amounts of grain, materials, equipment and fuel needed to exploit these abundant potentials.

The present method of achieving a grain balance is rather different from what was practiced over the past few years. Responsible local leadership echelons are therefore requested to work in a positive fashion with their grassroots-level organizations and with the state organs of higher echelons. Working with their grassroots-level organizations will enable them to become fully aware of the latter's capabilities and to discuss the measures to be taken in connection with organization and implementation (including measures to mobilize the masses and provide them with revolutionary indoctrination). Working with the state organs of higher echelons will enable them to unify their guidelines, criteria and plans and, if necessary, to discuss the assistance they may badly need such as funds and materials. A guiding thought in achieving a grain balance is that we must take into account the demands for grain of the entire country instead of certain individual localities. We must take into account both the questions of production and consumption, the motivation and education of the masses, the promotion of internal struggle activities and the organizational management and inspection by the state.

CSO: 4209/199

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROP OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop the Production of Subsidiary Food Crops, Contribute to Solidly Resolving the Food Problem"]

[Text] Subsidiary food crops are types of grain crops with which our people are familiar. Areas with little rice land regard subsidiary food crops as the principal foods in their daily diet.

In order to contribute to solidly resolving the problem of providing food for people, feed for animal husbandry, and raw materials for processing industries, the party and state have many policies and measures to stimulate the development of subsidiary food crops. The subsidiary food crop area and output increased rapidly, which reflects the great capability for developing subsidiary food crops.

The direction for developing subsidiary food crops is the expansion of acreage accompanied by intensive cultivation and production accompanied by processing, and the rapid introduction of subsidiary food crops into the daily diet. It is regrettable that guidance has not yet truly followed that direction. The subsidiary food crop area is large but it is not cultivated intensively. The subsidiary food crop yields are still low. The corn yield is only 10 to 12 quintals per hectare, while we are capable of attaining yields of more than 20 quintals. The average sweet potato yield is only 40 to 50 quintals of fresh tubers per hectare, and many places attain only about 10 tons. Places which intensively cultivate white pota potatoes attain yields of 25 or 26 tons, but most places have yields of only about 10 tons Subsidiary food crop yields are low and subsidiary food crop production is not highly effectively economically, which is one reason why subsidiary food crop production is not stable.

The state and the people, at the central level and the local people, must step up investment in the intensive cultivation of subsidiary food crops. They must concentrate on completing the construction of material-technical bases. Which are necessary and appropriate to each area, and stress concentrated subsidiary food crop areas with large commodity production. They must positively apply new technical advances. While the state is still encountering difficulties with regard to capital and materials, each base and locality must rely on itself and take the initiative in balancing plans with the material conditions, launch a strong movement to build water conservancy works and fertilizer, create the intensive cultivation factors, and assure the planted area. In addition to planting grain subsidiary food crops, it is necessary to interplant, plant catch crops, and increase

the growing seasons of such subsidiary food crops as peanuts, ginger, beans of the various kinds, and soybeans, in order to create a source of protein feed, supplement the grain subsidiary food crops, and improve the quality of the people's diet by means of subsidiary food crops.

The fact that processing and circulation are not prompt is now a major obstacle in the production of subsidiary food crops. The places which produce many subsidiary food crops lack processing and transportation facilities. People who grow subsidiary food must eat too much of it or must sell it at low prices. Everyone is aware of that situation but no specific steps have been taken to effectively overcome that situation. Expanding industrial processing and mobilizing a larger volume of subsidiary food crops in order to produce products with higher value and use value for domestic consumption and export is a requirement of the concentrated subsidiary food producing areas. The factories processing animal feed, alcohol distilleries, and starch factories may use corn, potatoes, and manioc to produce industrial products. In addition to the nonmechanized processing of subsidiary food crops by the people, it is necessary to develop the form of joint undertakings by the cooperatives to process subsidiary food crops by manual means, improved implements, or semimechanized implements in order to promptly process subsidiary foods into tasty, nutritions products, which will stimulate consumption and accustom people to eating subsidiary foods. That will stimulate production. Circulation and distribution must be well organized, and we must equalize the various kinds of grain in the localities and areas, which will also cause the development of production and consumption.

In 1982 a foremost mission of our country is to concentrate all forces on developing agricultural production, especially on promoting grain production and striving to achieve an output of 16 million tons, including 3 million tons of subsidiary food crops in terms of paddy.

The winter-spring subsidiary food crop season is the largest subsidiary food crop season during the year, determines the subsidiary food crop output plan. We must overcome all production, processing, and management problems and effectively overcome all obstacles limiting the production of subsidiary food crops. Actuality has proved that the grain problem cannot be fundamentally and solidly resolved without the stable development of subsidiary food crops.

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CSO: 4209/195

AGRICULTURE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON MULBERRY GROWING, SILKWORM RAISING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jan 82 pp 1,4

[Decision No 1-HDBT of the Council of Ministers, Dated 4 January 1982, on the Development of Mulberry Growing and Silkworm Raising]

[Text] Our country has the land, climate, and labor conditions for, and the tradition of, producing silk to make clothing and to export. In order to develop that latent capability and fulfill the people's urgent need for clothing, the Council of Ministers has decided:

1. To launch a movement to promote the growing of mulberry and the raising of silkworms so that we can meet our clothing needs.

The governmental administrations at the various echelons must encourage the cooperatives, production collectives, and families and assist them in fully utilizing land and labor to develop the growing of mulberry and the raising of silkworms (including silkworms that eat mulberry leaves, silkworms that eat manioc leaves, and silkworms that eat castor oil plant leaves, in combination with the growing of cotton and other fibrous crops, and the organization of silkworm cocoon spinning, silk weaving, and cotton cloth weaving, in order to fulfill clothing needs as fully as possible.

Every province, municipality, and district must have specific plans and measures to guide and assist the cooperatives, production collectives, and families in urgently implementing that policy.

2. To positively create concentrated silk production areas to produce silk for exprot.

First of all, it is necessary to guide the areas accustomed to growing mulberry and raising silkworms in Hanoi and the provinces of Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Lam Dong, and An Giang in drafting plans to develop mulberry growing and silkworm raising, and to strengthen and develop the silk spinning bases, in order to assure the quality of export goods. We must especially pay attention to consolidating and developing the Bao Loc mulberry and silkworm area in Lam Dong Province, an area with great potential.

With regard to the avove-mentioned areas, it is necessary to guide intensive cultivation and increase the yields of mulberry and silk cocoons on the existing

specialized, concentrated acreage, while at the same time developing new areas to assure that the silk spinning factories have additional cocoons and developing improved silk spinning wheels in order to have increasingly larger quantities of silk of increasingly higher quality.

The principal forms of production in the concentrated export silk production areas are the cooperative, the production collective, and the broad application of the contracting-out of output to workers. In addition to the concentrated acreage managed by the cooperatives and production collectives in order to produce silk coocoons and sell them on an obligatory basis to to the state, it is necessary to strongly encourage the families to fully utilize the land in order to produce silkworm cocoons to sell to the state.

3. To supplement a number of policies to encourage silk production.

a. The cooperatives, production collectives, and families producing mulberry and silkworms (including export silk and silk used to meet clothing needs) are provided mulberry seedstock, silkworm eggs, and chemicals for fighting insects and diseases by the state. The state helps the cooperatives and production collectives to organize silk spinning and silk weaving in order to meet the on-the-spot clothing needs of the collectives and families, which are exempt from industrial and commercial taxes and may exchange silk thread and cocoons with the state to obtain materials and consumer goods, or may sell them to the state at negotiated prices or sell them at free prices. People who raise mulberry and grow silkworms on cleared wasteland or restored land are exempt from agricultural taxes and from the obligation to sell agricultural products to the state, in accordance with Decision No 254-CP, dated 16 June 1981, of the Council of Ministers regarding the supplementation of policies to encourage wasteland clearing and land reclaination.

c. The state assigns stabilized silk cocoon obligatory norms to the cooperatives and production collectives in the areas producing export silk on a concentrated basis, allows them to make long-term capital loans at low interest to create silk production bases, and allows them to pay agricultural taxes on the mulberry-growing areas in money.

The state provides chemical fertilizer with which to fertilize mulberry, lamp oil for candling the cocoons, and coal. When there is a shortage of grain the state provides it in accordance with the policy of providing grain to industrial crop areas. Those who submit more silk cocoons to the state than called for by the norm may purchase additional cloth in greater quantities and with better quality than the the common standard of the local people.

All silk cocoons and silk produced in the concentrated areas are sold to the state for export in accordance with two-way contracts signed by the state and the cooperatives and production collectives. The cocoons delivered in accordance with the contracts are calculated at prices set by the state, and those delivered in excess of the contract norm are sold at negotiated prices. If the state does not supply sufficient materials and goods in accordance with two-way contracts, the cocoons corresponding to the shortfall in the materials and goods supplied by the state are also sold at negotiated prices.

d. The state sells mulberry seedstock and silkworm eggs to the production bases (including cooperatives, production collectives, and families) in accordance with non-profit production costs. The state treasury will pay interest to the bases producing mulberry seedstock mulberry seedstock and silkworm eggs in accordance with norms and the actual quantity of seeds and eggs sold to the production bases.

e. The provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly under the central echelon which have silk or silkworm cocoons to deliver to the central echelon have deposited for them in the local budget a regulated account equal to 10 percent of the value of the silk and silkworm cocoons sold by the locality to the central requisition-purchasing corporation.

If, in the process of implementation, it is deemed necessary to adjust or supplement the policies encouraging the development of silk production, the Ministry of Agriculture must promptly report to the Council of Ministers so that it can make a decision.

4. The principal measures and the organization of implementation.

The Ministry of Agriculture and the people's committees of the provinces and munic municipalities must review the production capabilities of the concentrated mulberry and silkworm areas specializing in export in order to draft production plans and assign stable obligatory silk and silkworm norms to the localities and bases, and set forth specific plans and measures for guiding and assisting the cooperatives, production collectives, and families to promote the production of mulberry and silkworms, combined with the growing of cotton and the other fibrous crops, so that the localities can fulfill their own clothing needs as much as possible.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for discussing with the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities the division of labor in the production and supplying of mulberry seedstock and silkworm eggs in each area and each locliity. It must have a plan for strengthening the existing mulberry seedstock and silkworm egg bases, build additional breeding stock propagation bases, strengthen the material-technical bases, provide equipment and cadres, etc., in order to rapidly assure sufficient quantities of good seedstock and promptly fulfill the requirements of production.

It is necessary to rapidly improve the quality of exported raw silk. The Ministry of Agriculture, coordinating with the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Engineering and Metals, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, etc., and the localities, must provide spare parts and equipment for processing, and continually improve technical processes with regard to agricultural chemistry and technology, in the production of mulberry and silk cocoons in order to improve the quality of exported silk. Attention must be paid to organizing the supplying of implements to the people for spinning silk and weaving silk cloth, and to the good use of the best silk to produce high-value items.

It is necessary to strengthen scientific-technical research and the application of technical advances to the production of mulberry and silkworms. First of all, we must concentrate on the propagation of breeding stock, the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, and on techniques regarding intensive cultivation in order to increase the yields of mulberry, cocoons, and silk and improve the quality of exported silk.

The Ministry of Agriculture is responsible for unifying the management of the production of silk, from cultivation and silkworm raising to the processing of silk to serve exports and supply raw materials for domestic production. The Ministry must bolster its Sericulture Department and the base-level units in order to help the Ministry do a good job of guiding the movement to produce silk throughout the nation.

The requisition-purchasing of raw silk to serve exports and provide raw materials for domestic production must continue to be carried out in the immediate future in accordance with Decision No 273- TTg, dated 20 October 1972, of the Premier regarding the unification of guidance and the management of mulberry growing, silkworm raising, silk spinning, and the requisition-purchasing of silk. The Ministry of Agriculture must rectify the organization of the requisition-purchasing of silk and cocoons, and work with the State Planning Commission and the relevant ministries in order to reserve sufficient quantities of materials and goods to serve the requisition-purchasing of silk and cocoons. At the same time, the Ministry of Agriculture must reach agreements with the localities regarding the division of labor in the requisition-purchasing of silk and cocoons, especially the requisition-purchasing of silk and cocoons to serve exports in a manner appropriate to the over-all production situation and the production situations of the localities at present.

The provinces and municipalities with large concentrated silk production forces may form corporations to do business in silk. The other provinces, municipalities, and districts must have an element to guide the production of silk and the growing of cotton and other fibrous crops that are directly under the provincial agricultural services and bureaus or the district agricultural sections.

The Ministry of Agriculture must coordinate with the ministries of Finance, Home Trade, Light Industry, Foreign Trade, Mines and Coal, and Food, the State Planning Commission, the State Price Commission, the State Bank, etc., in order to do a good job of implementing this decision. First of all, it must immediately begin guiding the implementation of the production incentive policies.

The mass organizations, especially the Women's Federation and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, must have plans to encourage their members and mobilize the old people to positively participate in the movement to grow mulberry and raise silkworms and grow cotton and the other fibrous crops so that they can meet their own clothing needs.

The Ministry of Agriculture must regularly report on the results of implementing the Decision to the Council of Ministry, so that it can provide timely guidance.

5616
CSO: 4209/195

AGRICULTURE

STATISTICS DEPARTMENT REPORTS ON RICE CULTIVATION

OW131325 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jan 82

[Text] According to a general department of statistics report, up to 5 January 1982 northern Vietnam transplanted some 113,000 hectares of fifth-month rice, an increase of 1,000 hectares over the same period last year.

Binh Tri Thien Province transplanted 34.2 percent of its rice acreage. Vinh Phu, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Son La and Quang Ninh provinces transplanted a fairly high percentage of their fifth-month rice acreage. However, their transplanting speed remained slow with the acreage of rice seedlings scheduled for transplantation still covering nearly 200,000 hectares.

Other provinces are bringing water to the ricefields to carry out plowing and harrowing and to transplant the fifth-month rice on schedule. Many cooperatives are striving to complete the fifth-month rice transplanting plan before Tet festival so that they will be able to sow and plant the spring rice after the festival.

Northern Vietnam has readied some 6 million tons of organic fertilizer, an increase of 164,000 tons over the same period last year.

The southern provinces and cities have reaped as many as 758,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, 38.6 percent of the total acreage. The region-5 provinces have completed their rice harvest. Those provinces from Thuan Hai southward have reaped 525,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, 33.2 percent of the total acreage.

Meanwhile, the southern provinces and cities have sown and transplanted some 338,000 hectares of rice, which represent 56.5 percent of the total acreage and 50,000 hectares less then the same period last year.

Due to favorable weather conditions, the recently transplanted winter-spring rice in the south is growing fairly well. Water has rapidly receded from flooded ricefields in a number of areas. Production establishment and peasants are striving to complete soil preparation and rice cultivation on the entire acreage.

CSO: 4209/199

AGRICULTURE

RESUMPTION OF COTTON PRODUCTION PLANNED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 p 23

[Article by Vu Cong Hau: "The Cultivation of Cotton in Our Country"]

[Excerpts] Prior to the period of French domination, our people had achieved self-sufficiency in clothing, partially as a result of sericulture but primarily as a result of cotton. During the first years of the 20th Century, Vietnam was able to produce about 20,000 to 30,000 tons of cotton fiber per year and export 3,000 to 4,000 tons. Prior to 1945, French specialists frequently advocated the development of cotton cultivation in order to supply fiber to the fiber and textile mills in Nam Dinh, Haiphong and so forth, especially during the years from 1920 to 1925 and 1940 to 1945 but without success. When peace was restored, our state also took many steps to develop the cultivation of cotton but progress was very slow. During the years of peak cotton cultivation in the North (1961-1963), only 17,000 to 18,000 hectares of cotton were under cultivation, producing roughly 2,000 tons of cotton fiber; in addition, there were 5,000 hectares of short fiber cotton being raised for self-sufficiency in clothing in the mountains. Following the reunification of the country, we determined that southern Trung Bo is the area that shows the best prospects for the cultivation of cotton and that long fiber cotton can be grown in the two provinces of Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh. However, as of 1980, this situation had not clarified: there are nearly 2,000 hectares under cultivation but the average yield per hectare at the state farm is only 150 to 200 kilograms of cotton fiber. The cotton yields of cooperatives are even lower.

Developing the cultivation of cotton is very difficult but not because we lack the necessary conditions. At an international conference on cotton growing in the Asian tropical countries held from 17 to 21 November 1980 in Manila (in which Vietnam participated), the conferees confirmed that it is possible to grow good cotton in the tropical countries. In recent years, due to the increased need for clothing, all Southeast Asian countries have adopted programs for developing the cultivation of cotton and many countries have achieved favorable results. For example, in Thailand and Burma, cotton cultivation was in the same state in past years as it was in our country; however, in 1980 these two countries planted 130,000 and 200,000 hectares respectively and achieved yields of 10 to 12 quintals per hectare without investing much money.

The projections of the state plan for 1985 call for the centralized cultivation of approximately 25,000 hectares producing 10,000 tons of cotton fiber (which will only

meet about one-eight of our country's need for cotton). Even if this requirement is met, our level of cotton consumption will still be very low (about one-third the present level of consumption of the world, including the developed and the developing countries).

It can be stated that we do not have the prospect of producing adequate cotton, only satisfying a portion of our need.

7809
CSO: 4209/174

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE--Ben Tre Province is striving to plant 35,000 hectares of winter-spring rice to greet the forthcoming VCP Congress. Thanks to the special care paid to the ricefields, the province has saved more than 3,000 hectares of rice from being ravaged by harmful insects. [BK081221 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jan 82 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY 10TH-MONTH RICE--Ho Chi Minh City has planted 58,110 hectares of 10th-month rice, about 910 hectares above set target. Peasants are caring for this rice crop and it is expected that the average yield will be 2.5 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82 BK]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Long An Province to date has planted more than 32,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 100 percent of its plan norm. The province's agricultural service has supplied various districts with thousands of tons of fertilizer and insecticide to help them care for the ricefield in order to obtain a good yield. [BK150335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Jan 82 BK]

PHU KHANH AGRICULTURE--Phu Khanh Province has increased its cultivated area from 60,000 hectares in 1975 to 100,000 hectares in 1980, while grain production increased from 180,000 tons to 310,000 tons and subsidiary crops production increased from 8 to 28 percent in the same period. The province has sent 13,500 families of 700,000 persons to various new economic zones. It also built various small water conservancy projects and improved irrigation system in mountainous areas. [BK231241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

LONG AN GRAIN--Despite severe natural calamities in 1981 Long An Province collected and purchased 74,000 tons of grain, achieving 98.9 percent of its planned norm. The province planted 107,129 hectares of 10th-month rice and 32,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 100 percent of its target. In the 1981-82 10th-month and winter-spring crops, the province plans to collect and purchase 75,000 tons of grain, of which 12,500 tons are rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Jan 82 BK]

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of 4 January, Ben Tre Province had planted 50 percent of the area planned for the winter-spring rice. The province is supervising various districts to accelerate the pace of planting and care for the 23,000 newly planted hectares. The province's agricultural and water conservancy sectors are sending more technical cadres to various areas to help peasants speed up their work, especially in sowing winter-spring seedlings. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 13 January, Cuu Long Province had collected and purchased 17,000 tons of paddy, of which 6,600 tons were agricultural taxes. The pace of collecting is relatively quicker than last year. As of mid-January, the province had planted 7,100 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 70 percent of the planned area. The winter-spring rice area of the province, however, has not been expanded. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jan 82 BK]

MINH HAI GRAIN OBLIGATION--During the period from mid-December 1981 to 10 January 1982, Minh Hai Province had delivered to state granaries 20,000 tons of paddy. The province's party and people's committees have coordinated closely with grassroots production establishments to help peasants quickly fulfill their grain obligation task. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Jan 82 BK]

AGRICULTURAL WORK IN NORTH--According to the General Statistics Department, over the past 10 days, the northern provinces and cities have planted an additional 180,000 hectares of rice, thus bringing the total area of rice planted so far to 290,360 hectares or 27.3 percent of the planned target. Based on the required growth time, more than 30,000 hectares of rice seedlings have reached the replanting age. Cooperatives are racing against time to uproot these rice seedlings for replanting. Various localities are concentrating their manpower on quickly carrying out the rice replanting with a determination to achieve the target of 22,000-25,000 hectares per day in order to increase the rice area to 500,000 hectares by the end of the Tet holidays. The provinces which have attained high targets in rice replanting are Binh Tri Thien, achieving 57.6 percent; Haiphong, 50 percent; Vinh Phu, 48.9 percent; Hoang Lien Son, 43 percent; Lai Chau, 37 percent; Ha Tuyen, 38 percent; Ha Bac, more than 33 percent, and Nghe Tinh, more than 30 percent. [Text] [BK261545 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Jan 82]

CSO: 4209/199

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR REDUCED FUEL CONSUMPTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Reduce Fuel Consumption"]

[Text] In response to the movement to practice thrift, many sectors and localities have organized an inspection of consumption norms for materials and fuel used in production. Conducted in several stages, the inspection has confirmed the fact that installations have exerted great efforts and scored numerous achievements in practicing thrift; however, it has also simultaneously revealed that, generally speaking, the consumption norm applied in manufacturing a product unit is still too high.

Recently, the use of coal was jointly inspected by the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Mines and Coal, the State Planning Commission and the Coal Supply General Corporation. An example can be cited following the result of this inspection which took place at key installations belonging to six ministries and using the largest amount of coal. The examination of 117 norms applied in using 585,000 tons revealed that the elimination of cases of irrational consumption led to a reduction of nearly 67,000 tons representing about 12 percent of the total amount of coal consumed. The inspection also demonstrated the possibility of replacing more than 100,000 tons of coal to be brought in from afar by exploiting on-the-spot sources of coal, thus reducing transportation cost substantially. In Hanoi alone, the inspection of 43 installations and 104 norms led to a consumption reduction of more than 27,000 tons. The inspection conducted in the provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh also resulted in a reduction of dozens of thousands of tons of coal. The mere improvement of 408 stoves in local canteens has brought about a yearly reduction of 8,600 tons of high-calorie coal.

The result of these inspections confirms that it is highly possible for each installation and sector to economize fuel and that this possibility can perfectly be materialized provided there is a sound organization and management. Excessive consumption of coal has been partly due to the fact that equipment has grown old, that parts have worn out or that kilns were irrationally designed and also due to the fact that coal has not been supplied promptly according to specifications and quality standards. But a more serious cause is the laxity in management which has led to waste and loss during transportation, storage in warehouses and on open fields or while in use. To really reduce the coal consumption norm,

it is necessary to apply uniform measures to overcome the above-mentioned failures and shortcomings from both the technical and managerial points of view. An important control yardstick must be a rational proportion between the quantity of coal supplied and the consumption norm calculated on the basis of the gross product obtained.

In the next few years, industrial production will require an increasing amount of fuel but the supply possibilities will continue to be limited. The only way to overcome this imbalance is to firmly apply a system of strict thriftiness. Every means must be sought to eliminate manifestations of wastefulness and to enforce consumption norms. If only the current consumption norm is reduced by 10 to 15 percent, it will be possible to save each year hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and dozens of thousands of tons of gasoline and oil. Regular control is a very good measure which will bring about realistic effects. The experiences drawn from the inspections of coal use must be applied in other fields, especially to the use of gasoline, oil and all kinds of materials vital to production.

9332
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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

COAL PRODUCTION INCREASES IN DECEMBER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] In the Uong Bi coal mining area, since the beginning of the fourth quarter, the Coal Corporation has, through concentrated leadership, kept up and gradually expanded the mining area at both the Mao Khe and Vang Danh mines in order to achieve an output of 250,000 tons. At the Mao Khe mine, the labor force has been reorganized and supplies and equipment adequately prepared to ensure regular activities in all of the seven work faces. After the ventilation of quarry area 56, coal production has increased 1.5-fold over the past. The Vang Danh mine organized an exemplary production day resulting in an overfulfillment of all norms by 10 to 20 percent and in an output of as many as 2,700 tons--an all-time record--in both the underground and opencut mining areas. Railroad transportation has been strengthened and the coefficient of mobilized cars doubled, which has actively helped transfer coal to tipples and made the coal production cycle in the Uong Bi area harmonious and smooth. In the first week of the current month of December, the Uong Bi Coal Corporation has produced more than 4,300 tons of coal on average each day.

In the Hon Gai coal mining area, the Coal Selecting Enterprise has concentrated efforts on overcoming weak phases by mobilizing hard-core forces and permanently placing them through three shifts at "hot" points--the transportation shop, tipples and pier--in order to activate and regulate work and to quickly cope with unexpected circumstances. Two shock units led by youths have been constantly present to repair equipment and important road sections on two coal transportation lines from Ha Tu and Ha Lam to Hon Gai. The enterprise has set up units in charge of categorizing and gathering cars at coal banks and has positioned a number of laborers at the ends of troughs, under the sieves and on the railroad station yard to carry out industrial sanitation so as to rapidly release and rotate cars. In the coal sifting and selecting process, attention has been paid to the system of maintaining and operating machines according to technical regulations and also to making parts available for replacement of those having a tendency to break down. Due to the application of the above-mentioned measures, the enterprise's ability to carry, sift and select coal has rapidly increased to 120,000 and 213,000 tons in October and December respectively. At present, some day as many as 10,000 tons of coal are carried from the mine to the pier, locomotive TY7E No 658 plying between Hon Gai and Ha Tu makes three trips with 79 cars transporting an excess of 36 tons over the norm while locomotive TY7E No 214 makes three trips with 91 cars carrying an excess of 144 tons over the norm. There is a shift which can pour 240 carloads of coal into tipples [each day]. The amount of coal sifted and selected each day has come to nearly 6,000 tons.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL ADDRESSES CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS SHORTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Construction Materials"]

[Text] The need for construction materials is increasing constantly because they are used to build not only industrial and agricultural projects but also other civil works in both the urban and rural areas. For the sole purpose of "tile roofing" five percent of the total number of houses in the rural areas, the yearly requirement is hundreds of millions of tiles and hundreds of thousands of square meters of roofing sheets. Meanwhile, the production of construction materials has only increased slowly and has even decreased with regard to some kinds of products. The production of cement, bricks and tiles in 1981 is less than in 1980, which has hampered the planned construction speed. Because of a shortage of construction materials, it has been impossible in many regions--especially the Mekong River delta provinces--to accelerate both the opening of new lands and the application of the intensive cultivation method and also to purchase a large amount of agricultural products.

It must first be said that the slow increase in the production of construction materials is not due to the weakness of the material-technical bases of this sector. Throughout the country, there is a relatively perfect network of installations to produce construction materials. Concerning cement, apart from the two large cement plants of Bim Son and Hoang Thach which are in the process of preparing for experimental production, there are nearly 40 large and small centrally-run and local installations with a yearly output of nearly 1.5 millions tons of cement. These installations produced over 700,000 tons in 1980. Concerning bricks and tiles, state-operated installations and cooperatives are capable of producing nearly 5 billions of all kinds per year but only half of their capacities was exploited in 1981. Meanwhile, the source of raw materials that can be used to produce the above-mentioned items exists in many areas and there is a huge reserve of these materials. Nearly three-fourths of the number of mines which have been explored and exploited are used to produce construction materials. The amount of locally produced coal and that of coke retrieved from various factories are not small and can suitably be used in baking bricks and tiles. In 1978, there were only three local coal producing areas which yielded a few dozens of thousands of tons; this year, there are as many as 25 such areas with a production of more than 150,000 tons. Each year, it is possible to retrieve nearly 100,000 tons of coke from the electricity sector alone. Workers specialized in making construction materials are scattered everywhere--in hamlets, districts and precincts.

Shortage of gasoline, oil and transportation means is one of the many objective difficulties but subjective shortcomings also constitute a major cause. Construction materials are not only necessary to build planned works but are also circulated as consumer goods. Because of the failure to clearly realize the manyfold effects of these goods, the planning task has not yet provided the necessary conditions to develop the production of construction materials. Every year, the average rate of production increase in this sector has been much lower than the development tempo of capital construction. In many areas, attention has been paid merely to mechanized means, modern technique and a large scale without properly using production methods, organizational forms and business scales suitable for the existing conditions concerning natural resources, raw materials, labor and professional skill in order to expand the variety of goods, increase their volume and heighten their quality. Relying on the central level's supply, certain localities have neglected to actively carry out surveys, to draw up projects and to exploit local sources of construction materials. There still is a substantial waste in using these materials: The consumption norm for cement has been exceeded by 5 to 7 percent, that for timber by 6 to 8 percent and that for iron and steel by 4 to 5 percent and nearly 20 percent of the amount of bricks and tiles carried from the production to consumption place has been broken.

To meet construction requirements, it is necessary to apply effective measures to overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings, to better exploit the existing and latent possibilities and to step up the production of materials. Simultaneously with concentrating efforts on rapidly building the principal state projects designed to produce construction materials, it is necessary to fully use the production capacities of all the existing installations belonging to the central and local levels or to cooperatives, to the principal production lines and also to subsidiary production activities. Some realistic measures to be taken are to strengthen production technique, to buy more spare parts for areas in need of them and, at the same time, to step up the movement for production rationalization, technical and managerial improvement and increased labor productivity with the aim of keeping up and developing production, increasing output, heightening the quality of products and lowering their cost.

By making proportional efforts according to a plan designed to create the essential conditions--especially in terms of electricity, gasoline, oil and coal--, the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Phu Khanh, Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu and Binh Tri Thein have begun to intensify the production of construction materials and have, therefore, been able not only to substantially meet the requirements of on-the-spot capital construction but also to produce an additional amount of goods in exchange for agricultural products. The bricks-tiles-ceramics factories' syndicate (Ministry of Building) has sent hundreds of workers and cadres to the Mekong River delta provinces to help them exploit resources and produce construction materials. Factory shops have been set up in many areas to fully use cinders and stone dust to make unbaked bricks or to investigate the possibility of producing the hydraulically crystallized adhesive [chaats keets dinhs thuwyr luwc¶] dolomite and so on. If widely disseminated, the valuable experiences drawn will contribute to speeding up production activities.

9332
CSO: 4209/179

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

DETAILS OF VCP SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY RESOLUTION

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 81 pp 1-13

[Article: "Political Bureau Resolution on Science and Technology Policy"; a portion of this article appeared previously in FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Volume IV, No 107, 4 Jun 81 pp K2-K9]

[Text] To promote all scientific and technological activities for the purpose of supporting most effectively the tasks of economic, cultural and social development in both the immediate and distant future, and to successfully build an advanced science and technology for our country, the Political Bureau has issued a resolution on the science and technology policy of the SRV.

I. Appraisal of the Situation of Scientific and Technological Work in the Past

The resolution of the 3rd Party Congress stressed the important role of science and technology in national defense and construction. The resolution of the 4th Party Congress defined the line of socialist revolution and the building of socialism and affirmed the need to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution--with the scientific and technological revolution being pivotal. The resolution also clearly pointed out that the aim of scientific and technological development is to support production, life and national defense.

For more than 20 years, in spite of war and a very poor economic and scientific and technological infrastructure, in our country, our party and state have made unrelenting efforts to develop science and technology and have achieved notable results. Various scientific and technological sectors have made important contributions to fulfilling the tasks of developing production, stabilizing the people's living conditions and strengthening national defense.

Recently, in the scientific and technological field, progress has been reported in the elaboration of a uniform science and technology policy for the entire country. The principal guidelines for scientific and technological activities have been determined. Initial efforts have been made to organize and rally forces to carry out the main tasks. A total of 72 key state-initiated scientific and technological research programs have been formulated. These programs have been incorporated in

the plans of various ministries and sectors. The 1981-1985 five year scientific and technological plan is being actively prepared along with the 5-year plan for economic, cultural and social development. A large contingent of scientific and technological cadres and specialized workers with good political qualities and increasing professional standards has been trained.

Since the unification of the country, its scientific and technological potential has been reinforced by the intellectuals and skilled workers in the newly liberated areas who love the country and are keen to participate in national construction. More and more Vietnamese nationals and intellectuals living abroad have participated and assisted in the scientific and technological activities in the country. The system of research institutes, which comprises the Vietnam Institutes of Science, the Social Science Commission, the colleges, and the institutes and stations of various ministries, sectors and localities, has been built and is carrying out important research programs. A system of scientific and technological management composed of the State Science and Technology Commission and the managerial organs of various sectors and localities has taken shape and begun to play a positive role in directing scientific and technological activities nationwide.

The system of higher and vocational education has been built and is striving to improve its quality in all respects. This system is capable of training scientific and technological cadres and specialized workers for different sectors and trades necessary for the country.

The system of general education, which has formed hundreds of thousands of future combatants annually for the scientific and technological front, is now actively implementing the party resolution on educational reforms. The working people's cultural and scientific and technological standards have been constantly enhanced, thus creating favorable conditions for rapidly introducing advanced science and technology into production, life and national defense.

Our international cooperation in the scientific and technological field, especially with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, has been strengthened and broadened and has secured for us considerable assistance regarding organizational and managerial experience and in training our contingent of cadres, in strengthening our material and technical bases and in the exchange of scientific and technological information.

These important results are due to the correct line of our party; to the efforts of the state to centralize guidance, organize implementation and administer management; to the great efforts of the contingent of scientific and technological cadres and the large masses of working people; and to international assistance.

These initial achievements have created important bases and very basic favorable conditions for the scientific and technological development of the SRV.

Scientific and technological work in our country at present, however, still demonstrates many weaknesses and shortcomings. Efficiency in scientific and technological work remains low, is not commensurate with our existing potential and does not meet the demands of building socialism and national defense. Scientific and technological work is not yet closely associated with the pressing demands of production, life and national defense.

Results of scientific research and valuable technological achievements are not widely applied in production and life, thus causing wastes in manpower and material resources.

Our party and state still lack a uniform plan for the training, fostering, deploying and employing the contingent of scientific and technological cadres. This has given rise to spontaneity and a lack of concentrated efforts. The pattern and standards of professions and trades have not yet fully met the demands of economic, cultural and social development and the development of our country's key scientific and technological sectors.

The number of leading cadres and highly skilled specialists employed in scientific research and teaching is still small. Capable organizational and managerial cadres are seriously lacking. The contingent of social science cadres is developing at a slower pace than that of some other scientific sectors. The system of research and scientific and technological organs at various echelons has not been carefully planned and rationally organized. Moreover, its functions and duties have not yet been clearly defined and its leadership has not yet been centralized and unified. For this reason, redundance, spontaneity and a lack of close coordionation among scientific and technological organs are still evident in the orientations and subjects of research work.

The State Science and Technology Commission and the State Planning Commission have not yet closely coordinated with each other in discharging their functions. This has seriously hampered the application of advanced science and technology in production and the people's life.

These weaknesses and shortcomings have many causes. The objective causes were the poor economic and scientific and technological infrastructure of our country, which is advancing from small-scale to large-scale socialist production; the atrocious war of aggression which lasted more than 30 years; and the partition of the country which seriously affected our national economic and scientific and technological development. The subjective causes, however, were predominant. All echelons, sectors and economic and scientific and technological leadership organs from the central to the local and grassroots levels have not yet firmly grasped the line and tasks laid down by the party in the scientific and technological field and have not fully understood the key role of the scientific and technological revolution. For this reason, they have not paid due attention to and adequately strengthened the leadership and management of scientific and technological organs and have failed to initiate a strong and continuous mass movement on the scientific and technological front.

A large number of scientific and technological cadres still have little or no understanding of the party's economic and revolutionary lines and still fail to clearly see that the economic and social objectives are the moving force of scientific and technological development. For this reason, science and technology have not yet been closely associated with production, the life of society and the demands of national defense.

Scientific and technological plans have not yet been integrated with economic, cultural and social development plans. A policy has not yet been formulated to promote long-term investment in selected scientific and technological fields, while the current investment rate is inadequate. Many progressive models have not been reviewed and widely applied, thus preventing science and technology from playing their important role in production, life and national defense.

A relatively comprehensive, systematic and uniform national scientific and technological policy has not yet been promulgated and fully institutionalized by state laws to provide guidance with regard to the objectives, tasks, operational guidelines and organizational and managerial work of the scientific and technological sector, and to concentrate adequate resources and investments on key tasks and priority projects. Therefore, our existing scientific and technological potential has not been fully exploited and efficiency in scientific and technological work is still limited.

Recent shortcomings in economic, social and scientific and technological management have hampered the application of advanced science and technology in production and life and have curbed the development of science and technology.

To meet the requirements of the situation and tasks in the new stage of the revolution, we must effect new changes in all scientific and technological activities, quickly apply all proven advanced science and technology, promote research and strive for new scientific and technological achievements so as to actively contribute to successfully fulfilling the various party resolutions and state plans and to support the building of socialism and national defense in the long run.

II. Tasks and Objectives of the Science and Technology Policy

As an integral part of the strategy for economic and social development, our country's policy on science and technology must focus on the task of realistically supporting production development, stabilizing and gradually improving the people's life and consolidating and strengthening national defense. Scientific and technological activities must be designed to study the laws governing the development of nature, society and the Vietnamese man as well as international relations so as to contribute to fully developing the laboring people's right to collective mastery, vigorously expanding production forces, building the new production relations and fulfilling the tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

In the present conditions, the policy on science and technology must meet the following three requirements: a) providing orientations and objectives for scientific and technological plans for 1981-85 which are now being finalized along with economic plans; b) guiding research work now being conducted to determine the necessary scientific requisites for the next 5-year 1986-1990 plan; and c) guiding research work on long-term orientations and forecasts in major fields of activities in support of economic, cultural and social development.

The goals and targets of the policy on science and technology are as follows:

1. It is necessary to develop the dynamic role of science in all economic, cultural and social fields and advance the scientific and technological revolution along with the revolution in production relations and the ideological and cultural revolution so as to make science a direct production force in the struggle to carry out the line of socialist revolution and the line for building a socialist economy and to increasingly contribute to satisfying the material and cultural demands of th people for food, clothing, housing, health, education and so forth, and positively meeting the requirements for national defense and security. At the same time, efforts must be made to successfully build advanced science and technology for the SRV.

2. All scientific and technological activities throughout the period of transition to socialism must be directed toward its central task of serving most effectively socialist industrialization and to facilitate the gradual reorganization and modernization of the entire national economy on the basis of automation, electrification and chemicalization so as to advance our economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production with a modern industrial-agricultural economic structure, and to contribute to building the material and technical bases of socialism within the span of three or four 5-year plans.

At present science and technology must be directed toward stimulating the development of important industries such as the energy and fuel, raw material and other supplies, engineering and metallurgy, chemical and communications and transportation industries together with other industrial sectors that are directly related to agricultural production in our country. In the immediate future, it is necessary to strongly promote scientific and technological activities and to promptly and broadly use scientific and technological progress to help achieve the foremost task of bringing about a giant leap in our comprehensive agricultural production and to create the most favorable conditions regarding the country's manpower, land and tropical natural rssources for gradually shaping a large-scale socialist agriculture. This is intended to satisfactorily solve the urgent problem of grain and goods and to meet the demands of industry for raw materials to satisfy domestic consumption and export requirements.

3. It is necessary to develop the creativity of science and technology and combine it with the superiority of socialism and the fine traditions of the nation. This will positively contribute to building a new culture that fully embodies the principles of socialism, the national character as well as the party and popular characters, and to shaping a new type of socialist man who is both revolutionary and scientific, who possesses a sense of collective mastery and is filled with the spirit of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism, who loves labor and science, who is capable of being master and is endowed with good health and lofty sentiments, and who unswervingly struggles for the independence and freedom of the fatherland and for the ideals of socialism and communism.

4. Efforts must be made to formulate a uniform plan for building a contingent of scientific and technological cadres and skilled workers with a structure and capability that meet the needs for economic, cultural and social development of the entire country as well as of every sector, locality and establishment, and that satisfy both the short and long-term demands for progress of our country's major scientific and technological branches. It is necessary to have leading cadres and

top-level experts for research, teaching and production, and capable organizational and managerial cadres in the field of natural sciences, technological sciences and social sciences. These important requirements must be appropriately incorporated into the objectives and targets of general education, higher education and vocational training as well as broad mass education.

5. Science and technology must play an important role in reorganizing production and improving economic and social management as well as scientific and technological management in order to build a new managerial system for our country.

6. It is necessary to actively broaden international cooperation in the field of science and technology and closely combine it with economic cooperation with the former serving as a basis for expanding the latter. We must study and select the most appropriate forms of cooperation on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, and pay utmost attention to the policy of importing selected techniques and bringing into play forms of economic and scientific-technological cooperation that serve to stimulate the development of major sectors of the national economy in order to rapidly boost exports.

7. It is necessary to develop the creativity of science and technology to fully tap existing and future production potential for the purpose of increasing labor productivity, improving product quality, fully utilizing demestic sources of raw material and fuel, saving on manpower and materials, achieving high economic results and producing ample wealth for society. This will contribute to fulfilling the immediate tasks of developing production, stabilizing and gradually improving the people's life and consolidating and strengthening national defense capability. At the same time, it will contribute to expanding production, constantly increasing national income and building a civilized and happy life for our people in line with the principles and ethics of the socialist system.

8. It is necessary to deeply exploit existing scientific and technological potentials while continuing to develop all other potentials in a comprehensive and balanced manner, with attention focused on priority projects. Efforts must be made to successfully build an advanced system of science and technology for the SRV--including social sciences, natural sciences and technological sciences--which is appropriately structured to meet our country's requirements for economic, cultural and social development. This system of science and technology must be able to create new values in knowledge to guide our actions and help solve both short and long-term scientific and technological problems facing production, life and national defense to keep up with progress in the world, and to foresee and open up new developmental trends for the economy and society. This system must also be capable of strongly developing the superiority of socialism, inheriting cultural traditions and promoting in a scientific manner the nation's store of scientific knowledge and experience in production techniques. At the same time, it must pay the utmost attention to selectively adopting and mastering modern achievements of the scientific and technological revolution in the world.

Priority must be given to promoting a number of scientific and technological trends that have an important bearing on our endeavors to develop the economy, culture and society and on the development of our country's scientific and technological

potentials while taking into account the main trends toward scientific and technological development in the world. It is necessary to advance to great heights scientific and technological branches that are closely connected with natural resources, tropical conditions and the Vietnamese man. Attention must be given to developing biology, other scientific and technological branches related to the tropical environment, and economic and managerial sciences. Efforts must be made to improve technical standards, first of all in the fields of agricultural and consumer goods production and in the energy, mineral exploitation and metallurgy, petroleum and natural gas, machinery, electronic and chemical industries; and to broadly apply modern scientific methods to scientific and technological research and in the various sectors of the national economy.

It is very important to determine the main scientific and technological trends and their priority ratings in each period of time as well as throughout the period of transition to socialism. We must base ourselves on the policies for economic, cultural and social development, on the realities of production and scientific and technological work and on the possibility of international cooperation to continue stuyying and determining them in an accurate and practical manner.

In guiding and organizing the implementation of the policy on science and technology, the following guideline and principles--of which the fundamental spirit is to devise correct steps and adopt effective measures commensurate with the actual conditions of our country--must be observed:

1. We must closely link science and technology with production and social life in order to promptly turn science and technology into one of the most important factors for the development of the national economy. It is necessary to promptly apply our country's scientific and technological progress in actual production work, life and national defense; to pay special attention to acknowledging progressive models of the economy and social life and scientifically adopting effective measures for their rapid multiplication; and to master and promptly apply to the realistic conditions of our country scientific and technological achievements recorded by fraternal socialist countries and the rest of the world.

2. Science and technology must be developed in a comprehensive, uniform and well-balanced manner but attention must be focused on main trends, key scientific and technological branches and priority projects in order to avoid fragmentation and spontaneity.

3. We must combine natural and social sciences closely with science and technology, and must pay the utmost attention to their research, application and development. At the same time, proper attention must be given to conducting oriented basic research.

4. In leading and controlling the development of science and technology, it is necessary to combine width with depth, the various scales--small, medium and large--with the various levels--from low to high and from simple to complex--in order to meet the immediate requirements while insuring long-term development.

5. It is necessary to develop to a high degree the creativity of science and technology, uphold the sense of collective mastery and the spirit of socialist cooperation and combine the activities of the core force--namely the contingent of scientific and technological cadres--with the broad mass movement in order to bring into full play all the existing and future scientific and technological potentials so as to quickly produce concrete economic results and achieve the set economic and social targets.

6. While developing to a high degree the spirit of self-reliance, originality and creativity, we must strive to broaden international cooperation in the scientific and technological field, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other members of CEMA; and in particular, attention must be focused on cooperation with the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea.

Proceeding from the general line of our party and on the basis of the tasks, objectives, guidelines and principles mentioned above, natural sciences, social sciences and science and technology must, more than ever before, develop the strength of their creativity and contribute to finding the most appropriate way and steps to develop the economy and science and technology in our country's actual conditions so as to efficiently serve the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

III. The Main Orientations of Science and Technology

The orientations of science and technology must be closely associated with the tasks of achieving an extraordinary development of our country's agriculture, developing various light industrial sectors and creating conditions for rationally developing heavy industry on a priority basis.

All scientific and technological efforts must be concentrated on basically resolving the grain and food problem; developing the production of consumer goods; increasing exportable commodities; insuring the supplies of energy and fuel for production and everyday life; raising the standards and production capacities of the engineering, metallurgical and chemical sectors; creating a steady source of raw materials for the various national economic sectors; satisfactorily resolving the communications and transportation problem; continuously stepping up general basic sueveys to provide a basis for building the industrial-agricultural economic structure in each region and throughout the country and the agro-industrial structure at the district level and establishing scientific bases for reorganizing production and improving economic and social management.

To contribute to the implementation of these orientations, the scientific and technological sector must effectively exploit our country's abundant sources of reserve labor. It must insure that our resources in the form of land, water, forests, sea, animals and minerals will be put to optimal use, preserved and ceaselessly developed. It must play an important role in promoting the highly efficient use of the machinery, equipment and material and technical bases of our economy. It must consider the economization of energy, fuel and raw materials in production and everyday consumption as a very important target to be attained.

The resolution then laid down guidelines for the advancement of science and technology in agriculture, forestry, fishery and water conservancy; in light industry and the food and pharmaceutical industries; in the energy, fuel, engineering, electronic, metallurgical and chemical industries; and in the fields of raw materials and supplies, construction, communications and transportation, signal and liaison, public health, environmental protection, basic survey, economic and social organization, and improvement of economic and social management.

The resolution also set forth the guidelines for research work in natural sciences, mathematics, cybernetics, physics, mechanics, chemistry, biology, geophysics, social sciences, philosophy, economics, scientific socialism, sociology, law studies and linguistics.

IV. The Guidelines for Developing Scientific and Technological Potentials

The decisive factor in meeting the objectives of the science and technology policy is to develop, as highly as possible, existing scientific and technological potentials in the corps of cadres, the organizational system and material-technical bases with a view toward meeting the most pressing requirements of economic and social development, rallying scientific and technical forces for the various programs for scientific and technological advances and scientific research and adopting the necessary policies, systems and measures in order to create favorable conditions for our corps of scientific and technical cadres to effectively support the requirements of production and everyday life. At the same time, we must continue to develop scientific and technological potentials in a well coordinated and balanced manner under the immediate and long-range objectives of the science and technology policy.

1. Improving the training and the utilization of scientific and technical cadres.

On the basis of a comprehensive inventory and evaluation of the potentials and effectiveness of the corps of cadres in order to achieve the objectives of the science and technology policy, it is necessary to plan the training, assignment and utilization of cadres in an efficient manner in order to fully tap the capabilities of each person and fully develop the potential of the entire corps.

The pressing problem at this time is to organize and utilize the existing corps of scientific and technical cadres better and in a manner that yields higher returns. We must immediately establish a State Scientific and Technical Cadre Training and Distribution Council. This council shall have the task of formulating a plan and norms for training and shall have the authority to transfer scientific and technical cadres from one sector to another, from one locality to another when necessary. In accordance with their stipulated authority, the commanders on the various levels, including the scientific and technical agencies, have the responsibility of assigning their cadres in the manner that is most consistent with the task of the agency and the capabilities of each person. On the other hand, while fully carrying out the task assigned them by their organization, scientific and technical cadres can express the aspiration to be assigned to the job that is best suited to their capabilities in order to serve the needs of society well.

It is necessary to establish good coordination among transfers by the upper level, the responsibility to make assignments of the commander and a voluntary spirit on the part of cadres in order to rapidly establish scientific and technical collectives that conduct creative activities and are increasingly well coordinated and specialized.

Priority must be given to scientific agencies that have pressing requirements in order to rapidly establish well coordinated collectives that are fully capable of resolving the most important and decisive scientific and technological problems, with importance attached to providing additional competent scientific and technical cadres to production installations in order to effectively introduce science and technology into production.

At the same time, we must assemble a large number of scientific and technical cadres from many scientific facilities, many units, many sectors and many localities for the programs for scientific and technological advances and scientific research so that they can work together to carry out the scientific and technical tasks assigned by the party and state.

It is necessary to establish a system in order to provide incentive for instructors to participate in research and production and for research, production and management cadres to participate in instruction, especially cadres who lead sectors and cadres who have a high scientific and technical level.

It is necessary to boldly utilize young, competent scientific and technical cadres who possess good personal qualities. Particular importance must be attached to providing the necessary equipment and working conditions to these scientific and technical cadres, especially to cadres who have made many contributions and are creative, so that they can devote their time and intellect to scientific work. It is necessary to insure that scientific and technical cadres constantly improve their qualifications in the process of conducting practical activities by means of many suitable forms of training.

It is necessary to adopt suitable organizational policies and measures so that large numbers of overseas Vietnamese can directly contribute to the scientific and technological development of the country.

In the training of scientific and technical cadres, we must fully comprehend the Political Bureau resolution on educational reform.

The planning of training must be scientifically based, must meet the requirements of socio-economic development and must be balanced with the conditions that insure the quality of training.

The corps of scientific and technical cadres must be well coordinated in terms of its occupational structure, qualifications and types of cadres. Special importance must be attached to training highly qualified scientific and technical research cadres and scientific and technical management cadres.

We must strongly develop post-graduate training with close guidance of planning and the quality of training in order to insure that the corps of cadres is well coordinated

and insure that training is consistent with the objectives of the science and technology policy. Theses must be oriented toward resolving the immediate and long-range practical problems raised by the realities of our country.

We must expand domestic post-graduate training, including the training of both Masters of Science and Ph.D.'s. Instructors must be standardized on the basis of their scientific duty.

Special attention must be given to training and correctly utilizing skilled workers, considering them to be an indispensable force in introducing science and technology into production and everyday life, improving product quality and, together with the laboring masses, working on the scientific and technical front to constantly make innovations, make technological improvements and rationalize production. We must promulgate policies and systems that provide incentive for skilled workers to be activists in their work and delve ever more deeply into their trade.

On the basis of insuring true equality with regard to everyone's right to education, popularizing education among all the people and insuring the quality of general school education, we must concern ourselves with training skilled scientific and technical cadres, that is training the talents of the country. Steps must be taken to quickly discover talented children in the basic general schools and continuing to train the talented children at general schools; a plan must be adopted for rapidly training outstanding students to become skilled, young scientific and technical cadres. Among the colleges, it is necessary to establish a number of key sector colleges that are capable of training skilled scientists and technicians for the country.

2. Strengthening the system of research and development agencies.

We must reorganize the system of research and development agencies on the basis of the principle of establishing an efficient division of duties and tasks among them; these agencies include:

The Academy of Sciences, which is the highest scientific research agency of the state and which has assembled highly trained scientific and technical cadres who possess good political qualities, has made scientific and technological contributions to the work of building and protecting the fatherland and consists of persons who symbolize Vietnamese science.

The academy conducts basic research in the natural sciences and the social sciences; at the same time, it is in charge of research projects that show prospects in the fields of science and technology that are of decisive significance in the economic, social, scientific and technological development of the country.

The academy guides scientific research, coordinates and regulates the scientific research projects in the natural sciences and the social sciences throughout the country and participates in the formulation of the scientific and technology policy of the state.

Within the economic-technical sectors, it is necessary to reorganize, rearrange and strengthen the research and development agencies on the basis of the principle of insuring good coordination in their activities, from research to production; these agencies include the institutes that conduct important research regarding matters of a general nature pertaining to the economy and management of the sector as well as scientific and technological questions that encompass the entire sector; specialized sector research institutes and installations that carry out important technical and industrial tasks regarding specific crops of species of livestock within agriculture; and design and testing agencies and production installations; enterprises, state farms, cooperatives and so forth. We must gradually establish scientific-production federations within the ministries, sectors and localities as mechanisms for coordinating scientific-technical activities and production and reducing the time needed to introduce the results of research in production.

The research and development agencies of the sectors must be efficiently arranged by economic sector in order to create the conditions for coordinating the research efforts of these agencies within the scope of a territory and make the best possible use of the research and development facilities of the localities with a view toward becoming the master of and disseminating the results of the various sectors within the locality.

Every college must be a teaching facility and a scientific research facility. We must widely develop scientific and technological research at the colleges in order to tap the strength of the large corps of scientific cadres and utilize the coordination and diversity in the structure of the specialized sectors.

We must fully utilize the potentials of the material-technical bases supporting instruction at schools and, at the same time, construct research laboratories or institutes that specialize in a specific sector or subject or necessary joint sectors.

The research and development activities of the colleges must be designed to resolve the most pressing scientific and technical problems of the national economy, beginning with the tasks of the programs for scientific and technological advances and the key scientific research programs of the state; at the same time, importance must be attached to the theoretical research of the scientific sectors, the development of the science of higher education and the improvement of training curricula.

It is necessary to establish suitable forms of organization and develop the use of research and development contracts in order to closely coordinate research, instruction and production, especially establish close coordination among the colleges, the research institutes of the Academy of Sciences and the research institutes of the various sectors.

3. Making appropriate investments in scientific and technological activities.

It must be stated that as economic conditions become increasingly difficult and the level of technological development of production becomes increasingly low, it is increasingly necessary to attach importance to investing in scientific and technological activities, in the training of scientific and technical cadres and technical workers.

This is a course of action that will help to rapidly raise social labor productivity and thoroughly overcome the difficulties being encountered in production and in the economy at this time. On the other hand, we must bring about a major change in the effort to increase the economic returns from scientific and technological activities so that investments in science and technology actually become the area of investments that is most beneficial to the national economy.

It is necessary to increase the percentage of financial investments made in research and development activities in order to support scientific research and, in particular, to accelerate developmental research and the introduction of the results of scientific research in production; at the same time, a necessary percentage of the foreign currency earned from exports must be allocated to meeting the material and equipment needs of scientific and technological activities.

To insure that the various scientific-technological research agencies have the minimum conditions they need to operate, we must allocate an appropriate percentage of the money allocated for investments in capital construction to the construction of material-technical bases; at the same time, we must provide the materials needed to carry out this construction.

In addition to the above mentioned sources of capital for scientific and technological activities, the sectors and production installations must mobilize a necessary percentage of the capital allocated for their production and business to insure that scientific and technological advances are introduced in main crop production.

On the basis of efficiently replanning the system of research and development agencies, selected investments must be made to insure that the agencies that are constructed operate smoothly throughout the process of research, development and the rapid introduction of research results in production.

4. Strengthening and improving the supply of materials and equipment for scientific and technological research are a pressing requirement in the development of science and technology.

It is necessary to establish unified management of the primary scientific materials and equipment throughout the country, from the formulation of plans, the apportionment of foreign currency and imports and the organization of domestic production to the supplying of spare parts and the organizing of maintenance and repair work. Priority must be given to supplying scientific materials and equipment for the key state programs concerning scientific and technological advances.

We must develop various forms of organization for coordinating the use of equipment in order to make maximum use of existing equipment capacity and must organize scientific services on the basis of the principles of cost accounting: analysis, testing, computation, the rental of maintenance equipment and the technical maintenance of scientific equipment.

We must soon establish scientific equipment and material production installations in order to meet our needs for general purpose equipment and materials in research and development activities.

5. Particular attention must be given to developing scientific and technical information activities, considering information to be an extremely important factor of scientific and technological potentials.

Information activities must make a positive contribution to reducing the amount of time between research and production and to improving the quality of management and leadership.

An effort must be made to provide a timely, accurate and full supply of information for all creative activities in science, technology and production, information on the results of research, scientific and technological advances, discovering and inventions, technical standards, translated manuscripts, sample industrial products, etc. Full importance must be attached to providing information for leadership and management, information that meets needs and is of suitable form, thereby helping to improve the quality of the decisions made by the leaders on the various levels.

To perform the jobs mentioned above well, it is necessary to coordinate information with the dissemination of knowledge, coordinate domestic information with foreign information and coordinate scientific and technical information with economic-technical information. We must strengthen and develop the present information system and gradually establish a national scientific and technical information system consisting of special purpose and special sector information centers and information agencies at the production, research, instruction and management installations of the various localities and economic areas.

We must strengthen the agencies that manage disvoveries and inventions. We must provide a routine and stable supply of foreign scientific and technical magazines and journals to the libraries. We must accelerate the translation and publication of international scientific and technical materials of value.

It is necessary to establish...economic-technical research and scientific and technical information institutes within the ministries and economic-technical sectors in order to effectively coordinate economic information and scientific and technical information with the work of preparing decisions concerning the development of production and economic management.

We must gradually modernize information activities and bring them to the level of development of international information organizations.

V. Strengthening International Cooperation

Under present conditions, international cooperation is a very important component of the science and technology policy of the state. Scientific and technological cooperation must make practical contributions to raising the level of production technology and the level of research and economizing on the time and equipment allocated for research activities; rapidly developing the scientific and technological potentials of the country; stimulating the formation and development of unique fields of science and technology of our country; and successfully establishing the socialist alliance and the international division of labor in the fields of science and technology.

It is necessary to broaden our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the members of CEMA. At the same time, we must cooperate, on the basis of equality and mutual benefit, with the developing countries that have natural conditions similar to ours and with a number of other countries in order to acquire advanced technologies that are consistent with our requirements and capabilities and continue to develop our relations with the scientific and technical organizations of the United Nations. Particular importance must be attached to the development of close cooperation and fraternal mutual assistance among the three countries of Indochina.

International cooperation must be carried out on a selective basis; we must constantly develop the various forms of cooperation that yield practical returns and coordinate in the research of subjects that are of significance to us and with which our partners are also concerned. We must stimulate the practice of cooperation between the scientific agencies of our country and their counterparts in the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. We must create the conditions for expanding the international contacts between our scientific and technical cadres and foreign scientific and technical circles in order to quickly learn the latest achievements of world science and technology. Full importance must be attached to coordinating scientific and technological cooperation with economic cooperation; scientific and technical cooperation must be developed first in order to lay the groundwork for expanding economic cooperation. Positive steps must be taken to supervise and inspect the implementation of cooperation plans between the time that they are signed and the time they yield their final results.

The importation of technology must be carried out on a selective basis. Priority must be given to technologies that are of important significance to the development of the national economy, raise our level of technological and industrial development and create new sources of export goods. An effort must be made to gradually export technologies that are closely associated with the natural characteristics and scientific and technological capabilities of our country.

VI. Improving the Management of Science and Technology

The purposes of improving the management of science and technology must be to effectively achieve the objectives of the science and technology policy, make optimum use of scientific and technological potentials and increase the economic returns from scientific and technical activities.

1. It is first of all necessary to basically improve scientific and technological planning so that the plan truly becomes a competent tool of management. We must develop the use of the method of planning by programs that have clear objectives in order to overcome the fragmentation, duplication and inefficiency of scientific and technical activities.

The scientific and technical plan must be formulated on the basis of long-term forecasts, must be oriented toward resolving the most important and pressing problems of the economic plan and must be an indispensable component of the economic plan. The contents of the plan must encompass the entire process from research to design, test-manufacture and introduction into production and must be balanced with the

financial, material and technical conditions needed for implementation. It is necessary to clearly define the responsibilities of commanders on the various levels, the scientific and technical management agencies and the economic management and financial management agencies in the formulation and the organization of the implementation of the scientific and technical plan.

In the production ministries, the ministers must personally guide scientific and technical activities and research and development activities until they achieve their final result of introducing scientific and technical achievements in production.

We must improve the supervision and inspection of the implementation of plans and the evaluation of the quality of the completion of plans. We must soon promulgate and implement planning regulations in order to put scientific and technical planning on a regular basis.

2. We must increase the use of economic levers and policies that provide incentive for scientific and technical activities and the rapid introduction of scientific and technical achievements in production.

It is necessary to improve the allocation and management of finances to be consistent with the characteristics of scientific and technical activities and correctly define the responsibilities and authority of the scientific and technical management agencies on the various levels with regard to applying economic levers for the purpose of stimulating the implementation of scientific and technical programs and plans. We must gradually implement cost accounting for a number of types of research and development organizations and, at the same time, expand the signing of economic contracts among research agencies and between research agencies and production installations.

At production installations, it is necessary to emphasize the qualitative norms in the production plan and flexibly apply the various price levers in order to provide incentive for and insure higher product quality and stimulate the rapid introduction of scientific and technical advances in production.

Importance must be attached to successfully implementing the various policies that provide psychological and material incentives to scientific and technical cadres on the basis of the product of their creative labor and the economic returns from scientific and technical activities. We must appropriately praise and reward those cadres who record achievements in research, design work and testing; persons who make inventions, discoveries and technological improvements or who rationalize production; cadres and manual workers who directly participate in the application of scientific and technological advances that yield high economic returns. We must award national prizes to persons whose scientific and technical projects are outstanding and are of tremendous significance to economic and social life.

3. It is necessary to coordinate management measures with the organizing of mass movements through the activities of the Trade Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Union and the people's armed forces in order to provide incentive for the creative activities of the masses and create the conditions for the mass movement to make practical and large contributions to the efforts to make

technological improvements, raise labor productivity, improve product quality, organize labor in a scientific manner and improve management.

We must rapidly establish and then accelerate the activities of the scientific and technical associations, orienting them toward the task of disseminating scientific knowledge among the people and propagandizing and encouraging creative activities on the part of the corps of scientific and technical cadres and the working people.

4. We must strengthen the system of scientific and technical management agencies. The system of scientific and technical management agencies must quickly be strengthened, which includes the State Science and Technology Commission, the scientific and technical management departments in the ministries, the scientific and technical committees in the provinces and municipalities and the scientific and technical management offices of teaching, research and production installations. At the same time, we must strengthen the scientific and technical councils of the various levels and sectors so that they properly fulfill their function of providing advice regarding science and technology to leaders.

The staffs of the scientific and technical management agencies and research facilities must be strengthened so that they are suited to the tasks assigned to them and in order to meet the requirements of intensifying scientific and technical activities; the strengthening of these agencies and installations includes the organizing of new and necessary institutes, agencies and installations. Their organization must be streamlined and highly efficient.

The State Science and Technology Commission is the command staff of the party and state in the leadership and guidance of science and technology; at the same time, it is the agency that provides unified management of the scientific and technical activities throughout the country. In order to complete these tasks well, the State Science and Technology Commission must be strengthened in the following areas: it must be supplemented with competent cadres who have experience in scientific and technical management and experience in production; the participation of the key commissions and ministries in the Commission must be broadened; the responsibilities and authority of the Commission must be clearly defined as regards formulating and managing scientific and technical plans, providing unified management of research and development organizations, distributing reserve cadres, finances, scientific materials and so forth and providing unified management of international cooperation and scientific and technical information.

5. It is necessary to establish unified guidance of and coordinate social science research activities on the basis of general research programs and necessary to assemble the research forces of the Academy of Sciences, the colleges and the theoretical research agencies subordinate to the Party Central Committee.

VII. Strengthening the Leadership Provided by the Party, the Management Provided by the State and the Right of Collective Ownership of the Working People in Science and Technology

Strengthening the leadership provided by the party is the factor that determines the success of every scientific and technical activity. Therefore, the various party

committee echelons, from the central level to the local and basic levels, must truly consider science and technology to be one of the main subjects of their leadership and must reflect this thinking in actions that reflect close unity between the revolution and science, between science and the revolution in practice.

The various party committee echelons must give the various levels of government, each cadre, party member and Youth Union member, each laborer and each soldier a full and deep understanding of the role played by science as a moving force, of the key position of the scientific-technological revolution in the work of building socialism and protecting the fatherland. On this basis, everyone must display revolutionary energy and creativity, become the master of science and technology and make every effort to become a soldier on the front of science and technology. Only in this way is it possible to bring about a strong change in one's thinking and actions regarding scientific and technical work.

On the basis of the line of the party and the resolution of the Political Bureau on the science and technology policy, the various party committee echelons must display a high degree of determination and take steps to provide effective leadership in order to rapidly and strongly introduce scientific and technological advances in support of production, everyday life and national defense. Every effort must be made to increase one's knowledge through study and grasp the special characteristics of creative labor in science and technology in order to encourage the spirit of research and discovery of the corps of scientific and technical cadres. Full attention must be given to listening to the opinions of scientific and technical cadres and the opinions of the mass of direct production workers; at the same time, special attention must be given to summarizing and widely disseminating the experiences of advanced model units. Leadership must be improved by progressing from practice to theory, from theory back to practice so that the science and technology policy becomes reality in economic and social life.

Building the corps of scientific and technical cadres for the entire country, for each sector, locality and installation is an extremely important task of the various party committee echelons and the various levels of government. They must routinely attach importance to teaching Marxism-Leninism and the line and policy of the party, molding the revolutionary world view and scientific methodology and raising the qualities and qualifications of the corps of scientific and technical cadres. They must insure that cadres consider conducting scientific research, summarizing advanced model units and rapidly introducing scientific and technological advances in production, everyday life and national defense to be the foremost political tasks of persons working in science and technology under the socialist system. They must attach importance to training leading cadres and skilled specialists, must discover and attach importance to talented persons and must train young cadres and boldly give them assignments. They must concern themselves with improving the standard of living and creating favorable conditions for cadres to perform their work.

Scientific and technical cadres must make every effort to become soldiers on the scientific and technical front, soldiers who are revolutionary and scientific, possess good personal qualities and abilities, wholeheartedly serve the people and the fatherland, are loyal and united, work with enthusiasm, diligently study and conduct research and are constantly creative and inventive.

The various party committee echelons and levels of government must concern themselves with leading the effort to build strong research and scientific-technical management organizations that truly become collectives that engage in creative activities, complete the tasks assigned them by the party and state with increasingly high quality and results and avoid becoming scientific and technical agencies that are actually bureaucratic agencies remote from reality.

Full importance must be attached to building the organizations of the party, especially the party chapters, and achieving strong, comprehensive solidarity at scientific and technical installations. Concern must be shown for training cadres who possess the capabilities and qualifications for acceptance into the party in order to rapidly increase the percentage of party members within the corps of scientific and technical cadres. It is necessary to select and train skilled scientific and technical cadres to be leadership cadres and scientific and technical management cadres of the party.

It is necessary to consolidate and strengthen the education and science committees on the various levels so that their size is large enough and their quality is high enough to help the various party committee echelons guide scientific and technical activities and work with the agencies that directly manage science and technology to formulate specific guidelines, systems and policies, observe and inspect the scientific and technical activities of the various sectors and conduct good ideological and cadre work so that the line and policy of the party regarding science and technology are implemented in a thorough, creative and effective manner.

The pressing immediate problem is to make every effort to improve the state's management of science and technology.

To begin with it is necessary to strengthen the centralized, unified guidance provided by the Council of Ministers so that the State Planning Commission, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Academy of Sciences and the other scientific and technical agencies are closely linked to one another in the task of helping the Council of Ministers formulate economic, cultural, social and scientific-technical development plans. At the same time, the scientific and technical plan must truly become an integral and scientifically based component of the various economic plans. The scientific and technical plans must keep abreast of economic, cultural and social goals and competently support these goals.

The Council of Ministers must strengthen its guidance of long-term, medium-term and short-term scientific and technical plans and promptly evaluate and improve these plans. It must closely guide the implementation of the key scientific and technical programs of the state. It must codify the various scientific and technical activities in the form of state laws, promulgate policies and systems and provide the guidance needed to promptly meet the necessary material requirements in order to provide incentive for inventions, discoveries and the rapid application of scientific and technical advances in the various sectors of the national economy. The ministers and vice ministers of the various agencies and units must personally assess and guide scientific and technical activities and are responsible to the party and state for scientific and technical developments within the field of which they are in charge.

The working people are an extremely large revolutionary force and are also the force that introduces scientific and technical advances in production, everyday life and national defense. Therefore, upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people in science and technology is an extremely important factor in abolishing the old, creating the new, raising labor productivity, improving product quality and increasing economic returns. It is necessary to widely mobilize the masses to become involved on the scientific and technical front and accelerate the movement to make innovations, make technological improvements and rationalize production and management among manual workers and farmers and the movement among youths and the army to become involved in science and technology. The various mass organizations, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Vietnam Women's Union and so forth and the people's armed forces must work in an extremely positive spirit to constantly improve the quality and increase the size of these movements so that they become a key part of the socialist emulation movement. It is necessary to restore the mass science councils in order to widely disseminate scientific and technical knowledge and advances among the various strata of the people and assemble scientific and technical cadres by sector, thereby helping to tap the creative strength, the cooperative spirit and the solidarity within scientific and technical collectives.

"Science is a moving force that stimulates the progress of history, is a revolutionary moving force."(1) Today, in our country science and technology are an extremely strong moving force in accelerating the work of building socialism and protecting the fatherland, thereby making a large contribution to winning victory over poverty and backwardness and advancing socialism to total victory in our country.

The resolution of the Political Bureau on a unified, systematic and relatively complete science and technology policy for our country will put an end to the period of spontaneous, disorganized and less than effective scientific and technological development. May the various levels of leadership of the party and state, from the central level to the local and basic levels, may all scientific and technical cadres and may all working people of our country make every effort to organize the determined and creative implementation of this important resolution of the Political Bureau so that science truly becomes a moving force in the effort to build the new life, mold the new man and develop the economy, culture and society of our country and the scientific-technological revolution truly becomes the key revolution among the three revolutions, thereby recording new achievements in celebration of the 5th National Congress of Delegates of our party and making worthy contributions to successfully building socialism and firmly protecting the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

On behalf of the Political Bureau
General Secretary Le Duan

FOOTNOTES

1. Karl Marx

7809
CSO: 4209/174

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Thị An [PHAN THIJ AN], Deceased

Born in 1917; Member of the VCP; Member of the Standing Committee of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union; former Head of the International Department of the Vietnam Women's Union; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; she was in retirement at the time of her death on 9 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Bảo [LEE BAOR], Deceased

Born in 1921; Member of the VCP; Ambassador to the Sri Lanka Democratic Socialist Republic; he died while on home leave on 17 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 18 Dec 81 p 4)

Lưu Huy Bảo [LUWU HUY BAOR] aka Nguyễn Quang Huy [NGUYEENX QUANG HUY], Deceased

Born on 7 March 1924; Member of the VCP; born at Tong Xuyen Hamlet, Thai Hung Village, Hung Ha District, Thai Binh Province; former Editor of the newspaper LAO DONG of the Vietnam General Federation of Labor [Tong Lien doan lao dong Viet Nam]; former Director of the News and Documentary Film Studio; Head of the Vietnam School of Cinematography; former Director of the Vietnam Publications Import/Export Corporation [XUNHASABA]; Deputy Director of the Book Distribution General Corporation; he died on 8 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Thế Bồn [NGUYEENX THEES BOON], *Major General

*Commander, 4th Military Region; on 17 December 1981 he attended the opening of the army wide sports competition held at Hue. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Dec 81 p 1)

Đinh Thị Cẩn [DINH THIJ CAANR]

Chairman of the Central Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Children; her article "Improve Child Rearing" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 81 p 3)

Phan Văn Chương [PHAN VAWN CHUWOWNG]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "Accomplishments of Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Dec 81 p 3)

Hoàng Trọng Đại [HOANGF TRONG DAIJ]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 29 December 1981 he was in Ulan Bator, Mongolia to sign a protocol on trade and monetary exchanges for 1982 between the SRV and Mongolia. (NHAN DAN 30 Dec 81 p 1)

Ngô Quang Đạo [NGOO QUANG DAOJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hung Province; his article on agricultural accomplishments in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Jan 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Hiến [NGUYEENX HIEENR]

*Head of the Institute for the Design of Housing and Public Projects; his article "The Role of Brick and Stone Structures in Construction" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 11, Nov 81 p 3)

Trần Quốc Hoàn [TRAANF QUOOCS HOANF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Member of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee; on 29 December 1981 he attended a conference of women from the northern border provinces. (NHAN DAN 30 Dec 81 p 1)

Lê Huy Hớp [LEE HUY HOWP]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bat Xat District, Hoang Lien Son Province; his article "Implementing Two Strategic Mission in a Border District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Jan 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Kim Khách [NGUYEENX KIM KHACHS], Deceased

Born on 1 December 1900 at Yen Hoa Village, Tu Liem District, Hanoi; former Head of the Water Conservancy Service, Thai Binh Province; former Head of the 3rd Inter-Region Public Works Service; former 3rd Inter-Region Water Conservancy and Construction Director; former Head of the Work Projects Management Department, Ministry of Water Conservancy and Electric Power; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 17 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 19 Dec 81 p 4)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Vietnam National Mekong River Committee; on 25 December 1981 he chaired the 1st meeting of the 3rd session of the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea Mekong River Committee. (NHAN DAN 26 Dec 81 p 1)

Trần Văn Lộc [TRAANF VAWN LOOCJ], Deceased

Born in 1915; Standing Member of the Emulation Committee, Ministry of Foreign Trade; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 29 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 31 Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Thanh Nghị [LEE THANH NGHIJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended a science conference concerning problems of the "three economic interests." (NHAN DAN 28 Dec 81 p 1)

Võ Thuần Nho [VOX THUAANF NHO]

Vice Minister of Education; recently he attended a conference of his ministry in Ho Chi Minh on educational development in the period 1975-1980. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 10, Oct 81 p 24)

Hoàng Niệm [HOANGF NIEEMJ], Senior Colonel

Commander of the Signal and Liaison Branch; his article "The Signal and Liaison Forces Are Pointed to the Party Congress" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Dec 81 p 3)

Nguyễn Huy Phong [NGUYEENX HUY PHONG], Deceased

Deputy Chief of the Social Security Department, Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare; he died on 13 December 1981 at age 64. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 81 p 4)

Hoàng Quý [HOANGF QUYS], Deceased

Born on 19 June 1902 at Dong Son Village, Do Luong District, Nghe Tinh Province; former Director of the 4th Region Education Service; former Member of the Inspection Committee, Ministry of Education; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 22 December 1981. (NHAN DAN 23 Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Sơ [NGUYEENX DINHF SOWR]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; recently he attended a plenum of the provincial VCP cadres in preparation for the 5th VCP Congress. (NHAN DAN 11 Dec 81 p 1)

Tạ Hồng Thanh [TAJ HOONGF THANH]

Member of the Central Committee, of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 4-8 December 1981 he attended a provincial VCP cadre plenum in preparation for the 5th VCP Congress. (NHAN DAN 11 Dec 81 p 1)

Phạm Xuân Thăng [PHAMJ XUAAN THAWNG]

*Acting Head of the Transportation Institute; his article "A Measure for Conserving Fuel and Rationalizing Short-haul Truck Transportation" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Dec 81 p 2)

Lê Duy Thước [LEE ZUY THUWOWCS]

President of the Jose Marti Agriculture College; his article "Training Agricultural Engineers" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Dec 81 p 3)

Trịnh Xuân Tiến [TRINHJ XUAAN TIEENS]

Vice Minister of Food; his article "Production and Collection of Grain in 1982" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Dec 81 p 2)

Vũ Minh Tuấn [VUX MINH TUAANS]

*Deputy Head of the Oil and Gas General Department, Ministry of Supply; on 24 December-2 January 1982 he headed a delegation to Laos to discuss oil and gas shipments from the SRV to Laos. (NHAN DAN 4 Jan 82 p 4)

Đào Duy Tùng [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

*Member of the VCP Central Committee; Head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; recently he attended a scientific conference on problems of the "Three Economic Interests." (NHAN DAN 28 Dec 81 p 1)

Hoàng Quốc Việt [HOANGF QUOCS VIEETJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 29 December 1981 he attended a conference of women from the northern border provinces. (NHAN DAN 30 Dec 81 p 1)

CSO: 4209/202

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 SEP-15 OCT 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 11, Nov 81 p 32

[Text]

September

17. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement refuting US Secretary of State Alexander Haig's allegation, made on 13 September in West Berlin, that Vietnam has used Soviet-supplied toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea.

— The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education organises a conference to review scientific research over the past years and work out measures to implement the resolution of the Party Political Bureau concerning the policy on science and technology. The conference was held in Hanoi from 14 to 17 September.

18. The 16th Conference on Archaeology opens in Hanoi.

19. The Ministry of Health opens the 12th National Conference on Pharmaceutics in Ho Chi Minh City. 120 scientific reports are presented at the conference.

24. A scientific conference to celebrate the 20th anniversary of scientific co-operation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union is held by the Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the Vietnam Committee for Social Sciences. In the coming five-year plan, these two bodies together with the Soviet Academy of Sciences will carry out a programme of co-operation comprising 73 research works on almost all important aspects of natural and social sciences.

25. Opening of a children's writing and painting competition named "We love our native fields". It is organized by representatives of the UN Food and Agriculture Organization in Hanoi and the Vietnam Committee for World Food Day the Central Council in charge of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Pioneers Organization, the Vietnam

Committee for Children and Teenagers, and the *Thiếu Niên Tiền Phong* (Vanguard Pioneers) journal. The competition will close on 16 October 1981.

— 81 monographs on economic developments and national defence were reported at the 2nd conference on marine science held in Nha Trang (Phu Khanh province) by the Vietnam Institute of Sciences.

26. A seminar on "the role of Southeast Asian trade unions in national development" was held in Hanoi by the Liaison Office in Asia of the World Federation of Trade Unions from 21 to 25 September.

27. On the occasion of the International Year of the Disabled, the Vietnamese Ministry of Health organises the 2nd conference on mental illness in Hanoi. A National Coordinating Committee for the Protection of Mental Health has been set up.

28. On 28 September 1981, with the consent of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea, Phoune Sipaseuth, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, presented to the 36th session of the UN General Assembly a document entitled "Principles governing the peaceful co-existence between the two groups of countries — Indochina and ASEAN — for peace, stability, friendship and co-operation in Southeast Asia".

30. The Commission for Investigation of the Chinese Expansionists' and Hegemonists' War Crimes issues a communiqué stating that during the past 3 months (July, August, and September) the Chinese side constantly increased its intrusions and shellings of Vietnamese territory and violations of Vietnamese airspace and territorial waters, and stepped up its psy-war and espionage activities against Vietnam.

October

2. A scientific and technological conference on the Mekong River Delta held in Ho Chi Minh City has adopted a scientific and technological programme for the next five years (1981 – 1985). The delta is an important rice-producing area.

5. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Chad decide to establish diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level.

10. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to its Chinese counterpart "strongly condemning China's armed provocations and espionage activities against Vietnam" in the early days of October" and resolutely demanding the Chinese authorities to end their provocations and spying activities.

12. The Ho Chi Minh City – Sofia air link is officially opened.

14. The Council of Ministers gives instruction on strengthening cadres at district and grassroots levels.

— *Vietnam News Agency* and *SPK* (Kampuchean News Agency) sign a five-year co-operation agreement.

15. A PLO delegation led by President Yasser Arafat pays an official and friendship visit to Vietnam. A joint-communiqué was issued on this occasion.

END

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18 February 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2345

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DETAILS OF NEW MILITARY SERVICE LAW PUBLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jan 82 p 3

[Article: "Understanding the Military Service Law"]

[Text] In order to fulfill the requirement of building the People's Army during the phase of resisting the U.S., liberating the south,and defending the north, the First National Assembly of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam approved the Military Service Law of 1960 and twice amended and supplemented it, in 1962 and 1965.

In the process of its implementation, the Military Service Law had a great effect on the mission of building the army, consolidating national defense, and contributing to increasing military strength in order to liberate the south and win independence and unification for the homeland.

The entire nation has now changed over to the period of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland. The army's levels of modernity and technical equipment have undergone important changes. Our army has a full complement of armed forces branches and combat arms with advanced technical equipment. The task of building a professional, modern army makes newer, higher demands of citizens with regard to military service. Therefore, there are parts of the present Military Service Law which are no longer appropriate. Furthermore, after 20 years of implementing the Military Service Law under conditions of continuous warfare, we have real experience and have determined many new things that must be included in the Law so that it can be appropriate to the Constitution and to the development of society, and meet the requirements of the mission of building the army in the new phase.

The new Military Service Law codifies the line and major policies of the party regarding national defense by all the people and the development of the people's armed forces and the People's Army in the new phase of our country's revolution. It manifests the collective mastership right of the people, manifests the responsibilities of the social organizations with regard to building the People's Army; and confirms the responsibility of all male citizens to serve in the ranks of the People's Army, which is the fulfillment of a glorious obligation and is a duty of citizens that is stated in the Constitution. The Law is also intended to assure strict, rational compliance by all citizens and localities.

The Law reflects the military line of the party on building the People's Army which includes the building of regular forces with an increasingly higher level of

professionalism and modernity and the urgent development of prowerful reserve forces with large numbers and high quality, which are ready for mobilization to angment the People's Army and meet the requirements of war to defend the homeland. At the same time, it closely combines economic construction with strengthening national defense and building the army.

The new Military Service Law comes to grips with many matters, including those with which everyone is very much concerned, such as the draftable age groups, the active service times of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, the participation of women in the army, preparing young men for active duty, drafting, draft deferments and exemption from military service, service in the reserves by noncommissioned officers and enlisted men, service by specialized military perdonnel, and other matters.

The following are the basic contents of that law:

Active Duty Ages of Noncommissioned Officers and Enlisted Men

The new law stipulates that youths are subject to the draft at 18. The active duty age group is from 18 to 27.

Youths who are drafted must be 18 years of age and their ages must be verified in order to assure that that rule is applied nationwide and avoid the drafting of those who are too young, as in the past. Youths in that age group are physically and mentally capable of serving in the armed forces. Youths may voluntarily enlist for active duty when they are about to reach that age. When they are discharged at the age of 21 or 22, after 3 or 4 years of active duty and being steeled in the army with regard to consciousness of organization and discipline and the collective way of life, they will be well-prepared to continue their studies, work to build the homeland, and build their private lives. Furthermore, the families and mass organizations also have plans for encouraging and educating their members to be prepared to serve in the army. The draftable age group may be extended by 2 years to enable all youths who receive deferments to have an opportunity to serve on active duty. The maximum age for service in the reserves is increased by 5 years (the old law fixed that age at 45 but the new law extends it to 50), in order to mobilize healthy male citizens between the ages of 45 and 50 to enter the army and serve in the rear areas, so that the young men can be concentrated in the combat units at the front, while also mobilizing many specialized technical cadres and personnel to supplement the army. That is a requirement based on objective reality, for in wartime we must have a very large regular army and must be able to rapidly supplement an army with much technical equipment.

The Active Service Time of Noncommissioned Officers and Enlisted Men

The determination of the active service time of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men must be based on the numbers and quality of youths in an age groups, on the youths' pre-service preparation, on the degree of modernity ofthe army's technical equipment, etc. Our youths' political consciousness and educational levels have been raised but their physical condition is still deficient because our country has just emerged from a long war. The preparing of youths before they serve in the army has only just begun. Therefore, the active service time of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men can be reduced by only a year in comparison to the old law.

The active service time of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men is 3 years, while the active service time of technically specialized noncommissioned officers and enlisted men and those serving aboard naval ships in 4 years. The reason why a year must be added is that such noncommissioned officers and enlisted men must be trained in the army for from 9 months to 1 year and must work for a certain period of time before becoming proficient.

The law also stipulates the active service time of college-graduate noncommissioned officers and enlisted as being 2 years, for at their educational level they can rapidly assimilate military knowledge and technology. Furthermore, during the time spent studying in advanced schools and colleges they were trained in military training programs more advanced than those of general education high schools, so they are allowed to leave the service early in order to more effectively serve economic construction.

With regard to youths of some ethnic minority groups, in some mountainous and coastal areas, who are not yet accustomed to leaving home and are capable of strengthening the base level, the active service time is 2 years. As for the specific ethnic groups and localities, the Council of Ministers will specify them from time to time.

The reduction in the active service time is appropriate to the sentiments and aspirations of the people and is also appropriate to the requirement of building the army, for if the service period is short can we assure the rapid development of large reserve forces.

The Matter of Women on Active Duty

The heroic, responsible women of Vietnam participated directly in the armed forces and made enormous contributions in the anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance wars.

But at present women are not compelled to serve in the armed forces. Therefore, the new law stipulates that women with professional training in medicine or other specialties needed by the army must register the reserves in peacetime and may be called up for training. If they volunteer they may be accepted for active duty. In wartime, in addition to the women with professional training who registered the reserves and are called up for active duty in accordance with mobilization orders, the Council of Ministers will decree the calling up of some young women to serve the army in appropriate positions.

In comparison to the old law, the age bracket of technically trained women in the reserve category is reduced by 5 years (45 according to the old law, 40 according to the new law), which is appropriate to the actual circumstances of women, for in wartime women must be responsible for all family and social matters in order to replace men who go off to battle.

Preparing Youths for Active Duty

Our army has taken a new developmental step with regard to technical equipment and its combined combat arms ability. In order to assure that youths can quickly become familiar with technical military equipment after entering the army, before beginning service they must be given basic military training along the lines of the

training program for new recruits, including political study, technical and tactical training, and the study of army orders, in order to forge consciousness of organization and discipline and toughen themselves physically.

Therefore, it is necessary to introduce the universal military training program in into the main curriculum of the general education middle schools, vocational schools, and the specialized middle schools. In the advanced schools and colleges, the universal military training program must continue to be improved, so that when youths enter army they can become squad leaders after 2 or 3 months of supplementary training. After 2 years, when they are discharged, they may become reserve officers after completing the examinations.

Furthermore, the army needs many technically trained people to use and maintain its modern technical equipment. Therefore, before they enter the army youths must be trained in a number of specialized fields needed by the army. There must be many forms of specialized technical training for youths.

In addition to the existing schools of the sectors and localities, it is necessary to develop the vocational classes organized by the People's National Defense Education Commission. By doing so we can reduce the present number of vocational schools in the army and can therefore reduce the active service time of a large number of people from 4 years to 3 years.

The registration of all 17-year-old youths at the district military organs will assure the tight management of youths ready to enter the army, make the drafting of youths more accurate, and help prepare the youths organizationally. After registering, the youths are guided by the military organs with regard to such aspects as health preparations, the treatment of light illnesses within a short period of time, the selection of the necessary sectors and trades to be studied, etc.

The good performance of those preparatory tasks will create conditions for the accurate and rapid drafting of youths, and in the future it will be possible to reduce the active service time of noncommissioned officers and enlisted men.

Drafting Citizens

According to the actual experiences of troop recruitment over a 10-year period, if we make good preparations a troop recruitment cycle need not be prolonged. Since many people must be called up in the course of a year, there must be two cycles, for only thereby can we be appropriate to the ability of the localities to deliver recruits and the army's ability to receive them. In order to avoid affecting the main 10th month harvests, recruits should not be called up before the lunar new year or prior to the college entrance examinations, so it would be appropriate to call up youths in February-March and in Aughust-September. Each call-up should last about a month in order to avoid affecting the other work, and so the localities and the army can rapidly stabilize their organization and begin training. In the future, we can further reduce the time if the preparatory work is of good quality.

Draft Deferments and Exemptions From Military Service

On the basis of the developmental situation of our society at present and in the future, and in order to deal with the matter of draft deferments in a more comprehensive and specific manner, the new law stipulates the following reasons for deferments: The person is the only worker supporting a father or mother, brothers and sisters, or wife and children who are no longer able to work or have not reached the working age and have no source of support. The person is the last son of a war-dead family, i.e. a family in which the father, mother, or a brother or sister was killed in war and has only one remaining son. That is a matter of legitimate sentiment, for we have experienced two long wars and many families have contributed much to the revolution and suffered great losses. People studying in general education middle schools, vocational schools, specialized middle schools, or advanced schools or colleges must after completing their studies -- whether they graduate or not -- be eligible for the draft. Deferments in such cases enable the students to complete their programs and do not affect the schools' training plans. People who are researching especially important topics for the state but who cannot be replaced. Deferments for such people must be recommended by a Minister or a person of equivalent rank. That is a matter of national interest and is not a matter of individual preferential treatment.

People in those categories must be reviewed every year. If they are no longer eligible for deferment they must be called up. If they reach age 27 and are still deferred, they must be shifted over to a reserve status. People who are yet sufficiently healthy to serve on active duty may, depending on the state of their heal health, be considered for deferment for a cycle or for a year. They must undergo physical examinations every year. If they meet the standards they may be drafted. If not, they may continue to be deferred or may be shifted over to a reserve status or exempted from military service.

The new law does not provide for exemption from active duty for only sons, in order to achieve fairness and equality in participation in the army to defend the homeland. We are now carrying out a planned parenthood campaign, so there will be many families with only one son, so exempting only sons is not appropriate.

On Reserve-Status Service by Noncommissioned Officers and Enlisted Men

In peacetime, no nation, no matter how rich and strong its economy, can have a standing army large enough to cope with all external attacks, for they are heavy burdens which no economy can bear. In order to assure combat readiness there must be a plan to build large reserve forces, which can, when the order to mobilize is given, rapidly become regular forces and be prepared to fight immediately.

In order to build the reserve forces of a modern regular army and meet the requirements of war to defend the nation in the future, we must do a good job of organization, management, and training. The organization and training of reserve troops differ from the organization and training of regular troops because reserve troops live and work scattered out among the state and collective organs and bases and are always undergoing change, so it is necessary to carry out registration at the village level and especially at the district level. Changes of addresses or places of employment must be promptly reported to the local military organ. When people arrive at a new address they must promptly register in order to inform the military organ in the new place. The public security, population management, investigation, and court organs are responsible for helping the local military organ

to tightly manage the reserve troops. Only by means of the tight stipulations of the new law can we build a reserve army of millions of people and consisting of units, armed forces branches, and technical combat arms, in order to be able to fight within a short period of time after the order to concentrate.

The training of reserve military personnel is also very important. In order to assure combat quality and hold combined arms maneuvers, reserve military personnel under 35 years of age (Group A) take 2 to 3 months of concentrated training every 3 years. Reserve military personnel 35 to 45 years old (Group B) take 1 to 2 months of training every 5 years.

Military personnel between 46 and 50 years old (Group C) train only once a month.

That is a method of preparing for wartime during peacetime; a method of building military forces and assuring the smallest losses in a large war. According to the method of training organization stipulated by the new law, the total amount of training time of reserve training personnel is only equal to or less than the previously stipulated time: 15 to 25 training days a year

Specialized Military Personnel

Our army's technical equipment has developed to the rather high level of a modern regular army, thanks to the assistance ofthe fraternal socialist countries. Thus use and maintenance that enable that equipment to always be in a state of combat readiness require a corps of experienced, skilled technicial specialists. Therefore, among the components of the People's Army there must be, in addition to officers, military personnel with specialized technical and professional skills to support command and combat and the building of discipline and professionalism in the units.

Furthermore, the new Military Service Law deals with other matters, such as the rights and obligations of specialized military personnel, noncommissioned officers, and enlisted men; military service registration; the calling up of personnel during a general mobilization or partial mobilization; the discharge of personnel in accordance with demobilization orders; and the disposal of violations, matters which were dealt with inadequately by the old military service law but have now been supplemented and amended so that they can be complete and appropriate to the new conditions.

The approval of the new Military Service Law is a new advance in building a modern, professional People's Army and in strengthening national defense.

5616
CSO: 4209/196

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LOCALITIES URGED TO PREPARE FOR MILITARY INDUCTIONS WELL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Actively Making Preparations so that the 1982 Induction of Youths Is Carried Out Well"]

[Text] In 1981, following the completion of the induction of youths into the military, the various localities of the country organized the study of the two strategic tasks, "successfully building socialism and firmly protecting the socialist fatherland," and the fulfillment of the obligation to protect the fatherland by all party and government organizations and mass organizations from th provincial and municipal levels to the basic level and among the people.

Developing upon these results mentioned above, the various localities are now making positive, urgent preparations for carrying out the 1982 induction of youths well.

In 1982, all male youths between the ages of 18 and 25 will be fully registered at their installation (village, subward, agency, enterprise, school, state farm, worksite, forestry site and so forth) and will be prepared for induction when ordered. Upon the completion of registration, the installations must forward a list of the names of the youths who were registered to the district, precinct, city or municipal military command. Official correspondence number 1766/V8 dated 28 November 1981 from the head of the Office of the Council of Ministers stipulates: the agencies and installations of the state that are managed by central sectors, regardless of the locality in which they are located, must conduct registrations and inspections and compile statistics under the guidance of the local government and military agency and must submit a list of the names of youths of induction age to the military agency of the district, precinct, city or municipality directly subordinate to the province.

To date, many localities have conducted registrations and are endeavoring to register 100 percent of youths by the "young heroes protecting the fatherland" holiday (22 December 1981).

Along with conducting registrations, organizational preparations for medical examinations are also urgently being made. The provinces and municipalities are selecting competent public health cadres and personnel and providing them with additional professional training in order to supplement and strengthen the district's

induction medical examination groups while inspecting equipment and providing additional equipment so that the medical examinations are of the highest possible quality, so that youths who fail to meet health standards are not sent into the army and so that youths who are of draft age and meet all health requirements do not fail to fulfill their obligation to join the army. In order to prepare youths to leave for the army when they receive their induction order, the various localities plan to complete the physical examinations in December 1981 or early January 1982.

As a result of the recent phase of study, all localities have come to clearly realize the importance of evaluating youths in the light of standards and policies before inducting them into the army, consequently, policies and plans have been adopted for evaluating youths and completing their files in an urgent and thorough manner prior to the Nhan Tuat Tet (24 January 1982).

There are many jobs that must be performed in the final days of 1981 but we must realize that the induction of youths is one of the important jobs; only by performing this job well is it possible to protect the socialist fatherland and, in actuality, the success or failure of the induction of youths will immediately influence every other job of the locality. Therefore, the localities must make positive and urgent preparations in order to successfully carry out the induction of youths in exact accordance with standards and norms.

The experience of many places has shown that when a locality has much urgent work to perform, it is very necessary for the agencies of the party and the government to meet and discuss in detail the specifics involved in and the program, plan and schedule for each job, putting persons into positions of leadership and command and holding them responsible to the collective, locality and lower echelon unit. Only in this way is it possible for every job to yield good results.

By continuing to teach the love of patriotism, national pride, the glorious traditions of the country and the locality and the sacred obligation of the young in protecting the fatherland and making every effort to make positive and urgent preparations, every locality will surely complete its 1982 induction of youths well.

7809
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEMOBILIZED MINORITY SOLDIERS WELCOMED HOME

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Pham Viet Thanh: "Bac Thai Province Welcomes Demobilized Soldiers"]

[Text] Recently, the party organization, government and mass organizations of Phu Luong District in Bac Thai Province held a ceremony to welcome more than 300 soldiers who had fought on various battlefields as they return home, having completed their tasks. This was the first such reception ever organized by Bac Thai Province.

Practically all of the demobilized soldiers who returned this time are members of the Tay, Nung, Trai, San or Diu ethnic minorites or ethnic Vietnamese who fought against the United States, performed an international task in a friendly country and fought to protect the southwestern and northern borders. Some were accepted into the party and practically all of them are Communist Youth Union members. Many of them received letters of commendation from the Ministry of National Defense or were awarded the titles "Emulation Warrior," "Determined To Win," "Brave American Killer," and so forth. Speaking at the ceremony, Ma Van Hoa, a party member from Quang Chu Village who was accepted into the party in 1979 as a result of fighting to defend the city of Lao Cai, promised to uphold the fine nature and tradition of the "Troops of Uncle Ho" on the new front which, in the immediate future, will involve registering for the reserves, being ready to rejoin the army if a mobilization order is issued, enthusiastically taking the lead in the various movements of the locality, contributing to the work being performed on the agricultural front, joining the self-defense militia, taking the lead in fighting negative phenomena and so forth. Prior to returning to their localities, all of these demobilized soldiers were granted full rights and issued the necessary papers. Some of them were assigned tasks in the party, government and mass organizations on the various levels as soon as they returned.

Following the ceremony held in Phu Luong District, Bac Thai Province will continue to hold welcoming ceremonies in 10 other districts and towns within the province.

7809
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CADRE PRAISED FOR PERSUADING FULRO MEMBERS TO SURRENDER

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 22 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Hong Duong: "Glorious Young Warriors"]

[Excerpt] Entering the Lair to Capture the Bandits

Only after traversing the jungle a day and a night did the woman meet her husband. She said, "Come back.Come back to the village. Don't continue to live like a fox. Come back to your wife and children."

The FULRO member, who had a scraggly beard and disheveled hair, laid his weapon on his lap and grabbed a basket of rice. After eating all of it he said, "I'm not going back. They'll kill me."

"They won't kill you. Cadre Thanh has promised me."

"They'll kill me. They know that I am the leader in this jungle."

"No, come on back."

The FULRO leader grabbed a package of cigarettes and smiled. I don't believe it. Go back and tell cadre Thanh that if he dares come here to meet me alone and unarmed, then I will return."

The young wife returned and told Thanh the whole story. Nguyen Van Thanh, a public security policeman with the Political Protection Office of the Thuan Hai Public Security Service, during his service in that area had come to clearly understand the cruel nature of FULRO. They lived in the jungle and often sent their lackeys to sneak into the hamlets, kidnap cadres, steal food, and force young men and women into the jungle.

"O.K.," he said, "I'll go."

The next day, Thanh entrusted his weapon and ammunition to a fellow unit member, shouldered his rice bandolier, and set out. A day, and then a night passed. His fellow unit members sleepily awaited him, but he didn't return.

But then there came out of the thick jungle four fierce,fully armed FULRO members led by the person who had set the conditions for the meeting with Thanh.

Thanh followed behind them. The FULRO member said to his wife, "Cadre Thanh spoke with me from morning to night. I understand Thanh's feeling and the good nature of the party.

Later that FULRO member helped Thanh and his unit capture dozens of obstinate FULRO members who refused to return to live law-abiding lives in the hamlets.

5616
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXPLOITS OF PUBLIC SECURITY SOLDIER PRAISED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15, 16 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Thanh Lang: "Public Security Soldier Pham Thanh Son"]

[15 Dec 81, p 3]

[Text] I. In the Enemy's Lair

The place is An Giang Province following liberation day. The people are enthusiastically rebuilding their homes, meeting relatives again and beginning a new life. But throughout the province, hundreds of bands of malicious robbers left behind by the U.S.-puppet system are engaged in very brazen activities. The Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists had a plan to support and control these bands of robbers in a vain attempt to disrupt the security of the provinces on our southwestern border and wait for an opportunity to coordinate with attacks from Kampuchea.

The aggressive bands of robbers in An Giang, which went by the names of "The Black Butterfly Wing," "The Pointed Sword," "The Black Charm," "The White Goose" and "The Golden Crab," were under the command of extremely barbarous robber generals: Bach Hai Duong, Dai Han, Tu Ro, Chin Au, Nam Voi, Sau Bo, and so forth. They were encouraged by the imperialists and the expansionists to live the American style of life and be as impetuous as American soldiers. They were dangerous enemies against whom public security soldiers of An Giang Province had to fight day and night in order to protect the life of the people and maintain the security of the fatherland.

The criminal observation unit of the Public Security Service, which consisted of very many young, brave soldiers, accepted the difficult, complex task of observing, pursuing and exposing the robbers. One of the vanguard soldiers of the unit is Pham Thanh Son.

Ten years earlier, Pham Thanh Son was a 13 year old boy who accompanied liberation public security soldiers as a liaison worker and cook. At the time, Son was the only soldier in the unit who was illiterate; he was illiterate because his family was very poor and did not have the money to support his education. The public security soldiers took turns teaching him to read and write. Following the other soldiers as they fought the enemy, killed hoodlums and eliminated spies, Son showed himself to be a resourceful, brave soldier. Each time he returned to the base after a battle,

Son, already exhausted, would sit and study, In those 10 years of training in the public security force, Pham Thanh Son finished 11th grade, became a Communist Youth Union member and then became a communist party member.

Pham Thanh Son was the backbone of the observation unit. He travelled everywhere and worked hard to learn about the organization and the method of operation of hundreds of bands of robbers who were under the command of one person who went by many different names: Tu Ro, Sau Gio and Huynh Thanh Phong. He was idolized by his underlings as the "general of the robber generals." There were hundreds of bands of robbers and it would not be easy to eliminate them all at once without developing the best possible method for attacking them. Son boldly thought: "Only by directly attacking the general of these robber generals is it possible to curb their criminal activities and protect the life and property of the people." Son received an order from the upper echelon to begin infiltrating the ranks of the robbers in order to learn about Tu Ro. After serving 3 years in the puppet army, Tu Ro became the leader of many bands of robbers that operated in both the countryside and the cities. He was also the leader of lackeys and prostitutes who were addicted to heroin and other narcotics. He used to boldly tell them: "Huynh Thanh Phong was born to stir up trouble and make a name for himself as a robber, not sit in prison." Tu Ro could accurately fire a pistol with either hand and could kill a person with a knife before his victim could make a sound, even a small sound. Knowing that his opponent was aggressive and malicious, Pham Thanh Son hated him even more and became even more determined to exterminate him. He suggested to the command that he be permitted to follow the activities of the robbers and find their hideouts in order to annihilate them. Having received permission from his superiors, Son enthusiastically departed. He had confidence in his special capabilities, in the assistance provided by the people, the coordination provided by the other members of his unit and the local armed forces. He frequently thought: "The quicker Tu Ro is apprehended, the quicker we can put the other criminals out of action and protect the life and property of the people in the best possible manner."

Son visited the old archives of the enemy and studied in detail the files dealing with Sau Gio and Huynh Thanh Phong, that is Tu Ro. From the enemy's documents he also learned that "Tu Ro is skilled in the art of fighting." While he was still busy with his initial preparations, a robbery occurred in Chau Phu District. The robbers entered the house of Mr. Chung Van Diep, killed the entire family and stole all their furniture. Son met with the soldiers of the felony unit and decided to attack immediately. In their 7 day operation, Pham Thanh Son and the other members of his unit apprehended all 12 robbers. In the possession of one of the robbers he found a black charm: the murderers not only committed bloody crimes but also prayed for assistance from the gods. However, Son also knew that to them, the "black charm" was not only a "talisman" and form of inspiration, but also a symbol whereby they easily recognized one another. One gang of robbers did not usually share an area of operation with other robbers. This is a characteristic of organized robbers. Each band of robbers had its own generals commanding it, controlled one area of operation and did not allow other bands of robbers to operate within its area of operation. Among the 12 robbers sent for interrogation, Son found 2 who once worked for Tu Ro, one as a servant and one as a security guard. As these two robbers were being interrogated, another robbery occurred in Binh Quoi Hamlet in Cho Moi District. Turning over the work of examining the documents to the other members of his unit,

Son and two other soldiers, Nguyen Huu Kha and Nguyen Doan Vien, went immediately to the scene to pursue the criminals. In this pursuit, he had hoped to find clues that would lead him to the hiding place of Tu Ro. With the help of the people, Son learned the details of the robbery. The family that was robbed owned a small sugar refinery. That day, knowing that the wife and children of the refinery owner had returned to their birthplace to attend a death anniversary feast, the robbers sent word to one another to assemble and enter the house at midnight. They tied up the owner of the house and stole all of his property. The details of the case that were provided to him helped Son learn about a person involved in scouting for the robbers. He was Nguyen Van Dan. Dan did not belong to the "Black Charm" band, but to the "Pointed Sword" band. However, the battle of wits between Son and the caputred robbers, which lasted for days, forced them to reveal the close relationship between these two bands of robbers. In the past, these two bands did not work together; they hated each other and always looked for ways to liquidate each other. Tu Ro used his influence to bring these two bands of robbers together under his command and assign each of them a separate area of operation. After searching for months everywhere, Son concluded: Tu Ro is in the area of operation of the "Pointed Sword" band and Nguyen Van Dan was an intermediary who could perform the service of leading him to Tu Ro's hiding place. However, once in the hideout of the robber general, it would be extremely difficult and dangerous to capture him. But Son would let nothing stand in his way.

Son met with his superiors to present his plan for infiltrating the hideout of the robber general. The leaders of the An Giang Provincial Public Security Force spent time studying the plan of Son and the other members of his unit and carefully considered his suggestions. Accepting Son's plan, his leaders also deployed a secret force to accompany and protect Pham Thanh Son.

Pham Thanh Son began by educating Tam, a robber in the "Black Charm." Tam was persuaded by Son by abandon his life of robbery and take a job that would allow him to record a feat of arms and pay for his crimes. Tam accepted Son as a member of his band of robbers and led him to the town of Sa Dec to find Nguyen Van Dan. Playing the role of a famous robber general, Son forced Dan to tell him that Tu Ro was the head of this band of robbers and tell him the names of the persons who participated in the robbery of the sugar refinery owner. The names of the robber generals Chin Au, Nam Voi and Sau Bo, who were under the command of Tu Ro, were mentioned; Son knew their faces, names and hiding places. He tried to learn more about the hiding places of the remaining robber generals and quickly prepared a plan of attack. Tu Ro was hiding at the house of Chin Au. However, the other robber generals had their own separate hiding places, consequently, their apprehension had to be thoroughly planned in order to prevent them from "fleeing in all directions." He reported his plan to his unit and the public security service sent three work teams to various spots reported by him to arrest the robber generals. Son volunteered to arrest Chin Au and Tu Ro in Phu Lam. In Phu Lam, there were 8 persons named Chin Au. Son carefully investigated and studied each of them in order to avoid arresting a law-abiding citizen. His intelligence and his precise way of working helped Son arrest the correct person, confiscating at the house of Chin Au an M16, a carbine, a 45 pistol and a number of grenades. Tu Ro, a clever and shrewd robber general, sensed the activities of Son and fled.

[16 Dec 81, p 3]

[Text] II. The Attack

Unwilling to allow the leader of the robbers to escape, Pham Thanh Son silently pursued him. He and the other members of his unit stayed up all night and racked their brains to predict his possible actions and formulate a plan for intercepting him everywhere in order to capture Tu Ro.

Having escaped capture, Tu Ro became increasingly cautious and secretive. He was even cautious toward the other robbers. This was a new difficulty faced by Son. The area of operation and the hiding places of Tu Ro extended across the four provinces of An Giang, Kien Giang, Hau Giang and Cuu Long. Tu Ro also had the habit of committing crimes in one area and then rapidly moving to another area. The search conducted by Son's felony unit at that time was no different than "looking for a needle in a haystack." Son still had trust in the other members of his unit and help provided by the people.

Tu Ro's gang looked for every way to conceal the centers of their activity. When they stopped moving, they became even more secretive. Pham Thanh Son's search dragged on for a few more months. The towering difficulties he faced did not diminish his determination. It was then that he received information from the people: in Vinh Thanh Trung Village in Chau Phu District a hoodlum was impersonating a 1st lieutenant from Military Region 9. He was Le Thanh Tam. Tam had a gang of nearly a dozen persons who were impersonating public seuurity and army troops, deceiving the people and then robbing them of their property and demanding bribes. Son thought that this could be a new mode of operation of Tu Ro's because he was a person who could not sit still. Son personally went to the area to learn about the activities of these impersonators. Son discovered where they were living and the places where they gathered. He decided to secretly approach Le Thanh Tam to determine if he was Tu Ro. The meeting between Son and Tam would be a major challenge. Son enthusiastically accepted the task and charged forth to the place of danger and difficulty. Son's unit closely coordinated with the military control section and the local armed forces sent four militiamen armed with pistols and M16's and carrying handcuffs to protect Son. From the close look he had at Tam, Son realized that he was not Tu Ro. Son and the members of the military control section lured Tam into their trap and quietly arrested him. Sau Tho and Vo Thanh Son, accomplices of Tam, were also trapped. Of interest to Son in this arrest of these persons who were impersonating public security and army troops and engaging in fraud was that he knew who Tam was. He real name was Binh, a professional hoodlum. Binh was once imprisoned for the crime of stealing; he and Tu Ro escaped prison together and was informed by Tu Ro of his hiding place. However, when he escaped capture, Tu Ro changed his hiding place to a more secret location, which Tam only knew through Tu Ho, a trustworthy lackey of Tu Ro. Son forced Tam to tell him the identifying characteristics of Tu Ho and then Pham Thanh Son himself infiltrated the band of robbers in order to meet Tu Ho. Tu Ho recognized the secret liaison signal and considered Son to be a fellow robber. Next, Son mixed in among the lackeys of Tu Ho, eating and sleeping with them. Sometimes he had to participate in their activities. However, he maintained his pure qualities and never revealed what he was doing. Within the lair of the robbers, Son was a brave, courageous soldier who endured hardships at times of greatest

challenges. Son detested the barbarious lifestyle of the robbers and the crude, foul way they addressed one another but he showed himself to be a mature soldier who possessed the virtue of patience. He told himself: "Gold can be mixed in with black mud but black mud cannot be mixed in with gold." The young communist party member abhorred the lifestyle of the robbers. He would maintain his pure qualities but had to excellently complete his task.

Through Tu Ho, Son made contact with a person named Van. Van took Son to meet Tu Ro at a site where they frequently met. There, like a camera, Son quickly made a mental record of Tu Ro's face and general appearance. But, an instant after Tu Ro appeared, he sensed that vigilance was needed, turned immediately and fled along a path behind the house. Once again, this sly robber general sensed that something was not right and quickly disappeared. However, Son still won a victory because he learned to recognize Tu Ro in order to prepare himself for the next attempt to apprehend him. He trusted in his memory to easily recognize Tu Ro anywhere, even in a crowd.

However, Tu Ro was an obstinate, arrogant and headstrong robber. As if he were intentionally challenging our system, he did not sit quietly but continued to commit new murders and robberies. He also had four of his subordinates follow Pham Thanh Son in a vain attempt to murder him at any price.

Only 1 day after he came face to face with Pham Thanh Son, Tu Ro led his gang in a robbery at the L. intersection. Son and the other members of his unit, who were worried and could not eat or sleep while the residents of the hamlets and towns were concerned about the activities of the robbers, immediately launched an investigation and apprehended the robbers after pursuing them for 4 days and nights. The unit's members knew from the faces of the robbers that they had apprehended Bay Rau and Ut Troc, but Tu Ro had managed to escape again. Tu Ro's having changed his methods of operation posed more than a few difficulties to Son and the members of his unit. Tu Ro's gang appeared in Can Tho at one time and Rach Gia at another and occasionally moved to Long Xuyen; after committing a robbery in one area, they would immediately move to another area. Knowing this, Son "used the tactics of the enemy to fight the enemy." He devised a plan of not only pursuing and attacking them, but also coordinating with other forces to intercept the robbers as they moved from one area to another before they had a chance to commit another robbery. From the statement made by the lackeys of Tu Ro, Son learned important information: Tu Ro had instructed a number of his subordinates to carry out a robbery and murder in My Hoa Hung Village in Long Xuyen District. As he was following his plan to apprehed Tu Ro, Pham Thanh Son had to stop to deal with Tu Ro's subordinates, to block their criminal hands and protect the life and property of the people. How could he prevent this robbery without revealing his own work? Son took the initiative and apprehended the four robbers of Tu Ro before they could commit the robbery. This decision of his yielded important results. The robbers were prevented from carrying out their plan and the families whom they were preparing to rob were protected. The robbers were highly confused. They no longer trusted one another. Tu Ro was forced to find an even more secret hiding place. Son and the soldiers of his unit spent 21 days and nights resolutely pursuing and apprehending many other robbers; by coordinating with troops and local armed forces, the robber general Bach Hai Duong and seven other robbers were apprehended, their weapons were confiscated and much property was returned to the people.

Tu Ro, being more secretive and clever, posed a difficulty to Pham Thanh Son in his attempt to pursue and find this robber. However, realizing that "diamond can cut diamond," Son looked for a way to force his enemy to appear. He went to the key areas in his search and relied upon the help of the people. The public security soldiers were supplied with much information on the robbers by the people. They learned from a woman who owned a tailoring shop that this band of robbers bought clothing at her shop. The An Giang public security soldiers ambushed the robber Sau Bo when he arrived at the shop to pick up the clothing his gang had ordered. Sau Bo confessed that he did not know Tu Ro's whereabouts but that he had the task of bringing Tu Ro's clothing to a trusted accomplice of Tu Ro. On the basis of the statement made by Sau Bo, Son and the other members of his unit located the site where the clothing would be turned over to the robbers; it was the Can Tho Bus Depot. The deployment of troops at the shop of Thanh Lam, where Tu Ro would be met, to intercept and capture the robber general was thoroughly prepared. Son was present there very early and was protected by the other members of his unit. Tu Ro appeared wearing glasses and carrying an imitation leather briefcase as though he were a cadre going to work. When he entered Thanh Lam's shop, Tu Ro recognized Pham Thanh Son, quickly pulled out a pistol he was hiding, shot at Son and then fled. Son quickly evaded the bullet and immediately ran after him. This time, Tu Ro could not escape the trap and the careful calculations made by Son. Son stayed close behind Tu Ro and waited for him to emerge from a crowd of passers-by before firing at him. Son's accurate shot pierced Tu Ro's thigh, causing him to limp and then fall to the ground. Tu Ro, the "general of the robber generals," was apprehended, which struck panic and fear among the other members of his gang. Under the command of Son, the felony unit launched other searches, arresting and breaking up the largest network of robbers remaining from the U.S. period and hundreds of other bands of robbers that had disrupted order and security in An Giang and adjacent provinces. The stabilized situation surrounding security and order was improved by means of a strong, intense movement of the masses to exercise their ownership. The compatriots and cadres of the locality saw in Pham Thanh Son a public security soldier who is rich in revolutionary spirit and dedication to the task assigned to him by the party and the people.

Pham Thanh Son and the other members of his unit not only wiped out many bands of robbers, but also apprehended dozens of gangs and groups of professional thieves, discovered and sent for transformation more than 40 persons who operated gambling houses, heroin and narcotic addicts and smugglers, reclaimed for the state hundreds of ounces of gold and tens of thousands of dong in cash from persons who were earning their livings illegally and returned to their compatriots and the state many goods and materials and much furniture, thereby setting a bright example of the spirit of continuously attacking criminals and protecting socialist property and the lives and property of the people. The beauty of Pham Thanh Son's personal qualities was in his loyalty, his honesty and his unwillingness to cheaply sell his revolutionary qualities for money or gold.

When his superiors informed him about the "flight" of our gold overseas through the hands of speculators and smugglers, Son became extremely indignant. As the head of the felony unit, Son asked his superiors to assign him the task of apprehending the gold smugglers. Through an investigation, Son and the other members of his unit learned that Nguyen Thanh Tan was suspected of being involved in smuggling on the

border. However, the case against this person had to be a tight case and the report to the upper echelon had to have an accurate conclusion. According to initial information obtained in My Long Subward, Tan and his family only supported themselves by working as subcontractors for state stores. But certain phenomena were occurring on a daily basis in the area that Son could not ignore. He saw many strangers arrive in the town of Long Xuyen and secretly enter Tan's house. Coordinating with the town's public security force, he investigated several of the strangers but found nothing suspicious. During the investigations he conducted along the border, the chief of the public security service saw about 3,000 boats that had come to An Giang from many different places to hold an outdoor market right on the river, a market where all sorts of goods were being sold. The existence of the outdoor market meant that there were speculators and smugglers there; they would buy up the gold and take it from the outdoor market across the border and then send it overseas. The task of Son and his unit was to find out who was at the head of the smuggling of gold overseas. Son learned through his investigation and through his superiors that as many as 9,000 gold rings were being smuggled to Thailand, the United States and China each day. The Nguyen Thanh Tan family was one of the targets of the investigation being conducted by Pham Thanh Son's felony unit. Son organized a secret force, set up an ambush and selected an unsuspecting time to apprehend the strangers, when they arrived at the house of Tan. Some of the persons who were arrested had evidence on them that proved that they were earning their livings illegally, evidence that allowed Son to accurately conclude that Nguyen Thanh Tan was the leader of the smugglers who were sending gold overseas. Son set a trap and caught Nguyen Thanh Tan, who was carrying enough money to buy 7 ounces of gold. The upper echelon gave permission to search the house of Nguyen Thanh Tan. Son and five other members of his unit were assigned the task of carrying out this order. The search resulted in the confiscation of a rather large quantity of fiber worth as much as one-half million dong. The amount of property confiscated was also rather large but was not related to the case of "gold flowing overseas." Unwilling to stop there, Son, displaying resourcefulness and a high degree of professionalism, searched every piece of furniture in Nguyen Thanh Tan's house one final time. The chest of drawers was brought out and scrutinized. Son noticed that its owner had designed it very well: the drawers moved in and out easily and it appeared to be an ordinary chest of drawers. However, he found a secret hiding place containing money inside the chest. He told the head of the household to pull the bundles of money out and place them neatly on the table; Son examined the money and tried to predict what Tan's attitude would be toward the authorities. The leader of the gold smugglers was very clever. Showing no fear whatsoever, he displayed a resourceful attitude, an attitude of trying to win them over. Son sought the opinions of the other comrades in his unit, including the opinion of Lam Thanh Sang, who helped him discover that a pair of beds used by Tan and his wife were specially designed beds that were beds as well as gold storage compartments. Both of the beds were large and filled with gold bars; Son counted more than 100 bars.

The husband and wife pair of smugglers and speculators stared at the faces of the young public security soldiers; suddenly, Tan asked to talk with Pham Thanh Son in private and suggested that they split the gold in thirds, giving one-third, 60 ounces, to Son's public security unit so that Son would let him and his wife go. Son refused to talk with the other members of his unit and drew up a report confiscating all of the gold, 5 kilograms, nearly 400 kilograms of fiber and

over 30,000 dong in cash; the report clearly stated that the two were charged with speculating, smuggling and attempting to bribe a public security cadre.

On another occasion, Pham Thanh Son arrested a group of frauds and persons who were earning their livings illegally. They offered to give him a valuable diamond ring and asked him to release them. Son decided to use the valuable and beautiful ring to apprehend the remaining members of their gang. They offered him 6,000 dong, a Honda and a watch in bribes but he apprehended all 12 of them one after the other. On many other occasions, criminals arrested by him have offered him bribes. The total amount of money offered to him in bribes has reached 11,000 dong. But neither money nor gold can buy Pham Thanh Son, a young public security soldier who possesses pure revolutionary qualities.

7809
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE ACCUSED OF 'SABOTAGE' ON WORLD MARKET

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 81 p 3

[Identifying the Enemy column by Thu Huong: "Slanderous Talk"]

[Text] In order to carry out their scheme of sabotaging our country in every way possible, the Beijing expansionists will resort to anything, no matter how malicious or brazen it might be. Economically, besides sabotaging production, monopolizing financial markets and so forth, they also search for every way to discredit our export goods and undermine the trade relations between us and other countries. Allow me to present one example:

A number of countries in northern Europe have expressed a liking for some of Vietnam's porcelain products. A specialist in the Chinese economic delegation asked to meet with the mayor of a northern European city and suggested an expansion of trade relations. The mayor asked:

"What do you need us to sell to you?"

"Machine Spare parts, electronic components...all of the things you might have to sell."

"And what do you intend to sell to us?", asked the mayor.

As if he had been anticipating this question asked by the mayor, the specialist mentioned a host of products and then boldly stated:

"Yesterday, while walking on your streets, I noticed that you sell very many bowls from Vietnam. However, sir, as your 'close friend,' I must tell you in all honesty that the bowls from Vietnam are not on a par with our bowls. Surely you know that our Giang Tay porcelain has been famous for thousands of years. Vietnam's porcelain only appeared a few decades ago." He then took from the briefcase he way carrying a Giang Tay porcelain bowl and glibly stated:

"The quality control on the roundness of the rim and the bowl's thickness, shine and durability is very high. If you want, we can decorate the rim to suit you."

After thinking for a moment, the mayor asked:

"What would we do with the products from Vietnam that we now have in our warehouse? And what shall we do about the goods that Vietnam is about to send to us under another agreement?" Would you not leave us with goods that cannot be marketed? Who will cover the losses of the trading companies?"

"Oh, don't worry about that. Our government will not let you and your businessmen suffer any losses at all. If you do not want to import goods from Vietnam any more, we will sell you goods at low prices. If you sell a large quantity, you will not only compensate for the money tied up in the goods that cannot be marketed, but will also earn a large profit."

He stopped talking abruptly and stood up to leave, giving the mayor one word of reassurance:

"Remember, we will not let you suffer any losses!"

Later, the mayor repeated the conversation to a commercial representative of ours and said:

"I know that they (the Chinese) intend to do you harm. But they have made a mistake. Although our country has imported their Giang Tay porcelain products, we shall not reduce the amount of goods for which we contracted with Vietnam because the people of my country have long considered the people of Vietnam to be a dependable trade partner."

7809
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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

NORWEGIAN MINISTER STRAY CRITICIZES VIETNAM ON AID PROJECTS

Oslo AFTENPOSTEN in Norwegian 14 Jan 82 p 5

> [Excerpts] "The projects Norway is leaving behind in Vietnam are working in accordance with their purpose, even though ideally they should have worked better than they do. To ensure full effectiveness of the projects would necessitate a Norwegian presence in Vietnam for years, in conflict with the conditions of our aid," Foreign Minister Svenn Stray said during the question period in the Storting yesterday. In the Storting Stray did not conceal the fact that Norway's cooperation with Vietnam has not been as it had been hoped to be, partly because the Vietnamese have had problems with fulfilling their part of the obligations.

The foreign minister was answering a question from Magnar G. Huseby (Conservative, Sør-Trøndelag) which directed the searchlight on newspaper articles in VERDENS GANG about the fight against opium cultivation in the "Golden Triangle" and in ADRESSEAVISEN about aid to Vietnam. A main point in both newspapers' reports is that Norwegian development aid millions are being thrown away.

Stray said that the article in VERDENS GANG gave a false picture of Norway's efforts in Burma in the fight against opium cultivation. He pointed out that the opium production in the areas the Burmese government controls have been reduced to one-sixth in the course of the last 6 years. Stray said that against the background of this positive result Norway is encouraged to continue the aid, and recalled that the Storting has appropriated 6 million kroner for further work in Burma for next year.

Things do not look equally positive in Vietnam, even though Stray pointed out that the projects Norway has left behind are working according to purpose. Even though from the ideal point of view the projects are not working well enough, Stray would not agree with the description "thrown-away development aid millions." What is specifically involved is a fish-processing plant costing 25 million [kroner]. "Within its limitations, NORAD [Norwegian Directorate for Development Aid] will do what is necessary for Vietnam to operate the plant itself," Stray said.

8815
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VCP KEY CADRE CONFERENCE IN HAIPHONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Haiphong Key Party Cadres Concur on VCP Central Committee Documents With High Unanimity--Six Military Units Are Directed to Hold Pilot Party Congresses at Basic Installations"]

[Text] (VNA) The Standing Committee of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee held a conference of key cadres from the whole city to study documents which the Party Central Committee will present to the Fifth Party National Congress, and to urgently prepare for a congress of all municipal party echelons.

The conference expressed high unanimity with the draft reports on the way it assessed the situation, and set forth guidelines and tasks; and has affirmed that the party policies decided at the Fourth Party National Congress, have been proved correct by production and combat achievements in the past 5 years. All cadres have taken additional pride in the city's contribution to the accomplishments of the entire nation. At the same time, all echelons, sectors and cadres have also clearly seen their responsibilities toward the common undertaking of the party.

Secretaries of party precinct, district and basic installation committees attended training sessions so as to grasp the fundamental contents of these documents, and therefore to successfully conduct party congresses at various levels.

The Municipal Party Committee has directed sectors and echelons to tie the holding of party congresses at various levels closely to properly carrying out immediate tasks. It has directed party basic installations to promptly translate party views and policies into deeds; to step up the seething mass emulation movement; to vigorously and properly carry out the December and annual plans; to finish work on the Cau Niem, Cong Gio projects, etc; to produce the best winter-spring crop with transplanting exceeding the previous area and keeping on schedule; to achieve success in all respects; to properly implement distribution and circulation; to concentrate forces on stabilizing and ensuring living conditions of workers and cadres; to complete the issuance of party cards while consolidating organizations at the primary level; to build the 1982 plans on stable and solid ground; and to make achievements to salute the National Party Congress.

The cadre affairs committee at the Ministry of Food Industry held a conference of cadres from departmental and equivalent levels and higher in Hanoi and Ho Chi

Minh City to study, discuss and contribute viewpoints to the Draft Political Report and Draft Report on Party Building of the Party Central Committee.

After studying, discussing and achieving high unanimity on the documents on the way they assessed the situation, set forth guidelines and tasks, the participants contributed many concrete ideas and expressed their absolute faith in the leadership of the Party Central Committee and Political Bureau.

The conference has unanimously agreed with the ministerial cadre affairs committee to launch a seething emulation movement within the sector, striving to complete the 1981 state plan and preparing most properly for the 1982 state plan, and using these achievements as concrete contributions to saluting the Party Congress.

Recently, the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee directly asked six units to hold party congresses at the primary level ahead of schedule in order to draw experiences. The Political General Department has sent many cadres into units to disseminate experiences and help various guidance level party committee echelons. The main experiences drawn from these pilot units are as follows:

In the first place, preparatory work must be done very properly to enable party members to grasp the goals and requirements of party congresses at the primary level, paying attention to promoting democracy, raising the concept of responsibility, and understanding thoroughly the viewpoints of the Central Committee while actively contributing ideas to documents which will be presented to the National Party Congress. Utmost attention must be paid to training party secretaries and those in charge of party congresses, so as they can grasp the goals, requirements and fundamental contents of each part of the documents sent down by the Central Committee; raise questions which need discussion or clarification; divide the allotted time into convenient parts; sum up precisely, clearly, adequately and correctly the viewpoints of congresses and party members; and set aside ample time for discussion and helping secretaries write up conference proceedings.

Party secretaries must verbally transmit the documents to party members, creating conditions for them to record main ideas in writing for subsequent discussion at the party congress. When considering amendments to the party statute, they must produce a copy of the present statute for party members to compare and prepare ideas. They must strengthen control of subordinate echelons by higher ones; ensure respect for principles and procedures in holding party congresses at the primary level; organize many propaganda and cultural activities in every unit with focus on the Party National Congress; step up the emulation movement so as to improve the situation at the unit in all respects; pay attention to effectiveness, avoiding formalism and wastes; raise combat strength and combat readiness of the entire unit. Many units have held conferences of cadres at the levels of military region, arms, corps and services and of equivalent units, to discuss the Party Central Committee documents

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GUIDELINES GIVEN FOR SELECTING CONGRESS DELEGATES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Doing a Good Job of Electing Delegates to the Upper Echelon Party Congresses"]

[Text] Electing delegates to attend the upper echelon congresses is one of the tasks of the congress. A good election makes an important contribution to the success of the congress and creates a high degree of solidarity and unanimity within the party organization. Whereas the dissemination of documents and the debate must be thoroughly guided and prepared, so, too, the election of delegates must be thoroughly prepared and led in a close, detailed manner, not in a lax manner. Recently, in Z153, Group 681 and the Self-Defense Militia Department, only one election was needed to elect a sufficient number of delegates for whom a high percentage of votes were cast. On the basis of this result, we can reach the following conclusions:

To begin with, it is necessary to thoroughly disseminate delegate standards in order to select outstanding comrades who are truly worthy of representing the party organization, are absolutely loyal to the party and possess good personal qualities and abilities; this time, it is particularly necessary to give attention to comrades who possess an unswerving political stand and who are in total agreement with and truly understand the lines and viewpoints of the party regarding both domestic and foreign affairs. They must be comrades who represent the revolutionary spirit and intellect of the party organization, possess knowledge and practical ability in their field of activity and are capable of making true contributions to the discussion of matters at the upper echelon congress. On the basis of standards, it is very important to give attention to insuring the proper makeup of the delegation and insuring that it complies with the regulations of the upper echelon.

It is necessary to fully disseminate election principles and procedures to delegates to insure strict compliance with the regulations of the Party Central Committee.

Importance must be attached to allocating time for thoroughly discussing standards in order to introduce persons who will serve as truly worthy delegates and provide the basis for party members to help one another select candidates and elect delegates in a precise and rapid manner. The party committee echelon convening the congress must have a projected list of voters which can be introduced when necessary in order

to provide the delegates with a basis for examination. The number of persons who place their names in nomination or who are nominated by others must be reasonable so that the selection and evaluation process proceeds smoothly; this number should not be so large that the votes are too widely divided and the amount of time needed to conduct the election is prolonged. Facts have shown that if 10 delegates are being elected, the number of candidates should not exceed 12 or 13.

The ballot verification committee, which consists of the comrades in charge of the election, makes an important contribution to the results of the election and to deepening the understanding of principles and procedures on the part of party members (delegates). Consequently, it is necessary to provide training in advance to those comrades who intend to participate in the ballot verification committee and to prepare the necessary factors, such as copies of the principles and procedures involved, ballots, ballot boxes, the method by which the election will be conducted, the list of voters and so forth, so that the election is conducted in exact accordance with regulations, with election principles and procedures, conducted rapidly and achieves good results.

7809
CSO: 4209/181

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NEW THREAT TO ECONOMIC RECOVERY

Paris LE FIGARO in French 11 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Francois Nivolon: "New Prosperity Already Threatened"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon)--Although certain progress had been made since liberalization steps--much discussed, moreover, within the communist hierarchy in Hanoi--were taken at the end of 1979, and above all during 1980, the general economic situation in Vietnam is poor. The goals set for the 1976-1981 5-year plan, which were illusory, as high-ranking officials themselves admitted, were not achieved by a long shot. Industrial production, except for electricity and cotton thread, increased hardly at all. Discouraged, three oil companies, one German, one Italian and one Canadian, abandoned their drilling off the South China shore in 1981, one after the other, having found nothing. Soviet technicians will take over.

In the north and central parts of the country the people live poorly, especially in Hanoi. The greater part of the population of Ho Chi Minh City is getting by as best it can, 2 years after the liberalization of retail trade and small industry.

But the exception to this rather dark picture is the Mekong Delta, the richest region in Vietnam. There the peasants live well and the inhabitants have a standard of living which amazes the few Hanoi citizens who have occasion to visit the extreme southern portion of Vietnam.

I have just traveled nearly 700 km by car. I visited three of the nine delta provinces and crossed two others which I visited a few months ago. The first surprise was that it takes almost a half an hour in the morning to get out of Ho Chi Minh City, so dense is the traffic--buses, trucks, minibuses, private vehicles and motorcycles--in what was formerly Cholon, once a Chinese and now a Vietnamese town. On National Highway 4, which links Ho Chi Minh City with the delta, private vehicles, easily identified by the clothing worn by the passengers in them, were plentiful, and I soon ceased counting. Where does the gasoline come from? This is one of the many mysteries in daily life in the southern part of Vietnam. The only explanation to be found is that the practice of wangling what one can is widespread.

It was the harvest season, which ranges in the delta, depending on the region, from December to the end of February. This year the harvest was excellent, and on both sides of the road from My Tho the rice fields extend as far as one can see.

The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, held in September 1979, and also other steps taken later, in particular Decision No 26 in December of 1980, constitute the leitmotiv heard from all the communist officials I

met in the delta. "If it were not for the Sixth Plenum, we would be in all kinds of trouble," one of the leaders of the communist party in the province of Ben Tre said to me out of the blue.

Motivating the Peasants

At the end of March 1978, just as all private trade was suddenly abolished in Ho Chi Minh City and in the southern part of Vietnam, the decision designed to collectivize agriculture in the Mekong Delta rapidly went into effect. It had disastrous consequences. Deprived of any material motivation, the delta peasants, who delivered to the government only the strict minimum of paddy rice (unhulled) at the official price of 50 xu (1 dong equals 100 xu, or 1.60 francs) per kilogram, consuming as much as possible themselves. They used it to feed their poultry or even their dogs and sold the rest on the black market, in Can Tho, the delta capital, and in the other cities. It should be mentioned that the geography of the delta is such, with its thousands of little "rach" (narrow streams) and canals sometimes barely 2 meters wide, forming a vast spiderweb, that it is impossible to prevent the illegal transportation of paddy rice. Indeed, no Vietnamese government has ever succeeded in doing so.

The Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee, 18 months later, reversed itself without making this explicit, with a resolution drafted moreover in vague terms. "We had hastily created 3,600 production units," the president of the planning committee for the province of Cu Long (Mekong), which includes the former provinces of Vinh Long and Tra Vinh, told me in April of 1980. "But we needed 18,000 highly trained cadres, and we did not even have one-fourth of that number. The goal between now and the end of the year is to consolidate these 3,600 units as much as possible.

Decision No 26 at the end of 1980, which was also promulgated in vague form, led to the purchase of paddy rice from the peasants at market prices. Its effects, felt much less in the northern part of the country, where agriculture has long been 95 percent collectivized, were considerable in the Mekong Delta, where on an average more than 85 percent of the peasants are still free. It is no longer a question of 50 xu, but a variable price, depending on the season of the year and the region, of between 2 and 5 dong per kilogram of paddy rice. The peasants are now highly motivated, particularly since the state has undertaken to cover transport costs. The 1980-1981 rice harvest in the delta was excellent, as was that of the preceding year. But what was collected by the government in 1981 exceeded the 1980 collection by 70 percent.

Another beneficial consequence is that since March 1981 the inhabitants of Ho Chi Minh City entitled to rations can collect them fully in rice at the very low price of 55 xu per kilogram. As to the people in the private sector, they must buy their supplies on the free market at between 5 and 8 dong per kilogram. This year inflation has exceeded 65 percent. This is one undesirable aspect of the liberalization reform.

Ben Tre--Delta Paradise

The province of Ben Tre has always been one of the most opulent in the delta. The coconut groves, covering 30,000 hectares, of which 20,000 were destroyed during the war, were replanted 4 years ago, and constitute one of the region's assets, along with 10,000 hectares of sugarcane, 7,000 hectares of orchards, and above all, the 95,000 hectares planted to rice.

"The collectivized sector is represented by 200 production units employing 7 percent of the farmers," the assistant to the president of the Revolutionary Committee in the province of Ben Tre, an economics specialist, told me. "Some 93 percent of the peasants are free. Some of them have formed 'solidarity groups,' a dozen families which aid one another. Thanks to the implementation of Decision No 26, the paddy rice collected totaled 300,000 tons in 1981, and since the harvest this year is very good, we expect to collect at least 320,000 tons in 1982."

"The purchase price," this official went on, "varies from 2.5 to 3.5 dong per kilogram. Moreover, the peasants also receive 15 liters of free gasoline, in addition to the agreed price, for every ton over the established 10 to be delivered to the state. Out of a total of 800 tractors, 600 belong to the state and 200 to private enterprises. One harvest is gathered over an area of 50,000 hectares. A second harvest, and sometimes a third, is collected from the other 45,000 hectares of rice fields. We have rice enough for the province, but not enough to supply other regions in Vietnam."

The prosperity of the countryside leads to prosperity in the towns. Ben Tre has 60,000 inhabitants. There are far more vehicles than in Hanoi, the capital of Vietnam, and the large number of pawnshops are quite well supplied. The weak point is the poor condition of the streets--it is the same in all the delta provinces, with the exception of National Highway 4.

To get from Ben Tre to the province of Dong Thap, one must take the My Tho ferry again. It is crowded, with trucks and cars waiting in line, from 6 am on. The trip to Cao Lanh takes one through Sadec, a large, straggling, sleepy town of 10,000 located 25 km to the west of Vinh Long. The scenery along the Mekong is superb. At the edge of Sadec there is a little church being rebuilt. There are 7,000 Catholics in the district. Formerly Sadec was the capital of a province in which the easy life was legendary. It continues to be the seat of the administrative department of the province of Dong Thap, whose capital, Cao Lanh, is difficult of access. The road leading to it from Sadec is but a very poor route rife with potholes.

The province of Dong Thap, with 339,000 hectares and a population of 1.2 million, includes the former provinces of Sadec and Kien Phong. The latter includes a part of the "Plain of Rushes," which is covered with brackish water and is not cultivated. The development of 500,000 hectares of the Plain of Rushes on the basis of a study made by the Mekong Committee about 15 years ago would have required $500 million at the time, a figure which would now have to be doubled at least. But there is new charge for dreaming....

"Some 230,000 out of the 260,000 hectares which can be cultivated are planted to crops, distributed into two zones," Mr Bay Bong, the provincial economics expert, told me. "The first zone covers 100,000 hectares which are very fertile, thanks to the alluvial deposits between the Mekong and Bassac rivers. A second harvest is gathered over 45,000 of these hectares, thanks to the use of seed which matures rapidly, but we are having difficulties because of the fertilizer shortage. The second zone, comprising 60,000 hectares of acid soil, 30,000 of which has not yet been planted, is used for wet rice cultivation, which produces a mediocre yield, again due to the fertilizer shortage."

"The total production of paddy rice," Mr Bay Bong went on, "came to 500,000 tons during the 1980-1981 harvest, which did not fully cover the needs of the province. The estimates for the season which has just begun come to 620,000 tons."

Finally, bringing the collectivization situation up to date, Mr Bay Bong said: "As of the end of 1978 we had 384 production units, a figure which has now been reduced to 130. The free peasants account for 86 percent of the farmers. We have 700 tractors, 200 of them belonging to the state, including 40 Renaults, while 500 are privately owned.

The South Vietnamese Rice Basket

The route from Sadec to Can Tho leads to Vinh Long. The central market, the area of which has tripled in 18 months, bears witness to the prosperity of the town and the adjacent countryside in the province of Cuu Long.

Can Tho, the capital of the province of Hau Giang, has 220,000 inhabitants. In the city, built along the Bassac River, traffic is lively and hundreds of mopeds serve clients along the main arteries. The cost of a ride, for a Vietnamese, is from 5 to 20 dong, depending on the distance, or 1 to 4 days' wages for a well-paid "can bo" (administrative employee).

Private trade in Can Tho is substantial, with thousands of shops with which about a hundred state stores attempt to compete. The main city market, on the banks of the Bassac, extends over a kilometer, five stalls deep. Prices are very high.

The province of Hau Giang, which also includes two former provinces, Can Tho and Soc Trang, is the main rice basket for the southern part of Vietnam. With a population of 2.2 million, it covers 600,000 hectares, of which 370,000 are planted to rice.

"There are few difficulties in the Can Tho region, where sweet water is abundant and the 220,000 hectares of rice fields are very fertile," the economics official for the province of Hau Giang told me.

During the 1980-1981 season, the Mekong Delta produced 5,000,300 tons, or about half the total production for Vietnam. According to the official figures, collectivization is complete in only 30 of the 1,500 communes in the delta.

The relative prosperity of the province in the extreme southern part of Vietnam as compared to the rest of the country is obvious. But it is threatened. In fact, some communist leaders in Hanoi are firmly opposed to what is called in the Mekong Delta the "pause along the path to socialism."

However, it is very clear that the liberalization steps at the end of 1979 and during 1980 produced the very beneficial consequences I observed. It will not be known until after the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, scheduled for this coming March, whether these measures will be legalized, as the pragmatists hope, or abolished, in the name of pure, hard-line socialism, as the dogmatists would have it.

5157

5157
CSO: 4200/20

AGRICULTURE

1981 INCREASES IN AGRICULTURE REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Agriculture Sector Launches Emulation Movement To Carry Out the Winter-Spring Production Task Well"]

[Text] Recently, in Hanoi, the Ministry of Agriculture met with the vice chairmen in charge of agriculture of the people's committees of the northern provinces and cities and related departments, institutes and schools in order to make a preliminary evaluation of the agricultural situation in 1981 and the 1981 winter production situation and discuss ways to provide concerted guidance to insure that the 1982 winter-spring production season is a major success. On behalf of the agriculture sector throughout the country, Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Party Central Committee and minister of agriculture, launched the 1982 productive labor emulation movement, which will focus in the immediate future on insuring the success of winter-spring crop production, thereby recording a practical achievement in celebration of the 5th Congress of the Party.

Generally speaking, in 1981, the agricultural production of our country underwent important changes following the success of the winter-spring production season and the good harvest recorded by the entire country in the 10th month season.

Grain output for the entire year exceeded 15.1 million tons, an increase of 600,000 tons compared to 1980; paddy production equalled 12.57 million tons and increased by 920,000 hectares compared to 1980; the output of subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent, equalled 2.53 million tons, a reduction of 220,000 tons compared to 1980; soybean production increased from 48,000 to more than 70,000 hectares and soybean output increased from 33,000 to 60,000 tons; the output of peanuts increased by 9.6 pereent, sesame by 11.2 percent, rushes by 5.5 percent, jute by 1.4 percent and so forth.

Compared to 1980, a new stage of development was reached in livestock production; there were 10,457,000 hogs, an increase of 4.56 percent, 2.376 million buffalo, an increase of 2.74 percent, and 1.761 million head of cattle, an increase of 6.31 percent; the hog, buffalo and cattle herds in the household sector increased rather significantly.

As regards the 1982 production task, the entire country must endeavor to cultivate 7.26 million hectares of grain with a grain output for the entire year of 16.5 million tons; these figures include 13.5 million tons of paddy, 3 million tons of subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent, 330,000 hectares under the cultivation of food crops and 571,000 hectares under the cultivation of industrial and fruit crops. We must continue to accelerate the development of livestock production and raise 11 million hogs, 2.45 million buffalo, 1.77 million head of cattle and 74 million fowl and produce 583,000 tons of pork, live weight.

The winter-spring production season occupies a very important position both in crop production and livestock production and is the season that opens the way for victory for the entire year. However, winter crop production encountered major difficulties as a result of the weather and the negative influence of a number of price policies, consequently, low results were achieved. The amount of area under the cultivation of winter and early spring crops this year is only 300,000 hectares.

The conferees discussed and emphasized the basic matters and the measures on which close guidance must be focused in the coming period in order to achieve success in the winter-spring season.

7809
CSO: 4209/181

AGRICULTURE

CROP PRODUCTION INCREASES IN CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Five Years of Grain Production in the Central Highlands: the Amount of Area Under the Cultivation of Grain and Grain Output Have Increased; Nearly 300 Kilograms of Grain Per Capita Produced in 1980"]

[Text] The Central Highlands is one of the seven important agro-forestry economic zones of our country.

Today, for the first time, the Central Highlands has put an end to the chronic hunger of the ethnic minorities, having increased the per capita consumption of grain from 264.6 kilograms in 1976 to 298.3 kilograms in 1980 despite an annual population growth rate of 5.25 percent, 2.75 percent of which is mechanical. As a result, the quantity of grain sent by the central level to this area declined from 50,000 tons in 1976 to 16,000 tons in 1980.

The opening of new land to cultivation has yielded good results. During the past 5 years (1976-1980), the entire area cleared or restored to production 165,000 hectares and put 140,000 hectares into production, more than 30,000 hectares of which have been developed into rice paddies.

The Central Highlands has increased the amount of area under the cultivation of wet rice from 114,000 hectares in 1975 to 150,000 hectares in 1980; the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops from 36,000 hectares in 1975 to 100,000 hectares in 1980; and the amount of area under the cultivation of perennial industrial crops from 6,000 hectares in 1976 to 29,000 hectares in 1980, thereby making an important contribution to increasing the amount of area under the cultivation of these crops from 161,000 hectares in 1975 to 320,000 hectares in 1980.

Grain output has increased from nearly 149,000 tons in 1975 to 242,000 tons in 1980. The region's yearly output of rice increased from 12.1 quintals per hectare in 1975 to 15.6 quintals per hectare in 1980. The yield of winter-spring rice has exceeded the yield of 10th month rice. Over the past 5 years, the yield of winter spring rice has averaged 19.5 quintals per year and the yield of 10th month rice has averaged 13.4 quintals per hectare. The yield of 10th month rice is low primarily because dry land rice fields still constitute 73 percent of the land used to raise rice and yields from 10 to 11 quintals per hectare.

All three provinces within the region have increased their grain output rather rapidly. Gia Lai-Kontum's output increased by 37,000 tons between 1976 and 1980, Dac Lac's increased by 41,000 tons and Lam Dong's increased by 24,000 tons.

Every province and district has villages, cooperatives and production collectives that have performed good water conservancy work in coordination with establishing fields, expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of new varieties, using much fertilizer, planting on schedule and so forth, thereby achieving high yields. The Dien Ban Cooperative (Ban Me Thuot City), which consists entirely of persons from Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, transplanted 90 hectares of IR.20 rice during the 1979-1980 winter-spring season and recorded a yield of 50 quintals per hectare, with 3 hectares yielding 70 quintals per hectare The An Phu Cooperative in Pleiku City transplanted 300 hectares and recorded an average yield of 38 quintals per hectare. The Dien Binh Cooperative in Dac To District transplanted 10 hectares during the 1979-1980 winter-spring season and achieved a yield of 70 quintals per hectare. The Bac Hiep and Hiep Thach Cooperatives in Duc Trong District in Lam Dong Province produced 60 quintals per hectare per season on their high yield rice fields.

The production of subsidiary food crops has developed rather rapidly in terms of both the amount of area under cultivation and output. The region has increased the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops from 36,700 hectares in 1975 to 103,200 hectares in 1980, which represents an annual rate of increase of 23 percent. Subsidiary food crop output, in paddy equivalent, has increased from 68,500 tons in 1975 to 207,000 tons in 1980, an annual rate of increase of 24.75 percent.

The production of the main subsidiary food crops, cassava, corn and sweet potatoes, has also increased in terms of both the amount of area under cultivation and output. Cassava occupies a special position, constituting 51.2 percent of the entire region's subsidiary food crop output, in paddy equivalent; corn constitutes 27 percent and sweet potatoes constitute 20 percent of total subsidiary food crop output, in paddy equivalent.

The amount of area under the cultivation of the various food crops has increased from 6,000 hectares in 1975 to 11,500 hectares in 1980. The output of the various types of beans has increased rapidly, from 600 tons in 1975 to 6,000 tons in 1980.

The potential for developing the production of grain and the intensive cultivation of rice and subsidiary food crops in the Central Highlands is still very large. Rice and subsidiary food crop yields, although they have increased rather rapidly, are still low.

Crop yields are low primarily because water conservancy work has not met the requirements of intensive cultivation; only 75 percent of the area planted with winter-spring crops and 19 percent of the area planted with 10th month crops are well irrigated. Practically all of the land used to raise rice in the Central Highlands is acidic but little has been done to improve the soil. A complete system of vareities has not been established, many varieties have degenerated and a precise allocation of varieties for each region and each season has not been established. The implementation of the technical regulations governing intensive cultivation is not strict, especially with regard to planting seasons and cultivation.

In the face of the requirements of the new task, Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kontum and Lam Dong Provinces will, in the coming years, beginning with 1982, focus their efforts on bringing about a change in agricultural production and endeavor to resolve the grain, food and fiber problems in order to meet the need for food, meet part of the need for clothing and supply grain to the persons coming to build new economic zones and work with the locality to develop the potentials that lie in its soil, thereby eventually contributing more and more agricultural products to meet the needs of domestic consumption and exportation.

7809
CSO: 4209/181

AGRICULTURE

GOOD WINTER-SPRING CROP URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Have the Best Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] Winter-spring cultivation is being stepped up with revolutionary impetus and high determination.

Preparation for a number of material and technical conditions has been completed ahead of schedule and with realistic efficiency. In general, various kinds of needed and dependable rice varieties are in sufficient supply. Water reserves are abundant. Many kinds of agricultural implements and bovines for plowing have been acquired. The system of product contracting in production units has achieved another step forward. Preliminary results of the 10th-month crop have been assessed in many localities, and experiences are being used to promote winter-spring planting. With this season, the localities begin planning and building zones of high-yield rice.

Aside from these positive and favorable aspects, winter-spring production still faces flaws and substantial difficulties. In a system of interrelated technical measures, the two weakest links could--if improperly handled--impair the rest of the chain. These are slow plowing and harrowing, falling behind the sowing-transplanting schedule, and poor fertilization, unable to meet intensive farming norms. Delayed tilling leads to the situation of seedlings waiting for the soil to be ready, to the forced use of aged seedlings and to delayed transplanting, while hasty tilling prior to spring transplanting gives the soil insufficient time to dry up and aerate. On the average, just over 3 tons of stable manure are being provided for each hectare, although intensive farming requirements on the entire area are higher than those of previous years, and although high-yield zones have begun to expand. Moreover, preventive steps must be taken against external conditions not favorable to production. According to forecasts, this season may experience prolonged periods of penetrating cold weather. Brown leafhoppers and a number of harmful insects, already seen on seedlings, may end up multiplying and damaging the rice.

To ensure a successful production season, right at the beginning the localities must carry out a comprehensive plan in the fields of technique, organization, management, policies, etc., along with practical and synchronized measures, aimed

at exploiting existing advantages to the maximum, adequately preventing and standing ready to confront the worst.

Each unit must review its own plans thoroughly, and right now, must strike a balance between seedling supplies, draft power capabilities and the area to be transplanted so as to ensure tilling, sowing and transplanting on the entire area and in line with technique. To maximize the use of existing mechanized plows and harrows and of the animal draft force, rental rates for mechanized plows must be rationally set, ensuring interest for both sides--lessee unit and lessor unit.

Fertilizers still are in very short supply. The agricultural supply sector must ensure that inorganic fertilizer is shipped to basic production installations in adequate quantities, on schedule, and in accordance with plan norms, putting an end to delayed and behind-the-schedule deliveries. Production units must launch a strong and widespread movement to most properly exploit, process, and utilize organic fertilizer sources, especially various kinds of stable manure and duckweed.

Strains and seedlings often encounter difficulties resulting from unusual weather changes. Preventive measures must be taken to cope with prolonged warm, or cold, or overcast weather, so as to ensure adequate seed paddy and seedling supplies of dependable quality for transplanting the entire area and on schedule.

As agricultural production displays new impetus and development momentum, the localities and related sectors must do their best to turn the winter-spring crop into a big success with which to salute the Fifth Party Congress.

9213
CSO: 4209/176

AGRICULTURE

NAM BO PROVINCES STEP UP PLANTING OF NON-RICE CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jan 82 p 3

[Article: "Competing to Achieve Accomplishments to Celebrate the Fifth Party Congress: Nam Bo Provinces Plant Vegetables and Subsidiary Food Crops 50 Percent More Rapidly Than During Previous Season"]

[Text] As of 25 December 1981 the provinces of the former Nam Bo area had planted 169,700 hectares of winter-spring rice and had attained 39.4 percent of the area plan, which was slower than the same period last year. The provinces and municipalities with planting rates more rapid than last year were Cuu Long, 262.3 percent; Lam Dong, 215.5 percent; Thuan Hai, 148 percent; Tay Ninh, 122.4 percent; Dong Nai, 113 percent; Dong Thap, 103.3 percent; and Ho Chi Minh City,103 percent.

The provinces of the Mekong Delta, which have large winter-spring rice areas, are encountering problems beecause this year the rainy season ended late, there was heavy rain during the first 10 days of December, the 10th month rice ripened late, and the water in the fields receded slowly, which slowed planting. The localities are concentrating all facilities on rapidly draining water from the fields by employing all means to enable the water to flow by gravity to the rivers and using our country's system of drainage pumps, in order to obtain land for planting and go all-out to fulfill the area plan for planting 1981-1982 winter-spring rice.

The winter-spring plantings are developing well. Insects and diseases -- principally stem borers, pod borers, and brown leaf spot disease -- which began to appear on an area of more than 14,000 hectares of rice wer detected early. The provinces of Tien Giang, Long An, and Dong Thap prepared insecticides and sprayers and promptly saved the fields.

During the present winter-spring season the Nam Bo provinces rapidly planted vegetables and subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial crops. They planted 4,558 hectares of corn, nearly 6,000 hectares of sweet potatoes, 6,200 hectares of manioc, 6,300 hectares of vegetables of the various kinds, and more than 3,800 hectares of beans of the various kinds. The planting rates of such short-term industrial crops as soybeans, peanuts, jute, and such were more rapid than last year.

5616
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AGRICULTURE

BOVINE POPULATION STATISTICS GIVEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Agriculture in 1981: Nationwide Buffalo Population Increases by 63,000 Head Over Last Year, Exceeds Plan by 2.43 Percent; Cattle Population Increases by 100,000 Head, Exceeds Plan by 6.05 Percent"]

[Text] In 1981, the bovine population has rapidly increased in various regions and zones.

According to preliminary reports of the Statistics General Department, as of 1 October the nationwide buffalo population is 2,376,000 animals, 63,000 up from last year (amounting to a 2.74 percent increase), exceeding plan norms by 2.43 percent. As for draft buffaloes alone, the number is 1,623,000, up 3.79 percent from last year. The draft buffalo population in the south has increased faster in pace than that in the north--up 6.41 percent from last year.

Nationwide, there are 1,761,000 head of cattle, up 100,000 from last year (amounting to a 6.31 percent increase), exceeding plan norms by 6.05 percent (including 761,000 draft animals, representing a 3.35 percent increase).

Due to a policy encouraging livestock raising, the localities have focused on developing the population of both bovines for work and bovines for breeding so as to increase draft power and food. A number of provinces and cities have promptly stamped out epidemics of Pasteurellosis, foot and mouth disease and anthrax, reducing bovine casualties to a low level. Song Be Province has 32,347 buffaloes and 23,242 head of cattle, up 11 percent from last year. By developing bovine husbandry in nearly all districts, Song Be has noticeably increased the source of draft power, and as a result, villages in the new economic zone of Dong Phu District have been able to open up new lands and bring them into cultivation. Phuoc Long District has striven to add 700 buffaloes to its herd next year, contributing to the plan of expanding the wet rice area.

Nearly all northern agricultural cooperatives have contracted out bovine raising to families and laborers, and encouraged cooperative members to properly care for bovines for work and raise bovines for breeding. By using many flexible and correct forms and measures in rice product contracting, many cooperatives and member families have acquired more bovines and increased the annual number of bovines for breeding, with a view to meeting draft power requirements with local means,

and ensuring tilling and intensive cultivation on schedule and in a synchronized fashion. Ha Bac is a province with a good bovine husbandry movement; at the same time, it has many experiences in bovine management (each basic production installation has a guidance committee in charge of protecting and caring for bovines during the winter months). This year, Ha Bac has 119,610 buffaloes, up 2 percent from last year, and 14,862 head of cattle, a 18.2 percent increase. Vinh Phu has 94,623 buffaloes, up 1.8 percent from last year, while its cattle population has exceeded plan norms by 6 percent and increased by 11 percent over last year. The growth rate of the buffalo population for breeding is not steady in 6 Red River Delta provinces, where bovine husbandry contracting still is at its initial stage, and in consequence, the total bovine population is down 0.5 percent from last year; however, the draft buffalo herd has increased by 1.7 percent. The draft buffalo population in the provinces and cities of Hanoi, Haiphong, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh has increased from 1.5 to 4.8 percent. Due to a rapid increase in the draft buffalo population, agricultural cooperatives engaged in product contracting have overcome difficulties in tilling land to ensure that the year's two rice crops were sowed and planted on the entire area and at the best possible time. In Ha Son Binh the total buffalo population has increased by 2.2 percent, while its draft buffalo herd has increased by 2.8 percent. The growth of the buffalo population in three provinces of former Zone 4 is more rapid: Thanh Hoa with 1.09 percent (draft animals, 2.5 percent), Nghe Tinh with 7.63 percent (draft animals, 11.1 percent), and Binh Tri Thien with 3.54 percent (draft animals, 5.9 percent).

A policy concretely encouraging bovine husbandry and a rational management form have created a new incentive, urging peasants to raise more bovines for work. The buffalo population in the family sector has increased by 7.62 percent, while the cattle population has increased by 8.88 percent as compared with last year.

To enable the bovine population to develop evenly in terms of quantity and quality, and of draft and breeding, in 1982 and the following years, many localities have taken measures to overcome pastureland overcrowding, to fully use reclaimed land for planting more grass, to build reserves of veterinary drugs for preventing bovine diseases, and to limit and eventually stamp out the phenomena of uncontrolled slaughter and theft of bovines from collectives and cooperative member families.

9213
CSO: 4209/176

LABOR

CONFERENCE HELD ON APPLICATION OF PIECEWORK AND BONUSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jan 82 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Expand the Forms of Paying Salaries Based on Piecework and Bonuses in State Agricultural, Forestry, Fishing, Water Conservancy, and Rubber Production Units"]

[Text] Recently, in Hanoi the Council of Ministers convened a conference to preliminarily recapitulate the implementation of the forms of paying salaries based on piecework or output and the use of bonuses in state agricultural, forestry, fishing, water conservancy, and rubber production units; help the localities and production units exchange and study experiences; make progress in resolving some of the problems in management; create a strong transformation in order to attain effective commercial dealings and cost accounting; launch a seething emulation movement in the state installations; and achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress. The Ministers of agriculture, Water Conservancy, and Maritime Products, and representatives of the Rubber General Department, of a number of relevant provincial and municipal sectors, and a number of state production units of the abovementioned sectors, participated in the conference.

Comrade Vo Chi Cong, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the conference.

In 1981, in addition to guiding the expansion of the implementation of the contracting-out of output to workers in agricultural cooperatives and production collectives, the Council of Ministers decided to expand the forms of piecework and bonuses in the state production and commercial units (Decision No 26-CP, dated 21 January 1981). The contracting-out of output in the agricultural cooperatives and production collectives became a strong, seething mass movement, an important factor in assuring the all-round victory of agricultural production in 1981.

Although many bases have done a good job of implementing the forms of piecework salaries and bonuses in state production units, that implementation is not uniform and has not yet become a seething mass movement.

In the agricultural sector, at present about half of the state bases have implemented piece work salaries and bonuses. The state bases directly under the Ministry of Agriculture (the poultry, vegetables and fruit, and breeding hog corporations) have broadly implemented contracting-out. In the provinces of Vinh Phu, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Hai Phong, and Nghe Tinh, and Ho Chi Minh City, many bases have

applied the piecework salary form in many sectors and trades. A number of units have begun to attain good results in contracting-out short-term crops, such as the Trieu Son Rice Seedstock Station in Thanh Hoa and the Minh Ha and Song Hau state farms in the Mekong Delta; in contracting-out long-term crops, such as the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation, the Dong Giao state farm in Ha Nam Ninh, the Moc Chau state farm in Son La, and the 3.2 and Tay Hieu state farms in Nghe Tinh; in animal husbandry, such as the Dong Trieu state farm in Quang Ninh, the Tam Dao state farm in Vinh Phu, the Thanh To state farm in Hai Phong, and the Central Poultry Corporation; and in mechanized soil preparation, such as the Quynh Phy tractor station in Thai Binh, the Tan Hiep and Chau Thanh tractor stations in Dong Thap, the Chau Phu tractor station in An Giang, the Gia Rai tractor station in Minh Hai, etc. Due to the paying of piecework salaries, the labor time of cadres and workers has increased by about 30 percent in comparison to the past, production has developed, and the yields, output, and quality of crops and livestock have clearly improved.

The three benefits have received attention. According to a preliminary review by the Ministry of Agriculture, state profits have increased an average of 30 percent and the incomes of cadres and workers have increased 60 percent and have in some places doubled. The bases which have carried out contracting-out relatively well have ended deficits and become profitable or have made higher profits. At the Trieu Son rice seedstock state on in Thanh Hoa rice yields for both seasons increased by 14 quintals over 1980 and surpassed the plan norm by 8 quintals. Production costs per kilogram of paddy declined by 10 percent and labor productivity increased by 70 percent in comparison to the norm. The station did not have to hire 2,500 seasonal workdays, as in the past. The station as a whole was awarded bonuses of 29,000 dong during the 5th month-spring season and turned over profits of 17,000 dong. During the 10th month season it received bonuses of 50,000 dong and turned over profits double those of the 5th month-spring season. The Dong Trieu state farm in Quang Ninh has implemented contracting out for many years. Although its contracting out is not yet complete, it has contributed to increasing the number of sows from 300 to 900, the special grade and grade No 1 sows from 32 percent to 94 percent, the number of litters per year from 1.52 to 1.79, the ratio of surviving pigs from 74 percent to 82 percent, and the weight of weaned pigs from 49.92 kilograms to 58.48 kilograms, etc. The average monthly income of cadres and workers is 160 dong (including allowances).

The Quynh Phu tractor station in Thai Binh has stabilized its area of operation, machines, tractor drivers, tractor dispatchers, workers, and fuel according to norms. The cooperative regulated the use of the tractors, directly alloted fuel to the tractor drivers, and tied in the results of mechanized soil preparation with the final output of the cooperative. As a result, during the 40-day soil preparation season one tractor worked 120 cultivated hectares and 348 standard hectares. The use of fuel has declined by .5 kilograms in comparison to the common norm in the plowing of a standard hectare, and has declined by 2.61 dong in comparison to the planned production costs.

The Tan Thanh unit (at the Tay Hieu state farm, Nghe Tinh Province) accepted a plan to produce 350 tons of oranges, contracted out 436 tons to workers, surpassed the plan norm by 212 tons, and more than doubled the unit's 1980 orange output. Due to the contracting-out of a fixed number of trees to workers, after only a year a preliminary evaluation showed that the orange grove had improved visibly, and the number of good and rather good trees increased from 4,679 to nearly 16,000.

At the rubber state farms, due to the application of contracting-out and bonuses, clear progress has been made in planting rubber trees and harvesting latex. Because it did a good job of contracting out, in 1979 and 1980 the Cam My state farm surpassed the production plan norm by 100 tons of dry latex, the workers' incomes increased, and their living conditions were stabilized and gradually improved. Every year Miss Pham Thi Lien of the Loc Binh state farm has attained more than five tons of dry latex and surpassed the assigned norm by more than 2.5 tons. Due to good contracting-out, during recent years the Dong Nai Rubber Corporation has planted more than 10,000 hectares.

In the forestry sector, about 40 percent of the state farms contract out to one degree or another. All of the forestry-industry combines, corporations, state forests, and enterprises of the Ministry of Forestry implement contracting-out. Outstanding with regard to contracting-out and bonuses in afforestation are the Huong Khe state forest in Nghe Tinh and the Tan Phong and Tuyen Binh state forests in Ha Tuyen, and with regard to lumbering there is the Con Cuong state forest in Nghe Tinh, the Tu Ly state forest in Ha Son Binh, etc. Due to contracting-out and bonuses, many state farms have increased labor productivity by from 100 to 250 percent. The Tu Ly state farm contracts out the output of each type of product in accordance with the principle of dividing up among the workers, including the management cadres, of the state farm what is left over after deducting total expenses (including the sums turned over to the state). As a result, average labor productivity has increased by 48 percent over the past, and the volume of contracted-out production has increased 200 percent. The state farm surpassed it annual norm by 5 percent, reduced its production costs by 6 percent, and increased profits by 9.2 percent in comparison to the plan norm. Capital accumulation increased by 3.2 percent and the workers' incomes increased by 60 percent over the time prior to contracting-out and increased by 40 percent over their basic salaries. The Huong Khe state farm in Nghe Tinh contracted out to groups of workers the final output in each phase and in each forest lot and sector. As a result, in 1981 average labor productivity in afforestation increased by 12 percent, production costs per afforested hectare declined by 5 percent, the cost of tending a hectare of forest declined by 7 percent, and the ratio of surviving trees was 90 to 105 percent of the stipulated norm. The state form surpassed its profit norm by 20 percent, the enterprise profit increased by 9 percent, and the income of workers increased by an average of 130 percent in contrast to the pre-contracting out period (1980).

In the maritime products sector, all of the production bases, especially the fishing installations, have positively implemented the contracting-out of output and have attained a number of good results. Representative are the Con Dao Fishing Enterprise and the Quang Nam-Da Nang Fishing Enterprise. The Con Dao Fishing Enterprise contracts out final output to small groups on boats and during trips to sea. The workers are carefully selected, their resposibilities are specifically determined, and all production, plan, and service activities are contracted out. The enterprise specifically allots materials, fuel, expenses, etc., that are tied in with the production costs of the final output, and at the same time pays attention to the ideological task and to building the new mass. Therefore, consciousness of organization and discipline, sense of responsibility, and spirit of socialist cooperation within the units and among the units have been strengthened. The enterprise increased the productivity of a fisherman from 14 tons in 1977 to 32.7 tons in 1981. The output of fish, which was 667 tons in 1976, increased to

more than 14,000 tons in 1980 and 22,000 tons in 1981. The three benefits increased rapidly; especially, the benefit of the workers received ample attention and reproduction was rapidly expanded. The Quang Nam-Da Nang Fishing Enterprise contracts out norms with bonuses for each fishing boat and each trip to sea. After production expenses are deducted, the workers receive 60 percent of the fish caught in excess of the norm, those serving ashore receive 10 percent, and the rest is turned over to the state and the enterprise fund. In comparison to the first 6 months of 1980, during the first 6 months of 1981 the enterprise increased its output three-fold, its labor productivity from 1.75 tons to 4.67 tons, and the workers' income from 89 dong per month to 223 dong.

In the water conservancy sector, about 40 percent of the units directly under the Ministry have implemented contracting-out. Water Conservancy Construction Corporation No 6 of the Ministry of Water Conservancy contracts out entire small projects or part of a large project to individual production units The indirect elements receive 12 percent of the salary and bonus money of the corporation. As a result, in 1981 the corporation attained 110 percent of the plan assigned it. During the first 9 months of 1981 the productivity of a construction worker was 22,000 dong, an increase of 112 percent over the entire year 1980. The corporation saved 450 more tons of fuel than required by the state norm. The salary of a cadre or worker increased from 80 dong in 1980 to 295 dong in 1981. The Bac Song Ma Water Conservancy Corporation in Thanh Hoa contracts out norms with bonuses to individual workers in accordance with four standards: project management that assures the irrigation and drainage of the stipulated area; the fulfillment of plans to irrigate and drain a certain area during a season; the collection of water conservancy fees; and payments to the state budget in the stipulated amounts and on time. In a year of implementation, the corporation attained 104.2 percent of the plan norm and added 215 hectares in comparison to 1980. The collection of water conservancy fees surpassed the plan by 3 percent (81,658 dong) and increased by 37,418 dong over 1980. It did a good job of meeting the installation management norms, fulfilling plans to make payments to the state budget, etc.

During 4 days of listening to reports and participating in debates, the conference unanimously agreed that in addition to assuring the good fulfillment of the three benefits, etc., the units paying salaries according to piecework consolidated socialist production relationships and protected socialist property. The spirit of self-enlightened socialist labor of the cadres and workers was strengthened and progress was made in exercizing their collective mastership right.

However, the movement has not yet developed uniformly and strongly, the most effective contracting-out forms for each area, sector, and trade have not been promptly determined, etc. Many units have not yet determined with regard to which tasks three-part plans should be applied, and with regard to which onl the principal production plan (part A) and the secondary production plan (part C) should be applied. A number of bases have not yet paid adquate attention to studying and boldly contracting-out final output to individual workers or small groups, but have paid much more attention to contracting-out to large collectives. The responsibilities of the indirect element and of management cadres when implementing contracting-out have not been determined. Many places have not done a good job of satisfying the three benefits. Some emphasize one aspect and others emphasize other aspects, but most have not been adequately concerned with the interests of the state and the enterprises. The economic-technical norms are not yet rational, are still incomplete, and tend to be too low.

In recapitulating the conference comrade Vo Chi Cong, after praising the accomplishments that had been achieved, pointed out the deficiencies we must continue to overcome in order to advance the piece work and bonuses movement in the state production units, said that the foremost mission of our party and people during coming years will be to resolve the most urgent problems in order to stabilize and improve the people's living standards. In order to fulfill the basic missions and the strategic objectives, the resolution of the 10th Plenum, and especially the resolution of the 11th Plenum, of the VCP Central Committee regarding the economic and social tasks in 1982, we must highly concentrate the efforts of the entire nation, the sectors, and echelons to create outstanding agricultural development, in order to resolve the food problem, the most pressing problem at the present time. Comrade Vo Chi Cong stressed that the state state production units in agriculture, forestry, fishing, and even water conservancy and rubber, are state production units which have the mission of strongly advancing and contributing worthily to meeting the goals regarding food, clothing, consumer goods, and export goods. If that is to be accomplished the above-mentioned units must positively reorganize production and labor, improve management, introduce accounting into their production and commerce, and eliminate the administrative-supply system. From now on, generally speaking the state production units must make a profit and attain high economic effectiveness.

With regard to the paying of piecework salaries and bonuses, comrade Vo Chi Cong said that piecework has contributed to developing the latent capabilities of the land, the forests, and the sea and has developed the existing material-technical bases and the capabilities of each person, sector, and trade in each production unit with regard to their existing labor and materials, developed the latent scientific-technical capabilities, etc. The contracting-out of output has resulted in the launching of a revolutionary movement of the masses and has caused them to voluntarily labor, truly be the economic masters of their unit by, for example, participating in planning and the setting of economic-technical norms, be the masters with regard to science and technology, be the masters in distribution, etc. In 1982, all of the state production units in the above-mentioned sectors must expand, and essentially eomplete, the implementation of contracting-out with regard to all trades, the various kinds of workers producing indirectly or serving production, and management cadres.

In addition to carrying out studies in order to select the best most effective forms of peicework and bonuses to apply, the managing sectors, the localities, the production bases, and the relevant sectors must overcome the avove-mentioned deficiencies and create all conditions for the movement to develop strongly and stably. Things that are irrational and impede the implementation of the piecework and bonus forms in correct accordance with the objectives and principles of Decision No 26-CP of the Council of Ministers must be resolutely abolished. The production bases are responsible for recommending ways to resolve such problems, boldly struggling and working together to solve problems, and creating conditions for the development of production. Our economic management has become habitual, and is restrained by the old regulations, but many people still dare not venture beyond the old structure, which is now too restrictive. The administrative-supply structure is inappropriate for economic management because it results in bureaucratism and retards the economy and prevents it from developing. Contracting-out is very important, has an all-round break-through effect, helps untie the many restraints of the old structure, help bring an end to the provide-as-requested

form and replace it with the form of conducting business with economic accounting, gradually eliminate conservatism, backwardness, bureaucratism, negativism, etc. Comrade Vo Chi Cong pointed out that all spheres and tasks can be contracted out, but the kind of contracting out should depend on the type of work, so that it can be appropriate. The best forms of contracting-out are to individual workers or small groups: the smaller the more specific and the better.

With regard to some problems relevant to the management structure, comrade Vo Chi Cong said that the enterprise directors are responsible for assuring the organization of profitable production and commerce, and for turning over the full amounts of goods (or money) and profits, according to state legal norms. Furthermore, the directors are authorized to take the initiative once the legal norms are fulfilled, provided that the state policies are not violated. In order to perform those tasks well, the enterprise directors must truly have the right to take the initiative with regard to production, commerce, labor, finance, etc., must improve planning and such sectors as finance, planning, banking, labor, home trade, materials, etc.; and must fully understand, resolutely create conditions for, provide specific guidance of, and promptly fulfill the production requirements, so that the managing ministries, the localities, and the bases can implement the forms of piecework and bonuses and develop production.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, comrade Vo Chi Cong launched an emulation movement to surpass the 1982 state plan and make important advances in the economic management of the agricultural, forestry, water conservancy, maritime products, and rubber sectors.

The conference sent a letter to the Party Central Committee, the National Assembly, and the government which expressed a high degree of unanimity toward the policy of expanding the application of the piecework and bonus forms in the state units, which it regards as an important measure for eliminating the administrative-supply system and the present sluggishness of management and production and changing over to a system with economic accounting in order to attain high economic effectiveness and achieve increasingly higher production profits.

5616
CSO: 4209/193

BRIEFS

EMIGRE LABORERS OVERCHARGED ON EXIT PHOTOS--Recently workers selected for cooperative labor in foreign countries have been required to have eight 4 x 6 photographs of the type used on identity cards and passports as stipulated by the International Cooperation Department. A great number of people who needed to obtain photographs early had them taken at private photographic shops. The prices charged at these places were what the traffic would bear (some places charging 20-30 dong). But the worst part was that the photos did not meet the requirements so that in many cases the photos had to be taken again at great expense. To accommodate the workers and to ensure that the quality measures up to requirements we recommend that state and cooperative photo shops establish methods to ensure quality and that a number of photographic stations be established and that their location be made known to the public. While there is a lack of materials to supply private photographic shops and difficulties have been encountered in fixing their prices the culture sector must conduct research on and fix appropriate prices to ensure the private shops a fair income while preventing them from exploiting the needs of their customers by raising prices. Shops assigned to providing photos for the files of individuals leaving for cooperative labor must adhere to quality guidelines. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 81 p 4]

CSO: 4209/210

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

CHILDREN'S ORGANIZATIONS IN VIETNAM LISTED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 12, Dec 81 pp 18-21

[Article by Nguyen Anh Tram]

[Excerpt] The Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Pioneers' Brigade and the Ho Chi Minh Children's Brigade are organizations set up by the Communist Party of Vietnam and President Ho Chi Minh. They were established on May 15, 1941 at Pac Bo, Cao Bang province. They have had their names changed several times but from January 30, 1970 onward they took the name of the late President Ho Chi Minh.

The Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Pioneers' Brigade admits members from the age of 9 to 15. At the grassroots, teams are set up according to classroom street or hamlet. Above them are the inter-teams organized per school, town quarter of commune. The children elect the team and inter-team committees.

The Ho Chi Minh Children's Brigade admits members aged from 6 to 8. At its grassroots are "Knots" of five children each. All the Knots in a classroom form a children's team named after the classroom, (of the street or hamlet): Knot 1A, Knot 1B, (or X street Knot, Y hamlet Knot, etc.) Each Knot appoints a chief assisted by a responsible cadre who is a member of the Vanguard Pioneers' Brigade. The team has no chief but a responsible cadre who is member of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The Children's Brigade is regarded as the "reserve organization" of the Vanguard Pioneers' Brigade. In each basic general education school (9-year school) the Children's teams of all classes are placed under the direct guidance of the inter-team of the Vanguard Pioneers' Brigade. The inter-team of a school will entrust to the children's teams of upper classes the charge of the teams in lower classes.

From having 8 members at the outset (40 years ago), there are now in the whole country 4,008,296 members of the Vanguard Pioneers' Brigade (grouped in 11,015 inter-teams) and 1,000,000 members of the Children's Brigade (grouped in 149,173 teams).

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union takes charge of the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Pioneers' Brigade and the Ho Chi Minh Children's Brigade. The cadres responsible for these brigades can be either teachers who are members of the Youth Union or cadres sent by the higher level, working as advisors or guides.

CSO: 4220/230

CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS, 16 OCTOBER-15 NOVEMBER 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 12, Dec 81 p 26

[Text]

October

16. The Vietnamese pavilion at the 18th Baghdad International fair is awarded a gold medal. On the decision of the Vietnamese State Council all the exhibits at the pavilion have been donated to the Government of the Republic of Iraq.

20. Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers, gives a directive on controlling the retail sale system and service tax.

24. The Ministry of Culture holds a competition in Thai Binh to choose good classical theatre singers.

25. The Council of the Inter-Sputnik Organization adopts a decision to accept Vietnam's Lotus Ground Station into its ranks.

26. On the occasion of the U.N. Week for Solidarity with the People of Namibia, Chairman Pham Van Dong sends a message of greetings to the U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim and Chairman of the U.N. Council for Namibia, Paul Loussaca, saying that "the Vietnamese consistent stand is to resolutely support the just struggle of the Namibia people for independence and freedom, under the leadership of SWAPO, its only true representative."

27. Talking at the U.N. General Assembly Special Session on Disarmament, Vietnamese ambassador to the U.N. Vo Anh Tuan stresses:

+ The Vietnamese Government fully supports all measures aimed at preventing a renewal of the arms race;

+ We welcome the Soviet Union's peace initiatives for the 80's which were published at the 26th Congress of the Soviet Communist Party;

– It is necessary for the U.N. Committee for Disarmament to continue negotiations to sign a treaty banning the production and preservation of all kinds of chemical weapons.

– The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement strongly denouncing the US' hostile acts against the progressive Arab countries and reaffirming its solidarity and strong support for Libya and other Arabs in their struggle for independence, sovereignty and security from US pressures and brutal intervention.

– The 1981 National Athletics Championships are held in Hanoi. Participating were 110 athletes in sprinting, high jump, long jump, discus, shot put, and javelin.

29. Vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers Huynh Tan Phat leaves Hanoi for Algeria at the invitation of the Algerian People's Democratic Republic.

– 10 creches were built in Haiphong with aid (worth 540,000 *dong*) from the Danish Rad Barnen. These creches are already looking after children.

30. At the invitation of the Japan-Vietnam Friendship Association, a Vietnamese delegation from the National Assembly led by Mai Chi Tho, a National Assembly delegate and chairman of the People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, leaves Hanoi for a visit to Japan.

November

2. Speaking at the debate of the 36th plenary session of the United Nations General Assembly, Ambassador Ha Van Lau, representative of the SRV, stresses that a dialogue between the two groups of countries – Indochina And ASEAN – is appropriate to present common development.

3. The 10th plenary conference of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam has discussed and adopted a draft political report and a draft report on strengthening the Party – both to be submitted to the fifth Party Congress.

4. The first conference of the Vietnam – Soviet Union joint enterprises on locating deposits and exploiting oil and gas on the continental shelf in South Vietnam is held.

5. Signing in Vientiane of an agreement on exchange of goods between Vietnam and Laos for the years 1981 – 1985.

6. A protocol on exchange of goods and trade between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic is signed in Berlin.

– Vietnam joins the Organization of the Asian and Pacific News Agencies (OANA).

7. A national conference to unite Vietnamese Buddhist organizations is held in Hanoi from 4 to 7 November.

10. An agreement is signed in Kuala Lumpur to exchange professional experience between the Vietnam News Agency and the Malaysian News Agency, Bernama.

13. A protocol on exchange of goods between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia for 1982 is signed in Prague.

14. The Central Committee of the Vietnam Buddhist Association holds a ceremony in Hanoi to inaugurate a Buddhist high school.

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END

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER CALLS FOR RECAPITULATION OF 1981 TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jan 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Recapitulate Military Training"]

[Text] The units throughout the army are carrying out the task of recapitulating training in 1981. That is an important work content, for only on the basis of doing a good job of recapitulating military training last year can the units correctly evaluate the level of the troops and the combat strength of the units, and only then can there be accurate bases on which to determine the training contents and program for 1982.

Last year was a year in which military training was relatively stable, one in which the units, from the infantry units to the armed forces branches and the technical combat arms, overcame many difficulties in order to make good use of time and concentrated on fulfilling their training missions. In comparison to previous years, training made notable progress. The troops were trained in accordance with a systematic, basic, all-round program that was appropriate to the combat missions. There were new transformations in planning, the creation of professional practices, and training organization and methods, which ahave contributed directly to improving the combat readiness and combat levels of our troops. However, in addition to the many units which strictly carried out the training orders of the upper echelon, organized the fulfillment of their training plans in the required time and in correct accordance with the contents, and atained high quality, there are still units the training quality of which is still low. Their management of time and troops is still sometimes arbitrary, the professional training systems have not become permanent practices, etc. In the course of an inspection of several units carried out directly by the Ministry of National Defense, the military regions,and the corps there were observed instances of incorrect reports and reported data which were not in accord with the actual quality.

The objectives of recapitulation are to correctly evaluate the efforts of all cadres and enlisted men, to correctly evaluate the results and quality of the training of each units, and learn useful, practical lessons for the coming training year. Therefore, recapitulation does not merely review the accomplishments and is not essentially the reporting of accomplishments to the upper echelon. The most important matter is that the cadres and men, especially the commanders at the various echelons, must manifest a spirit of criticism and self-criticism and, on the basis of the actual situation of the units, set forth specific, appropriate recapitulation contents, correctly evaluate the good points, deficiencies, and reasons,

determine the responsibility of each person and echelon, and find many good ways to further improve the quality of training. In 1981, there were in fact considerable objective factors which affected the quality of training, but an important matter in recapitualation is finding the subjective deficiencies and avoid blaming objective factors, for only then can we develop the good points, overcome the weaknesses, and enable the 1982 training task to achieve better results.

The training orders of the Ministry of National Defense and the training directives of the upper echelon are the bases on which the units carry out recapitulations. Detailed, meticulous preparations, full documentation, accurate data, and clear, specific observations and evaluations by the commanders are the bases for carrying out recapitulations rapidly and with high quality. Along with heightening their sense of political responsibility, the cadres must enable the recapitulation task to to have scientific working methods and cope with problems comprehensively while concentrating on the central, key contents in order to learn practical lessons. They must endeavor to make the recapitualation documents succinct and clear, and avoid the disease of verbosity which contains nothing new.

The units throughout the army, from combat units to combat service units at the front as well as in the rear, must strictly recapitulate the recent training year. The military region, armed forces branch, corps, and combat arm echelons are especially important because the experience they gain serves to guide the entire army in contributing to further improving the quality of training in 1982.

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CSO: 4209/194

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FULRO BANDITS SURRENDER TO PUBLIC SECURITY CADRE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Duy Phuc: "Heroic Youth Fights Bandits in the Forest"]

[Text] The day Thuan Hai was liberated, the Cham people slaughtered buffaloes and hogs to celebrate the event. During the festival held beside bonfires to the sound of the "Paradise" music accompanying the women's "fan dance" and the men's "fire dance," people retold their favorite "Bi no Thuon" story to each other. At that time, Huynh Ngoc San, a Fulro ringleader living in exile in Kampuchea, secretly returned home, aroused hatred among different nationalities and used quotations from the Cham genealogy to slander the Vietnamese people. Lured by San, some 300 Cham youths, students and intellectuals left their native villages for the forest to join the bandits. In the village of Phuoc Nam, Ninh Phuoc District, the bandits killed three cadres. This village had a population of 7,000, most of whom were Chams living in the Van Lam, Phuoc Lap, Hieu Thien and Vu Bon Hamlets. Taking advantage of the mobility provided by this coastal area which was traversed by the "Unified" railroad and covered by perilous mountains and forests but had a large population and plenty of grain and food, the bandits set up a regiment named "Po Thon Gia Lai."

It was thus necessary to check the criminal acts of reactionary elements among the Cham people. A young combatant named Nguyen Van Thanh was assigned by the Public Security Service to Phuoc Nam Village to carry out activities. Before setting out, Thanh read books on the process of development of the Cham people, their traditional struggle spirit and their legends and customs. He also met with leading comrades and persons experienced in organizing mass movement in this region.

Together with his fellow combatants and with a rucksack slung across his shoulders, Nguyen Van Thanh came to Phuoc Nam Village. Everyday, he carried water by means of a stick on his shoulder, chopped wood and went to the upland field to help the local people's families harvest corn and rice. However, everyone shunned him and refrained from speaking to him because the bandits had launched the rumor than Thanh was a public security agent coming there to spy on the Cham people and arrest them.

One day, on his way back home, Thanh saw a woman named Ngo lying beside the road and moaning painfully after being stung by a scorpion. Without hesitation, he

carried her pickaback to his house and applied a red pepper poultice on the wound. Mrs Ngo recovered a few days later. She called on him to express her gratitude and, whenever she met somebody, she would say:

--Public security agent Thanh is very kind-hearted. He has come here not to arrest the Cham people but to help them!

In the Cham family and society, the role and position of women are more important than those of men. The Cham people frequently make offerings in their religious cult. Their priest (wizard) has the right to make a decision on everything. Relatives are not allowed to cremate the body of a person who has died many days ago until the priest makes ceremonial offerings. The whole village considers the priest's words as the truth and listens to him and follows his advice. After trying to understand their customs and habits, Thanh decided to see the priest named Truong Tho.

Together with Truong So, the village deputy chairman, Nguyen Van Thanh visited the family of a person who died 18 days ago. After greeting and inquiring after the household members' health, Thanh approached priest Truong Tho and sat beside him. The dead body had been decomposing and was stinking to high heaven. Though aged over 70, the priest still looked healthy. He cast a look at Thanh to size him up. A few days later, Truong So informed Thanh that the priest had fallen sick. Thanh paid a visit to the priest and offered him some sugar, milk, and tonic. Though meeting with Thanh only for the second time, the priest treated him like a distinguished guest, had him sit on an equal footing, poured out some tea, and invited him to drink. Thanh pounded some pieces of betel in a small mortar and offered them to the priest. Thanh then inquired about the state of production, the people's life, and the village youths' activities. The priest cordially received Thanh and, before seeing him off, told him mildly:

--Uncle Ho and the revolution have acted correctly with clearsightedness. The Cham youths have not yet understood their national history and believed in the revolution. They have joined Fulro but their action is just like hitting a rock with an egg. They are merely like scabies on our body but they will make it suffer if they are not cured.

No sooner had his sickness been over than priest Truong Tho summoned the clan chiefs in the Village Council of Notables and told them:

--Owing to Uncle Ho and the revolution, the Cham people have enough food to eat and enough clothes to wear. Thanh the cadre is a very kind-hearted man while the bandits are very bad elements. If anyone allows her husband or children to join the bandits in the forest, I will not make religious offerings on her behalf when she dies!

The priest's statement shook the entire village of Phuoc Nam. It was discussed and disseminated by all the people when working in the field or when staying at home.

Following the priest's advice. Thanh moved to Mrs Thap Thi Dung's house. All of the sons-in-law and children of Mrs Dung lived and worked together around her in

a farm called "Sa Chiet A Tau" (same soul, same origin). Thanh aided Mrs Dung in her household and farm work and taught children to dance and sing. Though Mrs Dung and her children and grandchildren loved Thanh very much and highly esteemed him, she frequently went to the forest to supply the bandits with provisions. Whenever all her family members were present, Thanh told stories about Uncle Ho and clearly explained the party and state policy on ethnic minorities. While listening to Thanh, Mrs Dung nodded her approval but sometimes interrupted him and asked:

--Thanh, will you arrest and imprison those who have fled to the forest but now want to return home?

--The revolution is ready to welcome those who want to return to their wives, children, villages, and hamlets; it will protect them and help them in production and in earning their living [Than replied].

As time went by, Mrs Dung gradually came to trust and love the revolution. One day, she suddenly went to the forest, called back five children and grandchildren of hers, and persuaded them to surrender to Thanh together with their weapons. She also introduced Thanh to Mr Dang Dau's family. The latter told Thanh that he very much missed his son named Dang Trung Nien who disobeyed him and joined the forest bandits in their reprehensible activities. Thanh tried to find words to comfort Mr Dau and to persuade him to go into the forest to call back his son just as Mrs Dung did. Following Thanh's advice, Mr Dau cooked rice in advance and spent 2 days in the forest looking for his son. As a result, Dang Trung Nien and Thien San, a Fulro major and battalion commander, and Truong Van Thuong, a Fulro major and district chief, carried along four rifles, went back to the village with Mr Dang Dau and reported to Thanh. They informed Thanh of the forest bandits' schemes and helped him dismantle the bandits' underground bases in various hamlets. The bandits tried to kill Thanh; one night, they came and encircled Mrs Thap Thi Dung's house.

--Mother Dung! Please allow us to see the cadre Thanh!--Recognizing the bandits' voices, Mrs Dung quietly awoke Thanh by pinching him and hid him in a secret place. Then, she replied loudly with the intention of awakening her children and grandchildren:

--Why do you ask to see Thanh at this late hour of the night?

Her children and grandchildren rushed up, armed with sticks and bamboo poles. Standing at the door and clutching a knife, Mrs Dung shouted:

--My house is a private one and not a revolutionary headquarters. Go there if you want to see Thanh!

The bandits fled to the forest.

To raise their collaborators' morale, bandit ringleaders Nao Den and Bich Van Muoi boasted:

--We had better leave our dead bodies as fertilizer for the forest vegetation than return home and report to the administration.

Nao Den was formerly a member of the Saigon puppet special forces. Many years ago, he committed numerous crimes against the Cham people and the Vietnamese cadres and troops. His family remained in the village and was in trouble. His child was going to die of malaria. His wife went to the forest many times to call him back but he refused and even threatened to shoot her with his rifle.

Thanh paid a visit to Nao Den's wife, bringing along rice, monosodium glutamate, dried fish, and salt as a gift to help her household and giving medicines to Nao Den's child. After a couple of days, the child gradually recovered. Nao Den's wife then went to the forest to see her husband.

Receiving rice and dried fish from his wife, Nao Den asked:

--Where did you find money to buy these things for me?

--They were given by Thanh, the public security agent from the province. Knowing that you lack food and clothes in the forest, he told me to bring them to you.

Nao Den's wife told him about their child's rescue from death, the rice supply to their household, and the situation in their native village and hamlet. While seeing his wife off, Nao Den hesitantly told her:

--On your return, please tell Thanh the cadre to let me think it over!

After hearing the story told by Nao Den's wife, Thanh took out some paper and wrote a letter to Nao Den saying clearly that the revolution had a humanitarian policy toward guilty people who repented and returned to the people's side and, citing the case of Thuan Van Hai, a Fulro central committee member on official mission, and Thien San, a major, who accomplished meritorious feats and were, therefore, treated leniently, commended and rewarded by the revolution and enabled to live happily with their wives, children, and families.

Thanh closed the letter, took out a kilogram of rice, gave both to Nao Den's wife, and told her to bring them into the forest.

Nao Den opened the letter with his shaken hands, read it, and asked his wife:

--Where is the cadre Thanh?

--He is at Mrs Dung's.

--Do you think I will be treated with clemency by the cadre Thanh once I return home?

Nao Den's wife took his hand and led him away. After crossing a stream, Nao Den suddenly stopped and said:

--You go home first. I don't want to go home now. I will rejoin you at the soonest possible.

Tearing off from his wife's hand, he quickly disappeared into the forest. She cried and called him back. Afterwards, she lonesomely returned to the village and met again with Thanh.

Thanh wrote again another letter and handed it to her. She took it to the forest. After reading it, Nao Den said with a laugh:

--Let me meet the cadre Thanh in the forest.

He wispered in her ear:

--Tell Thanh to go into the forest alone and unarmed!

She dashed back to the village and entreated Thanh to quickly go into the forest to meet Nao Den. Thanh pondered:

--Going alone, unarmed? What a cunning trick will Nao Den play? Is it true that he intends to harm me?

On a fine morning, Nao Den's wife set out and led the way. The village of Phuoc Nam gradually receded into the distance. When walking near a "tho do" tree at the foot of a rocky mountain, Thanh saw 10 mattock handles tied with creepers into a bundle. After signaling to Thanh to stop, Nao Den's wife vanished into a bush. Thanh was sweating profusely after walking nearly 10 kilometers on the forest trail. He took off his vest to get cooler and also to let Nao Den know that he did not carry any weapon.

Suddenly a man clad in a puppet soldier's multicolored uniform appeared about 30 meters away from Thanh. Carrying an M16 gun, he walked toward Thanh.

--Nao Den! Than exclaimed and stood ready to cope with the situation.

--I am Nao Den, he introduced himself. I am greatly indebted to you. I dared not return home because I feared I would be shot dead by the revolution. Now I want you to bring me back to my native village and my relatives and people.

Thanh took the gun from Nao Den's hand and put it at the foot of a "tho do" tree. [He found that] the gun barrel had already been loaded with a bullet and the safety catch unlocked. [He said:]

--On behalf of the revolutionary administration, I accept your return to the people's side.

Taking out his water bottle, he poured Nao Den a cup of water. Seeing Nao Den's hesitancy, Thanh drank first and then poured another cup for Nao Den. Nao Den received the cup and heartily thanked Thanh. After emptying the cup, Nao Den held it in both his hands and respectfully returned it to Thanh. Turning back his head, Nao Den hailed:

--Come on! Muoi!

Bich Van Muoi was an electronic engineer. After the liberation day, he fled into the forest with the Fulro bandits. He came out, clad in a multicolored uniform and carrying an M16. Whiskers covered his face which had been turned pale by malaria bouts. He stared at Thanh and then handed his gun over to Thanh. With his left hand, Thanh poured Muoi a cup of water and told him:

--May I inform you that your wife has given birth to a baby. The baby has come into this world but still lacks his father's love.

--Are you Thanh, the public security cadre from the province? Muoi asked.

--Yes, I come here to bring you back to the revolution. You are an intellectual. People like you are needed by the Vietnamese fatherland and the Cham nationality.

--After taking to the bush, I realized that I was wrong. Life in the bush has been very miserable. I have not yet shot and killed anyone. I missed my wife and children and often wanted to return but I was afraid I would be arrested and imprisoned by the revolution or killed by the bandits.

--The revolution will protect you and will assign you to an appropriate position if you follow the right path!

On hearing these words from Thanh, Muoi heaved a sigh of relief and emptied the cup of water.

After talking with his wife, Nao Den approached Thanh, pointed a finger at the mountain peak ahead and told Thanh:

--Le Hoa and Bay Troc are still in that grotto.

--You had better go there and persuade them to return.

--Le Hoa is our ringleader. He was formerly a platoon leader in the puppet army. He had escaped from the reeducation camp and taken to the bush. He is very cruel. He always carries three guns. There were times when he killed many of our fellows whom he found suspicious. He hit their heads with a piece of stone. Yesterday, he forced us to dig a grave to prepare to bury alive Bay Troc because the latter did not bring back any supplies after a trip down the mountain.

--Try to rescue Bay Troc. As for Le Hoa, it is up to you.

With Thanh's encouragement and following an action program worked out by Thanh, Nao Den walked away in self-confidence, his gun in his hand.

--Let me go with you, Den! Muo grasped Den's hand and entreated.

--You must stay here to protect Thanh!

While keeping his gun, Nao Den crawled into the deep, dark, and cold grotto. Groping for the stone wall, he slowly walked with a stoop. After walking 15 meters in the dark, he turned into his own den. He packed up his belongings and took an additional gun.

--Are you preparing to go somewhere? Le Hoa asked.

--I am going to leave the mountain to meet my wife. Do you want to go with me?

--Wait for me at the grotto entrance. I will go with you. I am very hungry because I have not eaten anything since last evening.

Nao Den left with his belongings and two guns. He placed both guns about 2 meters from the grotto entrance, lay down, and waited. He then heard someone's footsteps. When Le Hoa was about 3 meters away from him, Nao Den pulled the trigger. A burst of gunfire resounded. Nao Den closed in on the fallen body and fired more shots. He removed the guns from Le Hoa's body.

Coming out of the grotto, Nao Den ran. He stumbled over forest tree thorns and scratched his hands and feet. On seeing Thanh, he said he had killed Le Hoa.

--Where is Bay Troc? Thanh asked.

Nao Den handed his guns to Thanh and said hastily:

--Let me go back and release Bay Troc because he has been tied up.

After saying so, Nao Den dashed into the forest.

Following Thanh, Nao Den, Bich Van Muoi, and Bay Troc returned to their native village, carrying along 6 guns, 2,000 bullets, and 6 grenades. Priest Truong Tho and the Phuoc Nam villagers came out to greet Nguyen Van Thanh, a public security cadre fully devoted to the people and fatherland.

9332
CSO: 4209/185

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ANNIVERSARY OF ARMY LITERATURE, ARTS JOURNAL NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jan 82 p 4

[Article: "Twenty-Five Years of TAP CHI VAN NGHE QUAN DOI"]

[Text] The first issue of TAP CHI VAN NGHE QUAN DOI appeared in January 1957. Its predecessor, SINH HOAT VAN NGHE, appeared two times a month, beginning in February 1952, and was circulated within the army.

After it was started, TAP CHI VAN NGHE QUAN DOI appeared regularly once a month. To date there have been published 300 issues totalling 3,200 pages. During the past 25 years TAP CHI VAN NGHE QUAN DOI has published 5,696 prose articles, 2,692 poems, 561 pieces of music, 1,280 commentaries on literature and art, and many artistic paintings and photographs.

TAP CHI VAN NGHE QUAN DOI has contributed to reflecting reality, to ideological education, and to cultivating the sentiment and improving the aesthetic sense of the cadres, enlisted men, and readers, in correct accordance with the party's line on literature and art. Many artists within and without the army regularly contribute to the journal. It has also introduced and nurtered many new literary and artistic talents. The journal has introduced the first works of many young writers.

9616
CSO: 4209/194

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

VINH PHU TROOP RECRUITMENT--In compliance with the new law on military obligation, as of 21 January all youths qualified for military service in Vinh Phu Province had received order to join the army. The military commands of all districts and cities in the province have also instructed self-defense militiamen in their localities to prepare themselves so that they can join the regular army. Over the recent past, almost all youths belonging to the 18-27 age group in Vinh Phu have signed up for military service. [BK031503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Jan 82]

HANOI TROOPS SENDOFF CEREMONY--To greet the VCP 52d anniversary, the People's Committee of Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi Municipality on 2 February held a ceremony to send off a number of newly recruited troops. Hoan Kiem has fulfilled its recruitment quota for the first phase of 1982 and has carried out the rear service task satisfactorily. [BK090441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82]

NGHE TINH FORGERS--The people's court of Nghe Tinh Province recently tried a gang of forgers who printed fake coupons to buy consumer goods. During 1979-80 these forgers used these fake coupons and bought goods valued at 555,000 dong. These goods included bicycle tires, soaps, hankerchiefs, toothpaste and bicycle spare parts. The court sentenced two leaders of the gang to life imprisonment and their accomplices to jail terms ranging from 2 to 20 years. [BK090441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Feb 82]

CSO: 4209/213

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

EXPORT OF VEGETABLES, FRUIT, HARDWARES STEPPED UP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Text] In an effort to exploit land and labor potentials, many localities have grown numerous kinds of vegetables and fruit for the purpose of exporting them and earning foreign currency to import materials, equipment and staple commodities to proportionally meet economic requirements and the needs of the people's life. The rate of [production] development is rather high in many provinces in Central Vietnam and the Mekong River delta and has opened up good prospects of rapid increase in the export value of vegetables and fruit in the coming years. The northern provinces have restored the possibility of producing banana and red pepper which had been declining over the past few years and have also stepped up the cultivation of garlic and other important vegetables. At present, export vegetables and fruit are shipped not only at the ports of Haiphong, Da Nang, Quy Nhon and Nha Trang-Ba Ngoi but also at the additional port of Hoang Dieu (Can Tho, Hau Giang). For the first time, the Soviet refrigerator ship [Clara Zetkin] recently called at Hoang Dieu Port to load vegetables and fruit from Hau Giang Province. The activities of Hoang Dieu Port are creating favorable conditions for the Mekong River delta provinces to export more vegetables and fruit and to ship them from a nearer place with more convenience.

In 1981, the export value of vegetables and fruit increased by 40 percent as compared with 1980, the volume of fresh and frozen vegetables and fruit exported increased by 33 percent and that of processed goods such as canned food, red and white pepper increased by 12 percent. In particular, the volume of goods exported to the Soviet Union increased by about 40 percent over the previous year; it would have been possible to ship more goods if a sufficient number of ships had called at the ports for loading. The rate of increase in the volume of export goods was more satisfactory than in the previous year.

During the emulation movement to make achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress, Medical Instruments Factory No 1 of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals has paid attention to intensifying the production of export goods. In the last months of the year, the output of these goods has greatly increased and their quality noticeably improved in comparison with the past. Plan norms have been attained and even surpassed concerning electric pliers, adjustable wrenches and vises--the three types of export commodities with a large volume of production. Another product--adjustable pliers--will also be produced on a large scale in 1982. The volume of export goods produced this year by the factory has thus increased threefold compared with last year and represents 49 percent of its gross output

value. On 24 December, the ministry confirmed that the factory has fulfilled all of the 1981 plan norms, achieved an 11.2-percent increase over last year and ranked first among all machine works in terms of export value.

While rapidly increasing output and raising the quality of export goods, the factory has reorganized production, made in-depth investments and installed 44 more machines of various types on both the plier and wrench production lines. These machines were formerly left unused for a long time at other places and brought back to the factory by cadres and workers who, after repairing them and manufacturing some components and spare parts, put them into use to increase the mechanized capacity of these two production lines. Rearrangements have been made for the task of creating durability [phooi], nickeling and frequency tempering [tooi taanf soos], additional machines have been installed and repairs made according to plan and technical standards observed. Owing to these efforts, the percentage of products meeting export requirements has risen to nearly 70 percent and sometimes 80 percent for electric plyers which are the main export product, to 40 percent for vises which have just been produced for export for the first time and to 60 percent for adjustable wrenches. The factory is strengthening technical management and is properly carrying out machining and manufacture in order to further raise the export goods percentage in 1982. Capital construction has also promoted exportation well. Five projects on thermal pipe smelting [nhieetj luyeenj oongs quanr] houses, water tanks, intramural mechanized transportation lines and low voltage networks have been completely built and commissioned in time. Fairly adequate preparations are being made for material factors in the first quarter of next year so as to make it possible to step up production right in the first days and months to greet the Fifth Party Congress.

9332
CSO: 4209/187

BRIEFS

AWARDS FOR SOVIET SCIENTISTS--Hanoi, 18 Jan (VNA)--The Vietnamese Embassy in the Soviet Union yesterday held a ceremony to confer the "friendship" order on several Soviet academicians who had helped Vietnam in scientific research and development. The recipients are A.P. Aleksandrov, president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences; V.A. Kotelnikov, P.N. Fedoseyev and A.V. Sidorenko, vice presidents of the Academy of Sciences; G.K. Skryabin, chief scientific secretary of the Presidium of the Academy of Sciences; Academician A.A. Dorodnisun and other leading members of the academy. In his presentation speech Ambassador Nguyen Huu Mai praised their important contributions to the development of the Soviet and world sciences, and to the development of science and the training of scientific workers in Vietnam. On behalf of the recipients, Academician Aleksandrov pledged that the Soviet scientists would continue helping the Vietnamese people develop science and culture and working for the promotion of the longstanding friendship between the two peoples. [Text] [OW041015 Hanoi VNA in English 1506 GMT 28 Jan 82]

OUTGOING POLISH AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, VNA, 23 Jan--Jan Sliwinski, Polish ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Vietnam, today took leave of chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho before returning home for a new assignment. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with the Polish diplomat. [Text] [OW231548 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 23 Jan 82]

NORWEGIAN AMBASSADOR DEPARTS--Hanoi, VNA, 3 Feb--Norwegian Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary Tancred Ibsen left here for home today concluding his term of office in Vietnam. [Text] [OW031535 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 3 Feb 82]

KAMPUCHEAN HANDICRAFT DELEGATION--A Kampuchean small industry and handicraft delegation from Battambang recently visited its sister province of Quang Nam-da Nang in Vietnam. During its stay in Vietnam, the Kampuchean delegation visited various small industry and handicraft production establishments in the province and exchanged views with Vietnamese workers on their experiences. [BK090441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82]

CSO: 4209/213

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY COMPLETES HOLDING OF PARTY CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jan 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Entire Army Completes Holding of Party Organization Congresses at the Military Zone, Corps, Armed Forces Branch, Combat Arm, and General Department Levels"]

[Text] As of 6 January the entire army had completed the holding of party organization congresses at the military region, corps, armed forces branch, combat arm, and general department levels. The congresses achieved good results. The party committee echelons firmly grasped the goals, requirements, and contents of the congresses, manifested democracy and heightened the responsibility of the delegates in studying the Central Committee documents. The contents regarding the evaluation of the situation and the new directions and missions in the documents were discussed and approved. Opinions regarding the supplementation of specific matters were solicited. The congresses elected delegates worthy of participating in the All-Army Party Congress.

The standing committee of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee closely monitored and guided each step of the carrying out of the congresses. The Deputy Secretary of the Military Commission and the leaders of the Political General Department directly inspected a number of units and sent many cadres to observe and help the units hold the congresses.

5616
CSO: 4209/194

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CADRES' CONFERENCES SHOW UNANIMITY TOWARD VCP DOCUMENTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Conferences of Key Cadres of Interior Ministry and Ho Chi Minh City Show High Degree of Unanimity Toward Documents To Be Presented to Party Congress"]

[Text] The Party Affairs Committee and VCP Committee of the Ministry of the Interior have just convened a conference of leading cadres from the party organizations, specialized units and mass organizations in the organs of the ministry to study and discuss the documents of the VCP Central Committee to be presented at the Fifth Party Congress as preparations for convening congresses at various levels.

The conference was held after the leading and specialized cadres had completed their people's public security training session. As they discussed the observations of the Central Committee, they all related them to the real work of the people's public security force and the state of the present task of maintaining security and order; showed a high degree of unanimity toward the Central Committee documents, particularly the evaluation of the situation, guidelines and tasks mentioned in the draft report; and clearly recognized the correctness of the line recommended by the Fourth Party Congress, the success of the task of maintaining political security and social order and security, the sabotage situation and plot of the enemy and the task of maintaining security and social order in the new situation. The speech of General Secretary Le Duan helped the cadres attending the conference to clearly see the new theoretical matters related to the party line and through the latter the correctness of the documents.

Showing unanimity toward the observations and evaluation of recent work achievements and the guidelines and tasks in the stage lying ahead which the VCP Central Committee set forth in the draft documents, the Interior Ministry Party Affairs and VCP Committees gave orders for all the public security force and party organization echelons in its organs to make a preliminary review and to step up the emulation movement to maintain the fatherland's security and for the Youth Union chapters in its organs to take realistic and positive action serving as a basis for

stepping up this emulation movement and scoring the greatest achievements to welcome the Fifth Party Congress.

The Ho Chi Minh City Municipal VCP Standing Committee held a conference between 7 and 13 December among the key cadres to study the draft reports of the VCP Central Committee, which would be presented to the Fifth Party Congress.

Attending the conference were 1,900 comrades, including members of the Municipal VCP Committee; the key leading cadres of precinct and district VCP committees, committees and sectors of municipal level; chairmen of party affairs committees, secretaries of subordinate VCP committees and secretaries of basic-level party organizations throughout the municipality.

The conference was engaged in a lively study and heated discussion of the Central Committee documents and later expressed a high degree of unanimity toward their views and contents.

The conference was briefed about the actual work of some party committee echelons aimed at ensuring success for the congresses of party organizations at all levels, including holding advance meetings of a number of basic-level party organizations for the purpose of drawing some experience.

Nguyen Van Linh, a member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, spoke to the conference. He helped the latter to understand better the basic views of the Central Committee about analyzing and resolving a number of strategically significant matters having to do with the direction and task of our country's revolution, about how to build the socialist economy and about party construction.

5598
CSO: 4209/178

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONFERENCES TO STUDY VCP DOCUMENTS BASICALLY COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 81 p 1

[Article: "Provinces, Municipalities and Sectors Have Basically Convened Key Cadres' Conferences To Study the VCP Documents To Be Presented to the Party Congress -- Song Be, An Giang, Ha Son Binh and Haiphong Convene Party Organization Congresses at Basic Level"]

[Text] Provinces, municipalities and sectors throughout the country have basically completed convening conferences of key cadres to study the documents that would be presented to the Fifth Party Congress.

As heated discussions took place, these conferences showed a high degree of unanimity toward the contents of these documents and affirmed that the line recommended by the Fourth Party Congress had been correct. They related them to the situation of their localities and sectors; affirmed the great successes of the country in the past 5 years; and discussed the plans and measures to convene party organization congresses at all levels, to ensure good quality and the right time for such congresses and, through their own programs of action, to step up the productive labor emulation movement and combat readiness, to ensure political security and social order and security, to strive to fulfill the 1981 state plan, to actively prepare for properly carrying out the 1982 state plan and to score achievements to welcome the Fifth Party Congress.

Song Be, An Giang and Ha Son Binh Provinces and the Municipality of Haiphong have convened many party organization congresses at the basic level. Their VCP standing committees were assuming strict leadership over convening congresses at all levels. The provincial, municipal, ward and district VCP committees have sent many committee members and competent cadres to assist the basic level in convening congresses in a correct manner and in conformity with all procedural requirements.

5598
CSO: 4209/178

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

AGRICULTURE EXPANDED IN GIA LAI-KONTUM PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 81 p 3

[Article by Tran Dinh Hieu, Gia Lai-Kontum Province: "The Achievements of Gia Lai-Kontum Province"]

[Text] Following liberation day, Gia Lai-Kontum Province had a population of 470,000, encompassing seven different fraternal ethnic minorities. The province measured 26,000 square kilometers, which included 1.6 million hectares of forests containing many types of precious wood and nearly 700,000 hectares of fertile farmland (including 450,000 hectares of red basalt soil). The sources of water within the province are rather abundant. There are numerous rivers and streams within the province, which are uniformly distributed throughout the province. Annual rainfall is rather high (about 2,000 millimeters). These factors have created four strengths for the province: grain crops, forestry, industrial crops and livestock production.

However, Gia Lai-Kontum entered the period of construction with nothing but its bare hands: material-technical bases were insigifcant and the living conditions of the people were still very difficult. In 1975, famine and disease weighed heavily upon each citizen. The majority of the ethnic minorities (more than 60 percent of the population) were still nomadic, hungry, lacking salt and illiterate. Besides these difficulties, reactionaries were spreading distorted propaganda and provoking divisions between ethnic Vietnamese and Montagnards. They conducted armed activities to disrupt political security and social order, striking panic among the people.

However, the party organization and people of Gia Lai-Kontum had unshakeable confidence in the line and policy set forth by the 4th National Congress of the Party. The cadres, party members and people of the various ethnic minorities have united, displayed a spirit of self-reliance and focused their efforts on accelerating production and stabilizing their lives on the basis of clearing wilderness and establishing new fields, developing water conservancy, settling nomads and receiving new laborers. At the same time, we have continuously mobilized the masses to pursue and apprehend reactionaries still hiding deep within the forests, thereby maintaining political security and social order and safety.

In the space of only 5 years, Gai-Lai-Kontum has brought about strong changes within its economy. The gross social product for 1980 increased 58.7 percent compared to

1976 (an annual growth rate of 12.2 percent); national income in 1980 increased 42.2 percent compared to 1976 (an annual rate of growth of 9.2 percent); national income per capita increased at an annual rate of 4.8 percent. Total industrial and agricultural output value rose from 66.7 million dong in 1976 to 127 million dong in 1980, with the output value of agriculture increasing two-fold (an annual rate of growth of 15.5 percent); the output value of industry and the handicraft trades increased 1.5 times (an annual rate of growth of 9.8 percent). During the past 5 years, the province mobilized all the people to participate in agricultural production (primarily the production of grain); the total output of grain increased from 100,000 tons in 1975 to 220,000 tons in 1980 (a per capita average of 356 kilograms).

As production has developed, the living conditions of the people have gradually been stabilized and improved. Whereas one-half of the population faced the threat of dying from starvation 5 years ago, today, Gia Lai-Kontim has eliminated pervasive hunger and is producing enough grain locally to receive additional laborers and contribute to the state.

The clearing of wilderness to establish new farm fields has been closely guided from the province to the village levels and organized as manual labor worksites. To the people of the ethnic minorities, clearing land, establishing fields and building water conservancy projects were very new work in which their cadres had no experience. Manual labor worksites were first organized at centralized locations and, in early 1978, were widely organized in 165 villages within the province. The clearing of wilderness by this method provided us with valuable lessons and experience: mobilizing a large labor force, completing work in one area before going on to another area, coordinating water conservancy and the establishment of fields, providing the masses with training in collective labor and teaching them to use a number of improved tools and use buffalo and cattle to plow fields, thereby showing the masses that collective labor is unquestionably superior to private labor. During the past 5 years, the province cleared more than 65,000 hectares and established 43,000 hectares of farm fields, thereby increasing the amount of farmland from 17,000 hectares to 80,000 [as published] hectares.

In conjunction with clearing wilderness and establishing new fields, water conservancy work has been given attention and rapidly developed. By 1980, the province had completed 47 medium farmland water conservancy projects and more than 900 small water conservancy projects constructed by the people, thereby providing irrigation water to nearly 6,000 hectares of winter-spring crops and 20,000 hectares of 10th month crops. The irrigation of fields opened the way for intensive cultivation and multicropping, consequently, the amount of area under cultivation increased from 72,000 hectares in 1976 to 131,184 hectares in 1980.

The clearing of wilderness, establishment of fields and construction of water conservancy projects led to the settlement of more than 220,000 nomads. This has been the most profound revolutionary change to the people of the ethnic minorities. And, it was the first step in advancing them from a nomadic life with its slash and burn cultivation to large-scale socialist production and gradually establishing a new, civilized and progressive life.

During the past 5 years, Gia Lai-Kontum Province has received 13,865 families consisting of 91,620 persons, 51,492 of whom are laborers, from the provinces of Nghia Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung, thereby increasing the province's population to 600,000. These persons have been sent to a number of sites within the province, thus creating many population centers and many new hamlets and villages. Over the past several years, with this labor force Gia Lai-Kontum has constructed 11 state farms specializing in coffee, tea, rubber and livestock production and 15 experimental stations and farms producing seed and feeder livestock in five centralized economic areas in the key districts of Chu Prong, Sa Thau, A Giun H'Pa, Chu Pa and Mang Giang. The cities of Pleiku and Kontum have sent 3,671 families consisting of 15,720 persons, 5,964 of whom are laborers, into their environs to develop grain and food product production belts.

Cultural, social, public health and educational work have been the attention of the various party committee echelons, levels of government and mass organizations. The fine cultural traditions of the ethnic minorities have been researched and enhanced; the new culture and the new socialist man have begun to be cultivated; backward customs and the decadent culture left behind by the old system are gradually being abolished. The public health network has widely developed, consisting of 219 examination and treatment facilities. The efforts to prevent disease, encourage the people to maintain good hygiene practices and, in particular, wipe out malaria have yielded good results. The education system is developing at a rather rapid rate. Following liberation day, more than 80 percent of the province's population was illiterate. Today, Gia Lai-Kontum has abolished illiteracy among all the people; hundreds of general schools have been constructed in the cities, towns, villages and new economic zones. During the 1980-1981 school year, general school enrollment rose to 150,443 children, a nearly four-fold increase compared to the 1976-1977 school year, with enrollment among children of the ethnic minorities increasing 11-fold; the number of teachers has increased 4.5 times. Whereas we once had no child care centers, the province now has 116 child care centers and 246 child care groups caring for nearly 8,000 children; nearly 1,000 governesses have been trained.

The transformation of the old production relations and the establishment of the new socialist production relations have been carried out on an increasingly high level and through suitable and stable stages. Today, Gia Lai-Kontum has virtually abolished the exploitation of man by man in the countryside; the new, socialist production relations have been established and are developing more with each passing day. Within agriculture, we have established 48 cooperatives and nearly 900 production collectives, thereby bringing more than 56 percent of farm families into collective production and more than 60 percent of farmland; the remaining farm families have been organized into production solidarity teams in order to lay the initial groundwork for advancing to collectives and cooperatives.

7809
CSO: 4209/172

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SUBCONTRACTING AND PURCHASE PRICE REGULATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Dec 81 p 2

[Article: "The New Regulations and Policy on Subcontracting and Purchase Prices for Small Industry and Handicraft Products"]

[Text] On 14 October 1981, the Council of Ministers issued a circular stating the following:

a) As regards production installations that primarily have relations with the state-operated economy and state agencies as subcontractors, prices will primarily be established on the basis of the income received by the cooperative members when they produce high quality products with high labor productivity, with consideration also given to the other material benefits, such as the public welfare fund and awards, with a view toward insuring that the standard of living of cooperative members is similar to the standard of living of manual workers in the state-operated economy. However, due to differences in occupation and technical equipment, specific distinctions must be made on the basis of the following points:

--As regards those trades that are primarily performed by manual labor, involve only a small amount of simple equipment and cannot be mechanized, such as embroidering, the weaving of rugs and mats by hand, the weaving of rattan, bamboo, banana leaves and so forth, if the raw materials and supplies are provided by the state-operated economy, the cooperative manufactures the product and delivers the product to the state, the State Price Commission and the various state-operated economic organizations will establish a subcontracting price per unit of product on the basis of average labor productivity, with bonuses for high quality products and penalties for inferior products; this price must also reflect a portion of the cost of tools and plants (if any), management costs, transportation charges when receiving raw materials and delivering products, the accumulation fund, the public welfare fund, the bonus fund, contributions to the sector (in the case of a professional cooperative) and business taxes paid to the state. Conversely, if the raw materials and supplies are provided entirely by the cooperative, the state-operated economic organization can establish a product purchasing price that is equal to the sum of the costs apportioned by it per unit of product produced by subcontracting.

In the case of above mentioned trades that are performed within agricultural cooperatives, the subcontracting price or product purchasing price is calculated by

the same method used for professional cooperatives working for state-operated economic organizations (minus the contributions to the sector) with the distribution of income being determined by agricultural cooperative internal regulations.

--As regards trades that involve semi-mechanized or mechanized equipment, require skill training and must make technological improvements in order to advance, such as state-operated enterprises, in addition to the factors mentioned above, it is also necessary for prices to reflect the cost of repair work, spare parts, the cost of cooperative members attending training classes (if any) and depreciation of fixed assets as is the case with state-operated enterprises.

The sectors of the state-operated economy or state agencies that establish relations with the production installations mentioned above have the responsibility of providing raw materials in order to provide stable work for these production installations. If a shortage of a few secondary materials occurs, the two sides must work together to obtain these materials in order to prevent production from coming to a standstill. If difficulties are being encountered with primary materials, priority must be given to supplying these materials to centralized production installations, especially in the large cities. If it is felt that these difficulties with raw materials will last for a long time, it is necessary to discuss with the federation of cooperatives rearranging the unit's work and shifting installations that lack work to a different trade; in this case, the state will help the installations that are encountering difficulties shift to a new trade.

b) As regards cooperatives or production installations whose business activities are primarily on the market, the raw materials they need for production must be acquired by the cooperative or production installation but not as a result of competing with the state-operated economy for raw materials or raw material areas that are under the exclusive management of the state; they may not conspire with others to purchase materials of the state by illegal means. As regards the raw materials and supplies they are permitted to purchase, they must be under the guidance of the authorized agency within the locality concerning the prices of these materials and the places at which they must be purchased in order to avoid pushing prices upward or affecting the plan of the state.

In the case in which production installations must purchase a number of raw materials and supplies from the state in order to carry out production, the prices in effect are not the wholesale prices within the state-operated economy, but prices based on the retail prices of the state. Conversely, when an organization of the state-operated economy needs to purchase goods that these installations produce, the purchasing prices are also established on this basis.

When encountering difficulties in production, these types of production installations must obtain raw materials on their own. The agencies that guide production and the federations of cooperatives will determine which trades show prospects for developing in order to guide these installations in reorienting their business operations; the State Bank can loan them capital if it is deemed that these production installations do not have enough capital to shift to a new trade.

The specific factors involved in computing prices are as follows:

1. Supply costs (raw materials, fuels, secondary materials and so forth): the level of supply consumption must comply with the reasonable ceilings stipulated by the agency managing the sector; if there is no ceiling, the producer must make a detailed presentation of the consumption of materials to the party ordering the products so that consumption levels can be reported to the authorized agency for evaluation and approval. If products are being produced by the subcontracting method, the contract must clearly state a ceiling on material consumption and the number of products that must be delivered; if the full amount of products is not delivered, compensation must be paid at market prices.

If the method of "selling" materials and purchasing finished products is employed, it is possible, when delivering the raw materials and supplies to the production installation, to require that the production installation pay for the supplies it receives at directed prices of the state using self-acquired capital. In this case, the production installation can be paid an interest rate equal to 1.2 times the interest on a bank loan. Because the supplies and raw materials are sold to the production installation all at once, it is necessary to clearly state within the contract that if the volume of products delivered by the production installation is not commensurate with the volume of supplies and raw materials received by it, it must pay compensation for the shortfall at market prices.

As regards additional raw materials and secondary materials that must be purchased on the market, the party ordering the goods and the party producing them must purchase them at prices close to the directed prices of the state.

As regards transportation and cargo handling costs, if the products are transported by state means of transportation, costs are to be computed on the basis of directed prices; if outside means of transportation are hired, they must be hired at a price that is in line with the directed price; if the production installation uses its own means of transportation, it may charge the same price.

2. Wages and wage subsidies.

The base wage of a professional handicraftsmen in any trade is equal to the average work grade wage of a state manual worker in the locality who is in the same trade. In the case of overtime work, the overtime subsidy is the same as that paid to state manual workers.

State manual workers are supplied a number of essential products for themselves and their dependents at stable supply prices while handicraftsmen purchase these products at adjusted retail directed prices of the state. Therefore, to insure that the real income of a handicraftsman is equal to the real income of a state manual worker, when computing the wage of a handicraftsman, it is necessary to include the price difference between products sold at supply prices and products sold at the new directed prices.

As regards dependents, decision number 218/CP must be applied in the same way it is applied to manual workers and civil servants of the state, that is one dependent per laborer.

3. Other production costs: these costs include depreciation on machinery, equipment and production plants, the cost of using machinery, the cost of replacing inexpensive materials that rapidly wear out, the cost of lighting and so forth, which are computed on the basis of reasonable costs (depreciation is to be computed by the current method, not by the method set forth in Ministry of Finance decision 218/TC-CDCT dated 2 October 1980). Depending upon the scale and the characteristics of the production of each trade, management costs, such as the salaries of the head and assistant heads and accountant, administrative costs, work expenses and so forth, are computed as 10 to 20 percent of the base wage. Cooperatives must provide for their own indirect production staffs. In subcontracting prices as well as the calculation of income tax, neither state-operated corporations nor state agencies may use management cost levels higher than those stipulated above.

Sector business fees are 1.5 percent of the base wage (excluding trades that are contained within agricultural cooperatives).

4. Profit margin: the profit margin of small industry and handicraft production installations is dependent upon the economic management ability of the installation, upon the efforts made to raise labor productivity, economize on materials, capital and so forth. The profit margin of production installations is computed as 35 to 70 percent of the base wage, depending upon the sector and trade, in order to establish the various funds (capital accumulation, welfare and award funds) and help to overcome some of the difficulties encountered by cooperative members when they temporarily have no work. The capital accumulation, welfare and award funds are non-distributed funds managed by the cooperative and used in accordance with the regulations of the federation of cooperatives and the upper level.

Depending upon the actual situation within the locality, the people's committees of the provinces, municipality and special zone may establish a specific, suitable profit ratio for each sector and trade; attention must be given to keeping the profit ratio of production teams and private producers below that of cooperatives.

7809
CSO: 4209/172

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

RESETTLERS FROM HA NAM NINH, OTHERS--Between mid-December 1981 and early February more than 22,000 people, including 9,700 laborers, were resettled in various new economic zones by Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, Quang Nam-danang, Dong Nai and Song Be Provinces. Preparations for the resettlement of a large number of people in the central highlands are underway in come of these provinces. These include 18,000 people from Quang Nam-danang and 12,000 people from Nghia Binh. [BK091051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 82]

THAI BINH STATE PLAN--The Thai Binh Provincial People's Council met recently to discuss measures to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan. This year, among other things, Thai Binh will strive to achieve a grain output of 555,000 tons, increase the number of hogs to 625,000 head, raise the value of export goods by 20 percent over last year, resettle 15,000-20,000 people in new economic zones, and lower the birth rate from 2 percent in 1981 to 1.8 percent. [BK031503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Feb 82]

RESETTLERS FROM THAI BINH--On 30 January, some 600 people, including 460 laborers, voluntarily left Thai Binh Province for Song Be Province to participate in building the Phu Rieng Rubber Plantation under a Vietnamese-Soviet Cooperation Program. Thai Binh is expected to send more laborers and their families to various rubber plantations in Song Be Province. [BK031503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Feb 82]

CSO: 4209/213

AGRICULTURE

HANOI BROADCASTS 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL ROUNDUP

BK111219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Ten-day review of agricultural news]

[Summary] Following the lunar new year holdiays, peasants throughout the country have returned to the fields to plant the winter-spring rice. Taking advantage of the warm weather, peasants in the north have concentrated on planting spring rice.

"According to the general statistics department, as of 5 February, the northern provinces and cities had planted 690,000 hectares of the winter-spring rice or 65 percent of the plan norm. The largest percentages of planted areas as compared to the plan norms are as follows: More than 90 percent in Haiphong, over 85 percent in Binh Tri Thien, more than 70 percent in Vinh Phu, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Tuyen and Son La, and from 40 to 50 percent or more in Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Luang Ninh and Hanoi."

Drawing on their experiences in cultivating previous 5th-month spring rice crops, cooperatives are taking action to care for the seedlings. Sufficient electricity has been provided to run water pump stations. "Some 600,000 hectares of rice have been irrigated, an increase of 100,000 hectares over the same period last year." "However, there are still more than 10,000 hectares to be irrigated and over 30,000 hectares awaiting water to be plowed."

"In the southern provinces and cities, some 500,000 hectares of the rice crop have been planted, fulfilling more than 80 percent of the plan norm. An Giang Province has overfulfilled its planting norm. Quang Nam-danang, Nghia Binh, Tien Giang and Thuan Hai Provinces have each fulfilled more than 90 percent of their plan norms. Apart from those provinces where the rice were quickly transplanted, there are still some provinces where the transplanting is rather slow such as Cuu Long and Long An Provinces which have fulfilled only 30 and 20 percent of their norms respectively." It is likely that the southern provinces and cities will not fulfill their planting norms for the winter-spring rice.

Although crops have developed well fairly well, insects have appeared in some localities. "There are up to 20,000 hectares affected by insects both in An Giang and in Tien Giang." Localities affected by insects are taking every effort to prevent their spread.

"As of the beginning of February, more than 500,000 hectares of the secondary food, vegetable and industrial crops have been planted throughout the country. This figure includes more than 350,000 hectares of vegetables and legumes and over 50,000 hectares of industrial crops. The crops are grown better in the north than in the south."

"Since the rain came earlier this year in the northern provinces, soil preparation has become easier. As a result, the planting of secondary food crops and vegetables in the past 10 days was quicker than in the preceding 10-day period. The increases in the area planted to the crops are 7,000 hectares of corn, more than 7,000 hectares of sweet potato, 5,000 hectares of manioc, 6,000 hectares of peanuts and more than 3,000 hectares of tobacco."

Although the season for planting the spring secondary food crops is in full swing now, some localities are still short of seeds mainly for such industrial crops as jute and sugarcane.

"In the field of animal husbandary, hogs continued to die from epidemics--some 1,800 in Hai Hung Province and 1,000 each in other provinces. Unsatisfactory control of slaughter during the Tet holidays was the main cause for epidemics breaking out again." Localities are trying to make up for the losses of hogs slaughtered during the Tet festival.

According to meteorological reports, the weather will warm up only toward the end of the week. Localities are therefore required to concentrate on the following main tasks:

--Do not plant spring rice on days when the temperature is down to 15 centigrades. Give intensive care to planted rice and seedlings on cold days.

--Survey the requirements for additional seedlings and strive to meet them accordingly.

--Strive to complete the planting of winter-spring crops in the south within February.

--Continue to harvest the 10th-month rice quickly and prepare to grow the summer-fall rice.

Accelerate the growing of spring secondary food, vegetable and industrial crops, especially in the south.

--Stamp out the remaining pockets of epidemics and strive to make up for the losses or hogs slaughtered during the Tet festival, and take good care of the livestock, especially draft animals.

CSO: 4209/213

AGRICULTURE

HANOI PRESENTS RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

BK021027 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Jan 82

[Review of Agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "According to the general statistics department, as of 25 January localities throughout the country had planted more than 900,000 hectares of winter-spring rice or more than 7,000 hectares over the same period last year."

Thanks to the warm weather during the past 10 days, the northern provinces and cities were able to accelerate the pace of planting the 5th-month spring rice, reaching an average of 17,000 hectares per day. Haiphong has planted more than 80 percent of its planned area, while the provinces in the Red River Delta are speeding up their efforts. Some localities, however, are faced with a water shortage. These localities are concentrating equipment and manpower on improving their irrigation systems in order to bring more water to their ricefields. They have also endeavored to sow more spring seedlings for replanting on areas damaged by the recent cool spell.

"The southern provinces and cities, as of late January, had planted almost 500,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving more than 70 percent of their plan norms. An Giang Province took the lead by overfulfilling its plan norm by 0.1 percent. Gu Long, Dong Nai and Song Be Provinces were rather slow, planting only from 30-40 percent of the designated areas."

The best period for planting winter-spring rice in the south is over and about 100,000 hectares have not been planted. These provinces are striving to fulfill their plan norms by the first week of February.

"Along with planting winter-spring rice, the southern provinces and cities have harvested more than 1.2 million hectares of 10th-month rice, or almost 70 percent of the planted areas. The provinces in the Central Coastal Zone have largely completed their harvest. The provinces in the central highlands and Song Be have completed their harvest and will likely fulfill their targets.

"However, compared with the areas of ripening rice, the pace of the harvest was still slow. Therefore, localities must mobilize their workforce to harvest the ripening ricefields quickly and promptly prepare the land for the summer-fall rice and spring subsidiary crops.

"Over the past 10 days, localities have concentrated their efforts on planting winter-spring rice and harvesting the 10th-month rice and winter subsidiary crops while celebrating the lunar new year. As a result, the planting of subsidiary crops was slow and only 50,000 additional hectares were planted, mostly in the northern provinces."

Regarding animal husbandry, Haiphong Municipality, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Vinch Phu and Thai Binh Provinces have increased their hog population by 4 percent compared with the same period last year. The increase came mostly from family pig farms.

"However, the recent epidemic has [not further identified] spread and killed more than 50,000 pigs. Since the lunar new year, the epidemic has tended to spread widely. Due to a poor inspection system of animals selected for slaughtering, Hanoi has accepted a number of infected pigs from the provinces. This has caused epidemics in its areas and death to a number of animals. Localities must therefore strive to eliminate the epidemics and raise more piglets to offset the loses."

In the coming days the weather will be warm and favorable for planting spring rice. Localities must, therefore, mobilize their manpower to plant spring rice rapidly, improve irrigation to provide sufficient water to the ricefields and increase the number of seedlings for the 5th-month spring rice crop.

The southern provinces must quickly complete the planting of winter-spring rice, concentrate efforts on caring for the planted areas and accelerate the harvest of 10th-month rice in order to fulfill their grain obligation.

Localities must also accelerate the pace of planting winter-spring subsidiary crops, strive to eliminate the pig epidemics promptly and raise more small pigs in the post lunar new year period.

CSO: 4209/213

AGRICULTURE

SECURE ENOUGH SEEDS, SEEDLINGS FOR WINTER-SPRING SEASON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Do Well the Job of Securing Seeds, Seedlings for the Winter-Spring Season"]

[Text] In crop growing seeds are a major precondition and also the most important internal condition of crops. The favorable external conditions can show their effects only through seeds. Therefore, seeds are the technical factor that has a decisive significance for ensuring fulfillment of the yield, area and total output norms.

Under the condition of agriculture moving from a backward small-scale production to advanced large-scale production, as other technical factors do, the work involving seeds has to undergo vigorous changes every year and every season along with progress in the leadership, organizational, managerial, technical and other fields. On the other hand, since seeds and seedlings are live things that are very sensitive to changes in the weather and soil conditions, there must be regular checking and inspection and correct, timely and flexible measures taken to suit different situations in order to avoid unnecessary damages and to obtain greater results.

The 1981-1982 winter-spring season enjoys more progress in some aspects than in the previous years, but there also are some definite difficulties. The quantities of seeds available and seedlings have generally been enough, with the necessary varieties and rather good quality needed. By drawing experience from the successful seeds-related work in the previous seasons, all localities were able to determine the allocation of some suitable rice varieties to ensure good harvest in different types of soil, including the acid, saline, swampy and flood-threatened soil. The system of signing product contracts with laborers in connection with seeds and seedlings has been reinforced by a number of progressive measures to ensure the right allocation and good seeds in every production unit. However, soil preparation was slow in some cases, which could lead to the situation in which the soil was not aerated enough and seedlings had to wait for ricefields and

would grow too old in the meantime. In some localities, harmful insects, particularly brown planthoppers, were growing on seedlings, but the fact that there were shortages of tools and insecticide and that the current prices of insecticide would make farmers think twice before buying it was limiting the use of insecticide. Scared by the recent damages caused by harmful insects, a number of production units began to replace the main-crop high-yield rice variety that had just been affected by insects by the "resistant to planthoppers" varieties of lower yield. This has led to a reversal of the allocation that was determined to be logical for different ricefields and would reduce the total output.

Normally the crop-growing seasons in a year do encounter difficulties in connection with seeds and seedlings mainly because of unexpected weather changes and slow soil preparation.

The best time for sowing spring rice seeds in seedbeds has been over and now we enter the period of caring for and protecting seedlings. At the same time, make preparations for growing reserve seedlings on hard ground in the best period running from 20 January to 5 February. The winter-spring rice grown in the Mekong delta usually offers high yield if seeding without transplanting is completed before 30 December. In the ricefields where farmers wait for water to drain away, sowing for production of seedlings must also be completed by 10 January and seeding without transplanting by 20 January.

All localities and production units must in time check the already-sown seedbeds to see if the quantities of seedlings available for transplanting are enough for the ricefields they plan to grow rice in. If any batch of seedlings is ready for transplanting, they must plow and harrow a field right away to accommodate them and avoid absolutely the use of overgrown seedlings. Mobilize all draft power (including plowing machines, buffaloes and hoers) for tilling the fields. As soon as transplanting is done, grow azolla, which protects the rice plants from the cold and weeds.

At this time protecting seedlings is the most important need that will ensure having enough good seedlings for the entire areas of transplanting. Protect seedlings by taking combined measures, using insecticide and taking other farming methods. Follow closely and on a regular basis all changes of weather to control their growth. The seedlings that are controlled to suit various weather conditions will have more resistance and normal growth.

If it is cold, apply phosphate fertilizer and ashes to seedlings; if too much human waste and nitrate fertilizer is applied, seedlings will be slender and have poor resistance to cold weather. As the days are sunny and the nights are cold, fill ricefields with water to protect seedlings from the cold weather. If it is cloudy and the cold weather persists, filling ricefields with water will make seedlings die; in

this case, leave the field dry and apply additional phosphate fertilizer and ashes. If it is warm and seedlings can quickly become overgrown, it is necessary to drain water from the field and not to apply any additional fertilizer so as to slow down the growth of seedlings and thus to avoid overgrowing.

The localities that have already determined the allocation of rice varieties suitable for their ricefields must be cautious and make careful calculations, particularly in the case of the main-planting rice variety. For the North, the main-planting variety in the fifth-month and spring season still is Nong Nghiep 8. For the late planting of spring rice the short-term high-yield Nong Nghiep 75-10, Nong Nghiep 75-6 and dwarf Tran Chau are the varieties to be used.

For the Mekong delta, the main-planting varieties to be used in the winter-spring season are the short-term ones that have high resistance to leafhoppers like Nong Nghiep 3A. In the localities that can plant rice early or need to plant the tall varieties, they can use Nong Nghiep 6A in the sweet-soil areas and Nong Nghiep 8A in the acid- and alkaline-soil areas.

To do well the job of securing seeds and seedlings is an important task to be carried out right from the beginning of the season as it has a decisive significance for the yield, area and total output of the entire crop season.

5598
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AGRICULTURE

FISHING OUTPUT INCREASES IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Over the past year, the weather has changed in a complex manner. There were not many typhoons but they did not follow the same pattern as in the previous years. Typhoon No 2 caused damage to the fishing sector in Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa. Typhoon No 4 affected fishing in Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh. Typhoons No 7 and 8 had a bad influence on the "Bawcs" fishing season in Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh and and Thuan Hai. Insufficient and disproportionate supplies failed to meet the requirements of production. The amount of materials, equipment, parts, gasoline and oil destined to the fishing sector was only two-thirds of that for the preceding year. Fluctuations and imbalance existed between production and consumption, between material supplies and maritime products purchase, and between fish prices and the financial situation. Nevertheless, the maritime products sector has overcome many difficulties, reorganized production, improved management, applied the system of product contract wages and rewards and guided production activities with fairly good results. According to initial statistics, the yearly gross output of maritime products has surpassed the [1981] plan norm by more than 4 percent representing a 7-percent increase over 1980, purchase has exceeded the plan norm by nearly 4 percent representing a near 12-percent increase over 1980 and export has overfulfilled the plan norm by nearly 15.4 percent representing a near 34-percent increase over 1980. Of 23 units and localities, 13 have fulfilled or overfulfilled the yearly production plan norm. Phu Khanh has achieved an output of 32,500 tons--surpassing the plan norm by nearly 91 percent and the 1980 output by 16 percent--and has purchased for the state 9,900 tons, which is nearly 13 percent above the plan norm. Thuan Hai has yielded nearly 63,000 tons, surpassing the 1980 output by 47 percent and the [1981] plan norm by more than 8 percent, has purchased 25,000 tons--that is, 25 percent above the plan norm. For Nghia Binh, the output is 24,000 tons--50 percent above the plan norm--and the amount purchased is 7,000 tons, which is nearly 28 percent above the plan norm. Cuu Long has yielded 17,650 tons--76 percent above the plan norm and 17 percent more than in 1980--and has purchased 5,130 tons, which is double the 1981 plan norm. Of all the state-operated local fishing installations, 51 percent have fulfilled or overfulfilled the 1981 plan norm. Being the first unit to apply the end-product contract system to each ship, boat and voyage, the Con Dao state-operated fishing enterprise has continued to increase its fishing output from 4,390 tons in 1978 to 7,000 tons in 1979, more than 14,000 tons in 1980 and more than 21,000 tons in 1981, thus overfulfilling this year's plan norm while the yearly labor productivity of each of its laborers has risen to more than 32 tons. By applying the system of fixed-norm contract with rewards, the Quang Nam-Da Nang state-operated fishing enterprise has been able

to triple labor productivity; after sustaining losses and making up for them for many years past, it has begun to make a profit from production and its output in 1981 is nearly double that in 1980. The Haiphong maritime products joint enterprise has achieved an output of over 10,780 tons--that is, 780 tons more than the yearly plan norm. By applying the system of fixed-norm contract with rewards, the Cua Hoi fishing enterprise has been able to reduce gasoline and oil consumption and waste and to fulfill the yearly plan by yielding 1,500 tons by the end of the third quarter.

The maritime products export sector has improved its method of purchase and export and struck a balance between these two tasks and has, therefore, been able to overfulfill the 1981 yearly plan norm by nearly 15.8 percent and to surpass the 1980 one by nearly 34 percent. If the export value of the maritime products directly exported by various localities is taken into account, the total export value for 1981 will come to 140 percent of the plan norm and will surpass that for 1980 by nearly 61.5 percent. Meanwhile, the quality of export goods has also been better than previously.

All of the state-operated installations at both the central and local levels have applied the system of product contract wages with rewards to each ship and boat and for each voyage and improved all aspects of production management and have, therefore, been able to continuously increase labor productivity and reduce production cost and to derive an obviously greater result from production activities.

9332
CSO: 4209/187

AGRICULTURE

STATE COLLECTS MORE GRAIN FROM SOUTHERN PROVINCES IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] In 1981, the volume of grain delivered to state warehouses by provinces from Thuan Hai southward attained 87.5 percent of the plan norm--nearly 40 percent up over 1980 and nearly three times as much as in 1979.

Tien Giang and Dong Thap surpassed the plan norm by 4,500 to 10,000 tons.

The various localities did their best to overcome the imbalance between material-technical bases and the volume of grain mobilized and successfully reduced waste of grain as compared with the previous year. Beside increasing the number of cadres in charge of purchasing grain at the directed price, these localities paid attention to collecting taxes and debts, to writing off accounts in two-way economic contracts and to directly dealing with peasants in selling and ordering goods. These items amounted to nearly half the total volume of grain delivered to warehouses. Hau Giang is a province which delivered a large amount of grain to warehouses--representing nearly one-fourth of the total amount of grain delivered to warehouses by nine provinces in the Mekong River delta--and which basically fulfilled the agricultural tax obligation to the state. Banking first among all southern provinces and cities, Tien Giang obtained more than 100,000 tons of grain by collecting taxes and debts and by signing two-way contracts.

9332
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AGRICULTURE

DELIVERY OF MORE SUGAR CANE TO REFINERIES NEEDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 81 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column by Huong Ngoc of the Ministry of Food Industry: "Delivering Sugar Cane to Sugar Refineries"]

[Text] At the beginning of November 1981 refineries began the 1981-1982 sugar cane season. But they are encountering difficulties in connection with raw materials. Although consumption of energy is considerable, only 30-40 percent of the capacity of their machines is being used.

When the harvest started, although the state had adjusted the price of sugar cane up in proportion to prices of materials, cooperatives were still reluctant to harvest all of their crop at once as they wanted to harvest a little at a time or to sell more sugar cane on the free market, thus failing to correctly observe the two-way economic contracts and harvest schedules they have signed with the sugar refineries. The Ministry of Food Industry and Vietnam Federation of Sugar Cane and Sugar Enterprises on the one hand reported the situation to the state and, on the other hand, actively discussed with the sugar cane-planting localities about applying the price of sugar cane having a 10-letter sugar content as set in Decision No 95-HDBT of 26 September 1981 of the Council of Ministers as the base price and adjusting it by 10 percent for every letter higher of sugar content, with additional appropriate adjustment for labor involved in cutting, binding, transporting and loading sugar cane, escorting sugar cane shipment, etc. Cutting and delivering sugar cane did show some improvement but still was not enough to satisfy the need. Sugar cane is like cooked food ready to be eaten and thus can easily be taken to eat or to give to one another as gift. At bus terminals and during transportation, stealing of sugar cane and illegal sales to vehicle operators often occur. Some localities still tolerate families holding back some sugar cane for making molasses or unlawfully distilling alcohol. Some cooperative and district cadres even directly participate in such unlawful activities. On the part of sugar refineries, although they have been given extra gasoline and oil, they still fail to satisfy the need for transportation; sometimes and in some places the sugar cane that had been cut piled up as transportation was lagging.

We suggest that the management boards of cooperatives in the sugar cane-growing zones uphold the concept of collective ownership and urge farmers to fulfill their responsibility for delivering products to sugar refineries in accordance with the two-way economic contracts. The application of sugar cane prices as mentioned earlier is appropriate for the young plants; if it is found to be unsatisfactory, they must continue to present motions to the state for a satisfactory solution, instead of pursuing prices on the free market and wrongly implementing the policy. Local party committee echelons and administrations must assume strict leadership over harvesting sugar cane to ensure fulfillment of the norms set for delivering products to the state. It is necessary to strengthen leadership over management and protection of sugar cane in connection with cutting, delivering and transporting sugar cane and to resolutely fight any negative phenomena in order to provide the refineries with large quantities of sugar cane. On the other hand, the state needs to supply more gasoline and oil to refineries to allow more timely transportation of sugar cane; otherwise damages will be even greater as the cut sugar cane left for a few days on the field will dry up and weigh less, but more important, its sugar content will quickly decrease due to mutation and give less sugar at the time it is pressed.

5598
CSO: 4209/178

AGRICULTURE

BUILDING SMALL-SCALE WATER CONSERVANCY WORKS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Small-Scale Water Conservancy Works in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] Small-scale water conservancy works are structures in the field consisting of canals, embankments and drainage pipes linked with the main canals in an area, supported by pump stations or mobile pumps and being a part of a network of medium and large works within a unified project. While under the conditions of limited materials and capital building large structures requires sufficient time for preparations, building small-scale water conservancy works is an important direction to take and brings about realistic results in our effort to grow additional crops and to practice intensive cultivation in the Mekong delta.

As this direction was being taken, in the past year there was new progress, though not a steady one, in the movement to build small-scale water conservancy works in the Mekong delta provinces. In 1 months, the localities there invested more than 6 million dong in the work, which was over 20 percent of the working capital, dug and built 11 million cubic meters of earth and made important contributions to stepping up production. The small-scale water conservancy works in An Giang Province succeeded in protecting the winter-spring and summer-autumn rice crops, which yielded hundreds of thousands of tons of additional paddy in its total output. Hau Giang Province did the work in a concentrated manner as it completed construction in one area before going to another in the key zones where intensive cultivation was practiced for two rice crops and the zones where one high-yielding tenth-month rice crop was planted. Tien Giang Province completed more than 800 construction projects and thus exceeded its annual plan by 1.7 times. Dong Thap Province doubled the water conservancy construction goal and boosted its cultivated area by 5,000 hectares. Other provinces like Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Ben Tre, Cuu Long and Long An Provinces also made a lot of effort. The job of building small-scale water conservancy works will bring about greater results if it is synchronized, with more drainage pipes being built in proportion to the volume of digging of ditches and building of embankments.

Next year the areas of winter-spring and summer-autumn rice crops of the Mekong delta provinces will increase by 100,000 hectares as compared with this year's figures, with high volume of production to be obtained from 42-50 percent of these areas.

Building small-scale water conservancy works is one of the three major tasks of the water conservancy work to be done in the dry season to ensure cultivated areas and rice crop yield. The work of building small-scale water conservancy structures is spread over a large area. Although the volume of single projects is small, adding the results of all projects in a region means something very big. Although the technical measures involved in single projects are simple, the fact that they are linked together and all projects are part of a system means this is a scientific matter. Therefore, the work involving small-scale water conservancy structures must be technically well prepared and done within a project in order to bring about good results. Each year and each season, concentrate on a given area, practice intensive cultivation and increase the number of crops per year, at the same time do the work within a unified project and avoid the situation in which work must be done again and again and thus entail waste.

The movement to build small-scale water conservancy works must be launched in a widespread manner. Every district and hamlet has work to do. Leadership must be concentrated on creating favorable conditions to actively supply water to the areas where intensive rice cultivation is practiced and at the same time to raise the ability to protect production for the saline-soil areas and the ones being threatened by early flood by a network of dikes and retaining embankments. Since for every 1 million cubic meters of earth being dug or built about 500 cubic meters of concrete must be built in connection with the work of building small-scale water conservancy structures, the work must be synchronized in order to have enough canals, embankments and ditches for supply and drainage of water in the field.

On the basis of determining their objectives and maintaining water conservancy projects, all villages and hamlets must actively plan the water conservancy areas and projects they have to carry on. Any work they do must be neatly completed, no matter how simple a project may be, in order to obtain good results, and as soon as they obtain results, they must make arrangement accordingly in the production plan.

5598
CSO: 4209/178

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION FOR SOUTH--As of 30 January, the southern provinces and cities from Thuan Hai Province southward have fulfilled nearly 20 percent of their grain obligations for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops. This year's 10th-month rice has ripened one month later than last year's. Rain has somewhat precluded the harvesting and the collecting and purchasing of the crop. The nine Mekong Delta Provinces have exerted great efforts to organize the network of grain collection and purchase and to provide necessary guidance. As a result, the amount of collected and purchased grain accounts for nearly 70 percent of the total figure recorded for the entire region. In January alone, the nine Mekong Delta Provinces collected and purchased almost 200,000 tons including 82,000 tons of rice collected as taxes and purchased through the two-way contracts and direct barter, Festivals have been organized in many hamlets for people to deliver grain and to borrow bags and containers to carry and sell rice to the state. As a result, grain has been moved into storage more quickly than last year. [Text] [BK060406 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Feb 82]

THAI BINH 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--To date Thai Binh Province has planted 5th month-spring rice on more than 30,000 hectares. Efforts are being made by the province to finish the cultivation of this rice on 75,000 hectares as planned. [BK091051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Feb 82]

BINH TRI THIEN 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--By late January, Binh Tri Thien Province had planted 5th month-spring rice on more than 70,000 hectares or 84 percent of the planned acreage. Efforts are now being made by cooperatives in the province to transplant this rice on the remaining area. [BK091051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 82]

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE HARVEST--To date production collectives and peasants in Ho Chi Minh City suburbs have almost finished harvesting 57,000 hectares of 10th-month rice with an average yield of more than 2.3 tons per hectare. Some districts such as Binh Chanh, Duyen Hai and Nha be attained a yield of 2.6-2.7 tons per hectare. [BK091051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Feb 82]

LONG AN GRAIN COLLECTION--The rice output attained by Long An Province in the 10th-month crop season is relatively low due to water shortage in many localities. Over the past month the province has been able to collect only 9,300 tons of paddy. This figure shows that grain collection in the province is still low compared to the set norm. [BK091051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Feb 82]

DONG THAP WINTER-SPRING RICE--To date Dong Thap Province has planted winter-spring rice on nearly 52,400 hectares or 74.8 percent of the planned acreage. In general, the cultivation of this rice in the province is still slow compared to the same period last year. Dong Thap has also collected 19,880 tons of paddy, which represent more than 39.7 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. [BK091051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Feb 82]

HAU GIANG AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION--In 1981, along with consolidating the existing numbers of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives, Hau Giang has established another 489 production collectives, thus bringing to 977 the total number of these establishments set up so far in the province. To date some 578 production solidarity teams have also been formed in the province. [BK091051 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Feb 82]

PHU KHANH WINTER-SPRING RICE--As of late January, Phu Khanh Province had planted more than 31,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving more than 86 percent of the plan norm. Due to the recent floods in a number of districts, the province's pace of planting was slow compared with crop schedules. These districts are mobilizing peasants to accelerate the planting work and speed up weeding on planted ricefields. [BK090441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Feb 82]

CUU LONG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 23 January, Cuu Long Province had harvested 115,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 66 percent of the planted area. The province has delivered to state granaries 31,700 tons of paddy, achieving almost 26.5 percent of the plan norms set for 10th-month and winter-spring crops. [BK090441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Feb 82]

AN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Various districts on the Tien River banks of An Giang Province have overfulfilled their plan norms for planting winter-spring rice by from 5 to 10 percent. Phu Chau District has planted 13,000 hectares over its plan norm or 2,500 hectares more than last year. Phu Tan and Chao Moi Districts, while fulfilling their planned areas, have planted winter-spring rice on 4,000 additional hectares just reclaimed recently. [BK090441 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Feb 82]

HAU GIANG FARM COLLECTIVES--Hanoi, 4 Feb (VNA)--The Mekong River Delta Province of Hau Giang last year formed 578 solidarity production teams and 498 production collectives (two lower forms of agricultural collectivization), bringing to 977 the total number of the province's production collectives. The figure marked a sharp development of collective production. The production collectives gathering more than 10 percent of the province's peasant households have tilled 10 percent of cultivated land of the province. To speed up collective farming, the province had trained 2,500 cadres on agricultural collectivization and allocated more than 1,000 hectares of land to 1,000 landless peasant households. Long Phu district, the leading unit in collective farming of the province, has built 276 production collectives accounting for 30 percent of peasant households and 34 percent of tilled land. Recently, a number of production collectives have applied piecework payment. As a result, the crop yield has increased markedly, new farming techniques have been widely applied, and more irrigation works built. [Hanoi VNA in English 0311 GMT 21 Jan 82 OW]

CSO: 4220/240

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL CALLS ON INDUSTRY TO SUPPORT AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Industry Can Better Support Agriculture"]

[Text] The 1982 state plan points out that the most imperative task at the present time is to highly concentrate the efforts of the whole country and of all sectors at all levels on creating an outstanding development of agriculture with the objective of solving the food problem for the entire society. Like other sectors, industry must mobilize all its strength to effectively promote agriculture and to meet its demands most satisfactorily.

To develop production, agriculture needs an ever more adequate supply of electricity, coal, fuel, fertilizers, insecticides, ordinary, semimechanized and mechanized tools and transportation means. To build material-technical bases, agriculture needs an increasing amount of construction materials to build water conservancy projects, warehouses, drying courtyards, stables and farms for animal husbandry, and projects designed to reform farmland and to apply scientific-technical achivements in production and so forth. It is necessary to preserve and process agricultural products in order to raise their use value and to produce consumer and export goods. In their daily life, people working in the agricultural field need an ever better supply of consumer goods directly used in nutrition, housing, commuting, education, recreation, medical treatment, etc. All of these needs place real and specific demands on each industrial sector not only for each stage and year but also for each production season and cycle. Therefore, each sector--from heavy industry to light industry and food industry and from state-operated industry to small industry and handicrafts--must fully understand these demands and, on this basis, try to exploit all possibilities in drawing up a production and supply plan.

The efforts made over the past few years by the various industrial sectors to promote agriculture are noteworthy. The overall success won by agricultural production in 1981 can be considered as one of all sectors and levels and as an achievement by all socialist farmers, workers and intellectuals. Though the progress made is praiseworthy, the problems requiring continued solution are still great. Agriculture still lacks a large amount of electricity and coal the supply of which has often proven insufficient and untimely in certain localities. Numerous difficulties are confronting the production of fertilizers and insecticides. The number of tools of all kinds including those used to prepare the soil and to tend and harvest crops is insufficient while the shortage of processing tools and

transportation means is even more serious. Though the volume of agricultural products including rice, subsidiary food crops and some other agricultural products purchased for the state has not been very large, it has revealed an imbalance among the preservation, processing and transportation processes. The volume of consumer products and construction materials of all kinds intended as goods of exchange with farmers is too small in view of the demand. All industrial sectors must, therefore, quickly set forth positive and effective measures to better support agriculture. Plans must be drawn up and must include specific norms in order to meet urgent requirements in 1982 and the subsequent years. The shortage of ordinary tools for laborers must not go on for a long time. All sectors and localities must coordinate in solving this problem at all costs. There is an immediate need to properly organize the supply of materials, energy and tools of all kinds for the fifth-month and spring season and the following ones.

If exploited rationally, the limited capacities of industry can better meet the needs of agriculture.

9332
CSO: 4209/187

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BIM SON CEMENT PLANT PRODUCES FIRST CLINKER RUN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Dec 81 p 1

[Text] Some time after equipment had been adjusted and preparations made for technical operation, the kiln belonging to cement production line No 1 was ignited on 22 December. All equipment systems from the raw materials and fuel intake devices to the kiln on the production line ran normally. Ten hours after, the first batch of clinkers came out. Clinkers were then carried by transmission belts to a heating tower and, about a week later, were put into a grinder which turned them into bags of cement with the "Elephant" trademark.

With the assistance of a group of Soviet specialists, workers and cadres of Machine Installation Enterprise No 45 and the Preparatory Board of Production in the cement plant exerted great efforts to firmly grasp each phase of the production and control process and the technical operation in order to safely operate the complex equipment network.

The success of experimental production at production line No 1 will create favorable conditions for the Bim Son Cement Plant to officially accept the 1982 cement production plan.

The building and machine installation forces at the work site are now continuing to perfect different phases--such as limestone quarrying and processing, the network of coal transmission belts, electric energy and transportation--in order to provide enough raw materials for production and to achieve the planned output of 600,000 tons per year.

9332
CSO: 4209/185

LIGHT INDUSTRY

NHAN DAN'EDITORIAL HIGHLIGHTS LIGHT INDUSTRY CAPABILITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jan 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "A Rich Capability"]

[Text] We have a plentiful labor force, we are quite skilled, and we can be rapidly trained. That is great initial capital for us. If rationally organized, our small industry and handicraft industry can develop rapidly and contribute to capital accumulation for industrialization.

The small industry-handicraft sector has developed relatively rapidly and stably. There has been formed a vast production network extending from the cities to the rural areas which employs more than 1.5 million specialized workers in nearly 4,000 cooperatives and 8,000 production teams. In the provinces of Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Han Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Quang Nam-Da Nang, etc., handicrafts account for 60 to 70 percent of the local industrial output. Ho Chi Minh City, which has the largest small industry and handicrafts forces in the country, during the past 3 years more than doubled its production and in 1981 attained a production value of nearly 1.4 billion dong.

Our actual situation proves that in order advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production it is necessary to strongly develop the strengths of the system of public ownership of the means of production, although it is still at a low level, and develop to the greatest extent possible the initial capabilities of the economy. The strengths of our small industry and handicraft industry at present are integrally related to our socialized agriculture and industry, to production that is being reorganized more and more rationally, to the assuring of the creative initiative right of each production unit, and to the expansion of the domestic market and economic relations with foreign countries. Agriculture and industry have increasingly greater capabilities to supply raw materials and technical means to the handicraft industry and to meet the many needs for consumer goods. In contrast to large-scale industry, small industry and handicraft industry are on a relatively small scale and, integrally related to agriculture, can develop extensively in both the cities and the rural areas. In 1981, although industry was very short of raw materials and fuel, the production of small industry and handicraft industry increased by 7 percent over 1980, and accounted for 70 percent of the local industrial output and 45 percent of the national industrial output. With regard to economic effectiveness, a dong's worth of fixed property in small industry or handicraft industry can bring about greater production value than in state industry. Nor is investment, especially investment by the state, very great.

In order to stimulate the development of small industry and handicraft industry, it is necessary to resolve all problems regarding the direction of development, the the organization of production, and the organization of management. An pointed out by the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee, small industry and handicraft industry must expand production in all sectors and trades, and the various products, from production means to consumer goods and export goods, and exploit all sources of raw materials, especially local raw materials. All localities, both provinces and districts, must correctly evaluate their present capabilities and potential, and draft production development plans aimed above all at the objectives of doing an increasingly better job of meeting the many needs of the people, participating in the development of consumer goods in our country, and producting export goods. They must flexibly apply the various forms, from individual handicrafts, secondary family trades, and production teams to production cooperatives and production joint enterprises, economic alliances, and the various forms of contracting or production cooperation with foreign countries.

The development of small industry and handicrafts, integrally related to the development of agriculture in the sphere of the district, is the basic direction for gradually creating an agricultural-industrial structure. That is an appropriate course of advance for our country's economy. In the future, after industry has developed, many sectors will still constitute an important supplementary force. Along with increasing the value of output, we must endeavor to attain the level of at least 10 million dong per district and pay attention to the organization of economic alliances in the districts: alliances of the economic components, alliances between industry and agriculture, alliances among the economic bases managed by the central echelon, the provinces, the municipalities, and the districts, and alliances between production and circulation, in order to create favorable conditions for the development of the sectors and trades.

The development of handicrafts and secondary trades in the rural areas is an important direction in order to achieve a redivision of labor in each cooperative, fully utilize all dispersed labor and raw materials capabilities and secondary agricultural products, and closely combine industry with agriculture from the very beginning and from the base level on up. Handicrafts in agriculture are tied in with the cooperatives in many different forms: handicraft units which operate the year around, units which operate seasonally, and family handicrafts.

The improvement of planning and management is a condition of a decisive nature with regard to the development of small industry and handicrafts. With regard to handicraft and small industry, in general the state uses the form of economic contracts or contracting out (with improvements) to control the necessary products. With regard to some special products that especially meet national defense or export needs, the state may assign legal norms but will provide the principal production conditions for the cooperatives.

The system of incentive policies toward the handicrafts-small industry sector must be promptly completed and promulgated, including policies regarding taxes, investment and credit, technical equipment, cadre training, the supplying of grain and materials, prices, product marketing, the division of profits, distribution, and social insurance, and a policy regarding skilled workers. The principles that must underlie the policies are encouraging the exploitation of all capabilities in order to develop production, preferential treatment for the collective economy,

encouraging the development of family handicrafts, guiding production and commerce in accordance with the objectives of the state plan, regulating incomes, assuring rational incomes among the sectors and trades, truly encouraging talent, etc.

The combines at the various echelons play a major role in organizing and mobilizing the development of the small industry and handicraft forces. In addition to their functions of reforming, consolidating, and perfecting the production relationship, making recommendations regarding and overseeing the implementation of policies, and training cadres and skilled workers, the combines at the various echelons must fully exercise their functions of guiding the cooperatives in managing production and commerce, inspecting them, and helping them profitably fulfill production and commercial plans.

During the present phase of the economy's development, developing all capabilities of small industry and handicrafts, and meeting the needs of the people, is a task with important economic and political significance. It is also the course of de development of an economy that is advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

5616
CSO: 4209/194

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

SRV GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON TRANSPORTATION

BK111252 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Feb 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a resolution on measures aimed at improving and developing communications and transportation in the 1981-85 period.

After assessing the communications-transportation sector's recent efforts and weaknesses, the resolution pointed out: To reorganize and strengthen the communications-transportation sector in all respects so as to meet the growing demands of construction, production, national defense and security and to support the people's livelihood, the council of ministers has decided on the following:

1. To be able to undertake the weighty tasks of the communications-transportation sector during the 1981-85 plan period and in subsequent years, the ministry of communications and transportation should formulate plans to develop the communications-transportation network throughout the country by developing sea and river transportation on a priority basis, putting the railway transportation capacity to good account, reorganizing the automobile transportation sector and widely using rudimentary means of transport which are consistent with the fuel, spare part and tire supply capacity.

2. In the immediate future, the ministry of communications and transportation must urgently apply measures to improve the operations of various transportation sectors, to make more efficient use of facilities, to increase the transit capacity of various ports and the transportation capacity of various routes and major transportation hubs and to reduce the turnaround time of various means of transportation.

Specifically, the ministry must:

--Heighten the sense of responsibility of transportation cadres, workers and personnel in implementing plans and in using existing material and technical bases.

--Apply various measures to consolidate labor discipline in transportation enterprises, ensure the punctuality of maritime and vehicular traffic and communications-transportation safety, and overcome negative phenomena at stations, landings and ports and along transportation routes.

--Urgently normalize and increase the transit capacity of Haiphong Port. First of all, cargo handling and goods storage must be improved. Goods must be removed in

a systematic manner to ensure that at least 8,000 tons of cargo is cleared from the port every 24 hours.

To do so, the ministry of communications and transportation, the ministries of foreign trade, supply, food and agriculture, and other organs concerned must seriously implement the various regulations of the Council of Ministers regarding the relations between transportation organs and goods-owner organs. Moreover, the ministry of communications and transportation should promptly issue regulations on relations between ports, stations and transportation enterprises so as to uphold their responsibility for considering requests for and distributing facilities and for ensuring cargo handling schedules according to plans and transportation contracts.

The ministry of communications and transportation should uphold discipline concerning the implementation of technical procedures in goods transportation and cargo handling so as to increase efficiency in the use of various means of transportation, to raise labor productivity, and to protect goods. It must correctly implement the technical maintenance and periodic overhaul systems concerning the various means of transportation. It must launch socialist emulation movements in transportation enterprises and promptly disseminate the experiences of frontrank production units and enterprises.

3. Along with these measures, the ministry of communications and transportation should submit to the Council of Ministers, for consideration and decision, a number of measures aimed at improving the managerial structure of the communications-transportation sector and the division of labor and responsibility between the ministry of communications and transportation and other ministries and various provinces and cities.

The sea, river, railway and highway transportation sectors must be organized according to the production and business management system based on economic accounting so as to ensure the fulfillment of transportation tasks and gradually achieve accumulation for the state. State-operated transportation enterprises must be coordinated with local transportation cooperatives.

4. The ministry of communications and transportation is authorized to use part of its funds intended for goods storage and for payment of bonuses as a reward for effective goods transportation and storage to improve warehouses and yards and to buy technical facilities and equipment necessary for improving cargo handling and storage conditions and further mechanizing cargo handling facilities.

The ministry of finance is responsible for taking initiatives, together with the banks and the ministry of foreign trade, in studying an appropriate rate for the amount to be taken from the bonus and goods storage funds, including their foreign currency holdings, for the purposes described above. The ministry of finance must also guide the ministry of communications and transportation in implementing this rate.

5. The ministries and organs that own the goods and the people's committees of various provinces are responsible for enforcing organizational and technical measures to quickly make transportation means available for use again and to maintain them satisfactorily. Efforts must be made to avoid tying up and causing damage to transportation means.

6. The ministry of engineering and metals, the ministry of communications and transportation and all localities must formulate specific plans for producing spare parts to contribute to reducing imports and actively step up repair services.

7. The ministry of communications and transportation is responsible for coordinating with the State Planning Commission and other ministries concerned in studying rational plans for the transportation of the most essential types of goods along the line of taking full advantage of the riverine and coastal transportation sectors, reducing transportation costs and making rational use of warehouses and loading zones belonging to major owners of goods.

8. The ministry of communications and transportation must develop a plan to employ specialized cadres with college or vocational middle school education backgrounds in accordance with the specialties in which they have been trained either at home or abroad. It is necessary to assign them to regular positions at basic units and create conditions for them to improve their specialized and professional skills.

9. The ministry of labor, together with the ministry of communications and transportation and the ministry of finance, is responsible for making a study to improve the system of bonuses and contract wages with bonuses for use by key communications-transportation branches, the system of allowances for persons working at sea, on remote sections of routes or under hazardous conditions, and the system of incentives designed to encourage two-way transportation of goods and conservation of supplies and fuel. It is necessary to resolutely do away with the system of administrative subsidization that makes business losses become burdens of the state.

10. The State Planning Commission and the organs concerned should give priority to studying and resolving demands for capital investments, means, equipment and supplies of the communications-transportation sector.

The resolution then provides specific guidance for each of the transportation branches--sea, river, railway and highway--and says in conclusion:

In order to satisfactorily carry out the aforementioned measures for improving and developing communications and transportation, the Council of Ministers requests that the sectors and organs importing or consigning goods uphold the sense of responsibility and strive to effectively enforce measures designed to ensure regular pickup and delivery of goods from seaports, river wharves and railway terminals. In particular, attention must be given to accelerating the clearing of goods from Haiphong Port.

On the basis of this resolution, the People's Committees of Provinces and Municipalities must intensively guide the local communications-transportation sector in increasing local transport capacity, and give active assistance to enterprises and worksites of the ministry of communications and transportation. The State Planning Commission, the ministry of foreign trade, the ministry of supply and the ministry of finance have the responsibility to carry out the policies related to capital investments and resolve the demands for means, equipment, spare parts and fuel of the communications-transportation sector in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

The ministry of communications and transportation, which is in charge of communications and transportation, shall take the initiative in consulting with other ministries and organs about the implementation of this resolution. The ministry of communications and transportation is obliged to make quarterly reports to the Council of Ministers on the implementation of this resolution and make the necessary suggestions.

CSO: 4209/213

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

SRV ISSUES DECREE ON LAND ROUTE NETWORKS

OW020955 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Feb 82

[Text] According to VNA, the Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on categorization, capital investment and management regarding land route networks.

In accordance with the decree, all land route networks throughout the country are socialist property and are managed by the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. The people's committees at various levels are responsible for managing the land route networks in the localities in compliance with the state's management assignments. All sectors, echelons, economic and national defense units and citizens have the duty of protecting and maintaining these land route networks and of scrupulously implementing the rules and regulations governing communications and transport management.

The land route networks are grouped in six categories:

The national route network, marked by the symbol QL, which comprises the main axial roads of the entire network of routes throughout the country. These important roads particularly serve the country's economic, political, cultural and national defense interests, linking the capital city with the administrative centers of various provinces, cities and special zones, with the vital communications centers of the state and with neighboring countries. They also link these administrative and communications centers with each other.

The network of provincial, urban and special zone roads, market by the symbol DT, which comprises the main axial roads in the provinces. These roads link one province with another or with an important communications center.

The network of district roads, marked by the symbol DH, which includes the main roads in the districts. These roads also link one district with another.

The network of village roads, marked by the symbol DX;

The network of urban roads, marked by the symbol DDT;

The network of roads for special use, marked by the symbol CD.

The decree also deals with matters of capital investment and the management of land route networks by various sectors and localities. It rescinds council of ministers decree 82-CP of 1 June 1962 and all previous stipulations that are contrary to this decree.

CSO: 4209/213

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

DONG NAI NEW ROAD--A new 64-km long road was opened to traffic in Dong Nai Province recently. The road, with 50 bridges and culverts, was completed 5 months ahead of schedule. It links three districts--Xuan Loc, Xuyen Moc and Chau Thanh--with various state farms in the Tan Lap new economic zone. [BK031503 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Feb 82]

CSO: 4209/213

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON MARRIAGE, FAMILY LAW

BK081555 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan p 3

[Article by Truong Thi Minh of the Vietnam Women's Union: "Implement the Marriage and Family Law Scrupulously"]

[Text] The family is the cell of society and the smallest organizational unit to help society in its existence and development. The family also initially affects an individual's personality development, and it is the school which helps train new men for society. Thoroughly aware of its role, after the socialist transformation process was basically completed in the north, our party and state immediately promulated the marriage and family law. On 13 January 1960, President Ho signed a decree enforcing this law, thus marking an important event in the Vietnamese women's political and social life, as well as family life.

Satisfactory results have been obtained in the implementation of the marriage and family law since it was promulgated almost 22 years ago. These results have had powerful effects on social progress, making it possible for man to change his way of thinking and acting, as well as his ethical standards. Old customs, such as "the three commandments and the four virtues for women" and "the idea that it is improper for boys and girls to be in close association," and backward habits, such as marrying daughters to rich and influential persons and making women merchandise or family slaves, have been gradually eradicated. Young men and women are now free to seek to understand each other and to decide on marriage by themselves. In addition to their new role in society, women can now enjoy equal rights in their family life. This has enabled husbands and wives and their children to love and respect each other and to help each other progress.

However, violations of the marriage and family law still occur, and most noteworthy is the violation of the principle of monogramy. Many married men, in remarrying or committing adultery with other women, have resorted to beating and mistreating and abandoning their wives and children, thus causing serious physical and mental suffering for the women and harming the moral life and emotions of the children. There are also women who know that certain men are already married but still fall in love with them, thus causing great suffering to their legal wives and children. These acts of bourgeois sexual liberalism are not consistent with our socialist ethnics. There are many reasons for the above phenomena: As a result of several successive wars taking place in our country, many married couples have not been able to live

together, separating fathers from their children; many girls cannot get married; and the people's lives are still rife with difficulties. Since we have to concentrate on our production and defense against aggressors, we have not conducted our propaganda and education comprehensively and specifically aimed at developing family life satisfactorily. Vestiges of feudalism and bourgeoisie in families and marriages have not been criticized regularly. Most important is that members of families have not received adequate moral education. Feudal and bourgeois viewpoints marriage still prevail. Progressive and correct concepts of life, happiness and human relations in society have not been fostered and developed steadily, as a matter of fact, in our present life, many families have not established relations of respect and love between husbands and wives, between parents-in-law and their daughters-in-law, and between brothers and sisters. This failure has led to family conflicts. As we all know that peaceful and cozy family life is an important condition so that workers may have peace of mind and concentrate on their production and work to serve the society, and for combatants on the battlefront to get some moral encouragement. (Macarelkov) a famous Soviet educator said: "The family is the first cell of society and is the place where human happiness is achieved, where man can rest and where children live and grow up. Children are the main cause of joy in life." Consequently, there can be no happiness in families if any of their members violate the law and families can in no way become a cozy nest for all their members. In such a situation, women and children suffer the most, not only from the difficult daily life but also from a torturing moral life. A majority of children in such a situation need love. Many of them have run away from home and some of them have become delinquents. (A survey in Hanoi reveals that of the general school students who have been denied grade promotion, many belong to families in morally unhappy situations. Of the delinquent children, many live with separated parents or with stepmothers and stepfathers, and so on. The statistics show that this category of children has accounted for 76 percent of all children.)

Who must bear the responsibility for this?

First of all, the responsibility rests with family members. The commanding attitude and cruelty in treatment of spouses are vestiges of feudalism. The lack of emotional understanding, the lack of culture and the lack of scientific knowledge in organizing family life also cause troubles in the shared life. Some troubles, though simple at first, become worse as husband and wife fail to resolve them satisfactorily between themselves or fail to seek help for their settlement; and in some cases, they may become irreconcilable and consequently lead to adultery or divorce.

Upon entering married life, young men and women invariably encounter difficulties. Concepts and outlooks about marriage and scientific knowledge about the relations between spouses as well as between parents and children must be taught in school. Meetings of the women's and youth unions, club activities and discussions about friendship and love--as have been organized in a number of localities--help bring about good results that contribute to creating favorable preconditions for married life. Moreover, courses in tailoring, cooking and child care provide young men and women with the knowledge necessary for family life. General speaking, propaganda, press, literature and arts organs, research departments and institutes, and schools must pay more attention to preparing young men and women for marriage and family life at an early date. Meanwhile, mass organizations such as the trade unions, youth unions and women's unions must step up the movement to promote a civilized lifestyle and build new-culture families in order to enhance the quality and ethics of new socialist men.

Along with this, the competent state organs play an indispensable role in the implementation of marriage and family law with their strict and just adjudication of violations of this law. A number of organs and administrative echelons, especially at the grassroots level, are still neglecting this task; and in some cases, they even adopt a hands-off policy and overlook violations of this law, considering them to be private matters of the families concerned. Our law is not only a coercive tool of society but also an instrument for the country to develop its citizens' political and ethical awareness. The motto "life and work in accordance with the constitution and the law" must be popularized so that everyone will carry it out voluntarily. In view of this, intensively popularizing marriage and family law and investigating and dealing with violations of this law are pressing requirements that must be met in order to build a new type of man and new-culture families.

The third issue that calls for our attention is that cadres and party members must abide by this law in an examplary manner. In reality, compared with the people by and large, the percentage of cadres and party members violating this law is small; but this has a great negative impact on the people. President Ho said: "The party must assume leadership in the observance of marriage law--from its preparation to its implementation--for this is a revolution. That the party leads means that cadres and party members must strictly abide by the law and guide the organizations of youths and women to do the same."

Marriage and family form a relationship that binds loved ones together. Therefore, the movement to build new-culture families must be carried out with subtlety and tact. This relationship, far from being purely private, has a deep social character. The implementation of marriage and family law is in fact a revolutionary movement that is part of the cultural and ideological revolution. However, for various reasons, the struggle to implement this law has not been given due attention in recent years.

On the occasion of the forthcoming Fifth Party Congress, we express our profound gratitude to our glorious party for having paid constant attention to the liberation of women and for having brought about a harmonious and happy life for all families. After more than 20 years of implementation, the marriage and family law must be reviewed and amended to better suit the country's actual situation at present. Pending its amendment, all party committee echelons, the administration of all localities and all mass organizations must attach more attention to the implementation of the marriage and family law.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI PUBLIC SECURITY DIRECTOR CALLS FOR INCREASED EFFORTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Jan 82 pp 1,2

[Article by Pham Tam Long, Director of the Hanoi Public Security Service: "People's Public Security Forces of the Capital, Along With the Other Forces, Do a Good Job of Protecting Political Security and Social Order and Safety, and Promote the 'Masses Defend the Security of the Homeland' Movement"]

[Text] Last year Chinese spies, in league with U.S. spies and the other kinds of spies, stepped up their intelligence, economic sabotage, and psychological warfare activities in the capital. The reactionaries in our country and criminals are also stepping up their opposition activities. Under the leadership of the party committee echelons and the governmental administrations, the people of the capital, along with the public security forces, the army, and the sectors, have engaged in many positive activities. We discovered and arrested many enemy intelligence agents and spies, and suppressed a number of counterprogandists engaged in many forms of psychological warfare activities such as bringing in many films, photographs, music tapes, books, newspapers, and music records with decadent, reactionary contents. We also took strong steps against speculators and blackmarketers who upset the market, and people who were corrupt, colluded, and stole socialist property. Nearly 2,000 incidents of thievery of socialist property were uncovered and thousands of people were prosecuted. More than 1,000 incidents of blackmarketing were uncovered, and large quantities of property and goods they took from state warehouses were recovered. Among them were large blackmarketing rings which used foreign exchange and extorted gold, silver, and precious stones, which they sneaked out of the country, etc.

Hooligans, thugs, and thieves were also punished; many professionals were arrested and sent for reform study.

Due to those positive activities, progress was made with regard to political security and social order and safety in the capital. Criminal law violations declined by 25 percent in comparison to previous years.

The mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in the capital plays an important role. The masses have supplied much valuable information to the public security organs and have helped the public security forces uncover the activities of psychological warfare operators, speculators, blackmarketers, corrupt people, thieves, hooligans, and thugs.

Many people have straightforwardly struggled against people engaged in illegal livelihoods and directly arrested people caught in the act of breaking the law. A number of places have given rise to mass movements and have created many good models regarding security and order, such as the Dong Xuan, Nguyen Trung Truc, and Nam Phong subwards, the villages of Song Phuong, Yen So, and Tien Phong, the Transformer Manufacturing Factory, the Tien Bo Printing Plant, the Posts and Telegraph Equipment Factory, etc. In such places the masses not only resolutely struggle against criminals but also know how to effectively organize many crime-prevention tasks as educating wayward children, reforming released prisoners, drafting anti-espionage and secrecy-maintenance regulations, etc.

But progress in protecting security and order in the capital during the past year did not meet the requirements.

The Chinese and U.S. spies are working together in attacking our capital, with many insidious plots and schemes, but among the cadres and people there were still many manifestations of a lack of vigilance. There were still serious violations of socialist property, and half were committed internally. Speculators and blackmarketers were still notably active. Hooligans and thugs still committed many robberies and engaged in brazen activities. That situation still exists because there is still a rightist tendency toward the implemention of suppression measures, especially on the part of the public security organs at the various echelons. The movement for the masses to prevent and struggle against crimes is not yet strong, uniform, or continuous, there are still manifestations of lax management, and there is no determination to firmly maintain discipline and social order. Only if we continue to make efforts to overcome those deficiencies can we create transformations and fulfill the requirements of the political missions in the capital.

At present we are preparing to celebrate the lunar new year and compete in achieving accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, which will soon convene in the capital. The requirement posed for the people of Hanoi is to more strongly attack the criminals, while endeavoring to consolidate public order and traffic order and continuing to build a new way of life in the capital.

The party committee echelons and the governmental administrations, especially at the base level, must launch a mass movement; resolutely repulse the enemy's psychological warfare; unmercifully punish the speculators and blackmarketers, especially the major speculators; strongly suppress the hooligans and thugs; and do a better job of maintaining order in public places. It is necessary to maintain discipline within the party and within the organs and enterprises. The dictatorship tools of the state, especially the People's Public Security forces and the People's Army, must play a hard-core role in that struggle.

In order to have a movement, we must carry out the party's policy of resolutely punishing people who commit serious crimes and who are stubborn and refuse to change their ways, while being lenient toward people who have gone astray and are easily deceived, and those who are temporarily opportunistic, commit minor crimes, and are repentent and accept education by the masses. We must strengthen on-the-spot reform measures, especially in the rural areas, in the enterprises, etc., and force such people to reform through production labor. Each subward must have a realistic plan to help people released from prison, especially those who are unemployed, and to help them reform. The revolutionary movement will cause them to

become honest and useful for society, especially youths and teenagers who were temporarily enticed into participating in mistaken activities. The hooligans, thugs, and blackmarketers are few in numbers but because of our rightist tendency and laxity they have an opportunity to be temporarily active. If they are struck with well-deserved blows and are monitored and subjected to strong struggle, they will certainly have to give in to the people. The tools of dictatorship, especially the public security forces and the army, must serve as reliable sources of support for mass activity. People who positively struggle against criminals are resolutely protected by the law. People who commit crimes but stubbornly oppose those who struggle against them will be punished more severely.

At the same time, our people must overcome the tendency of regarding the law lightly, maintain social discipline, obey laws, and contribute to the maintenance of order in the streets, public order, and traffic order.

Under the direct leadership of the party committee echelons, and with the all-out assistance of the people, last year the People's Public Security forces ofthe capital, including the people's security forces, the people's police, and the mass forces protecting security at the base level, overcame many difficulties and made a number of advances. Organization was improved so that it could be appropriate to the new situation and to the nature of a sharp armed fighting force. The political consciousness of that force was raised, and its sense of responsibility, respect for the law, and opposition to purely vocational thoughts were strengthened. There was created the work style of urgent combat, mass work methods, and respect for and defense of the collective mastership right of the people. With regard to internal management, we resolutely dealt with cadres and enlisted men who violated discipline, laws, or the collective mastership right of the people. Therefore, there were more and more good examples and the spirit of fighting to defend socialist property and the lives of the epople was strengthened. There were many good examples of selfless people who pursued and combatted criminals. Exemplary among them was the martyred hero Nguyen Tai Hai. The many letters sent to the public security organs by the masses to denounce violators proved that the masses had more confidence in the public security forces. The recent force-wide training cycle further strengthened public security personnel with regard to ideology, organization, work style, and working methods. Some improvements regarding contact and work with the people on the part of public security cadres and enlisted men were supported by the people. Those are valuable experiences which help the capital's public security forces to continue to strive to carry out the six admonitions of our beloved Uncle Ho on the path of advancing to a professional, modern status.

However, the captial's people's public security forces still manifested many deficiencies and weaknesses, especially as regards their sense of responsibility. There are still cadres and enlisted men who avoid work and whose work style and attitude toward the people are still deficient and perfunctory. Not all of the bad, corrupt, degenerate people have been purged. Therefore, the capital's people people's public security forces must make even greater efforts. The force-building task is continuing in an urgent manner, in order to do a good job of completing the campaign to build pure, strong people's public security forces in 1982.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL EXHORTS YOUTHS TO DO MILITARY SERVICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Youth's Glorious Duty"]

[Text] Building and defending the fatherland is the glorious duty of all young citizens. Throughout several decades of fighting against aggressive and cruel forces for independence, freedom and socialism, the young generations in our country have, in turn, brilliantly fulfilled their duty. Unequaled patriotism and revolutionary heroism have been a motive power including our youths to overcome all difficulties, to fulfill all missions and to defeat all enemies.

Today, our people have again to cope with a new dangerous and cunning enemy--Chinese great-nation hegemonic expansionism which is acting in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces in a long-term sabotage plot to ultimately annex our country and all the three Indochinese ones to pave the way for expansion toward Southeast Asia. History places on the shoulders of our people--first and foremost our young generations--the noble mission of successfully building socialism, firmly defending the independence and freedom of the fatherland and fulfilling their international obligation to fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

The recently promulgated law on military obligation will create conditions for our youths to develop their socialist patriotism and their right to collective ownership and, for the sake of such a glorious mission, to fully devote their strength, intellect and talents to the task of strengthening the all-people's national defense and building a modern regular people's army. Because of its revolutionary spirit and because it is based on equity and equality, the law is hailed by youths across the country and has won the unanimous approval of families whose children or younger brothers are in active service.

From now on, youths will be called up to join the army once or twice a year in February-March and August-September. Youths will join and quit the army according to regular pattern and to law. Early this spring, a number of youths will be called up as essential replenishments to replace the officers and soldiers who leave the army after doing their military service. In the coming year, all male youths aged 18 to 27 will in turn fulfill their military obligation without distinction of social origin, nationality, religion, cultural standard, occupation and residential area. After serving their time in the army according to the law, combatants will in turn be demobilized to return to the normal working life and to join the large and powerful reserve of our army. The heroic Vietnam People's Army will thus become a school to train our youths in many fields--politics, combat abilities, technical and special

knowledge and the sense of organization and discipline--and to endow them with the essential standard in these subject matters. Noble sentiments stemming from the relationships among fellow-combatants and comrades and between the army and people will be improved and heightened together with revolutionary virtues. Each youth will become a self-conscious and stanch combatant having sufficient strength, abilities and qualities to fulfill his duty to defend the fatherland, the people's administration and the peaceful and happy working life of our people.

The military obligation is a glorious duty of the youths. It requires that each youth who is called up for the army has a high degree of self-consciousness and that education and compulsion be necessarily applied to those who fail to understand their duty and who try to avoid conscription. The execution of the law on military obligation is tantamount to a broad political movement among the people and youths. All party, administrative and mass organizations in all localities and installations have the responsibility to coordinate their efforts in carrying out this movement.

The experiences drawn from many precincits, districts and basic installations which have satisfactorily carried out the induction of youths have demonstrated the need to regularly and carefully educate the young generation and to build a stable and strong reserve on the spot. Cadres and party members must set good examples in executing the law and must simultaneously pay attention to educating and motivating their youngsters to fulfill their obligation. To ensure the application of the principle of equity, the lists of youths called to arms and of those exempted or deferred from military service must be openly posted up to enable the people to express and contribute their views. Both the administration and people must take adequate care of families of wounded soldiers and fallen heroes and families whose youngsters are in the service. It is necessary to properly welcome combatants who quit the army and return to their own localities and to see that all standards and systems concerning their rights and interests as specified by law by fully implemented. Those who violate or shun the military obligation or who desert the army must be dealt with severely and appropriately. All of these measures are very important conditions to motivate the youths to enthusiastically fulfill their duty to the fatherland.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI BUILDS UP RESERVE FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Phan Van Toan: "Hanoi Prepares Strong Reserve Forces In Order to Do a Good Job of Inducting Youths During First Cycle of 1982"]

[Text] In 1981 Hanoi attained 104.3 percent of the norm regarding the induction of youths and completed the delivery of recruits 1 day before the deadline. Of the Hanoi youths who set out, .06 percent were party members, 47.20 percent were Youth Union members, and 40.70 percent were members of self-defense and militia units. Many party members with children of military service age encouraged them to enlist, which served to strongly stimulate the masses in the implementation of the Military Service Law.

In addition to inducting youths, the municipality educated a number of military personnel who had not yet completed their military obligation and sent them back to the army and to participate in labor.

Developing the accomplishments that have been attained, all 16 precincts, districts, and cities in the municipality of Hanoi are positively doing a good job of registering and managing reserve troops during the first part of 1982 induction cycle. With the slogan, "Definitively complete each step, have full physical examination documentation, and deliver the recruits to the army immediately," Hanoi is urgently preparing strong reserve forces in order to turn over the first-cycle recruits rapidly and effectively within one week, assure safety and economy, fulfill the norms in all the zones, localities, and bases, and achieve real accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress.

5616
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SPREADERS OF FALSE RUMORS CRITICIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Dec 81 p 4

[A Story a Day column by Nguoi Xay Dung (Builder): "Quoting As If Real"]

[Text] The story goes like this: At twilight a gang of crooks entered the home of Miss A on H Street.

"If you wnat to keep your good looks, step back and stand silently over there in the corner!" One of the gang spoke threateningly, holding up a bottle of acid.

That "gang leader" signalled for several others to foolhardily enter the house and carry out many different items which the resident had been able to buy only after expending much sweat and labor.

And there are many other "startling" details. One person tells the story one way and another person tells it another way, under the common title of "A talented, beautiful woman is robbed!"

When that rumor was at its height and the story had become fully embellished, that woman was working far from the city and knew nothing of the strange story in which she was the main figure!

Many people said that it was an invention of evil-mouthed people.

The local security organ said that such false rumors were believed only by credulous people. When they went to investigate that rumor, the security comrades also checked out a number of other rumors in their area of responsibility and concluded that they were also false!

False rumors usually originate in the mouths of bad people and are then innocently repeated by others. When they hear "moving," "startling" rumors, many experienced people personnally check them out by asking the responsible organs, and above all refrain from irresponsibly tell them to others. Builder thinks that it is very correct to deal with rumors in such a responsible manner. Furthermore, it is certain that the responsible organs are concerned with tracking down and spiking at the source false rumors which cause harm in our lives.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WOMAN, SONS CAUGHT TRYING TO FLEE FROM NORTH

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Dec 81 p 4

[Article: "People of Truc Bach Subward, Ba Dinh Precinct, Denounce Dang Thi Ninh for Organizing Escape Abroad"]

[Text] At the end of November 1981, Dang Thi Ninh, 45 years old, of No 35 Chau Long Street, who was a merchart (she had seven previous indictments and one previous conviction), colluded with some bad elements in Hai Phong to seduce people and arrange for them to flle abroad. She bought a boat with gold and money and took her two sons, Hoang Ngoc Hung and Hoang Ngoc Ha, to Hai Phong. When Hung returned to Hanoi, Ha went aboard the boat to prepare for the departure, but was arrested by the people and the public security organ before they could depart. Dang Thi Ninh and her children confessed to the crimes of treason against the homeland and helping the enemy carry out their plot of sabotaging our people's enterprise of building socialism and defending the homeland.

At the meeting to struggle against and denounce Dang Thi Ninh's traitorous act against the homeland held by the People's Committee of Truc Bach Subward in Ba Dinh Precinct, representatives of the various categories of people, such as women, youths, old people, teachers, etc., recommended to the people and the legal organ that the criminals should be severely punished. At a time when the people in the subward were exercising their collective mastership right to overcome the immediate difficulties, and were working together to build socialism, it is even more necessary to vigorously condemn the traitorous act of Dang Thi Ninh and her children. Representatives of the education, women, and youth sectors profoundly analyzed the criminal nature of Ninh's act. It was not only treason against the homeland but also a crime committed by a mother and woman against her children and husband.

By means of the struggle against and condemnation of the traitorous act of Dang Thi Ninh and her accomplices, the people of Truc Bach Subward clearly realize the sabotage plot of the enemy and the Beijing reactionaries against our country, have heightened their vigilance and promoted the "All the people protect the security of the homeland" movement, are exercising the collective mastership right of the people, and are carrying out education to prevent bad acts by degenerate people.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 9 BUILDS UP MILITIA FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Major General Ho Ba Phuc: "Military Region 9 Strives to Build Increasingly Large and Strong Self-Defense Militia Forces"]

[Text] Military Region 9, consisting of eight provinces in the Mekong Delta, has a large population (more than 10 million people) and is an important economic area -- especially with regard to agriculture -- and an area that is strategically important in many respects. Since the Beijing reactionaries launched a war against Vietnam from two directions, Military Region 9 has continually consolidated and developed the self-defense militia forces so that they can be sufficiently strong to assure that national defense by all the people in the locality is comprehensive sively strong.

Building and development of self-defense milita, and increasing the combat readiness of Military Region 9, has become an objective requirement. The political and social circumstances have also created an urgent requirement for the mission of building self-defense militia. More than 500,000 puppet troops and civil servants collapsed on the spot. The tens of thousands of hooligans, cowboys, prostitutes, and people engaged in illegal livelihoods caused the political security and social order and safety situation to undergo complicated changes. Meanwhile, most of the villages and hamlets had been under enemy control, so their governmental administrations were still new. Therefore, an urgent requirement was that there be strong self-defense forces to maintain political security and social order and safety, and to defend the local administrations.

In order to have self-defense militia forces with the necessary numbers and good quality, during past years the military region set forth the requirement of positively launching a movement to build national defense by all the people, and on that basis built extensive, increasingly stronger self-defense militia forces and reserve forces, and improve the quality and combat strength of the local armed forces, while strengthening the military organs at the various levels. With that awareness, during the past year the party organizations and political administrations at the various levels in the military region have paid attention to guiding the building and development of self-defense militia. The local party committee echelons have paid attention to selecting reliable people to join the armed forces.

The training of self-defense militia forces has received attention and has been better guided. The provinces in the military region have organized training classes for village, subwards, and hamlet military cadres. The corps of instructors has been deployed and expanded throughout the military region. For that reason, during the past year training made clear progress. Hundreds of thousands of self-defense militia were trained in 15 to 30-day programs. Many places, such as Go Cong District in Tien Giang and Gia Rai District in Minh Hai held practice alerts under many hypothetical circumstances of fighting the enemy and achieved good results. In the maneuvers the self-defense militia concentrated at the right time with full complements and acted according to plan. As hard-core forces in building national defense by all the people, last year the self-defense militia throughout the military region achieved many accomplishments in carrying out their principal functions. Building on their accomplishments in the war to defend the southwestern border in past years, at present the self-defense militia still serve as the main force in maintaining political security and building the Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship border.

In many places in the military region the self-defense militia are truly the hard-core force in the movement to protect security and maintain order and safety at the base level. During the time when the Chinese expansionists were committing aggression against the northern border provinces the enemy also stepped up its sabotage activities to cause instability in our rear area. All of their plots failed. During their years of combat and activity, and especially lost year, the self-defense militia, cooperating with the public security forces and supported by the people, became fully capable of maintaining political security in each locality and base throughout the military zone. Many militia units, such as those of an Binh Village in Dong Thap, Tan Thanh Binh Village in Ben Tre, and Binh Phan Village in Tien Giang, have done a good job of maintaining social order and safety. The militia have discovered and effectively stopped attempts by reactionaries to flee abroad, and have done a good job of protecting state property from sabotage by the enemy.

On the basis of organizing, educating, and training under actual conditions, the self-defense militia in the military region have become have become the hard-core force in the movement four youths to enlist and fulfill their obligation of defending the homeland. Thens of thousands of self-defense militiamen have set out to fulfill their military obligations. The places with strong militia movements have seething movements for youths to enlist, and there is a minimum of negativism among youths.

The self-defense militia, a large labor force, have achieved many accomplishments in production and in transforming production relationships in the rural areas. Thousands of self-defense militiamen in Hau Giang Province have been organized into battalions and regiments which have contributed hundreds of thousands of work days to digging and embanking 6 million cubic meters of earth. Especially, they built the 30 April water conservancy project in order to assure that 120,000 hectares have sufficient water for two rice crops. The self-defense militia of Go Cong District in Tien Giang, An Bien in Kien Giang, and Gia Rai in Minh Hai have built or repaired dikes along the coast to hold back salt water, while also building a coastal defense system.

The self-defense militia units of the villages in the military zone have their own production bases. Nearly all of the villages have assured the supplying of sufficient grain so that the self-defense militiamen can remain on combat alert. Many places have paid attention to improving the cultural lives of the self-defense militia.

On the economic construction front, the militia of Binh Phan Village in Tien Giang Province served as the hard-core in persuading 100 percent of the peasants in the village to enter the cooperative. Each cooperative has a well-trained militia company. The members of the militia units truly serve as the cutting edge of the local action movement. The militia of Can Dang Village in An Giang serve as the assault force in bringing water into the fields so that the people can grow two crops and increase the output of grain. The militia of Binh Thanh Village in Dong That province both produce in order to provide for themselves and mobilize their forces to plow the entire area of the production collective, etc.

The self-defense militia are an important force which contributes to carrying out the army's rear area policy. The village militia have taken the initiative in cooperating with the mass organizations and governmental administrations in assisting the families of wounded soldiers, war dead, and servicemen on active duty who are experiencing difficulties. Long Phu District in Hau Giang Province has a movement to contribute additional work points in the production collectives in order to help headless families of active duty servicemen. In Phu An Hoa Village in Ben Tre Province, during the year nearly 3,000 self-defense militiamen produced in order to help the families of war dead, repair schools, build roads, and build bridges, thus creating a seething spirit of activity among the people. Hundreds of self-defense militia units throughout the military region have achieved new accomplishments which have served to stimulate the common movements of the locality in the great undertaking of socialist transformation and construction.

The accomplishments of military Region 9 in building self-defense militia forces during recent years have proved the close, direct leadership of the party committee echelons in the locality, and have therefore mobilized the strength of all cadres and enlisted men. When there is a correct direction and realistic action contents, the forces develop rapidly and there is a permanent movement.

With the above-mentioned initial accomplishments and experiences, in its present strategic deployment Military Region 9 has confirmed that it is necessary to build up its forces in order to have sufficient capability to solidly defend all territory in the military region, in which the self-defense militia are a basic force, a hard-core force, in the battlefield position of local people's war.

During the coming period, Military Region 9 will strive to positively build its self-defense militia forces in a comprehensive manner. It will especially pay attention to quality, while paying attention to numerical development in the necessary places, in order to attain an appropriate ratio among the people and organize militia production collectives, organs, or enterprises. Where there are self-defense militia, party members and Youth Union members must serve as the hard core, under the direct leadership of the base-level party committee echelon.

Only thereby can Military Region 9 develop the self-defense militia into a strong force which contributes worthily to the enterprise of building and defending the socialist homeland, fulfill its glorious obligation to the nation, and fulfill the international duty assigned by the party and state.

5616
CSO: 4209/209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL MILITARY FORCES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "Dong Van District, Ha Tuyen Province, Builds Strong Local Forces; in Hoang Lien Son, Bac Ha District Self-Defense Militia Develop Solidly and Widely; Militia of Ea Khal Village in Dac Lac Carry Out Good Security Training"]

[Text] In order to build a strong battlefield position, the soldiers and people of Dong Van District have contributed 160,000 work days to dig trenches and build battlefield positions and a system of border defense obstacles.

The Military Region reinforced the district by sending 10 work teams to the village lages to train self-defense militia and organize concentrated village forces, in order to strengthen the local forces. At present, in 19 villages in the district the militia units have been well trained. Each self-defense militia organization has been divided into a combat force, a population defense force, and a rear services force. With regard to rear services, the district set up a people's rear services committee headed by the Chairman of the District People's Committee. The rear services committee created a system of warehouses and combat stockpiles, and performed other combat preparation tasks.

The armed forces in the district closely monitored all activities of the enemy night and day. The observation, alarm, patrol, and combat alert systems are strictly maintained and the combat plans of the local district troops and the self-defense militia are continually practiced.

Under the leadership of the district party committee, 40,000 people belonging to nine ethnic groups in the district, along with their armed forces, are strengthening their solidarity, assisting one another, overcoming the weaknesses, building forces, gradually transforming Dong Van District into a solid military bastion on the border, and achieving the slogan "Know when the enemy arrives, kill them when they arrive, and maintain security and order."

Taking advantage of the rough mountain-and-jungle terrain, the Chinese commandos and reconnaissance personnel often use Bac Ha as an area for maintaining contact with bad elements in order to infiltrate deeply into our interior.

They often buy buffalo horns, cattle horns, and the leather and hooves of the various kinds of livestock at high prices, or exchange goods liked by the ethnic groups in hopes of sabotaging production. They also organize "Yin yang" markets to collect information and spread false rumors, in hopes of mixing in with the people and illegally crossing the border.

In view of that situation, Bac Ha District has closely combined the public security, border defense troops, and self-defense militia forces in order to stop the enemy's sabotage plots.

Within a brief period of time the "Yin yang" markets were abolished. The psychological warfare goods picked up by the ethnic minority people were voluntaily turned over to the security organ. The people also discovered many bad elements who hoarded psychological warfare goods and illegally crossed the border. Some people who were unwilling to reform were dealt with appropriately by the local governmental diministration.

The self-defense militia forces have developed rapidly and broadly in the villages in the district. Many women of the H'mong and Dao ethnic minority groups who previously were concerned only with farming and housework and did not participate in social activities now volunteered to join the armed forces and take up arms to defend the hamlets and villages. Anti-artillery bunkers were strengthened. Tens of housands of meters of communication trenches were dug or repaired. There was thus created an integrated system of communication trenches capable of being used for combat or combat support under any circumstances.

Ea Khal, a village in the mountain region of Dac Lac Province, encompasses the former town of Thuan Man, now called the district seat Ea Hleo, which is situated at the intersection of Route 14, which goes to Buon Ma Thuot, and Route 21B, which goes to Phu Bon. The village has a population of more than 4,000 people, who live in nine hamlets. Nearly all of them are Rhade.

The village has a concentrated militia unit which carries out mobile combat mis sions and patrols and guards in order to defend the hamlets. Furthermore, each hamlet has broad militia forces. At the beginning of 1981 the village carried out training for the mobile forces in which they achieved "good" or "skilled" ratings in all subjects. The mobile militia units joined the local district troops to track down bandits who engage in surreptitious sabotage activities deep in the jungle. In one battle the unit, fighting independetly, wiped out the enemy and collected their weapons. They also produce to achieve self-suffieiency in food. During this year's 10th month season the unit planted two hectares of rice and corn.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIA ACTIVITIES AT THANH HOA RIVER PORT DETAILED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Khac Thuan: "At An Important Port"]

[Text] Son Thuy is a village in the mountainous border area in the northwestern part of Quan Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province. The Luong River is formed by the Xoi Xo and the Xoi Pun, which meet at Cam and intersect Route 217, connecting Thanh Hoa with Hua Phan in Laos, near the Na Meo port in the village.

Son Thuy, sitting astride a water route and a land route, occupies an important position and throughout the rainy and dry seasons many transportation facilities pass through the port. It has a large area and a small population. It is a long distance from Bo Hieng to Chom Muong.

Before the August Revolution, the people of the ethnic minority groups there were very miserable. There were only three literate people in the village. The charlatans and reactionaries there transformed Son Thuy into a bandits' "nest" and insanely opposed the Vietnamese and Laotian revolutions.

During the August Revolution, the Vietnamese, Dao, and Thai ethnic groups in Son Thuy united, rose up and joined the armed forces of Quan Hoa District in smashing the bandits' "nest," and gradually transformed Son Thuy into a solid bastion on the frontier of the homeland.

Faced with the challenges of the new struggle the party organization of Son Thuy Village, under the leadership of the Quan Hoa District party committee, developed the combined strength of solidarity and unanimity among the ethnic groups, closely coordinated the armed forces, gradually stabilized the people's living conditions, promptly punished the disturbers of security and order, and developed Na Meo into a port of solidarity, friendship, and purity.

The Chom Muong, Bo Hieng, Tan Lap, Trung Son, and Xuan Thanh cooperatives organized five militia units to fight and serve the fighting. The party organization sent party members (including cadres more than 45 years old) to serve as the hard core in building the militia forces. The village party committee developed the capabilities of the demobilized troops and Vietnamese who had recently settled there in reorganizing production, developing the economy, and building on-the-spot fighting forces.

Every year, the village militia forces have a specific training plan. During the training period border defense post BB sends capable cadres to assist the village militia. Therefore, during the past 3 years the Son Thuy militia have fulfilled their training missions and attained good results.

As we enter this year's dry season, on some days hundreds of trucks pass through the port. Bad people have taken advantage of the bustle to engage in such sabotage activities as spreading false rumors, slandering the cadres, and distorting the stands and policies, or to surreptitiously buy and sell precious metals and speculate in goods. Some cadres and people have fallen to the "sugar-coated bullets." In view of that situation the Son Thuy party organization has relived on the people and via the masses discovered and promptly punished hidden enemies. The village militia forces, along with the border defense, naval, and people's public security forces of the port closely monitor each objective, closely watch the border, promptly arrest people involved in hundreds of instances of illegal trading and illegal border crossings, and confiscate for the public treasury nearly 10 kilograms of precious metals and hundreds of kilograms of other goods.

Although advanced in age, many old militiamen, such as Pham Van Nghich and Ha Van Toc of the Thai ethnic group), Ha Van Pien, Ha Van Tang, and Ha Van Dan never miss a border patrol. Because of that solid people's security network many enemy plots have been broken up and many bad people have been caught in the net of the law.

The security situation of a key port in the village of Son Thuy is based on the solidarity and vigilance of the ethnic groups and on the unified actions of the militia, self-defense, and people's public security forces, the border defense troops, and the naval cadres.

That situation in Son Thuy, on the Vietnamese-Laotian friendship border, is becoming increasingly solid.

Nguyen Khac Thuan

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CSO: 4209/209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NICKNAME MEANS PRAISE FOR EFFECTIVE WORK OF COMPANY 10

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Huu Mao: "The 'C' 10 Bolt"]

[Text] "C" 10 Bolt is the nickname that has been given out of confidence and affection by members of the public security force, organs and factories and the working people in Subward M (Ngo Quyen Ward, Haiphong) to the area assigned to Company 10 of the N9I antiaircraft artillery group of the Haiphong antiaircraft force.

Since the assigned area is adjacent to a merchandise-storing yard and the port and close to a number of factories and enterprises, where the negative phenomena often take place, right after the company has been transferred to the area its commanding cadres have drafted a plan to coordinate its work with that of the locality and the organs and factories in the area both to maintain security in the assigned area and to contri bute to maintaining political security and social order where the company is stationed. By working with the subward public security station, they observed the kinds of negative phenomena that had been taking place in the area and the "special" subjects they had to be aware of. The organs and factories nearby also discussed with the unit about the matters they were concerned about in connection with their own protection and raised the question of coordinating the activities they were pursuing to fight the negative aspects. The commanding cadres of the company let their men be aware of the whole situation and helped each of them to have a high degree of vigilance, to maintain security in the assigned area and for the unit and at the same time to be responsible for resolutely fighting against and stopping the negative phenomena in society, protecting the socialist properties and upholding and displaying the pure qualities of "Mr Ho's troops."

By maintaining a tight guard and a good coordinating relationship with the locality, ever since it was stationed in the area Company 10 has helped to reduce the negative phenomena there. The bad elements who had been stealing the goods of the state now had to be "cautious." Many villains whose activities had been very meticulous were not able to escape. The cadres and combatants of Company 10

caught red-handed many of them, solved a number of cases and retrieved for the state quite a large quantity of goods. In some cases only a few bags of cement or wheat flour were involved. In one case nearly 6 quintals of asphalt were involved. A big case involved 3 tons of soda (a raw material used in the making of bottles and glasses and sold at the "outside" price of 5 dong a kilogram). Recently, with a high degree of vigilance and good combat coordination for maintaining security, the cadres and combatants of Company 10 and members of the public security force have captured many bad elements who tried to flee by boat to a foreign country. In the course of their work, the names of such company cadres as Nguyen Minh Truong, Nguyen Manh Binh and Nguyen Van Manh and such combatants as Sanh, Ngac, Khanh, Thanh, Chau, Chin, Dau, etc. have become the fear of the bad elements. But they have become the confidence, affection and respect of all cadres, public security men and working people in the locality.

Amidst the port, yards and goods lying everywhere the assigned area of Company 10 is like an "eye" that is open around the clock to watch both the skies and the ground. Stationed for over 2 years in a complex location not a single cadre or combatant of the company has become corrupt. All have remained steadily strong. They have lived up to the very significant nickname -- the "'C' 10 bolt."

5598
CSO: 4209/214

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FINLAND TO BUILD SHIP REPAIR YARD IN HAIPHONG PORT

Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 15 Jan 82 p 13

[Text] The venture to build a ship repair yard under the Finnish-Vietnamese development cooperation program has proceeded rapidly since the fall. Earlier, the work was delayed among other things by a shortage of energy and of building materials as well as slow transportation.

The ship repair yard is now due to be completed near the port city of Haiphong by the end of next year. This is a delay of 1 year to the original building plan. Now, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs thinks that considering Vietnam's economic difficulties the original schedule is too tight.

The shipyard being funded and constructed in cooperation with the Vietnamese is by its value Finland's largest single cooperative venture. Finland's budget for the venture now is 154 million markka.

Vietnam's Ministry of Transportation is responsible for the building of the Phan Rung shipyard. The work is monitored by Finland's Road Network Administration. Approximately one-third of the work has been completed, estimated engineer Lasse Ramo of the Road Network Administration. He last visited Vietnam in December.

First, accommodation for a colony of almost 100 Finnish builders was built in Phan Rung. Now, 300-400 Vietnamese also participate in the construction work.

The total area is approximately 240,000 square meters, and the area of the buildings is approximately 5,000 square meters, Ramo says.

The groundwork for the shipyard which is being built on the delta of the Red River tributary, the foundation preparation, damning and the quarrying of the harbor basin have now been completed. The transformer is ready and so is the equipment raft. The electricity and oxygen centers are under construction. The walls of the engineering hall and the supply room have been installed, says Ramo.

The degree of domestic production being funded by Finland is approximately 80 per cent. Among other things, the cranes, engine-lathes and presses for the shipyard will be procured from Finland with Finnish currency.

The Road Network Administration has selected Finnish contractors for the venture. Devecon will answer for the shipyard planning and Vesto for the construction consulting.

The planning for groundwork was very exacting. The tide in Phan Rung varies by 5 meters. The harbor basins have their foundations on quarried rock. Some clayey parts of the area have been filled with dredging material, says architect Jorma Toivonen.

According to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs the Phan Rung shipyard will make possible the docking and repairing of Vietnam's commercial fleet, which up till now has been done abroad. The economic meaning of the shipyard lies in the fact that foreign currency will be saved.

Finland will pick up approximately 60 per cent of the shipyard's expenses. Originally Finland's portion was planned to be approximately one-half of the total expenses.

In the course of the construction work which began in 1979 the countries have come to the conclusion that in order to avoid delays Finland will pick up a bigger part of the cost and labor force than was planned originally.

Funds were transferred for Vietnam's shipyard from the budget money reserved last year for Finland's other development cooperation partners, which otherwise would have remained to be used this year. The corresponding transfers will be made for this year in reverse. For 1983 40 million markka have been reserved for the shipyard, which even may be too much, estimates the division chief of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Antti Rantala.

Already, before the completion of the shipyard the training of personnel is scheduled to start. Finland and Vietnam are to agree upon the matter this spring.

9718
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FINLAND'S BIGGEST AID PROJECT, PHAN RUNG SHIPYARD, DISCUSSED

Helsinki SUOMEN KUVALEHTI in Finnish 29 Jan 82 pp 50-52

[Article by Martti O. Hosia: "Expensive, Slow, and Entangled Vietnam Shipyard Now Finally Under Construction"]

[Text] Finland's biggest aid project, the Phan Rung Shipyard on the northern coast of Vietnam, is finally beginning to take shape. Indeed, expenditures have also exploded from the planned 78 million to 154 million markkas.

Twice discussion have been held between the Finns and the Vietnamese concerning the slow progress of the project. The Finns began to have doubts that the delays were intentional and that the Vietnamese were "milking" the suppliers of aid.

"The situation was at its worst a little less than a year ago in March-April, it was catastrophically bad," states Graduate Engineer Lassi Ramo. who is supervising the project on behalf of TVH [Road Network Administration], in describing the progress of the project.

Ramo, who has been involved in this project since its beginning in 1978, has made more than 10 trips to Vietnam. The last trip was in December and he is expected to make another one in the spring.

There are 90 Finns at the site in Vietnam, of whom 70 are involved in actual construction work. Approximately 40 Finns are involved in manual labor. Originally, no craftsmen were supposed to be sent at all, but it became necessary when it was learned that the Vietnamese were not able to do the work.

According to Finnish calculations there are 300 Vietnamese working at the Pha Rung project. If outside helpers are included, the number increases to 400. The number of Vietnamese has placed an extra burden on the Finns since the original number of workers agreed upon was 1000.

The War Made Matters Difficult

Work at Pha Rung began under unlucky stars in 1978-79. The bitter border war between China and Vietnam was being fought at the same time, and officials could not find sufficient time for individual development projects.

After 6 months in the summer of 1979 we were in a situation in which the project was 5 months behind schedule.

In writing the agreement on development cooperation between Finland and Vietnam it was estimated that the Pha Rung shipyard for repairs would be completed in the current year. According to the revised plan the completion date has been postponed until the summer of next year.

The Pha Rung project has been delayed by a shortage of materials, which, for its part, is at least partially a reflection of the war which Vietnam is still waging in the neighboring country of Kampuchea.

The Vietnamese were supposed to construct housing for the Finnish workers in the initial stage of the project. However, the housing was not completed until the Finns themselves installed plumbing and wiring.

Because of the war situation, the Finnish trucks and construction machinery sent to the port of Haiphong were rerouted to Saigon, which caused a 3-month delay. Even after the border war the port of Haiphong was been in a state of confusion and ground transportation from there has also been difficult even though the distance is no more than 20 kilometers.

Additional delays have been caused by a continuous shortage of energy. The supply of electricity from Vietnam's national network has only been intermittent so that the project has had to rely on generators. These in turn have not always operated due to an insufficient supply of fuel oil.

There has also been a shortage of sand needed for concrete, among other things.

"Talking Helped"

The shortages and delays were explained in negotiations between Finland and Vietnam at two different times: the first time in the fall of 1980 and again when the situation did not improve, last summer.

The Finns demanded that the maintenance of the project be raised to a higher level. One individual point that the Finns demanded was that a month's supply of fuel oil be delivered to the project. Previously, the Vietnamese had proposed that the Finns purchase oil for the project from abroad.

"Talking apparently helped. The advancement of the project has clearly improved since last fall," stated Ramo in evaluating the results of the negotiations.

The decisions on Pha Rung have been transferred to the State Planning Committee, which will present its conclusions on resources to the Vietnamese Government. The new Vietnamese director of the project is a "tougher individual", who first of all coordinated the work of the labor brigades, which until then had virtually ignored each other.

At the official level the Pha Rung project is managed by General Manager Phan Tram of the construction section of the Ministry of Communications, who according to his own estimate sacrifices two-thirds of his time to the project.

The on-site Finnish director of the project is Graduate Engineer Esko Sirvio, and Graduate Engineer Seppo Saarela directs the project from Hanoi. The organizational structure includes TVE, which has concluded a planning agreement with the Devecon Company and a consulting agreement with the Vesto Construction Firm.

"A contract could not be concluded since the risk to private firms would have been too great," states Ramo.

"The project seems to be going well now. Until now we have been going down: earth-moving work has been done, a large hole has been dug for the foundation, and so on. Now it seems that we can begin construction in an upward direction," states Ramo.

Runaway Expenditures

The price of progress at the project has been that expenditures have far exceeded the original plan. In 1978 it was estimated that Finland's share would be 78 million markkas, but the most recent figure is 154 million markkas.

Last year alone the project swallowed up 50 million markkas. In the spring the finance committee of the Council of State allocated 36 million markkas for the project. In December the committee had to scratch up another 14 million markkas.

According to the plan compiled in the Foreign Ministry additional funding was obtained by reducing development aid to Egypt by 3.5 million markkas, aid to Kenya by 3 million, aid to Sri Lanka by 5.5 million, and 2 million markkas were redirected from undetermined projects.

In the current year the intent is to transfer funds from Vietnam to the original objectives. "On the other hand, this will also mean that work on the shipyard project in 1982 will have to be slowed down and the schedule will have to be revised," states a memorandum of the Foreign Ministry. There are only 17 million markkas available for this year.

All in all, Finland has invested 100 million markkas in Pha Rung to date.

The excess over the estimated expenditure of 76 million markkas is roughly divided in such a way that the additional number of Finnish personnel will require 36 million markkas, additional deliveries of material 20 million markkas, and the effect of inflation will be 20 million markkas.

"Milking" Was a Concern

During the most difficult phase of the negotiations the Finnish funders were concerned that the Vietnamese were consciously attempting to "milk" their foreign partner in cooperation. It was feared that work was stopped intentionally so that the Finns would become concerned and accomplish the work themselves.

In the struggle of actual or imagined wishes the situation came to an impasse in which work ceased for days or even 3 months before either party did anything.

The fact is that Vietnam is a poor, developing country threatened by war, in which there is an actual shortage of nearly everything.

On the other hand, Finnish experts noted that the country is, however, large and decisions are made centrally. If there is sufficient desire, resources can be distributed to projects that are considered suitable. The premise was that expenditures would be shared equally.

According to the present estimate the total expenditures for the shipyard will come to approximately 250 million markkas. And the Finnish share will be three-fifths.

The shipyard is important for Vietnam since until now the country has had to repair its fleet of 100 merchant ships abroad. In the future all repairs will be made at Pha Rung. Vietnam has another shipyard in Saigon, but there is little known about its operations abroad.

The training of a labor force, in which Finland will also participate, will begin in the final phase of construction at the shipyard. The shipyard will employ approximately 500 workers, even more than 1000 after a possible expansion.

Swedes Having a More Difficult Time

Finland's difficulties at Pha Rung are, however, child's play compared to the experience of the Swedes in the construction of a cellulose and paper plant complex in Vietnam.

The Swedes have sunk approximately 2 billion kronor into this project. Through great efforts the paper plant has been put into operation, but the cellulose for the plant must be imported from Sweden.

10576
CSO: 3107/61

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CONGRESSES HELD IN THREE PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] The Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Organization has held a congress of delegates to discuss documents of the Party Central Committee and to elect a delegation to the Fifth National Party Congress. Present at the congress were 550 delegates elected at congresses of party organizations at the basic, district, precinct and municipal levels throughout the province.

Vo Chi Cong, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, was recommended by the Party Central Committee as a candidate in the [provincial] congress election.

In nearly 10 days of work, the delegates enthusiastically discussed the Party Central Committee documents and contributed numerous views especially on the guidelines, tasks and principal measures aimed at bringing about a vigorous scio-economic change in the coming years.

The congress heard explanations on the resolution of the 11th Party Central Committee Plenum on the guidelines and tasks for 1982 and, on this basis, set forth tasks to be immediately carried out by the party organization at the beginning of the first quarter of this year.

The congress of delegates of party organizations in Nghe Tinh Province has been held in the presence of 498 delegates representing 150,000 party members in 1970 party installations. On the recommendation of the Party Central Committee, Nguyen Duy Trinh and Tran Quoc Hoan, members of the Political Bureau and secretaries of the Party Central Committee, stood as candidates in the congress election.

Nguyen Duy Trinh addressed the congress and clarifed the views expressed in the Party Central Committee documents.

Over the past month, all party organizations at the primary, district and municipal levels throughout the province held congresses to discuss and unanimously agree on the documents of the Party Central Committee and to confirm the soundess of the policy set forth by the Fourth Party Congress. After hearing the summary of all the views expressed, the Provincial Party Organization Congress continued its debate on the documents.

The Gia Lai-Kon Tum Provincial Party Organization has held a congress of delegates. Present at the congress were 401 delegates officially elected by all primary organizations and including outstanding party members of all nationalities representing more than 11,000 party members throughout the province. During debates on the Party Central Committee documents, the delegates voiced unanimous agreement on the assessment of the national situation in the past years as well as on the guidelines and missions in the near future; they also expressed numerous views to contribute to improving the documents.

9332
CSO: 4209/204

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CITIES, PROVINCES HOLD CONGRESSES OF PARTY DELEGATES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jan 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Congress of Ho Chi Minh City Party Organization Delegates Scores Good Success -- Haiphong and Provinces Hold Congresses of Party Organization Delegates"]

[Text] From 11 to 18 January, a congress of party organization delegates of Ho Chi Minh City was held to discuss party documents and to elect delegates to attend the Fifth Party Congress. More than 550 delegates representing more than 40,000 party members in the entire party organization displayed the spirit of struggling through criticisms and self-criticisms; contributed more than 10,000 ideas; continued to further develop the achievements made at the party congresses at the basic, precinct, district and equivalent levels; and further heightened and broadened such achievements, in terms of both awareness and thinking, not only to contribute to the documents which would be presented at the Fifth Party Congress but also to resolve right away any existing difficulties that could be taken care of now within the municipal party organization.

The congress also urged the party organization as a whole to look forward to the Fifth Party Congress by striving to fulfill the 1982 plan right in the first months of the year and to take care of the living conditions of the people in the city right on the occasion of Tet of the Year of the Dog so that all of them, particularly workers, laborers, cadres, civil servants, the armed forces, families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes and families having done a lot for the revolution, could celebrate a happy Tet and feel encouraged both materially and spiritually.

The congress elected 56 delegates to represent the energy and intelligence of the city's party organization and to attend the Fifth Party Congress. Pham Hung, Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Van Kiet, Nguyen Huu Tho and Huynh Tan Phat enjoyed the confidence of the congress as they received large numbers of votes.

The Municipality of Haiphong and Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Ha Bac, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Phu Khanh, Dac Lac, Thuan Hai, Tien Giang, Song Be, Long An, Tay Ninh, Ben Tre and Minh Hai Provinces already held their congresses of party organization delegates.

The congresses were engaged in heated discussions, showed unanimity toward the Central Committee assessment of the situation of the country in the past years and evaluated the achievements as well as the shortcomings and difficulties encountered in the process of carrying out the resolution adopted at the Fourth Party Congress.

The congresses showed unanimity toward the guidelines and tasks in the time to come and contributed many ideas and measures for fulfilling the major economic and social tasks in the 1981-1985 period and in the 1980's.

The congresses of delegates paid a special attention to the party-building task, to heightening the capacity and effectiveness of the leadership of the party in the socialist construction and defense of the socialist fatherland and to making the party truly clean and strong and its basic organizations the real nuclei of leadership working closely with the masses.

Delegates were also elected at the congresses to attend the forthcoming national party congress.

5598
CSO: 4209/214

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HAI HUNG, THAI BINH, INTERIOR MINISTRY HOLD VCP CONGRESSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Hai Hung Provincial Party Organization has held the fourth congress of delegates (first round) to study and discuss the draft documents of the Party Central Committee and to elect a delegation to the Fifth National Party Congress.

Attending the congress were 500 delegates elected by primary party organizations throughout the province and representing more than 90,000 party members.

On the recommendation of the Party Central Committee, Le Thanh Nghi--member of the Political Bureau, secretary of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the State Council--attended the congress and stood as a candidate in its election. In his talk to the congress, he analyzed the great significance of the Fifth National Party Congress and dealt with the guidelines and missions of our country's revolution in the near future and also with the immediate socio-economic tasks in 1982.

During lively debates, the congress expressed unanimous agreement on the documents, set forth guidelines for the socio-economic tasks in 1982 and elected a delegation to the national congress.

The Thai Binh Provincial Party Organization has held the first-round congress of delegates. The congress was attended by 321 delegates representing 60,000 party members in 858 primary party organizations.

The delegates discussed the Party Central Committee documents and contributed numerous views on the exploitation of local potentials to carry out intensive cultivation and multicropping, to expand trades connected with exportation, to move people to new economic zones and so forth.

The Party Organization at the Ministry of Interior has held a congress of delegates.

During lively and serious debates by 250 delegates, the congress expressed unanimous agreement on the documents and contributed numerous views on measures to be taken to overcome difficulties and to fight against negative practices which are hampering the fulfillment of socio-economic tasks and norms. After discussing the task of building the party, the congress expressed many views on the ideological and organizational tasks and on some specific subjects intended to complement the Party Statutes.

After analyzing the state of political security and social order and security, many delegates referred to their own responsibilities and made serious self-criticism and criticism. The congress carefully discussed and analyzed the enemy schemes--especially the plot of the Beijing reactionary ruling circles in collusion with U.S. imperialism to wage a manifold war of destruction in the hope of weakening and ultimately annexing our country. The congress also stressed the need to make everyone clearly realize the cunning enemy scheme and heighten revolutionary vigilance.

9332
CSO: 4209/204

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ALL-ARMED FORCES PARTY CONGRESS CONCLUDES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Congress of Delegates of the Armed Forces Achieves Good Results"]

[Text] After 5 days of urgent, serious work the Congress of Delegates of the Armed Forces achieved good results.

Participating in the Congress were 422 delegates from the party organizations of the military regions, corps, armed forces branches, combat arms, organs, institutes, and schools throughout the armed forces. They included 382 high-level cadres and 27 Heroes of the People's Armed Forces.

The Congress warmly applauded comrade Le Duc Tho, comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, and a number of other comrades recommended by the VCP Central Committee for election by the Congress of Delegates of the Armed Forces to participate in the Fifth Party Congress.

During the congress, the delegates discussed enthusiastically, and with a strong sense of responsibility, the Central Committee documents that will be presented at the Fifth Party Congress. The delegates expressed a high degree of unanimity regarding the contents of the documents. Many delegates related the actual situation of their units and localities, illuminated the observations of the Central Committee regarding the situation of the nation during recent years and contributed many opinions regarding methods for overcoming difficulties and bringing about a transformation in order to resolve the urgent problems of the missions of developing the economy and consolidating national defense.

The congress discussed and carefully analyzed the plots of the enemy, especially those of the reactionary Beijing rulers who, in league with the U.S. imperialists, are waging a many-sided sabotage war to weaken and annex our country. Many delegates expressed opinions about the relationship between the two strategic missions and stressed the strengthening national defense by all the people, the maintenance of political security and social order and safety, and the necessity of enabling the cadres and men of the armed forces and all categories of people to clearly realize the insidious plots of the enemy, increase their vigilance, resolutely defeat the enemy's many-faceted sabotage war, and be prepared to defeat the enemy under all circumstances and in any kind of war started by the

enemy. The delegates expressed many practical opinions regarding the consolidation of the party and the party organizations throughout the armed forces and the development of the vanguard nature and leadership effectiveness of the party.

The delegates enthusiastically listened to a speech to the Congress by comrade Le Duc Tho, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee. He clarified a number of basic contents of the draft documents of the Central Committee and stressed the responsibility of the armed forces party organizations, under the present situation, to concentrate their leadership, improve their combat strength and political, ideological, and organizational levels, master the modern weapons and equipment, always remain vigilant, maintain combat readiness, and victoriously fulfill all missions assigned by the party and the people.

The congress elected 93 comrades to the all-armed forces party organization delegation to the Fifth Party Congress. Comrades Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Van Tien Dung, and Chu Huy Man received a large number of ballots. The congress approved a telegram to be sent to the Fifth Party Congress and a letter to be sent to all people's armed forces.

Concluding the Congress, comrade Van Tien Dung, a member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee and First Deputy Secretary of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, stated that the immediate mission of the party organizations and units is to promote a truly seething and broad revolutionary activity movement in order to transform all aspects of the situation of the units in the armed forces and compete in achieving many outstanding accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress and prepare for the good implementation of the resolution of that Congress.

5616
CSO: 4209/215

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

QUESTION ABOUT BUILDING A STRONG YOUTH UNION BASE RAISED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 11, Nov 81 pp 16-18

[Article by Hoang Vu Nhi Huy: "From Resolution III of the Youth Union Central Committee on Organizational Work: Can We Build A Strong Youth Union Base in A Village in the Hoa Hao Religious Sect Zone?"]

[Text] The resolution adopted at the Third Conference of the Youth Union Central Committee (Fourth Term) and dealing with building the Youth Union organization has this to say: "The Youth Union organization at the basic level is the foundation of the Youth Union, which is strong only if the foundation is strong. Therefore, the Youth Union must on a permanent basis build and perfect its basic organization and chapters."

This task, for the religious zones, must especially be important and urgent.

How did Tan Thoi Village in the Hoa Hao religious sect zone of Thanh Hung District, Dong Thap Province, fulfill this important and urgent task?

This is a rich agricultural village that lies between Tien and Hau Rivers and adjacent to Thot Not District of Hau Giang Province and was part of the "secure rear area" of the U.S.-puppets in the past, where many lackeys and villains under religious disguise had undermined the revolution and oppressed our compatriots. Until the day the South was completely liberated Tan Thoi had remained a "white" base.

At present Tan Thoi has 5,000 youths (out of a total of 24,000 people in the village). The youths of Tan Thoi, who are enthusiastic and active, like new and progressive things and had lived for a long time in the old society full of corruption and injustices, were thus elated upon the arrival of the revolution and took part in many activities organized by the Youth Union. But that spirit was not sustained and developed. By the end of 1978, the youth movement in the village was steadily declining. The Youth Union organization almost came to a standstill. The few members who had joined it after the day of liberation also became nonchalant and gave

up Youth Union activities and work. The implementation of the positions and policies of the party and political tasks of the locality encountered many obstacles. Since the revolutionary potential of the Tan Thoi youths was not tapped and developed, the negative phenomena began to appear.

Improving Quality of Members

Why did the above-mentioned situation happen? Was it because the youths of Tan Thoi had been "bored" with the revolution and with the Youth Union and now turned to religion, turned to taking care of their families, or because of other reasons?

The Youth Union and party chapter cadres have affirmed that the Tan Thoi youths, with the revolutionary nature of youth, would like very much to be active, to make contributions and to progess, but they have not yet been assembled and organized because the Youth Union members and organization here were too weak and poor.

That is an accurate and very important observation. Therefore, the urgent thing to do is to quickly raise the working capacity and fighting power of the Youth Union organization, from the village unit to other chapters, and first of all to improve the quality of members and to make each and every one of them see his political responsibility and play his pioneering and exemplary role in all aspects of Youth Union work.

Indeed, as the youths look at the Youth Union organization at the basic level, they look first at its cadres and members and their revolutionary understanding, progressive concept and exemplary role in their action and daily life. The members who want to attract the youths into fulfilling the political tasks of the party must mainly rely on those qualities rather than just empty words.

It was due to such a keen understanding that the Youth Union organization of Tan Thoi village was able to take many measures to improve the quality of its members. First of all, it organized learning about the Youth Union for all members to enhance their knowledge of the goals and ideals of the Youth Union and the task of its members. On that basis, members related themselves to and reviewed the training process and their own struggling effort.

A correct knowledge must be reflected and tested in actual revolutionary action. More than 30 members from, in almost all cases, the committees and sectors above the village level were sent to hamlets where they stayed close to and worked with the youths in labor and leisure activities. The youths praised the good work and criticized the not-so-good-yet work of Youth Union members. Generally speaking, by their action, the Tan Thoi Youth Union members proved themselves good examples for the youths, mostly in terms of fulfilling the military, labor and grain-sales obligations.

In the case of the poorer members, the Youth Union held a private meeting to determine their responsibilities and to assign suitable tasks to each of them; many later made good progress. Only seven members whose will to fight was declining and who did not deserve being members in spite of the help they had received were expelled from the Youth Union. Their expulsion helped to reinforce the Tan Thoi Youth Union organization and also indicated to members, mostly the youths, that members of the Communist Youth Union must have certain qualities and must train themselves in such a way as to deserve being called members.

The experience in Tan Thoi points to the fact that the quality of members and the working capacity and fighting power of the basic Youth Union organization are closely related to each other. Members can only develop their exemplary role, make many contributions and become mature quickly if they operate and work in a strong basic Youth Union organization. The Tan Thoi Village Youth Union Executive Committee thus attached special importance to consolidating and raising the working capacity of all chapters and attaining the goal of having in every hamlet a chapter that would "deeply attach and tightly cling" to all youth strata. (Tan Thoi has six hamlets.) Although the number of members in each hamlet chapter then was small (ranging from 3 to 11), all chapters did begin to work actively and to organize the regular work and activities to respond to the political task and needs of the youths in the hamlets. The chapter in Thoi Thuan Hamlet, for instance, had only three members but still maintained regular activities of good quality, mobilized and gathered the youths for revolutionary work, did work for the collective welfare of people in the hamlet, motivated the youths for fulfillment of their military obligation and extended greetings and assistance to the families of dead heroes and wounded soldiers and the troops. Six hamlet chapters in Tan Thoi Village currently are truly the place where Youth Union members are trained and serve as the firm foundation for gathering and uniting the youths in order to develop the assault role of the young.

Engaging Youths in Revolutionary Action

At first the work of recruiting members for the Youth Union in Tan Thoi encountered many difficulties because farmers in the village had not been organized for collectivized work. As the new production relationships had not yet been formed, there were considerable obstacles to the teaching of the concept of collective ownership and the organization of any significant assault activities of the Youth Union. That did not include the plots and propaganda schemes of some bad elements in the Hoa Hao sect aimed at making slanderous and bad statements about the revolution and covertly preventing, and if unsuccessful by using lies and severe criticisms, those youths who were looking up to the Youth Union from joining it. However, the Youth Union members still patiently helped the youths to have the opportunity and conditions to be active. As the "youths discuss national affairs" movement had just come to an end after hundreds of youths had volunteered to go to defend the fatherland, the Youth Union launched the "make organic fertilizer" campaign and succeeded in attracting thousands of youths into it; the obvious economic

and technical success the campaign brought about was to defeat the tendency to depend on others, to affirm the effects of stable and green manure and to create a new capacity and habit of overcoming difficulties arising from a shortage of fertilizers.

The exciting activities mentioned above, along with the "swing into action to do rural communication work" campaign, succeeded in gathering around the Youth Union a large youth force, in which, in addition to 1,700 members of the Vietnam Federation of Youth, there were hundreds of youths being players of 10 soccer and basketball teams, members of hamlet and village literature and art units organized by the Youth Union and even those who had never joined any organization or participated in any activities. In every phase of activities the Vietnam Federation of Youth chapters selected and recommended the most active youths to the Youth Union for advanced training and admission. Those were the youths who would be ready to go to fulfill their military obligation, actively protect the properties of the state, persuade families to be exemplary by selling the excess paddy, etc.

The Tan Thoi Village Youth Union also had to struggle to get rid of the narrow-mindedness and prejudice against the youths who had been soldiers under the old regime or still remained Hoa Hao followers, who braid their hair in chignon and follow a permanent vegetarian diet. Since it adopted a correct view, it succeeded in gathering a rather large number of those youths, who later became fully qualified and deserved being members after having undergone training and testing.

Overcoming Weaknesses, Moving Forward

By now the Tan Thoi Village Youth Union organization has had nearly 120 members and every hamlet has had a chapter. That is a remarkable success in the building of basic Youth Union organization in a religious zone village which just a few years ago remained a "white" base.

But in Tan Thoi are there any aspects of the work that still remain weak?

First of all, the admission of youths into the Vietnam Federation of Youth still is aimed at perfection. The fact that only 1,700 out of 5,000 youths in the village have joined the federation fails to underscore the widespread nature of the federation organization, nor to respond to the need of those youths who want to work in a youth organization.

Some people have said, "If I join the federation, I must naturally join the Youth Union later" and "today is member of the federation, tomorrow will be member of the Youth Union."

It is true that through the activities of the Vietnam Federation of Youth organization many members have a chance to be trained and to quickly become members

of the Youth Union. The latter and the federation must help to make as many qualified members join the Youth Union as possible. In Tan Thoi the majority of Youth Union members now used to be members of the Vietnam Federation of Youth.

But not every federation member will necessarily become or must become member of the Youth Union. To think so is unrealistic and leads to narrow-mindedness in the consideration of candidates for federation membership, which requires nearly the same high standards and procedures as the consideration for admission into the Youth Union.

The Vietnam Federation of Youth is a broad organization of youths. To attract almost all strata of youth into the federation is an important aspect of the building of basic Youth Union organization and helps to increase the working capacity and fighting power of the latter.

Another thing the Tan Thoi Village Youth Union organization has not done much about is to develop the revolutionary capabilities of female youths and to bring them into the Youth Union. Although there are thousands of girls in the village, there are only 26 female Youth Union members (most of them belong to the school chapter). Hamlet chapters have virtually no female members. There also are very few female federation members.

The girls of Tan Thoi, like their counterparts in other localities, like very much to make contributions, to be trained, to have leisure time and to join the Youth Union. The old feudal family and religious customs and their excessive complex of inferiority are the invisible strings that tightly bind them inside the family and prevent them from joining the common work and making contributions to society.

The Tan Thoi Village Youth Union organization must think of appropriate ways to gather and attract female youths and particularly need to take the proper measures to help them to "liberate themselves," to move forward to be their own masters and to fully develop the capabilities of the youth.

Thoroughly understanding the resolution of the Third Conference of the Youth Union Central Committee, further developing the victories it has won and quickly overcoming the weak aspects, the Tan Thoi Village Youth Union organization will surely be able to strengthen its working capacity and fighting power and always to remain "a strong basic Youth Union organization."

5598
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOME ENTERPRISES SAID TO FILE UNTRUTHFUL ECONOMIC REPORTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Dec 81 p 4

[Readers' Opinions column: "Reports Must Be Truthful"]

[Text] Last year and in previous years some production bases untruthfully reported the fulfillment of their plans. Some had not fulfilled their plan, or their work had not been completed, but they ask the ordering organ to certify that they have completed their work so that they can report that their plans have been fulfilled. Some units have even falsified warehouse receipts and final inspection certificates in order to falsely certify plan fulfillment. Such bases must often work to "repay the debt" to the previous year's plan during the first quarter of the following year.

On the other hand, some production units which have surpassed their plan conceal products or deliberately refrain from completing some of them in order to save the them for the following year's plan. That phenomenon has caused the stagnation of circulating capital and harmed the state. Some bases which have completed plans sell products to customers but allow the customers to owe them money, do not transfer the money to their account, and do not make out warehouse receipts, in order to "save" the products for the following year's plan.

In order to assure the strict, accurate fulfillment of annual plans, and oppose unhealthy manifestations in reporting and inspecting plan fulfillment, I recommend that the managing offices promptly admonish the production units with such negative manifestations. A point that must be kept in mind in inspecting the fulfillment of this year's plans is the requirement of strictly implementing resolutions 25 and 26 CP of the Council of Ministers regarding the management and delivery of products.

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(Statistics Branch)

5616
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ECONOMIZING IN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Use Materials, Raw Materials, and Energy Rationally and Economically"]

[Text] Implementing the action slogan set forth by the 9th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee -- "With facilities and materials supplied by the state equal to or less than those supplied in the past, we must produce better and produce more material wealth" -- during the past year the economic sectors and bases throughout the nation made many efforts to advance the campaign to promote production and practice economy. The movement to economize in the use of materials, raw materials terials, and energy -- the key part of the movement to economize in general -- has attained real results in a number of places. Economizing measures have been implemented more and more comprehensively, from the collection, processing, and use of the various kinds of waste materials and waste products, and the drafting and implementation of economic-technical norms, to the improvement of equipment and the changing of designs and technical procedures in order to reduce the depletion levels of materials and raw materials. All sectors and localities have good examples of economizing.

The economizing movement has gradually been expanded. The economizing measures that have been set forth are relatively varied.

The weakness of the movement is that economic effectiveness is not yet high. In many places the results that have been attained because of the economizing measures do not make up for the losses caused by excessive waste. In nearly all of the sectors of the national economy there is waste of energy, materials, and raw materials. Large losses usually occur as a result of deficiencies in planning, the exploitation of natural resources, transportation, and maintenance. In production, in many places due to lax economic and technical management machinery is not well maintained, technical procedures are not observed, and the norms regarding the depletion of energy, raw materials, and materials per unit of production have tended to increase.

The accomplishments and deficiencies the economizing campaign have demonstrated that the capabilities that can be added by economizing are very great. We must carry out the economizing campaign comprehensively, in all spheres of the economy, from policies regarding the organization of production and construction to consumption, above all the economizing of coal, electricity, POL, materials, raw

materials, grain, etc. To economize is to overcome waste and to rationally and effectively use natural resources, land, labor, materials, and capital to continually increase labor productivity, lower production costs, and develop production. The struggle goal for 1982 is to lower expenses in all sectors by at least 10 percent in comparison to last year. In order to implement that important policy, all echelons and sectors must urgently adjust the labor, materials, and capital expenditure norms, accompanied by the drafting of a new management structure and tight control in order to compel everyone to observe them in everyday activities. Every sector and locality must have specific plans, norms, and measure sures for economizing in the production of each product, in the designing and construction of each production project, in transporting and storing materials and goods, etc. It is necessary to d a good job of organizing, and further promote, such existing campaigns as the campaign to use stagnated materials and fully utilize waste materials and waste projects in the enterprises, the "treasure gasoline as if it were blood" education campaign in the transportation sector, the movements for teenagers to fulfill small plans, for youths to collect cement bags, for people in the cities to economize in using electricity and coal, etc. We must strongly encourage the application of advanced experiences in order to organize labor with high productivity and use as little materials and energy as possible but produce more products. Economizing measures with great, long-lasting effectiveness are broadly applying scientific accomplishments and technical advances to production in order to reduce the use of materials and raw materials, replacing imported materials with domestic raw materials, and replacing valuable, scarce materials with materials that are not as expensive and are easily obtained but still assure product quality.

Economizing is a major policy, a key measure of the state. At the same time, it is an economic matter of long-range significance. The campaign to economize in general and to economize in the use of materials, raw materials, and energy specifically, must be tightly organized and guided by the management echelons, and by the party organizations and mass organizations, in order to attain real results, so that it can become a voluntary movement by all bases, sectors, and people.

5616
CSO: 4209/215

AGRICULTURE

HANOI RESIDENTS GO TO SETTLE IN LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Article by Nguyen Tien Dat: "Going to Build New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province"]

[Text] Recently, at the Van Khe cooperative the District VCP Committee and the People's Committee of Me Linh District saw off 33 families which were going to develop the Hanoi new economic Zone in Lam Dong. They were the first group to leave the district.

Van Khe is a cooperative situated on the Red River. Every year rising flood water washes away soil. One year the coopeative lost 300 may of bottomland because it was washed away. The cultivated area has declined and on a per capita basis amounts to only .1 may. Therefore, difficulties have been encountered in production and life. Implementing the policy of the District Party Committee and the People's Committee, the Van Khe cooperative, on the basis of the actual situation, encouraged the people to go to develop the new economic zone in Lam Dong. After only 2 months of campaigning, 100 applications were received and the cooperative selected 33 families to go in the first group.

In order to facilitate their departure, in addition to correctly implementing the policies the cooperative provided them with more than a ton of rice and forgave debts amounting to more than a ton of rice and 700 dong. Mobilizing and encouraging the movement to go to develop new economic zones, comrade Ngo Luong, a member of the standing committee of the Municipal Party Committee and Secretary of the District Party Committee; comrade Nguyen Van Sau, Chairman of the district People's Committee; and large numbers of village chairmen in the district, arrived to visit with the families and participate in the going away ceremony.

In 1980 Thach That District sent 79 households, totalling 421 people and including 207 workers, to go to develop the new economic zone in Lam Dong. Leading the way was the Thach Xa cooperative, which sent 25 families, with 120 people and 44 workers.

At the beginning of 1980, 29 households, with a total of 113 people and 48 workers, left Thach That District. Leading the way was the Phung Xa cooperative, which sent 13 families totalling 49 people and 21 workers.

Between now and 15 December 1981 Thach That will send another group. At present the district economic section has completed all paperwork and made full perparations for 36 families totalling 161 people and 79 workers. The Dong Thuc cooperative is sending 22 families with 96 people and 48 workers.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI RESIDENTS SETTLE IN LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Dec 81 pp 1,4

[Article: "To Date 2,438 Households (13,771 People) Have Gone to Develop the Hanoi New Economic Zone in Lam Dong Province"]

[Text] After 6 years of building material bases, organizing living conditions, clearing wasteland, and developing production, by the end of 1981 the Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong had 2,438 households totalling 13,771 people (including 7,726 workers). In 1981 the precincts and districts sent 465 households totalling 2,242 people (1,293 workers) to develop the new economic zone.

In past years only a few villages sent groups of people, but this year the movement to volunteer to go south to develop the new economic zone has expanded to 73 villages and 41 subwards. The villages sending many people include Van Khe (Me Linh), Dong Truc (Thach That), Dai Thanh (Hoai Duc), etc. Among the inner-city precincts, more households have volunteered in Ba Dinh than in any other precinct. In 1981, 98 people, including 33 youths, volunteered in 15 subwards in that precinct. The precincts and districts have expanded the setting up of new economic zone funds to help the people during their first few days there. Hoai Duc District has a fund amounting to 103,000 dong and 106 tons of grain. Dan Phuong District has 83,000 dong and 121 tons of grain. Phuc Tho District has 113,000 dong and 103 tons of grain. Furthermore, the localities have many other ways to help, such as providing agricultural implements, seed stock, and sports and cul cultural equipment so that the new people can be able to begin production immediately.

Some notable accomplishments have also been achieved in the new economic zone. In 1981, 2,528 hectares were cultivated. Grain crops accounted for 1,711 hectares other food crops accounted for 780 hectares, and a large area was planted in industrial crops. Because difficulties regarding weather and material bases were overcome, this year the area harvested 2,434 tons of grain (in paddy equivalent), raised 142 water buffaloes, 299 cattle, and 1,433 hogs, and promoted the building of houses and roads, the exploitation of forestry products, etc. In the course of emulation to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the coming Party Congress and Municipal Party Organization Congress, the cadres and people in thearea completed a number of projects, such as the "Thang Long" soccer field, a volleyball court, and a tabletennis building in the Nam Ban zone by the contribution of socialist work days and complete self-dependence with regard to materials.

During the recent recapitulation of the task of sending people to build the Lam Dong new economic zone, the Municipal People's Committee awarded outstanding emulation flags to Hoai Duc District and Ba Dinh Precinct, and awarded certificates of commendation to Dong Da, Ha Ba Trung, and Hoan Kiem districts and Dan Phuong, Thanh Tri, and Phuc Tho districts.

5616
CSO: 4207/206

AGRICULTURE

NEW COOPERATIVE ORGANIZED IN LAM DONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Article by Nhat Cao: "Hoai Duc District Sets Up Cooperative No 2 in the Tan Ha Zone of the Lam Dong New Economic Area"]

[Text] In the Tan Ha area of the Hanoi new economi zone in Lam Dong there are five agricultural-forestry cooperatives made up of people from Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Thach That, and Phuc Tho districts (Dan Phuong District has two cooperatives). Hoai Duc has 105 families totalling 453 people and 216 workers, and a cultivated area of 700 hectares.

In October 1981 the standing committee of the district party committee and the district people's committee sent a cadre delegation headed by comrade Nguyen Van Hoan, secretary of the district party committee, to study the production situation. After coming to an agreement regarding policies with the area party committee and leadership section issued a decision setting up a cooperative, in order to expand the area, organize large-scale production and construction by the people, and continue to bring in people in the last part of 1981 and in 1982.

On the 12th of this month, at the headqurters of the People's Committee of An Khanh Village in Hoai Duc District the cooperative members among 42 families and the key cadres of Dai Thanh, Yen Nghia, Cong Hoa, Tan Hoa, An Khanh, and Minh Khai villages, which will send people during the next cycle, participated in a congress of cooperative members to set up the district's cooperative No 2 in the new economic zone.

5615
CSO: 4209/216

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PEAT USED IN BAKING BRICKS, TILES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Text] The federation of brick-tile-ceramic enterprises (Ministry of Building) is using peat extensively in the production of bricks and tiles. In the past, these enterprises needed thousands of tons of Quang Ninh coal a year but, for many reasons, the coal supply was usually insufficient and irregular.

In view of this situation, the federation has studied the possibility of partially replacing Quang Ninh coal dust by locally produced coal.

In Dong Anh (region of Viet Hung in Hanoi outskirts) and in Chuong My (Ha Son Binh), there is an abundant source of peat which is of a low-calorie type (2,300 to 2,600 kilocalories per kilogram) but which has a high percentage (over 3 percent) of volatile matter and which burns and disintegrates quickly.

To bake tiles in horizontal kilns, Dong Anh Enterprise No 382 has mixed 50 percent of Viet Hung peat with 50 percent of Mao Khe coal dust No 6. The enterprise cadre and workers have improved their working method by arranging and spreading briquettes between layers of tiles with the aim of checking the rapid combustion of peat and maintaining the required degree of heat. As a result, tiles have been baked evenly and 85 percent of the tiles coming out of kilns have met the standards of Categories A and B.

By using Chuong My peat and mixing it with 30 percent of lumpy coal No 6, the Huu Hung Brick Enterprise has produced batches of good, smooth bricks 85 percent of which have bee classified into Categories A and B.

The use of peat mixed with coal dust to bake bricks and tiles has proven very profitable. On reckoning, it has been found that the application of this method in producing 1,000 tiles of Categories A and B has resulted in a saving of 33.40 dong compared with the use of Quang Ninh coal dust alone.

The use of peat in 1981 has enabled many enterprises in the federation to overfulfill the brick and tile production plan and also to save thousands of dong on the cost of coal. Moreover, thousands of liters of gasoline and oil have also been saved because it has no longer been necessary to carry coal dust from distant places to these enterprises.

To date, many enterprises in the federation have been using this type of economical fuel and have signed long-term purchase contracts with localities having sources of peat. Their objective is to increase the 1982 production of bricks and tiles by 20 percent over 1981.

9332
CSO: 4209/204

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HANOI COMBINE PRODUCED 60,000 BICYCLES IN 1981

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Hanoi Bicycle Enterprise Combine Produces and Assembles 60,000 Complete Bicycles, Including Thousands for Export"]

[Text] On the night of 31 December 1981 the Hanoi Bicycle Enterprise was the last unit of the Hanoi Bicycle Enterprise Combine to celebrate the fulfillment of its annual plan. Thus the entire Combine fulfilled its norms for the production of key goods assigned by the municipality and assembled 60,000 complete bicycles (the norm assigned was 58,000 bicycles), including thousands which met export standards, and more than 2,000 tons of bicycle parts of the various kinds.

The nine units in the Combine which reported plan fulfillment were the Tool, Ball-Bearing, Xuan Hoa Electroplating, Nam Thai, Hub, Dong Da, Electrical Machinery and Thong Nhat Bicycle enterprises. The Ball-Bearing Enterprise attained an output of 50 million bicycle ball-bearings, double that of 1980.

During the fourth quarter of 1981 the Electrical Machinery Equipment Enterprise produced more than 3,000 bicycle frames for export and assembled more than 2,000 complete bicycles.

The Tool Enterprise, the first Combine unit to fulfill its plan, between 15 and 25 December assembled 5,000 complete "Hanoi" bicycles, including the 20,000th bicycle of the plan year, and delivered them to the commercial sector. The enterprise was initially successful in applying a technique for forging bicycle sproket wheels which both economized on materials and machine time and improved product quality. The enterprise also completed 3,000 sproket wheels that met technical standards in order to assemble bicycles for export.

The entire Combine is enthusiastically promoting emulation in order to produce 15,000 complete bicycles and hundreds of tons of parts during the first quarter.

5616
CSO: 4209/216

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

THIEVERY AT PORT OF HANOI DECRIED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Duc Xuan: "Resolutely Struggle to End Thievery, Bribery, and Oppression of the People: Many Goods Still Lost at Port of Hanoi"]

[Text] In the afternoon early in November 1981, when walking on a dike in front of the Luong Yen rice mill, I suddenly heard the resounding sound of gunfire from the far end of the port of Hanoi. A person standing nearby, as if accustomed to such sounds, shrugged and said, "Once again, gunfire chasing away coal scavengers!" How could there be coal scavenging in broad daylight and in a place with guards? Beginning with that question, I went to the port to get the whole story.

Many Goods Are Lost

At twilight, on the slope of Vinh Tuy Hill, I encountered several dozen children 12 or 13 years old, and a sprinkling of adults with dirty clothes, feet, hands, and faces and holding baskets and sacks, who were standing alongride the road. They were glancing around, looking for an opportunity to surge into the storage yard and scoop up coal. Along the dike there were dozens of small, neatly stacked piles of coal and a few people transferring the coal inside. When I went about another hundred meters I encountered a number of people, in groups of from three to five, who were buying and selling coal. They were selling it at 15 to 20 dong per basket. If you needed a few quintals of it they would provide it immediately, at the price of only .7 to .8 dong per catty for powdered coal and 1 to 1.5 dong per catty for lump coal.

After making enquiries, I learned that every day at the port as many as 150 to 200 adults and children went to "scavenge" coal on the roads, in the storage yards, and at dockside. What they did in fact was to brazenly steal coal belonging to the state. Every day they stole five to seven tons.

But the stealing of coal is only a visible phenomenon that is easily seen. The stealing of other goods, such as grain, fertilizer, cement, and iron and steal at that port is no less serious. It may be said that all types of goods have been stolen at the port. The thieves include not only a number of people outside the port but also cadres, workers, and civil servants of the port or of units working in the port. Recently, when oranges were being delivered to be exported, the authorities arrested a number of people who had stolen two truckloads of oranges

and sold them at the Tran Hung Dao Machinery Factory. At the end of June, a warehouse keeper turned in a truck driver who requested that the bill of lading be revised to show nearly 3,000 fewer catties of grain.

Then there were the barge crews who "fully utilized" goods left behind in the holds by bartering or selling them for their personal benefit. On 1 November guards confiscated 260 kilograms of flour from facility SM03. On 4 November they confiscated 100 kilograms of nitrogenous fertilizer aboard ship SK 117. On 28 Oct October they confiscated 300 kilograms of grain on barge No 437. There have also been numerous instances of people inside the port stealing goods at night or early in the morning. More worthy of attention in thievery which impedes production, such as the stealing of parts from electricity generators, cranes, vehicles, and machinery currently in use. In the corse of conversations with leadership cadres we were told that "Every month the property lost at the port amounts to about 150,000 dong."

How painful! The comrades at the port of Hanoi must think about those losses!

Lax Management

On another occasion, on a Sunday, I entered the port to observe. At the gate there was a full-fledged check point, but none of the people passing by was questioned. Inside, there was complete freedom: one could go anywhere one wanted to go. A bamboo raft carrying peasants to work across the river also disembarked passengers inside the port. Passengers on river boats returning from Nam Dinh, Thai Binh, and Hung Yen could easily take a short-cut through the port.

Why would a production enterprise, a place with much state property, allow people to pass through as if it were a marketplace? When I asked the port leaders that question they answered, "There's too much to control"! For in addition to the people working in the port -- about 1,000 cadres, workers, and civil servants -- there are employees of 10 other organs in the port. Especially, more than 200 families live in the port, as if in a small collective housing area. Some people living in that family area steal goods, and it is used to harbor and sell stolen goods.

According to a report by the protection forces, 15 members of the 25 families of a unit in the port are continually mixed up in the stealing of state goods.

It may be said that the stealing of state goods takes places ashore, on the water, and day and night, and that it is very easy to run across it. One upper-echelon three times drove his automobile to work at the port and twice caught crooks stealing goods.

In the port area the specialized protection forces number 100 (including the guard guards of the port, the cargo owners, and the police). So how could the patrolling and control of such a large force be lax? After making enquiries I learned that the port is not responsible for protecting goods left in the port's storage yards. Such goods must be protected by the organ owing them, for the port merely rents out the space. The port is only responsible for protecting goods when delivering or receiving them on the pier, or goods left in locked warhouses.

Therefore, although there are many protection personnel they are spread out thinly among the cargo consignments, so there exists the present situation of "there are many monks so no one locks the pagoda door." I believe that since it is a cargo terminal and a production-commercial unit with independent accounting, no matter what the circumstances the port must accept responsibility for the property left in its confines, and must not leave the protection of cargo to its owners, as is the case with regard to some goods stored out-of-doors at present.

Can We Stop It?

The port, a large cargo-handling facility in Hanoi, is still beset with many difficulties and deficiencies: its surface area is being expanded, its fences are not yet complete, etc., which creates certain obstacles in organizing the maintenance of security and the protection of state goods. But that negative situation can be stopped and eliminated if the port would clearly recognize its respon sponsibility. I believe that in addition to the political-ideological education of the cadres, workers, and civil servants at the port it is necessary to purify and closely organize the protection forces, unify command, and assign specific responsibility for day and night patrolling and control at the gates. The port must establish close ties with local governmental administrations around the port in order to carry out education, stop the negative elements, and deal resolutely with people who deliberately violate state property. With regard to goods that have been dropped or left in holds, the port may organize labor to collect them and turn them over to the public treasury, on the basis of observing the three benefits. With regard to the people in the port, the port must resolutely request the municipal governmental and the sectors to move them outside the port. But in the immediate future, while they are still living in the port collective education must be organized, people who steal goods must be dealt with strictly, etc.

For a long time now the task of fighting negativism in the port of Hanoi has been guided as if it were a key task, but that guidance is still in the form of policies and directions, and there is a lack of specific, continuous guidance, so the results are still very limited. The present situation poses heavy responsibilities for the port and demand that it strongly advance, obtain the effective help of the upper echelon, quickly bring an end to the brazen stealing of state goods, and advance to repulsing and eliminating all negative manifestations in the port.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT THIEVERY IN QUANG NINH

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Readers' Opinions column]

[Text] Pilferage Must Be Stopped in the Quang Ninh Transshipment Zone

At the beginning of December I went to the Quang Ninh transshipment zone. During the time I was there I witnessed the brazen stealing of grain. One day, the ship Song Ha Ly arrived with 4,000 tons of rice from the south. The river boats of the Bach Dang River Transportation Enterprise and a number of localities were responsible for the transshipping. Stevedores from the port of Quang Ninh handled the cargo.

While transferring cargo from the ship to the river boats, many stevedores used their protective hats to steal rice and sell it. Some people put rice in their pants and in sachels, and some even took advantage of carelessness during the transfer to steal whole bags. The rice they steal was immediately sold on the spot to local people on bamboo rafts. There were always dozens of bamboo rafts lurking around, waiting for a chance to buy stolen goods. There, things are bought and sold by "guess" and nothing is weighed, but the estimated price is only two to three dong per kilo of rice, while at the Hon Gai and Bai Chay markets (about three kilometers away) the price was sevent to eight dong and the price of high-quality rice was 10 to 11 dong.

During each unloading shift about 1,000 catties of state rice can be stolen. I recommend that the Quang Ninh port do a better job of educating workers, and also recommend that the responsible organs organize tighter control in order to quickly bring an end to the stealing of goods in that transshipment zone.

Khanh Nguyen
(Hanoi)

Coal Lost at the Nam Dinh River Port

During recent months the stealing of coal at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh ports has tended to become increasingly serious. At all times there are people of all age groups -- young and old -- who brazenly enter the port to get coal. Especially

numerous are people between 15 and 25 years old who live in the area around the ports. On the average, 13 to 15 tons of coal are lost every day at the Nam Dinh ports. At that level, every month the state loses 300 to 400 tons of coal. Every day 7 to 10 tons of of coal are lost at the port of Hanoi. The losses are still more serious at the Nam Dinh port. In a bulk cargo area now under construction, the port is permitted to utilize and develop each project item. Because conditions at the port are unstable and it is situated beside a dike bordering a road, the port of Nam Dinh has many times recommended and requested that the localities, especially Nang Tinj Subward, in the area of the port, help prevent people -- most of them from the subward, on the right bank of the Dao River -- from entering the port to steal coal. Such people go to the wharves to scoop up coal and buy and sell state goods. A number of people in Thuy Co hamlet, on the left bank of the Dao River, used small bamboo rafts and wooden boats to go from Thuy Co, Do Bai, and neighboring hamlets to steal coal. In a storage yard in the Dong An area, groups of 10 to 15 people, sometimes 40 to 50 people, take advantage of the busy periods (1200 hours, 1700 hours, and 0400 hours) by using baskets and barrels to steal goods. The port protection forces, cooperating with the self-defense forces forces, sometimes must use weapons, but those people still brazenly pour in to steal goods. At night they wait for a chance to steal coal and dismantle and steal motors and conveyor belts in order to steal ball-bearings, steal electric wires, dismantle wooden ship bumpers at the piers, dig up the storage yard foundation to abtain rock with which to bake lime, etc. When the guards discover such happenings and give chase, the perpetnators flee into the Dong An area in Nang Tinh Subward.

Illegal goods are brought to the Dong An area and Thuy Co hamlet to be sold. Because of such illegal acts, the port of Nam Dinh has made a report to the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the River Transportation Department, the people's committees of Ha Nam Ninh Province and the municipality of Nam Dinh, and the Ministry of Interior to request their assistance. But coordination among the sectors and echelons is not yet complete and is not clear-cut, so the port protection forces cannot resolve the problem alone, even though the port deploys 30 to 40 people every day.

Because of the extremely urgent requirements and the serious violation of socialist property, I hope that the sectors and echelons, especially the local governmental administrations -- above all the People's Committee of Nang Tinh Subward, take positive steps to help the port protect socialist property and victoriously fulfill the 1981 cargo handling plan.

Mai Khanh Chi

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

STEPS TAKEN TO CURB THIEVERY ON HANOI-LAO CAI RAILROAD LINE

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 Dec 81 p 5

[Article: "Public Security Forces of Vinh Phu and the Hanoi-Lao Cai Railroad Line Do a Good Job of Maintaining Order and Security on the Railroad Passing Through the Province"]

[Text] The Public Security forces of Vinh Phu and the Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad line have coordinated with the sectors, the echelons, and the people to do a good job of maintaining order and security and protecting property on the railroad line running through the locality.

The Public Security forces helped the governmental administrations, organs, and enterprises in seven districts, municipalities, and cities traversed by the railroad to organize and guide the people in drafting and implementing railroad protection bylaws. The Hanoi-Lao Cai railroad line also carried out a campaign to purify the ranks of its cadres, workers, personnel, and public security forces, in order to do a good job of fulfilling its mission of protecting goods and materials, and to assure traffic safety.

The Provincial People's Committee has also guided the localities through which the railroad passes to draft and implement railroad protection plans. Since the beginning of the year, the cadres, workers, and people along the railroad have helped the public security sector to discover and make arrests in many instances of the thievery of cross-ties and rails. The people of Hoang Cuong Village in Thanh Hoa District helped the public security forces to recover many crossties and rails worth hundreds of thousands of dong that had been stolen and used to build houses. With the help of cadres, workers, and people of the Viet Tri, Phu Tho, and Tien Kien railroad stations, where many goods and materials are concentrated, the Vinh Phu public security forces discovered many instances of the thievery of property belonging to the state and the people, and many instances of collusion between railroad personnel and dishonest merchants who transported contraband aboard trains. They recovered many materials and goods for the state, including some which were scarce and valuable.

Because they have done a good job of fighting negativism and protecting order and security, since the beginning of the year the number of instances of thievery, corruption, and collusion to steal goods and materials in the main stations on the segment of the railroad passing through Vinh Phu was reduced by from 50 to 70 percent in comparison to 1980.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH ALLOWANCE REGULATIONS AMENDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jan 82 p 4

[Article: "Some Allowance Regulation Regarding Public Health Cadres and Personel Amended"]

[Text] On 7 December 1981 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 150/HDBT regarding the amendment of some allowance regulations regarding public health cadres and personnel. The decision:

Supplemented the categories of public health cadres and personnel receiving allowances because their work involves contagious diseases or is unhealthy, in accordance with the stipulations of Article 4 and Article 6 of Decision No 59-CP, dated 26 October 1980, of the Council of Ministers, which are as follows:

a. The supplementation of categories receiving allowances stipulated in Article 4: Public health cadres and personnel whose work involves the eradication of such dangerous diseases as cholera, plague, etc., and must come into contact with people who have diseases.

b. The supplementation of categories receiving allowances stipulated in Article 6:

-- Cadres and personnel who are members of mobile teams preventing and fighting epidemics and fighting malaria.

-- Nurses serving ill people.

-- Workers who launder ill people's clothing by hand and workers who do sanitation work in hospitals.

-- Cadres and personnel who serve people with burns, post-operative patients, and cancer patients, or who serve in other specific ways in which they may contact diseases and are unhealthy, as stipulated by the Minister of Public Health.

-- Cadres and workers who work with or are in contact with the various kinds of drugs and harmful chemicals.

c. Cadres and personnel who work directly with X-rays in T.B. sanitariums and are receiving X-ray allowances are now authorized to also receive the allowance for people who serve T,B. patients, as stipulated in Article 4 of Decision No 59-CP.

d. Cadres and personnel who directly serve mental patients in acute mental illness departments of mental hospitals and are receiving the allowance stipulated in Article 5 of Decision No 59-CP are now changed over to receiving the allowance stipulated in Article 3 of Decision No 59-CP.

The allowances for public health cadres and personnel serving under conditions which subject them to contracting contagious diseases or which are unhealthy, as stipulated in Decision No 59-CP, and the new categories added by the present Decision, are now double the old level.

-- The percentage allowance for cadres and personnel serving leprosy patients are now calculated on the basis of their basic salaries added to their temporary allowances.

The method of calculating the allowance stipulated in Article 7 of Decision No 59-CP is as follows:

-- Public health cadres and personnel who receive allowances for being in contract with contagious diseases and unhealthy conditions are specialists who continually fulfill the designated functions. Students taking on-the-job training and public health cadres and personnel from other places who have been assigned to do such work.

Those who work 13 days a month or less receive half of the allowance, and those who work more than 13 days a month receive the entire allowance. During months in which subject them to contracting contagious diseases or which are unhealthy, they will not receive allowances.

Allowances for public health cadres and personnel who work overtime are amended as follows:

Public health cadres and personnel engaged in the following work will receive overtime allowances if requested by the unit heads:

-- Treating or administering first-aid to patients.

-- Examining patients, giving physical examinations, giving preinduction examinations, determining disability.

-- Fighting and eliminating epidemics.

The overtime allowance levels are as follows:

-- Cadres and personnel whose main salary level is 85 dong or more receive an allowance of 2.5 dong per hour.

-- Cadres and personnel whose main salary is 45 to 84 dong receive an allowance of of 2 dong an hour.

-- Cadres and personnel who have a salary of less than 45 dong receive an allowance of 1.6 dong per hour.

This Decision is effective as of 1 December 1981.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

ILLEGAL TRAFFICKING IN HISTORICAL TREASURES DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Duc Giem, Hanoi: "Management of Antiques"]

[Text] The state has promulgated directives and circulars stating clearly that, no matter whatever their origin, all of the antiques that are remaining on the SRV territory must not be turned into objects of commercial and export transactions. However, the traffic in antiques is now effected either overtly or surreptitiously under many forms and is developing in cities and at seaports. Many people have been dealing in antiques, especially precious ones such as chinaware, paintings, statues, wooden articles inlaid with shells and so on. A number of shops have mixed up ancient articles with new ones and put them up for sale under the label of cultural products. There are people who pretend to be "antiques collectors" and who display antiques in their houses allegedly for the purpose of decoration but who actually use their residences as places of commercial dealings with illegal traders who have been searching everywhere for antiques. Of course, there are persons genuinely interested in collecting antiques but they are very few. Because our management and control are still slack, there exist loopholes through which precious antiques can be sneaked out of our national boundaries. Such a negligence seriously endangers the cultural treasure of our nation especially at a time when we can neither produce nor import such articles of ancient culture. Antiquities stored in many temples and pagodas have been either destroyed or turned into commerical objects.

It is suggested that cultural, economic and financial organs take measures to promptly check the traffic in antiques and to strictly prohibit the free display and sale of antiques on Tet market days as seen in the previous years.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

TET PREPARATIONS FOR HA NAM NINH PEOPLE RELOCATED IN MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--In the last days of the [lunar] year, the New Economic Zones Committee and the Labor Service of Minh Hai Province organized a proper welcome to nearly 300 households with 1,360 members who were native of the sister province of Ha Nam Ninh and who had just come here to build a new homeland.

As settlement areas for the newcomers, the two districts of Phu Tan and Nam Can and the Minh Ha state farm closely coordinated with the steering committee for the building of new economic areas in the province in concentrating various means, in setting up committees to greet and lead the newly arrived families to their new residences and in creating conditions to quickly stabilize their life and to set their minds at ease so that they might live together with the local people for a long time to come.

The Minh Hai Provincial People's Committee directed the Phu Tan and Nam Can Districts and the Minh Ha state farm to make preparations to enable the newcomers to enjoy the Tet under relatively adequate material and moral conditions and also ordered these localities to pay visits to the newcomers and to give them an additional amount of grain and food products on the occasion of the Tet.

The Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee sent Tet gifts to each and every household who had recently arrived in Minh Hai and, at the same time, directed the financial and commercial sectors to promptly defray the expenses incurred in delivering enough Tet commodities into the hands of the newcomers from Ha Nam Ninh.

The local people and the manual and office workers at the Minh Ha state farm were ready to give rice, meat, fish and beans to the newcomers in order to jointly celebrate the Tet in the common homeland.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION IN VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần An [TRAANF AN]

*Deputy director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; his letter responding to complaints about congestion of sidewalks appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 23 Dec 81 p 11)

Lê Nguyễn Bắc [LEE NGUYEENX BAWCS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quynh Nhai District, Son La Province; he was mentioned in an article about his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jan 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], Major General

Acting commander of the 7th Military Region; on 10 Jan 82 he attended the arrival in Ho Chi Minh City of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 12 Jan 82 p 1)

Tạ Quang Chiến [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

*Head of the Sports and Physical Education General Department; on 2 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a Lao soccer team. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Chính [LEE DUWCS CHINHR]

Head of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; on 2 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a Lao soccer team. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 1)

Tô Đình Cơ [TOO DINHF COW]

Acting chairman of the People's Committee, Nghai Binh Province; his article "Nghia Binh Exploits Every Grain Producing Potential" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Jan 82 p 2)

Triệu Văn Cự [TRIEEUJ VAWN CUWJ], *Colonel

He was mentioned in an article about the Armed Forces Hospital of Folk Medicine. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 3)

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP; Minister of National Defense; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Lê Hà [LEE HAF]

Director of the Hanoi Federation of Import-Export Corporations; his article "Foreign Trade Must Develop Greatly in 1982 and Subsequent Years" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 12 Dec 81 p 3)

Bế Viết Đẳng [BEES VIEETS DAWNGR]

Acting head of the Institute of Ethnological Studies; recently he attended a conference in Hanoi on scientific reporting on ethnology. (NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Song Hào [SONG HAOF]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; head of the Control Commission of the VCP Central Committee; recently he was nominated as a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP from Ha Nam Ninh Province. (NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Phạm Thế Hiển [PHAMH THEES HIEENF]

Deputy director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; his article "Hanoi's Local Industry Develops Commercial Initiatives" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 2)

Trương Đăng Hòa [TRUWOWNG DAWNG HOAF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province; his article on raising silkworms in his district appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 2)

Vũ Đình Hòe [VUX DINHF HOEF], Deceased

Former head of the Capital Investment Planning Department (Vu Ke hoach day tu), State Planning Commission; member of the VCP; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 6 Jan 82. (NHAN DAN 7 Jan 82 p 4)

Bùi Công Hùng [BUIF COONG HUNGF]

Editorial secretary of the literary journal TAP CHI VAN HOC: his name appeared in the mast head of the cited publication. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 4, Jul and Aug 81 p 160)

Nguyễn Văn Ích [NGUYEENX VAWN ICHS]

*Deputy chief of Cabinet of the Council of Ministers; on 15 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a UNICEF delegation. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; head of the State Planning Commission; recently he was nominated as a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Lê Bạch Lan [LEE BACHJ LAN]

*Acting chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Raising Silkworms, a Traditional Occupation of the People of Thanh Hoa Province" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Jan 82 p 2)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 4 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a delegation of propaganda and training cadres from Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 1]

Nguyễn Lập [NGUYEENX LAAPJ], Senior Colonel

On 9 Jan 82 he accompanied a military delegation from the GDR on a visit to the Thang Long Air Force Group. (NHAN DAN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Phạm Trọng Lịch [PHAMJ TRONGJ LICHJ)

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Lang Giang District, Ha Bac Province; he was mentioned in an article on military-civilian relations in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jan 82 p 3)

Đường Bạch Liên [ZUWOWNG BACHJ LIEEN]

Vice minister of Communications and Transportation; *Standing member of the VCP Cadre Affairs Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; on 7-11 Dec 81 he attended a seminar of ministry VCP members to discuss documents to be presented at the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Phạm Thanh Ngân [PHAMJ THANH NGAAN] Colonel

Commander of the Thang Long Air Force Gp; on 9 Jan 82 he accompanied a military delegation of the GDR on a visit of his unit. (NHAN DAN 10 Jan 82 p 4)

Hồng Nghị [HOONGF NGHIJ] *Senior Colonel

On 18 Dec 81 he attended a reunion of former members of the Capital Regiment. (HANOI MOI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Ngô [NGUYEENX HUWUX NGOO]

SRV ambassador to Cuba; on 12 Jan 82 he attended the signing of a protocol for trade between the SRV and Cuba. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 82 p 4)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS] Major General

Deputy head of the Political General Department, VPA; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Lê Nam Phong [LEE NAM PHONG] *Senior Colonel

On 9 Jan 82 he accompanied a military delegation of the GDR on a visit to the 12th Infantry Gp, Quyet Thang Corps. (NHAN DAN 9 Jan 82 p 1)

Hoàng San [NOANGF SAN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Trang Dinh District, Lang Son Province; his article "Properly Exploit Agricultural and Forestry Potential" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 2)

Phùng Thế Tài [PHUNGF THEES TAIF] Lieutenant General

Deputy chief of staff of the VPA; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Bùi Thành [BUIF THANHF]

*Deputy director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; his article "Wipe-out Corrupt Reactionary Culture and Build a Wholesome Cultural Life in the Capital" appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT NO 10, Oct 81 p 20)

Hoàng Minh Thảo [NOANGF MINH THAOR] Lieutenant General

*Member of the VCP Central Committee; director of the Senior Military Academy; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Đinh Đức Thiện [DINH DUWCS THIEENJ]

Minister of Communications and Transportation; *secretary of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; on 7-11 Dec 81 he attended a seminar at the ministry to discuss documents to be presented at the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Trần Thế Thông [TRAANF THEES THOONG]

*Head of the South Vietnam Agriculture Institute (Vien nong nghiep mien nam]; his article "Animal Husbandry in the Mekong River Delta in the Coming Years" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Jan 82 p 2)

Trần Tiến [TRANNF TIEENS]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; on 24 Dec 81 he attended the awarding of a prize for artistic accomplishments. (HANOI MOI 25 Dec 81 p 1)

Lâm Ngọc Thủy [LAAM NGOCJ THUY]

Deputy director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hanoi; his article "New Improvements in Hanoi's Bus Stations" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Jan 82 p 2)

Lê Trung Tỏan [LEE TRUNG TOANR]

Former VCP secretary and chairman of the Resistance Committee, 1st Inter-Region; former political officer of the Capital Regiment; on 18 Dec 81 he attended a reunion of former members of the Capital Regiment. (HANOI MOI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Hoàng Trà [HOANGF TRAF] Major General

Deputy head of the Rear Services General Department; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Trà [NGUYEENX VAWN TRAF] *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander, Nam Lien Signal Group; his article "Strong Points in Building a Regular, Modern Army" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Jan 82 p3)

Bùi Mạnh Trung [BUIF MANHJ TRUNG]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoan Kiem Ward, Hanoi; on 18 Dec 81 he attended a reunion of former members of the Capital Regiment. (HANOI MOI 20 Dec 81 p 1)

Đinh Văn Tuy [DINH VAWN TUY] Major General

Commander of the Border Defense Forces; on 7 Jan 82 he attended the arrival of a military delegation from the GDR. (NHAN DAN 8 Jan 82 p 4)

Bùi Quang Tụu [BUIF QUANG TUWUJ]

*Head of the Truck Transportation Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; on 25 Dec 81 he attended ceremonies marking the 30th anniversary of the truck transportation sector. (HANOI MOI 29 Dec 81 p 1)

Trần Ứng [TRAANF UWNG]

*Deputy political officer of the Air Force; his article "The Air Force Increase Its Combat Strength To Defend the Fatherland" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Vanh [NGUYEENX VAWN VANH]

Deputy head of the Road Management Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his comments on regulating ferry and floating bridge operations appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Jan 82 p 2)

Trần Thanh Vân [TRAANF THANH VAAN] Colonel

On 9 Jan 82 he accompanied a military delegation from the GDR on a visit to the 12th Infantry Gp, Quyet Thang Corps. (NHAN DAN 9 Jan 82 p 1)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; *chairman of the Teenagers and Childrens Committee Hanoi; on 22 Dec 81 he attended groundbreaking ceremonies for the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Youth Cadre School. (HANOI MOI 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Quý Vĩnh [NGUYEENX QUYS VINHX]

*A section chief in the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department; on 4 Jan 82 he attended a reception for a delegation of propaganda and training cadre from Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 5 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Vĩnh [NGUYEENX TRONGJ VINHX]

SRV ambassador to the PRC; on 15 Jan 82 he held a news conference in Beijing concerning continued PRC occupation of SRV territory. (NHAN DAN 16 Jan 82 p 4)

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VIETNAM REPORT

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IMPORTANT TASKS OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES IN THE NEW STAGE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Dec 81 pp 1-5

[Editorial. Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] In a speech at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly in July this year, Comrade Le Duan, on behalf of the party Central Committee, pointed out: "With constant vigilance against the Beijing reactionaries and the bellicose imperialist forces, we must mobilize the efforts of the people and the armed forces in all respects and, simultaneously, make the best use of assistance from the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community to ensure that our country always has the necessary strength to defeat its enemies under any circumstance and in any type of war they may wage."

The comrade general secretary also said: "We must continue to build the People's Armed Forces so they are strong enough to serve as the pillar of the all-people national defense system and the nucleus of the people's war for the defense of the fatherland.

The People's Army must undergo intensive training to become a powerful revolutionary army with an unshakable determination to win and an ever higher level of standardization and modernization. At the same time, they must participate in production labor and economic construction through suitable methods."

All our party, people and army must be deeply aware of the strategic importance of the task to defend the fatherland and their great responsibility toward the undertaking of building the army and consolidatingnational defense in the new stage. All our army and all of our cadres and combatants must demonstrate high determination, exert great efforts and develop their constantly improving capabilities in order to fulfill successfully all the tasks entrusted by the party, the state and the people.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AND SACRED TASK OF OUR ARMY IS TO REMAIN READY UNDER ALL CIRCUMSTANCES TO FIGHT AND FIRMLY [?DEFEND] THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND. The task of defending the fatherland in the new stage is very heavy and complex, as it involves great requirements which are broad in scope and urgent in nature.

A striking feature of this new stage is that our army and people have been and are being forced to cope directly with a hostile policy of our most dangerous direct enemy -- the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists -- with their vast territory, large population and massive army, whose land, airspace and sea lie adjacent to those of our country. For many years they have successively resorted to various overt and covert perfidious maneuvers to counter and sabotage the revolution in our country. When we had just emerged from decades of a war of liberation, they -- staying behind the scene -- employed the lackey Pol Pot-Ieng Sary army to wage a war of aggression on our southwestern border. Afterwards, they blatantly massed over half a million of Chinese troops to launch a war of aggression

on our northern border. At present they are still stubbornly pursuing the scheme of weakening and annexing our country together with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. Using military forces, they have constantly exerted pressure, carried out provocations and launched landgrabbing attacks on our country's border in an attempt to nibble at our territory and weaken our armed forces. They have actively waged psychological and espionage wars by means of very crafty maneuvers to foment national disunity, disrupt political security and public order and safety, and undermine our country politically, ideologically and organizationally. They have feverishly embarked on sabotaging our economy by means of blatant and sophisticated tricks to destablize our economic situation and living conditions and obstruct our people's socialist transformation and socialist construction. They have sought all means to slander Vietnam in an effort to isolate it in the international arena. They have rallied traitors and counterrevolutionaries and formed them into lackey armies to oppose the revolutions in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In addition to these measures of comprehensive sabotage, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have continued to prepare actively for a war of aggression against our country. They have truculently stated that "they will teach Vietnam another lesson." Generally speaking, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries, are actually carrying out a VERY INSIDIOUS AND COMPREHENSIVE SABOTAGE STRATEGY against our country in all the political, military, economic, cultural, social and diplomatic fields in an attempt to destabilize and weaken us, to foment rebellions, to launch a war of aggression against our country when an opportunity presents itself, and eventually to annex Vietnam together with Laos and Kampuchea. For this reason, OUR COUNTRY IS NOW IN A SITUATION IN WHICH IT, WHILE ENJOYING PEACE, HAS TO COPE WITH THE COMPREHENSIVE SABOTAGE STRATEGY OF THE CHINESE EXPANSIONISTS AND HEGEMONISTS IN COLLUSION WITH THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS, AND IN WHICH A LARGE-SCALE WAR MAY BREAK OUT.

The world situation is also very tense. World imperialism, led by U.S. imperialism, is strenuously building up its armed forces and actively preparing for a new world war with nuclear weapons.

U.S. imperialism -- the chief, long-term enemy of our people and other peoples throughout the world -- is intensifying its military collusion with the Beijing reactionaries. In view of this situation, we have to fulfill two very weighty strategic tasks: To step up the building of socialism and always maintain the highest combat readiness simultaneously so as to defend the fatherland firmly under any circumstances and, at the same time, to contribute actively to the struggle to preserve peace throughout the world.

As the principal instrument in the direct struggle against wars of aggression and as the pillar of the all-people national defense system, our armed forces must naturally stand on the first line of the national defense front. Our armed forces must certainly fulfill their task of firmly defending the independence and freedom of the fatherland, the sacred sovereignty of the nation, and the territorial integrity, airspace, sea areas, continental shelf, borders and offshore islands of the country, preventing the enemy from infringing upon a single inch of the fatherland's territory. They must firmly defend the state of proletarian dictatorship and the working people's socialist collective mastery; protect political security and public order and safety; and safeguard the cause of socialist revolution and the building of socialism by our people. Together with the entire people, our armed forces must frustrate the Chinese reactionaries' insidious and comprehensive sabotage strategy against our country. Our armed forces must fulfill their national and international duties simultaneously. They must always stand shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and armed forces to defend firmly the monumental revolutionary achievements which the three Indochinese countries have recorded and safeguard steadily their present great revolutionary cause -- namely, consolidating national independence and advancing toward socialism. In this way they will be directly contributing to the development of a strong strategic position and increasingly powerful forces for the countries on the Indochinese Peninsula. Only by fulfilling these tasks can our armed forces clearly show themselves worthy of being the pillar of the all-people national defense system.

In addition to the most important task of standing ready to fight in the defense of the fatherland, in the new stage our armed forces also have THE TASKS OF ENGAGING IN PRODUCTIVE LABOR, BUILDING THE ECONOMY IN APPROPRIATE WAYS, and joining the entire people in stepping up socialist transformation and building socialism. Realities have proven that this policy of the party is totally correct. Over the past 5 years and more, along with successfully fulfilling their combat duties joining the entire people in heroically defeating two wars of aggression started by the Beijing expansionists -- thus defending the fatherland's territorial integrity -- and discharging their international obligations to the Kampuchean and Lao peoples, our armed forces have made their contributions to healing our war wounds, restoring production, developing the economy and building the country. The main forces, local forces and units carrying out the task of maintaining combat readiness and fighting on the borders and offshore islands and in the air and on the seas -- as well as the armed forces units engaged in economic work, army logistics units, and so on -- have intensively and actively performed production and economic building duties on different scales and levels and in different methods. In the present economic situation, our armed forces' productive labor and economic building task remains extremely important. This is because it helps to bring about new changes and overcome the major difficulties in our economic and social life. Imbued with the guiding thoughts of the party Central Committee, in economic building our armed forces must first of all join efforts with various economic sectors and localities throughout the country in stepping up agricultural, forestry, fishery and industrial production, and contribute to promoting the development of the energy, mining and capital construction sectors in support of agriculture, forestry, industry and communications and transportation.

At the same time, they must contribute to shaping new economic zones and population centers in important regions; satisfactorily carry out air transportation; fully utilize the capacity, equipment, work forces and discards of national defense factories and enterprises to produce more consumer and export goods; satisfactorily discharge their international duty; and advance international cooperation. Of all the economic building tasks suitable for the conditions of the armed forces, the task of contributing to stepping up the production of grain and food and consumer goods is the most significant. To fulfill their economic tasks, OUR ARMED FORCES MUST DEFINE REALISTIC AND SUITABLE DEMANDS AND PROCEED WITH APPROPRIATE METHODS. The entire armed forces must step up the movement for increased production and practicing economy so as to produce plenty of grain, foodstuffs and consumer goods, thereby helping to stabilize and gradually improve the living conditions of soldiers and reducing the common difficulties of the state and the people. This is a very important and pressing demand for all units from the rear to the frontline, and all cadres, combatants, workers and national defense personnel from organs and units to factories and enterprises. In those units exclusively engaged in economic work and in charge of all or part of the projects under the state plan, it is necessary to correctly define the specific demands and tasks of each unit, to apply satisfactorily various productive labor systems and policies promulgated by the state and, at the same time, to implement close socialist cooperation with various economic sectors and localities so as to develop the strengths and overcome the limitations of military organizations engaged in economic work. The principle that the armed forces must satisfactorily fulfill both the tasks of national defense and economic building must be ensured and these two tasks must be closely coordinated. Our armed forces must certainly strive to make the most active contributions to economic building. This is because they are a revolutionary armed force which is always closely attached to the people in fighting as well as in building, and also because they are a force endowed with considerable capabilities to contribute to the cause of building a prosperous and strong country.

To fulfill these major tasks, the armed forces should MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO BUILD THEMSELVES IN ALL RESPECTS SO AS TO CREATE THE GREATEST POSSIBLE AGGREGATE STRENGTH IN NEW CIRCUMSTANCES AND CONDITIONS. The task of building and defending the socialist fatherland in the new stage requires that our armed forces be built into a powerful people's revolutionary armed force, an increasingly modern regular army which simultaneously stands ready to fight and fights victoriously in the defense of the fatherland and participates in productive labor. In this way they will be contributing to economic building and national construction and fulfilling their national duty and international obligation.

Together with the entire people, our armed forces must always HOLD HIGH THE BANNERS OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIALISM. They must clearly realize that, at present, the dangerous and direct enemy of our armed forces and people is Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism. They must resolutely struggle against and defeat all of their acts of sabotage and aggression. They must be highly loyal to the fatherland and socialism, clearly show their working-class character, remain closely attached to the working people, maintain close solidarity with international friends and resolutely fight and defeat all enemies. Our cadres and combatants must ceaselessly uphold socialist patriotism, proletarian internationalism, the sense of collective mastery and revolutionary heroism, and must fulfull all tasks entrusted by the party, the state and the people.

Organizationally, our armed forces have currently reached a higher state of development than ever before. They must constantly IMPROVE THEIR ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE and achieve a coherence and balance between the demands of their tasks and the necessary number of troops, between the main and local forces, between the mobile and on-the-spot forces, and between the standing and reserve forces.

They must correctly settle the relationship between the quantity and quality of troops and satisfactorily implement the military service system.

Our armed forces are being outfitted gradually with increasingly modern facilities, weapons and technical equipment and are facing the new demands of the war for national defense. Our cadres and combatants must make strenuous efforts in studying and training and incessantly raise their cultural, scientific and technical standards as well as their fighting ability so as to MASTER EVER MORE SKILLFULLY, HANDLE EVER MORE EXPERTLY AND MAINTAIN IN A TRULY SATISFACTORY MANNER MODERN EQUIPMENT and make the most of the effectiveness of all the weapons in their possession. Study in several different forms must become a truly wide and vigorous movement, and an indispensable activity and an objective for all cadres and combatants of our armed forces. At this juncture, if they do not study, they will surely be unable to fulfill their tasks satisfactorily.

Our armed forces have undergone more than 35 years of fighting and 5 major fights: A general armed uprising, two wars of national liberation, and two wars of national defense. Our cadres and combatants must know how to carry on and develop the highly diversified military traditions and fighting experience achieved by our armed forces and people over the past few decades and by our forefathers thousands of years ago. At the same time, they must study and creatively apply the progressive experiences of the military science of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. They must fully understand the party's military line in the period of national construction and national defense and make the most active contribution to STUDYING AND RESOLVING NEW PROBLEMS CONCERNING MILITARY SCIENCE AND THE ART OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AGAINST THE NEW ENEMY IN THE NEW CONDITIONS.

At present, our armed forces are in a position in which they must ALWAYS MAINTAIN A VERY HIGH LEVEL OF COMBAT READINESS. Our cadres and combatants must constantly sharpen their vigilance, deepen their hatred for the cruel and perficious enemy, constantly acquire a firm knowledge of the enemy's situation, remain alert in the face of all his activities and the negative phenomena in society, and promptly smash all his maneuvers of sabotage and aggression in any situation.

Our armed forces are actively carrying out the strategically significant campaign "to develop their fine character and increase their fighting strength." This campaign, aimed at developing the general quality and fighting strength of our armed forces, has set correct and realistic targets for 1981 and 1982 which our entire armed forces must concentrate on achieving at all costs. All party and administrative echelons, all mass organizations and all sectors must pay greater attention to the campaign and, depending on their functions, must make practical contributions to helping it obtain fine results.

Building the armed forces, consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland are the responsibilities of the entire party, people and armed forces as well as of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship from the central to the grassroots level UNDER THE CENTRALIZED AND UNIFIED LEADERSHIP OF THE PARTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE. The major experiences of the revolutionary war and the building of the revolutionary armed forces in Vietnam have confirmed this fact, which is the basic condition for creating a great aggregate strength in the Vietnamese revolution and revolutionary war. The correct leadership of the party, the adequate attention of the state, the wholehearted care of the people, the close coordination among all sectors and localities, and the study and training undertaken by the armed forces to enable themselves to fulfill any tasks -- these are the sources of our armed forces' invincible strength in the past, at present and in the future.

The present revolutionary cause of our nation requires that all our cadres and combatants uphold their resolve and readiness to make sacrifices for the fatherland, to devote all their mental powers and physical strength to the defense and building of the fatherland, and to discharge their international duty and to contribute to the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. At the same time, our country's revolutionary cause calls for our entire party and people to devote themselves wholeheartedly to building the armed forces, consolidating national defense and caring for the material and spiritual life of our troops by showing correct understanding, a full sense of responsibility and profound sentiments, and by taking practical actions. This is truly a strong moving force, a sacred sentiment and an indispensable condition for motivating and spurring our armed forces to move forward zealously to fulfill the important tasks entrusted by the party, the state and the people in the new stage.

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INTENSIVELY CARRY OUT MASS MOTIVATION WORK IN THE NEW STAGE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Dec 81 pp 6-19

[Article by Tran Quoc Hoan. Capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The principle as well as the motto of building our party is to maintain close relations with the masses. Carrying it out is quite an experience. In the new stage, our entire party and all our people are to carry out two strategic tasks simultaneously -- building socialism successfully and heightening vigilance and combat readiness constantly in order to defend the socialist fatherland.

To fulfill these two tasks, it is necessary to improve leadership; increase the party's fighting strength; make the party firm, strong and wholesome; and strengthen the socialist state. At the same time, we must improve and carry out mass motivation work satisfactorily and launch a vigorous mass revolutionary movement. On this basis, we must strengthen and consolidate solidarity among the nationalities and promote the working people's right to collective mastery so as to achieve the goal of "everything for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

I -- THE ROLE OF MASS MOTIVATION WORK IN A SITUATION WHEREIN POLITICAL POWER EXISTS

The victories of the Vietnamese revolution over half a century are the result of our party's independent, sovereign and creative line. They are also attributable to the party's mass motivation work. The fine traditions and the source of our party's invincible strength lie in its close relationship with the masses.

However, now that political power has been established, many sectors and localities have neglected the motivation task and paid little attention to building mass organizations and promoting their political role. Many party committee echelons have even neglected leadership over this task. It is fairly common for cadres and party members not to want to do this work, for government cadres to be bureaucratic and highhanded toward the people and for mass-motivating cadres not to work among the masses but operate according to administrative procedures. This is because many people do not fully understand the role of mass motivation work at a time when we have political power. Therefore, it is necessary to make party committee echelons, party organizations, administrative echelons and mass organizations understand thoroughly that the motivation task is always strategically important. In particular, when political power exists, this task is of even greater importance and must be reflected in all fields of party and government activity.

FIRST OF ALL we must understand that revolution is always a mass undertaking. All party lines and guidelines, all state policies and laws and all tasks of mass organizations are eventually carried out by the masses. The party's strength is reflected in the strength of the majority of the politically enlightened and well organized masses. President Ho has said: "Any task, no matter how easy it may be, cannot be carried out successfully without the participation of the people; and any task, no matter how difficult it may be, can be accomplished with the assistance of the people." In his speech delivered at the First Session of the Seventh National Assembly, VCP Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan said: "Whether the results of the development of production and the stabilization and improvement of the people's life are considerable or limited and are obtained quickly or slowly depends to a great extent on the spirit of initiative, and voluntariness, the sense of discipline and the great efforts of all our people." As always, especially in the present stage, the masses are the ones who have built socialism successfully and defended the socialist fatherland firmly.

SECOND, when we have political power in hand, we must prevent such bad practices as bureaucratism, authoritarianism and officialism which can separate the party from the masses and weaken the dictatorship of the proletariat. Mass motivation work must be reflected in all fields of party activity. It must also be considered as an important factor in ensuring that all party lines and guidelines and state policies and laws are devised correctly and implemented scrupulously. Maintaining close relations with the masses and wholeheartedly serving the masses must be qualities held by each Communist Party member and the responsibility of each party, government and mass organization.

THIRD, the masses are the sociopolitical base of the new social regime. To consolidate the working class, the collective peasantry, the socialist intelligentsia and the youth and women's forces vigorously means to consolidate the political base so it will serve as a firm foundation for the socialist social regime.

II -- OBJECTIVES OF MASS MOTIVATION WORK IN THE NEW STAGE

Mass motivation work in the new stage must be aimed at promoting the working people's collective mastery; carrying out the three revolutions simultaneously — the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, of which the scientific and technological revolution is the linchpin -- building the new system, the new economy, the new culture and the new man; and successfully achieving the socialist revolution in our country.

The mass motivation work in the new stage must be closely combined with production and life and with the practice of socialist construction and national defense. Mass motivation work must be aimed at enhancing the masses' sense of and capacity for mastery. It must simultaneously ensure the masses' interests and motivate the masses to fulfill their labor and national defense obligations zealously. It must enhance the masses' activity and creativity in developing production and increasing labor productivity as well as in their participation in economic and social management, thereby creating a vigorous and broad revolutionary movement to achieve the common objective; "All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

THE NEW DEVELOPMENT in mass motivation work in conditions wherein the party holds political power is that ALL THREE COMPONENTS OF THE SYSTEM OF PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP MUST DEVOTE THEMSELVES TO MASS MOTIVATION WORK.

Unlike the time when the party did not hold power, now that it has assumed power its relations with the masses are reflected in all fields of social life. The party maintains relations with the masses not only through various party and people's organizations but also through an entire system of state organs and through the administrative apparatuses at all levels. Mass motivation work is not an exclusive concern of the party and mass organizations but also is a responsibility of all three components of the system of proletarian dictatorship.

For this reason, the responsibility of party organizations, administrative echelons and mass organizations for mass motivation work and for prompting the masses to uphold their role as the collective masters in national construction and national defnese must be institutionalized.

Mass motivation work is one of the key tasks of all PARTY ORGANIZATIONS.

In the conditions when the party holds power, its mass motivation work, far from being allowed to slacken, must be intensified. All party committee echelons must review their mass motivation work in order to intensify in the near future their educational efforts aimed at improving the masses' understanding in all fields, especially their understanding of socialism and socialist revolution. At the same time, they must promulgate positions and policies concerning various classes and strata of the masses and raise the revolutionary and scientific character of mass motivation work. They must assign cadres endowed with good qualities, virtues and capabilities to various state organs and mass organizations to ensure that the state power really is of the people, by the people and for the people. At the same time, they must do their utmost to assist the various people's organizations in bringing their operational methods up to date, overcoming redtape and bureaucratism, and effecting a new change in the activities of the mass organizations and the mass revolutionary movement.

All party committee echelons should establish a system under which party members at any level must participate in social work and in the activities of mass organizations and be put in charge of a number of people among the masses. They must adopt plans for periodic meetings with the masses in order to explain current affairs and the various policies and positions of the party and state to them. They must carry out self-criticism before the masses, solicit the masses' opinions and criticisms, and evaluate the activities of mass organizations. They must resolutely overcome bureaucratism, authoritarianism and a loss of contact with the masses among cadres and party members.

THE STATE ADMINISTRATION is the principal instrument through which the working people exert their right to mastery. All administrative organs have the responsibility of serving the people; maintaining close relations with the masses; organizing the collection of popular opinion on important policies concerning the people's political, material and cultural interests; and adopting plans for mass motivation work in carrying out any task. Bureaucratism, the tendency to issue orders and arrogance toward the masses must be overcome. The work of all economic, professional, cultural and social organs must, first of all, be aimed at fully developing the people's material and spiritual potential, making the most rational use of the state's supplies and capital to serve the people's interests and resolutely suppressing officialism, favoritism and irresponsibility. State cadres and personnel and the armed forces must have a thorough understanding of mass motivation work. They must maintain close contact with the masses, explain the line and policies of the party and the state to them and listen carefully to their suggestions.

Administrative organs at all levels are responsible for creating every favorable condition, including material conditions, for the mass organizations to carry out their activities. They are also responsible for coordinating closely with the mass organizations in motivating the masses to implement the party's line and policies and the state's plans and laws and for organizing and promoting emulation movements. State regulations must be formulated that will allow people's organizations in general and the VFF in particular to take part in building the administration and controlling its work and to participate effectively in economic and social management. Attention must be paid to broadening the forms of popular control. In the coming years, we must elaborate a law on youth, amend the trade unions law, the marriage and family law....

In conditions when the party holds power, THE VARIOUS PEOPLE'S ORGANIZATIONS are an important and integral part of the system of proletarian dicatorship. They play an extremely important role, forming a direct link between the party and the masses and enabling the party to reach deeply into all strata of the masses to rally, motivate and educate them to carry out the party's political tasks successfully. Also a reliable prop of the state administration, the people's organizations have the following duties: Motivate the masses to participate in economic and social management; control and supervise the administration's work; and exert the masses' right to mastery. In this way they will increasingly help consolidate the administration.

In the new state, the role and strength of the people's organizations are reflected in their ability to organize and rally the masses; raise their socialist consciousness; promote their activity, initiative and creativity; motivate them to participate in managing the state and society; and organize and promote socialist emulation movements.

As a school of socialism, the people's organizations bear great responsibility for building the new man, ceaselessly improving the masses' understanding of socialism, raising their sense of and capacity for collective mastery, and inculcating in them a new attitude toward labor. They also have the responsibility to work in a disciplined, skillful and highly productive manner. Through education, they must prompt the masses to perceive the situation and tasks of the revolution clearly, distinctly see the successes as well as all the difficulties, unmistakably recognize their role and responsibilities and maintain absolute confidence in the party's leadership and the socialist system.

As the representative of the masses' interests and collective mastery, the people's organizations are responsible for motivating the masses to join "the three revolutions," participate in socialist transformations and the building of socialism, fulfill the state plans and strengthen national defense. The people's organizations must participate practically and effectively in economic and social management work. They must also control the implementation of party and state positons and policies and protect the working people's legitimate interests. They are also responsible for contributing ideas to the formulation of party and state socioeconomic policies and motivating the masses to implement them.

The operational methods of the various people's organizations must be changed to suit the new conditions and the rising cultural standard and demands, of the masses and to prevent red tape, bureaucratism and a loss of contact with the grassroots level. The basic units of the people's organizations must be consolidated quickly and programs and plans adopted in order to train cadres for the organizations. Only in this way can we rally large numbers of people, inculcate a high degree of consciousness in the members of various unions and associations and prompt them to remain deeply attached to their organizations.

Mass motivation work must be DEVELOPED FURTHER; that is, it MUST HAVE A SCIENTIFIC BASIS in order to meet the demands of the political tasks in the new stage and to suit the new cultural level and demands of the masses.

The task of motivating the masses to participate in building socialism requires that cadres and party members be conversant with socialism, economic and social management, production organization, sociology, psychology, pedagogy and science and technology. They must also be capable of motivating the masses to wage the struggle between the two roads -- socialist and capitalist -- and carry out "the three revolutions." They must organize and promote productive labor and economization emulation movements; turn all positive factors to good account; and struggle to overcome negative aspects in economic and social management.

In the new conditions, the masses' standards in all fields are being steadily heightened. Moreover, all strata of the masses now have new needs and aspirations. Therefore, mass motivation work can no longer be performed monotonously and rigidly. On the contrary, it calls for the study and exploration of human psychology so that objectives and forms of motivation work suitable for each category of object may be adopted.

In carrying out mass motivation work in the present stage, we must exhaustively review and learn from past experiences so as to change our organizational forms and operational methods to suit the new stage.

THE MASS REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT represents a concrete result of the mass motivation work of party, administrative and mass organizations. The emergence of a vigorous mass movement in any locality is an unmistakable indication of two things: The presence of strong local party, administrative and mass organizations and the masses' maturity as far as their sense of and capacity for collective mastery are concerned.

Therefore, we must promote the mass revolutionary movement if we want to carry out the party's revolutionary tasks in the new stage successfully. The current socialist emulation movement must be geared to promoting production and economization, opposing negativism, building a new life, consolidating national defense and maintaining political security and public order and safety. Each movement must have specific political, economic and social objectives. It must also be closely coordinated with the elaboration and successful implementation of the plans for developing the economy and culture, strengthening public security and order and consolidating national defense in each grassroots unit and locality, especially in districts and precincts. Each emulation movement must achieve results in all three of the following fields: Socioeconomic work, developing the new man and building and developing organizations. Close coordination among party, administrative and mass organizations is absolutely necessary if a mass revolutionary movement is to be launched. All mass organizations, especially the trade unions, have the duty to organize, motivate and foster ever more vigorous, steady and broad revolutionary movements in highly diversified forms. State organs must create a management system capable of providing strong incentives so that the laborer will work zealously in the interests of society and the collective and in his own interest. At the same time, they must coordinate with the various mass organizations and create all necessary material conditions for the launching of emulation movements. The activities of front-rank models in the mass movement to implement the policy of applying product contracts with labor groups and laborers in the rural areas and to apply the contract-based wages system in industrial enterprises have offered us many valuable lessons. All party and administrative echelons must satisfactorily carry out the task of reviewing the achievements of these models and bringing their positive influence into play. They must also adopt a policy to give timely encouragement, rewards and commendation so as to promote the strong development of socialist emulation movements.

III -- CHANGES IN THE METHODS OF ORGANIZATION AND OPERATION OF MASS ORGANIZATIONS

The social and class structure in our country has undergone many changes in the process of carrying out the three revolutions. In the north, the great majority of the people consist of members of the working class, the collective peasantry and the socialist intelligentsia. In the south, there still are five social elements: Workers, peasants, artisans, individual small merchants and the bourgeoisie. The majority of workers are now in state-operated and joint state-private enterprises. Peasants and artisans have become owners of production materials and more than 50 percent of them have taken up the collective production path. The collective mastership awareness and abilities of the people of all walks of life have been improved considerably.

1. THE CONTINGENT OF WORKERS AND CIVIL SERVANTS AND THE ORGANIZATION OF TRADE UNIONS

In our country, the role of the working class in social life has been enhanced day by day. Over the past 5 years, the number of workers has increased by 24 percent. The number of technical workers has risen to 1.3 million. This increases to 3.6 million if civil servants and other working people of the state sector are included. The role of the working class -- the vanguard class that has led the revolution -- has been strengthened and consolidated not only because it has increased numerically, but essentially because it has thousands of state-run production and business establishments and many modern heavy industrial installations and controls the main sectors of the national economy. Some 60 percent of all workers have graduated from vocational schools. The great majority of them have finished general education levels II and III. Many workers have been elected to the leading echelons of the party, government and mass organizations. Though confronted by troubled events in the world and with difficulties in the economy and life, our country's working class remains imperturbable and creative. They are seeking ways to overcome difficulties in maintaining and accelerating production and stabilizing their lives. They are firmly confident in the party's leadership.

However, when it comes to meeting the requirements for building a socialist working class, our country's working class is not immune to shortcomings and weaknesses. In this respect, its class awareness is not keen. It is still influenced by the psychology and behavior of small producers, and its professional skills and labor output remain limited. Moreover, it does not possess a high sense of discipline and is insufficiently acquainted with the operational requirements of large-scale industry. A large number of workers and civil servants have manifested negativism which, in a certain place and at a certain time, is fairly serious.

TRADE UNIONS are the largest mass organizations of workers and civil servants. They are the closest collaborator with and a firm prop for the state administration.

Trade union activities have contributed realistically to the management of the state and enterprises and have motivated workers and civil servants to accelerate the productive labor and thrift movement and the movement for developing innovations, improving techniques, overcoming difficulties, maintaining production and caring for the lives of workers and civil servants.

However, the organization and activities of trade unions at all levels in the new stage are still of an administrative character. Trade unions do not keep up with production and the activities of enterprises and workers. They have not yet fully developed the workers and civil servants' right to collective mastery in applying trade union laws and in the struggle against negativism, bureaucratism, authoritarianism, theft, corruption and illegal transactions in organs and enterprises in order to protect the interests of the working class.

Our party has always considered trade unions to be a strong tool in building the socialist Vietnamese working class and encouraging the entire working class to be in the vanguard of socialist construction. Trade unions at all levels must penetrate the workers and civil servants' life in order to understand their feelings, their livelihood, the level of their enlightenment and their professional skills. They must, through the productive labor movement and production teams and groups, educate workers and civil servants to develop a working class sense, a new work attitude -- working with a high sense of discipline, according to techniques and with high output -- and behavior befitting the operations of large-scale industry. They must, out of class love, take good care of the legitimate demands of workers and civil servants. They must participate in training and helping new workers in vocational classes in order to create conditions for them to become industrial workers quickly.

Trade unions must participate in drafting and implementing the state plan at the grassroots level (factories, construction sites, state farms and so forth) and nationwide. They must intensively control and supervise the implementation of collective contracts, solve all problems concerning labor, protect the interests of workers and civil servants and resolutely struggle against negativism and deviations in the implementation of party and state policies and measures in organs and enterprises. Trade unions have the great responsibility of contributing to the party's leadership and participating in improving and training a contingent of cadres coming from the working class for the party and state.

To help trade unions carry out these tasks, it is necessary to clearly define the responsibilities of trade unions and party and state organs in building a socialist working class, as well as the responsibilities of trade unions for participating in managing the state and enterprises according to a practical system.

In the coming days, the trade unions must strengthen their organizations and improve their operational capabilities. Trade union work must reach deeply into the field of production and suit the conditions of workers and grassroots units so as to exert a practical impact on the efforts to fulfill various economic and technical objectives and to develop the socialist working class. Trade union cadres must be trained according to a comprehensive plan and through satisfactory coordination between the specialized and nonspecialized forces. The trade union schools must improve their curricula and the quality of their training work.

2. WORKING PEASANTS AND THE FEDERATION OF COLLECTIVE PEASANTS [FCP]

Our party's policy regarding the peasantry is aimed at, by means of cooperativization, transforming individual peasants into members of the collective peasantry and strengthening the strong worker-peasant alliance in the socialist revolution.

In the north, working peasants have become the collective peasantry. In the process of consolidating cooperatives and perfecting socialist production relations, the peasants' collective spirit has been heightened gradually and the face of the rural areas has been changed substantially. In implementing the policy of applying product contracts with labor groups and laborers in the rural areas, those localities which have scrupulously followed the directives of the party Central Committee Secretariat have succeeded in creating a new working spirit marked by voluntariness, full use of land and manpower, developing production, stabilizing the people's living conditions and increasing their capacity for socialist collective mastery. We should review our past experiences, exploit the good aspects and rectify shortcomings so as to advance the revolutionary movement steadily.

In the south, where peasants are gradually entering the road of collective production, more than 50 percent of the peasantry have joined cooperatives or production collectives. A major problem to which we should pay attention is that, along with intensifying mass motivation work among peasants, we must have correct policies and good management organizations if the peasantry is to favor the road of cooperativization and actively implement various positions and policies of the party and state.

The FCP, formerly the farmers association, plays an active role in educating peasants in the socialist revolution and motivating them to embark on the road of collective production and implement the positions and policies of the party and state in the rural areas.

In those localities where cooperativization has been completed, the cooperative and production collectives function as both production organizations and broad mass organizations of collective peasants. The cooperative not only devotes itself to production work but also has the responsibility of caring for all aspects of the peasants' livelihood, motivating them to overcome the negative aspects of small producers and heightening their sense of collectivity and their devotion to building and consolidating cooperatives and building new socialist rural areas.

The collective peasants councils at all levels assist the party and state by maintaining close relations with peasants, holding discussions with the collective peasantry to formulate correct policies, carrying out "the three revolutions" in the rural areas, promoting the peasants' collective mastery and motivating the peasantry to step up production, build and consolidate cooperatives and build new socialist rural areas.

3. ARTISANS AND THE ASSOCIATION OF HANDICRAFT COOPERATIVES

There are more than 1.5 million professional artisans in our country. In the north, 90 percent of the artisans work in various handicraft cooperatives: in the south, their colleagues have just begun to adopt the mode of collective production, mainly in the form of cooperative teams. Artisans constitute a contingent of highly skilled workers with considerable potential who account for 61 percent of local industrial output in terms of value. In the southern provinces, the Association of Cooperative Workers [hooij lao doongj howpj tacs] has motivated individual artisans to implement state production and trade policies and to take up the mode of collective production. Once individual artisans have formed a cooperative, this small industrial and handicraft cooperative will function as both a productive organization and a broad mass organization. As such, the cooperative has the responsibility of caring for all aspects of production work and the livelihood of its members and of attending to their political and ideological education. The Association of Handicraft Cooperatives [lieen hieepj xax thur coong nghieepj] is an organization which represents the artisans' collective mastery. It maintains close relations with the party and the state, contributes to formulating the necessary policies and helps intensify the building, broadening and consolidation of small industrial and handicraft cooperatives. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [HCMCYU] and the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] should coordinate closely with the Association of Handicraft Cooperatives in educating artisans on the working-class stand, in promoting their sense of and capacity for collective mastery, in improving their professional skills and in helping them develop a new work style.

4. THE CONTINGENT OF SOCIALIST INTELLECTUALS

Our country's intelligentsia has increased fairly rapidly over the past 5 years. We now have 260,000 cadres with a college or higher level education and 600,000 middle-level skilled cadres, not to mention the 300,000 college and vocational middle school students. The intelligentsia is playing an increasingly larger role not only in the scientific and technological revolution but also in the cultural and ideological revolution. Most of our country's intellectuals were trained under the socialist system. A number of intellectuals who once lived under the U.S. puppet regime have now made many active contributions under the new regime. The absolute majority of our country's intellectuals are patriotic and have confidence in the party's leadership and the socialist system. Many have shown an ardent passion for research and creative work. Recently, many talented people have emerged, a fact which has demonstrated clearly the intelligence and talents of Vietnamese.

However, we must also see that our scientific and technological cadres, though numerous, are unevenly trained, that we still lack managerial cadres, that the quality of both political and professional training is lower than expected, and that we have developed many shortcomings in our efforts to create proper working conditions for and to care for the livelihood of our scientific and technological cadres. Recently, the resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau on the policy regarding science and technology has inspired our country's intelligentsia with enthusiasm.

The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions [VCTU], the HCMCYU, the VWU and the VFF should pay attention to coordinating with one another in training the contingent of scientific, technological and managerial cadres and in educating and motivating them to show their patriotism and their love for socialism, to overcome all difficulties, to participate in production and other activities in life, to engage entusiastically in research and creative work, and to develop the spirit of a main force in the scientific and technological as well as the cultural and ideological revolutions.

5. EDUCATE AND FOSTER THE YOUNGER GENERATION AND BUILD A STRONG HCMCYU

The present younger generation is the main force of the new social classes and strata. Youth accounts for 60 percent of the working class, 52 percent of rural workers, 40 percent of the scientific and technological cadres, 80 percent of army and public security combatants, and more than 90 percent of level III and higher students.

We must understand clearly that the younger generation is trained to be both the future champions of the party's revolutionary cause and the shock force of the revolution. As the resolution of the fourth party congress put it: "The bright future of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland is in the hands of the youth, teenagers and children."

Over the past years, young people have made numerous contributions and have matured in many respects. Endowed with fine qualities and considerable potential, they are bringing into play their role as a powerful reserve force of the Vietnamese working class and nation.

However, due to the difficulties encountered and shortcomings developed by the party, the state and society in educating and caring for youth, a number of young people have not yet been able to define a revolutionary ideal for themselves, and their sense of and capacity for collective mastery are still weak. At a time when we are still encountering many difficulties in caring for the employment, education, recreation... of youth, it is worrisome that a number of young people are falling under the influence of the unhealthy neocolonialist and bourgeois lifestyle and of enemy psychological warfare and propaganda. This is a problem to which all party organizations, state organs and social institutions must pay utmost attention so as to turn young people into a generation worthy of being the future champions of the party's glorious revolutionary cause.

THE HO CHI MINH COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION has made a big step in developing its ranks. Its membership has increased to 4.5 million. It has organized and educated more than 5 million teenagers and children. It has, in many forms, engaged assault youths into agricultural and industrial production, combat and study and helped them build a new life. In particular, over the past 3 years the union has trained and introduced to the party some 700,000 outstanding union members, 230,000 of which have been admitted to the party.

However, the organization and operation of the union still do not keep up with the new situation. They are still restricted and unrealistic and are not in line with the demands of grassroots-level union organizations and of youths themselves. Its activities are heavily committed to assault work and to building youth projects. They are not associated with the task of educating and training the entire young generation. Due attention has not been paid to the young people's interests and to the broad youth movement. Therefore, the quality of union members is poor, the grassroots-level union organizations are weak and the organization and assembling of youths is still limited in many respects. The union must carry out more intensively the task of imbuing its members with Marxism-Leninism, socialist revolution and communist ideals. It must educate youths of all walks of life intensively so they will understand their role, duties and rights in the socialist revolution. It must motivate youths to take the lead in the movement to emulate in labor and participate in consolidating national defense, maintaining political security and social order and safety and developing culture and education. At the same time, it must pay great attention to the youths' interests and, together with the party and state, solve their demands and aspirations. Intensively building and making the union politically, ideologically and organizationally firm and strong is an urgent requirement.

In particular, there must be a vigorous change in the building and consolidation of grassroots-level cadres so that the union will be in a position to organize and broadly rally youths, teenagers and children and educate the young generation to become citizens who are politically stable, who have correct thoughts and noble and fine feelings, who are able to exercise the right to collective mastery, who love work and work or study passionately and who are always ready to defend the fatherland. The union is able to fulfill these tasks along with satisfactorily educating backward youths and teenagers, provided that it is organizationally strong, adopts many appropriate methods of broadly organizing and assembling youths, gets closer to youth activities, is subject to the close leadership of party organizations and is given assistance by all administrative echelons and mass organizations with a high sense of responsibility. The campaign launched within the union to participate in developing the party must be accelerated and improved qualitatively in order to make the union truly worthy as the party's reserve force. In this way, the union will be able to complement the party and the working class with new, increasingly large force and to provide the party, sectors, mass organizations and the army with many young outstanding cadres. The union must pay greater attention to developing intensively the Ho Chi Minh vanguard teenagers group and the Ho Chi Minh children's group. It must work out plans for actively developing the body of union cadres and cadres in charge of the teenagers and children's groups. The training and improvement of union cadres must be part of the party's cadre training plan. The party must pay great attention to actively training and improving union cadres into its own reserve force.

6. WOMEN'S LIBERATION AND THE VWU

Vietnamese women, who account for more than 50 percent of our country's population, have become the real masters of their families and society. This is a social productive force playing a major role in the economic, cultural, public health and educational sectors. Endowed with a glorious revolutionary tradition and proficient in both handling state affairs and doing household chores, Vietnamese women have made big strides in achieving liberation and equality with men. The social structure has changed considerably as far as women are concerned. The contingent of women workers who are civil servants is becoming increasingly larger, with women constituting the majority in agricultural and handicraft production cooperatives, small industry and the cultural, educational and public health sectors. The number of women in the armed forces, leading party and state organs and the various mass organizations is growing steadily.

However, at present, Vietnamese women are still being somewhat constrained by backward feudal customs and the vestiges of neocolonialism and are suffering under family burdens, especially at a time when the economic and living conditions remain difficult. This has limited, to no small extent, the progress of Vietnamese women and their participation in labor and social activities.

In the new stage, THE VWU should educate women on bringing into play their traditional "courage and resourcefulness" on the front of productive labor and building and defending the socialist fatherland. The union should care for women's family life and the rearing of their children. It should attend actively to the problems concerning women's welfare and assist them in overcoming the difficulties in daily life and in struggling against backward, feudal and bourgeois customs. In particular, it should pay attention to participating in the formulation of laws, systems and policies ensuring women's collective mastery and their equality with men.

The union should organize women of all strata and rally them in its organizations. It should intensify the training of its cadres, bring its operational methods up to date, and promote cooperation among women while strengthening coordination with the VFF, the VCTU and the HCMCYU. Together with various state organs, it should devote itself to the cause of women's liberation and the building of the new socialist woman.

7. IMPLEMENT SATISFACTORILY THE PARTY'S POLICY REGARDING NATIONALITIES

Never before have the people of various nationalities of the Vietnamese community been united so closely with one another in their common efforts to build socialism and to defend the socialist fatherland as they have been in recent times, although the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists and the imperialists have done everything they could to sow national disunity and to sabotage national solidarity so as to carry out their scheme of aggression and annexation against our country. This is a victory of our party's policy regarding nationalities.

This policy is aimed at achieving complete equality in all fields among various nationalities and creating the necessary conditions for radically abolishing inequalities in economic and cultural standards between the minority and majority nationalities. It is also aimed at enabling the highlands to catch up with the lowlands, promoting the development of all nationalities in all respects and encouraging them to unite with and help one another achieve progress in order to become a community of nationalities acting together as the collective masters of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

All party committee echelons, administrative organs and mass organizations must understand fully and implement satisfactorily the party's policy regarding nationalities. They must carry out propaganda and educational work even more effectively to enable the people of various nationalities, especially in the northern border areas, to see clearly the Beijing expansionists' and hegemonists' scheme aimed at attracting and dividing them, and to remain alert, stay united and fight resolutely to smash all Beijing's schemes of aggression and sabotage. They should help the people of all nationalities to see clearly the strength of unity in building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. At present, the key measure to improve the material and cultural life of the people of diverse nationalities is to motivate them to be active in developing agriculture and forestry, carrying out the campaign for settled farming and settled life, building and consolidating cooperatives, and developing culture and education. We must satisfy adequately the demands of all families for drinking water, salt, clothing and lamp oil. We must actively lead and guide the people of diverse nationalities in developing a civilized lifestyle and changing and discarding gradually various backward customs and superstitions.

8. SATISFACTORILY CARRY OUT MASS MOTIVATION WORK AMONG THE FOLLOWERS OF VARIOUS RELIGIONS

Due to the victory of the revolution, the party's correct policy, and the efforts of all sectors and levels in motivating the followers of various religions, the latter have become increasingly more attached to the new socialist regime and have joined the various revolutionary movements for socialist construction and national defense. All levels and sectors have implemented actively the party's policy regarding the freedom of worship while suppressing reactionaries resolutely and guiding various churches in associating themselves increasingly with the nation and socialism.

We should help the followers of various religions understand clearly that the party's policy regarding all religions consists of respecting the people's freedom to practice or not to practice a religion, ensuring their normal religious activities, treating all religions equally before the law, and uniting all the patriotic and progressive in various religions who associate themselves with the nation and socialism. This policy, however, does not allow anyone to take advantage of religion to hinder the masses' political and social activities and obstruct productive labor. It advocates resolutely demolishing all subversive propaganda and distortions spread by reactionaries hiding in various religious orders, and frustrating all schemes of the imperialists and their henchmen to take advantage of religion.

In those localities inhabited by large numbers of followers of various religions, all party and administrative echelons and all mass organizations should, on the one hand, pay constant attention to promoting the movement for productive labor and building a new life, actively develop public health and educational services, and devote themselves to improving the material and cultural life of believers. On the other hand, they should attach importance to educating believers in patriotism and socialism and carry out satisfactorily the dissemination of party and state positions and policies, thereby enabling the masses to see clearly the reactionaries' scheme to take advantage of religion. They should also actively unmask the reactionaries and struggle to foil all their maneuvers, guide the churches toward complying with state policies and law, and motivate clergymen to contribute actively to the building of socialism and national defense.

9. INTENSIFY THE VFF'S ACTIVITIES

Today, the VFF is a front for patriotism and the love of socialism, a front of manual and spiritual workers who exert collective mastery on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance led by the party.

As its role has increased in importance in the new stage, the VFF must act as a reliable prop of the state in order to promote national unity, successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The VFF should initiate practical activities to fulfill effectively the following major tasks:

The VFF should reach deeply into all strata of the masses, all nationalities, all religions and all intellectuals to promote their traditional patriotism, raise their socialist consciousness, and motivate them to implement the party's line and policies. On this basis the VFF should strive to strengthen the great national solidarity and heighten the political and moral unity of the people.

The VFF should make every effort to bring into play the working people's collective mastery in all fields -- political, economic, cultural and social -- so as to motivate the entire people to participate enthusiastically in various revolutionary movements, build socialism successfully and defend the socialist fatherland.

The VFF should uphold its responsibilities in participating in the management of the state and society by undertaking practical activities.

It should put its role to good account in building the state -- a state of the people, by the people and for the people -- by motivating the entire people to participate in building and consolidating the administration, and by intensifying its control of the administration's activities.

The VFF should strengthen further the cooperation and coordination among its members so as to disseminate widely its policy and program of action. By so doing it will enable all people to develop their collective mastery, especially at the grassroots level and in villages, wards and enterprises. Formalistic coordination and perfunctory exhortation must be done away with. The front must uphold its role as the key coordinator of the movements for revolutionary actions and in educating the masses.

10. STRENGTHEN PROVINCIAL AND CITY MASS MOTIVATION COMMITTEES

To meet the demand for intensified mass motivation work during the new stage, the party Central Committee Secretariat issued decision No 93 on establishing mass motivation committees. In a province or city, the mass motivation committee serves as the staff of the provincial or city party committee. Its major responsibility is to assist the provincial or city party committee in laying down policies regarding mass motivation work and in strengthening guidance and control of various echelons and sectors of the party, administration and mass organizations in the implementation of directives and resolutions on mass motivation work.

At the same time, the provincial or city mass motivation committee is dutybound to coordinate with the party groups of the various mass organizations in training and formulating plans for cadres to carry out mass motivation and mass organization work. It must also assist the provincial or city party committee echelon in building the party organizations of various organs and mass organizations so as to enable cadres and party members responsible for mass organization work to fulfill their political tasks satisfactorily.

To discharge this function, all provincial and city party committees should implement decision No 93 of the party Central Committee Secretariat scrupulously and strengthen their mass motivation committees. Each district, village, precinct and ward should assign a comrade standing member of the party committee echelon to take direct charge of the mass motivation committee, which comprises this comrade and the key leaders of various mass organizations. The mass motivation committee of a district or precinct should have additional cadres to assist it in its work. Only in this way can it meet the demands of its tasks.

To overcome the neglect of mass motivation work, we must first of all strengthen the leadership of all party committee echelons in mass motivation work. The problem is that provincial and city mass motivation committees must actively take the initative in making suggestions to party committee echelons and conduct profound study to help party committee echelons formulate timely and correct policies and decisions concerning each strata of the masses. At the same time, provincial and city mass motivation committees must satisfactorily carry out the task of organizing and controlling the implementation of these policies and decisions.

Mass motivation committees should review past experiences and develop mass motivation work into a science and an art. Problems concerning mass motivation work must be taught in party schools at all levels. Profound study must be conducted on motivation work directed at each member of the masses to help the party Central Committee issue, in the coming years, specialized resolutions on workers motivation, youth motivation and women motivation work, thereby meeting the new demands of the revolution.

The following tasks must be fulfilled satisfactorily in the immediate future:

-- Mass motivation committees, together with the various mass organizations in provinces and cities, must profoundly study the problems already raised in light of the local conditions so as to contribute suggestions on mass motivation work to the draft documents of the forthcoming party congresses at various levels.

-- Provincial and city mass motivation committees must be strengthened quickly to meet the demands of the new tasks.

-- The various mass organizations must be actively assisted in consolidating their grassroots organizations and formulating plans for the training of cadres for mass motivation work and cadres for the mass organizations.

-- Promote a vigorous revolutionary movement of the masses to engage in emulation activities to greet the fifth party congress. This movement must have a practical content and concrete targets so as to help resolve pressing problems concerning production and daily life, security and national defense. It must also help combat negativism everywhere, in rural areas as well as in the cities, especially at the grassroots level.

-- Active preparations must be made to review the mass motivation work since 1976 so as to advance to the conference to review mass motivation work in the new stage, which is scheduled to be held in 1982.

Due to the new concepts in mass motivation work, to the strengthening of mass motivation committees from the central to the local level, the tight leadership of all party committee echelons, and the active work of the various mass organizations, the mass motivation work will surely undergo many new changes in the days ahead.

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SEVERAL MATTERS REGARDING THE NATIONAL LIBERATION MOVEMENT

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[Article by Nguyen Thanh Le]

[Text] Since World War II, nearly 120 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America, countries that were once colonies, have won their independence to one degree or another. These countries account for about one-half of the world's population and constitute four-fifths of the members of the United Nations. Today, only about 1 percent of the population and 2.5 percent of the land of the world are under the direct rule of classical colonialism. Thus, to one degree or another, one-half of mankind has progressed from being slaves to becoming masters, from "standing outside the advance of history" as objects of history to becoming the masters of history and gradually "participating in deciding the destiny of the entire world."(1) Old style colonialism is on the threshold of being totally eliminated. This is a great victory for the national liberation movement, is a leap forward in the history of man.

This victory of nations has been closely linked to the victory of the Russian October Revolution, to the existence and continuous growth of the great Soviet Union, to the brilliant feat of arms recorded by the Soviet Union by annihilating fascism and pushing the imperialist system into a position of unprecedented weakness, thereby creating the conditions for formerly oppressed nations to rise up in every possible way, overthrow the rule of imperialism and win national independence. It is true that "the revolutionary storm of the national liberation movement that has shaken Asia, Africa and Latin America and swept up more than 2 billion people in all of the countries that were once colonies and vassal states is the second greatest event of our age following the formation of the world socialist system."(2)

The Trend of More and More Countries Advancing to Socialism

According to Lenin, in the period of transition to socialism, the law of history is that the national liberation revolution will inevitably become the socialist revolution, even though the forms and rate of this change will vary from place to place and time to time. Following World War II, many socialist countries were born. The world socialist system was established. This was a turning point following the

October Revolution. Of these countries, a few had experienced a national liberation revolution and carried out a socialist revolution while all of the other countries were liberated from fascism and then carried out the socialist revolution. In the 1970's, if we include unified Vietnam and a number of countries that won victory after carrying out anti-feudal democratic revolutions, 10 more countries in the world selected the socialist path.(3) Deserving of attention is the fact that the birth of these countries was closely linked to the unprecedented strength of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, to the situation following the Vietnam war. These countries are characterized by underdeveloped economies and backward cultures; in many of these countries, the working class is not strong and still encountering numerous difficulties. However, their prospects for political and social stability are very good. It can be said that the birth of these young and socialist states (or states leaning toward socialism) was one of the turning points of the national liberation movement.

With the tremendous assistance of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries and under the strong impact of the three revolutionary currents in the world, the awakening of these nations and the struggle waged by them were the foremost factors in this great victory. A few of these countries had worker movements and a political party of the working class at an early date. From the very outset, these proletarian parties brandished the banner of a national and democratic revolution and, after completing the task of opposing imperialism, immediately began to carry out the socialist revolution. In many countries, the struggle for national independence was led, from its beginning, by patriotic intellectuals. The majority of these persons belong to the petty bourgeoisie. At first, they took an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal stand and led the people in a struggle to achieve national liberation by means of revolutionary violence. In this process of struggle, they relied upon the mass of manual workers and farmers. On this basis, the coordination between the forces leading the revolution and the worker movement created the conditions for accepting the influence of scientific socialism and Marxist-Leninist ideology. The most advanced component within the patriotic, progressive national movement experienced challenges, forged itself, purified itself, gradually organized itself into the political party of the working class and gradually advanced the national, democratic revolution to the socialist revolution.

The process of revolutionary struggle of the two types of countries mentioned above proves a matter that is in the nature of a law. It is that a country, after winning its independence, can only solidify its victory and move forward to build a progressive society that conforms with the trend of the times when the people of that country have a vanguard party that takes the stand of the working class, adopts Marxism-Leninism and genuine socialism, adopts a correct political line and revolutionary method, establishes an economic construction line that is consistent with the conditions of the country and, at the same time, closely unites with the socialist countries and receives positive assistance from them.

Thus, in the age of the transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale, the age in which the working class is at the center of history, the national liberation revolutions are inevitably under the control of the law of advancing from the national, democratic revolution to the socialist revolution and these revolutions

have become a part of the world proletarian revolution. The realities of the national liberation revolution together with the phenomenon of more and more countries choosing the socialist path eloquently prove the truth of our times: national independence is closely linked to socialism.

Of course, we must view this phenomenon as part of a long historical process, the process of the birth and growth of the new, highest social system of mankind. This process has been closely linked to the strength of the struggle waged by nations against imperialism, to the balance of power between the two opposing social systems and to the power of the socialist community, the pillar of which is the Soviet Union. As a result of the continuous development of these revolutionary factors, the law that national liberation revolutions will inevitably become socialist revolutions will have an increasing impact. It is a certainty that, in the future, socialism will spread with each passing day and the imperialists and international reactionaries will have to gradually retreat and will ultimately perish. This is a trend of history that no reactionary power can reverse.

The Struggle Against Imperialism Continues in the Political and Economic Fields

The characteristic of the national liberation movement following World War II has been that many nations have had to deal with bloody wars of aggression waged by imperialists, the model of which was the war of aggression waged by the French imperialists and then the U.S. imperialists against the nation of Vietnam; many other nations have arisen in violent struggles and carried out national democratic revolutions. Due to heavy battlefield defeats which led to the virtual collapse of the colonial system of the French colonialists after 1954 and after the Algerian war and because the balance of power has increasingly changed in a manner unfavorable to the imperialist camp, the imperialists were forced to change their tactics; they conducted negotiations with the bourgeoisie in the colonies and peacefully granted independence to these countries. In 1960, 18 African countries were granted their independence. Between 1960 and late 1980, more than 60 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America won their independence through many different forms of struggle; some of these countries waged successful national democratic revolutions. This was a brilliant victory for these nations and for the three revolutionary currents of our times. However, granting independence is a ploy of the imperialists designed to block the wave of revolutionary struggle by nations and direct this struggle down the path of reformism. Through peaceful negotiations, the imperialists vainly seek to create a form of cooperation and compromise between themselves and the bourgeoisie in power within the countries to which independence has been granted, thereby opening the way for neo-colonialism to infiltrate these countries and replace old style colonialism. With the bourgeoisie or petty bourgeoisie in power in such a situation, the former colonies, although they have won their political independence, maintain the structure of the old society. The bourgeois, reformist national ideology continues to exist. The socio-economic base remains virtually unchanged. All of these factors have controlled the path followed by many countries that have won their independence by peaceful means, especially in Africa.

Since World War II, about 50 african countries have won their independence. Some have chosen the socialist path but many others are still economically dependent, to

one degree or another, upon imperialism, consequently, they are under the political control or pressure of imperialism. In the majority of the African countries, the working class is newly established and does not have its own strong political party; racism, feudal and bourgeois nationalism and localism are having a profound impact, causing divisions among the people and have led to opposition movements and internal purges that have reduced the strength of the struggle by nations against imperialism.

In Asia, a number of socialist countries and a number of progressive nationalist countries are brandishing the banner of independence and sovereignty in every respect but many other countries are still under the strong impact of the capitalist international division of labor and are profoundly influenced by the capitalist economic crisis. The traitors of the working class and people of China, the reactionary powers within Beijing's ruling circle, are pushing China farther and farther away from the world socialist community and into the grip of imperialism.

In the region of the Arab nations in the Middle East, the U.S. imperialists are making every effort to use the issues of the region, such as the issue of religion, the race issue, the border issue, the petroleum issue and so forth to undermine the solidarity of nations that share a common enemy, the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli expansionists. The U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries are making every effort to undermine the national liberation movement in the richest petroleum region of the world, attack progressive tendencies and divide the nations in this region from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

In Latin America, although the bourgeoisie in the countries of this region seized political power from the western colonialists at the start of the last century and although capitalism has developed here to some extent, due to the exploitation and control by U.S. neo-colonialism, practically all of these countries are still dependent countries. In a number of countries within the region, fascist dictatorships supported by the United States are pursuing a policy of cruel terror and suppression of the people, consequently, the masses frequently arise in struggles of many different forms, including armed struggles. Even a component of the Catholic Church is opposed to the U.S. lackey regimes. In many countries, a broad people's front has formed in order to oppose the pro-U.S. dictatorial regime. The struggle against U.S. imperialism is being vigorously waged right within its own backyard.

To nations that were once oppressed, nationalism encompasses progressive factors. Today, now that the bourgeoisie or petty bourgeoisie are in power under the conditions of peace time, bourgeois and petty bourgeois nationalism has an opportunity to blossom in many of the developing countries. When the nationalist spirit is not directed down a genuine path, it easily becomes chauvinist nationalism, factionalism, isolationism and localism, becomes opposed to internationalism and is easily used by the imperialists to serve their interests.

All of these facts indicate that "as long as imperialism exists, the struggle for national liberation, the struggle to protect national independence...will continue to be the foremost issues..."(4) of all nations.

One major characteristic of the struggle by nations against imperialism at this time is the strong shift in the spearhead of the struggle to the economic field.

Everyone knows that the "unprecedented" development of the western capitalist countries following World War II, especially during the 1950's and 1960's, was due primarily to exploitation in many different forms of the developing countries.

The following facts prove this. Each year, the "multinational corporations" of the West, led by the United States, take from 50 billion to 100 billion dollars in profit from all the developing countries within the capitalist system. Investments in the developing countries yield a profit rate that is very many times higher than that of investments in the imperialist countries. Between 1970 and 1980, the United States invested 8.7 billion dollars in the developing countries but earned 39.685 billion dollars in profit, which represents a profit rate of four to five times! Neo-colonialism is plundering even the smallest sources of capital of nations, thus causing the developing countries to encounter mounting debt. In 1973, the developing countries owed the developed capitalist countries 12.2 billion dollars; in 1981, they owed more than 500 billion dollars. It can be said that this debt is a tribute paid each year by the developing countries to the imperialist countries.

Taking advantage of the heavy economic dependence of the developing countries, the imperialists are looking for ways to shift the negative influences of the economic crisis to the developing countries so that these countries, which find themselves in difficult circumstances, encounter even more difficulties. The developing countries have never been as severely economically exploited and strangled as they are today. As a result, the antagonism between nations and neo-colonialism is one of the basic antagonisms of our times. Moreover, there are signs that this antagonism is becoming sharper. Whereas, in past years, the antagonism between imperialism and the colonies led to the crisis of the colonial system of imperialism that occurred after World War I and evolved into the collapse of the colonial system following World War II, in the early 1970's, this antagonism developed into the serious crisis of neo-colonialism, headed by U.S. imperialism. This antagonism requires that the task of foremost importance of the developing countries at this time is to wage a determined struggle to abolish the old economic order, establish international economic relations of fairness and equality, insure the sovereignty of nations over the raw materials of their countries and establish a fair system in international trade, international finances, international monetary affairs and so forth, thereby creating the conditions for the newly liberated countries to develop their national economies and improve their living conditions.

To escape poverty and backwardness, it is necessary, in conjunction with the struggle against the constraints of neo-colonialism, to struggle to liberate the laboring people because, without a progressive social system, it is impossible to avoid dependence upon neo-colonialism. If a struggle is only waged for a new economic order, but reforms of the economic structure and the social structure within the country are not made, it is impossible to achieve true national independence.

At present, there is, in one part of the world, a model of a new international economic order; this model is the socialist community and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA). Within this international economic organization, there are genuine cooperation and assistance between the developed socialist countries and the other socialist countries. It is a model that has a tremendous inspirational

impact upon the struggle of the developing countries for a new international economic order. The socialist countries wholeheartedly sympathize with and support the struggle being waged by the developing countries on the economic front. The struggle for the right to control natural resources is a matter of survival to the nations that recently escaped the chains of colonialism. This struggle has only begun and is encountering stern resistance from the imperialists. However, the law of history is that imperialism will surely perish. Nations will surely gain control of their natural resources, use them as the base of political independence and eventually establish a new society consistent with the trend of the times.

The Struggle Against Imperialism Must Be Closely Linked to the Struggle Against Chinese Hegemonism

In the past, the reactionary powers within Chinese ruling circles considered Asia, Africa and Latin America to be the "world countryside" surrounding the world cities. Then, they considered these regions to be the third world, a world which, under their "leadership," would align with the second world (the countries not in the third world and countries that are not one of the two "superpowers") to oppose the two "superpowers," which, in essence, meant opposing the Soviet Union. Now, they have brazenly joined hands with the United States and are collaborating with every imperialist and reactionary force in the world to oppose the Soviet Union, oppose Vietnam, oppose the world revolution. The scheme of Beijing regarding Asia, Africa and Latin America basically remains the same; to control these regions and use them as springboards for imposing Chinese hegemony upon the entire world. The difference compared to previous years is that Beijing places the center of gravity in the "second world" and U.S. imperialism and is making every effort to tighten its ties in every area with the U.S. imperialists and the other imperialist countries. With regard to the developing countries, Beijing employs every possible measure, both sophisticated and crude, from colonialist-style "aid" in order to win them over to creating pressure and dividing these countries from one another, from the socialist countries and undermining their anti-imperialist, neutralist policies. The is also evident in Beijing's acts of sabotage against the non-aligned movement. Beijing has looked for every possible way to win over, divide and intervene in the internal affairs of the countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America that have chosen the socialist course. Beijing has made an 180 degree turn in its relations with some socialist countries, such as Vietnam and Albania, severing all aid, withdrawing all specialists and even sending troops to commit aggression against Vietnam.

The ambition of Beijing is to impose its hegemony on the entire planet; however, to accomplish this, Beijing must establish its hegemony in Asia, primarily in Southeast Asia, which includes the three countries of Indochina, while intensifying its acts of sabotage in South Asia, West Asia, the Middle East and other places. Taking advantage of its geographical position, of the blood ties of the tens of millions of overseas Chinese and of the forced withdrawal of the U.S. imperialists from the countries of Indochina, the Chinese hegemonists have been vainly trying to turn Asia into their sphere of influence and use it as the springboard for carrying out their scheme to achieve world hegemony.

The U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries have, ever since they began collaborating and aligning themselves with each other, constantly emphasized the unity

of their strategic interests. What are the reactionary strategic interests of Washington and Beijing? They are to oppose and eventually abolish the world socialist system, the pillar of which is the Soviet Union, oppose the national liberation movement and the worker movement, oppose peace and the relaxation of tensions in the world. In regions in which there is a struggle for national liberation or to solidify national independence, Washington and Beijing are always collaborating in a manner filled with crimes. As regards the so called Kampuchean issue, they are preventing the world from recognizing the only legitimate government of the Kampuchean people and scheming to restore the genocidal Pol Pot clique. As regards the so called Afghanistan issue, the United States and China are together in their opposition to the young national and popular state in this country. Beijing and Washington have adopted similar reactionary stands toward such other issues as the Palestinian issue, the South Africa issue, the Chile issue, etc. They have taken the side of regional reactionaries against the interest of nations, despite Beijing's smooth and demagogic talk.

In the Reagan administration's military strategy to deal with the so called two major wars, one of the major wars involves the regions of the nationalist, independent countries (one major war in western Europe to oppose the Soviet Union and another in the Middle East or somewhere in Asia, Africa or Latin America). Washington considers China to be its ally in these two major wars. Of the four regions in the foreign policy of the United States, western Europe, the Middle East, Central America and the Pacific, three regions are regions in which nations are struggling for national independence or struggling to solidify this independence.

The strengthening of the military collaboration between the United States and China is causing concern to all the people of Asia. Together with the peoples of the countries of Indochina, the people of India and the peoples of the other countries in Asia are extremely vigilant in the face of the scheme of expansionism and aggression of Beijing, which is supported by Washington.

In addition to coordinating their strategic activities, Washington and Beijing have also joined together in many arguments against the national liberation revolution. These arguments include the so called "international terrorism" argument, which was put forth by the Reagan administration and promptly endorsed by Beijing. This vile slander by the United States and China is designed to divide the just struggle of the nations that are actively opposing imperialism, such as the Palestinian people, Libya, El Salvador and so forth. At the same time, they have also used this argument to slander the assistance given in the spirit of proletarian internationalism by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries to the peoples struggling to win and protect their national independence.

In this situation, in order to protect their national independence, in order to establish their national economic sovereignty, the newly liberated countries must struggle against imperialism and, at the same time, against the expansionism and hegemony of China. Regardless of how closely these two reactionary powers align themselves with each other to oppose the revolution, they cannot reverse the situation, cannot prevent the national liberation movement and the movement to protect national independence from winning increasingly large victories.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1979, Volume 39, p 371.

2. The Resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 77.

3. They include: Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, Afghanistan, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, Nicaragua, Grenada and a number of other countries.

4. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 4th National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 174.

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CONCERNING THE MAJOR CAMPAIGN TO 'BRING INTO FULL PLAY THE FINE NATURE AND INCREASE THE FIGHTING STRENGTH' OF THE PEOPLE'S ARMED FORCES

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[Article by Tran Van Phac]

[Text] During the past 3 years, the campaign to "bring into full play the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the people's armed forces" launched by the Party Secretariat has been widely carried out throughout the party, the army and among the people and has achieved good results. Practically all services, branches, agencies, academies, schools, national defense factories and forces on the frontlines as well as the forces in the rear, including main force troops and local troops, have undergone good qualitative changes as seen in the 122 outstanding units of the army that were awarded Military Exploit Medals by the state and banners by the Ministry of National Defense. Many new factors have emerged everywhere. The progress that has been made provides very favorable conditions for more strongly developing the campaign in the years ahead in order to continue to intensify the work of making our army a regular force, modern, powerful people's revolutionary army and insuring the successful performance of the tasks of protecting and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The results of the campaign prove that the decision by the Party Secretariat to launch the campaign was a very correct and timely decision. This decision expressed the deep concern of our party and people for the armed forces, for the work of strengthening the national defense system and improving our ability to protect the fatherland in the new situation.

However, in order to more fully bring into play and increase the fighting strength of our people's armed forces, it is of utmost importance that we deeply understand the tremendous strategic significance of the campaign.

In the final analysis, the fighting strength of any army is determined by the quality of that army. The essence of the army is its quality. When our army is of reasonable size and high quality, it is fully capable of winning victory over enemies who are larger and stronger. This is the basic viewpoint of our party in the buildup of the revolutionary armed forces. This viewpoint is consistent with the realities of building the army in our country, a country which, although it is not very large and does not have a very large population, has had to constantly deal with powerful aggressors throughout the several thousand years of building and defending the country.

Today, in order to firmly protect the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, our people and armed forces have been and are dealing with a new strategic enemy, a new object of our strategy: the big country expansionism and hegemonism of the reactionaries in power in Beijing.

Although they were heavily defeated in the two wars of aggression against our country on the southwestern and northern borders, the Chinese reactionaries continue to obstinately pursue their scheme to weaken and annex our country, annex the three countries of Indochina and expand into the other countries of Southeast Asia. Collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers, they are making every effort to implement their strategy of undermining our country in every way and are frantically preparing arms for large-scale aggression against our fatherland. Our country is in a situation in which it is at peace but must deal with the strategy of comprehensive sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we face the possibility of a major war. Successfully building socialism and firmly protecting the socialist fatherland are the two extremely important and closely linked strategic tasks of our country's revolution in the new stage. As a result, we must focus our efforts on building the country while "always being as ready as possible to protect the fatherland."(1) We must closely coordinate the economy with the national defense system, the national defense system with the economy, successfully build the socialist economy and strengthen the national defense system, thereby insuring that our country always has the strength to triumph over every enemy in every situation, in every type of war, firmly protect the independence and sovereignty of our fatherland and the socialist construction of our people and fulfill its international obligation.

The people's armed forces, which are the nucleus of a people's war to protect the fatherland and the pillar of the national defense system, must, above everything else, be strong in the new situation. The campaign to bring into full play the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the army is designed to continue to develop the people's armed forces into a powerful revolutionary army that is completely loyal to the fatherland, to the people, is determined to fight and win victory over every aggressor, fully adhere to the military line and military science and art and are proficient in the methods of fighting of a people's war to protect the fatherland, thereby insuring the successful performance of every task assigned by the party and state.

In the more than 30 years of the war of liberation, our army took a leap forward in the development of its fighting skills. However, when we shifted to the period of a people's war to protect the fatherland against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism under the new conditions, our army faced new, very high requirements that differ very much in many ways from the requirements of the war of liberation. In this period, fighting skills primarily involve having a thorough understanding of the military line of the party, having a firm grasp of the laws of a people's war to protect the fatherland and being well versed in the strategies, tactics and technologies employed to wage this war. If we stop at or do not take positive steps to improve the fighting skills we now have, it will be impossible to meet the requirements of a war to protect the fatherland in the new period.

In the present situation, the army not only has the task of maintaining its readiness to fight in defense of the fatherland, which is its most important task, but also has another very important task of engaging in productive labor and building the economy, thereby making practical contributions to resolving the economic difficulties of the country. Our army, itself, must make improvements in its organizational structure, implement the laws promulgated by the state well, strengthen its internal unity, establish good unity between the army and the people under the new conditions that exist and, at the same time, meet the requirements of building a regular force, modern army. Clearly, the tasks of the armed forces are very large and the responsibilities of the armed forces are very heavy. The key matter of decisive significance is that the armed forces must be of high quality and possess high fighting strength. This is both the immediate, pressing requirement and the basic, long-range requirement of the task of building up the army. It is also a demand placed by the revolution upon the armed forces in the sacred cause of protecting the fatherland at this time.

The quality and fighting strength of the people's armed forces are an entity that consists of many closely related relationships. This quality is a combined quality encompassing revolutionary nature and military skills, ideology and organization, personnel and material bases, weapons and technical equipment, personal qualities and skills, organizational structure, leadership and command mechanisms and so forth.

The objectives, theme and goals of the campaign, as pointed out by the Party Secretariat, are to improve the quality of these factors and develop upon these factors as highly as possible in order to meet the requirements of the situation and tasks under the specific conditions of our armed forces and our country at this time.

Through this campaign, we have created a broad revolutionary action movement and mobilized everyone to truly contribute to the buildup of the people's armed forces, the building of the national defense system and the strengthening of our people's ability to defend the country in the new stage of the revolution.

Bringing into full play the fine nature and increasing the fighting strength of the people's armed forces are broad, very detailed issues. The objectives and requirements set forth by the Party Secretariat are the key points in bringing into play the revolutionary nature and increasing the fighting strength of our armed forces. The successful fulfillment of these objectives and requirements will bring about a new, basic change in the overall quality of our armed forces. This is also the main theme of the present "determined to win victory over the aggressor army" emulation movement in all the people's armed forces.

Our army has always embodied the nature of the working class. Today, this fine nature must be highly developed upon. The vivid expression of this nature is that our army must always be a revolutionary people's army that is absolutely loyal to the fatherland and socialism, is united as one, always has close ties with the laboring people, closely unites with international friends and is determined to fight and defeat every enemy and excellently complete each task. This is the unparalleled political-spiritual strength of our army; at the same time, it is a very important

part of our army's fighting strength. It is closely linked to the other factors of fighting strength. This fine nature is the foundation for increasing the impact of the other factors in fighting strength. Maintaining and enhancing this fine nature are an extremely basic premise to enhancing each factor and achieving the combined strength of these factors within a single entity in order to achieve the objective of insuring that our armed forces achieve new quality in all areas and are fully capable of completing every task.

Our party attaches very much importance to the absolute political-spiritual strength of our army; at the same time, it also attaches very much importance to the strength of the material factors of our army. To increase its fighting strength, we must correctly apply and develop upon the spiritual and material factors of our army; at the same time, we must establish good relationships between the army and the outside, especially between the army and the people. The purpose of increasing the army's fighting strength is to not only meet the requirements of immediate tasks, but also the requirements of long-range tasks. This fighting strength must be expressed in combat objectives, organizational structure, leadership mechanisms and, in particular, in the implementation of strategy, tactics and techniques, in combat efficiency.

At present, the armed forces must firmly adhere to their central political task of constantly improving the defenses of the country, so that they are truly strong, making good preparations for and raising their level of combat readiness, improving their overall quality and building the material-technical bases of the national defense system; at the same time, they must perform their economic construction task and international task well.

To insure the performance of these large tasks, the campaign must meet the following requirements during the two years 1981 and 1982:

1. Developing strong will, a high sense of responsibility, strict discipline and good unity;

2. Heightening the sense of ownership and improving the ability to exercise ownership of weapons, vehicles, machinery, supplies, fuels and every other material-technical base;

3. Improving the ability to lead, organize, command and manage and building strong basic units;

4. Uniting the army and the people and maintaining good international unity;

5. Organizing the material, spiritual and cultural lives of troops well.

A strong will, high sense of responsibility, strict discipline and good unity are always the basic matters of foremost importance in the task of building up our armed forces.

In the face of the revolutionary situation and tasks of our country at this time, a strong will, a high sense of responsibility, strict discipline and good unity must first

be established on the basis of recognizing who our enemy is, knowing whom we must fight and knowing their schemes and tricks; deepening our hatred of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary forces; always being vigilant, firmly grasping our weapons, being ready to sacrifice one's life in combat and being determined to fight and defeat the aggressor army and firmly protect the fatherland. In view of the fact that the enemy is frantically pursuing a strategy of sabotaging us in every way, it is even more necessary for the cadres and soldiers of our armed forces to firmly grasp the lines and policies of the party and state, scrupulously implement and resolutely protect these lines and policies, be firm and unswerving in every situation and, at the same time, display high political responsibility and complete each assigned task very well. In the face of the difficulties being encountered by our country in the economy and daily life, it is even more necessary that the cadres and soldiers of the armed forces maintain their confidence and actively contribute along with the party and state to overcoming these difficulties while struggling against every negative phenomenon, maintaining political security and social order and safety and promptly thwarting each psychological war effort and spy war effort of the enemy. Each unit must be a solid bloc of cadres and soldiers who love and help one another, display a high degree of comradeship and set examples in obeying the laws of the state and each rule and regulation of the army.

The requirement of heightening the sense of ownership and improving the ability to exercise ownership of weapons, technical equipment and all other material-technical bases is a pressing requirement within our armed forces. Modern weapons and technical equipment are extremely important material bases, are an indispensable factor in raising the fighting strength of our armed forces. However, they also give rise to a new antagonism: the antagonism between the limited qualifications of cadres and soldiers and the modern level of development of material and technical bases. Only by correcting this antagonism is it possible to utilize the properties and effects of weapons and modern equipment and the overall strength of these modern weapons and equipment in combat. To accomplish this, we must heighten both the sense of ownership and the ability to exercise ownership of cadres and soldiers. Cadres and soldiers must make every effort to learn, to forge themselves because, without the necessary cultural and scientific qualifications, without good health, they will encounter very many difficulties and find it difficult to become the masters of modern weapons and equipment. The specifics involved in being the masters of weapons and technical equipment must include the following: maintaining and storing weapons and equipment well and not allowing them to become damaged, worn out, inefficient or lost; maintaining the safety of weapons and equipment and not using them in a careless, wasteful manner; using weapons and equipment in a proficient and economical manner that makes full use of their technical properties and yields the highest returns in combat and so forth.

Understanding and proficiently using each weapon and piece of equipment within the unit are the responsibility of all soldiers and cadres, especially the cadres on the basic level. Each unit must very scrupulously implement the regulations on the management, maintenance and use of weapons and equipment and put the implementation of these regulations on a regular basis.

Improving the ability to lead, organize, command and manage as well as build strong basic units faces cadres with many new and very high requirements. To begin with, in a people's war to protect the fatherland, military science and art have achieved a new level of development. Military strategy, strategic guidelines, modes of warfare and so forth must be changed to suit new combat objectives. The methods of fighting employed in a defensive war also differ from the methods of fighting in a war of liberation. The scale of the war and the requirements regarding combat coordination among the various services and branches are greater than before. The level of development of equipment and the proficiency required to use weapons and technology are becoming increasingly high. The enemy is much more perfidious and brazen and, in addition, is a large country bordering on ours. Our army's corps of cadres, which has undergone certain changes in its organizational structure, is still inexperienced in some areas. This situation demands that all cadres of our armed forces undergo a strong and comprehensive change with regard to their level of development and abilities, including their ability to organize, command and lead and their ability to manage units. Empiricism and conservativism as well as laziness are major obstacles to the effort to meet the new requirements raised by a people's war to protect the fatherland. On the other hand, we must also realize that the leadership and command mechanism within the army has developed; the "one person in command" system is being universally implemented. The new mechanism faces cadres, especially command cadres, with very high requirements regarding their personal qualities and ethics, their level of development and skills, the leadership and command style and so forth. Skilled cadres must also be persons who know how to educate and train soldiers and how to unite with and love soldiers so that they become revolutionary military personnel who possess good personal qualities, are well disciplined, have a command of tactics and techniques, are skilled in combat, proficiently utilize weapons and fulfill their duties in every situation. Skilled cadres must also know how to mobilize the masses and establish good relationships with the outside.

Strong persons must go hand in hand with a strong organization. An army that is strong must first be strong on its basic level. Focusing efforts on building strong regiments, regiments that are strong in terms of their leadership organization, command organization, mass organization and strong in their combat activities, training and work, is the important task of the various echelons and sectors throughout the army. It is also the foremost objective of the present campaign.

Maintaining unity between the army and the people and international unity is the task, is the factor that creates the strength of our armed forces. It has become a fine tradition of our army. Today, under the new conditions that exist, the requirements and specifics involved in the relationship between the army and the people are new. Importance must be attached to teaching this fine tradition, strengthening the feelings between the army and the people, establishing a relationship in which the army and the people share one will, promptly resolving deviations in the relationship between the army and the people and maintaining the civilian proselyting discipline of troops. As regards the relationship between the army and the people at this time, it is not enough to simply establish this relationship in terms of feelings, rather, we must establish this relationship in accordance with a plan for coordinated action, mutual assistance and socialist cooperation with a deep

sense of the feelings between the army and the people and attach importance to the mutual interests of troop units and local party organizations, governments, mass organizations and people in order to stimulate the completion of the revolutionary tasks of the locality and the tasks of the unit of building itself, studying and fighting. These are the key points in the requirement of maintaining unity between the army and the people.

International unity, especially militant unity with the revolutionary armed forces of Laos and Kampuchea and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, is a matter of strategic significance in truly increasing the overall strength of our army. The fighting strength of our army is an inseparable part of the military strength of the three countries of Indochina and the powerful military strength of the socialist community. At present, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists as well as the other reactionary powers are doing everything possible to sabotage and divide us in a vain attempt to weaken the strength of this unity between the army and the people, this international unity. For this reason, in order to further strengthen the unity of the army and the people, we must respect the right of collective ownership of the people, wholeheartedly protect socialist property, protect the life and property of the people, respect the laws of the state and the regulations of the locality in which troops are stationed and respect the customs, habits and religious beliefs of compatriots, especially the ethnic minorities. Our entire army, from its cadres to its soldiers, must make an effort to uphold the image of "troops of Uncle Ho" at all times and places, in every aspect of social life, thereby increasing the love, trust and help of the people for them.

As regards units performing an international task, it is necessary that they thoroughly understand Uncle Ho's teaching that "helping a friend is helping oneself," clearly understand their noble international obligation, always display a high spirit of pure proletarian internationalism, which our party has maintained and enhanced, and absolutely avoid every deviation in international relations. Doing these things well will also make a very important contribution to strengthening the international solidarity between our army, party and people and the friendly army, party and people.

Organizing the material, spiritual and cultural lives of troops well is an important and pressing requirement. In view of the fact that the present economic situation of the country involves many difficulties and shortages and the combat ready life of troops is an intense life in many ways, every cadre must display a high sense of responsibility and adopt policies and measures that are truly suited to each specific set of circumstances in order to effectively maintain and improve the living conditions of troops. The cadres and agencies on the various echelons must look for every way to overcome the difficulties they face in order to provide the required living standards directly to soldiers. They must conduct close inspections and resolutely oppose all misappropriation and willful acts that violate the rights of soldiers and cadres. Every unit must launch a movement to increase food production and practice economy and a cultural, literary and art movement designed to improve the material and spiritual lives of the unit. It is even more necessary for units tasked with maintaining combat readiness on the border, on the islands and so forth to give attention to this matter. Under the difficult conditions that exist now, the matter of decisive importance is organizing living conditions. This is not only

the responsibility of rear service cadres, but is primarily the responsibility of commanders, of party work and political work. In conjunction with improving organization and management, full importance must be attached to developing the sense and role of collective ownership of cadres and soldiers and tapping the dynamism and creativity of everyone in order to establish a happy, wholesome, orderly and disciplined style of life even under the circumstances of difficulties and shortages.

The realities of the past 3 years have proven that the campaign to "bring into play the fine nature and increase the fighting strength" of the people's armed forces has achieved such fine results primarily because the various party committee echelons have concerned themselves with guiding and utilizing the overall strength of the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system. The efforts made by the armed forces themselves have also been extremely important. However, under present circumstances, close leadership on the part of the various party committee echelons and the close guidance and wholehearted assistance of the government and people play a very large role.

By bringing into play their fine nature and increasing their fighting strength, the people's armed forces will successfully complete the task of protecting the fatherland and make an important contribution to socialist construction, to maintaining political security and social order and safety. Conversely, strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat and building the system of socialist collective ownership, the new economy and the national defense system throughout the country as well as in each locality will have a very large influence upon the effort to build up the armed forces. For this reason, coordinating this major campaign with the revolutionary movements in the localities, achieving combined strength and heightening the responsibility of the organizations of the party, the government organizations and the mass organizations of the various levels and sectors in order to achieve greater results are a requirement of foremost importance in the work of organizing and guiding the campaign in the years ahead.

The sectors, mass organizations and localities must closely coordinate with the armed forces in the implementation of this campaign, as pointed out in the directive from the Secretariat, in order to achieve the objectives of "the army and the people sharing the same will and all the people working to build the army, strengthen the national defense system and protect the fatherland."

In 1982, in order to achieve these important objectives, there are many major, pressing jobs that the various party committee echelons and people's committees must directly guide, such as the induction of youths, the implementation of the military service law, the training of reserves, the strengthening of the self-defense militia, national defense physical and technical training, the building of districts into military fortresses, the building of the border and coastal defense lines, the maintenance of political security and social order and safety and the implementation of the army's rear area policies.

The successful performance of these jobs will help to accelerate the campaign to bring into play the fine nature and increase the fighting strength of the armed forces and will make a tremendous contribution to building the national defense system within each locality as well as throughout the country.

The adoption by the various levels of government, the mass organizations and the various sectors of programs for closely coordinating their activities with army units will firmly guarantee the victory of the campaign within the locality. The provincial, municipal and district military commands must display a higher level of responsibility and successfully fulfill their role of directly carrying out the campaign while serving as the competent command staff of the party committee echelon and people's committee directly guiding the campaign.

With the concerned leadership of the party committee echelons, the wholehearted assistance of the people and the closely coordinated actions of the various sectors and localities, our people's armed forces will surely move forward and achieve sound, comprehensive results in this major campaign, thereby being worthy of being the nucleus of the national defense system and a people's war to protect the fatherland.

FOOTNOTES

1. Le Duan: "Tat ca vi To quoc xa hoi chu nghia, vi hanh phuc cua nhan dan," [Everything for the Socialist Fatherland, for the Happiness of the People], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 9981, p 15.

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WHY ARE A NUMBER OF PEASANTS IN THE NAM BO RURAL AREAS STILL LANDLESS?

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vientamese December 1981 pp 34-36

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The policy on agrarian reform in the southern rural areas was published 5 years ago. It was designed to allocate land and ricefields to peasants who have not enough land and ricefields or none at all. Why has this policy not been adequately implemented? Why is it that a number of peasants in the Nam Bo rural areas still have no land and ricefields or not enough? And must they resign themselves to being employed and exploited?

There are a few landless peasants who dare not receive a land allocation. If they accept some land or ricefields, they will sell it or leave it fallow This situation actually exists and has happened against the landless peasants' will. Poor peasants allocated some land and ricefields have not been assisted by local administration in developing the material conditions for production. They have had to hire machinery, draft animals and plows at high prices and borrow seeds and capital at high interest. As their production output cannot match their costs, they must ask for employment all the year round to earn a living.

The fact that large numbers of peasants still have no land and ricefields or not enough is due to the failure of some local authorities to reduce the excessive amounts of land and ricefields being used by their owners for exploitative purposes. Moreover, the land confiscated or requisitioned and that voluntarily surrendered by exploitative elements should have been allocated to peasants having little or no land and ricefields. The land has even been used illegally by some state agencies, cadres, workers and civil servants and by some local cadres for their own production purposes.

Some 13 percent of the peasant families in Dan Quan hamlet, Viet Hung village, Phu Tan District, Minh Hai Province still each occupy from 5 to 17 hectares of land and ricefields. In addition to their own manpower, each year these families have to hire between 30 and 60 percent of their total requirements of labor in order to complete work on their land. Mr To Van An in this hamlet owns 17 hectares. He rents out 2 hectares and keeps 15 hectares for cultivation. With seven workers of his own, he has to hire 61 percent of the total required labor in order to complete cultivation of all his land and ricefields.

From 1978 to 1981, the state agencies and cadres in Vinh Khanh village, Thoai Son District, An Giang Province, seized 147.5 hectares of land and used it for their own production purposes.

This land was seized as follows: from 25 to 35.5 hectares by two agencies; 7 hectares by one agency; 4 hectares each by six agencies; 2 hectares by one agency; 6 hectares by one cadre; 4 hectares each by two cadres; 2 hectares each by 11 cadres; from 1 to 1.5 hectares each by six cadres and 0.5 hectare by one cadre. In Hoa Hung hamlet, Hoa Binh Thanh village, Chau Thanh District, An Giang Province, 21.1 hectares were seized by eight units and individuals of various provincial agencies; 26.6 hectares were seized by some district cadres; and 5.8 hectares were seized by four village cadres for their own production purposes. However, they have all rented out the land for money or rice. Meanwhile, 22 families in this hamlet have no land. They have to work for others or rent land from others who have excess land.

In localities where such seizures of land have occurred, there is obviously no land left for allocation to those who have little or no land for cultivation. As a result, there are still many peasants who have to work for others or rent land from those who own too much land and use it for exploitation. Various forms of exploiting labor through hiring agricultural workers and collecting heavy rentals are therefore prevalent in many parts of the south.

The following forms of exploitation prevail in some hamlets of Minh Hai Province: Renting ricefields for rice or money -- some 1,000 square meters of ricefields are rented for 160 to 300 kg or rice or 200 dong; hiring cheap labor in the pre-harvest season -- 40 dong for a man to plow 1,000 square meters of land (60 dong must be paid when the harvest is in full swing); paying 15 dong for transplanting 0.1 hectare of land (in the harvest season from 20 to 25 dong must be paid); hiring labor with a rice loan -- 20 kg of rice for a job such as banking up rice plots over 0.2 hectare of ricefield or transplanting rice over 0.4 hectare (in harvest season 30 kg of rice must be used instead); lending money for rice to be collected at harvest, such as in the case of Nguyen Van Hoi, who borrowed 300 dong and paid back 800 kg of rice; giving monetary loans plus daily, monthly, seasonal and yearly interest with rates ranging from 10 to 20 percent; giving loans of paddy to get payment back in paddy plus interest, such as in the case of Hoang Van Hoac, who borrowed 200 kg of paddy and paid back 300 kg, and the case of Tran Thi Bay, who borrowed 800 kg and paid back 1,200 kg; lending rice to get paddy back at harvest time such as in the case of Nguyen Van Duong, who borrowed 50 kg of rice and reimbursed with 200 kg of paddy equivalent to 120 kg of rice and the case of Ma Tien, who borrowed 100 kg of rice and paid back 300 kg of paddy equivalent to 180 kg of rice; and finally, selling commodities on credit for payment in paddy at harvest time -- 20 dong worth of commodities must be paid for with 20 kg of paddy (1 kg of paddy in the harvest season cost 4 or 5 dong).

The situation of land and ricefields being seized and exploited is causing difficulties to the livelihood of not a small number of laboring peasants and their families, and is hampering the development of production and the socialist transformation of the southern countryside. Why do some peasants still have little or no land and ricefields, and why are they still being exploited more than 5 years after the policy on agrarian reform was published? Why have some cadres and party members seized peasants' land and ricefields? How have the local authorities dealt with these problems?

Faced with this situation, the correct attitude which we must adopt is to resolutely and urgently continue agrarian reform, eliminate the seizure of land and ricefields for exploitative purposes in agriculture, and resolve the problems of land and ricefields for those peasants with little or no land. At the same time, we should motivate peasants to join in the movement to build production organizations and collectives in order to help each other overcome difficulties and accelerate agricultural production.

The state should formulate a policy to realistically help those peasants who have recently been allocated land and ricefields so that they can have the conditions for developing production.

Financial and material aid should be given on a priority basis to those collective production organizations of peasants which produce effectively. In those localities where the per capita land allocation is small, special attention should be paid to the development of jobs and professions, seeking employment for peasants, and to the relocation of people to new economic zones.

In allocating land and ricefields to those peasants with little or no land, we must use the land and ricefields of those long-standing landlords who have such assets in excess and use them for exploitative purposes; of the rich middle peasants who hire workers to till for them (but not of the needy small peasants who must hire workers to till and harvest for them because they lack breadwinners); and of those nonagricultural people living in towns and cities who previously received some land and ricefields through mistakes.

We must recover all the land and ricefields illegally occupied by the various agencies, factories, army units, individuals, cadres, workers and civil servants, and all the land and ricefields confiscated and requisitioned by the state or voluntarily surrendered by exploitative people which various agencies and individuals have seized for the so-called "self-sufficient production" but are actually renting out for personal benefit. All army units, agencies, factories, cadres, workers and civil servants requiring land on which to produce and improve their livelihood, are authorized to reclaim virgin and fallow land. They cannot take land acquired by peasants. In those localities where peasants cannot till all their land, army units and state agencies, cadres, workers and civil servants may borrow some of the peasants' lands for self-sufficient production but they must use their own manpower in production and are not authorized to hire workers.

The recovered land and ricefields mentioned above will be allocated only to those peasants who now have no land for cultivation or not enough. In those localities where the per capita land allocation is small and the amount of recovered land and ricefields is insufficient for allocation to all those people with little or no land, priority allocation should be given to the families of fallen heroes, wounded soldiers and revolutionaries, and to those landless families whose sons are on active army service. Wherever there are many peasant families without housing land, the local administration should motivate families with ample housing land to give some to those who need it. When there is no more land for allocation to the remaining landless peasants, these people should be motivated to reclaim virgin and fallow land for cultivation. If there is no more virgin and fallow land to reclaim, such jobs as handicrafts and maritime-products processing should be organized and developed to seek employment for these people and to stabilize their livelihood. In overpopulated areas where the per capita land allocation is small, it is necessary to organize the relocation of people to new economic zones where there is plenty of land to till.

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VINH LAC DISTRICT GRADUALLY BUILDS AN AGRO-INDUSTRIAL ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 37-42

[Article by Hoang Ham, the Vinh Lac District Party Committee secretary]

[Text] Vinh Lac is a delta district in the midland province of Vinh Phu. It has a population of 220,000 and measures 25,000 hectares, 16,290 hectares of which are farmland. As the key district in the production of grain and food products in Vinh Phu Province (its grain output accounts for roughly one-fifth the total grain output of the entire province), Vinh Lac considers the production of grain and food products to be its foremost task. During the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, Vinh Lac encountered more than a few difficulties: the supply of primary materials declined by one-third to one-half compared to the years from 1970 to 1975; complex natural disasters continuously occurred, bringing drought, waterlogging, floods, cold weather and crop pests; 6 of 10 crops failed and some were seriously damaged. In addition, there were the difficulties that had existed for many years, such as the very few material - technical bases and the failure to strengthen the new production relations.

Under these circumstances, the party organization and people of Vinh Lac District struggled to gradually build an agro-industrial economic structure.

1. Planning production, redistributing labor and beginning to create the new economic structure.

As a densely populated district, how could we develop the potentials in our arable land and labor and gradually form an agro-industrial economic structure within the district? During the very first days following the merger, Vinh Lac conducted planning and established production guidelines, an allocation of crops, an allocation of livestock and a structure of sectors and trades consistent with the characteristics of each small area and each type cooperative.

Vinh Lac District has been divided into three agricultural economic areas: the northern area, which consists of 14 villages and has 6,117 hectares of farmland, 38 percent of the district's farmland; the middle area, which consists of 21 villages and has 6,502 hectares of farmland, 40 percent of the district's farmland; and the flood plain area, which consists of 10 villages and has 3,510 hectares of farmland, 22 percent of the district's farmland. The strongpoints of all three areas are the production of grain (rice and subsidiary food crops, and the raising of buffalo, cattle and hogs. The northern and flood plain areas have the strengths needed for developing the production of industrial crops (peanuts and soybeans); the middle area has the best conditions for pisciculture. The flood plain area has the conditions for specializing in the cultivation of sugarcane, jute and castor oil

plants, sericulture, the raising of cattle for breeding and draft purposes and the cultivation of bananas for exportation. As a result of the strengths of all three areas, the common strengths of the district are producing grain, food products and annual industrial crops. The full-scale development of agriculture will create tremendous possibilities for developing small industry and the handicraft trades, especially the trades within agriculture.

In keeping with these guidelines, Vinh Lac has focused its efforts on the intensive cultivation of rice in conjunction with improving the allocation of crops, gradually eliminating the monoculture of rice and gradually initiating centralized, specialized production and rotation cultivation in a reasonable manner. The improvement of the allocation of crops is most evident in the development of the production of winter subsidiary food crops from 2,000 hectares to more than 5,000 hectares, as a result of which subsidiary food crop output (in paddy equivalent) rose from 4,000-5,000 tons to 8,000-9,000 tons and to 15,000 tons in 1980; at the same time, we have restored and expanded the production of crops of high value, such as peanuts and soybeans (peanut production has increased from 100 to more than 500 hectares with an output of more than 500 tons) and restored and developed the systems of rotation cultivation, interplanting and companion cropping by planting soybeans and other beans among crops of corn and sweet potatoes, planting catch crops of sugarcane and corn overlapping the preceding and following jute crop and so forth. We have gradually upgraded one season fields to two season fields and two season fields to three season fields (two rice seasons and one winter crop season) and three season fields used to raise four crops or three season fields used to raise five crops (two rice crops plus one western potato crop grown as an overlapping catch crop with taro and peanuts or beans grown as a companion crop with taro). As a result, the total amount of area under cultivation is 32,000 hectares; excluding the land that is waterlogged and the land used to raise sugarcane, the coefficient of cropland use is 2.4 times. Grain output increased 6,000 tons in 1980 compared to 1975.

The quality of livestock production has begun to develop and the system of management contracts within collective livestock production has been increasingly improved and been increasingly effective. Although the total hog herd has not increased by much from one year to the next, the average market weight of hogs has increased from 35-36 kilograms to 45-46 kilograms. The cattle herd has increased rapidly; as of 1 July 1981, the total number of cattle had increased by 52 percent compared to 1976. Pisciculture has begun to be reorganized.

Industry, small industry, the handicraft trades and the various sectors and trades within agriculture, although they are still small and although their output value only accounts for 17 to 18 percent of total agricultural-industrial output value, developed rather well during the past 5 years compared to the years from 1970 to 1975. In 1980, the total output value of industry, small industry and the handicraft trades, including the sectors and trades within agriculture, was 11 million dong, an increase of more than 50 percent. In addition to the leading sector, brick and tile production, which has strongly developed, a number of new sectors have been opened within the district: two area machine centers, three embroidery and rug weaving installations and nine jute and corn husk weaving installations; we have constructed 500 tons of boats for transportation cooperatives, organized the

cultivation and extraction of peppermint oil, organized specialized building and transportation units, restored the bamboo weaving trade, the carpentry trade, the production of plows, harrows and so forth, thereby shifting thousands of additional laborers from crop production to the various sectors and trades.

The process of implementing the production guidelines mentioned above has also been the process of gradually resistributing labor and developing the potentials that lie in labor. In 1980, there were 74,000 laborers in the Vinh Lac countryside, who were distributed as follows: 68 percent in crop production, 11.6 percent in the trades, 7 percent in livestock production (which does not include the labor working under livestock production contracts with cooperative member families), 2.7 percent in the construction of water oonservancy projects and fields, 5.6 percent in the services and management, etc.

2. Applying technological advances in production.

In conjunction with the process of redistributing labor, Vinh Lac has boldly replaced practically all old varieties of crops (rice, corn, soybeans, sweet potatoes and so forth) with new, high yield, short-term varieties. Changing the allocation of crop varieties laid the groundwork for improving the allocation of crops and farming habits and has yielded high returns. In livestock production, we have gradually selected and developed pure breeds of hogs and crossbred them with foreign hogs. The quality of the buffalo herd, especially the quality of the cattle herd, has been improved over previous years. The insemination of fish and the nursing and reproduction of breeding stock is being reorganization and the quality of fingerlings has improved, thereby meeting the fingerling requirements of the people within the district.

3. Improving the management of production units and cooperatives.

Over the past 5 years, we have not changed the size of cooperatives but have increased the number of basic production units from 420 to 889 units, reorganized the units of cooperatives specializing in the processing of fertilizer and the preparation of fields and appointed 43 of 47 chief accountants; the 47 cooperatives shifted from 18 accounts to 43 accounts, eliminated the jobs of the intermediary accountants above cooperatives and elected one additional secretary for each production unit. As regards the organization of production, we implemented product contracts for tuberous subsidiary food crops as early as 1978 and then implemented product contracts with laborers for corn, beans and peanuts and product contracts with cooperative member families for hog production, which they carry out as subcontractors. In the 1980 10th month season, under the guidance of the upper level, we conducted a pilot project in rice product contracts and then expanded the use of rice product contracts with laborers to the entire district in the 1980-1981 winter-spring season. In livestock production, at the end of 1980, on the basis of the experience gained in subcontracting, we revised the contracts so that hog production contracts were closely linked to rice product contracts, improved pisciculture contracts and improved contracts for the raising of buffalo. The various sectors and trades have also implemented product contracts.

The process of improving management and improving the form of contracts resulted in a rapid increase in the production of grain and subsidiary food crops, the expansion

of winter production and the development of livestock production and the various sectors and trades. The production units and cooperatives have been strengthened. The living conditions of the people in many areas have been stabilized and improved and obligations to the state are fulfilled well.

4. Improving the mode of leadership and guidance.

The major problems that we faced in leadership and guidance on the district level were how to apply the policies of the party in a manner consistent with the realities of the locality, how to regulate the activities of the various sectors well, control the installations and so forth. These were problems about which we were very confused for many years. In the past, we usually put each member of the district party committee in charge of one sector and one or two villages; one member of the standing committee was put in charge of each cluster (five-seven villages) and a number of cadres of the various sectors were assigned to serve as observers. Another practice was for the district party committee and the district people's committee to recruit numerous cadres of the various sectors and send them to installations to provide supervision whenever emergency work arose or help was urgently needed in the production of crops.

Beginning in 1978, we gradually improved our work methods. We established clear regulations governing the specifics involved in the periodic activities of the district party committee, allocating much time for the discussion of important matters, and established clear systems for exchanging opinions, assessing the situation and formulating work programs on the basis of coordination and a specific division of labor in guidance. The members of the district party committee in charge of sectors must first concern themselves with completing the work of the sector well and insuring that it fulfills its function in supporting production and supporting the basic level; at the same time, they have been assigned the task of observing one village, of disseminating to and inspecting, supervising and helping the village to implement the policies and resolutions of the upper level while becoming deeply involved in developing the work of the sector within the village well and gaining experience that can be used to provide guidance throughout the district.

In the process of providing guidance, we have attached importance to strengthening the basic organization and training basic level cadres. During the 4 years from 1977 to 1980, in conjunction with continuing to develop the party, our district took disciplinary action against 1,339 party members, an average of 5 percent of the total number of party members per year; 2.4 percent of party members were expelled from the party. We replaced 26 village party committee secretaries and 38 cooperative heads, some of whom were elderly and of limited ability. During the 3 years from 1978 to 1980, we continuously held training classes for more than 3,000 production units chiefs and assistant chiefs in production unit management, product contracts with laborers, the method of regulating work within production units and so forth. Recently, we provided advanced training to 1,400 production unit chiefs and assistant chiefs in the methods of cost accounting within production units.

We have concentrated our efforts on strengthening the organization at weak places, primarily proceeding on the basis of strengthening the party organization and the cooperatives in a manner closely linked to accelerating production, correcting the

poor state of the economy and living conditions, strengthening the government, strengthening the mass organizations, eliminating negative phenomena in economic and social life, etc. By the end of 1980, practically all of the weak villages had overcome their lack of development, their party organizations and cooperatives were strengthened, production and livestock production had developed, the living conditions of the masses were gradually stabilized and obligations to the state were being fulfilled better with each passing day. Some villages increased their contributions to the state three to four times compared to before they were strengthened; the party organizations and cooperatives at five of the fifteen villages became good party organizations and advanced cooperatives.

At present, there are still many difficulties and many weaknesses in our district. Grain production, although it increased in recent years, has developed slowly and the major increase has come in the production of subsidiary food crops; the per capita consumption of grain is still low (300 kilograms per person) while the population is growing at a rate of 2.7 percent; there is still a shortage of material bases; waterlogging and drought are still serious threats and more than 20 percent of the rice transplanted each year is unstable; there is a serious shortage of draft power and only a small supply of fertilizer; crop pests and livestock diseases are still very serious; and, although practically all crop varieties are new varieties, they have degenerated rapidly because the selection and purification of varieties is still poorly organized. Industrial production, small industry, the handicraft trades and the sectors and trades within agriculture are still underdeveloped and are not developing steadily; the value of exports is still low (an average of 2.2 dong per person).

These difficulties and weaknesses have many objective causes but they also show that there are many shortcomings and weaknesses in our district level leadership; the basic organization is still weak and the abilities of cadres, especially their ability to apply lines and policies and their ability to provide economic management, are at many places, very weak compared to requirements.

In the years ahead, we intend to continue to improve production guidelines and more clearly establish the agricultural-industrial, small industry and handicraft economic structure of the district. In agriculture, we will further improve the allocation of crops and livestock within the district and in each specific area. The requirements we face in improving production guidelines and economic plans are to create a new economic structure with a view toward making full use of labor, expanding our production and business, developing the sectors and trades, increasing the volume of products, developing new products, increasing the volume of commodities and expanding the new division of labor. The primary immediate and long-range task of Vinh Lac District is to firmly resolve the grain and food problem and, on the other hand, accelerate production and provide an increasingly large supply of agricultural raw materials (sugarcane, beans, peanuts, jute and so forth) to industry and for exportation.

Improving the contracting mechanism within agriculture and strengthening the agricultural cooperatives are of decisive importance in achieving the socio-economic goals of the coming years. We will continue to improve the product contracts for

rice and other crops, improve the contracting of hog production, pisciculture and the raising of buffalo and cattle and improve the product contracts for the various sectors and trades in keeping with the spirit of Party Secretariat directive 100. We are conducting a pilot project and gaining experience in order to expand cost accounting in the basic production units and continuing to strengthen the cooperative management boards and the planning, quota, financial and cost accounting components as well as strengthen the specialized units so that cooperatives can perform both the five jobs and the three jobs better and gradually establish cost accounting by sector within the cooperatives, thereby correctly coordinating the three interests within each cooperative.

The household economy has tremendous potentials in many villages and the income from this economy accounts for 50 to 60 percent of the total income of cooperative members. Therefore, we will adopt a plan for guiding the organization of production on the 5 percent plots and the land used for the subcontracting of hog production and guiding the use of the land in gardens used to raise such fruit crops as bananas, lemons, oranges or jackfruit or used to raise mulberries for sericulture. We will provide incentive for families to develop the production of hogs, cattle, goats, rabbits and poultry as well as pisciculture and develop such subsidiary trades as the weaving of bamboo, the making of corn husk rugs, the processing of subsidiary food crops and the weaving of silk for the purpose of achieving partial self-sufficiency in clothing; places that have sugarcane plantings (outside centralized production areas) can make molassas, sugar, etc.

Efforts will be focused on resolving the problems of draft power and implements. We will replan the fields plowed by large tractors at cooperatives so that they are larger and stable in order to use tractors efficiently; at the same time, we will adopt a plan for repairing and making good use of more than 100 small tractors in the preparation of fields. We will adopt a plan for rapidly developing the draft buffalo and cattle herd by three methods: improving the contract system in order to increase breeding; additional purchases by cooperatives; and encouraging cooperative members to purchase additional buffalo and cattle; a plan and policy will be adopted for making good use of the buffalo and cattle herds of cooperative member families for draft purposes in an effort to reduce, within the space of 2 or 3 years, the average amount of cultivated land worked by one draft buffalo or head of cattle from 3.5 to 2.5 and then to 2 hectares per year.

There has long been a shortage of implements and now that we have expanded the use of product contracts, this shortage has become even more acute. Therefore, the entire district and every village must make an effort to produce whatever implements they can produce while purchasing additional ones in order to rapidly equip producers with a full supply of plows, harrows, ordinary implements and improved implements.

We will intensify our guidance and boldly introduce technological advances in production, in an effort to implement a program for continuous soil improvement by the basic and long-range methods of developing livestock production in order to increase the sources of livestock manure and by expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of peanuts and beans in order to increase the sources of nutrients

and increase the supply of products and commodities for two-way trade, obtain additional types of chemical fertilizers outside the state plan, initiate dry land cultivation on 50 to 60 percent of the land transplanted with spring rice, initiate dry land plowing and expand the amount of area under the cultivation of duckweed.

As regards water conservancy in the years ahead, our main guideline will focus on resolving the drought problem. We are reinspecting all of the water conservancy projects within the district and will, upon the completion of this effort, concentrate on improving these projects and, if necessary, reorganize the system of canals, ditches and sluices. We will devise regulations and establish a division of management echelons for using and saving water in order to make maximum use of existing water sources; at the same time, we will restore the movement to bail water by buckets and waterwheels, which became a habit at many places in the district when pumps were not in use. On the other hand, we will build and continue to improve the small-scale electric pump stations and the pump stations to control waterlogging, in an effort to gradually reduce the amount of land on which rice crops are unstable as a result of drought and waterlogging.

In order to implement the guidelines presented above, we will imbue the various levels and sectors within the district and each cadre and party member with a new outlook, a new way of thinking, a new way of looking at things and a new way of working and heighten their sense of self-reliance so that they perform much more work, perform better work and delve into improving their management in order to develop the strengths of the locality in its labor, arable land, supplies, capital and so forth and, on this basis, create new conditions, create a new, local production capacity and gradually establish balances within the installation and within the district.

As regards the district level, we must boldly shift from the mode of economic management based on administrative management and subsidies to the socialist mode of business. We must improve our planning, only assign to installations a number of legal norms; strengthen the system of organizations managing and distributing supplies; firmly adhere to and correctly apply the various economic incentive policies, such as the price policy and the two-way purchasing policy, in a manner closely linked to gradually improving the contracting and management mechanisms within agriculture, industry, small industry, the handicraft trades and the other economic sectors; correctly establish the relationship among the three interests, uphold the right of ownership and uphold the right of self-assumed economic responsibility and, on this basis, tap the initiative and creativity of the laboring masses and the installations in the effort to expand production and business.

We will expand our economic relations with neighboring districts and provinces in order to resolve the difficulties we face in production and everyday life within the district and create the conditions for stimulating the overall economy. We will make an effort to rapidly strengthen the organization and improve the guidance of the operations of the various sectors, especially the economic-technical sectors, such as agriculture, water conservancy, tractors, material supply, commerce and so forth, and closely link these sectors to the installations, thereby gradually establishing economic ties between the villages and district.

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THOUGHTS BASED ON THE REALITIES OF TRIEU HAI

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 43-45

[Article by Le Van Hoan, the secretary of the Trieu Hai District Party Committee]

[Text] Following liberation day, Trieu Hai District, the center of which is the ancient city of Quang Tri, was covered with scars inflicted by the genocidal war of the U.S. pirates. These scars virtually overpowered the green color of the trees and vegetation. Bomb craters were everywhere. Countless mines emplanted by the enemy still remained. More than 30,000 houses had been razed. Many roads and bridges had been destroyed. Streets, schools and markets had been devastated. The majority of cropland was abandoned and lying fallow. When the enemy fled, 160,000 persons returned from places to which they had evacuated, bringing all of their belongings on one carrying-pole and living on grain subsidies from the revolutionary government.

This situation faced the Trieu Hai Party organization with very large tasks: building the basic level governments, stabilizing the thinking of the masses, organizing the fight against hunger, teaching and transforming the 30,000 puppet military and government personnel within the district, organizing the effort to disarm bombs and mines, restoring fields to production, restoring production and bringing every aspect of society back to life.

Since then, under the leadership and guidance and with the support of the upper echelon and through the efforts of the party organization and the army and people within the district, Trieu Hai has recorded a number of achievements.

Beginning in 1976, after resolving the pressing, immediate problems regarding living conditions and the thinking of the people, we conducted basic investigations, carried out overall planning, defined the agro-forestry-fishing-industrial structure of the district and divided the district into eight economic subareas with eight economic-technical centers. On this basis, we upheld the right of collective ownership of the working people, restored and developed production, constructed a number of material-technical bases, created new production capacity and gradually carried out the socialist transformation of the various economic sectors within the districts.

To date, we have virtually completed cooperativization within agriculture, fishing and the handicraft trades and further improved economic management; we are now implementing product contracts within agriculture. We restored 21,000 hectares of farmland, thereby increasing the amount of area under cultivation each year to 33,000 hectares, and have planted 10,000 hectares of forests, thereby covering a 32 kilometer strip of sandy, coastal soil with vegetation. Ten million mandays were mobilized to build 14 irrigation-drainage stations, 7 reservoirs and an 8 kilometer project to stop blowing sand; in addition, the large southern Thach Han farmland water conservancy project is being constructed. These projects have begun to have an impact and have increased the amount of farmland irrigated within the district to 9,000 hectares. The district also has a tractor station capable of plowing and harrowing 20,000 hectares per year; this station, together with the tractors, buffalo and cattle of the cooperatives, provides ample draft power for agriculture within the district. We have also constructed a veterinary station, a crop protection station, a saw mill producing 1,000 cubic meters of wood per year, two lime kilns with a capacity of 10,000 tons per year and 30 brick and tile kilns producing 20 million bricks and tiles per year. A complete system of distribution-circulation installations has been constructed extending from the district seat to the eight economic-technical centers. The educational facilities consist of two Level III cultural schools with an enrollment of 2,500 students, 46 Level I-Level II schools with an enrollment of 54,000 students and supplementary education classes attended by 33,000 persons who are too old to attend general school. The district has two hospitals with 280 beds and 42 village public health stations with 422 beds.

The living conditions of the people are stable. Within only 1 year after liberation day, we had resolved the grain problem within the district and begun to fulfill our grain obligation to the state. In the past 6 years, Trieu Hai has annually contributed 8,000 tons of grain under obligations to the state. We also have the capability to achieve a grain balance within the district and send from the district from 3,000 to 4,000 tons of grain.

National defense has been strengthened and political security and social order and safety have been maintained.

In view of the fact that we started with practically nothing, the achievements mentioned above represent a significant effort on the part of the party organization together with the army and people of the district. However, in view of the overall potentials of the district, Trieu Hai could have recorded larger achievements were it not limited in many areas. These limitations were: every job involved in the shift from war time to peace time was new and complicated and our organization as well as the awareness of cadres did not keep pace with the situation; the revolutionary-offensive spirit and the spirit of self-reliance of cadres, party members and the masses were not high; the weather was unfavorable for several years in a row; and, in particular, we especially want to stress the limitations in our organizational and management mechanisms.

In keeping with the directives and resolutions of the upper echelon on building the district, a number of sectors have been given management responsibilities. This has had a positive effect. Since being given management responsibilities, the tractor

station, the supply corporation, the pharmaceutical corporation, the state-operated movie enterprise and so forth have supported production and daily life better, earned more revenues for the budget than planned and balanced their revenues and expenditures in accordance with the plan. Meanwhile, many other sectors that have not been given management responsibilities or have not been given these responsibilities in a coordinated, efficient manner have caused the district to be caught in an intermediary, administrative position that is very difficult to correct. The district is an economic planning level but does not control supplies and capital, consequently, how can it take the initiative in formulating plans and organizing the good implementation of plans? If the district does not receive a full supply of materials at the start of the planning year, it is difficult for it to effectively use these materials. The district is a budget level but has no important source of revenues. The district guides the grain production cooperatives but cannot establish a grain balance within the district; each year the district deposits in state granaries nearly 10,000 tons of grain but the district does not control 1 kilogram of subsidiary products (bran, husks), not to mention rice! The district has the responsibility of guiding the production of the installations of the maritime products sector, the forestry products sector, the building materials sector, the salt production sector, the livestock production sector and so forth but all of the products produced by them are purchased by the provincial stations, with the district only being allocated a percentage through these stations. Is it necessary to have seven purchasing agencies of the upper level located within one district? Of these seven purchasing agencies, there are some agencies that do not purchase enough within the district to sell to the district. Clearly, it would be less wasteful and less of a bother if the upper level assigned norms to the district so that the district could be in charge of making purchases, establishing balances and delivering products. In some sectors, such as the education sector, the district is only in charge of providing material bases, of caring for the living conditions and paying the salaries of teachers; the organizational staff is controlled by the Education Service and everything involved in assignments and promotions is controlled by the service; thus, the district finds it difficult to manage this corps of cadres. In some sectors, the organization is not within one center: the Forestry Agency is subordinate to the district but the forestry sites, forestry product stations and so forth are managed by the upper level; in the water conservancy sector, the Water Conservancy Committee is subordinate to the district while the water conservancy projects and farmland water conservancy management stations are subordinate to the upper level. In actuality, we feel that with such organizational and management mechanisms, it is difficult for the district to take the initiative in carrying out work and managing work well.

Building the district economy and strengthening the district level are an important part of the socialist economic construction line in our country. Our party has the policy of building the districts into levels that provide political, economic, cultural, social and national defense management within the district; into a level that manages a comprehensive plan and has a budget; into a level that provides state administrative management and management of production, business, distribution-circulation, cultural activities, education and public health activities and organizes and cares for the lives of the people within the district; and into a center that guides the effort to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions in the countryside.

Of course, the district must avoid the tendency to encompass many installations and to establish balances in the style of a "self-contained system." However, in order for the district to fulfill its functions well and be worthy of its position as defined by the party, we think that the authorized agencies and concerned sectors should research and establish a division of levels that is reasonable and will help the district develop the potentials in its labor, land, forests, ocean waters and existing material bases, reorganize production well, balance every aspect of production and everyday life within the district by itself and fulfill its obligations to the state, thereby insuring the unity of the interests of all of society, of the people within the district, of each basic unit and of each individual laborer.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA: AN HISTORIC-CULTURAL ENTITY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 53-58

[Article by Cao Xuan Pho]

[Text] Today, everyone is familiar with the name Southeast Asia, a political region consisting of the countries of Burma, Thailand, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, and Malaysia on the Continental Shelf and Signapore, Indonesia, the Philippines, Brunei and a portion of Malaysia in the islands. However, before it became a political region, Southeast Asia was an historic-cultural entity.

Practically all of Southeast Asia lies within the region of the Equator, which is more moist and warmer than China and more moist than the majority of the Indian subcontinent. Located at the point of intersection of ocean routes, Southeast Asia experienced various infiltrations by many different peoples as well as many different cultures. In contrast to India and China, Southeast Asia has many gulfs and many estuaries that reach deep into the hinterland and, in addition, has rugged mountains and crisscrossing rivers and streams; however, along the large rivers stretch many fertile deltas, deltas that are more fertile than the other lowland areas in the moist, tropical region, in general.(1)

Southeast Asia is "one of the great centers of the world's species of plantlife"(2); the realm of plantlife here is more diverse than anywhere else, consisting of 45,000 species of high quality vegetation. The "India-Malaysian center"(which encompasses Continental Shelf and island Southeast Asia) is one of the nine "centers of crops in the world."(3) "Today, we think that the crucible of crops in Southeast Asia and the Indian islands (Insulind) is one of the oldest crucibles and, possibly, the oldest in the world."(4) Recently, many American archeologists have expressed the possibility that many aspects of the production activities of ancient Southeast Asian man, especially the cultivation of rice and the refining of metals, started in Southeast Asia and spread from there to China, where, it can be said, "the ancient Chinese developed them better than their originators."(5)

In this region of mountain ranges rich in plant and animal life with its vast ocean waters rice in fish, its ease of travel and its fertile deltas, people gathered together and, by means of their own hands and minds, had an impact upon this rich natural environment, creating for themselves a rich, diverse life, the first brilliant pinnacle of which in history was the Dong Son civilization, which corresponded in

archeological terms to the Bronze Age and the early Iron Age. At that time, the population of Southeast Asia lived a stable life based on the cultivation of rice and, within the lifestyle practiced within each area, the first convergence occurred of the lowland-oceanic-mountain cultural factors within complex, interwoven structures. Wherever this convergence occurred, characteristics of the Dong Son culture emerged. The cultures of the various tribes that formed within each area assumed various forms of this structure and reflected more lowland, more oceanic or more mountain characteristics depending upon the environmental conditions and adaptability of the people in each area; however, it can be said that the common model of the cultures of the population of Southeast Asia at that time was an agriculture engaged in the cultivation of rice and that the common cultural characteristics were of the Dong Son type. If there was a closeness among the population of Southeast Asia in many areas of material and spiritual life and even in customs and habits, it originated in this agriculture, an agriculture in which the primary feature was controlling water (river water, rainwater) in order to raise rice. The two most distinctive products of the cultural life of the population at that time, vestiges of which are still seen throughout Southeast Asia, were the copper drum and the houses on stilts. These also reflect the agricultural life of the past. The copper drum was used to pray for rain and the houses on stilts were erected in lowland areas that were inundated as a result of rainfall or rising rivers. And, it was along the banks of these rivers, especially along the banks of the major rivers, such as the Mekong River, the Chao Phraya River (Menem), the Salween River, the Irrawaddy River, the Red River, the Ma River and so forth that the first cultural contacts and exchanges occurred as early as prehistoric times. Then, the South China Sea, with its trade winds and currents, linked the populations of the coastal areas to one another and linked the Continental Shelf and the islands. The rivers and seas of Southeast Asia were not only special factors in the creation of the Southeast Asian lifestyle, but were also the threads that linked the populations on the Continental Shelf with one another and linked them with the island population: the separate became the general. Thus, before the infiltration of Indian cultural and Chinese culture, Southeast Asia was already an historic-cultural entity. It was on this very basic foundation that the population of Southeast Asia, after being influenced by the Indian, Chinese, European and American cultures and even though it was controlled for thousands of years by these cultures, has always maintained its essential character and was not assimilated by the Indian, Chinese, European or American cultures. Selective incorporation or adaptation to local conditions have been the very intelligent and flexible responses by the peoples of Southeast Asia in order to raise themselves to the level of development of the times.

From the common springboard they shared during the Dong Son period, the various peoples experienced different periods of history which, although somewhat different in character, were basically of the same origin.

The birth of the Van Lang state of the Viets (in the first half of the 1st Millennium B.C.) was the expression of a common desire of all Southeast Asia for a society of rules. At that time, two new situations occurred throughout the region: the infiltration, primarily by peaceful means, of Indian culture into Southeast Asia and the infiltration, primarily by force, of Chinese culture into the northern areas of the Southeast Asian peninsula. Whereas the peoples in the southern areas of the

Southeast Asian peninsula and the peoples on the islands incorporated the factors of the Indian culture in order to gradually perfect the organization of their society, the peoples in the northern areas of the peninsula, primarily the Viets, had to resist assimilation by China, even though they were influenced by Chinese culture. In essence, from the point of view of the entire region, these were only two aspects of the same issue (building the country-defending the country), aspects that supported each other within each nation and among the various nations. It was not surprising that around the 6th Century A.D., the situation in almost all of Southeast Asia was that while many peoples, after a process of examining and selectively accepting aspects of the Indian culture, established states of a local, national nature, such as Chanlap, Dvaravati, Thaton, Pegu, Palembang, Kalinga and so forth, within their area, the Viets had to deal with the full-scale attack by Chinese feudalists and, after many consecutive uprisings, the most important of which were the Trung Sisters' uprising in 41-43, the Trieu Sisters' uprising in 248 and the Ly Bon uprising in 544, established the Van Xuan state (the 6th Century), thereby keeping pace with the momentum of progress of the entire region. The fight waged by the Viets against the expansionism of the Chinese emperors during that period to assert themselves had the effect of preventing the advance to the south by the Chinese emperors and maintaining a stable peace for the entire region.

By means of many different routes, Buddhism spread from India to Vietnam. The Viets also accepted the essence of Buddhism and used it as one of the spiritual weapons to oppose Confucianism and assimilation by the Chinese.

The peoples of Southeast Asia steadily advanced down the path of building and defending their countries in the 6th Century; in the 9th and 10th Centuries, Southeast Asia enjoyed widespread prosperity, which marked a new leap forward throughout the region and ushered in a new era--the era of national independence. Many nation states were born. It can be said that the 9th and 10th Centuries ushered in a period of rennaissance throughout Southeast Asia, a period characterized by a return to ourselves, to Dong Son, to the things that "we" had improved upon in the process of selectively incorporating the influences of Indian Culture and Chinese culture and the process of steadfastly struggling against cultural assimulation. In the Dong Son period, the culture of Southeast Asia became established as an entity based on the cultivation of rice with forestry and fishing as subsidiary trades; now, after countless stern challenges, the social structure of the lowlands-the ocean waters-the mountainous forests had been confirmed and, although this structure varied somewhat from one area to another, it was based on agriculture in all areas; in the spiritual realm, this social structure was accompanied by the affirmation of national consciousness.

The Angkor Kingdom, which emerged in the area around Tonle Sap and practiced its own style of god-king worship, which itself was a form of national consciousness, built a huge water control system with reservoirs, ditches and canals throughout the area, which brought prosperity to an entire country for more than 5 centuries.

In the Irrawaddy River basin, the Pagan Kingdom of the Burmese abandoned their mythology and gradually became an entity under the Anarata Dynasty (in the middle of the 11th Century) on the basis of improving their control of the water in the

Kyaikto lowlands, harnassing the delta, gradually spreading toward the sea and accepting the Theravada Buddhism of the Mon as their national religion; they gradually abandoned the "Nat"(temples of the god of soil) scattered about the various localities and erected a common "Nat" on Popa Mountain (a sacred mountain in Burma).

In the islands, the Sri Vi-giay-a [Vietnamese phonetics] Kingdom, which occupied West Java, Somatra and the Malai peninsula, controlled the seaports and straits (Malacca, Sunda) lying along the routes commonly taken from the Indian Ocean to the South China Sea; at the same time, they developed agriculture in the hinterland and were famous for their achievements for 4 centuries (the 8th to the 11th). In its time, the Sri Vi-giay-a Kingdom was famous as a center of trade and the study of Greater Vehicle Buddhism; the unique, great Borobudua Temple complex was a model of the Javanese coordination of tradition and innovation.

In the course of building their country during the periods of Ly and Tran, the Viets were especially concerned with the sea which the Han-Duong imperialists, during the period of their domination of the land of the Viets, had blockaded. The sea, particularly the South China Sea--a "Mediterranean Sea" in Asia--meant trade, exchange and commerce. For a time, during the period of Chinese domination, Vietnam was seemingly cut off from the rest of Southeast Asia (although this was the intention of the Han-Duong feudalists, it was not what actually occurred); now, with Vietnam having rejoined the great family of Southeast Asia, especially the island and coastal areas, many seaports were opened in Nghe An, Thanh Hoa and Van Don, seaports that were visited by many trading ships. For a long time, while the Viets had to devote their efforts to dealing with invasions by the Chinese into Southeast Asia, the other peoples here, who enjoyed more favorable and peaceful conditions, looked for and found ways to build their nations. That the Viets, having liberated themselves, rejoined the other nations in Southeast Asia and incorporated the achievements recorded by them in their cultural development was quite natural, as natural as though it were occurring within a family and in no way involved any antagonisms. It was not surprising or astonishing that the bird god Garuda (6) flew to a perch on the stone thrones of the Ly-Tran period, that the guardian spirits in the Buddhist temples bore the manner of Dvarapala (7) of Indochina (Champa) or that the Javanese drums emerged on the chests of the Kinnaris (8) during the Ly period; and, Buddhism during the Ly period could be very proud of a Thao-Duong sect originated by a Cham Buddhist follower of the same name.

The 13th Century witnessed profound historic-cultural changes throughout Southeast Asia: the prosperity of the Thai in the Menam River basin; the strong development of Ceylon's Hinyana Buddhism among the masses; the aggression and expansion of the Nguyen imperialists in the South; the great victory of the army and people of Dai Viet over the Nguyen Army; and the arrival of Islamism in the islands of Southeast Asia.

These changes had a close, reciprocal relationship with one another. The Thai, who, having become prosperous, made Hinyana Buddhism their spiritual base and emphasized democracy, freedom and simplicity in order to reorganize their administrative structure and society, established the first Thai states in the Menan River basin: Sukhothai and Lanna. Islamism and Hinyana Buddhism infiltrated Southeast Asia amidst a situation in which Hinduism--with its caste structure--had shown itself to not be

very effective as a mechanism of rule. Islamic merchants opened vigorous trade with Southeast Asia in the 13th Century as a result of Mongol activities in western China that blocked trade routes from Central Asia. And, the incorporation of the practical activities of Islamic missionaries as well as Buddhist clergy by the small nations in the islands and the Thai royal kingdoms on the mainland further intensified trade. And, all of these changes were related, either directly or indirectly, to the large-scale expansion by the Nguyen empire into the South in an attempt to control Southeast Asia and become the rulers of the South China Sea. In 1256, they attacked and occupied Dai Ly (Van Nam); however, the Thai there, instead of yielding, aligned themselves with the Thai living on the Southeast Asian peninsula (representative of which was the alliance among the three leaders Mang Rai at Chieng Rai, Ngam Muong at Phayao and Rama Kam Hong at Sukhothai in 1287) in order to prepare to deal with this expansion; in 1277, they occupied Bhamo in Burma; in 1282, they attacked Champa and planned to use it as a springboard for expansion into the Malayan Sea but met with strong resistance by the Cham; in 1292, they sent powerful warships in a vain attempt to occupy Java but King Ketanagara in Singosary was ready to deal with them. Thus, practically all of Southeast Asia was ready to deal with the enemy. However, it must be stated that the three fights waged against them in 1258, 1285 and 1287-88 by the army and people of Dai Viet were of special importance; they not only defeated the aggressor armies, but also crushed the will of the Nguyen imperialists to expand into the South, once again helping to maintain the peace and stability of all Southeast Asia for at least 1 century.

Southeast Asia was like a tasty morsel to the eyes of the Chinese feudal emperors, from Tan, Han and Duong to Tong, Nguyen and so forth. Every dynasty that came to power sent troops to the South in an attempt to occupy this wealthy region. Although they met with defeat after defeat, they never stopped trying. The House of Minh followed in the path (a defeated path) of the previous dynasties. Unable to attack the South by the ocean route (because they would encounter the Portuguese), they were forced to open an attack by land which, of course, began in Dai Viet. The 10 year war of resistance waged by Le Loi (at the start of the 15th Century) drove all the troops and generals of the House of Minh back to their bases.

In the 16th Century, and up until the middle of the 20th Century, Southeast Asia was again strongly shaken, this time as a result of the invasion of western capitalism. Whereas 1,500 years ago, the spacial relationships of Southeast Asia were primarily in the region between India and China, now, the Bay of Bengal and the South China Sea were joined together in one vast territory: the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean; the fate of Southeast Asia became closely linked to the situations occurring at remote places in the world. The spices of Southeast Asia inspired the Spanish and then the Portuguese to sail in search of maritime routes to Asia. When the spice fever subsided, the race to control markets and find sources of industrial raw materials became intense. The western capitalists (primarily the Portuguese) gradually pushed the influence of China from the ocean areas of the South; they divided Southeast Asia into the mainland and the islands in order to share spheres of influence. The Spanish occupied the northern Philippines primarily to open new lands to cultivation; the Portuguese and the Dutch competed to occupy the Indonesian Archipelago all the way to the Molucca Sea, primarily for the purpose of trade; the British entered Burma and used Thailand as a buffer with France; the French occupied and dominated Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos. Gradually, the countries

of Southeast Asia either became subservient to or become colonies of the western capitalist countries. A formidable historic mission faced the entire region: resisting imperialism and winning back total national independence. Although the organization and methods of struggle differed from area to area, the goals of the struggle were the same.

Southeast Asian culture faced a new challenge: resisting the slave culture impressed upon nations by colonialism. With the tradition of selectively accepting the very best of foreign cultures in order to constantly elevate themselves, the peoples of Southeast Asia incorporated some aspects of western culture in order to raise themselves to the level of the times. They made full use of the latest scientific, technological and cultural achievements of the West not only to strengthen themselves, but also to resist every form of control by the western imperialists and protect their national independence and national culture.

World War I, and then World War II, had a profound impact upon Southeast Asia. The nations of Southeast Asia became increasingly aware of the nature of imperialism and increasingly conscious of their role and position. The struggle for national independence broke out everywhere. The Russian October Revolution and the birth of the first worker-peasant state in the world, Soviet Russia, breathed new life into the national liberation movement in Southeast Asia. Communist parties were established in all the countries of Southeast Asia.

Following World War II, one country after another in Southeast Asia won back its independence. The Democratic Republic of Vietnam (now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam), the first worker-farmer state in Southeast Asia, was born. The struggle against the imperialists and international reactionaries, primarily the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists, is still an extremely sharp and complex struggle. However, every country and every nation in Southeast Asia shares the historic mission of building their country and this can only be effectively carried out when there is peace and stability throughout the region. This is a legitimate, common aspiration of the peoples of Southeast Asia. It can also be said that this is a new point of convergence of ideological awareness throughout the region, one that lays the foundation for every relationship of friendship and cooperation among the nations in Southeast Asia.

Reviewing the long history of its past, we see that Southeast Asia is truly a unified historical-cultural entity. In each stage of history, we see common missions for the entire region or specific tasks for each area. On the basis of the conditions, circumstances and capabilities of each place, these missions and tasks are carried out; however, it would be more reasonable to carry them out within the relationship shared by the entire region because unity is the basic relationship.

FOOTNOTES

1. C. A. Fisher: "Southeast Asia," London, 1966, p 5.

2. E.D. Merrill: "Plantlife of the Pacific World," New York, 1945.

3. N.I. Varilov: "The Origin, Variation, Community and Breeding of Cultivated Plants," Chronica Botanica, Waltham, 1951, 13, pp 1-6.

4. J. Barrau: "L'Asie du Sud-Est, berceaucultural," Rural Studies, Nos 53, 54, 55, and 56, Paris, January and February 1974, p 35.

5. Ch. Gorman: "Modeles a priori et prehistoire de la Thailande," Rural Studies, Nos 53, 54, 55, and 56, Paris, January and February 1974, p 46.

6. The god bird in Indian mythology was widely represented in the Cham and Javanese wood carvings of the 9th and 10th Centuries.

7. The Indian god of protection was widely seen in the Cham wood carvings of the 9th and 10th centuries.

8. The characters in Indian mythology that had heads of humans and bodies of birds were widely seen among the Cham and Javanese of the 10th Century.

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WASHINGTON'S ADVENTUROUS STEP IN THE ARMS RACE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 66-70

[Article by Nhuan Vu]

[Text] On 2 October 1981, the Reagan administration publicly announced a five-point plan to accelerate the development of strategic nuclear forces in the next 2 decades. This plan is designed to promote the manufacture of three strategic weapon systems: the mobile, ground based missile called MX, the B-1 bomber, which will replace the B-52, and the new type nuclear submarine called the Triton. At the same time, Reagan has decided to improve "the strategic electronic command-warning-alert system" and accelerate the program to design a new strategic bomber, the Stealth bomber, which U.S. military technical circles brag can avoid detection by modern radar technology.

Within the framework of its counter-revolutionary global strategy, the military strategy recently presented by the Reagan administration is designed to "achieve military superiority" by the end of this century and give the U.S. army the ability to "intervene at any place in the world at any time." The Reagan administration harbors the ambition of returning the U.S. army to the "pre-Vietnam" period or advancing it to the period after the "post-Vietnam" period so that the U.S. army can once again become the competent tool of "a foreign policy based on strength," which Washington maintains that it had during the Eisenhower and Kennedy periods.

U.S. military circles maintain that the Reagan administration is continuing the "deter-block" U.S. military strategy, a military strategy that is aggressive in nature and has suffered bitter defeat, especially in the war of aggression in Vietnam.

The so called "deterrence" in the basic military strategy of the United States means emphasizing to the opposition that the danger of a general war exists. The deterrent forces, that is, the strategic nuclear forces, consist of strategic bombers, medium range and intercontinental missiles, nuclear submarines armed with strategic missiles and the modern (U.S.) continental defense system. To "block" means to warn the opposition: you have already reached the limit and may not go any further. The "block" forces consist of the conventional armed forces.

In the past, under the "massive retaliation" strategy of the Eisenhower administration, importance was attached to the "deterrent" forces. At that time, the United States maintained that it had seized nuclear superiority through its "triad" of strategic

weapons: the B-52 strategic bomber, nuclear submarines armed with nuclear weapons and ground based intercontinental missiles. However, the "massive retaliation" strategy and the nuclear "deteerent" forces of the United States were unable to prevent the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu and unable to block the subsequent national liberation movement. In the 1960's, the United States lost its nuclear superiority. U.S. General Taylor proposed the "flexible response" strategy, which advocated giving priority to strengthening the "blocking" forces, that is, the contentional armed forces. The essence of the "flexible response" strategy was to be ready to wage both a nuclear war and a conventional war in order to oppose the Soviet Union and oppose the national liberation movement.

The Vietnamese people's war of resistance against the United States for national salvation pushed the "flexible response" strategy of Presidents Kennedy and Johnson into bankruptcy. On the Vietnam battlefield, the "blocking forces"--the "sword" of the United States--were broken while the "umbrella" of U.S. "nuclear deterrence" failed to threaten Vietnam.

In the 1970's, as a result of the tragic defeat suffered on the Vietnam battlefield, the Nixon administration was forced to publicly declare that the "flexible response" strategy had been abandoned and replaced by the "real deterrent" strategy. U.S. nuclear "deterrent" forces had "come to a standstill" in the 1960's because an important percentage of the U.S. defense budget and even the minds of the strategists and the developers of U.S. weapons were absorbed in the war of aggression against Vietnam. Time had caused the "triad" of U.S. strategic weapons to become increasingly outmoded. Meanwhile, the "blocking" forces of the United States, the Army, the Air Force and the Navy (including the Marines), bore the "wounds of Vietnam." All U.S. military forces, including the nuclear weapon "deterrent" forces and the conventional weapon "blocking" forces, had been so heavily damaged that many persons maintained that it would take many decades to restore them.

On the basis of the situation presented above, the "real deterrent" strategy of the Nixon administration attached equal importance to "deterrence" and "blocking," giving priority to neither. In this way, Nixon maintained that he could reserve for himself the "flexibility" to use both of these forces in accordance with specific conditions. According to Laird, secretary of defense during the Nixon period, during the 1970's, Washington focused its efforts on building strategic nuclear forces that were "adequate" and use them to establish specific standards for the manufacture of strategic weapons; at the same time, the buildup of U.S. conventional forces was assisted by the military capabilities of the allies on the basis of these countries doing more to share the heavy military burden with the United States.

It can be said that the Nixon administration considered the 1970's to be a period in which the U.S. army "healed the wounds of Vietnam" and repaired both its nuclear "deterrent" forces and its "blocking" conventional forces, which had been robbed by the Vietnam war of at least "one generation" of weapons.

Under the Carter administration, U.S. strategists developed new strategic concepts, such as "defensive deterrents," "flexible deterrents" and so forth; in actuality, however, they continued to implement the "real deterrent" strategy of the Nixon administration and devoted their efforts to "healing the wounds of Vietnam."

In the U.S. presidential election held in November, 1980, the U.S. Republican Party and the candidate of this party looked for ways to stir the "chauvinist" national spirit among the American people and cried aloud for an "arms race." The platform of the Republican Party advocated rapidly increasing the military budget in order to "achieve military superiority" over the Soviet Union. This platform demanded the "quick production and rapid deployment of the MX missile, the new style strategic bomber and the cruise short-wing, attack missile, the rapid deployment of 572 medium range missiles in a number of western European countries within NATO, the production of the nitron bomb and the modernization of nuclear artillery forces." Along with the development of these "deterrent" forces, the Republican Party also called for "the urgent strengthening of 'blocking' forces" so that "the U.S. Air Force and Navy achieve additional mobility and maintain a routine presence overseas and a permanent U.S. fleet in the Indian Ocean is quickly established."

U.S. strategists have observed that Reagan is implementing the platform of the Republican Party, that is, implementing a policy of simultaneously strengthening both the "deterrent" and "blocking" arms of this policy. However, they also admit that the United States cannot achieve "military superiority" by means of its "blocking" forces, that is, by means of the forces equipped with conventional weapons that were defeated in the "limited war" in Vietnam and which, in actuality, will still be undergoing "restoration" until the end of the 1980's, at least. It is quite obvious that in the 1980's and 1990's, the U.S. Army, Navy (surface warships and Marines) and tactical Air Force, which are the primary components of the U.S. "blocking" forces, cannot achieve any "leap forward" in either their size or their quality. Washington ruling circles have done everything possible to "play the China card" with a view toward using the Chinese army as a force supplementing the U.S. "blocking" forces in Asia. However, the United States is still concerned over the question of whether, in a war, in a fight alongside the United States, the Chinese army will be a supplementary force or become a heavy burden to the United States, as a number of puppet armies did, or even become something more dangerous.

Faced with nmmerous difficult problems with regard to the "blocking" strategy, Reagan has had to give priority to the "deterrent" course in the hope of "achieving military superiority."

Thus, Reagan's military strategy to strengthen "deterrent" forces was born in a totally defensive posture. Yet, on 2 October 1981, when he announced the plan to spend an additional 180 billion dollars on the development of the "triad" of U.S. strategic weapons, Reagan brazenly stated that this plan was designed to strengthen the "deterrent" to the Soviet Union and the world revolution. Reagan is aggressively brandishing the stick of nuclear "deterrence" in one hand and holding the stick of "blocking" forces in the other hand, from which dangles a piece of the "China card." Western military circles have observed that Reagan wants to turn back the wheels of history and harbors the illusion of restoring the Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy periods.

Reagan's ambition is very large, larger than all the ambitions of many previous U.S. presidents. However, the capabilities of the United States have shrunken greatly compared to the 1950's and the early 1960's. The United States is still in the "post

Vietnam" period, that is, still in the process of strategic decline in terms of both its position and power, a process that cannot be reversed. Many persons within Washington ruling circles have admitted that one of the most serious consequences of the Vietnam war is that "the United States today cannot have both guns and butter." However, Reagan is vainly attempting to reverse this situation by means of a policy designed to make the United States economically strong and give it military superiority. This is a very large contradiction, one which Reagan is not able to resolve. In 5 years, from 1982 to 1986, including the 180 billion dollar additional expenditure, the Reagan administration plans to spend 1.5 trillion dollars on strengthening the military and participating in the arms race. Meanwhile, the U.S. economy has "entered a new period of recession," which Reagan himself admitted on 18 October 1981. In 1980, the U.S. budget incurred a deficit of 40 billion dollars and, for 1981, the deficit might be as high as 60 billion dollars. The national debt of the federal government has reached a record level: over 1 trillion dollars. This situation is a very large obstacle to the Reagan administration in its effort to find the huge sum of 1.5 trillion dollars in the space of 5 years for the arms race.

Examining the technological capabilities of U.S. industry, many economic specialists have maintained that it will be difficult for the United States to implement a major investment program because labor productivity within U.S. industry is declining and the possibilities for self-sufficiency in energy and raw materials are declining rapidly. In August, 1981, the United States had to import 2.5 million tons of steel. Meanwhile, the expansion of the military industrial sectors requires many types of raw materials, part or all of which must be imported by the United States. These are factors that have caused a loss of stability within U.S. society.

At a time when unemployment is becoming increasingly serious, the investments in the military industry will not absorb much labor. In September, 1981, 7.5 percent of the workforce was unemployed. In 1982, this figure will reach 8 percent, the highest level since the 1974-1975 economic crisis. Unemployment is one of the most important factors causing the strong opposition among the American people. For this reason, the adventurous five-point arms race program of the Reagan administration is meeting with a wave of opposition throughout the United States.

Massive investments in the military industry are also causing sharp competition within the military-industrial complex to win the fattest contracts and the most profitable markets. This is one of the primary causes of the sharp debates within the U.S. Congress concerning weapons production programs, especially Reagan's extremely large arms race plan.

Thus, the Reagan administration's line of accelerating the arms race with a view toward "achieving military superiority" is causing the internal antagonisms of U.S. society to become deeper and causing the "crisis of confidence," the "crisis of the system," which originated in the Vietnam war, to last longer and become sharper.

On the other hand, the "adventurous nuclear policy" of Reagan is meeting with strong reaction from the "allies" of the United States in western Europe and Japan. Although we have not seen any changes in the aggressive nature of NATO, many countries are extremely cautious in the face of the request by the United States that these countries increase their military budgets in order to share the arms race responsibility with

the United States and prepare for war. Clearly, in this field, the interests of the United States and U.S. allies differ. For many months, millions of people in many countries within NATO have continuously demonstrated against the United States. They are opposed to the installation by the United States of 572 medium range missiles with nuclear warheads in a number of western European countries, opposed to the "limited nuclear war" policy announced by Reagan on 16 October 1981 and so forth. The people of Japan have continuously conducted demonstrations, demanding the abrogation of the "U.S.-Japan Security Treaty" and the dismantling of all U.S. military bases in Japan.

In addition to the above mentioned obstacles being encountered by the U.S. war machine, even U.S. military circles have had to admit that the major portion of Reagan's "super arms" plan will not have an effect until the end of this decade or the start of the next decade. Moreover, the weapons in this plan are not totally new or unique. The technical properties of the MX missile are in no way superior to the Minuteman missile now being used, except for the fact that the old missile is stationary while the new missile is mobile. However, the mobility of the MX cannot insure that it will not be attacked by the opposition because, when it is launched, it still must be installed on an underground launch pad, consequently, it is still difficult for the MX to avoid detection by the opposition. The B-1 strategic bomber displayed numerous technical shortcomings in its various test flights and was put on the shelf by the Carter administration. The Trident missile on the nuclear submarine is nothing more than an improved version of the Polaris and Poseidon missiles now being used. The Stealth strategic bomber, which has been advertised as being able to avoid radar detection, is still on the drawing boards.

In summary, the strategic nuclear "treasures" which Reagan intends to unveil in 1980's and 1990's are, in actuality, not the results of any new "inventions" in the field of military technology. The U.S. warmongers do not have the "unparalleled weapons" of which they dream.

Clearly, in view of the present balance of power in the world, the insane arms race activities of the U.S. imperialists cannot prevent the three revolutionary currents from continuing to develop their strong offensive position at a time when the Soviet Union and the socialist community stand ready to take appropriate steps to deal with the war adventures of the United States and the Chinese reactionaries, expansionists and hegemonists. The U.S. war vehicle being driven by Reagan is careening down an extremely dangerous, deadend course. The basic "deter-block" military strategy, which is a product of the counter-revolutionary global strategy of the United States, cannot lead the U.S. imperialists from their present strategic confusion. However, the efforts by Reagan to strenthhen and give priority to the "blocking" strategy or the "deterrent" strategy only further reveal his extremely bellicose nature and, at the same time, reflect the weakneed, frustrated position in which the U.S. imperialists find themselves in the "post-Vietnam" period.

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VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAMPAIGN TO EXTERMINATE FORMER CULTURE LAUNCHED IN HANOI

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 10, Oct 81 pp 21, 34

[Article by Bui Thanh, Deputy Director, Hanoi Culture and Information Service: "Eliminate Reactionary and Degenerate Culture, Build Wholesome Cultural Life in the Capital"]

[Text] In past years, the people's cultural and spiritual life in the Capital has gradually developed toward building a new regime, a new economy, a new culture and a new man. Stepped up cultural, literary and artistic activities, professional as well as nonprofessional, have positively influenced the change in political views, feelings and life patterns of a large number of people, stimulating them to strive for beautiful revolutionary acts and a lofty raison d'etre, and to carry out the political tasks of the Capital.

Apart from these positive aspects, a number of unlawful cultural activities have recently appeared in the city, either stealthily or openly. A number of people bought, sold and rented various kinds of decadent and noxious books. Unwholesome musical records and tapes have become a profitable merchandise for crooked vendors and were played in many refreshment bars and a number of private homes...

The use, storage and circulation of reactionary and degenerate cultural products have poisoned the healthy cultural life of the people in the capital and violated state laws.

In concert with Ho Chi Minh City and other friendly provinces, Hanoi has conducted drives to control, trace down and eliminate all that baneful trash. Relying upon the masses and basic installations, these drives were properly and carefully prepared. A few months ago, the four city wards began directing all subwards to investigate and draw up lists of cultural product dealers, and of families still using decadent music. Hoan Kiem and Hai Ba Trung Wards conducted pilot controls in a subward and a number of key basic installations. For this reason, the Wards have had experience in guiding the organization of forces and methods of struggle.

Acting promptly, methodically and simultaneously, all subwards in Ba Dinh Ward spent a couple of days strictly inspecting over 20 bookstands and over 100 households using decadent music. Dong Da, a relatively larger ward, carried out an appropriate plan aimed at initially inspecting six key subwards to draw experiences before going into the remaining subwards. Hoan Kiem, a ward with the largest

number of stands selling old books and newspapers and with many households using prohitibed musical tapes and records, concentrated control on key spots. The key control point for the whole city is the Hoa Binh market zone. There, hundreds of cadres, organized into fully staffed inspection units simultaneously checked all record and tape vendors and caught them in the very act of playing decadent music for promoting merchandise and attracting customers. The control drive occurred at a time when the market was crowded, thus complicating the situation; however, it was welcomed and supported by the masses and so it was properly carried out in terms of maintaining order and security, detecting and strictly handling violations. The masses also told the control units where unlawful dealers had concealed their merchandises. Due to reliance on the masses and careful preparation, the control drive at Hoa Binh market was carried out promptly, neatly, orderly, and in keeping with the law, creating a good effect on public opinion. In Trang Tien subward, with the people's help, a control unit went straight into those households which were using yellow music. In Hang Buom subward, acting on information furnished by the masses, another unit discovered a clandestine "rental library" of pornographic books, and confiscated the evidence. The struggle on the cultural and ideological front and the task of cultural management at basic and subward levels have drawn special attention. Due to the participation and coordination of subward sectors and mass organizations, and to the awareness of a large number of people at the primary level, the struggle in and management of culture was effective and achieved good results. Van Mieu subward (Dong Da Ward) has directed neighborhood units and mass organizations to visit families which owned decadent cultural products, to explain to them, and persuade them to voluntarily surrender or destroy these products. A number of families have made written pledges to neighborhood units and subward officials not to read and listen to degenerate and reactionary books, newspapers, records and music sheets.

As a result of these control drives, Hanoi City has seized 10 tons of noxious books and newspapers and thousands of prohibited musical tapes and records. The Hanoi people's court has tried and meted out appropriate sentences to a number of people for storing and disseminating reactionary and degenerate cultural products. The unanimous wish is that the struggle to protect the cultural life in Hanoi be maintained on a permanent and stronger manner, so as to remove all negative manifestations damaging to the new and healthy culture, which we have been industriously building.

The Municipal Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has held seminars on music aesthetics, in which a large number of youths took part, with a view to educating them about how to tie in proper love for music with acquisition of moral virtues.

Fully utilizing clubs and conference rooms, the Hanoi cultural sector has organized symposia with pictorial illustrations, to guide the masses about aesthetics; to strongly develop rich and multiform cultural and artistic activities; to step up the mass artistic movement; and to urge artists to base their future creative works on Hanoi so as to serve its people. At the same time, the cultural sector has strengthened management and control of artistic performances, movie showings and publicity in urban and suburban areas.

The struggle to eliminate reactionary and degenerate cultural products has positively contributed to preserving and improving the cultural life of the people in the capital, making it more vivid, cheerful and wholesome.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROVINCIAL CONGRESSES HELD

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "Haiphong, Binh Tri Thien and Ben Tre Hold Party Organization Delegate Congresses"]

[Text] On 11 January, the party organization of Haiphong held its 8th Congress, which was attended by 460 delegates.

Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau was introduced by the Central Committee as a candidate at the municipal party organization congress.

In his opening address, Bui Quang Tao, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the municipal party committee, presented various matters regarding viewpoints and methods that had to be fully understood when engaged in research and debate in order to contribute opinions to the documents of the Central Committee.

The delegates attending the congress heard Do Muoi present the 10 main points in the resolution of the 11th Party Plenum concerning the economic and social guidelines and tasks for 1982. He presented the tremendous potentials of the port city and expressed the confidence that, through the congresses on the various levels, the Haiphong municipal party organization will bring about new changes, strongly encourage the emulation movement of the masses and successfully carry out the tasks of the 1982 state plan.

On 12 January, Binh Tri Thien Province held its 3rd Party Organization Delegate Congress, which was attended by 452 delegates from the basic party organizations and the district, city and municipal party organizations.

Following the opening address delivered by Bui San, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the provincial party committee, Thai Ba Nghiem, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, reported to the congress on the results of the congresses of the installation, district, municipal and city party organizations and on the matters to be researched and discussed at the congress of provincial party organization delegates.

The party organization congresses on the various levels contributed many opinions and expressed agreement with the documents of the Party Central Committee to be presented at the 5th Congress of the Party.

The Ben Tre provincial party organization has held its 3rd Delegate Congress, which was attended by 380 delegates from more than 400 basic party organization.

Relating them to the actual situation of the locality, the delegates expressed agreement with the strategic guidelines and tasks, with the socio-economic goals and the other tasks set forth within the various documents. At the same time, they contributed many specific, practical opinions to each portion of the documents.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MANAGEMENT WEAKNESSES ANALYZED, IMPROVEMENTS PROPOSED

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 5, Oct 81 pp 13-23

[Article by Nguyen Lang: "Some Thoughts on Improving the Organization of Economic Management in Our Country"]

[Text] On the occasion of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the founding of our state and in order to help prepare for the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Vietnam Communist Party, there have been many articles researching and evaluating the economic management situation in our country; through these articles, we have conducted a review, to some extent, supporting the effort to lead and guide the process of our country's economic construction and development in the period of transition to large-scale socialist production.

At present, there are several difficult problems within our country's economy that have been resolved slowly, problems that have adversely affected many areas of society and politics and created an environment in which our new enemies, the Chinese expansionists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and every other reactionary force, are making every effort to "undermine our country's economy each day and cause us to encounter incalculable difficulties."(1)

We have studied the evaluation of our country's economic management presented in the research projects that have been published, including the two books published by Su That Publishing House and the Social Sciences Publishing House in 1980. At the same time, we have restudied the evaluation of this work presented in a number of resolutions of the Vietnam Communist Party and several reports by the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly on the economic situation and the tasks of the state plan.

From these documents and books, we have combined and drawn a number of evaluations of the main shortcomings in economic management. They are:

1. A less than full understanding that the special characteristics of the new situation are closely linked to the shift from one revolutionary stage to another and the slowness with which we have rectified and overcome the shortcomings regarding loose management... These shortcomings have been discussed, to one degree or another and in one form or another, at the 3rd Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party and in the report of the government to the 4th Legislature of the National Assembly (February 1974). In 1980, a report presented to the National Assembly talked about an inertia impeding our economic management activities.

2. The shortcomings in the organization of the management apparatus, which assume many different specific forms, such as the following:

--A cumbersome structure working at cross purposes;

--Departmentalism, partialism, decentralization and a lack of socialist cooperation;

--The failure to fulfill functions and the lack of a clear division of levels and tasks;

--Conservatism, relying upon the upper level, superficiality;

--An unstable apparatus, etc.

The shortcomings in this field have also been mentioned, in one form or another and to one degree or another, in many documents, from the proceedings of the 3rd Congress of the Party to the resolution of the 9th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee as well as in reports to the National Assembly dating back to 1958 and reports on the situation surrounding the implementation of the 1980 plan and the 1981 plan.

3. The shortcomings in cadre work range from the evaluation that cadres still have many weaknesses in the field of economic management and in the field of the organization of implementation to the many cases involving the inefficient utilization of cadres. The shortcomings in this field have also been mentioned in various documents, such as the ones mentioned above.

4. The shortcomings in defining and establishing the organization mechanism of management(2) assume many different specific forms, such as the following:

--The bureaucratic-subsidization mode of production and business;

--Systems of responsibility and discipline that are not strict and the failure to promptly deal with shortcomings;

--A system of law that is incomplete, is not scrupulously obeyed, etc;

--Work methods and work systems that are in need of improvement;

--Systems and policies that are no longer suitable but have not been supplemented or revised (prices, wages, bonuses and so forth);

--Many negative phenomena (misappropriation, waste, authoritarianism and so forth) that have not been overcome;

--The need to improve planning;

--Distribution that is much in the nature of distribution based on averages, etc.

The shortcomings in this field have also been discussed in many resolutions of the party, from the resolution of the 5th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee to the

reports of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly (from the 9th session of the 1st Legislature in December, 1958, to the report at the December, 1980 session).

In response to the shortcomings that had been cited, all of the documents mentioned above set forth corrective measures. However, at the December, 1980 session of the National Assembly, these shortcomings were pointed out again and considered to be due to the present situation. Thus, is it not possible that some aspects of the evaluation of the situation surrounding shortcomings were not very accurate and, as a result, led to corrective measures that were not as effective as desired? Against this background, we have boldly engaged in analysis and evaluation in order to try to determine the true nature of the shortcomings in our country's economic management and, on this basis, develop effective measures to help bring about strong changes in the process of advancing our country's economy to large-scale socialist production.

The Situation Surrounding the Organization of Economic Management in Our Country

1. Some general observations.

Our country's economy is a large system consisting of many component systems. These component systems can be divided into three primary types:

--The economic-technical sectors component system, which consists of industry, agriculture, capital construction, commerce, etc;

--The territorial component system, which is structured by the natural economic-geographical areas (the lowlands, the highlands and so forth) or by economic-administrative areas (the provinces, districts, etc.);

--The government levels component system (the central level, the provinces, districts and villages), which fulfills the function of organizing the management of the two component systems mentioned above.

On the basis of the principle of coordinating management by sector with management by locality and territory, these component systems are combined into one large system, the national economic system.

These component systems are also divided into smaller component systems, thereby creating one multi-level system. For example, the industrial component system is divided into various specialized sectors, such as the mechanical engineering sector, the chemicals sector, the textiles sector, etc. These specialized sectors are created by production and business installations. These installations are themselves small component systems structured by smaller elements, the shops and so forth.

From the point of view of the organization of management, the national economy, as a system, is also divided into two primary components that are closely linked to each other. These are the subjective management component and the objective management component. Each of these components has its own separate structure. For example, the subjective management component of the national economy (in terms of the organization of the government) consists of the National Assembly, the Council of

Ministers and the functions management ministries (the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Labor, the State Science and Technology Commission, etc.). The constituent components of the national economy form an organizational structure. Among these constituent components are reciprocal relationships that form what we call the mechanism controlling the entire system in the process of activities oriented toward specific objectives.

Also from the point of view of organization, especially as regards the subjective management components of the system, the constituent components are not only agencies, but are also persons, persons who are the primary components of these agencies. Therefore, the organizational mechanism of management is not only a mechanism that controls the activities of the constituent agencies (organizations) of this system, but also a mechanism that controls the activities of the persons working within this system. Therefore, in practice, we commonly call the work involved in organizing the management system cadre organizational work.

The subjective organizational system managing the national economy of our country is the dictatorship of the proletariat state system, consequently, in principle, we can and must state that it is a management entity organized in a progressive manner.(3) The progressive nature of this system does not exclude the possibility that this organizational system has certain shortcomings that must be corrected in order to perfect the system. These improvements are necessary, especially during the period of transition to large-scale socialist production.(4)

As regards cadres and the mechanism of the system, corresponding changes are also required, changes that are consistent with the special characteristics of each matter.

On the basis of these several general observations, we shall examine, in an effort to more fully evaluate, each of the matters pertaining to the three aspects of the organization of management mentioned above within the organic relationships they have with one another.

2. The matters pertaining to the organization of the subjective apparatus managing the national economy.

When examining and evaluating the matters that pertain to the organization of the subjective management apparatus, we must direct our attention to several factors in the nature of principles that are related to the establishment and the breakdown of the organizational system so that we can take the initiative and change an organizational system and so that we can protect an organizational system that has been established and is known to be a good system.(5) Here, we shall limit ourselves to the following main points:

2.1 When a constituent component is not correctly fulfilling its function, it causes the organizational system to break down. When applied to a machine system, this principle is also clearly evident; for example, when the hair-spring of a watch is not fulfilling its function, the watch breaks down. When applied to the organizational system of the subjective management apparatus, this principle is clearly evident in a number of areas, such as the following:

--In the relationship between the people's committees and the bureaus (or industrial committees, for example) and the basic production-business units of this specialized sector, is the object of the people's committee's management the bureau (or committee) or the basic production-business unit? In practice, the universal tendency is to consider the people's committee to be the level directly above the basic unit, consequently, the difference between a functions management agency and an agency that manages an economoc-technical sector has been abolished; at the same time, it has become necessary for the people's committee to become involved in guiding the production and business of the basic units and, as a result, the people's committee has strayed far from its primary task of organizing and regulating the coordination of the activities of the economic-technical sectors.

--In supply operations and the transportation of supplies, the related sectors have not undertaken the work of delivering supplies directly to production-business organizations in accordance with supply plans, thereby creating difficulties in the implementation of the national economic plan. Under these circumstances, instead of supervising and helping these sectors fulfill their function, we have seen the emergence of a trend among sectors and localities to organize supply businesses and transport supplies to their subordinate organizations. We have also seen the emergence of the phenomenon of compelling enterprises to perform this work on their own, which has led us to the point of evaluating a skilled enterprise director as one who is able to procure the necessary supplies; as a result, we have caused directors to not fully concentrate on their task of coordinating the various factors of the production-business process in the most efficient manner possible. These are phenomena that reflect a multi-component system that is not fulfilling its function, failing to do so in a chain-reaction fashion.

Within the framework of this principle, other manifestations can be mentioned, such as bureaucratic centralism, allowing departmentalism and partialism to occur, the lack of socialist cooperation, the failure to implement the principle of working in accordance with the lines of command, confusing the role of the secretary assisting the commander with the role of the assistant or the role of the staff agencies, etc.

2.2 When the structure of the system includes elements that are not suitable, it causes the system to operate abnormally and influences the efficiency of the system. When applied to a natural system, this principle is clearly evident. It is evident, for example, when a cancer cell emerges within the body of a human or salt water becomes mixed with fuel for internal combustion engines. When applied to the organizational system of the subjective management apparatus, this principle is manifested in many areas, such as the following:

--In the formation and development of specialized components in charge of supply operations, transportation, building and so forth that are directly subordinate to the ministries, provinces, municipalities and production-business organizations; this situation has caused the apparatus to become cumbersome, caused the division of responsibilities to be less than precise, caused the phenomenon of working at cross purposes, etc.

--In allowing negative factors(6) to exist and develop, such as the habits of small-scale producers and the "king and his subjects" style of work, which has developed

into "the warehouse custodian is more powerful than the commander." In this field, it is necessary to give thought to other causes resulting from the impact of external factors that have disrupted our thinking and actions and then led to a prolonged lack of strict discipline and a prolonged lack of strict and timely penalties and awards.

Within the scope of this principle, it is possible to cite many other manifestations, such as allowing a number of cases to occur in which instead of assigning persons in a manner suited to the organization, the organization is established to suit certain persons.

2.3 There is also the case in which initiative is taken to introduce new, positive elements within the system for the purpose of improving, perfecting and enhancing it. Applyed to natural systems, this principle can also be clearly seen; it can be see, for example, in the introduction of an automated calendar component within the structure of an ordinary watch or the installation of a safety valve in a pressure boiler. Within the organizational system of the subjective management apparatus, similar phenomena occur, such as the following:

--The establishment of federations of enterprises in order to turn the two-level organizational system into a three-level organizational system;

--The organizing of product groups, joint businesses, etc;

--The introduction of the organized and disciplined workstyle and habits of the working class in place of the liberal, haphazard workstyle of the small-scale producer.

However, in the implementation of this principle, special attention must be given to a number of special characteristics that are somewhat in the nature of a standard. They are:

--When introducing a new element into the system, attention must be given to determining the changes that will occur in subjective and objective management in order to take appropriate, well coordinated measures. For example, in the establishment of federations of enterprises, the objective management of the ministry shifted from the enterprises to the federations of enterprises and, at the same time, the subjective management of the enterprises shifted from the ministry to the agency managing the federation of enterprises. As a result of not being fully aware of this shift, a number of regulations governing the division of labor, the division of tasks, procedures and so forth were not changed and this caused the federations of enterprises to lack the conditions needed to play the role intended for them and caused the new system that was formed to be less than effective.

--When a new element or a new organizational category emerges, it is necessary to adopt corresponding, precise concepts and definitions in order to avoid having this new element or category understood in many different ways, which disrupts thinking and actions. For example, "federation of enterprises" is used to denote all the member enterprises under a newly formed subjective management organization (the agency managing the federation of enterprises); at the same time, however, there is also the phenomenon of considering the federation of enterprises to only be the agency managing

the federation of enterprises and a number of subordinate organizations. Or, the district is understood by this definition to be a subjective management level within the governmental organizational system and understood as a small system with corresponding subjective management (the district level government) and objective management.

--In order to introduce a new element within the system, it is necessary to create the premises needed for the system to accept the new element in an organic manner. For example, it was necessary to redefine the functions and tasks of the various levels and supplement and change procedures in order to turn the two-level organizational system of management into a three-level system when the federation of enterprises, a new element, was introduced into the system.

When introducing new elements to replace old elements of the system, it is necessary to accurately define the purpose (the need to change the organizational system) and the positive and negative impacts that might occur in order to take appropriate measures. For example, in the organizing of the process of agricultural production, the planning and construction of the water conservancy system must be based on natural geographic area, consequently, they go beyond the scale of cooperatives (are district-wide and province-wide in scale). However, the cultivation of rice plants and the harvesting of rice do not absolutely require organizations that are village-wide in scale or on the scale of joint villages; and, this is being vividly proven by reality. However, we must also realize the requirements of initiating specialized farming, protecting crops and introducing new technologies into agricultural production in order to "turn agriculture into industry, that is, into a sector of the commodity economy"(7), requirements which do not tolerate the organizing of agricultural production on the scale of individual families by the small farmer economy.

The failure to correctly recognize and comprehend these characteristics will lead to continuous and unnecessary organizational upheavals that will cause the system to lose its stability and suffer a serious decline in its efficiency (which can be compared to a machine system that is always being dismantled in order to add or subtract one component or another). The phenomena of merging or separating units within the field of the organization of industry, agriculture and so forth or within the field of the organization of the provinces, districts and villages are rather persuasive manifestations.

Generally speaking, as regards the organization of the subjective management apparatus of the national economy, the following several primary problems can be cited:

--We have allowed the emergence and development of many negative factors that have had the effect of undermining our organizational system. As a result, our subjective management apparatus, although it is a progressive organization, has, in actuality, become an ineffective organization that does not reflect its progressive nature.

--In the introduction of new elements for the purpose of improving and perfecting the organizational system, we have acted without careful deliberation and comprehensive examination, consequently, a situation has been caused in which the organizational system lacks the stability needed to have a positive impact.

The two problems mentioned above have had a simultaneous impact and led to specific shortcomings, many aspects of which have been discussed in the official documents of the party and state as well as in special research projects that have been published.

The primary causes of these problems lie in the following several fields:

--The lack of a full awareness of the progressive nature of the organizational system of the subjective management apparatus of our country's national economy;

--An inappropriate understanding and application of the special characteristic of taking the initiative and bringing about a qualitative change during the period of transition to socialism;

--A lack of systematic research of the subjects of science supporting organizational work.

3. The problems regarding cadres.

To begin with, in our opinion, attention must be given to the relationship between the management apparatus and the cadre issue. In actuality, the management apparatus operates primarily as a result of the combined activities of the persons working within the constituent components of the apparatus; it can also be said that workers are the primary constituent component of the management apparatus. Although the instruments of labor and other material means in use (computers, communications equipment, information and so forth) are assuming an increasingly important role in management work, the workers within the management apparatus, especially the corps of leadership cadres (cadres in charge) in the various elements of the system, continue to play a decisive role as far as the effectiveness of management, in general, and economic management, in particular, is concerned. For this reason, once a clear and precise objective (guideline or line) has been established, the matter of organizing cadres(8) is of decisive significance and,"in the final analysis, is determined by the cadre policy, by cadre work."(9)

Here, it is necessary to be fully aware of the two-way relationships between the organization of the management apparatus and the corps of cadres of the apparatus:

--Although the management apparatus is organized by persons, once it has been formed, it has a reciprocal impact and controls the activities of the persons within its system of activities, thereby making it impossible for persons to do anything other than fulfill their stipulated function.

--On the other hand, when persons who "are elements of the organization think and act in a manner contrary to the demands of the organization and the organization either fails to provide the necessary guarantees in terms of standards, rules of behavior and regulations governing activities in order to compel them to correct their mistakes or is not strong enough to compel them to comply with the standards, regulations and decisions of the organization"(10), the consequence is that the incorrect thoughts and actions of these persons directly cause our management apparatus to become ineffective and incapacitated. When constituent components of the management

apparatus do not correctly fulfill the function or task assigned to them and the apparatus is weakened as a result, "every person within it becomes weak and ineffective because it is an organization lacking the attributes of an organization."(11)

On the basis of understanding the above mentioned relationships between the organization and cadres, let us try to gain a more detailed understanding of the evaluation of the shortcomings in cadre work mentioned above.

In 1980, we had approximately 260,000 persons who have a college level education or higher(12), including about 3,400 persons who have a post-graduate education (1.35 percent of the total number mentioned above). However, we continue to evaluate our corps of cadres as being weak and deficient in the field of economic management and in the field of organizing implementation; the reason for this is the fact that, in many cases, the assignment and utilization of cadres are unsuitable. Thus, in which areas are this weakness and deficiency and this unsuitability manifested and, on this basis, which corrective steps can be taken? An initial study conducted at several agencies shows us the following:

In Ministry A, there are 2,652 cadres who have a college level education (1,735 of whom are in the technical sectors, 471 of whom are in the economic sectors and 446 of whom are in the other sectors) but only 472 of them continued their education after graduating from college. These persons who continued their education beyond college are grouped as follows:

--Of the cadres who graduated in technical fields, 115 persons continued their study of economics, 19 on the post-graduated level, 156 persons attended advanced political training classes and 65 persons studied foreign languages.

--Of the cadres who graduated in the field of economics, 22 continued their study of economics, 11 on the post-graduate level, 54 attended advanced political training classes and 10 studied foreign languages.

--Of the cadres who graduated in the other sectors, 11 studied economics, 9 attended advanced political training classes and 2 studied foreign languages.

If we delve more deeply and investigate the corps of cadres in charge on the line department, staff department and institute levels and the bureau level within the ministry agency, the following situation existed in 1980 within Ministry B:

--On the line department, staff department and institute levels, of the 71 persons who held the position of chief or deputy chief, 3 persons had a post-graduate education, 34 had a college level education and 4 had a specialized middle level education. During the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980, 42 of the cadres holding these positions were sent to school, 14 to study economic management, 10 to continue their education on the post-graduate level, 8 to study on the specialized middle school level and 10 to study foreign languages.

--On the office level subordinate to the line departments, staff departments and institutes of the ministry, of the 153 persons holding the positions of chief or

deputy chief, 4 persons had a specialized middle level education. During the 5-year period from 1976 to 1980, of the cadres holding these positions, 80 were sent to school, 26 to study economic management, 19 to study foreign languages, 18 to study on the post-graduate level and 17 to study on the specialized middle school level. In Bureau C, for example, of the 228 persons holding the positions of bureau and enterprise director and assistant director and office chief and assistant chief of the bureau, 128 persons have a college level education (36 in economics). Of these 128 persons, 70 have continued their education since graduating, 28 of whom have studied economics.

Under these circumstances, it is necessary to give attention to one requirement, the requirement of providing cadres with advanced training in the spirit of having them study the field in which they are working. If we take a close look at two agencies subordinate to the ministry, we see the following specific situation:

--The Planning Department has 15 persons who have a college level education: 4 graduated in economics-planning, 3 graduated as economic engineers and 8 graduated in the technical sectors (between 1963 and 1980). Of these 15 persons, 5 persons continued their studies under the middle level political program (4 of whom graduated in economics-planning) and 1 economic engineer studied economic management.

--In the Institute of Project Planning, 107 persons have a college level education: 2 are economic cadres, 88 are technical cadres and 17 are cadres in the other sectors. Of these 107 persons, 25 have continued their education: 7 technical cadres and 1 economic cadre have studied under the middle level political program, 12 technical cadres and 2 cadres of the other sectors have studied sector and economic management, 2 technical cadres have studied foreign languages and 1 technical cadre has studied on the post-graduate level.

A similar situation exists on the enterprise level. This method of learning has led to situations such as the following: at D. Enterprise, although the director and the chief of the technical office have college level technical educations, the applied research technical plan for 1981 included a project to research, design and manufacture a copper wire (small "Chuot")drawing machine. This project was certified by Bureau C and forwarded by it to the science-technology committee of the municipality, which approved the project and included it in the plan. Meanwhile, B. College had such a machine and was not using it at full capacity. On the ministry level, a similar situation exists as seen in the fact that although the party and state have always defined subsidiary food crops as grain, it was not until roughly 16 years after the victory of Dien Bien Phu that the grain and food sector acknowledged the success of one project, the processing of sweet potatoes into malt.

On the other hand, when talking about the advanced training of cadres, attention must be given to the fact that when changing the job of a cadre, it is necessary to provide suitable supplementary knowledge so that the cadre can fulfill his function and task in his new position. For example, when fulfilling a staff function, the chief of the planning office of an enterprise must, when faced with the question what to produce, rely upon the project planning task of the enterprise for an answer. However, the chief of the planning department of an industrial ministry cannot solve the mathematical problems and carry out the project planning tasks

of the enterprises subordinate to the ministry for the purpose of finding an answer. Clearly, different work positions require different knowledge in order to find specific solutions and establish specific plans supporting economic management. However, if we examine in detail the case of the comrades in charge of the planning department of the above mentioned ministry, we see:

--The chief of the department was once an office chief of an enterprise who was appointed as an office chief of the ministry. Shortly after completing his college education in economics-planning, he was put in charge of the department (first as a deputy chief and then the chief).

--One deputy chief was once a deputy office chief of an enterprise; after completing his college education in economics and planning, he was appointed to the positions of deputy office chief, office chief and deputy department chief.

--Another deputy department chief, after graduating as an engineer, was appointed deputy chief and then chief of an enterprise office and later appointed to the position of deputy department chief.

The only additional study undertaken by these three comrades involved attending a middle level political class and teaching themselves foreign languages.

Whereas the above mentioned shortcomings are found in the training, retraining and advanced training of the corps of cadres, in the promotion and utilization of cadres, we find the phenomenon of cadres who possess a low level of specialized knowledge are holding positions in which they are directly in charge of persons who have a higher level of specialized knowledge. For example:

--In the agency of Ministry B, there are 47 office chiefs and deputy chiefs who do not hold a diploma (of 153 persons) and 30 line department, staff department and institute chiefs and deputy chiefs who do not hold a diploma (of 71 persons).

--In the nine enterprises subordinate to Bureau C, there are 12 directors and deputy directors who have a college level education (of 28 persons) and 109 office chiefs and deputy chiefs of the enterprises who have a college level or specialized middle school education (of approximately 180 persons)but 10 of these persons in charge only have a middle level education while cadres subordinate to them have a college level education. On the other hand, there are 27 office chiefs and deputy chiefs who do not hold a diploma but who have cadres under them that have a college or specialized middle level education.

Although it is not systematic or complete, the information presented above can be used as a preliminary basis for a number of important observations:

--The corps of cadres, in general, and the corps of cadres leading the economic management apparatus, in particular, have begun to be standardized as seen in their specialized training (specialized middle school, college and post-graduate) and their political qualities (training classes on different levels).

--This standardized corps of cadres has one main drawback, namely, that it does not regularly receive advanced training in order to correct the invisible and material attrition of knowledge and does not receive appropriate training suited to specific job positions. As a result, there is the possibility that this corps will find itself under the circumstance of providing management primarily on the basis of its experience instead of meeting the requirement of using theory to shed light on practice, gaining practical experience and developing it into theory in order to guide the activities involved in transforming practice in the process of bringing about a qualitative change within our country's economy in order to advance to large-scale socialist production.

There are many reasons for the situation described above but, in our opinion, the following several reasons have been of primary importance:

--The policy on the elementary training, advanced training and utilization of cadres is incomplete and lacking in detail. Today, 8 years after its issuance, Political Bureau resolution 225 on cadre work is still not being thoroughly implemented and was recently supplemented by resolution 32.

--The programs and organization of the elementary training, retraining and advanced training of cadres are incomplete and lacking in detail, as seen in the lack of specific programs supporting the requirement of providing retraining and post-college advanced training suited to each specialized sector, each function and each job position and in the failure to focus satisfactory efforts on organizing post-college advanced training (importance is only being attached to post-graduate training).

In addition, attention must be directed to another reason, one that is closely linked to the special characteristics of our society, namely, the habits and style of the small-scale producer, which have become deeply ingrained in our subconsciousness. They cause management cadres to make unconscious mistakes, sometimes serious mistakes. For example, in order to maintain the stability of the price system for a long period of time when the factors in the formation of prices have undergone very large changes, the management of the national economy must create qualitative changes, etc.

4. Problems regarding the organizational mechanism of management.

As mentioned above, the organizational mechanism of management is organically related to the management apparatus, to the corps of cadres of this apparatus. Here, we shall examine this relationship, primarily the relationship between the mechanism and the management apparatus.

First, mistakes within the management apparatus have caused the operational mechanism to develop in a negative direction, as seen in the following several cases.

--As a result of the supply sector and the transport sector not delivering supplies to the enterprise, the enterprise director, instead of focusing his efforts on coordinating the factors of the production process in the most efficient manner possible, must concern himself with "procuring supplies." On the other hand, as the

agencies on the level above the enterprise, the services (bureaus) and federations of enterprises also must focus a suitable amount of effort on this common task in order to create favorable objective conditions for the enterprise, which leads to the organizing of an agency in charge of developing supply sources and doing business in supplies. At the same time, although it realizes the negative nature of the situation, the responsible agency is still reluctant to make a decision and take the necessary steps to correct the situation. For example, an enterprise in Hanoi was given an issue form for 50 tons of raw materials in the South; when it went to pick up the materials, it was required to pay 50,000 dong in cash before the transportation of these materials could be arranged. Bureau C had no choice but to "respectfully forward" the matter to the people's committee for a decision and the people's committee was forced to solve the problem by permitting the expenditure to be made (outside the cash management system). This incident can be analyzed from many different perspectives; however, it is clear that, in this incident, the organizational mechanism of management was violated. For example, the system of law and the responsibility system were not thoroughly implemented, the line-staff work method and system were not implemented, etc.

--As a result of not correctly defining the function and role of the federations of enterprises within the three-level organizational system, the functions management agencies of the ministries have continued to operate in the old way, thus causing the ministries to intervene in the day to day management work of the enterprises and, in a number of cases, causing the federations of enterprises to become an intermediary administrative level.

--Because the districts--as represented by the people's committee on this level--are the level above the basic units, the task of organizing management by sector and coordinating these sectors has become obscured and, in actuality, the management activities of the district people's committee have become bogged down in administrative activities and not gone beyone the functions management style of management.

Secondly, due to the mistakes in the mechanism, the management apparatus has been weakened, as seen in the following:

--Many systems and policies that were established between the years from 1954 to 1960 have still not been revised to be consistent with the new situation, which has developed in every respect. For example, the slowness with which we have revised the price and wage systems has been one of the causes of the phenomena of "putting the cart before the horse" and "the warehouse custodian being more powerful than the commander." Another reason has been the use of organizational mergers to correct the lack of unity of interests among production-business organizations.

--Due to the lack of suitable systems and policies, the role of the distribution and circulation agencies has been weakened and a flow of goods and money outside the scope of state management has been opened.

--As a result of establishing too large a role for the management of the enterprises and basic units within the production-business system, we have, in actuality, failed to promptly improve and perfect the economic management of the level above the enterprise and weakened the role of the agencies managing economic-technical sectors as well as the role of the various levels of government(13), etc.

Thirdly, due to incorrect work methods, the apparatus has been weakened and correct procedures have lost their effectiveness, as seen in the following:

--As a result of not employing the "specialist" method, soliciting the opinions and implementing the right of collective ownership of workers have become "form for form's sake" practices. For example, the opinions contributed by the Confederation of Trade Unions to the state plan are actually only contributed by a number of committees of the Confederation of Trade Unions Agency. Meanwhile, Trade Union members who are cadres who possess the required knowledge and specialized skills are not asked what their opinions are and do not contribute their opinions.

--Awards and penalties that are not timely or strict have weakened the system of responsibility, created the conditions for the malady of bureaucratic administrativism-subsidization to develop and caused work methods involving collusion to overpower the organized and disciplined work methods of the dictatorship of the proletariat state.

--The failure to respect the reporting system and the information system has resulted in imprecise evaluations of the situation and unsatisfactory decisions that have weakened the role of the commander, of the centralized, unified management system.

Fourthly, the remnants of the old social system, especially the remnants of small-scale production, and, at the same time, the infiltration and coordination (both spontaneous and conscious) of hostile forces have weakened the management apparatus and the organizational mechanism of management. This is evident in the following several areas:

--The failure to take determined steps to prevent and abolish bureaucracy, mis-appropriation, waste and so forth has weakened the effectiveness of socialist management and the role of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

--Departmentalism, localism, the thinking of doing as one sees fit and so forth have broken the unity of our goals, organization and actions, caused the system of management organizations to lose its organizational attributes and weakened our strength.

The special danger of this phenomenon is that it makes it difficult to discern that which is right and that which is wrong, between the enemy and ourselves and causes the organization to fall to pieces by creating a lack of unity between form and content. Consider, for example, our difficulties in evaluating the movement to increase the size of agricultural cooperatives, in evaluating the role of state-operated commerce, etc.(14)

Some Initial Proposals

On the basis of the analyses presented above, we feel that we can make the following several general observations:

1. Organizational work must be examined as a unified system of apparata organizations (the organizational structure of the management apparatus, the organizational structure

of production and the information organization), the cadre organization and the mechanism controlling the activities of this system.

2. The weaknesses in organizational work are simultaneously manifested in the constituent components mentioned above. As a result, it is necessary to implement a system of well coordinated measures to overcome the weaknesses of these components.

3. It is necessary to evaluate in detail the basic weaknesses and necessary to urgently rectify them through appropriate and effective corrective measures. As regards this matter, we have the following opinions:

--The organizational apparatus of our economic management is basically a progressive apparatus. In actuality, however, this apparatus has not achieved its full effectiveness because it is being weakened by factors that undermine organization.

--There are still many shortcomings in the training, retraining and advanced training of the corps of cadres, in general, and the corps of cadres in charge, in particular, shortcomings that have caused these cadres to encounter difficulties in the process of moving forward to meet the demands of the new tasks of the socialist revolution in our country.

--The organizational mechanism of management, which reflects many shortcomings and is backward compared to the development of the situation, has caused a decline in the progressive nature and the effectiveness of the management apparatus and caused every person within it to become weak and ineffective because, as cited above, it is "an organization lacking the attributes of an organization."(15)

--Appropriate attention must be given to the activities of hostile elements at home and abroad because (only a momentary lapse of discipline is enough to create a weakness that will be immediately taken advantage of by the enemy. To the contrary, merely maintaining the sense of organization, the sense of discipline and the single will of the proletariat, of the vanguard unit leading the dictatorship of the proletariat is enough to cool the counter-revolutionary fervor of the schemes of class enemies."(16)

On the basis of these observations and on the basis of current guidance and improvements, we suggest that it is necessary to delve deeply into research in order to establish a system of specific measures in the following spirit:

1. As regards the organizational apparatus of management, we should temporarily suspend the merger and separation of constituent components in order to stabilize the existing system. On this basis, efforts must be focused on taking the measures that have been proposed in order to eradicate the factors undermining the progressiveness and effectiveness of the apparatus and restore its organized nature. Specifically, it is necessary in the immediate future to scrupulously implement the responsibility system, perfect the socialist system of law and deal with violations in a prompt and stern manner in order to compel each constituent component, each individual to fulfill their assigned function and task. In essence, this system of measures is an improvement to the organization of the management apparatus, consequently, it must be implemented in a planned manner in accordance with carefully selected guidelines.

For example, in order to compel the supply sector and the communications-transportation sector to thoroughly implement the delivering of supplies to the places where they will be consumed in exact accordance with the supply distribution and utilization plan of the state, it is necessary to adopt appropriate and effective reorganizational guidelines in order to gradually centralize and unify the supply and transport forces that are now decentralized among the various sectors, levels, installations and so forth.

2. As regards organizational-cadre work, while removing persons who have degenerated and lost their qualities, it is necessary to establish appropriate systems, policies and measures for further accelerating the elementary and advanced training of the corps of cadres, in general, and the corps of cadres in charge (especially the cadres in charge of the economic-technical sectors and the functions management sectors on the various levels of the organizational system, from the central level to the local level). It is necessary to research and establish specific, suitable training programs for each type cadre in each different job position.

3. As regards improving the mechanism, it is necessary, on the one hand, to scrupulously implement the newly promulgated procedures and necessary, on the other hand, to perfect the current system of procedures and eliminate procedures that are backward in the face of the development of the situation or unsuitable procedures that have developed as a result of one reason or another. In this field, special attention must be given to the following requirements:

--Coordinating the two types of measures mentioned above well by, for example, defining the binding link between establishing and implementing the system of responsibility and compelling agencies to fulfill their stipulated function and task.

--Promptly revising current procedures when the situation changes; for example, once the supplying of materials has been fully implemented in accordance with Council of Ministers' resolution 19-CP (29 January 1976), it will be necesssary to determine whether or not we should maintain the second part of the plan and maintain the practice of allowing units to keep a portion of the products under the third part of their plan as stated in Council of Ministers' decision 25-CP (21 January 1981).

4. At the same time, appropriate steps must be taken to "thoroughly teach socialist and communist thinking among cadres and party members, thoroughly imbue them with the revolutionary and scientific nature, the independent, autonomous and creative nature of our party and take determined steps to overcome the petty bourgeois thinking and combat every influence of bourgeois thinking and the remnants of feudal thinking among them."(17)

The process of organizing the implementation of the systems of measures presented above can be divided into the following three main stages:

Stage One: concentrating on creating the conditions for and thoroughly implementing the first and third measures mentioned above. The other types of measures must also be enacted simultaneously but are more long-range in nature. Stage one would begin by quickly rectifying the mistakes that have caused the obstacles we now face. This stage would conclude with the formation and selection of a relatively complete and

well coordinated plan for improving the organization of the management apparatus, the cadre organization and the mechanism.

Stage Two: organizing the implementation of the plan that was chosen while formulating and selecting a plan for reorganizing production in accordance with the principle of coordinating management by sector with management by locality and territory.

Stage Three: on the basis of having completed stage two, we will have strengthened and perfected the subjective management system of the national economy in order to shift to the period of using it to reorganize social production and manage the reorganized national economy.

Of course, in this process, this breakdown of stages is only an estimate because any one of these stages might encompass elements of the jobs to be completed in the previous stage or be designed to complete the task set forth in the immediate stage while also making a number of preparations for the next stage.

FOOTNOTES

1. Pham Van Dong: "35 nam chien dau kien cuong va thang loi ve vang" [Thirty-Five Years of Tenacious Fighting and Glorious Victories], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, p 21.

2. The present concept of "mechanism" is understood in many different ways. We understand it to be a relationship among the constituent components of the management organization determined by the coordinated activities among them, a relationship similar to the relationship that controls the coordinated operations among the components of a machine or a system. As a result, in this article, we used the category organizational mechanism of management to denote the principles (or fundamentals, methods, standards and so forth that control the activities of the constituent components of the organizational system of management). We stand ready to accept another, more reasonable category to denote the relationships controlling these activities.

3. The progressive nature of the dictatorship of the proletariat state, the subjective manager of the national economy, lies not only in the field of theory, but in the field of practice as well. The socialist countries built this system and have recorded many large achievements in building and developing the socialist economy and system. Our state also reflects its progressive nature in many fields, especially in the field of organizing the war of national liberation and a war to protect the fatherland. However, in a number of other fields, especially in the economic field, the progressive role of this organizational system has not been fully displayed and is not persuasive. Thus, we face the pressing problem of determining the causes of this situation.

4. We maintain that the characteristic which controls every other characteristic of the period of transition to socialism is that it is a period in which a qualitative change occurs and that we must take the initiative in bringing about this change. For example, one characteristic of this period is that there are

many economic segments; however, the structures of these economic segments are unstable and change as the percentage of the economy constituted by the socialist economic segments increases in order to gradually assume more suitable structures. For this reason, we must take the initiative and bring about the necessary changes in the national economic system.

5. The factors that undermine the organizational system can be presented and analyzed from many different perspectives. For example:

--They undermine the internal relationships of the system, especially the relationship between the top and the bottom, thereby causing insubordination and the lack of organization in the style "the laws of the king are superceded by the laws of the village."

--Causing the functions of the constituent components of the system to not be clearly defined, causing tasks and responsibilities to not be clearly defined, to overlap and so forth.

--Establishing additional constituent components that do not share the same objectives.

--Changing one of the basic component factors of the organizational system (objectives, methods, means and so forth).

--A structure that is incomplete and inefficient, etc.

6. These factors are formed from three primary sources. One is the impact of the remnants of the old social system which persist for a long time in the form of the old style and old habits. The second is the conscious and controlled impact of the enemy, which is designed to introduce the harmful factors of neo-colonialism into our system. The third is our subjective shortcomings that have allowed negative factors to infiltrate the system and develop but against which we have yet to take prompt corrective measures. This further clarifies the relationship between the organization and cadres and further clarifies the need to carry out the ideological and cultural revolution at the same time as the other revolutions.

7. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1976, Vietnamese version, Volume III, p 23.

8. We use the category organization-cadres to denote two fields of organizational work that are closely related to each other, organizing the apparatus (here, the management apparatus that creates the managing entities in the various elements of the organizational system) and the training, assignment and deployment of its corps of cadres.

9. Le Duan: "Cach mang xa hoi chu nghia o Viet Nam"[The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam], Selected Works, Volume II, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 408.

10. Lbid., p 425.

11. Ibid., p 428.

12. Dang Huu: "Su dung va boi duong can bo khoa hoc ky thuat tre tuoi" [The Utilization and Training of Young Scientific and Technical Caress], NHAN DAN Newspaper, 28 May 1981; we select intellectuals that have undergone regular training because it expresses, to some degree, the imparting and the learning of the knowledge accumulated by mankind. On this basis, we affirm that the worker possesses a certain skill.

13. The establishment of centralization and unity within management is a special characteristic of large-scale production (discussed by F. Engels in the article entitled "On Power" and a strongpoint of socialism compared to capitalism because this centralization and unity are based on the system of socialist collective ownership and implement a division of labor in the processes of organizing production and organizing management among persons for the same objective, for the same common interest.

14. When talking about the role of commerce, K. Marx in his work "Capital"(Book III, Volume I, Chapter XX) analyzed it as follows: "The transition from the feudal mode of production was carried out in two ways: the producer became a merchant and a capitalist opposed to the natural agricultural economy and the handicraft trades, which were in the nature of guilds, of urban industry in the middle ages. This was the truly revolutionary path. Or, merchants personally controlled production. Regardless of how great the historic significance of this second path was as a stage of transition, it did not revolutionize the old mode of production, a mode which it kept, which it maintained as its foundation everywhere...; however, this relationship posed an obstacle to the true capitalist mode of production and would disappear with the development of this mode. They did not revolutionize the mode of production, but only caused the plight of direct producers to worsen by turning these persons into persons who only worked for hire and proletarians living under conditions more difficult than the conditions of the manual workers directly under the control of the capitalists; and, the ownership of the surplus labor of these persons occurs here on the basis of the old mode of production"; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, pp 594-596.

15. Le Duan: "The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam," p 428.

16. Ibid., p 467.

17. The resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Vietnam Communist Party, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 92.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Intensive Cultivation Is the Foremost Strategic Guideline of Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Intensive cultivation is the basic developmental guideline and, at the same time, an advanced farming measure within agricultural production, the purpose of which is to increase cropland yields, raise agricultural labor productivity and increase soil fertility for crops. Intensive cultivation is practiced on established fields as well as newly opened lands, on flat land as well as hilly land. Intensive cultivation must be practiced with annual or perennial crops, with main crops or other crops resulting from multicropping.

Crop yields and cropland yields are the results and the measurements of the level of intensive cultivation of each locality and production installation. Intensive cultivation is closely linked to specialized farming, multicropping and the expansion of the amount of land under cultivation. It is a farming measure involving development in depth for the purpose of highly developing the existing potentials in cropland, labor and material-technical bases in order to produce many products at low costs.

As a result of developing in accordance with this guideline, our country's agriculture has achieved encouraging results. The movement to achieve an average yield of 5 tons of paddy per hectare, which was launched in the northern provinces more than 10 years ago and has been maintained and developed, is a broad campaign that has delved deeply into intensive cultivation. The campaign, which achieved its first, scattered results at a few cooperatives in the Red River Delta, rapidly spread to many districts. Today, a number of provinces have met and exceeded yields of 6 tons of paddy per hectare on tens of thousands of hectares. Many cooperatives average 8-10 tons of paddy; some districts average 7 to 8 tons on all their land, more than 10,000 hectares.

The provinces in Nam Bo, which once only directly planted one 10th month rice crop per year, a crop that yielded slightly more than 1 ton per hectare, have expanded their production to a winter-spring rice crop and a summer-fall rice crop on more than 900,000 hectares, whth an average yield of 3-4 tons of paddy, and have raised the yield of 10th month crops to more than 2 tons.

The plan for building high yield rice areas in order to gain experience for gradually expanding this effort to all land under the cultivation of crops, is a new step forward in the campaign to develop agriculture in depth under the guideline of intensive cultivation.

The advances that have been made in the research and application of biological measures and integrated technical measures (the use of high yield rice varieties that are resistant to brown planthoppers and so forth) in conjunction with the improvement of farming systems (rotation cultivation, interplanting, the planting of legumes and so forth) are factors of intensive cultivation that yield practical returns.

However, compared to overall requirements and capabilities, the level of intensive cultivation, generally speaking, is still low, even at advanced units and in localities that have the tradition of practicing intensive cultivation. The situation we find everywhere is the differences in yields among production units that have similar natural conditions and the lack of balance and synchronization in the application of technical measures, the weakest of which are fertilization and the improvement of cropland.

The returns from intensive cultivation are influenced by many factors: natural conditions, technical guidance, management, the implementation of policies related to production and so forth. These factors have the ultimate objective of causing crops to grow well, achieving high output and high yield and increasing the fertility of cropland.

Practicing intensive cultivation in a manner that yields high returns is an art in guiding agricultural production. It demands that the agricultural producer be very flexible and creative in the implementation of intensive cultivation techniques, especially when encountering difficulty caused by unfavorable changes in the weather and when the supply of technical materials does not fully meet the production requirements.

Conducting basic investigations in order to fully assess natural conditions within production areas is of utmost importance. This is the basic foundation for zoning areas, carrying out planning and establishing production guidelines.

Correctly established guidelines yield major returns through the allocation of main crops and secondary crops in a manner suited to each specific production area. Every type of soil can be used in crop production and can be used for the intensive cultivation of suitable crops and yield the highest possible returns (including acidic, saline and depleted soils).

The measures involved in intensive cultivation must be implemented in a centralized manner for key production areas; at the same time, appropriate attention must be given to all land under cultivation with a view toward raising the level of uniformity of crop yields and cropland yields.

Implementing technical measures in a balanced and well coordinated manner is an important part of guiding intensive cultivation and helping the material and technical factors to have a reciprocal impact and achieve the highest possible effect.

Management activities and policies related to agricultural production have a direct or indirect impact upon the techniques of intensive cultivation. It is necessary to efficiently deploy the labor force, establish reasonable economic-technical quotas and implement the new management mechanism, the key aspects of which are the system of final product contracts with laborers and the full use of each source of labor for intensive cultivation. In view of the fact that the state's supplies are limited, production installations and laborers should make the greatest possible effort to develop local sources of raw materials. At the same time, the responsible sectors should promptly provide those supplies that installations cannot acquire on their own.

Accelerating the practice of intensive cultivation involves a steadfast, long-range effort on the agricultural front. The localities, production installations and related sectors must make an effort to bring about a qualitative change in the intensive cultivation campaign, thereby helping to firmly resolve the grain problem.

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AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS OF RICE CROPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "The North Has Transplanted 10.7 Percent and the South Has Sown or Transplanted 56.5 Percent of Their Plan Quotas"]

[Text] The various localities, especially the provinces of the Red River Delta, are urgently draining water from fields in order to promptly plow and harrow them when dry.

As of 5 January, the provinces of the North had transplanted 113,000 hectares of 5th month rice, 10.7 percent of their plan quota and 1,000 more hectares than had been transplanted by the same time last year. The provinces that have transplanted the most are Binh Tri Thien, Vinh Phu, Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa.

There are nearly 200,000 hectares under the cultivation of seedlings that have reached transplanting age but the provinces have only transplanted 110,000 hectares. In the recent past, the temperature has fallen to low levels in the North on some days. The various localities are concentrating their efforts on cultivating spring seedlings and protecting them against cold weather. Some seedling fields that were sown during the period of cold weather are developing slowly. Some plantings have developed rice yellows. The cooperatives are making an effort to complete the transplanting of 5th month rice before Tet. Newly transplanted rice that encountered cold weather is making root slowly. Six million tons of organic fertilizer have been prepared, an increase of 164,000 tons compared to the same period of time last year; the amount of fertilizer applied to rice has averaged 2.3 tons per hectare. The quantity of nitrogen fertilizer transported to the cooperatives equals 66.6 percent of the plan quota, an 18,000 ton increase compared to last year. Some 16,000 hectares have been cultivated with duckweed, a 1,400 hectare increase compared to the previous 10-day period. This is 12,000 hectares less than the same period of time last year.

As of 5 January, the provinces of the South had transplanted 338,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, 56.5 percent of their plan quota and 50,000 hectares less than the same time last year. The provinces that have transplanted the most are Tien Giang, Minh Hai, An Giang, Quang Nam-da Nang and Long An. The weather has been good and the winter-spring rice is growing well. In a number of areas, where the water has receded rapidly, production collectives are endeavoring to transplant or directly plant all of their land.

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LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION DEVELOPING IN MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Tran The Thong, head of the Southern Agriculture Institute: "Livestock Production in the Mekong River Delta in the Years Ahead"]

[Text] Results and Lessons

Since liberation day, livestock production in the Mekong River Delta has taken a new direction of development: it has widely developed in all rural areas, instead of only being concentrated in a number of installations of an industrial nature around the cities as was the case in the past, and has developed in a comprehensive manner involving hogs, ducks and cattle, not merely foreign chickens and hogs.

During the past 6 years, despite encountering serious natural disasters in 1978, despite the serious shortage of livestock feed, veterinary drugs and so forth, despite a number of policies that have not provided incentive to laborers and despite a number of shortcomings in the guidance of implementation, we have made a number of encouraging advances: the hog herd has grown from 1,184,000 hogs in October, 1975, to 1,540,000 hogs in April, 1981; the buffalo herd has grown from 246,000 to 277,000 head; the duck flock has grown from 5,230,000 in October, 1977, to 8,721,000 in October, 1980. Especially deserving of attention is the fact that the market weight of hogs in the Mekong River Delta now averages 80-90 kilograms, which is twice as high as the national average; the average weight of commercial ducks is generally 1.4-1.5 kilograms. Although the total number of livestock is not very high, the output of livestock products is rather high, consequently, the Mekong River Delta generally provides an important portion of the country's commodity fund.

The livestock production situation in the Mekong River Delta will improve greatly if:

--Livestock feed, veterinary drugs, petroleum products and other supplies are provided in a centralized manner to the key livestock production areas (hogs in Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Minh Hai; ducks in Tien Giang, Minh Hai and so forth);

--The veterinary network is widely constructed and regularly strengthened through suitable policies such as those in effect in Tien Giang;

--The pure-bred foreign breeds that have been in the Mekong River Delta since before liberation day receive a full supply of feed and veterinary drugs and are raised in exact accordance with required techniques.

The New Targets and the Measures for Achieving Them

Due to its strategic position within the national economy, the Mekong River Delta has been established as the number one grain and food production area of the country, which has the tasks of "developing itself into a prosperous agro-industrial economic area, coordinating the development of the economy with cultural development, building the new, socialist countryside and building a strong national defense and security system."

In livestock production, the primary targets that must be met are 3,000 tons of pork, 2,500 tons of duck meat and 500 million eggs. Important export goods are the pork, duck meat, eggs and duck down that are not consumed domestically. In addition, we must also mention buffalo and cattle, which are the main source of draft power for field work, not only in the immediate future, but over the long range as well.

In the Mekong River Delta as well as throughout our country, hog production always develops on the basis of rice production. Both the number and the weight of market hogs each year depends very much upon the amount of area under cultivation, the yield and output of rice. This dependency has its origins deep in the history of our society: our people consider rice to be the main source of starches and consider pork to be the main source of protein and lipids. In the Mekong River Delta, this relationship is an even closer relationship: our farmers raise hogs on bran, broken pieces of rice, rice and fish meal primarily to produce pork. These circumstances led to the development of two famous breeds of hogs in the area: the Thuoc Nhien breed, which is suited to the freshwater area, and the Ba Xuyen breed, which is suited to the brackish, salt water, sulfate area. These two breeds, which can achieve high weights (more than 100 kilograms at 12 months of age) and which breed prolifically, produce good milk and raise their young well, constitute nearly 80 percent of the total number of hogs being raised in the Mekong River Delta. The vast majority of the hogs being raised here are being raised within the household livestock production sector. However, only about 60 percent of the households raise hogs. The raising of hogs is concentrated along main roads and canals. On the average, each family is raising less than one hog. The experience of the North has shown that by using local sources of feed, using the byproducts and discarded products of crop production, household garbage and duckweed, each farm family can raise two hogs. If we reached the level of household production that has been reached in the North and, at the same time, raised the coefficient of reproduction to approximately two litters per year, the approximately 2 million farm families of the Mekong River Delta could easily meet the target of 4 million hogs by 1985.

The Mekong River Delta is an ideal environment for raising ducks: the climate is warm, there are few storms, canals are numerous (as many as 15 meters of canals per hectare of farmland) and there are many insects, consequently, shrimp, prawn, crabs, snails and mussels reproduce rapidly; our fields are vast and the byproducts of rice and subsidiary food crops are rather abundant (on 1 hectare of rice, as many as 150 to 200 kilograms of paddy are dropped on the ground, paddy which only ducks can find and eat). The farmers here have much experience in raising and cleaning ducks. In Minh Hai, some farm families raise thousands of ducks with a percentage of loss of only 1-3 percent. The Mekong River Delta has many valuable breeds of ducks.

When allowed to "roam through fields," these breeds of ducks still develop meaty sides, have sweet smelling meat, lay eggs well and produce large eggs. Under present conditions, only 0.8 to 1.0 kilogram of grain is needed to produce 1 kilogram of duck meat and only about 0.200 kilogram of grain is needed to produce 1 egg. No other species of livestock utilizes feed as efficiently or cost as little to raise in terms of the amount of feed per unit of product produced.(1) Raising ducks by allowing them to "roam through fields" is clearly the cheapest way, in terms of grain consumption, to produce animal protein at this time. In many ways, ducks are like "tropical sheep" in that they provide meat, provide eggs and provide down for exportation. Investments in the duck production sector are among the lowest investments. Developing the raising of ducks in the Mekong River Delta is an effective way to utilize the environment.

Buffalo have long occupied a position within the economy of the Mekong River Delta, not only performing a very large amount of plowing and harrowing, but also providing an important means of transportation in the countryside (pulling rice carts, threshing rice, pulling vehicles and pulling carts along tracks and so forth). In the not too distant future, buffalo will provide additional meat for the people and milk for children and persons who are ill. The biological potential of the buffalo here is very large. The Bung, Nui, Be and other breeds of buffalo are large (some weighing as much as 5 or 6 quintals), rounded animals that have very black hides and large, curved horns. Together with buffalo, cattle have long occupied a position in a number of the areas that raise floating rice in An Giang, Dong Thap and so forth. At these places, cattle are commonly used to prepare the soil during the dry season and used to harvest and transport rice during the dry, hot season. Under these circumstances, cattle are clearly better than buffalo: in 1980, An Giang Province has 1,227 buffalo but 52,323 head of cattle. In addition, no one doubts the high nutritional value of the beef and milk of cattle.

Which Measures Must We Take?

1. Organizing a widespread network of effective and timely veterinary services.

The conclusion reached by the All-Southern Conference to review veterinary work, which was held on 12 and 13 November 1981, showed: not 1 year passes without an epidemic occurring among the livestock of the Mekong River Delta. During the first 5 months of 1981, the farmers of Minh Hai and Hau Giang had to sell tens of thousands of hogs because they were afflicted with Cholera and because of the shortage of feed. Therefore, it is necessary to establish a veterinary diagnostic unit that is capable of promptly and accurately resolving the problems raised by the livestock production in the Mekong River Delta.

2. Providing an ample supply of livestock feed.

One of the reasons why the livestock herds have not developed in a stable manner has been the shortage of feed. Deserving of attention is the fact that this situation has occurred within the Mekong River Delta, a place that has very rich and diverse sources of feed. We must make good use of the groups of green plants as feed for hogs, buffalo and cattle (there are 18 different species of plants in An Giang, Kien Giang and Hau Giang that can be used as hog feed). At the same time, we must

expand the planting of legumes, such as soybeans, sesbania grandiflora, tropical kudzu and so forth. Attention is being given to strongly developing the planting of sesbania grandiflora, which has many different uses, in Long An Province along the banks of canals and on flood plains. Tropical kudzu (a large vine) is growing in fruit tree orchards and along the banks of canals (it provides edible stalks and leaves and prevents the soil from being eroded). The well known duckweed, which has long been raised in the Red River Delta, also finds ideal conditions in this southern area. The Mekong River Delta has very rich sources of maritime and aquatic products of high value. It has been estimated that we could produce about 25,000 tons of high quality fish meal each year. Of the nine provinces in western Nam Bo, only two provinces, An Giang and Dong Thap, have no coastline; however, they do have large fields of fish during the rainy season, consequently, this source of fish meal is a local source, production costs are relatively low and the value of the feed is high (especially for sows and laying hens). There is a rather large supply of dried coconut, peanut and soybean oils and these oils are of very high value (for example, the protein content of dried soybean oil exceeds 50 percent and the oil contains many vitamins and amino acids that cannot otherwise be provided). The byproducts and discarded products of many sectors in the food industry that are developing in many provinces have not been estimated in terms of either their quantity or quality; however, this source of feed will surely occupy an increasing position in the makeup of livestock feed in the Mekong River Delta. We must organize the production of many minerals, vitamins and so forth as well as a number of products to increase the efficiency with which feed is used by livestock. The economic returns from these products are rather high, consequently, special attention must be given to them in the raising of livestock within the hamlets and villages.

3. Improving livestock breeds.

We must gradually establish a system of livestock breeds, begining with hog breeds, a system that encompasses a number of level I breeding farms and a number of pure-bred and cross-bred livestock areas among the people. The cross-breeding and selection of breeds must be based on good local breeds, such as the Thuoc Nhien hogs, Ba Xuyen hogs, Chinese ducks, Bung buffalo and so forth. On this basis, local breeds must be cross-bred with good foreign breeds in order to create new breeds that are better suited to meeting domestic and export needs. In breeding activities and the construction of the breeding system, we must, on the one hand, control all good boars and, on the other hand, rapidly construct an artificial insemination system extending from the central level to the basic level. In view of the fact that the majority of the hog herd is being raised by farm families, artificial insemination will develop widely and yield practical results if the following two conditions are provided:

--If policies are adopted that provide appropriate incentive for producers to artificially inseminate their sows (for example, buying baby pigs at high prices, providing feed at low prices, providing the required veterinary services and so forth);

--If we establish a streamlined system of organizations that have the required number of professionally skilled cadres and a full supply of the equipment needed to store and transport semen, the required chemicals, the implemented needed for insemination and means of information.

If we implement the measures mentioned above in a strict, well coordinated manner and receive a timely supply of the necessary materials and technologies, livestock production in the Mekong River Delta will surely reach a new stage of development and yield new, larger and more stable results, thereby contributing to the success of socialist construction throughout the country.

FOOTNOTES

1. In 1 year, 1 kilogram of hen produces 105 kilograms of chicken meat, 1 kilogram of sow produces 16 kilograms of pork and hogs and 1 kilogram of cow produces 0.4 kilogram of beef.

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AGRICULTURE

HOG PRODUCTION INCREASES IN BINH TRI THIEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jan 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "Binh Tri Thien's Collective Hog Herd Increases by 13 Percent Compared to 1980"]

[Text] The collective hog herd of Binh Tri Thien Province, which consists of 65,000 hogs and accounts for more than 13 percent of the total number of hogs within the province, has increased by 13 percent compared to 1980.

One of the reasons for the rapid increase in the collective hog herd has been the implementation of hog production contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers by the cooperatives. The cooperatives have been gradually improving the quality of their contracts in order to develop the collective hog herd even more rapidly in 1982.

The household hog herd within the province, which consists of more than 481,500 hogs, has increased by 3.4 percent compared to last year. Phu Loc District has much experience in raising sows, has many good breeders and raises many subsidiary food crops, consequently, the hog herd within the district has increased by 15.8 percent compared to 1980.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHARCOAL POWERED VEHICLES PUT IN USE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Bui Thanh and Trieu Dan, Quang Nam-Da Nang: "Using Charcoal To Replace Gasoline"]

[Text] The conversion by the Quang Nam-Dan Nang Motor Transport Corporation of gasoline powered vehicles to vehicles powered by charcoal generated steam is a proper step in view of our country's continuing fuel shortage. It is an effort of major economic value. The midland provinces have many types of charcoal that they use to provide power for small and medium size engines. After charcoal had been used in place of gasoline for a time, it was found that mountain vehicles were unable to climb steep inclines. Sometimes, in order to climb long, steep inclines, the drivers had to have their vehicles pulled by tractors. To correct this weakness, technical cadres of the corporation made certain improvements. The carburetor of the old engine was retained so that when climbing a steep incline, a driver can turn a switch and supply additional fuel; at the same time, the vehicles were also equipped with a fuel line and exhaust pipe to supply fuel to the "ingestor" normally used when travelling over flat roads.

This improvement has the following advantage: the furnace unit is equipped with an air intake component which makes it unnecessary for the assistant driver to inject air into the furnace. The passengers in the vehicle travel in sanitary conditions (they are not bothered by heat or coal dust).

Although the cost is lower compared to operating vehicles on gasoline, the supplying of charcoal for vehicles has not been given appropriate attention by the commerce sector. In order for these vehicles to operate normally and provide the transportation required under the plan, drivers and assistant drivers must purchase coal at free market prices. Coal dealers have been given an opportunity to raise prices. Greedy for profit, charcoal producers have cut trees and destroyed the forests indiscriminately. The forestry control sector has not zoned areas for the harvesting of various types of wood for making charcoal. As a result, the forests have been even more seriously damaged.

We suggest that the Ministry of Forestry and the People's Forestry Control Department formulate a plan and quickly decide in which areas trees can be cut to make charcoal and which species of trees can be cut. The forestry services must adopt

plans for economizing on wood by making full use of the branches and tips of trees and using every species of trees that can be used to make firewood. Persons in the charcoal business must apply for business licenses and comply with the regulations of the forestry sector. The commerce services or fuel corporations must properly organize the purchasing and distribution of charcoal to the transport sector so that it has enough charcoal to operate its vehicles.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES CONTINUED SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Continuing To Properly Carry Out the Settlement of Nomads Campaign"]

[Text] Within the great family of nationalities in Vietnam, there are 2 million compatriots of ethnic minorities living nomadic lives in the border areas in the high mountains. Because they have no cropland with which to produce grain, these compatriots must practice slash and burn cultivation, here one day, there the next. Their nomadic farming practices led them to a completely nomadic way of life.

At an early date, our party and state promulgated a policy encouraging the settlement of nomads. In response to this campaign, nomads voluntarily abandoned their backward way of life and gradually assumed settled lives, establishing cooperatives and production collectives and organizing a new life for themselves. Over the past 13 years, under the guideline of "the people working with the assistance of the state," the settlement of nomads movement has been expanded to the entire country. These compatriots have cleared land and constructed water conservancy projects, thereby creating more than 100,000 hectares of new cropland. Many places that have cropland are producing enough grain for themselves and fulfilling obligations to the state and have the conditions to develop upon their strengths in industrial crops, livestock production and the forestry trade, thereby forming centralized production areas that produce large volumes of products and supply raw materials to industry and for exportation, such as the cinnamon growing area in Hoang Lien Son, the tea growing areas of a number of provinces, the T'ung tree growing area in Cao Bang Province, the Luong bamboo growing area in Thanh Hoa, the "met" growing area in Nghe Tinh and the cooperatives specializing in the raising of buffalo and cattle, the cultivation of medicinal plants, the production of vegetable seed and so forth. Attention has been given to opening roads and building collective welfare facilities. Some 9,600 kilometers of roads have been constructed, which include 1,800 kilometers of paved roads for automobiles. Nearly 1,000 schools and classrooms, 579 public health and maternity stations, 118 stores of marketing cooperatives and 51 child care centers have been constructed in settlement of nomad areas. Many villages have been replanned. More than 70,000 families have been moved; they have rebuilt their houses, established gardens and planted fruit trees and some places have constructed small hydroelectric power stations. These compatriots have not only assumed settled lives, but, at many places, have also volunteered to work as manual workers at state-operated installations, state farms, state forestry sites and communications installations.

These are the results that reflect the correct implementation of the settlement of nomads policy, results that have fundamentally changed the lives of the compatriots in many nomadic areas, thereby helping to develop the economy and culture and strengthen the national defense system and political security in the mountains.

However, the number of nomads is still quite high. At these places, natural and social conditions pose objective difficulties and time will be needed to make the necessary preparations. However, in the guidance of tasks within some localities, we have not fully realized the complex nature and tremendous significance of the settlement of nomads campaign to the entirety of economic, social, security and national defense development in the mountains and the entire country. As a result, there is a lack of close, continuous guidance and the coordination among the various sectors, levels and mass organizations in the implementation of this policy is not good.

To develop upon the good experiences that have been recorded, the mountain districts must accelerate the settlement of nomads campaign in close coordination with reorganizing production within the scope of the district. The mass campaign must be closely coordinated with effective assistance from the state in order to build material and technical bases so that these compatriots quickly stabilize their production and daily lives, end their nomadic lives and develop upon the strengths of the mountain economy, thereby helping to strengthen the national defense system.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PROGRESS SLOW IN SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS CAMPAIGN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Cu Hoa Van, the Settlement of Nomads Department of the Central Committee: "The Initial Results of the Settlement of Nomads Campaign"]

[Text] The mountain region of our country, which constitutes two-thirds of the country, occupies an important political and national defense position, possesses abundant economic potential and is the home of more than 5 million persons belonging to 54 fraternal nationalities; of this number, more than 2 million persons live nomadic lives or have become settled but still practice nomadic farming in 1,580 villages, 159 district and 22 provinces, that is, practically all of the remote areas along the borders and at the headwaters of the major rivers. A number of areas that were revolutionary bases during the two wars of resistance against France and the United States are, today, the frontline in the struggle against the Beijing expansionist reactionaries.

Nomadism, which is a very backward mode of production and way of life in which the overall level of the masses is very low and many superstitions are practiced, has impeded the progress of the ethnic minorities. Slash and burn cultivation is practiced as a result of the production requirements of the masses but, within a few years, the soil on which this cultivation is practiced is eroded, loses all its fertility, cannot be used for production and must be abandoned in search of new land to clear; as a result, nomadic farming practices lead to a nomadic way of life.

Natural and social conditions vary from one area to the next but all have certain common characteristics: they are areas in which the gradient of the land is steep, the terrain is rugged, communication systems have not been developed and material-technical bases are virtually non-existent. The amount of stable farmland is very small, farmland is decentralized and it is very difficult to initiate intensive cultivation; except for the Central Highlands and eastern Nam Bo, the majority of farmland is depleted, the forests have been heavily damaged, the green mountains have turned into barren mountains and, although these persons live in the forests, some places lack wood to build houses, lack firewood and lack potable water for humans and livestock.

For the sake of the lives of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities and for the sake of building and protecting the fatherland, the settlement of nomads became a

pressing requirement. When the country was still partitioned, the party and government adopted the policy of urgently and strongly carrying out the settlement of nomads campaign in coordination with the cooperativization of the nomads in the mountains of the northern provinces; after liberation day, the provinces of the South also began to carry out this policy. The settlement of nomads campaign is designed to highly develop the spirit of self-reliance of the masses in coordination with investments and assistance by the state in order to rapidly create stable instruments of production, build material-technical bases supporting production and everyday life, build new villages, establish the new lifestyle and mold the new, social man with a view toward achieving the following three requirements: stable production, stable thinking and good unity.

The Initial Results

In the 12 years of the implementation of the settlement of nomads policy of the party and government, the sectors on the central level, the various party committee echelons and the goverments and mass organizations on the local level have made many efforts to investigate and assess the situation, formulate plans for the settlement of nomads and organize their implementation, first on a pilot project basis, then on a general basis, thereby establishing a number of relatively good settlement of nomad areas and centers. To date, 1,600,000 persons are implementing the settlement of nomads plan; of this number, more than 400,000 persons have adopted settled lifestyles and 2,300 families, consisting of 12,000 persons and 4,000 laborers, have joined state farms, state forestry sites and road maintenance units and have rapidly stabilized their production and lives. Over the past several years, the various settlement of nomads areas have cleared 102,000 hectares of wilderness and put them under the cultivation of grain, thereby raising the amount of stable cropland per capita from .1 mau to .1 mau 9 meters; on this land, 29,790 hectares of wet rice fields have been established, 1,655 small-scale water conservancy projects have been constructed and 13 hydroelectric power stations have been constructed, thereby providing irrigation water to 40,300 hectares of newly opened fields and existing fields. On the basis of zoning and planning, 466,590 hectares of collective forests have been planted, forests consisting of tre, luong and met bamboo, Bo trees, Cunninghamia lanceolota, cinnamon and pine trees; 13,260 hectares of perennial industrial crops, such as tea, T'ung trees, citronella, candlenut trees and so forth have been planted. Many places have begun to harvest products and sell them to the state. Some 9,112 kilometers of roads have been opened, including 1,820 kilometers of paved highway for automobiles to travel in the dry season and 174 suspension bridges. Some 1,833 collective welfare projects serving the lives of the people have been constructed, including 976 schools and classrooms, 579 public health and maternity stations, 118 stores and marketing cooperatives, 109 offices that also serve as meeting places, 51 child care centers and 3,590 water wells or potable water tanks at places that lack water; 70,330 families have been relocated and have rebuilt their houses in accordance with village planning and basic level cadre training has been provided to 103,290 members of ethnic minorities. The results recorded over the past several years have helped to stimulate the development of production in highland areas. At many places, the forests are being protected and restored more with each passing day and the economic and cultural lives of the ethnic minorities have been markedly improved, thereby proving that the settlement of nomads policy of the party and government is totally correct and consistent with the desires and aspirations of the masses and has been welcomed and implemented by the ethnic minorities. Although the forms of organization, stages of development and organization of work and production must continue to be researched and supplemented

to be consistent with the characteristics of each area and each ethnic minority, it can be stated that only by establishing a stable, settled life and farming practices for nomads is it possible for the nationalities policy of the party and government to become reality in this area.

In essence, the settlement of nomads involves carrying out the three revolutions in production relations, science-technology and ideology and culture in the areas inhabited by the ethnic minorities.

Generally speaking, the movement has not developed uniformly and the campaign has been carried out slowly; only 20 percent of nomads have adopted settled lives. Some adopted settled lives but encountered many difficulties that could not be overcome and returned to nomadism. Very few new production installations have been established; in particular, the installations that have been established for the intensive cultivation of grain are not commensurate with the amount of land that must be removed from slash and burn cultivation. Industrial crops and forest trees are newly planted and still in the cultivation period. The traditional handicraft trades of the ethnic minorities are unable to develop and projects supporting everyday life, although they have had an impact, are not a basic factor in the settlement of nomads, consequently, in many areas, the masses are still encountering difficulties in their production and daily lives and intensive cultivation has not triumphed over non-intensive, nomadic farming practices; recently, the number of slash and burn fields has been increasing and the destruction of the forests has continued.

The Guidelines for the Settlement of Nomads

Socialist construction and the strengthening of the national defense system in the highland, border areas demand the intensification of the settlement of nomads campaign, a correct resolution of the grain problem for mountain compatriots and concerted efforts to settle nomads in areas that occupy important political and national defense positions, in economic areas of strategic significance to the entire country, at the headwaters of the major rivers, along the borders and in the Central Highlands. It is necessary to conduct good basic investigations, establish correct production guidelines, closely coordinate agriculture and forestry by production area within the scope of the district and make every effort to create stable production installations, especially installations producing grain. We must clearly establish the relationship between grain production requirements during the initial stage in the settlement of nomads and the development of the other strengths of the mountains. In the immediate future, making full use of arable land in order to practice intensive cultivation and resolve the grain problem in every area are basic prerequisites to insuring the successful settlement of nomads.

Each area differs in terms of its capabilities and level of development but all areas can produce grain by coordinating agriculture and forestry on some land, that is, can produce forestry products and industrial crops while raising grain; if they are unable to raise rice, they can raise subsidiary food crops, tuberous crops, starch bearing crops, etc. However, the production of grain cannot be used as a reason to allow the indiscriminate destruction of forests to continue. In conjunction with production, very much importance must be attached to processing grain and gradually

improving the diet in order to economize on grain. The practice of intensive cultivation on centralized fields must be intensified in order to create the conditions for establishing a grain balance within the district.

Over the past several years, as a result of implementing the guidelines mentioned above, many places have achieved success in their effort to resolve the grain problem in settlement of nomad areas, such Mo Drac District in Dac Lac Province, which has put an end to slash and burn cultivation, raises enough grain for itself and fulfills its obligation to the state.

In conjunction with establishing production installations in order to establish settled farming habits, very much attention must be given to establishing settled living habits, to building new villages in accordance with the planning of suitable population centers. Each population center must have a potable water tank or well, convenient roads, schools and classrooms for children, a health care facility, a marketing store and other public welfare projects consistent with the working conditions, eating habits and living habits of compatriots.

Settling nomads in areas in which they have always lived and establishing various forms of collective production consistent with the level of development and characteristics of each ethnic minority and, at the same time, actively encouraging persons who are still nomads to join production at state-operated economic installations are rapid and stable forms of the settlement of nomads.

The settlement of nomads is a revolutionary undertaking of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities, consequently, it must be carried out by the masses on a totally voluntarily basis. Impatience and pressure will only lead to failure. Propaganda and educational efforts must be carried out on a regular basis and involve many forms suited to the attitudes and level of development of each age group, each ethnic minority. The masses must be shown the harm caused by a nomadic way of life and the benefits derived from a settled lifestyle so that they voluntarily abandon their old habits and establish new lives for themselves, their children and future generations.

We must make an effort to successfully carry out the settlement of nomads campaign stabilize the production and lives of the 2 million compatriots of the ethnic minorities that still lead nomadic lives, curb and eventually put an end to the destruction of forests to make upland fields, efficiently utilize labor, arable land and natural resources and successfully implement the nationalities policy of the party, thereby making a positive contribution to building and protecting the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Xuân Pảo [NGUYEENX XUAAN BAOR]

*Acting President of the College of Water Conservancy; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Hoàng Thanh Cận [HOANGF THANH CAANJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Kha Vạng Cân [KHA VANGJ CAAN], Deceased

Born in 1908 at Cho Lon, Saigon; Member of the VCP; former Member of the Nam Bo Resistance Committee; former chairman of the People's Committee, Saigon-Cholon; former minister of light industry; he was in retirement at the time of his death from a seizure on 17 Jan 82. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 82 p 1)

Lương Ngọc Cừ [LUWOWNG NGOCJ CUWF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Lê Cương [LEE CUWOWNG]

Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Committee for the Protection of Mothers and Infants; her article "Ten Years of Caring for Infants in Hanoi" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Việt Dinh [NGUYEENX VIEETS ZINH]

*Chairman of the Hanoi Federation of Artisan Industry Cooperatives; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Đình Doãn [NGUYEENX DINHF ZOANX]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; in the beginning of Jan 82 he visited construction activities at the Pha Lai Thermo-electric Power Plant work site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Ja 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đan [NGUYEENX VAWN DAN]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ba Dinh Ward; his article "The Ba Dinh War Party Organizations Is Determined To Achieve Victory from the First Months of 1982" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 8 Jan 82 p 2)

Tù Giấy [TUWF GIAAYS], Professor

*Head of the Nutrition Institute, Ministry of Public Health; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Trần Hồng Hải [TRAANF HOONGF HAIR]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Dương Hán [NGUYEENX ZUWOWNG HANS], Senior Colonel

Of the Schools Department; his article "Building a Strong Armed Forces Cadre Force" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jan 82 p 2)

Phạm Văn Huân [PHAMJ VAWN HUAAN]

*Vice Minister of Power; in the beginning of Jan 82 he visited the Pha Lai Thermelectric Power Plant work site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Đinh Văn Lũ [DINH VAWN LUWX]

*Director of the Agriculture Service, Hanoi; on 14 Jan 82 he presented his opinions to the delegates of the VCP Organization, Hanoi on documents from the Central Committee of the VCP concerning the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Mai [NGUYEENX MAI], Doctor of Philosophy

*President of the College of Commerce; on 13 Jan 82 he was on the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Trần Quốc Mạnh [TRAANF QUOOCS MANHJ]

*Vice Chairman of the Committee for Economic Liaison with Foreign Nations; on 19 Jan 82 he attended an awards ceremony for Vietnamese specialists who had assisted the Lao People's Democratic Republic. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Jan 82 p 4)

Vũ Khắc Mẫn [VUX KHAWCS MAANX]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; in the beginning of January 82 he visited the Pha Lai Thermo-electric Power Plant work site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Vũ Hoa Mỹ [VUX HOA MYX]

Chairman of the Hanoi Committee for Building New Economic Zones; on 13 Jan 82 he presented his views on documents from the VCP Central Committee concerning the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Nhu [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice President of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 6 Jan 82 she attended a conference on sericulture. (HANOI MOI 9 Jan 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS], Major General

*Vice Chairman of the Motivation Standing Committee [ban thuong truc cuoc van dong], Ministry of National Defense; his article on promoting the emulation movement in the armed forces appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Jan 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Duy Phiên [NGUYEENX ZUY PHIEEN], Deceased

Born on 16 Jan 1906; former member of the 1st National Assembly; former representative of the 3d Inter-Region Resistance and Administration Committee; former secretary of Cuc Phuong State Forst VCP Committee, Ministry of Forestry; member of the Indochina Communist Party since 1938; he died following a seizure on 19 Jan 82. (NHAN DAN 20 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Chí Quang [NGUYEENX CHIS QUANG]

*Deputy Chief of the West Asia-Africa I Department; Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 20 Jan 82 he attended a reception for the Vice President of Iraq. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 82 p 4)

Hoàng Đình Song [HOANGF DINHF SONG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee and *Chief of the Administration and Justice Department, Ministry of Justice; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Đỗ Văn Tấn [DOOX VAWN TAANS]

Deputy Director of the Agriculture Service, Hanoi; his article "Strive To Surpass the 1982 Agricultural Production Plan Goal" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 7 Jan 82 p 3)

Trần Tiến [TRAANF TIEENS]

Director of the Culture and Information Service, Hanoi; on 14 Jan 82 he presented his opinions concerning documents from the Central Committee of the VCP on the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP before a meeting of delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization. [HANOI MOI 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Lê Xuân Trinh [LEE XUAAN TRINH]

Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Home Trade; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Trúc [NGUYEENX XUAAN TRUCS]

*A department Chief in the Office of the Council of Ministers; on 20 Jan 82 he attended a reception for the Vice President of Iraq. (NHAN DAN 21 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Trường [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUWOWNGF]

*Secretary of the VCP Cadre Affairs Committee and *Deputy Director of the State Bank; on 13 Jan 82 he was one of the delegates of the Hanoi VCP Organization who presented his views on draft documents of the VCP Central Committee for the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 13 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Chu Viễn [CHU VIEENX]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Tri District, Hanoi; his article on vegetable growing in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 82 p 3)

Lê Quang Vịnh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; President of the Vietnam Youth Federation; his article "Building the Youth Union Through Youth Front Work" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN No 11 Nov 81 p 2)

Hoàng Vụ [HOANGF VUJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; his article "Thoughts on Establishing Gia Lam District's Planned Objectives for 1982" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Jan 82 p 3)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; recently he attended a meeting to review accomplishments of the party in 1981 and plans for 1982. (NHAN DAN 20 Jan 82 p 1)

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn An [NGUYEENX VAWN AN]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap on Lunar New Years visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 25 Jan 82 p 4)

Nông Văn An [NOONG VAWN AANS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Luc Ngan District, Ha Bac Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits in his district. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Phạm Bái [PHAMJ BAIS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap on Lunar New Years visits of his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Mai Văn Bộ [MAI VAWN BOOJ]

SRV Ambassador to France; on 1 February 1982 he attended the arrival in France of an SRV VCP delegation headed by Political Bureau Member Nguyen Duy Trinh to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Mạnh Can [NGUYEENX MANHJ CAN]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Le Van Luong on Lunar New Years visit in the Hanoi area. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Chu Văn Cầm [CHU VAWN CAAMF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lap Thach District, Vinh Phu Province; his article "Self Sufficient in Building a District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 82 p 3)

Lâm Bá Châu [LAAM BAS CHAAU]

Secretary General of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France; on 1 February 1982 he attended the arrival in France of a SRV VCP delegation headed by Political Bureau Member Nguyen Duy Trinh to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Trần Chính [TRAANF CHINHS]

Of the Committee for Economic Liaison with Foreign Nations [Uy ban Lien lac kinh te voi nuoc ngoai]; on 3 February 1982 he participated in the signing of a Lao-USSR-SRV protocol for economic and commercial cooperation. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 82 p 4)

Lê Mạnh Chung [LEE MANHJ CHUNG], Senior Colonel, Deceased

Born in 1925; Member of the Armed Forces Inspectorate General; Member of the VCP; he died following a protracted illness at the 108th Military Hospital on 29 January 1982. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Jan 82 p 4)

Đỗ Văn Cổn [DOOX VAWN COONR]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Dong Da Ward, Hanoi; on 29 January 1982 he participated in ceremonies marking the Victory of Dong Da. (NHAN DAN 30 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Cường [NGUYEENX DINHF CUWOWNGF], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Deputy Commander, 01 Armored Gp; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, 01 Armored Gp; his article "Things to Do So That Party Development Achieves a High Quality" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Đáng [NGUYEENX DANGS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cuu Long Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Years visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Võ Văn Đinh [VOX VAWN DINH], Deceased

Born in 1922 at My Hoa Village, Phy My District, Nghia Binh Province; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; Delegate to the 7th National Assembly from Nghia Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Binh Province; he was in the USSR conducting research in economic management when he was striken and died on 16 January 1982. (NHAN DAN 5 Feb 82 p 4)

Chu Đỗ [CHU DOOX]

Vice Minister of Building; on 3 February 1982 he attended the ceremonies accepting a conveyor system provided by the USSR for the Bim Son Cement Plant. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 1)

Trần Đông [TRAANF DOONG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of Interior; on 25 January 1982 he made Lunar New Years visits in the Hanoi area. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Đức [NGUYEENX MINH DUWCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Minh Hai Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Years visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Phùng Kiến Hàn [PHUNGF KIEENS HANF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Yen Lap District, Vinh Phu Province; his article "Augmenting Party Building in the Mountain Region" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 3)

Võ Sĩ Hòa [VOX SIX HOAF]

Chairman of the Peoples Committee, Nghi Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Directions and Measures for Solving Problems of Food and Clothing in One District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hoàn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOANF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; his article "A District Solves Food and Clothing Problems" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 3)

Trương Văn Hợi [TRUWOWNG VAWN HOWIJ]

*Deputy Head of the Hanoi College of Medicine; his article "From Revising Training Objectives to Rebuilding an Instructional Program" appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 11 & 12, Nov & Dec 81 p 7)

Nguyễn Duy Huấn [NGUYEENX ZUY HUAANS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Phuc Tho District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article concerning military inductions in his district. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 82 p 1)

Hà Thiết Hùng [HAF THIEETS HUNGF]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied

Political Bureau Member Le Duc Tho on Lunar New Years visits in Hoang Lien Son Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Phạm Kim [PHAMJ KIM]

Deputy Head of the Otorhinolaryngology Institute; his article "Deafness in the Aged" appeared in the cited source. (SUC KHOE Jan 82 p 14)

Phan Văn Kim [PHAN VAWN KIM]

*SRV Ambassador to the GDR; on 20 January 1982 he awarded the SRV Friendship Medal to the GDR Secretary of State in Charge of Vocational Training General Department. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jan 82 p 4)

Mai Thúc Lân [MAI THUCS LAAN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; recently he completed training at the Economics and Planning College where he presented his theme "Winter Cultivated Crop Configuration in Ha Bac Province.") (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 10, Oct 81 p 30)

Trịnh Văn Lân [TRINHJ VAWN LAAN]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Cuu Long Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Year visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Nông [sic] Ích Lập [NOONG ICHS LAAPJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits of Cao Bang Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 1)
[Note: in the past this individual's name always appeared as Lương Ích Lập LUWOWNG ICHS LAAPJ].

Vũ Lập [VUX LAAPJ], Lieutenant General

Member of the Central Committee, of the VCP; Commander of the 2nd Military Region; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Le Duc Tho on Lunar New Years visits to the 2nd Military Region and Hoang Lien Son Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Hồng Long [HOONGF LONG]

Head of the Vocational Training General Department; his article "The Vocational Training System" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Feb 82 p 3)

Đỗ Đại Lộc [DOOX DAIJ LOOCJ]

Vice Minister of Engineering and Metals; *Director of the South Vietnam Engineering Corporation; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Le

Van Luong on Lunar New Years visits to the homes of Ho Chi Minh City workers. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 82 p 4)

Vũ Đình Mẫn [VUX DINHF MAAN], Deceased

Member of the VCP; former Vice Chairman of the Resistance and Administration Committee, Nam Dinh Province; former Chief of Cabinet of the Resistance and Administration Committee, 3rd Inter-Region; former Director of the Agriculture Service, Hanoi; from 1954 to 1965 Specialist in the Ministry of Agriculture; Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; he was in retirement at the time of his death at age 80 on 22 January 1982. (NHAN DAN 29 Jan 82 p 4)

Phan Công Mạo [PHAN COONG MAOJ]

*Head of the Industrial Construction Institute, Ministry of Building; his article "Steady Advances of the Industrial Construction Institute" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Bùi Thiện Ngộ [BUIF THIEENJ NGOOJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Years visits in his zone. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Nhiên [NGUYEENX DINHF NHIEEN]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Do Son District, Haiphong; he was mentioned in an article on the application of the product contract system in his district. (Paris REVOLUTION 5 Feb 82 p 59)

Trảng A Pao [TRANGS A PAO]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently he completed training at the Economics and Planning College where he presented his theme "Forest Protection for the Headwaters of the Chay River." (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 10, Oct 81 p 30)

Đỗ Hồng Phú [DOOX HOONGF PHUS]

*Director General of the Vietnam National Complete Equipment and Techniques Import-Export General Corporation; on 3 February 1982 he attended ceremonies accepting a conveyor system provided by the USSR for the Bim Son Cement Plant. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 4)

Đỗ Phụng [DOOX PHUNGJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Luc Ngan District, Ha Bac Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits in his district. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Phước [NGUYEENX HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

*Deputy Head of the Biology Institute; his article "Use Advances in Biological Science and Technology to Support Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Thanh Quất [NGUYEENX THANH QUAATS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits in Ha Bac Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 pp 1, 4)

Nguyễn Hồng Sâm [NGUYEENX HOONGF SAAM], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Commander, Hai Ba Trung Ward Military Agency, Hanoi; his article on military recruiting appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 3)

Phan Ngọc Sến [PHAN NGOCJ SEENS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Do Muoi on Lunar New Years visit in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Bùi Quang Tạo [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Chi Cong on Lunar New Years visits in the Haiphong area. (NHAN DAN 27 Jan 82 p 4)

Quach Lê Thanh [QUACH LEE THANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Districts Must Develop Rapidly to Solve Their Grain Problems" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Feb 82 p 3)

Đinh Thiện [DINH THIEENJ], Major General

Acting Commander of the Rear Service General Department; on 4 February 1982 he attended a reception at the Ministry of National Defense for a visiting USSR military delegation. (NHAN DAN 5 Feb 82 p 4)

Vũ Thơ [VUX THOW]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Bac Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visits in Ha Bac Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thụ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Chief of Cabinet of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 30 January 1982 he attended the departure of a VCP

delegation for France to attend the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 82 p 1)

Phạm Hữu Thức [PHAMJ HUWUX THUWCS]

*Head of the Communications Technology Institute; his article "Steel Reinforced Concrete and Its Application" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG Jan 82 p 6)

Dương Việt Tiến [ZUWOWNG VIEETJ TIEENS]

Secretary of the VCP committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Le Duc Tho on Lunar New Years visits of Hoang Lien Son Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Đặng Trịnh [DAWNGJ TRINHJ]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Vo Nguyen Giap on Lunar New Year visits in his province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 4)

Dương Văn Trung [ZUWOWNG VAWN TRUNG]

SRV Ambassador to Albania; on 30 January 1982 he attended the signing of an SRV-Albanian protocol on trade and currency exchanges. (NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 4)

Hoàng Tuệ [HOANGF TUEEJ]

Head of the Linguistics Institute; his article "Linguistics in Our Nation's Revolution" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Song Tùng [NGUYEENX SONG TUNGF]

Vice Minister of Labor; his signature appeared on an interministerial memorandum dated 19 November 1981 on increasing overtime allowances for college and vocational middle school teachers. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 11 & 12, Nov & Dec 81 p 27)

Nguyễn Văn Tuổi [NGUYEENX VAWN TUOOI], Deceased

Member of the VCP since 1930; former Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cholon Province; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 26 January 1982 at age 78. (NHAN DAN 30 Jan 82 p 4)

Dương Tường [ZUWOWNG TUWOWNGF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cao Bang Province; on 25 January 1982 he accompanied Political Bureau Member Pham Van Dong on Lunar New Years visit in Cao Bang Province. (NHAN DAN 28 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vinh [NGUYEENX VINH]

Vice Minister of Building; on 3 February 1982 he attended ceremonies accepting a conveyor system provided by the USSR for the Bim Son Cement Plant. (NHAN DAN 4 Feb 82 p 1)

Phan Đình Vinh [PHAN DINHF VINH]

Deputy Chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 30 January 1982 he attended the departure of a VCP delegation for the 24th Congress of the Communist Party of France. (NHAN DAN 31 Jan 82 p 1)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV PAPER ON ALL-ARMY EMULATION MOVEMEMT

BK181250 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jan 82 p 2

[Article by Maj Gen Tran Van Phac: "Looking Forward To the Fifth Party Congress, Let the Entire Army Accelerate the Emulation Movement to Carry Out the Major Campaign Successfully"]

[Text] Warmly responding to the appeal carried in the VCP Central Committee letter, looking forward to the Fifth Party Congress, and with practical revolutionary actions, the entire army has launched an emulation drive to score achievements in honor of the party. This is the culmination of the campaign "to develop the fine character and to increase the combat strength" of the people's armed forces initiated by the party Central Committee secretariat.

In this emulation drive to score achievements in honor of the party, cadres, party members, members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, soldiers, workers and national defense employees in the entire army have demonstrated their deep gratitude and sincere sentiments for the respected and beloved party by enthusiastically recording many outstanding achievements in carrying out their tasks to greet the Fifth Party Congress.

A prominent feature of this emulation drive is that numerous mass movements for revolutionary actions have been initiated and effectively carried out. Aside from prompting all units performing their duties at home or fulfilling their international obligation in fraternal Laos and Kampuchea to score achievements in building forces, improving combat readiness, fighting, carrying out official work, performing productive labor, and so forth, the emulation drive has also played an active role in training the new socialist man by developing his sense of and capacity for collective mastery. A number of model collectives and frontrank individuals have emerged and exerted a salutary impact on other collectives and individuals.

Within a short period of time, party committees and political organs at all echelons; the standing committees for the campaign "to develop the fine character and to increase the combat strength of the people's armed forces" in all military regions, military corps, armed branches and services, military groups, general departments and the ministry of national defense; and the leaders of various units have correctly evaluated the strengths and weaknesses of each unit, adopted programs of

action and progressive targets and norms, and concentrated on fulfilling the central tasks of their units. Eager to make progress and by taking practical measures, they have succeeded in improving the quality and increasing the combat strength of their units.

The emulation drive to score achievements in honor of the party launched by the entire army has been closely coordinated with efforts to implement directive No 105 of the party Central Committee secretariat concerning the campaign "to develop the fine character and to increase the combat strength of the people's armed forces" and has achieved fresh progress.

The forward military regions have upheld their responsibility and defended their honorable position by launching an emulation movement to maintain high vigilance and combat readiness, to achieve victory right in the first battle, on the first day and on the fatherland's first defense line, and to stand ready to fight and make sacrifices in the defense of the entire people's revolutionary gains. Vivid symbols of this movement are the efforts made by cadres and combatants in technical, tactical and physical training, in consolidating their battlefronts, and in building, together with the people of various nationalities, ever stronger people's warfare combat positions in the border provinces, districts and villages.

The military regions in the rear, actively emulating the frontline units, have made every effort to build their forces in all respects, and to stand ready to give the front the biggest assistance in manpower and material resources, thereby helping it defeat the expansionist aggressors if they rashly dare to invade our fatherland again. At the same time, the military regions in the rear have satisfactorily carried the tasks of defending the rear, promoting production, practicing thrift, and together with the public security forces and people, firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety.

The defense ministry's agencies should better implement the guidelines of looking to primary production installations, staying lcose to and deep among units and firmly controlling the situation in order to set forth many specific and realistic measures to help the party Central Committee's military commission, the defense ministry and various general departments in effectively exercising their leadership and guidance.

The transportation units have organized an emulation movement to score realistic achievements "in fulfilling their dry season transportation tasks, maintaining and using their vehicles well and safely, and saving gasoline and oil" in order to greet the party.

The pipeline installation units have accelerated their emulation movement to learn from the examples of Nguyen Thi Minh, Cao Tien Quyen and Bui Thi Mai, upholding their socialist collective mastery over the protection of oil pipelines.

The national defense engineering plants have enthusiastically scored merits to greet the party under the emulation movement to fulfill and overfulfill the 1981 plan before 22 December (the 37th founding anniversary of the Vietnamese People's Army). Some 50 units of the general department of technical services have completed or are implementing a total of 294 projects and products to greet the VCP Congress. These projects and products are of technical value and service to the national defense and economic tasks.

There have been among the armed forces and services several practical revolutionary movements to fulfill their assigned tasks more quickly and qualitatively and quantitatively better. The air force has accelerated its training movement to reach a high quality and number of flight hours in all the squadrons of raider, intruder and transportation aircraft, ensuring high combat readiness and implementing the slogan of securing a victory on every sortie.

The air defense force has stepped up the emulation movement of "racing against every minute and second to conduct good training and victorious battle," with a determination to down enemy aircraft at the very first shot or salvo in order to firmly defend the assigned objectives.

The navy has developed models from one unit to many others, has achieved the highest rate of offshore trips, has scrupulously enforced discipline and has conducted an animated movement for technical study to master ships and remote islands.

All institutes and schools of high, middle and elementary levels, and all the noncommissioned officer, specialist and professional schools of the army have scrupulously implemented the political bureau resolution on educational reform by accelerating the emulation movement to teach, learn, serve and work well in order to ensure that all graduated officers and NCO's are ready to go anywhere as demanded by the country.

Construction units which build roads, warehouses, national defense projects, material and technical bases, and economic projects have all scored new achievements.

This emulation drive to score merits in honor of the party has clearly breathed life into an encouraged troops to implement even more successfully the five objectives of the great campaign to "develop the fine characters and increase the combat strength" of all the people's armed forces.

As a beginning, we have drawn the following practical experiences from actually guiding, organizing and implementing the 1981 campaign and especially the emulation drive to score merits in honor of the party among the people's armed forces:

--The inspection of many army units and agencies has revealed that in those localities where the movement is good, animated, lasting and effective in promoting the performance of assigned duty and in actually improving the general quality and combat strength of units, the campaign to enhance the fine nature of the army has been combined closely with the emulation movement to fulfill the assigned duties from the higher down to lower levels. Particularly, the primary units have known how to coordinate various activities with one another. They have coordinated the tasks of developing the grassroots-level party organizations firmly and comprehensively, conducting political activities among youths and indoctrination classes on communist qualities among cadres and party members, and holding party congresses at various levels with all aspects of military training duty and the task of ensuring logistical and technical support. This coordination, which is manifested by the various activities in all domains, has enabled units not only to avoid cases of overlapping, duplication and entaglement but also to develop the positive effect of promoting better the fulfillment of assigned mission.

--Some units and agencies have recorded outstanding achievements at a higher than usual norm because these units and agencies have paid attention to cultivating ideals and combat will among cadres, party members, youth union members, combatants, workers and national defense personnel. Every collective and individuals has realized the importance of the emulation drive to earn merits in honor of the party, has fulfilled his routine with an adequate sense of political responsibility and has created highly good results. We should emulate voluntarily without any coercion to score achievements in greeting the VCP congress, to strengthen the close relationship between the masses and the party and to enhance the determination to most satisfactorily fulfill the mission assigned by the party to the people's armed forces.

--The emulation movement for outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress is not limited only to scoring specific achievements but is also linked closely to the building of new socialist men and the development of an attitude toward socialist emulation which is solidarity and cooperation in earning collective merits so as to make primary units comprehensively strong and firm and to further increase the overall quality and combat strength of all units and individuals.

--One of the realistic experiences drawn from the emulation movement for merits in honor of the party is that if we want to have a highly animated, continuous and lasting emulation movement, the weak and strong points of all units and individuals must be assessed accurately and scrupulously by party committees at all echelons. Under the close guidance of the standing committee of the VCP Central Committee's military commission and the national defense ministry, before engaging in the emulation drive to earn merits in honor of the party, all army units must conduct a survey and correctly evaluate the weak and strong points of the collective and each individual, and on this basis set forth specific progressive struggle targets suitable to the realistic situation. In conducting such a survey, we must be courageous and must realize fully all the advantages to be developed. At the same time, we must bravely face difficulties and uphold our determination and responsibility by adopting positive and effective measures to overcome them and to most satisfactorily fulfill the assigned mission without balking.

--A matter of practical significance in fostering and promoting the movement is that we should attentively detect and foster advanced models in the emulation movement to earn merits in honor of the party and should disseminate and multiply these models. Facts in this emulation drive indicate that in units where the party leadership is centralized and resolute and where commanders can mobilize the masses, cadres, combatants, workers and national defense personnel to voluntarily emulate the advanced objectives, progressive models will certainly appear. As a result, all echelon party committees must provide timely and effective leadership and guidance for the emulation, pointing out the new factors in the movement. Although these units are in the same natural and social conditions as others and their organization, forces, equipment, armament and material and technical assets, and their troops' material, moral and cultural lives are not much different from units in other localities, they have been able to create some vigorous and effective changes insome or several aspects of the campaign's five objectives, turning themselves from weak into fair and then good units. The propaganda task aimed at disseminating and multiplying models plays an important role in the emulation movement to learn from, catch up with and outdo the army's advanced models, making the movement increasingly animated and creating uniform changes in all units.

--All cadres and party members must set good examples and task the lead in the emulation movement. At the same time, they must succeed in mobilizing the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and large numbers of youths in the armed forces to voluntarily assume duties in all areas of operations concerning training, construction, combat readiness, combat and economic development. Commanders at all echelons who are in direct operational control of the emulation movement should personally formulate plans and supervise and control the emulation. They must also be among the first persons in their units to implement the emulation objectives, setting good examples for their subordinate cadres and combatants to follow. The fact that 122 advanced model units of the army have been awarded medals by the state and banners by the national defense ministry for their achievements in the 1979-80 campaign, and that hundreds of other advanced model units appeared in 1981, especially during the emulation drive to score outstanding achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress, has all the more clearly shown that only when cadres and party members set good examples and take the lead in performing revolutionary acts, can there be a seething revolutionary movement of the masses.

All troops have scored some achievements and have acquired some initial experiences in the emulation movement for merits to greet the party.

However, the movement was at times not really strong and widespread in some units and agencies. Although many advanced models have appeared under the movement, they are still not typical. In some localities, models have declined due lack of proper guidance. Some other localities are still unable to multiply models on a regular basis. As a result, the influence of models is limited and the commanders who directly organize and control the emulation to implement the five objectives of the campaign and to mobilize the agencies and branches of the army to do the same, are still unable to perform their leading task and role uniformly and closely.

The year 1982 holds a very important position in the political life of our party, people and troops. The Fifth VCP Congress will be an important milestone of our country's revolution in the new stage. This year is also the last year of the major 4-year campaign (December 1979-82) launched by the VCP secretariat. Our troops have begun the new year with firm confidence in the party leadership and in the successful implementation of the two strategic tasks of building and defending socialist Vietnam. Together with all the people, let all the armed forces continue to accelerate the determined-to-win emulation movement to comprehensively implement the five objectives of the major campaign, score even more achievements to greet the VCP congress, outstandingly fulfill all assigned tasks, and remain worthy of the teaching of Uncle Ho--the beloved father of the people's armed forces--that "our army which is loyal to theparty, faithful to the people and ready to fight and sacrifice for national independence and freedom and socialism, can fulfill all tasks, overcome all difficulties and defeat all enemies."

CSO: 4209/230

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI WARD COMMANDER COMMENTS ON MILITARY INDUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Hong Sam, Commander of the Hai Ba Trung-Hanoi Military Organ: "Inducting Youths in Correct Accordance With the Law is a Responsibility of All the People"]

[Text] At a time when the entire nation is competing to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, the military service law promulgated by the state truly fulfills the long-standing aspiration of our people and youths. As people who are engaged in local military work, we are extremely enthusiastic over being able to study and implement the new military service law. That is an essential condition for the military organs at the various levels, especially in the precincts, districts, and cities, to do a good job of fulfilling their function of serving as the staffs for the party committee echelons and governmental administrations in inducting youths and assuring fairness, rationality, and compliance with policies.

Under the new conditions, our unified country is advancing to building socialism and protecting the socialist homeland, so the military service law of 20 years ago is no loger appropriate. Furthermore, the requirement of building an army that is increasingly professional and modern demands a truly complete law, for only with such a law can we mobilize everyone to exercise their right of collective mastership and fulfill their military obligations.

In order to strictly observe the military service law we must do a good job of inducting youths. To perform that task well there must be permanent, continuous propaganda and education for everyone, especially youths. Experience shows that wherever the propaganda task is carried out well and youths are motivated deeply, widely, and extensively the mission of inducting youths is fulfilled well. During the past 3 years, although many difficulties have been encountered and negative phenomena have had a considerable effect on the people and youths, because it has carried out the propaganda task well and has done a good job of implementing the "three selects and six opens" policy, Ha Ba Trung Precinct has continually fulfilled its norms regarding the induction of youths.

In our precinct, because we correctly determined that the task of inducting youths is a political mission of the entire party organization and the entire population, it is carried out not only by the military organ but also with the all-round

cooperation of the mass organizations, from the women's mass organization, the Youth Union, the Fatherland Front, and the precinct public security organ to the sectors, factories, and enterprises. In fact, during the recent youth induction cycles the military organ was strengthened by the addition of 20 to 30 cadres from the sectors, which created good conditions for the military organ to firmly grasp the situation and promptly correct deficiencies in each base. That is a basic strong point for concentrating the forces and experience of the sectors and echelons, simultaneously resolving many difficulties, and assuring the victorious carrying out of the task of inducting youths.

The annual military service registrations by those in the reserve categories and the prompt reporting of statistics in order to always be fully informed with regard to forces are the bases on which to do a good job of inducting youths. Therefore, the military organ must closely monitor the situation and provide prompt guidance, in order to correctly meet the requirements and attain full registration, on schedule and economically. The military service registration days must be like traditional festival days. Youths in the 17-year-old category must also be registered, to assure induction in future years.

In order to serve the annual induction of youths, in addition to understanding their availability on the basis of military service registration, it is also necessary to cooperate with the local planning and commercial bureaus to compare the registration list with the list of people receiving ration coupons, along with information provided by the people, in order to assure the all-round, absolute grasping of forces. That is a process of struggling and campaigning for all people and all sectors to do a good job of carrying out that task.

The unification and concentration of leadership and guidance by the party committee echelons and governmental administrations has always been an outstanding feature in Hai Ba Trung Precinct with regard to the task of inducting youths. After the People's Committee and the Military Draft Council of the precinct submit a plan to the governmental administration, the district party committee immediately convenes the secretaries and deputy secretaries of the bases so that they can understand the plan and guide its implementation. The exemplary role of party members has an especially strong effect on the masses in the implementation of the military service law. Many party members encourage their children to enlist in the army. Most outstanding are the party organizations of the Bach Mai, Tuong Main, Truong Dinh, and Giap Bat subwards, and the Housing Repair and Construction Enterprise, of Hai Ba Trung Precinct. Sucy party members as Le Van Ot, Truong Van Bich, and Ngo Van Hieu in Tuong Mai Subward, Pham Duch Sinh and Phan Ngoc Chu in Bach Mai Subward, Le Van Suc of the Export Foodstuffs Enterprise, etc., are good examples with regard to educating and encouraging the youth masses to do a good job of observing the military service law.

In order to develop the effectiveness of, and strictly implement, the military service law, and put the induction of youths onto the right track, we make the following recommendations:

The base-level leadership cadres must undergo a transformation in their consciousness and action, and truly be concerned with guidance. Each youth induction cycle

takes place within a certain period of time, so it is essential that leadership cadres thoroughly understand the guidance policies and measures. At the same time, they must fully observe the principle of centralized leadership and avoid assigning that task to one person or to a specialized element. Only thereby can we overcome the arbitrary, undermocratic working method of the past on the part of some specialized cadres; who sent anyone they wished, created an adverse impression on the masses, and lacked fairness and rationality.

Military service registration in accordance with the law must be rapid, efficient, and accurate, with prompt reporting and tight management. In fact, the annual registration is usually slow and lacks strictness, and is usually left up to a number of central or local organs and is managed by the provinces or municipalities, which creates considerable difficulties for military organs with regard to understanding the pool of inductable youths, inducting the youths, and reporting to the upper echelon. That is an important and key task. If registration is not complete and tightly managed there will be inaccurate understanding of the draftable pool and it will not be possible to promptly mibilize forces when people are drafted or to supplement the mobilized units if war breaks out.

We must properly implement the policies, promptly praise the collectives and individuals implementing those policies well, and impose discipline in instances of failure to strictly observe the military service law. The question of whether the policies according to the new law are implemented well or not directly affects the task of inducting youths. Therefore, the implementation process demands that the echelons, sectors, and bases implement them fairly and rationally and assure that all youths of military service age.

In addition to encouraging and mobilizing the movement to create the organization of festival days to see off recruits, the manifestations of negativism, the deliberate disobeying of orders, and failure to fulfill obligations must be dealt with promptly and resolutely. Only thereby can we put the implementation of the military service law. We can thereby help everyone be more aware of their rights and obligations in buiding and fighting to defend the homeland.

5616
CSO: 4209/223

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG TROOP RECRUITMENT--As of 12 February, Hai Hung Province had completed the first phase of troop recruitment for 1982, overfulfilling the set target by 0.22 percent. Almost all previously weak units in the province have carried out this task satisfactorily in this phase. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Feb 82]

NGHIA BINH TROOP RECRUITMENT--Nghia Binh Province on 15 February held a sendoff ceremony for 4,500 troops recruited recently for the first phase of 1982. The province overfulfilled plan norm by 0.4 percent in this phase. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82]

CSO: 4209/230

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET-AIDED CONVEYOR BELT SYSTEM BEGINS OPERATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "Our Country and the Soviet Union Hold Ceremony to Turn Over Conveyor Belt No 1 of the Bim Son Cement Plant"]

[Excerpt] In an atmosphere of competing in production labor to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress and the 52nd anniversary of the founding of the party, yesterday, 3 February, at thae construction site of the Bim Son Cement Plant our country and the Soviet Union conducted a ceremony to turn over conveyor belt No 1, with a capacity of 600,000 tons of cement a year, so that it could be brought into production. That was the first major project to be brought into operation after the beginning of all-round cooperation between the two countries. Comrades Tran Quynh, a member of the VCP Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; Chu Do and Nguyen Vinh, Vice Ministers of Building; Ha Trong Hoa, Chairman of the Thanh Hoa People's Committee; and representatives of the ministries and central and local organs, participated in the ceremony.

5616
CSO: 4209/222

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

THAI BINH RESIDENTS HELP DEVELOP SOVIET-AIDED RUBBER AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Thai Binh: Nearly 600 People Go to Develop Phu Rieng Rubber-Growing Area"]

[Text] On 30 January nearly 600 Thai Binh residents, including 460 workers, voluntarily set out to participate in developing the state farms of the Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation in Song Be, which is implementing a program of cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union to develop a specialized rubber-growing area. The party committee echelons, governmental administrations, and people of the places in the province meticulously organized the departure. The labor sector and the other relevant sectors went all-out to be of service. The communications and transportation sector, overcoming many difficulties regarding facilities during the first days of spring, sent vehicles to the districts and villages to take people to the Nam Dinh railroad station.

After Tet, Thai Binh was the first province to send people to develop new economic zones. During the current cycle, Thai Binh is mainly sending advance workers to prepare for the sending of other workers and people to the state farms.

5616
CSO: 4209/222

BRIEFS

IRAQI WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Hanoi, 13 Feb (VNA) A delegation of the General Federation of Iraqi women led by (Iftikhar Ayoub), vice-president of the federation and deputy to the national assembly, has arrived here for a visit at the invitation of the Vietnam Women's Union. It was welcomed at the Hanoi International Airport by Nguyen Thi Nhu, vice-president of the host union, Iraqi Ambassador Natiq A. al-Hamid al-Wadi, and other wellwishers. [Text] [OW141305 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 13 Feb 82]

SOCIALIST WRITERS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 11 February [VNA]--Nguyen Ngoc, deputy general secretary of the Vietnam Writers' Association, has attended the 18th conference of leading writers of socialist countries held in Ulaanbaatar. He told the delegates of the development of literacy criticism in Vietnam in the light of party line on art and literature and of problems encountered in this field. He also spoke of the role of writers in the struggle for peace and socialism. Nguyen Ngoc proposed that the next conference be held in Hanoi in 1983, and the proposal was unanimously approved. [Text] [OW141305 Hanoi VNA in English 1453 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 4220/264

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON EMULATION MOVEMENT

OW141227 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] The chairman of the council of ministers has just issued a directive on the organization of the socialist patriotism emulation movement to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan so as to pave the way for the fulfillment of the 5-year 1981-1982 state plan.

The directive reads: In 1981, the first year of the third state 5-year plan--the 1981-1985 plan--the socialist patriotism emulation movement of our entire people and armed forces continued to develop well. The organization of the emulation drive to score achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress has helped further promote the movement in many production installations. Although the progress we have scored is not yet comprehensive and uniform, it has led to good results and is stimulating the movement to emulate the implementation of the 1982 state plan. It will also stimulate the emulation drive to carry out the resolution of the forthcoming Fifth Party Congress. Thoroughly grasping and implementing the Fifth Party Congress resolution, the resolution of the fourth-term party Central Committee's 11th plenum and party Central committee secretariat's directives, all sectors and echelons should better organize and lead, in 1982, the socialist patriotism emulation movement and aim it at the following tasks and objectives:

Motivate the entire people and armed forces to strenuously uphold the spirit of collective mastery and the spirit of self-reliance in their emulation to overcome all difficulties; effectively utilize the available land, work forces, capital and material-technical bases in order to achieve outstanding agricultural developments; accelerate the production of consumer and export goods, establish a new order on the distribution-circulation front and, on this basis, stabilize and further improve the people's living conditions; continue to build material- technical bases for socialism; ensure to meet the needs for national defense and security and the safeguard of the fatherland and better maintain public order and security. In order to implement the above general tasks and objectives, we should direct the emulation movement to satisfactorily implementing the following major issues:

1. Promote self-reliance in stepping up production and construction; do one's best to meet the needs in grain and food and make increasingly greater contributions to the state; do not rely on higher levels and foreign countries; devise measures to secure import substitutes, further seek to meet one's needs on items on which the central level and the localities work together," in promoting economic construction and public health, cultural and education services.

2. Economize on the use of energy, material supplies, raw materials and expenditures so that their use will be about 10 percent below the plans and budgets set by the state. Each sector, echelon and production installation must strive to set specific plan norms on reduced material consumption and practice thrift in accordance with the spirit of the council of ministers' resolution on strict thrift practice; and put an end to all waste, lavishness and formal practices.

3. Satisfactorily perform the distribution-circulation task; strictly manage goods, funds, income and market prices; secure concentrated commodity funds for purchase of agricultural products and secure funds from sales of goods at standardized and nonstandardized prices to cadres, workers and civil servants; accelerate export and import; and improve, expand and strictly control the activities of the socialist trade system.

4. Satisfactorily perform the tasks concerning national defense, public security and internationalist obligation; build a powerful people's army which stands combat-ready for national defense and for discharge of internationalist obligations; build an upright, stable, and powerful people's public security force; promote the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security; firmly maintain political security and public order and security; counter the enemy's sabotage activities; and combat negative manifestations in economic activities and social life.

The directive then points out the specific requirements for assessing and controlling and contributions and emulation achievements.

On the key measures for organizing the 1982 emulation movement, the directive stresses:

1. The chiefs of all sectors and echelons should promptly discuss with mass organizations plans to unify the organization of the emulation movement for 1982 and for the first quarter; satisfactorily conclude the review of the implementation of the 1981 emulation agreements; conduct a general review of the achievements and report them to the party congress; organize the signing of 1982 emulation agreements from the grassroots-level units upward; and organize the signing of emulation agreements between our workers and cadres and all specialists of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries who assist us at worksites and enterprises.

2. Pay attention to forming, improving and increasing good management models from among units, directors, managers, foremen, and cadres.

3. Pay attention to reviewing the experience gained in exerting leadership and in organizing emulation movements, especially in reviewing and increasing advanced models; organize and follow up the implementation of emulation agreements; carry out procedures and policies on commending and awarding outstanding emulators; help coordinate activities between the administration and mass organizations and coordinate activities between the administration and mass organizations and coordinate the activities of emulation committees and those of other committees of the party at all echelons.

4. Promote the formulation of projects for organizing emulation councils at all echelons to be headed by unit chiefs and improve the organizations specializing in commendations and awards at all sectors and echelons.

5. Expand information and propaganda activities on emulation.

6. Along with discharging the above tasks, we should particularly promote the working out of projects and conditions for the convening, at the appropriate time, of the fifth nationwide congress of heroes and outstanding emulators.

CSO: 4209/230

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' ON NATIONWIDE EMULATION DRIVE

BK131427 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Nhan Dan 13 February editorial: "The Foundations of a Vigorous and Steady Emulation Movement."]

[Text] The emulation movement to score achievements to greet the Fifth VCP Congress has developed satisfactorily in various sectors, localities and grassroots units. Emulation agreements registered under various projects to greet the party congress have been completed according to schedule. In Hanoi alone, 287 units have completed more than 400 out of 1,390 registered projects and products.

The initial results indicate that through the emulation movement every sector and locality has made progress in carrying out the state plan, accelerating production and improving management. Along with various developing models, there are many new models designed to increase and rationalize production, utilize technical innovations and improve working methods.

The emulation movement to score achievements to greet the party congress has marked a new development in the movement to emulate socialist patriotism. It has created favorable conditions for the vigorous and steady advance of the 1982 emulation movement.

The foundations of the emulation movement are the people's socialist patriotism and new changes in policies and systems of management designed to develop the workers' right to collective mastery. This will help improve emulation organization and emulation projects, thus enabling us to carry out more satisfactorily various measures aimed at strengthening the movement, fostering new factors and reviewing and evaluating emulation results and norms.

The 1982 emulation movement, as stipulated in the council of ministers' directive, is aimed at mobilizing the people and the entire army to stirve to heighten the spirit of collective mastery and the policy of self-reliance and self-support, overcome all difficulties, fully use ricefields, land, capital and the available material and technical bases, create a vigorous development of agriculture, accelerate production of consumer goods and goods for export and establish new order in circulation and distribution. In this context, we must prepare ourselves to further improve the people's daily life and continue to build the material and technical bases of socialism, strengthen national security and defense and maintain social order and safety.

All sectors, localities and establishments must strive to score concrete achievements in the emulation movement. They must strive to increase labor productivity, reduce production costs and practice thrift to make profits, fulfill their obligations toward the state, correctly integrate interests in various fields including construction, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations and comprehensively apply various technical innovations in production.

Emulation is a voluntary mass movement launched to fulfill revolutionary tasks designated by the party and state. It is a movement of the law of socialist construction. All emulation activities are closely associated with economic and social management, the state plan and other tasks of the party and state.

In summing up, socialist emulation is a factor of the economic and social management system. As a result, the organization and superivsion of emulation movements is the direct tasks of various echelons of party organizations and the administrations. It needs close collaboration from the mass organizations, especially the confederation of trade unions, the Ho Chi Minh communist youth and the women's unions.

Each organization must formulate measures and set concrete targets to help encourage emulation drives among ministries, sectors and localities.

Let the people throughout the country strive to advance toward a more seething, comprehensive and effective emulation movement in order to fulfill the state plan, and be ready to fulfill triumphantly the various resolutions to be set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress.

CSO: 4209/230

BRIEFS

LAO DELEGATION--Hanoi, 11 Feb (VNA)--A delegation of the propaganda and culture service of the Lao Province of Saravane led by Am Khan, director, recently visited the Vietnamese sister province of Quang Nam-da Nang. The visitors exchanged experiences with Vietnamese colleagues, and toured cultural and historical places in the province. They were warmly received by Ho Nghinh, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee. [Text] [OW141305 Hanoi VNA in English 1457 GMT 11 Feb 82]

CSO: 4220/264

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EXPANSION OF SOCIALIST COMMERCIAL ACTIVITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Expand the Business Activity of Socialist Commerce"]

[Text] In addition to the method of adjusting the price system, the improvement of the commercial structure and the reorganization of the socialist commerce sector have begun to have the effect of stimulating production and the circulation of goods. The situation of stagnation and restriction in the bureaucratic grant-supply management structure is being eliminated. Many state commercial units and cooperatives are exercizing their right to take the initiative in doing business and in expanding their commercial and service activities. The mode of requisition-purchasing agricultural products and food products at guidance prices, and the exchange of industrial goods combined with pruchasing at negotiated prices, create conditions for commerce to control more goods than in the past. The selling of goods at the three kinds of prices (supply prices, state retail prices, and commercial business prices) has to a certain degree restricted the grant-supply evil, made up for exessive deficits, and gradually reduced the number of incidences of abusing state goods and selling that is contrary to the policies and regulations. With the new organizational direction in the sector, the commercial corporations operating in the sphere of the district have many commodity products and have been able to eliminate many intermediate buying and selling stages and round-about transportation, send goods directly to the place of consumption, bring about the rapid circulation of goods, and rduce circulation expenses.

In the initial progress, most worthy of attention is the fact that last year the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products and food products attained the highest level during the past several years and increased by 50 percent over 1980. Such principal products of pork, manually produced sugar, soybeans, mung beans, fresh-water fish, etc., were requisition-purchased in considerable quantities although production did not appreciably increase. Those goods met the on-the-spot consumption needs and were supplied to the municipalities and industrial zones. That progress has an even greater to promote the exploitation of domestic goods in place of many kinds of goods that previously had to be imported. The peasants in many areas could sell even more products to state commerce if the materials and industrial consumer goods to exchange for them were increased. The weakness of commerce is that it has not yet fully met the requirements of industrial, small industry, and handicraft production. Requisition-purchasing, price management, and management of the industrial goods market have not been well organized.

In the situation of commodity production still being at a low level, the economy still consisting of many components, and the free market still being large, the socialist commercial sector is responsible for advancing to the increasingly better fulfillment its rear-services function with regard to production and its housekeeping function with regard to society. With the commercial structure that has been established and which we are continuing to perfect, and with the new organizational system, there are conditions for rapidly strengthening socialist commercial activities and bringing about real results. Requisition-purchasing in order to control the sources of agricultural products, food products, and industrial goods is a task of foremost importance in assuring the supplying of essential goods to workers, civil servants, and the armed forces. The concentration of the sources of goods is also a condition for strengthening socialist commerce so that it can control the unorganized market, transform private merchants, and stabilize prices and the people's living conditions.

The state commercial organizations and marketing cooperatives are shifting over strongly to the new commercial structure and are more effectively serving the production and lives of the workers and mastering the market.

5616
CSO: 4209/222

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF LARGE CITIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Exploit the Rich Economic Capabilites of the Large Cities"]

[Text] The large cities, especially Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, play an especially important role. In Hanoi there are concentrated many highly technical production bases. It has many scientific-technical research centers and many scientific-technical cadres and skilled workers. It is a communications hub with direct ties to the provinces of the Red River Delta and the northern mountain region. Ho Chi Minh City is an important economic center with direct ties to the provinces in Nam Bo, Central Vietnam, and the Central Highlands. It is in contact with markets in many countries and has many industrial bases with relatively new technical equipment which produce many high-quality products. Other municipalities, such as Hai Phong, Da Nang, etc., are large port cities with many industrial bases and are points of contact between our country and foreign countries.

In the large cities there are thousands of central and local enterprises, along with vast small industry and handicrafts networks with tens of thousands of workers. In 1981 the industrial output of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City amounted to half the total national output (local industry in Ho Chi Minh City accounted for about 20 percent and local industry in Hanoi accounted for about 9 percent). Therefore, while being concerned with developing industry and correctly combining central-level economic construction with local economic development in a unified national economic structure, it is necessary to pay special attention to developing the industrial capabilities of the large cities.

Determining a proper economic structure and rationally organizing production and essential initial tasks in industrial development. By relying on their strengths with regard to skilled, educated workers, their existing material-technical bases, and scientific-technical potential, Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City can develop their industry, small industry, and handicrafts, and produce many consumer goods and high-quality goods to meet domestic and export requirements.

The appropriate form for attaining high economic effectiveness is to organize production cooperation and economic alliances among the economic components and between central industry and local industry within the sphere of the cities. The central enterprises can contract out work to, or cooperate in production with, the city enterprises regarding such essential products as machinery and consumer

goods. The central and local state enterprises can arrange for the cooperatives, production teams, and families to process or manufacture parts, semi-finished products ready for assembly, etc.

The creation of sources of raw materials for ourselves may be accomplished by drafting plans to develop agricultural and forestry raw materials in the districts around the cities, cooperating with the nearby provinces in exploitation, and full utilization of the stagnated materials, waste products, waste materials, and surplus materials of enterprises, etc.

Organizing and expanding the very rich two-way economic relationships between the large cities and the nearby provinces are tasks which benefit the cities, the provinces, and the entire national economy. The cities provide the provinces with technical equipment, train cadres and workers, carry out applied research, and introduce technical advances into production. The provinces supply grain and agricultural raw materials and consume the cities' industrial goods.

Developing industry and ensuring the people's living conditions in the large cities, especially in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, is a direct responsibility of the party organizations, people, and governmental administrations in the cities. It is also a common mission of the central sectors and of the localities throughout the nation, especially in the provinces in the Red River Delta and the Mekong Delta. That key mission is concretely set forth and resolved in the state plans and action programs of the government and the sectors. The entire nation must make all-out contributions to develop Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City into increasingly stronger economic, cultural, scientific, technical, and international trade centers.

5616
CSO: 4209/222

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BINH TRI THIEN STATE PLAN--The Binh Tri Thien Provincial People's Council met recently to evaluate the implementation of the 1981 state plan and to discuss measures to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan. In 1981, Binh Tri Thien fulfilled and overfulfilled a number of major norms of the state plan, including an increase of 55,000 tons of grain over the previous year. In 1982, along with accelerating the production of consumer and export goods, Binh Tri Thien will strive to increase grain collection by 50 percent over 1981. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Feb 82]

SOVIET, VIETNAMESE WORKERS' EMULATION--Hanoi VNA 23 Feb--An emulation contract was signed recently in Ho Chi Minh City between cadres and workers of the Vietnam General Department of Rubber and Soviet experts working there. The main purpose of this emulation drive is to reclaim 12,000 hectares of waste land and to put 8,000 other hectares under rubber to welcome the fifth congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam and celebrate the 65th anniversary of the Russian October revolution. [Text] [Ow250109 Hanoi VNA in English 0256 GMT 23 Feb 82]

CSO: 4220/264

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS NATIONWIDE AGRICULTURAL FIGURES AS OF 15 FEB

BK211020 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Feb 82

[Text] According to the general statistics department, as of 15 February the entire country had transplanted 1,342 million hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 81 percent of the area plan. The north accounted for almost 840,000 hectares--or 79 percent of their area plan--and the south accounted for 504,200 hectares--or 84.2 percent of their area plan. As compared with the same period last year, transplanting work had progressed faster by 163,000 hectares.

The north has now entered the height of the transplanting season for the spring rice. A cold spell, however, has settled in since 6 February and all localities have either stopped transplanting or continued transplanting at a very slow rate. Following the previous one in mid-January, the current cold spell has destroyed rice seedlings on thousands of hectares. Of the area already transplanted, 140,700 hectares were transplanted during the coldest days; the rice plants there have been growing poorly and they will need care when it gets warmer. The early transplanted area--some 400,000 hectares--are in need of weeding for the first phase; however, so far only 158,000 hectares or 39.6 percent have been weeded. The seasonal period for transplanting spring rice has yet to end in the north. All localities are making preparations for direct planting and making full and sparing use of seedlings for the transplanting in order to cover the entire area. At the same time, they are trying to overcome the weaknesses previously mentioned in caring for the winter-spring rice.

In the south, although the seasonal period for transplanting winter-spring rice has already ended, as of 15 February all localities had only finished transplanting 84.2 percent of the planned area. Cuu Long and Song Be Provinces had only covered about 50 percent of their planned areas. The winger-spring rice already transplanted has been growing well but a total of 135,000 hectares of rice are being subjected to harmful insects and diseases--an increase of 41,000 hectares as compared with the previous 10-day period. The southern provinces are trying to continue transplanting but it is expected that at most, 88 percent of the planned area will be transplanted.

Also by 15 February the entire country had planted 580,000 hectares of vegetables, food crops and industrial plants--an increase of 30,000 hectares over the same period last year. In the past 10 days, the southern provinces made only slow progress in planting food and industrial crops, covering only 22,000 hectares. They are now striving to obtain sufficient seed and resolving some other difficulties in an effort to step up the cultivation of food and industrial crops.

CSO: 4209/230

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT OVER PAST 10 DAYS

BK211145 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] Due to cold weather, the cultivation of the spring rice was suspended temporarily in all northern localities during the past 10 days. "By mid-February, the total area planted with the 5th month-spring rice in the northern provinces had represented only 79 percent of the planned norm. Though this figure shows an increase of more than 100,000 hectares, it is still slow compared to schedule.

"The provinces in former zone 4 have completed the cultivation of this rice on 93 percent of their planned acreage; the provinces in the Delta region on 73 percent, Haiphong City and Binh Tri Thien, Vinh Phu and Bac Thai Provinces on about 90 percent; and the provinces in the mountainous region on only 70 percent."

These provinces have now mobilized more than 90 percent of the manpower to work in the ricefields. Some cooperatives have even arranged for their members to have lunch right on the spot. As a result, the cultivation of the spring rice has been carried out relatively fast in recent days.

"Although the winter-spring rice cultivation season in the southern provinces is almost over, these provinces have been able to plant this rice on only more than 500,000 hectares or over 80 percent of the planned acreage."

An Giang Province has overfulfilled its winter-spring rice cultivation plan by 10 percent; Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang and Phu Khanh Provinces have fulfilled more than 90 percent each; and Ho Chi Minh City and Tay Ninh and Cuu Long Provinces 40-60 percent each.

Last week, thanks to cold weather and light drizzle, all localities throughout the country were able to plant subsidiary and industrial crops on another 50,000 hectares, with sweet potatoes, corn and manioc accounting for the major parts.

"To date, winter-spring subsidiary and industrial crops have been planted on some 580,000 hectares. Although this figure shows an increase of more than 30,000 hectares over the same period last year, it is low compared to the planned norm."

Despite favorable conditions, the cultivation of these crops in the southern provinces is rather slow. It is necessary for leading cadres in these provinces to pay greater attention to this work.

Last week, all localities continued to step up hog raising to make up for the numbers of these animals slaughtered during the lunar new year festival. Despite efforts to stamp out all pockets of epizootic diseases in certain localities, a large number of cattle has died due to cold weather and inadequate care.

"According to preliminary reports from nine provinces in the midland and Delta regions and former zone 4 of the north, as many as 4,700 water buffaloes have died in these provinces, with Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh accounting for more 1,000 each, and Hai Hung and Ha Bac 600-800 each."

All localities in the north should concentrate on planting and caring for the spring rice while all localities in the south should conclude the cultivation of the winter-spring rice in order to make preparations for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice. All localities throughout the country should also try to plant additional subsidiary and grain crops such as corn, manioc and sweet potatoes in order to help increase the grain output.

CSO: 4209/230

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT IN NGHE TINH IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jan 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Truong Van Kien, Secretary of the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee: "Nghe Tinh on the Way up"]

[Excerpts] Together with their kinsmen and comrades across the country, the party organization and people of Nghe Tinh have, over the past 6 years, traveled on a path which, though stretching over a short distance only, has proven meaningful and lively.

The people in the province have applied many methods of opening new land and expanding the farming area. They have combined manual work with mechanization, coordinated the opening of new land in concentrated areas with the full use of scattered fallow plots and moved 40,000 households from the level to the hilly areas and to regions with a bad, heretofore unproductive soil in order to further expand the farming area. The whole province has opened 60,000 hectares of new land of which 40,000 hectares has been placed into production. As a result, the output of subsidiary food crops has risen from 110,000 tons in paddy equivalent in 1975 to between 190,000 and 200,000 tons in 1979, 1980 and 1981. Despite many specific shortcomings, the guidance exercised over the opening of new land and the expansion of area has scored some basic achievements.

The Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee has recognized that in the field of water conservancy, shortcomings and errors have been committed in planning, procedure and work execution and that there has been an ambition to carry out many large-scale projects within a short period of time. However, Nghe Tinh has successfully launched a real mass movement which was, at times, as highly spirited as a festival. The result obtained has been encouraging: Reckoning on the basis of the planned capacity, the irrigated area has increased by 46,000 hectares, the rice farming area actually irrigated has increased by nearly 13,000 hectares and the area drained of waterlogging is 7,430 hectares. Typical of the water conservancy movement is the large-scale Ke Go irrigation project: The entire province has seized the opportunity to develop the combined local and central strength, to coordinate manual labor with mechanization and to create a source of more than 300 million cubic meters of water which constitutes a major prerequisite for development in the coming years.

In 1981, both the fifth-month and spring crop and the 10th-month crop in Nghe Tinh suffered from the effects of natural calamities such as hails, sunny spells and drought while the 10th-month crop harvest was afflicted with continuous rains. But the product contract system has induced the Nghe Tinh peasantry to fully employ all forces to take care of crops, to harvest them and to preserve their products, thus making it possible to achieve a yearly grain output of 700,000 tons which is a record high. Due to bumper harvests, the farmers' life has been improved and the grain obligation overfulfilled by many villages and districts. To date, the entire province has exceeded the total yearly norm by nearly 20,000 tons and is trying to collect up to 65,000 tons of [obligation] grain from the 10th-month crop. The output of industrial crops such as peanuts, sugarcane, tobacco sesame, tea, rushes, oranges and mulberry has increased substantially. Animal husbandry has been comprehensively developed. The hog herd has increased by 34,642 heads over 1980 while the numbers of buffaloes and cattle have increased by 18,475 and 13,923 respectively.

The situation in Nghe Tinh has thus been gradually stabilized and promises further developments.

Nevertheless, the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee in aware that in many respects, the socio-economic situation in the province is still faced with great, serious and protracted difficulties.

Most outstanding is the difficulty in securing grain and consumer and export goods. In areas lacking in water conservancy works, between 500,000 to 700,000 people do not have enough to eat for 1 or 2 months each year. Whenever major natural calamities strike as they did in the past few years, the people's life will sometimes become very tense. On the other hand, Nghe Tinh has 710,000 people who are not engaged in agricultural production and who include cadres, workers, armymen, salt producing people, fishermen, handicraftsmen and transporters. Because of common difficulties encountered by the state over the past few years, it has been impossible to supply staple commodities--especially grain and foodstuffs--regularly according to the fixed quantities and on schedule, thus causing numerous difficulties to the life of people on the state rolls.

The yield of crops has been low and the grain output has increased slowly so that the local needs have not been fully met.

Like small industry and handicrafts, state industry is dwindling because of difficulties and the local potentials have not yet been brought into full play to produce consumer goods which are, therefore, still insufficient and of bad quality.

The fact that export goods [production] does not correspond to local capabilities has resulted in limiting the import of materials and equipment necessary to boost production, especially agricultural production, and to satisfy the people's needs for clothing.

In terms of cash, the financial situation has been continuously tense, revenue has not sufficed to defray expenses and almost all the capital invested in capital construction is furnished by the central level. There has been a serious

imbalance between money and commodities. Budget and cash difficulties have had a big influence on economic and cultural development and on the people's life.

Due to a yearly decrease in the amount of technical materials supplied by the state, electricity and transportation have been a protracted difficult problem for Nghe Tinh. The average yearly electricity output of 30 to 32 million kilowatt-hours barely suffices to meet 30 to 40 percent of the minimum requirements. The scarcity and instability of the power source is a constant threat to industrial production and also to the fight against drought and waterlogging.

Nghe Tinh lacks not only transportation means but also spare parts and fuel while a large number of these means have broken down. The slow construction of Cua Lo Port has caused manifold difficulties and negative developments to production and life, especially in the mountainous areas.

The Congress of the Provincial Party Organization will work out a comprehensive program of revolutionary struggle--first and foremost, a socio-economic development plan for the 1981-1985 period. Under this plan, all efforts will be concentrated on agricultural development with a view to solving the grain problem at all costs. By using the strength of 1.3 million laborers and the strong position of three economic zones in the province including the delta, coastal and mountainous regions we will combine the local forces and centrally-run economic forces throughout the nation, intensively build up the district level and consolidate the grassroots, focus on intensive cultivation, vigorously develop the production and processing of subsidiary food crops, struggle against excessive bureaucracy in grain distribution and reduce the rate of population growth. In 1982, Nghe Tinh will try to rely on itself to meet its local need for grain while moving forward to help solve the grain problem comprehensively on a national scale. A solution to the grain problem will further enable Nghe Tinh to develop its overall strength.

9332
CSO: 4209/191

AGRICULTURE

SRV NEW ECONOMIC ZONE EXPANDS AGRICULTURE

OW120351 Hanoi VNA in English 0255 GMT 12 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 12 February--Xuyen Moc, a new economic zone in Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City has seen new changes in the past few years. Many villages, rice and corn fields have emerged where lay only forest defoliated by U.S. toxic chemicals.

Xuyen Moc has 63,900 hectares of agricultural land, half of which is arid coastal land, at the time of liberation (April 1975), the area was littered with bomb craters and mine fields. Due to a harsh climate and scarcity of rainfall, the local people could grow only 150 hectares of single-crop wet rice.

Within a short period, the Xuyen Moc area received almost 40,000 people from densely-populated areas. The new settlers, mostly unaccustomed to farm work, faced many difficulties in the first days. More than 3,800 experienced cadres were assigned to the area to help them in farming techniques. A smithy was built in each village to produce hand farm tools.

In the past 5 years, the settlers have opened up more than 4,500 hectares of land, bringing the total cultivated area to 5,200 hectares. Irrigation works have been built to water 100 more hectares of ricefields which yield two or even three crops a year.

In 1981, per capita food share rose to 300 kilos. Not only self-sufficient in food, Xuyen Moc also sold some surplus rice to the state.

Twelve schools have been built for 6,500 pupils. One out of every 4 people in the new economic zone goes to school. Besides, ten art troops, three football and volleyball teams have been formed.

CSO: 4220/264

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON RICE PLANTING, HARVEST IN SOUTH

BK140746 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Feb 82

[Text] As of 5 February, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward had planted 329,549 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 78.7 percent of the planned norm. This area, however, was equal only to 95.8 percent of the acreage cultivated during the corresponding period last year.

The Mekong River Delta Provinces, stepping up rice planting despite the difficulties caused by a slow recession of flood water, have fulfilled 82 percent of the planned norm. A number of provinces, including An Giang, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap and Thuan Hai, have basically completed rice planting. In these localities, the peasants are making the full use of fallow land to plant late winter-spring rice. An Giang Province in particular, which normally plants the largest winter-spring rice area, has sown 87,438 hectares, overfulfilling the planned norm by 9.3 percent.

The winter-spring rice crop is developing staisfactorily. Many localities have stepped up their efforts in caring for and fertilizing ricefields, spraying insecticides and combating early-season drought. Tien Giang has prepared enough fertilizer for its entire transplanted rice area.

This year's area of winter-spring vegetables, subsidiary crops and short-term industrial crops has increased by more than 25,300 hectares over the same period last year. The acreage devoted to all key crops has been substantially increased.

In addition, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested more than 1,427,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or 80.5 percent pf the cultivated area. In Thuan Hai and the Eastern Nam Bo Province, the harvest has been completed. Meanwhile, the other Mekong River Delta Provinces are continuing to harvest the late 10th-month rice crop.

CSO: 4209/230

AGRICULTURE

MORE WATER CONSERVANCY WORKS BUILT IN 1981

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] In 1981, the capital invested by the state in water conservancy has been less than in the previous years. The shortage of supplies, raw materials, fuel and energy caused difficulties in the building and operation of water conservancy works. Over the past year, water conservancy has, however, contributed to raising the grain output of the entire country to a record high.

Weather conditions in North Vietnam have been relatively favorable. There were few storms and small floods but heavy rains fell on the Bac Bo delta at the end of the winter-spring season, a protracted sunny and drought spell occurred in the midst of the 10th-month season, high floods came early to the Nam Bo delta and big storms and floods afflicted some Trung Bo provinces. But the close guidance exercised by all the sectors and levels concerned and the application of the system of product contract with laborers have had a positive effect on the mass movement for water conservancy--especially small scale water conservancy works--and has made it possible to fully use all water sources and the capacities of all works to fight drought, to drain waterlogged areas and to limit the damage caused by natural calamities.

The in-depth management and operation of water conservancy works have made obvious progress. In almost all areas where product contracting with laborers has been applied, care has been taken to protect these works, to economically use water in irrigation and to take advantage of the spontaneous flow of water sources--which has resulted in a saving of electricity and oil. The movement to emulate with the Cau Ghe irrigation group has also made noteworthy achievements. Irrigation and drainage according to a scientific method have been carried out on larger areas in the Bac Bo provinces and in Region 5 and the shallow and regular irrigation method has been widely applied in the Nam Bo delta. Water sources have been kept up, protected and economically used and all networks improved and dredged regularly to ensure their smooth operation during production seasons. The provinces of Central Vietnam have increased the capacities of many works destined to boost production. Some provinces in the Mekong River delta have taken advantage of tides to expand the area irrigated by the spontaneous flow of water during the winter-spring, summer-fall and 10th-month seasons. In certain localities, the water conservancy sector has been able to limit the damage done by natural calamities to agricultural production by closely coordinating its efforts with those of the agricultural and electric sectors to determine crop cultivation patterns and plant

varieties suitable for the local water conservancy facilities and to provide power on a priority basis for irrigation and drainage pumps. Despite many difficulties with fuel and electricity, the water conservancy sector has accomplished the irrigation of nearly 1.512 million hectares of winter-spring crop representing 102 percent of the plan norm, 541,250 hectares of summer-fall crop representing 91 percent of the plan norm and more than 1.6 million hectares of 10th-month crop representing 87.1 percent of the plan norm.

In the field of capital construction, the capital invested over the past year by the state has also been smaller than in 1980. Faced with this difficulty, the sector has directed and concentrated investments on the building of principal projects and those designed to overcome floods and also on the homogeneous construction of the essential ones so as to put them into use and develop their effect as soon as possible. At the same time, the sector has encouraged all localities to invest more capital, materials, labor and grain and to satisfactorily implement the "both the state and people work at the same time" slogan. The entire sector has moved more than 63.3 million cubic meters of earth, handled 544,515 cubic meters of stone, poured 90,832 cubic meters of concrete during construction and improved all project networks. Seventy-seven projects built by localities (representing 21 percent of the total number of projects built over the past year) have been either completed or basically completed. Haiphong City and Quang Nam-Da Nang, Binh Tri Thien, An Giang, Quang Ninh, Hau Giang and Dac Lac Provinces have built water conservancy works and obtained good results. The works managed by the ministry and many canal hubs in the Mekong River delta have been thoroughly dredged. The capacities of the Phu Ninh, Nam Thach Han, Nui Mot, Cong Ro, Yen Lap, Nui Coc and Song Muc works have been increased to better serve production. The building of projects over the past year has increased the capacity to irrigate by 29,566 hectares and to drain by 5,000 hectares, to protect 61,000 hectares from sea waters and to thoroughly dredge irrigation axes which serve 39,000 hectares.

Over the past year, the water conservancy sector has, however, displayed some weaknesses and shortcomings. For instance, efforts in the field of capital construction have not been concentrated on accelerating the building of certain projects such as the Nui Coc canal and the Ke Go and Vac Mau reservoirs. The Le Tinh pump station, the Dang sluice and the Pha Lai drainage canal have been built slowly. In the field of economic management, there has been waste of materials, fuel and equipment and the shift to economic accounting in carrying out construction and operational management has not been effected vigorously. The signing of production contracts has not been carried out in a serious manner. The new systems and policies have not been implemented promptly and the execution of new instructions such as Decisions No 25 and 26 CP has been loosely guided. There has been a failure to adequately prepare to invest in the Mekong River delta. The task of reducing the number of cadres in the ministry and various services and assigning them to the district level and the Mekong River delta has not been very actively carried out.

9332
CSO: 4209/191

BRIEFS

HA TUYEN PRODUCTION NORMS--The Ha Tuyen Provincial People's Council has set forth production norms for the province in 1982. This year, among other things, Ha Tuyen is expected to produce 230,000 tons of grain; increase the number of cattle, hogs and other domestic animals to 500,000 head; carry out afforestation on another 2,000 hectares; and produce 285,000 hand tools. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 17 Feb 82]

MEKONG RIVER DELTA'S GRAIN--In early February nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta delivered to state granaries an additional of 44,000 tons of grain. These provinces have so far achieved 21 percent of their plan norms for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops. Provinces which took the lead in the grain obligation task were Minh Hai with 50,000 tons; Hau Giang, 45,000 tons and Cuu Long, 20,000 tons. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82]

BEN TRE WINTER-SPRING RICE--Ben Tre Province so far has planted 23,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 77 percent of its plan norm. Many coastal districts are accelerating the harvest of the 10th-month rice. It is expected that this year 10th-month rice yield will be higher than the previous year by 15 percent. [BK201033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Feb 82]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN DELIVERY--As of 6 February, Tien Giang Province had delivered almost 20,000 tons of paddy to state granaries, thus fulfilling 80 percent of the delivery norm for the 10th-month crop season. Go Cong Dong District alone accounted for 9,300 tons. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Feb 82]

HAU GIANG RICE HARVEST--To date Hau Giang Province has completed harvesting 10th-month rice on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area. Along with harvesting 10th-month rice, the province has collected over 103,000 tons of paddy for the state, thus fulfilling more than 30 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop season. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--By early February, Minh Hai Province had collected 42,000 tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month crop season. The province will strive to collect as many as 100,000 tons, including 30,000 tons under the form of grain obligation to the state, in February. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Feb 82]

GRAIN COLLECTION IN HAI HUNG, OTHERS--After fulfilling their grain collection norm for the 1981 10th-month crop season, five provinces--Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa--have collected additional grain from their localities to help solve the common problem facing the country. As of 31 January, these provinces had delivered another 14,000 tons of grain to state granaries. [BK170245 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Feb 82]

SOYBEAN ACREAGE EXPANSION--Hanoi VNA 21 Feb--In 1981, the whole of Vietnam grew more than 75,000 hectares of soybean, averaging 750 kilos per hectare and totalling more than 65,400 tonnes. Compared with 1980, the acreage increased by more than 26,000 hectares, and output by 24,400 tonnes. Dong Nai Province, southeast of Ho Chi Minh City, is the biggest soybean producer of the whole country with 15,000 hectares and 12,400 tonnes. Tien Giang Province in the Meking River Delta is the province with the highest tempo of soybean expansion. Its soybean acreage in 1981 was 8 times that in 1980 and its per hectare yield reached 1,550 kilos, the highest in the country. Also last year, the provinces in the Red River Delta grew 7,601 hectares of soybean with a total output of 5,670 tonnes, an increase of 3,500 hectares and 4,000 tonnes respectively compared with 1980. Soybean is an important export agricultural product of Vietnam. Its cultivation is encouraged in the current 5-year plan (1981-1985). [Text] [OW250109 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 21 Feb 82]

AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS IN 1981--Hanoi VNA 24 Feb--In 1981, Vietnam chalked up the highest gross agricultural output with 15.1 million tonnes of food including 12.5 million tonnes of rice, up by more than 1 million tonnes compared with 1980. The output of other food crops as well industrial crops also recorded a marked increase. In particular, soybean acreage was expanded from 48,000 hectares in 1980 to 78,000 hectares in 1981, with a total yield of 60,000 tonnes. Output of groundnuts and sesame increased by from 9.6 to 11.2 percent. In stockbreeding, the number of pigs reached 10.5 million, 4.5 percent over 1980, and the number of cattle reached 4.13 million. The provinces of That Binh, Hai Hung and Nghe Tinh, and the city of Haiphong led the whole country in crop productivity. Thai Binh in the Red River Delta achieved an average yield of 6.2 tonnes of rice per hectare. Haiphong, which was first in northern Vietnam to apply the system of allocating contractual quota to each cooperative farmer or group of farmers, obtained 40,000 tonnes of rice more than in 1980. These achievements resulted from an initial imporvement of farming management which allowed the cooperatives to reap consecutive good crops in spite of an unfavourable weather. In the part of the country from Thun Hai Province northward, nearly 6,700 cooperatives in 16 provinces have applied the system of allocating contractual quota to their members. This has enabled better use of the workforce for extensive farming and encouraged farmers to increase work productivity in all stages of field work. [OW250109 Hanoi VNA in English 0241 GMT 24 Feb 82]

CSO: 4220/264

BRIEFS

PROVINCIAL HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS--Hanoi VNA 24 Feb--More than 300 small hydroelectric stations, with a total capacity of 25,000 kws and an annual output of almost 90 million kwh, have been built in the provinces. The northwestern province of Hoang Lien Son alone has built 57 such stations, with a total capacity of 2,169 kws, to help water nearly 200 hectares of terraced fields. The District of Van Chan in this province has five stations supplying even remote hamlets with electricity for lighting and running agricultural machinery. Thanks to this, Van Chan, once a very poor district, has become prosperous, with developed agriculture, forestry and industry. Most of these provincially-built stations are equipped with Vietnamese-made machines. Ha Tuyen and Cao Bang have restored dozens of stations destroyed by the Chinese aggressors in 1979. [Text] [OW250109 Hanoi VNA in English 0700 GMT 24 Feb 82]

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END

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NEW LAW ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY EXPLAINED

Hanoi LUAT HOC in Vietnamese No 3, Jul-Sep 81 pp 1-6

[Article by Dam Van Hieu: "Concerning the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State"]

[Text] The Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State, which was unanimously adopted by the National Assembly on 3 July 1981 and proclaimed by the chairman of the Council of State on 11 July 1981, is an important legal document regarding the state organization of our country. It is designed to insure that the National Assembly and Council of State play their role and heighten the effectiveness of their activities. It is also designed to uphold the right of collective ownership of the people throughout the country.

The law was drafted on the basis of Chapters VI and VII of the Constitution and the experience gained in implementing the 1960 Law on the Organization of the National Assembly, with reference to the experiences of the fraternal socialist countries. However, in this law, the provisions of the Constitution are concretized to the necessary degree, to the degree consistent with the nature of a law. Matters pertaining to specific details will be stipulated later in internal regulations of the National Assembly.

In this spirit, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State deals with matters necessary for the activities of the National Assembly and the constituent components of the National Assembly: the sessions of the National Assembly, the Council of State, the chairman of the National Assembly, the National Defense Council, the Nationalities Council, the various committees of the National Assembly and National Assembly delegates. Below are the main contents of the law.

1. First, the Name of the Law

The old law promulgated in 1960 was called the "Law on the Organization of the National Assembly." There are some who maintain that the new law should also be called the "Law on the Organization of the National Assembly" because the Council of State and the other agencies of the National Assembly are only components appointed by the National Assembly to assist it. However, the new law is called the "Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State" because the Council of

State occupies a very special position within the state apparatus. This name indicates the important position of the Council of State and is consistent with the Constitution, which devotes one chapter to the Council of State.

2. The National Assembly Sessions

The sessions of the National Assembly are of very important significance because the National Assembly performs its work primarily at its sessions. The authority of the National Assembly is expressed in the resolutions of the various National Assembly sessions. At its sessions, the National Assembly discusses and adopts laws that are implemented throughout the country, determines the state plan, state budget and other important matters of the country, exercises its right to supervise by examining the work reports of the government, the People's Supreme Court, the Supreme People's Organ of Control, etc.

Therefore, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State considers the sessions to be the basic activity of the National Assembly and stipulates this in the second chapter, immediately following the chapter on general provisions.

Based on the experience gained in implementing the 1960 Law on the Organization of the National Assembly, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State stipulates: the National Assembly shall regularly hold two sessions per year, one session in the middle of the year and one session at the end of the year (Article 5) instead of stipulating that the first session be held no later than April and the second session no later than October as the old law did. This provision of the new law is consistent with the actual activities of our country's National Assembly. The National Assembly has always held two sessions each year; this number of sessions is reasonable, being neither too many nor too few, and insures that the National Assembly can promptly decide important matters of the state and also insures a proper amount of time for preparing matters for presentation to the National Assembly. Moreover the law gives the Council of State the authority to convene the National Assembly into session at the most appropriate time in the middle of the year and at the end of the year and, at the same time, makes its possible for the National Assembly to examine and adopt the state plan and budget for the year in November or no later than December of the preceding year.

In the past, when the National Assembly met, it began each session by electing the presiding officers and the Secretariat of the session. Now, in keeping with the spirit of the new Constitution, the National Assembly will not elect presiding officers for each session. The sessions of the National Assembly shall be presided over by the chairman of the National Assembly (Article 39) at the first session of each Legislature of the National Assembly, the chairman of the previous term of the Council of State will open the session and preside over the meetings until the National Assembly elects the chairman of the new Legislature of the National Assembly (Article 5). The Secretariat will not be appointed by the National Assembly for each session of each National Assembly Legislature (Article 8). This will have the effect of stabilizing the organization of the Secretariat, heightening the spirit of responsibility of the secretaries and helping them gain experience in order to serve the sessions of the National Assembly well.

Another matter that must be mentioned is that, at the beginning of each Legislature of the National Assembly, the National Assembly will elect the National Assembly Delegates' Credentials Committee. In the past, this committee did not work on a regular basis; however, this committee not only had the task of reviewing the credentials of the delegates at the first session of the National Assembly Legislature, but also had the task of reviewing the credentials of the National Assembly delegates elected to the National Assembly after the first session. Now, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of States states that the committee to review the credentials of the National Assembly delegates will have completed its task after reviewing the credentials of the delegates at the first session. When supplementary delegates are elected, the National Assembly will elect a new credentials committee to review the credentials of the supplementary delegates to the National Assembly (Article 7). Thus, the committee to review the credentials of National Assembly delegates is a provisional committee of the National Assembly; when needed, this committee is elected by the National Assembly and is dissolved upon the completion of its task.

At the first meeting of the first session of each National Assembly Legislature, the National Assembly elects the leadership agencies and the high ranking leaders of the state. Under the 1960 Law on the Organization of the National Assembly, the introduction of candidates for these agencies was carried out in many different ways: the list of candidates for President of the country, Vice President and the chairman and members of the Standing Committee of the National Assembly was introduced jointly by the various groups of delegates and the presiding officers; individual National Assembly delegates also had the right to introduce candidates. The President of the country introduces the Premier and the Premier introduces the other members of the Council of Ministers for election by the National Assembly. The Chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control are introduced by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly. Now, in keeping with the new Constitution, we have the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly. In order to strengthen the right of collective ownership by means of the National Assembly and manifest the principle of democratic centralism more clearly, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State stipulates:

The chairman and vice chairmen of the National Assembly are jointly introduced by the chairman of the previous term of the Council of State and the heads of the various National Assembly delegations. The chairman and other members of the Council of State are jointly introduced by the chairman of the National Assembly and the heads of the various National Assembly delegations; the chairman of the Council of Ministers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control are jointly introduced by the chairman of the Council of State and the heads of the various National Assembly delegations. These persons are selected from among the National Assembly delegates. These introductions are made after consulting the opinions of the various delegations.

The vice chairmen and other members of the Council of Ministers are nominated and selected primarily from among the National Assembly delegates.

During the sessions of the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control must report on their work to the National Assembly. In order to strengthen the implementation of the National Assembly's right of supervision, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State stipulates the following with regard to the agencies mentioned above: during the regular sessions of the National Assembly, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control must report on their work to the National Assembly, instead of only reporting on their work at least once a year as was the case under the old law. On the other hand, the National Assembly examines these reports and, when necessary, issues resolutions on the work of the agencies mentioned above; this is a new provision designed to heighten the effectiveness of the National Assembly's supervision and heighten the responsibility of these agencies.

At the sessions of the National Assembly, in addition to the reports mentioned above, the most important type matters presented to the National Assembly for its examination are the drafts of the state plan, the draft of the state budget, the final state budget statement and the drafts of laws. In order to insure that the various agencies of the National Assembly and National Assembly delegates have the time to research and review these drafts as well as other reports and drafts and in order to help the National Assembly examine and correctly decide matters, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State stipulates: the drafts and reports mentioned above must be forwarded th the chairman of the Council of State and the chairman of the National Assembly no later than 20 days before the National Assembly meets (Article 18). This is a new provision designed to correct the problem of drafts and reports being sent to the National Assembly too late or too close to a session, thereby posing obstacles to the work of researching and reviewing them.

3. The Council of State

The Council of State occupies a very important position within our state apparatus. According to Article 98 of the Constitution, it is "the highest, regularly active agency of the National Assembly, is the collective president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," which fulfills the functions that used to be fulfilled by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly and the President of the country. Due to this position, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State devotes an entire chapter to provisions regarding the Council of State (Chapter III).

The organization, tasks and authority of the Council of State are clearly stated in Chapter VII of the new Constitution. The Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State further defines a number of points in the Constitution.

As regards its organization, the Council of State does not have alternate members as the previous Standing Committee of the National Assembly did. Thus, when it is lacking a member, the National Assembly will hold a supplementary election. The Conncil of State meets once a month, if necessary, many times; these meetings are convened and presided over by the chairman of the Council of State.

As regards the tasks and authority of the Council of State, the law concretizes a number of points set forth in Article 100 of the new Constitution, such as the Council of State issuing regulations on its own initiative or upon suggestions by the state agencies, political parties, social organizations and persons referred to in Article 86 of the Constitution (Article 27 of the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State); appointing and recalling the deputy chief justices and the judges of the Supreme People's Court in accordance with suggestions made by the chairman of the Council of State, appointing and recalling the people's assessors of the People's Supreme Court in accordance with suggestions by the presiding officers of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and apppinting and recalling the deputy chief procurators and controllers of the Supreme People's Organ of Control (Article 29); deciding to appoint, recall and summon the diplomatic plenipotentiary representatives of our country overseas and in international organizations at the suggestion of the chairman of the Council of Ministers (Article 30), etc.

In order for the Council of State to supervise the work of the Council of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court and the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the law stipulates: when the National Assembly is not in session, these agencies must report on their work to the Council of State in accordance with decisions made by the Council of State or at the suggestion of these agencies (Article 25).

According to the Constitution, the Council of State has the responsibility of supervising and guiding the activities of the people's councils on the various levels with a view toward upholding the function of the people's councils as agencies representing the people. In order to perform this task, the Council of State will establish a system of reports by the provincial people's committees, the people's committees of the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level and the people's committees on corresponding levels to the Council of State on the activities of the people's council on their level and the lower level. The Council of State will also issue resolutions to guide the activities of the people's councils on the various levels (Article 25).

In addition, the law establishes an important task for the Council of State, ratifying the plan for drafting laws proposed by the Council of Ministers, the Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control and supervising the implementation of this plan (Article 26). For a long time, everyone has agreed that in order to intensify legislative activities, we must adopt a plan for drafting laws and must insure that this plan is correctly implemented. This provision of the law meets the requirement of intensifying legislative activities, as mentioned in the resolution of the 8th Party Plenum.

The law also clearly states the roles of the chairman of the Council of State, such as representing the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in domestic and foreign affairs; commanding the National People's Armed Forces and serving as chairman of the National Defense Council; guiding the work of the Council of State; signing regulations and resolutions adopted by the Council of State; promulgating codes of law and regulations; receiving the plenipotentiary representatives of foreign countries and international organizations in our country; and signing the credentials

and letters of recall of the plenipotentiary diplomatic representatives of our country in foreign countries and international organizations.

4. Concerning the Chairman of the National Assembly and the Various Councils and Committees of the National Assembly

The chairman of the National Assembly plays an important role in the internal and diplomatic activities of the National Assembly. On the basis of this position of the chairman of the National Assembly and on the basis of the tasks and authority of the chairman of the National Assembly as set forth in the Constitution, the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State stipulates: the chairman of the National Assembly presides over the meetings of the National Assembly; insures the implementation of the internal regulations of the National Assembly; maintains relations with the National Assembly delegates; certifies the laws and resolutions adopted by the National Assembly; and implements the diplomatic relations of the National Assembly. As regards the various committees of the National Assembly, the chairman of the National Assembly regulates and coordinates their activities and has the right to participate in the conferences of the various committees. The chairman of the National Assembly convenes and presides over the conferences of the committee chairmen in order to regulate and coordinate the work programs of the committees (Article 39).

The chairman of the National Assembly has the right to participate in the meetings of the Council of State and convene the National Assembly sessions, is responsible, together with the chairman of the Council of State, for drafting the agenda of the National Assembly session, insures the preparation of draft laws and other drafts for presentation to the National Assembly and decides matters related to the sessions of the National Assembly (Article 24).

The activities of the National Assembly are very broad, encompassing many different fields of work. As a result, the Constitution states: the National Assembly elects the National Defense Council and the Nationalities Council and establishes various committees to help it perform its work tasks well.

The National Defense Council assists the National Assembly in mobilizing every force and capability of the country to defend the fatherland. According to the Constitution, the chairman of the National Defense Council is the chairman of the Council of State while the vice chairman and members of the National Defense Council are, according to the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State, elected on the basis of a list of candidates for each position prepared by the chairman of the Council of State (Article 11).

The Nationalities Council assists the National Assembly in the implementation of the nationalities policy. The law specifically defines the tasks and authority of the Nationalities Council as stated within the Constitution and stipulates: the Nationalities Council conducts research and makes proposals to the National Assembly and the Council of State; supervises the agencies of the state in the implementation of the nationalities policy; reviews reports, draft laws, draft regulations and other drafts related to the nationalities issue presented to it by the National Assembly or Council of State; and presents draft laws, draft regulations and other

drafts related to the nationalities issue presented to it by the National Assembly or Council of State; and presents draft laws, draft regulations and other drafts concerning the nationalities issue to the National Assembly and Council of State. The members of the Nationalities Council, who are elected from among the National Assembly delegates at the first session of each National Assembly Legislature, consist of the chairman, vice chariman, secretary and members. The list of candidates for each position is jointly introduced by the chairman of the National Assembly and the heads of the National Assembly delegations after consulting with the various delegations (Article 42). The activities of the Nationalities Council are controlled by the chairman of the council. The meetings of the council are convened and presided over by its chairman.

According to the Constitution, the committees of the National Assembly are divided into two types, standing committees and provisional committees; the organization and activities of these committees are stipulated by the National Assembly or Council of State when these committees are established. As regards the standing committees, the law stipulates that they consist of a chairman, vice chairman, secretary and members. The number of members of each committee is determined by the National Assembly. The chairman and other members of the committee are elected by the National Assembly on the basis of a list of candidates introduced jointly by the chairman of the National Assembly and the heads of the National Assembly delegations after consulting with the delegations. The vice chairman and secretary of the committee are appointed from among the members of the committee (Article 46). The tasks and authority of the standing committees as stated in the Constitution are defined, to a certain degree, by the law: the standing committees of the National Assembly review the reports, draft laws, draft regulations and other drafts presented by the National Assembly or Council of State; present draft laws, draft regulations and other drafts to the National Assembly and Council of State; conduct research and make proposals to the National Assembly and Council of State regarding matters within the scope of activity of the committee; assist the National Assembly and Council of State in exercising the right to supervise compliance with the Constitution and laws and supervising the activities of the Conncil of Ministers, the Supreme People's Court and the people's councils on the various levels (Article 47).

In the past, the National Assembly had five standing committees: the Judiciary Committee, the Planning and Budget Committee, the Culture and Education Committee, the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee and the Foreign Relations Committee. Now, in the new situation, in order to strengthen the legislative and supervisory activities of the National Assembly, the National Assembly has established seven standing committees: the Judiciary Committee, the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee, the Culture and Education Committee, the Science and Technology Committee, the Foreign Relations Committee, the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee and the Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children (Article 45).

The various committees work under programs determined by the committees themselves, programs which must be presented to the chairman of the National Assembly in order to be regulated and coordinated by him.

In order for the Nationalities Council and the various committees of the National Assembly to be able to perform their tasks well, the law states: the Nationalities Council and the committees of the National Assembly can travel to investigate and examine necessary matters firsthand; have the right to request members of the Council of Ministers and other concerned parties to present or supply information on necessary matters (Article 30); have the right to advise the Council of Ministers and the members of the Council of Ministers as well as the Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control (Article 53); and can propose that the Council of State present a draft law, a draft regulation or an important matter to the people in the form of a referendum (Article 54).

The delegates who are not members of committees can participate in the conferences of the committees with the consent of the committee chairman. The committees can establish, with the consent of the Council of State, necessary subcommittees to assist them. The heads of the subcommittees must be members of the standing committees but the members of the subcommittees need not be members of the standing committee and need not be National Assembly delegates.

5. The National Assembly Delegates

The Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State attaches importance to developing the role of the National Assembly delegates as the persons elected by the people and responsible to the people, thereby insuring that the delegates achieve the highest possible effectiveness in their activities.

The law states: the National Assembly delegates have the task of participating in the sessions and meetings of the National Assembly (Article 58) because only in the meetings of the National Assembly can the delegates fulfill their role of representing the people in deciding the important matters of the country. Any delegate who does not participate in the sessions and meetings of the National Assembly must have a reason for not participating and must report this reason to the chairman of the National Assembly. This requirement heightens the sense of responsibility of the National Assembly delegates so that they fulfill their task.

The law also concretizes, to a certain degree, the right of National Assembly delegates to inquire and advise. National Assembly delegates can ask questions of the Council of Ministers and its members, the Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court and the Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control both during and between National Assembly sessions. When the National Assembly is in session, National Assembly delegates must forward their inquiries to the chairman of the National Assembly so that he can forward them to the agency or person of whom the inquiry is being made so that a response can be made during the same session of the National Assembly; when an investigation is required, the answer can be presented to the Council of State or at the next session of the National Assembly; between sessions, the inquiries of delegates are forwarded to the chairman of the Council of State and the agency or person to whom the inquiry is directed replies to the Council of State or, in accordance with a decision of the Council of State, to the National Assembly during the next session. When delegates make inquiries of the

Council of Ministers, the chairman of the Council of Ministers responds. When delegates make inquiries of a member of the Council of Ministers, the member responds (Article 59). In order to increase the effectiveness of the supervision provided by the National Assembly and Council of State in the inquiries made by National Assembly delegates, the law stipulates that "when necessary, the National Assembly or Council of State shall issue a resolution on the response by and the responsibility of the agencies or persons to whom inquiries are directed"(Article 60). The National Assembly delegates have the right to make proposals to the state agencies concerning the implementation of the laws and policies of the state and matters of general interest and request that state agencies and responsible persons take the necessary measures to promptly stop violations of the law by state agencies, units of the people's armed forces, social organizations or any individual; the concerned agencies or responsible persons must study and respond to the proposals made by delegates, meet the requirements of delegates and receive delegates when they call upon them (Article 63).

As regards the relationship between the National Assembly delegate and the electorate, the law states: delegates must maintain regular contacts with the electorate, report to the electorate on their activities and the activities of the National Assembly and respond to the requests and proposals of the electorate; after each session of the National Assembly, delegates must report to the electorate on the results of the session and must disseminate and explain the laws and resolutions adopted by the National Assembly. When receiving complaints and denunciations from the people, delegates have the responsibilty of studying them and forwarding them to the concerned state agency, observing the action taken on them and reporting the results to the concerned party (Article 61 and 62).

To insure that National Assembly delegates fulfill their task and display a high spirit of responsibility to the people, the law also defines a number of rights and responsibilities of delegates. National Aasembly delegates may not be subjected to criminal procedures, arrested or prosecuted without the consent of the National Assembly and, when the National Assembly is not in session, without the consent of the Council of State. National Assembly delegates have the right to participate in the conferences of the people's councils on the various levels in the localities in which they were elected. This provision not only helps National Assembly delegates grasp every aspect of the local situation, but also maintains a close relationship between them and the delegates of the local people's councils (Article 64). State agencies create every favorable condition possible for National Assembly delegates to conduct their activities, such as supplying them with documents and information, providing them with places to meet with their constituents and providing them with means of travel in accordance with standards. Persons who pose obstacles to National Assembly delegates in the performance of their tasks as delegates will be prosecuted under the law (Article 72).

National Assembly delegates from the provinces, municipalities directly subordinate to the central level and similar administrative units form local National Assembly delegations and elect delegation heads. The heads of the delegations and the National Assembly delegates maintain relations with the chairmen of the National Assembly and Council of State. Twice each year, the National Assembly delegations report to the

chairmen of the National Assembly, the Council of State and the local Fatherland Front Committee on the activities of the National Assembly delegates of the locality. National Assembly delegates can be impeached by the electorate of the unit that elected them if they prove to be unworthy of the trust of the people. Cases in which National Assembly delegates are unworthy will be examined and decided by the National Assembly at the suggestion of the Council of State, the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front or the local Fatherland Front committee that nominated the delegate. A National Assembly delegate who violates the law and is imprisoned by the court loses his rights as a National Assembly delegate.

The Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State that has been promulgated is an important legal basis which insures that the position and role of the National Assembly will be elevated in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, thereby insuring that the National Assembly is truly the highest organ of state power and fully reflects the right of collective ownership of the laboring people throughout the country under the leadership of the party.

7809
CSO: 4209/218

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARTICLE DISCUSSES LAW ON ORGANIZATION OF COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Hanoi LUAT HOC in Vietnamese No 3, Jul-Sep 81 pp 7-13

[Article by Vu Nhu Gioi: "A Number of Basic Matters in the Law on the Organization of the Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 4 July 1981, during the first session of the National Assembly (7th Legislature), the Law on the Organization of the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was adopted.

The law summarizes the experience gained with regard to the organization and activities of our government over the past several decades and elevates these experiences to the level of standards consistent with the requirements of improving the management of the state in the new stage.

The law concretizes the provisions in the new Constitution regarding the Council of Ministers in five chapters consisting of 37 articles.

Below are a number of the most important matters.

I. Concerning Changing the Name Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF CHINHS PHUR] to Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF BOOJ TRWOWNGF]

Article 72 of the 1959 Constitution used the term Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF CHINHS PHUR] to denote the Premier, the Deputy Premiers, the ministers, the heads of the commissions and the general director of the State Bank. The makeup of the present Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF BOOJ TRWOWNGF] is generally the same as the makeup of the former Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF CHINHS PHUR]. Thus, why was the name changed?

The purpose of the name change was to heighten the responsibility of the ministers and, at the same time, raise the collective nature of the council as a Council of Ministers discussing and deciding every matter on the basis of the collective principle. The ministers must not only concern themselves with completing the plan of the ministry but also with the common work of the entire Council of Ministers. On the other hand, only by participating in the common work of the Council of Ministers do the ministers acquire favorable conditions for performing the work of their own

ministries. This increases the effectiveness of each minister and increases the effectiveness of the entire Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF BOOJ TRWOWNGF], thereby insuring centralized and unified leadership by the Council of Ministers.

However, the term government [CHINHS PHUR] has long been used in domestic and foreign affairs in the world, generally to denote the highest state administrative agency (in the bourgeois parliamentary system, it is the executive agency). Therefore, Article 1 of the law states: "The Council of Ministers is the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam..."

The Constitutions of some socialist countries contain similar provisions: Article 128 of the Constitution of the Soviet Union states: "The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union--the Soviet government--is the highest executive and management organ of Soviet state power." Article 98 of the Bulgarian Constitution states: "The Council of Ministers, that is, the government, is the highest executive and administrative organ of state power." Article 93 of the Cuban Constitution states: "The Council of Ministers is the highest state executive and administrative agency and is the government of the Republic..."

II. The Nature of the Council of Ministers

The law restates Article 104 of the new Constitution: "The Council of Ministers is the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, is the highest state executive and administrative agency (1) of the highest agency of state power."

Article 71 of the 1959 Constitution stated the matter somewhat differently: "The Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DONNGF CHINHS PHUR] is the executive agency of the highest agency of state power and is the highest state administrative agency of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."(2)

According to Article 82 of the new Constitution: "The National Assembly is the highest representative agency of the people and the highest agency of state power of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam." The people are the collective masters who hold all power and exercise state power through the National Assembly (and the people's councils on the various levels). The National Assembly elects the Council of Ministers in order to execute the will of the National Assembly. Each task and all authority assigned and granted to the Council of Ministers originates in the people. The makeup of the Council of Ministers also reflects the close relationship between the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers. According to Article 2, (the final paragraph), the members of the Council of Ministers are usually National Assembly delegates but there are also cases in which the members of the Council of Ministers are not National Assembly delegates.

The origin of the Council of Ministers and the origin of the functions of the Council of Ministers are the National Assembly. Therefore, the Council of Ministers must be responsible to the National Assembly and must report on its work to the National Assembly; when the National Assembly is not in session, it must report on its work to the Council of State. Any member who does not fulfill his task can be removed from his position by the National Assembly at the suggestion of the chairman of the Council of Ministers (Article 25, Point 7).

As regards the nature of the Council of Ministers, the Constitutions of many socialist countries also reflect the close relationship between the Council of Ministers and the National Assembly. Article 107 of the Korean Constitution is the same as ours. Article 76 of the Constitution of the GDR is somewhat more specific: "The Council of Ministers, the agency of the National Assembly(3) is the government of the German Democratic Republic"; Article 127 of the Soviet Constitution states: "The Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union is the highest executive and management agency of state power."

III. The Basic Principles Regarding the Organization and Activities of the Council of Ministers

1. The principle of democratic centralism. The law clearly reflects the two aspects of this principle:

+ Guaranteeing the centralized and unified leadership of the Council of Ministers: this is a matter of decisive significance in increasing the effectiveness of the Council of Ministers and of the entire system of state management agencies. In a country that has small-scale, decentralized production, such as ours, the centralized and unified leadership of the Council of Ministers is of even more special importance. The centralized and unified leadership of the Council of Ministers can only be implemented when the Council of Ministers works collectively in the fullest meaning of the word "collective." The collective work principle of the Council of Ministers is clearly expressed within the law.

--"The Council of Ministers collectively decides matters that lie within its jurisdiction..."(Article 5)

--The chairman of the Council of Ministers "insures the collective nature of the debate and the performance of the work of the Council of Ministers and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers"(Article 35, Point 1).

--"The resolutions, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers must be endorsed by more than one-half the total number of members of the Council of Ministers" (Article 17, final paragraph).

The centralized and unified leadership of the Council of Ministers is also expressed in the relationship with the various ministries and local governments.

The Council of Ministers leads the work and inspects the activities of the ministries; has the right to suspend the implementation and amend or cancel the decisions of the ministries or other agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers; and has the right to amend or cancel inappropriate decisions by the people's councils and people's committees on the various levels (Articles 18 and 20).

+ Tapping the initiative and personal responsibility of each member of the Council of Ministers: in our system, democracy is closely linked to centralism; democracy is the basis for achieving centralism. If the members of the Council of Ministers do

not display initiative, do not fully exercise personal responsibility, the Council of Ministers cannot provide centralized, unified leadership and cannot be effective.

The law stipulates: the Council of Ministers must tap the initiative of the ministries, state commissions and other agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers (Article 5, Paragraph 1)...and heighten the personal responsibility of each member of the Council of Ministers as regards the work assigned to them and participation in the common work of the Council of Ministers (Article 5, Paragraph 2).

In order to uphold the spirit of collective ownership of the ministries and state commissions, the law devotes Chapter IV to defining the tasks, authority and working relationships of the ministers and the heads of the state commissions.

2. The principle of managing the state in accordance with the law.

Article 6 states: "The Council of Ministers manages the various aspects of its work in accordance with the Constitution and the law, thereby constantly strengthening the socialist system of law; it stops and overcomes bureaucracy and manifestations of other negative phenomena within state agencies and among state personnel." Experience has shown: if this principle is not implemented, the state cannot fully implement the lines and policies of the party or the people's right of socialist collective ownership. Therefore, the law attaches special importance to this matter. Chapter II, Article 15 stipulates a host of measures that can be taken to strengthen the socialist system of law.

On the basis of the principle mentioned above, the law clearly defines the tasks, authority, work system and working relationships of the Council of Ministers, the members of the Council of Ministers and the ministers.

3. The principle of relying upon the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the mass organizations.

The Council of Ministers is closely linked to the people, closely linked to the National Assembly, the Front and the mass organizations. Chapter IV of the Council of Ministers' [HOOIJ DOONGF CHINHS PHUR] Statutes promulgated in 1973 defined in detail the relationship between the Council of Ministers and the mass organizations. The Law on the Organization of the Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF BOOJ TRWOWNGF] elevates this relationship to a principle in Article 6, Paragraph 2: "When performing its task, the Council of Ministers relies upon the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the mass organizations." Articles 21 and 22 in Chapter III define this principle in detail in order to insure that the people regularly participate in managing the work of the Council of Ministers through the mass organizations and in order to closely link the activities of the Council of Ministers to the revolutionary movements of the people.

IV. The Functions, Tasks and Authority of the Council of Ministers

Article 1, Paragraph 2 defines the general functions of the Council of Ministers in the areas of politics, economics, the culture, society, security, national defense and

foreign affairs; at the same time, it sets forth guidelines for insuring the fulfillment of these general functions (these guidelines are the result of summarizing the experiences gained in the activities of our state over the past several decades). First, it is necessary to increase the effectiveness of the state apparatus from the central to the basic levels. Secondly, it is necessary to respect and implement the law. Thirdly, it is necessary to uphold the right of collective ownership of the people. Fourthly, it is necessary to constantly improve the material and cultural lives of the people. The activities of the Council of Ministers must support socialist construction and the defense of the fatherland.

Under the leadership of the party, the state, the law and the right of collective ownership of the people form a combined strength for transforming the old society and building the new, socialist society, a society in which man is liberated from domination by nature, from the oppression of the old society and from the slavery of the old ideology.

Only through a process of research, investigation and testing and only by boldly discarding that which has become outmoded can the state, the law and the right of collective ownership of the people be closely linked and very smoothly coordinated with one another within a unified entity, within an invincible strength of socialism. This is an especially important matter with which the Council of Ministers must fully concern itself.

Chapter II of the law concretizes the above mentioned general functions in the form of the primary tasks and authority of the Council of Ministers. This chapter only defines the primary tasks and authority of the Council of Ministers; it does not define each and every task and authority because the chapter would be too long and too detailed and inconsistent with the requirements of a law dealing with general matters. Therefore, before defining the tasks and authority of the Council of Ministers in the various fields, in Article 7, the introduction to Chapter II, the following general statement is made: "The Council of Ministers coordinates administrative, economic, organizational and educational measures in order to exercise the authority defined in Article 107 of the new Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam."

In the economic field, the law deals with matters of major importance regarding management. The Council of Ministers has the tasks of leading and managing the national economy in accordance with a unified, nationwide plan; guiding the gradual construction of the material and technical bases of socialism...; strengthening and developing the socialist segment of the economy and transforming and utilizing the non-socialist segments of the economy; coordinating the improvement and strengthening of socialist production relations with the development of production forces; establishing and perfecting the economic management system... Article 8 sets forth the major policies regarding protecting nature, protecting the environment, the management of finances, money, credit, market and prices...and the major measures employed in management, such as inventories, statistics, accounting, state insurance, state economic arbitration and so forth.

The law does not define the tasks and authority of the Council of Ministers regarding each sector (industry, agriculture, communications-transportation and so forth). The

Statutes on the Organization and Operation of Each Ministry will deal with these matters.

As regards the other fields (science and technology, culture, information and education, living conditions, public health-social welfare and national defense), in addition to the major policies, the law also defines the important jobs to which the Council of Ministers must pay special attention. For example, Article 11, Point 4 establishes the task of conducting the planned parenthood campaign and achieving reasonable population growth; Article 12 sets forth the very important task of the Council of Ministers of concerning itself with the living conditions of the cadres and soldiers of the people's armed forces. Article 15 sets forth many specific measures designed to strengthen the socialist system of law, such as insuring compliance with the Constitution and the law; protecting socialist property; protecting the life, honor, dignity and other legitimate rights of the citizen; presenting draft laws and draft regulations to the National Assembly and Council of State; conducting propaganda and educational activities concerning the Constitution and the law; organizing and leading state control work and inspections...; training legal cadres and building and developing the science of law. Article 16 defines the task of establishing cadre rolls and standards as a matter of special importance in increasing the effectiveness of the state apparatus from the central level all the way down to the basic level.

V. The Work Procedures and Working Relationships of the Council of Ministers

This is the main part of the Law on the Organization of the Council of Ministers. The 1960 Law on the Organization of the Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF CHINHS PHUR] dealt with this matter in a very cursory fashion. The Council of Ministers gained experience and established clear work procedures and working relationships for the Council of Ministers in the Statutes on the Organization and Operation of the Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF CHINHS PHUR] promulgated in 1973. In order to increase the effectiveness of the Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF BOOJ TRWOWNGF], the law clearly defines the division of labor and division of responsibilities within the Council of Ministers and the working relationships of the Council of Ministers (Chapter III). The law does not state which ministries and state commissions are included in the Council of Ministers because to do so in the changing situation surrounding economic construction would be rigid; in this way, the National Assembly (or Council of State) can merge ministries, divide ministries or establish new ministries consistent with future circumstances.

1. In order to insure the implementation of the principle of centralized and unified leadership of the Council of Ministers and the collective work principle of the Council of Ministers, the law states that the most important matters must be decided by the entire Council of Ministers on the basis of majority rule. These are the major policies and measures involved in the performance of the tasks of the Council of Ministers as set forth in Chapter VIII of the Constitution and Chapter II of this law: long-term and short-term planning and the drafts of long-term and short-term plans; the draft of the annual state budget and the annual final state budget statement; drafts of laws and regulations; observations and evaluations of the results of the implementation of the state plan and the policies of the Council of Ministers (Article 17).

The spirit of Article 17 is to clearly differentiate between the matters decided by the Council of Ministers and the matters decided by the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers in order to correct the lack of a clearly defined division of labor and responsibilities.

2. The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers.

The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has the following tasks and authority:

+ To organize and guide the implementation of the resolutions, decrees and decisions of the Council of Ministers;

+ To prepare for the sessions of the Council of Ministers and insure the quality of the drafts and proposals presented to the Council of Ministers;

+ To decide matters that lie within the authority of the Council of Ministers between sessions of the Council of Ministers and on the basis of resolutions of the Council of Ministers and to report to the Council of Ministers during its next session on such matters as the delineation of boundaries between administrative units below the provincial level and the suspension of the implementation and the revision or cancellation of inappropriate decisions by the ministries, state commissions and people's committees. The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers can resolve other pressing matters in accordance with the work regulations of the Council of Ministers.

The Standing oommittee of the Council of Ministers consists of the chairman and vice chairmen of the Council of Ministers (including the standing vice chairman) and the minister who serves as secretary general of the Council of Ministers (Article 23).

3. The chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Foremost among the tasks and authorities of the chairman of the Council of Ministers is the responsibility to insure the centralized and unified leadership of the Council of Ministers. The chairman insures the collective nature of the activities of the Council of Ministers and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers; guides, regulates and coordinates the work of the ministries, state commissions and other agencies under the Council of Ministers; and establishes work procedures with the chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces, the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level and corresponding levels (Article 25).

Thus, the chairman of the Council of Ministers has the responsibility of promptly resolving problems of a joint-sector nature or problems arising in work among the central agencies or between these agencies and the localities with a view toward insuring the thorough implementation of the decisions of the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers and insuring the implementation of the principle of coordinating management by sector with management by locality and territory (Article 25).

The law assigns the chairman of the Council of Ministers the tasks of concerning himself with improving the work methods and increasing the effectiveness of the state apparatus while upholding work discipline and dismissing high ranking personnel who do not fulfill their responsibility or suggesting that the National Assembly or Council of State dismiss someone if that person is a member of the Council of Ministers.

4. The vice chairmen and the minister who serves as secretary general of the Council of Ministers.

The main task of the vice chairmen is to help the chairman to regulate, coordinate inspect and supervise the work of a number of ministries and state commissions. The spirit of Article 26 is that the vice chairmen not take the place of the ministries and state commissions but have the task of creating the conditions for the ministers and the heads of the state commissions to complete the state plan and their work tasks; the spirit of Article 26 is also to heighten the sense of responsibility of the members of the Council of Ministers.

The standing vice chairman is the acting chairman when the chairman of the Council of Ministers is absent.

The minister who serves as secretary general of the Council of Ministers is in charge of the Office of the Council of Ministers.

5. The relationships between the Council of Ministers and the other agencies.

The state is an entity; the Council of Ministers and the state agencies have very close relationships; therefore, to increase the effectiveness of the Council of Ministers, it is necessary to strengthen and perfect the relationships between the Council of Ministers and these agencies.

+ The relationship with the National Assembly:

This matter is primarily dealt with in Chapter I (Article 1, 2, 3 and 4) and was presented above. The law also stipulates that the Council of Ministers has the task of presenting to the National Assembly and the Council of State:

--Draft laws and draft regulations to be debated and adopted (Article 15, Point 3);

--Decisions to replace members of the Council of Ministers and decisions to establish or dissolve ministries and state commissions (the decision to establish or dissolve other agencies subordinate to the Council of Ministers, such as the general departments, must be presented by the Council of Ministers to the Council of State for approval) (Article 16, Points 1 and 2).

The Council of Ministers and the members of the Council of Ministers are responsible and report on their work to the National Assembly; between National Assembly sessions, they report on their work to the Council of State (Article 4 and Article 28); they have the task of responding to inquiries and proposals of the councils and committees of

the National Assembly (the standing committees and the provisional committees) and of the National Assembly delegates; they also have the task of presenting or supplying information on necessary matters in accordance with the requirements of the councils and committees of the National Assembly (Article 19).

The above mentioned requirements insure the fulfillment of the legislative function and the supervisory function of the National Assembly (that is, insure that the National Assembly constantly heightens the effectiveness of the Council of Ministers and the entire system of state management agencies).

+ The relationship with the people's councils and people's committees on the various levels:

In order to increase the effectiveness of the state apparatus from the central level to the basic level and establish the right of collective ownership of the people, it is necessary to create the conditions for the people's councils to engage in meaningful activities. On the basis of Chapter IX of the Constitution and Article 107, Point 19, of the Constitution, the law states: the Council of Ministers has the responsibility of insuring that the people's councils on the various levels fully perform the tasks and exercise the authority of agencies of state power on the local level and leading the people's committees on the various levels in fulfilling the tasks of executive agencies of the people's councils on the same level and the administrative agencies of the state in the locality...(Article 20, Paragraph 1).

Article 25 of the Law on the Organization of the National Assembly and Council of State states: the Council of State supervises the people's committees in the fulfillment of the tasks of the executive agencies of the people's councils on the same level and receives reports from the people's committees of the provinces, the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level and corresponding levels on the activities of the people's councils on their level and the lower level in accordance with the regulations of the Council of State.

To insure that the people's councils correctly fulfill their function, the law stipulates: the Council of Ministers has the right to suspend the implementation of or suggest that the Council of State revise or cancel inappropriate resolutions adopted by the people's councils on the provincial level (Article 20). In order to increase the effectiveness of the people's committees on the various levels, the law stipulates: the Council of Ministers has the responsibility of providing regular reports on the situation to the people's committees of the provinces and the municipalities directly subordinate to the central level (Article 20, end of Paragraph 1). The chairman of the Council of Ministers establishes procedures for working directly with the chairmen of the people's committees mentioned above (Article 25, Point 4). The Council of Ministers has the right to suspend the implementation and revise or cancel inappropriate decisions by the people's committees on the various levels (Article 20, final point).

+ The relationship with the mass organizations:

The close relationship between the Council of Ministers and the mass organizations is a long standing relationship; the law restates this close relationship in Articles 6, 21 and 22.

The Council of Ministers has the responsibility of creating favorable conditions for the mass organizations to participate in the management of the state and the management of society; relying upon the mass organizations in the formulation of positions and policies related to the various strata of the people; encouraging the people to implement and inspect the implementation of these positions, policies and laws together with the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the other mass organizations; organizing and guiding the socialist emulation movement and promptly praising units and individuals that record outstanding achievements.

In order to strengthen the role of the Front and the mass organizations, the law also states:

+ The Council of Ministers has the responsibility of informing the mass organizations of the results of action taken upon proposals by the mass organizations (Article 21, final paragraph);

+ The chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the main persons in charge of the mass organizations within the Front are to be invited to participate in the plenary conferences of the Council of Ministers when necessary. The chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions has the right to regularly participate in the conferences of the Council of Ministers. In the socialist system, the Trade Union is the large organization of the working class, the class leading the work of building and protecting socialism, and occupies a special position.

VI. The Task, Authority and Working Relationships of the Ministers and Heads of the State Commissions

Compared to the 1960 Law on the Organization of the Council of Ministers, this is a new matter, one stated for the first time in the law. The Council of Ministers is a council of the collective of ministers and heads of state commissions. Therefore, the effectiveness of the Council of Ministers is closely linked to the effectiveness of the ministers and the heads of the state commissions. As a result, the Law on the Organization of the Council of Ministers must define the tasks, authority and working relationships of the ministers and the heads of the state commissions. In the past, the Council of Ministers [HOOIJ DOONGF CHINHS PHUR] promulgated decree 35-CP dated 9 February 1981 concerning this matter.

The law generalizes the main contents of Decree 35-CP and defines the role of the ministers and the heads of the state commissions and the responsibilities of the members of the Council of Ministers in their horizontal and vertical relationships.

The ministers and the heads of the state commissions have tasks and authority in providing state management of the entire sector or field of which they are in charge; on the other hand, they also have tasks and authority vis-a-vis subordinate agencies and production-business units.

--The first type of tasks and authority insures that the ministers and heads of the state commissions manage and develop the sector or field of work of which they are in charge; formulate development planning and forecasts and formulate long-term and short-term plans; draft laws, policies, management regulations and economic-technical

standards and quotas; forecast scientific and technological development; organize scientific research and the application of scientific and technical advances, achievements of management science, etc.(Article 29);

--The second type of tasks and authority insure that the ministers and heads of the state commissions manage agencies and production-business units (primarily help the ministries manage production and business units) in accordance with the principle of tapping the initiative and creativity of the basic level and not taking the place of the basic units.

Article 30 of the law states that the ministers and heads of the state commissions have the right to utilize and are responsible for the efficiency of utilization of the cadres, labor, capital, supplies and equipment assigned to them and responsible for the results of the performance of work tasks and the results of the implementation of the plan and budget of the ministry or state commission.

To insure unified professional guidance of the entire sector, the law assigns to the ministers that manage sectors the tasks of guiding and inspecting the work of the sector performed by the agencies and units within the sector that are directly managed by the localities and providing professional guidance to and inspecting the implementation of the policies and systems that are under the unified management of the ministry by units within the sector that are directly managed by other ministries (Article 30, Points 1, 2 and 3).

In order to insure unified professional guidance of an entire field, the law assigns to the ministers and heads of the state commissions the function of providing overall management, guiding and inspecting the sectors, levels and basic units throughout the country with regard to complying with the policies and systems in effect within the field of work of which they are in charge; at the same time, they have the responsibility of supporting and creating favorable conditions for the ministries that manage sectors to complete their tasks and the state plan.

In order to implement this unified management, the ministers who manage sectors and the ministers and heads of state commissions who fulfill a general management function have the right to issue decisions, directives and circulars regarding matters pertaining to their management function; guide and inspect the sectors, levels and units throughout the country in implementing these documents (Article 31); have the right to suggest that other management agencies (the ministries, state commissions and people's committees) amend or cancel regulations that conflict with the unified management of the sector or field of which they are in charge (Article 31, Paragraph 2; Article 33, Paragraph 3).

4. The working relationships among the ministers and the heads of the state commissions and between the central and local agencies.

--Coordinating and regulating the activities of the ministries and state commissions are one of the factors of decisive significance in the effectiveness of the Council of Ministers. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has the task of concerning himself with this matter (Article 25, Point 3). On the other hand, the ministries

and state commissions also have the task of taking the initiative in coordinating their work, helping one another and creating the conditions for one another to complete their tasks and state plan (Article 32, Paragraph 1).

In view of our circumstances, Article 32 is of especially important significance. It is the legal basis for putting work on a regular basis in the style of large-scale socialist production and combating decentralism and partialism.

--As regards the people's committees on the various levels, the ministers and the heads of the state commissions have the responsibility of guiding the performance of the work tasks of the sector or field of which they are in charge (Article 33, Paragraph 1).

In accordance with their functions, the ministers and the heads of the state commissions have the responsibility of supplying, on the basis of state plan norms, cadres, technical workers, capital, materials and equipment to and creating favorable conditions for the people's committees on the various levels to develop local potentials and complete the plan and work tasks assigned to them (Article 33, Paragraph 2).

The law more closely links the central agencies to the localities and creates the conditions for implementing the principle of coordinating management by sector and management by locality and territory.

The law clearly defines the responsibilities and authority of the ministers and the heads of the state commissions in order to increase the effectiveness of the ministries and state commissions. The ministers and heads of the state commissions are responsible to the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers for the state management of the sector or field assigned to them and, together with the other members of the Council of Ministers, are collectively responsible for the activities of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly and Council of State (Article 28).

The Heads of the Other Agencies of the Council of Ministers

The heads of the general departments (or similar levels) have the same management tasks and authority as the ministers and the heads of the state commissions (Article 35) but do not have the personal responsibility of the members of the Council of Ministers to the National Assembly and Council of State as recorded in Article 28.

The regulations presented above insure an effective increase in the strength of the Council of Ministers and, on this basis, will increase the effectiveness of the entire system of state management agencies all the way down to the basic level. It can be said that the law defines basic matters that lay a legal basis for the Council of Ministers to fulfill its weighty but very glorious tasks during the period in which the entire country is implementing the new Constitution and moving forward to successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

FOOTNOTES

1. The term "state administrative agency" denotes "a state management and economic management agency." An "administritive agency" is a management, financial agency that performs purely administrative work.

2. Italicized by the author.

3. Italicized by the author.

7809
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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL CALL FOR RATIONAL BUILDING, USE OF WATER CONSERVANCY WORKS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Water Conservancy in the Coming Years"]

[Text] The agricultural development plan for 1982 involves greater tasks and is aimed at higher targets than in the previous year. Water conservancy has to directly contribute to the fulfillment of these agricultural tasks.

Over the past 2 years, the water conservancy sector has begun to overcome its weaknesses and shortcomings and has taken effective measures to solve the problem of water for crops according to specific conditions in each production region. Indeed, water conservancy activities have practically contributed to the result of grain production in the 1980-1981 2-year period.

Based on practical experiences, the water conservancy sector has correctly set forth leadership guidelines which consists in gradually expanding major works and simultaneously making an in-depth use of works of all types in order to meet ever more satisfactorily the requirements of the production task carried out at both the central and local levels and also in joint state-people undertakings.

Expanding the construction of major works but failing to complete it is an enormous tendency which causes waste and damage. Neatly completing the building of each work, perfecting each network as a whole and down to each piece of field and organizing a good use of these works is an economically effective method to be applied steadily. The system of combined technical measures can have an effect on crops and fields only under the condition that the irrigation and drainage problem is satisfactorily solved. Various farming methods such as crop rotation, multicropping and area expansion can be successfully applied only if the water problem is solved according to requirements set by the application of technical progress in production.

The water conservancy sector can move forward and render an ever better service by applying a working method suitable for each region, by relying on human and material strength and by taking advantage of the experiences drawn by each locality.

It is necessary to fully implement the in-depth exploitation formula. Only about 50 to 60 percent of the design output of the existing works has been achieved and this rate is down to about 30 percent for some works. To make the best of these

really great potentialities, it is necessary to uniformly perfect the system of water conservancy works and to rationally organize irrigation and drainge.

In areas where lands and fields must not necessarily be covered by the system of major works or where construction conditions are still insufficient, efforts must be directed toward the building of small- and medium-sized works by employing the local labor and strength. Since water conservancy is a science and a technical measure, the construction of any work, even though small, must be examined and guided thoroughly from all points of view.

Concerning the major works under construction, it is necessary to try to complete their construction soon or to immediately commission any project which has been finished. Preparations must be made for the building of major works. A nationwide and regional water conservancy project must be drawn up and basic research continued. At present, the principal steps being taken in carrying out water conservancy in the Mekong River delta are to develop medium- and small-sized works, to fully use favorable natural conditions, to take advantage of the effect of tides to carry out irrigation through the spontaneous flow of water, to strengthen and develop the network of embankments with the aim of checking floods and protecting the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops and to coordinate these activities with water pumping to ensure the sowing and transplanting of the winter-spring rice crop on schedule. In the Red River delta, the main steps are to thoroughly manage and use the existing works, to build more small- and medium-sized ones, to expand the pumping station network in areas supplied with electricity and to strengthen flood control measures.

All agricultural regions need to determine appropriate steps to be taken in the forthcoming years and also to implement the "joint state-people undertaking" motto in order to expand the water conservancy network.

9332
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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ELECTRIC POWER SECTOR IMPROVES ITS TRANSMISSION MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "The Electric Power Sector Has Made Progress in Transmission Management; 1981 Power Production Higher Than in 1980"]

[Text] In facing the serious imbalance between its capacity and the demands made on it, in 1981 the electric power sector has made many efforts to improve the guidance organization and transmission management. There were less materials, fuels, capital and transportation means than in 1980 yet the annual power production not only reached the plan level but also was higher than in 1980. In the last few months of the year, in the emulation drive in celebration of the Fifth Party Congress, many consumer goods and capital goods production enterprises as well as many residential areas have been provided with electric power better than in the first few months of the year. Generally speaking, the power provided to the provinces and cities of North Vietnam has been more stabilized than before.

Such results were due to the favorable weather. The great rains did cause waterlogging [glossary] and flooding in many localities but they also filled the reservoirs to the desired level so as to run the hydroelectric turbines. The guidance work has focused on repairing and rehabilitating the power stations; reordering the diesel power sources for better management; moving some turbines to Thai Binh in order to utilize the gas sources found in exploratory digs in this locality; completing the construction of the Dong Hoi diesel power plant (Binh Tri Thien); starting the rehabilitation and new construction of a number of small hydroelectric stations in the mountain regions of North and Central Vietnam.

The Uong Bi power plant outdid itself and in the fourth quarter, on many days it had to be turned off at high capacity. For the whole year it reached an unprecedented production level representing 15 percent more than in 1980. With the wholehearted assistance of the Soviet experts the plant succeeded in solving many many management and technical problems of long standing related to water treatment, the supply of coal and oil, and especially to the prevention of slag in the furnaces, which made that the workers out of public mindedness respect production discipline and operate according to procedures and regulations, thus producing power at high efficiency.

Together with the Uong Bi power plant, the other large power plants of Ninh Binh, Thac Ba, Da Nhim also made much progress and produced relatively stable power. For that reason, the amount of power distributed to other sectors has been better than before. The quality of the power, however, is not yet good, thus bearing negatively on the production of many plants and worksites, sometimes even stopping production altogether.

The work of transmission management can be done better if we paid enough attention to the socioeconomic effects of rational, correctly focused power distribution in close combination with the production of various economic units, thus allowing for the strict supervision of thrifty power utilization.

In the last 1 year the electric power sector has also built many transmission lines, expanded and improved upon the existing network, especially in the Hanoi area. The Ha Dong-Hoa Binh line is a construction feat built with a very high determination to overcome difficulties which managed to bring electric power to help boost the work at the construction site for the large hydroelectric plant on the Da River. A transformer station at Van Dinh and a line going to Ma Dong (Hanoi) have also been completed. The transmission line going from Thanh Hoa into Vinh last year has also been extended 40 kilometers and will be completed next year. The transmission line linking Thu Duc with Can Tho has started construction and in the near future power will be put in there. The 1982 plan set forth the requirement that more and faster work be done to establish the Tien Hai-Thai Binh line, to start construction on the Pha Lai-Ha Dong line, and that various sections and stations be completed in order to receive in time the power of the number 1 generator which will be completed at the end of this year and readied for operation during the first quarter of next year at the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EXPANSION OF LAM THAO SUPERPHOSPHATE PLANT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] The units participating in the second phase of construction for expansion of the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant have completed the installation of 2,573 tons of mechanical and electrical equipments and metallic structures, poured nearly 20,000 cubic meters of concrete, built 1,500 meters of railroad and installed a 1,300-meter long water pipe between the Red River and the plant.

Under the guidance of the Soviet specialists, the units have concentrated on executing important works on two main production lines for sulphuric acid and superphosphate. The system of contract wage payment based on complete construction has had the effect of an economic lever in speeding up the execution of works.

Through the satisfactory fulfillment of the socialist emulation pledge between the work site and the Soviet specialists delegation to score achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress, construction units have installed 10 towers, drying barrels and ore ovens and are going to install additional small components and to carry out the internal lining construction.

Of the important works, two have been completed ahead of schedule and with good quality: They are the installation of two apatite ore drying barrels and the priming of the Winkler gasifier with heat-resistant bricks. Since mid-December 1981, the two apatite ore drying barrels have been test-run without load [khoong tair].

Since the beginning of this year, the work site has continued to build and completely install the pieces of equipment belonging to the principal production lines. Work has begun to install a 253-ton combined equipment of the system of compressors and connectors belonging to the acid production line and to simultaneously build a large-sized gas outlet pipe of more than 100 meters in height.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

POLISH-MADE EQUIPMENT USED IN CONFECTIONERY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA Article by Quang Can: "Hai Ha Food Factory Commissions Nougat Production Line"]

[Text] Early in the fourth quarter of 1981, the Hai Ha food factory (Ministry of Food Industry) installed and commissioned a nougat production line which was the most up-to-date Polish-made piece of equipment ever designed for the confectionary industry, which was composed of a continuous boiler of the CWA-19A type, a continuous sugar mixer of the CMA-2 type, a stuffing cooker of the WA-23 type, a (cheeselike) stuffing crystallizer of the CKA-16A type and a candy moulder of the CAA-6 type and which had a design output of 5 tons per shift.

After studying ways to assemble this new production line and to use it according to technical regulations, mechanical and industrial engineers and factory workers under-undertook its installation and, at the same time, directed operational activities and provided on-the-spot production training for workers. While test-running the new production line, the factory conducted research and successfully carried out the experimental manufacture of stuffing for 20 types of confections by using the large variety of fruit produced by our country.

Ever since the nougat production line was commissioned, it has enabled us to improve the quality of products, to give them an aesthetic appearance according to export market requirements, to use fruit to make stuffing and to reduce the quantity of sugar used by 30 percent.

While continuing to perfect their industry, the factory workers and cadres have obtained an initial output of more than 2 tons per shift and successfully produced some new products for introduction into the export market and are also preparing to rapidly increase output in 1982.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

IMPROVE CENTRAL HIGHLANDERS' LIVING STANDARD AS PART OF COMMON CAUSE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Nguyen, Darlac Province Representative to the National Assembly: "Ever-Growing Contributions to the Common Cause of the Entire Nation and Improving the Living Standard of the Central Highlanders"]

[Text] Realities have brought out more and more the contradictions, of which the following are some of the examples:

One, despite the fact that the Central Highland provinces have given their best to boost food production through sedentary and intensive cultivation the realities are that the rate of forest destruction for purposes of slash-and-burn in order to produce food is always faster, easier and less costly than land reclamation and the building or improvement of fields in accordance with a set pattern and the creation of technical and material bases for going into sedentary and intensive cultivation. As an example we can take Darlac Province where the area devoted to food production has increased in the last 5 years from 45,000 hectares to nearly 100,000 hectares, of which wetfields increased by 10,000 hectares whereas 45,000 hectares are constituted by dryfields created by eating into the forest. But each year there are tens of thousands of deteriorated land that cannot be used for food production and that have to be abandoned, and one must eat more into the forest so as to compensate; thus the actual figure that we have eaten into the forest is not simply 45,000 hectares but a much higher figure.

Two, in the natural conditions of the highlands and in the context of our present economic capabilities the production of food based on wet fields so as to vastly increase paddy production in the Central Highlands is still a restricted possibility which explains why secondary crops must play a significant role in comparison to grain [glossary]. Yet the ratio of secondary crops to grain in the food production structure in the Highlands not only does not increase but in actuality has decreased year after year. The explanation for this situation lies in the social customs of the people of course but first of all it must be sought in the economics of the situation, which is that there is no processing industry, cottage or otherwise, and that the means for storage and transportation do not respond to the needs. It must be noted that the value of industry, handicrafts and small industry does not amount at the present time to 10 percent of the total agricultural and industrial output of the

province. The amount of waste and loss in agriculture and the increased difficulties in the living conditions of the people are due in no small measure to the poverty of industry. In other words we are witnessing an irrational economic structure. What is most contradictory is that in all three provinces of the Central Highlands we have the situation where we spent a great deal of time breaking up land in order to grow manioc and corn and yet we had to throw them away after a while because we have no way to process them or transport them in time elsewhere. Yet we have repeated and repeated this cycle!

Three, from the point of view of economic efficiency each hectare planted with coffee can produce on the average 1 ton of coffee bean which fetches 32,000 dong whereas planted with various kinds of bean it could bring back only 10,000 dong; if planted with rice it can get only 4,000 dong. Nor have we touched on the need for export--a number two priority after food production in agriculture or have we talked about the good that it does to forest protection, to soil maintenance and to environmental protection. Yet, despite all that the ratio of grain production area to other foodstuff plants and long and short term industrial plants is now 10 to 1.

It is time for the central government to get together with the Central Highland provinces to clearly determine the direction of production in the coming years, to plan and rearrange the economic production structure in a rational manner, and to determine the steps and questions which it is incumbent upon both the center and the localities to solve.

We are in total agreement with the opinion of the Economic, Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly that the Central Highlands must be defined as one of the essential areas in the entire country to be devoted to export agricultural and forest products. In this specialized area the question of food production must still be approached from the point of view of attempting at self-balance through bolstering food production to the maximum level permissible in the context of present scientific, technological and economic means on the one hand and through establishing a certain balance in the cultivation and processing structure so as to truly bring the secondary crops into the picture of food production and also through exchange with other provinces, especially with the provinces of the Mekong Delta. In this manner we will be able to solve both the question of food and have more land, labor, and capital to produce faster and more agricultural and forest products for export through the planting of short term, quickly maturing plants like the various kinds of beans, sesame, and medicinal plants besides those that take longer to mature.

It is also an urgent, fundamental and decisive task both for the immediate and for the longer term to increase the ranks of our cadres and increase our work of scientific research in the problems of the Central Highlands.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

LAM DONG NOMADS SETTLED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 82 p 2

[Article: "Lam Dong: 16,000 People Settled to a Sedentary Way of Life"]

[Text] By the end of November 1981 Lam Dong Province has succeeded in talking over 2,700 families with nearly 16,000 persons, among whom figure 6,300 laborers, into settling down to a sedentary way of life, thus reaching 160 percent of the planned level and representing an increase of 60 percent as compared to 1980. The districts of Di Linh, Duc Trong and Don Duong have talked the nationalities into a sedentary life and overfulfilled the plan by 100 to 210 percent.

The province sent down cadres to the units to beef them up, especially those cadres that are of ethnic origin. The various agricultural, building materials, industrial and food sectors cooperated closely, thus providing in time to the peasants the fertilizer, seed, insecticides and work implements needed for practicing sedentary cultivation and living. The new economic committees of Di Linh, Duc Trong, and Bao Loc districts guided the base technical cadres in wetfield rice cultivation, in tea and coffee planting, in exploiting pine sap, in new cultures and in reafforestation.

Through concrete measures, in the last months of 1981 the movement for sedentary cultivation and living has registered vigorous progress. In the sedentary areas the people have reclaimed more than 160 hectares and put 100 hectares into cultivation and production.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

PLANS TO MOVE 620,000 TO NEZ'S

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jan 82 p 1

[Article: "1982--Endeavors To Move 620,000 People To Build the New Economic Zones--Realizing Well the Motto 'Both the State and the People Work Together'"]

[Text] Recently the Ministry of Labor has held a conference in Hanoi of representatives of labor services and of the NEZ construction committees of various provinces and municipalities in the north.

Also attending the conference were the representatives of various sectors such as the agricultural, finance, banking, marine products, internal trade, transportation and communications, cultural, health sector and of the State Planning Commission. The conference went over the work of labor and population transfer in 1981 and discussed the tasks and plans for labor and population transfer in 1982, especially for the first quarter of 1982.

In 1982 it is projected to transfer around 620,000 people in the whole country, of which 250,000 would be laborers, representing 3.7 times the amount of workers transferred during 1981.

The main orientations will be to consolidate and develop one step further the 500,000 hectares of reclaimed land brought into cultivation during the last few years, and to build fields and meadows for purposes of production and intensive cultivation; to expand the area of various state farms [see glossary] devoted to specialized rice, rubber, coffee, cocoa and cotton culture; and to do afforestation planting in specific areas while expanding the pattern of interdependent cultures through sisterhood relationships of province with province, district with district and village with village for the purpose of boosting food production; and finally to urgently build the base areas, to start working on the infrastructure, thus creating the favorable conditions for doing even better the work of labor and population transfer during 1982 and in coming years.

The conference observed that first of all it is necessary to make every cadre, party member and individual realize very clearly the extremely important revolutionary task, plus the long-term strategic significance of redistributing the manpower and population in the whole country in accordance with the requirements of economic development and national defense consolidation. The process of

implementation of this important task by itself will require that we carry out an in-depth and comprehensive mass movement, working on the peasants in the heavily populated areas of North Vietnam who by now have had stable production bases and enjoy stable production relations, plus a relatively secure living standard, so that they go and contribute towards building the new economic zones in South Vietnam. For this reason it is necessary to launch a thorough educational phase from the party out to the various mass organizations, especially to the Youth Union [glossary]. The experience of many localities clearly shows that the work of mass mobilization must be closely linked to a concrete economic content and that it must originate from the need for economic and cultural development of the provinces down to the districts and villages. At the village level the mass movement work must start from the concrete situation of the land, of labor, of the productivity of the plants, etc. so that we can determine the number of people that need to be moved (in the case of overpopulated villages endowed with little land) or those villages that need to receive more population (in the case of those that are underpopulated and have a great deal of reclaimable land).

The final effect of the mass movement work is to prepare from the village level to the district and provincial level the amount of people composed of agricultural laborers, artisans and skilled workers, teachers and physicians, etc., reserving every priority and creating favorable conditions for those who are about to leave, including moral and material support.

The conference unanimously agreed that the state give priority in capital investment, providing materials and commodities and in providing transportation means to the implementation of the plan to move labor and population. But in order to do it fast and well, the various sectors and the various localities must implement the motto, "Both the state and the people work together."

We must mobilize the people so that they promote the spirit of mutual protection and assistance in accordance with the spirit of "those staying behind taking care of and helping those who are leaving," of "those at the reception point helping the newcomers," and of "those having gone ahead welcoming those coming after. We must also organize well the sisterhood system so as to build together the new economic zones.

The conference discussed many ways of gradually implementing the planned labor and population movements, of doing well the job of outlining the plans and preparing the bases, and of transporting the people to the new economic zones.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

EDITORIAL DRAWS POPULATION REALLOCATION EXPERIENCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Experiences in Reallocation of Labor and Population"]

[Text] An important long-term task of our revolution is to reallocate labor and population and to use the plenteous social work force to exploit the potentials of each and every locality and territorial region and of the entire country.

Ha Nam Ninh is a province which has obtained initial results from the reallocation of labor and population within its own area and also from the relocation of people to build new economic zones in the northern mountainous provinces and in some southern ones.

From 1961 to date, more than 380,000 people including 6,252 party members and 4,385 agricultural technical cadres have responded to the party's appeal and gone to new regions to further enrich the fatherland, leaving behind the joyful new life style in their populous native hamlets and villages. On the average, nearly 2,500 households including 19,000 people have been relocated each year.

Clearly aware of the socio-economic significance of the reallocation of labor and population on the local and national scale, the province has set forth specific measures and appropriate steps to be taken in accordance with actual facts concerning the task of motivating the masses to carry out this policy. One of the tasks which ensure success is to soundly organize and motivate the people to move away while making adequate preparations to welcome them at their destination.

As a result of the transfer of 42,000 people from the delta districts to semihilly, semimountainous and coastal ones in the province, it has been possible to open an additional 26,000 hectares of land, to shape up industrial cultivation areas--where tobacco, tea and reed have been grown and rice and salt fields built up--and to sell to the state over 10,000 tons of salt, 2,000 tons of split reed and dozens of tons of dried tea buds each year.

On the new lands, the Ha Nam Ninh people have displayed a high sense of responsibility for the building of new economic zones, soundly used their working capacities and production experiences ever since their arrival and coordinated the development of production with the organization of life and the maintenance of security and order coupled with combat readiness. In the provinces of Hoang Lien

Son, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Lam Dong and Minh Hai, the Ha Nam Ninh people have built 19 state farms and forests and 12 enterprises, stations and farms, assigned laborers and cadres to reinforce 20 other state farms and forests, set up 216 agricultural cooperatives and joined the local people in 317 cooperatives and production collectives. These pioneers have opened 66,210 hectares of new land, commissioned nearly 42,000 of them and built 49 public health stations, nearly 200 schools, child-care centers and cooperative offices and 35 marketing shops.

The entire province has fulfilled 132 percent of the plan norm for population relocation over the past year despite numerous difficulties in materials, commodities, capital and transportation means. This is a direct result of a new working method which involves the pledging of brotherhood among provinces, districts and villages and which requires close cooperation between the regions which move people out and the areas which welcome them. Good experiences have been drawn from the close coordination of activities between the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Hai. Both provinces have fully realized the meaning of the labor and population reallocation movement and have heightened their sense of responsibility and mutual assistance based on love and solidarity for the sake of the common revolutionary goals.

Both provinces have pledged to emulate in disseminating their good experiences, in implementing the "joint state-people undertaking" motto and in trying to fulfill the task of relocating people in 1982 and, immediately in the first quarter, to transfer and welcome 24,000 people including 16,000 laborer--a homogeneous contingent composed of leading and managerial cadres, teachers, public health cadres, scientific and technical cadres and party and Youth Union members.

The above-mentioned experiences must be widely applied in the course of the labor and population reallocation movement.

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Vietnam Report

No. 2353

LE THANH NGHI ON

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS

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VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2353

LE THANH NGHI ON ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS

Hanoi XAY DUNG HUYEN THANH DON VI KINH TE NONG-CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 1979 pp 3-103

[Book "Develop the Districts Into Agricultural-Industrial Economic Units" by Le Thanh Nghi, Chairman of the State Planning Commission, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, 25,185 copies, 103 pages]

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[Text]

Publisher's Introduction

Implementing the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee recently issued a "Directive on Developing the Districts and Strengthening the District Echelon." The Council of Ministers then issued a "Resolution on Supplementing the Tasks, Authority, and Responsibilities of the State Governmental Administration at the District Echelon in the Economic Management Sphere."

Those are important documents which are intended to implement the policy of "developing strong districts that truly become agricultural-industrial economic units."

In order to help everyone fully understand the spirit and contents of those two documents, we are publishing the book "Develop the Districts into Agricultural-Industrial Economic Units" by comrade Le Thanh Nghi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and a Vice Premier.

The book consists of the complete texts of a speech and an explication by comrade Le Thanh Nghi at the Conference to Study the Political Bureau Directive and the Council of Ministers Resolution on Developing the Districts and Strengthening the District Echelon, convened by the Office of the Premier in March 1978.

Developing the district into an agricultural-industrial economic unit is a content of our Party's line toward socialist economic development, and is a creative solution of our Party in advancing our country's economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The opinions of comrade Le Thanh Nghi provide us with a basis on which to enter deeply into studying and fully understading the mission of developing the district economy and strengthening the district echelon, in order to create conditions for us to correctly implement the lines, policies, and stipulations of the Party and state on that matter.

July 1978
Su That Publishing House

Develop the Districts Into Agricultural-Industrial Economic Units*

We are convening a conference to study the Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee on developing the districts and strengthening the district echelon, and to study the Resolution of the Council of Ministers on supplementing the tasks, authority, and responsibilities of the state governmental administration at the district echelon in the sphere of economic management. On the basis of the contents of that Directive and that Resolution, in combination with the actual situation in their locality and sector, you will discuss and contribute

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* Speech by comrade Le Thanh Nghi, a member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice Premier, at the Conference to Study the Political Bureau Directive and the Council of Ministers Resolution on Developing the Districts and Strengthening the District Echelon, March 1978.

specific opinions about the government's drafts regarding planning at the district echelon, the district echelon budget, and the organization of the district echelon apparatus.

In order to create a basis on which to study those important documents I will discuss some matters which are both fundamental in nature and have a practical nature with regard to gradually developing the district into an agricultural-industrial economic unit in accordance with the Party's line on developing the socialist economy.

I

Some Viewpoints That Must Be Fully Understood in the Mission of Developing the District and Strengthening the District Echelon

Developing the district into an agricultural-industrial economic unit is a policy of strategic significance and an important part of the line toward developing the socialist economy. That policy is the result of a process of consciousness and action, of the summing up of actual experiences of economic development in our country, and of the application of Marxist-Leninist theory and the creative assimilation of the experiences of the socialist countries in order to grasp the law of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale production under our country's economic-social conditions.

Since our Party adopted the policy of developing districts only a short time has passed (about 10 years), not much has been accomplished, and that policy has not been implemented on a large scale, but we have accumulated a number of initial results and experiences.

The development of districts is something that is very new and difficult. The socialist countries have also studied the best, most rapid way to develop district. In our country, only after nearly 10 years of studying, creating test units, and gaining experience could we adopt a relatively clear, specific, and comprehensive policy toward developing districts, as stated by the Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, which you will study and discuss during this conference.

The policy of developing districts was adopted by our Party in the Resolution of the 19th Plenum of the Third Party Central Committee in 1970 and was graudally developed by means of the Agricultural Conference held in Thai Binh in 1973, Directive No 208 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee in 1974, and Resolution 61-CP of the Council of Ministers in 1976. At the end of 1976 it was clearly stated in the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress. After that, the Resolution of the Second Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee and Directive 33-CP of the Council of Ministers further concretized the contents of developing districts and strengthening the district echelon set forth by the Fourth Party Congress.

In that process, on the basis of the mission of socialist industrialization and the actual situation of agriculture in our country we continually expanded industrial-agricultural relations and the process of expanded reproduction, in production, distribution, circulation, and consumption in the sphere of the district. Beginning with economics, we increasingly expanded economic, political, national defense, cultural, and social activities in the sphere of the district, and reached the conclusion that the district was the unit for the relatively comprehensive construction of socialism in accordance with the Party's common line.

We have researched the experiences of a number of socialist countries, but our policy and methods are not identical to those of such countries, but have been further developed so that they could be the actual situation of our country.

1. On the industrial-agricultural relationship.

In the process of developing the socialist economy, our Party follows the policy of combining industry and agriculture from the very beginning to form an industrial-agricultural structure throughout the nation and in each locality, in which industry plays the leading role and agriculture is the basis for industrial development. Industry cannot burst out and develop very strongly, leaving agriculture far behind, and only later turn its attention to affecting agricultural transformation and development.

On the contrary, industry and agriculture must develop together, all industrial advances must be accompanied by agricultural advances, and as the leading forces become increasingly stronger the bases must become increadingly stronger.

On the basis of the actual situation of socialist transformation and construction in general and agricultural transformation and development specifically, and on the basis of the requirement of creating a great advance in agriculture during coming years, we have gradually become fully aware that:

-- We cannot restrict ourselves to agriculture but must closely combine agriculture and industry (including small industry and handicrafts) in the cooperatives, in the sphere of the district, and then in large areas and on a nationwide sphere.

-- We cannot restrict ourselves to individual agricultural cooperatives, even those which have been expanded, but must pose and resolve that question on a larger scale.

Our Party has clearly pointed out that agricultural cooperativization is the common achievement of the working class and the peasant cleass. Likewise, at a higher level, large-scale socialist industry is the achievement of the working class, the collective peasant class, and socialist intellectuals.

For many years now our Party and government have sought an appropriate sphere in which to combine agriculture with industry. From the point of view of agriculture, that sphere must be one in which we can develop the basic role of agriculture, create sources of labor, grain, food products, raw materials, agricultural

products, capital, and markets, and create a new division of labor to transfer some labor from agriculture to industry. Thus the appropriate sphere in which to combine agriculture with industry is also an appropriate sphere in which to combine the national economy with the collective economy and to combine the assistance of the state with the efforts of the peasants. That sphere is the district.

Also during the past several years, on the basis of the actual situation of developing industry and developing the leading role of industry, we clearly realize that industry affects agriculture in many ways and in many different spheres, from the national sphere down to the sphere of individual cooperatives. But if it is restricted to individual base-level units, the leading role of industry will be greatly restricted. The district is the appropriate sphere for industry to play a leading role directly, favorably, and with high effectiveness. At the same time, it is an appropriate sphere for industry to rely directly on a new division of labor which draws labor from agriculture, and the basic role of agriculture, in order to advance and develop industry locally and in a larger sphere.

Thus the position and importance of the district sphere and of the development of districts into agricultural-industrial economic units are determined by both directions -- the requirement of transforming and developing agriculture and the requirement of building and developing industry -- and not merely the former.

The industrial-agricultural relationship in the sphere of the district as well as nationwide is a basic part of the Party's economic line. That relationship is very rich. From the point of view of class, it is a relationship between the working class and the collective peasant class and manifests the worker-peasant class and manifests the worker-peasant alliance in the economy. From the point of view of the constituent parts of the economy, it is a relationship between the two principal material production sectors. From the point of view of the economic components, to an important degree it is a relationship between the national economy and the collective economy (although agriculture includes a national economic component and in the south it also includes an individual economic component). From the point of view of the level of production organization and technology, it is by and large a relationship between large-scale, technically advanced production and small-scale production with backward technology.

2. On the relationship between the central economy and the local economy.

Our party has the policy of both building the central economy and developing the local economy, with the central economy playing the leading role and guiding and assisting the local economy and the local economy supplementing and supporting the central economy. The central economy and the local economy are combined in a unified structure. It must be clearly realized that the national economy is a unified whole and cannot be subdivided. There must be unified management of the national economy. A distrinction is made between the central economy and the local economy so that they can be managed well and with the highest effectiveness, in accordance with the principle of combining management by sector with management by locality and territorial area, and not so that the central echelon will only have to be concerned with managing the central economy, while the localities need be concerned only with managing the local economy.

Therefore, it is necessary to overcome ways of thinking and working that divide, separate, and even create opposition and competition between, the central economy and the local economy and damage the national economy.

As clearly stated in the Party's economic line, it is necessary to closely combine the central economy with the local economy in a unified economic structure in each province and in the district agricultural-industrial economic units. In each local economic structure there is a central economic component and a local economic component.

For many years now our Party and government have sought an appropriate sphere for carrying out that unification, a sphere in which the central economy and the local economy would be closely intertwined not only because of our subjective efforts in planning and management but also because of the very process of birth and development of large-scale socialist production and because of the objective requirement of economic progress. Within that sphere the central economy must play the leading role, guide, and assist, while the local economy clearly demonstrates its great vital force, capability, and contribution. That appropriate sphere is the district.

When viewing the relationship between the central economy and the local economy and the industrial-agricultural relationship we see that our country's industry is itself made up of central industry and local industry, and that our country's agriculture also consists of a central economic component and a local economic component. Therefore, one content the industrial-agricultural relationship in the sphere of the district is closely combining the central economy and the local economy. Their mutual development and interaction in a unified economic structure is an objective precondition for combining the central economy and the local economy, and is also a material condition for overcoming the situation of the central economy and the local economy turning their backs on each other and artificially contradicting each other.

3. On the unity of production forces and production relationships.

The experiences of the past 20 years have demonstrated that we cannot develop the production forces and consolidate and perfect the socialist production relationships if we pose and resolve each of the foregoing problems independently and separately. Our Party follows the policy of closely combining the production forces and the production relationships, and stressed the organic relationship between those two aspects. We are utilizing the production forces and production relationships as a whole in reorganizing social production and creating a new economic structure with great dynamism and high productivity, quality, and effectiveness.

The combining of and reciprocal interaction between the production forces and the production relationships occur on differing scales in each basic unit. The appropriate sphere for that reciprocal interaction which brings about the best results in the reorganization of production is one in which there occurs, in the same structure, in the same sphere, and at the same time the close, harmonious combining of the different levels of production technology (modern and handicraft),

of the various forms of specialization and production cooperation (from simple cooperation to sophisticated cooperation), and of the different economic components (state, collective, and individual). In that appropriate sphere, there is the objective requirement of closely combining the production forces with the production relationships in order to create economic strength and on that basis promote the development of each directly dependent basic unit, while also contributing positively to the formation of a new economic structure on a larger scale and in larger areas, and ultimately on a national scale.

As a result of our thinking and experimenting, we confirmed that that appropriate sphere is the district.

4. On the relationship between developing the district and reorganiaing social production and improving the mode of economic management.

In advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production it is inevitable that we pass through the process of changing the economic structure, reorganize social production, and improve the mode of economic management, as delineated by the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress.

In that great and complicated undertaking, the development of districts into agricultural-industrial economic units plays an important, real role.

To develop districts into economic-industrial economic units is to eliminate the situation of dispersion and localism and to create local economic structures that are appropriate to the conditions and capabilities of the localities and the requirements of the nation as a whole. That is one of the principal contents of the reorganization of social production.

The Second Plenum of the Fourth Central Committee set forth specific contents for gradually developing the districts into agricultural-industrial units and into spheres in which agriculture, forestry, and fishing are balanced with industry and in which labor forces are distributed in a rational, balanced manner, in order to develop as well as posible the land, natural resources, and other production capabilities of the district, resolve on the spot problems regarding the people's living conditions, etc. The development of districts along those lines manifests the law-like development of small-scale production to large-scale socialist production in our country, and is also an organizational form and way of livelihood which creates the most rapid, most solid path for advancing the rural areas to large-scale socialist production. The actualities of many aspects of the advanced districts have demonstrated that.

With regard to economic management, the best managerial mode is to have management policies and measures that are appropriate to the objective developmental laws of an economy advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The development of districts and the strengthening of the district echeoon is an important task which closely combines management by sector with management by localities and territorial areas and is also a practical way to advance essentially small-scale production to large-scale socialist production without passing through the phase of capitalist development, while also strengthening the close relationships between the national economy and the collective economy and between the state and the people.

We must endeavor to perfect the economic management apparatus in general. But specifically, our economic management apparatus is being weakened, especially at the basic and district echelons. The positive, actual strengthening of the district echelon will bring about great effectiveness in economic management. Of course, that does not mean that we regard lightly the perfecting and strengthening of the other aspects of the economic management apparatus which are still weak.

5. On the relationship between the economy and national defense.

The combining of the economy with national defense has rich contents and a broad scope, one that is not limited to the district.

With regard to the economy, combination with national defense is manifested in the direction and policy of developing the sectors and the economic areas, the redistribution of production forces, the designation of the products of the production units (including the goods that will be produced if war breaks out), the organization and strengthening of labor forces so that they can produce, maintain combat readiness, and fight when necessary, and the deployment of on-the-spot rear services in the localities.

With regard to national defense, its combination with the economy is manifested in determining the military strategy to defend the nation, deploying national defense forces, promoting the fulfillment of the army's production and economic construction missions, developing the role of national defense industry in economic construction, etc.

Thus that combination is broad and encompasses many aspects. In that combination, with regard to organization, the labor forces are also the national defense forces, with the development of powerful on-the-spot combat forces and the deployment of on-the-spot rear services. The district is the appropriate sphere for effecting that combination, and in that sense the district is the appropriate unit for strengthening national defense, carrying out national defense by all the people, and ensuring on-the-spot security and social order. In brief, in that regard we must resolutely develop each district into a strong bastion in order to defend the homeland and maintain combat readiness.

6. On the relationship between the self-reliant development of our country's strength and efforts to expand economic relations with foreign countries.

During the recent period, and especially during the past several years, we have come to realize more and more clearly that we must self-reliantly enhance the strength of our people and our country, and have at the same time come to realize more and more clearly realized that our strength is that we have plentiful labor sources, with rich land, forest, and sea resources, and material-technical bases, equipment, machinery, and materials which we were able to create only after arduous effort.

In order to be self-reliant and develop those strengths, we must have correct plans and close guidance and management throughout the nation. At the same time, we must find an appropriate sphere in which to combine labor, the objects of

labor, and labor implements as advantageously as possibly. That sphere should not be too broad, for if it is too broad it will be difficult to encompass everything and provide prompt guidance, but it also should not be too narrow, for that would restrict its effect. That appropriate sphere is the district.

On the basis of developing the strengths of our economy, we must promote exports in order to rapidly create a settlement capability in economic relations with foreign countries, and quickly control a quantity of high-value goods which are liked by international markets. That is a decisive factor in expanding economic-technical relations with other countries.

Exporting is a very important obligation of the people throughout the nation, of the national economy, and of each sector and echelon. But as regards agricultural products, small industry products, handicraft products, and even a number of industrial products, the district is the most appropriate sphere in which to organ organize the concentrated, large-scale production of export goods, with appropriate specialization and increasingly more advanced production techniques, and to produce goods which meet international standards. If we only promote the production of export goods in individual production bases we cannot avoid the situation of dispersion and fragmentation, and cannot attain the necessary quality.

We must organize production according to specialized sector in the sphere of the district and beyond the scope of the district, and must manage the entire sector within the scope of unified national management.

In brief, the district is an appropriate sphere in which to apply all economic lines of the party, with the basic relationships that have just been described. It must be noted that each of the above-mentioned relationships was analyzed separately, but that in reality those economic relationships are not separate but are closely intertwined and are manifested together in the process of forming and developing the district agricultural-industrial economic unit.

The agricultural-industrial structure is the axle around which the district economic unit must revolve in order to comprehensively develop the process of expanded reproduction, from production to circulation, distribution, and consumption, implement the system of collective mastership by the working people throughout that process of reproduction, and do a good job of organizing the people's living conditions.

We can now see that the position and role of the district are not limited to the sphere of economics, but also include the cultural, social, security, and national defense spheres. That is inevitable, for economics must always be accompanied by the other activities.

The district is the appropriate unit in which to unite the cities and the rural areas, to unite economics with culture, education, public health, physical education, and sports, and to unite economics with national defense.

With such contents, the district is the appropriate unit in which to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, build the new regime, the new economy, the new culture, and the new man, and carry out in a relatively comprehensive manner the over-all line of the Party.

Summarizing the above viewpoints, the Resolution of the Fourth Parth Congress stated that "We must build strong districts that truly become agricultural-industrial economic units. The district be the sphere in which to reorganize production, specifically organize and redistribute labor, and combine industry with agriculture, the national economy with the collective economy, and the workers with the peasants."* The foregoing contents were further concretized by the Resolution of the Second Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee, as follows: "Each district is a small agricultural-forestry-industrial production area within a province and can balance cultivation and animal husbandry and do a good job of combining agriculture with forestry and fishing; combine production with processing; develop many industrial and small industry sectors and trades and many appropriately scaled enterprises to process agricultural products, forestry products, and marine products; and effectively use agricultural machinery. The district is the sphere in which production is combined with circulation, distribution, cultural development, and the creation of a new way of life in the rural areas. It is also the sphere for strengthening political security, consolidating national defense, closely combining the economy with national defense, etc. The comprehensive reorganization of production and organization of living conditions is intended to achieve the increasingly better resolution of problems regarding food, clothing, housing, travel, and study, protect the health of the people, and fulfill well obligations toward the state."

From the foregoing we may focus on several points:

1. The policy of developing the districts and strengthening the district echelon recently and in a hasty manner, but was preceded by many years of experimentation and reflection, and is part of our Party's main line of thought and the unified development of its economic line.

However, that policy has not yet been truly completed and concretized, for our actual experience in developing districts and strengthening the district echelon is still very new.

We must, in the process of both acting and thinking and both implementing the existing directive while promptly gaining experience and supplementing or improving it, in order to complete and concretize the policy that has been set forth.

The agricultural-industrial economic unit has itself developed from a simple form to a complicated form, and from a low level to a high level, with specific structures that are appropriate for each area and district. Even the concept of the agricultural-industrial economic unit has a transitory nature, for in the future there will be more and more districts with industrial-agricultural economic structures (once industry there develops, including central industry, provincial industry, and district industry).

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* Vietnam Communist Party, "Nghi quyet Dai hoi dai bieu toan quoc lan thu IV" [Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p. 63

2. The policy of developing the districts and perfecting the district echelon is a component part of the Party's economic line, but is not the entire line.

Similarly, the district agricultural-industrial economy is a structure within the framework of the national economy and is organically related to the other structures, with a larger structure -- the provincial industrial-agricultural structure -- and with the central economic structures as well as with the basic units. The districts must be developed and managed in correct accordance with the principle of democratic centralism and with the principle of combining management by sector with management by locality and territorial area. Only thereby can the district fully develop its great role and effect.

The great undertaking of developing the district agricultural-industrial economic unit is a mission of the entire Party, the entire population, and all sectors and echelons, most directly of the district echelon and the people in each district.

II

The Principal Contents of the Reorganition of Production in the Sphere of the District

1. On the production structure enabling the district to become an agricultural-industrial economic unit.

With regard to developing districts into agricultural-industrial economic units (the mountain and coastal areas must have economic structures appropriate to the local conditions) in accordance with the district plans and in line with the national and provincial plans, the foremost problem that is posed is to create the district production structure.

The combination of cooperatives, state farms, state forests, industrial enterprises, enterprises concerned with circulation and distribution, and the district federations managed by the central or provincial levels, enables the districts to become agricultural-industrial economic units, in which each enterprise, state farm, state forest, and cooperative is an economic accounting unit. Even within individual cooperatives there must be an agricultural-industrial structure. In the agricultural cooperatives it is necessary to develop the handicraft and small industry sectors and trades in order to fully utilize labor and the rich natural resources in the rural areas.

We must take the initiative in creating a new production structure, for that is the basic, long-range concern of the enterprise of socialist industrialization and socialist construction.

Some comrades say that the districts are now very poor, so they have nothing with which to construct a new production structure.

It is true that after many years of being dominated, exploited, and heavily damaged by warfare, are country is poor, the provinces are poor, and the districts are poor. In view of that poverty, do we have anything to serve as a basis for creating a new production structure? Furthermore, the creation of a new production structure cannot be completed instantly but must progress from have-not to have, from small to large, and from primitive to modern.

We are still poor and are encountering many difficulties, but our potential and capability for creating that production structure are considerable.

We have a plentiful labor force, have good land and much additional land that can be developed for agriculture,have forests which still have much wood and are growing rapidly, have vast seas with many fish, and have many kinds of minerals.

Those are the most basic factors allowing us to create a new production structure in the sphere of the district and for enabling the districts to become agricultural-industrial economic units.

In creating that new production structure, each district has rather large capabilities and is "relatively rich," for all districts have tens of thousands of workers and tens of thousands of people above or below the working age who can participate in labor, all districts have tens of thousands of hectares of agricultural land (in the coastal areas there is the ocean and in the mountain areas there are tens of thousands of hectares of forests), etc. With regard to implements, although they are still in short supply that does not means that there aren't enough to equip handicraft workers and to provide semi-mechanized or mechanized equipment for some tasks and some area. We must base ourselves on our plentiful labor and natural resources in developing agriculture, forestry, fishing, and the processing of agricultural products, forestry products, and marine products, in developing industry and small industry, and on that basis advancing strongly.

The development of the district economy must be based on labor and land (fields, orchards, forests, seas, etc.) in the district. But we must create not an agricultural or agricultural-forestry structure, but an agricultural-industrial structure. In the district agricultural-industrial structure, it must be realized that agriculture is the base, but from the very beginning we cannot regard lightly the role of agriculture. In the process of socialist industrialization, industry increasingly plays the leading role in advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

That means that the districts must be extremely positive and active in, on the basis of agriculture (or agriculture-forestry-fishing), developing industry (service industry, processing industry, etc.), and gradually creating an agricultural-industrial structure, without relying on the outside or the upper echelon. Nor can we be satisfied with small-scale production.

Furthermore, the central echelons (especially the industrial and materials sector) and the provincial echelon must fully realize their responsibility in guiding, assisting, and creating all conditions for the districts to build material-technical bases and create an agricultural-industrial structure.

Each district has its great, real capabilities, but if they are allowed to develop arbitrarily and spontaneously, they will bring about few results. Therefore, the districts must build and develop in accordance with an over-all district plan which includes a division of labor, and enter deeply into the specialization of each area. The plan must mesh with the national and provincial plans. The experiences of a number of districts have demonstrated that.

In order to rapidly create a rational district economic structure, the party committee echelons and district People's Committees must fully understand the slogan of self-reliance, and must know how to develop the heroic, creative tradition of the cadres, party members, and people in the district. The district economic structure must lie within the over-all national structure and must be closely tied in with the structures of the economic sectors. Each district must advance to creating a production structure and enable itself to become an agricultural-industrial economic unit. Saying that the districts must be self-reliant does not mean that there is no assistance from the central and provincial echelons. The central and provincial sectors must fully realize their responsibility toward the districts. But they must also realize that under the present circumstances that discipline is limited and must be concentrated on the key aspects in order to rapidly produce more goods more cheaply than other places, to meet the requirements of the nation.

We have about 400 districts. The people in each district must work diligently and creatively to develop them into agricultural-industrial economic units, while at the same time contributing much to the state. That is one of the objectives of the strong development of the local economy.

All of the districts are socialist economic units, components which, along with the other components, such as the industrial enterprise combines, make up the Vietnamese socialist society.

In brief, the capability to create production structures that allow the districts to become agricultural-industrial economic units (in which each enterprise, state farm, state forest, and cooperative is an economic accounting unit) is a real capability. Whether that capability becomes reality sooner or later depends principally on the districts, under the close guidance of the provincial echelon and the central-level sectors.

To create such a production structure is to reorganize production in the sphere of the district, an important part of the reorganization of social production, in order to advance our country to large-scale socialist production.

The district economy makes the agricultural-industrial structure its focus, while also developing comprehensively. The district economic unit is an all-round reproduction unit which encompasses production, circulation, distribution, and consumption. Production includes not only agriculture, forestry, fishing, and industry, but also communications and transportation, construction, and the other sectors.

In the reorganization of production in the sphere of the district, the division and organization of labor is a basic matter. The district agricultural-industrial structure is the result of the process of the redivision of labor in the sphere of the district, which includes the division and organization of labor in the cooperatives, the division and organization of labor in the sphere of the district, and the division and organization of labor on the scale of large areas and on a national scale (those three aspects are closely interrelated). The division and organization of labor correspond to the reorganization of production and the redeployment of the production forces by sector and territorial area.

The organization of labor in the district must above all be intended to fully utilize the labor in the district in exploiting (intensive cultivation and the expansion of acreage) land, forests, ponds and lakes, the seacoast, etc., in the district, especially in order to develop agriculture (in the lowlands) and agriculture and forestry (in the midlands and mountain region). In agriculture, there must be a balance between cultivation and animal husbandry.

Our country's population and labor are now distributed irrationally in the various areas. That is a natural distribution that is not in accordance with a unified plan. We must positively redistribute the population and labor among the various areas (the jungle-and-mountains area, the Central Highlands, the coastal area, and the delta areas in the north and south). Even in a village or district there must be a redistribution of the population and labor. In the different districts, the redistribution and organization of labor also differ. But experience shows that the redistribution and organization of labor in the sphere of the district must be accomplished outside the framework of individual cooperatives and villages if labor and natural resources are to be fully utilized. The districts must take the initiative in redistributing labor on the basis of discussing and carefully weighing the reorganization of labor in each basic unit, and also on the basis of the over-all district plans. To restrict the distribution and organization of labor to individual units and cooperatives is to follow a narrow path, tie one's hands, and fail to develop the latent capabilities. But if we only carry out that task in the sphere of the district but do not respect the stability of the production organization and the collective mastership right of each unit, we will weaken the bases and cause production and living conditions in each cooperative to visibly decline.

2. On district plans.

District planning is an indispensable task in creating the production structure and enabling the district to become an agricultural-industrial economic unit and reorganize social production.

Before getting into this matter I would like to discuss two things with you:

First, the law of development of the national economy in general and of agriculture in our country specifically, under the conditions of advancing directly from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production without passing through the phase of capitalist development, requires that we make the district the unit for reorganizing production and an agricultural-industrial economic unit. That unit occupies a key position in the national economic system as a whole.

Second, the district agricultural-industrial economic unit lies within the overall system of the national economy and is not detached from the production organization of the economic sectors (from the central level down to the base level) or from the organization of production in the sphere of the province (and municipality). As we all know, the structure ofthe national economy is, generally speaking, the structure of the economic sectors, the axle of which is the industrial-agricultural structure, which is distributed rationally in the different territorial areas and localities. The national economy is an indivisible whole. The sectors must be organized and managed on a nationwide basis, and cannot be subdivided. The provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure, consisting of

a central industrial sector and a local industrial sector, is managed directly by the district, and the district agricultural-industrial structure is directly managed by the district. The district agricultural-industrial structure is not an independent structure separate from the structures of the nationwide economic sectors and the provincial industrial-agricultural structure, but is an integral part of the national economy.

Therefore, in order to do a good job of drafting district plans there must first of all be correct viewpoints, and it is necessary to fully understand the Party's line of economic construction and the management principles (democratic centralism and combining management by sector with management by locality and territorial area).

When drafting plans, we must oppose both of the following tendencies:

First, regarding the district economy as being a "closed" system along the lines of the self-sufficiency of small-scale production, and wanting the districts to control everything and fragmentize the sectors (the production sectors as well as the circulation-distribution sectors). Doing so is contrary to economic laws and destroys the unity of the national economy and damage the over-all economy of the district itself.

Second is the conservative tendency ofthe central and provincial sectors wanting to control everything and not boldly assigning responsibility to the districts because they fail to realize the new role of the district economy and do not have confidence in the district echelon.

In order to have a rational production structure in a locality or territorial area, many countries must carry out zoning and planning. But under the capitalist system, because of the free competition even if there is a scientific plan it can only be implemented in a limited way. Under the socialist system free competition has been completely eliminated and there is no contradiction between the interests of society and those ofthe collectives and individuals, so plans are drafted on the basis of democratic centralism, they are of good quality, and there are many capabilities for victoriously fulfilling them.

During the past several years the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has guided the drafting of zoning plans for agriculture, forestry, and the agricultural products and forestry products processing industry throughout the nation (with attention being given to serving the industrial centers and the cities). At the same time, it has guided the State Planning Commission in drafting preliminary plans to distribute the large industrial sectors nationwide. The Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has approved the plans regarding agriculture, forestry, and the agricultural products and forestry products processing industries so that they can be applied, and has assigned them to each province. The plans regarding the large industrial sectors are still being drafted and many projects included in those plans are being carried out. Those are the bases on which we will draft the district plans. The Premier has issued specific directives regarding the drafting of district plans. Here I will bring your attention to only a few matters:

-- On the basis of the provincial plans for zoning agriculture, forestry, and the agricultural products and forestry products processing industry that have been approved by the Central Committee, and on the basis of the notices of the State Planning Commission and the sectors regarding the projects that will be constructed in the provinces during the coming period, the provincial People's Committees will work with each district in outlining the basic points of the over-all district plan. On that basis, with the assistance of the province and of a number of central sectors, each district will exercise its collective mastership role and supplement and complete the over-all district plans. In the course of the actual work those plans will gradually be adjusted so that they can be truly rational. In the overall plans the central and provincial echelons deal only with the large, major things which the district must respect but is not capable of carrying out. Therefore, in that work the district must bring into play the collective mastership right of the cadres and people in the district and mobilize the masses to contribute opinions to enable the overall district plan to truly be a plan which both manifests the missions assigned to the district by the central and provincial echelons and manifests the aspirations and initiative of the people in the district.

-- When drafting the overall district plan it is necessary to consider the path of advance for implementing that plan, especially the initial path of advance. If a plan is drafted but no attention is paid to the path of advance, it will only be "a plan on paper."

The path of advance, especially the initial path of advance, must be based on the labor and natural resources in the district and on the slogan of relying principally on self-reliance, without depending on or waiting on the outside and the upper echelon.

A plan without a clear path of advance is like a person who begins a trip knowing only his destination and not the route he will follow. Delineating the path of advance without relying principally on the spirit of self-reliance is like a person who wants to set out to reach a destrination but waits for someone to come along to take him instead of setting out on his own!

When I say that, some of you are going to ask, "So where is the central echelon going to invest vast sums in capital construction?"

It is true that our party and state are going all-out to invest large sums in capital construction, but our capital is limited while the requirements are excessive, so we must invest in the key projects first, and spread our capital thinly. Thus each district must draft two programs regarding its initial path of advance, in accordance with the directive of the Premier (a program based principally on self-reliance, another with the assistance of the central and provincial echelons). By doing so the districts will take the initiative and not be confused when their requests for investment by central and provincial capital cannot be met.

-- With regard to the scale of the district, you must base yourselves on the stipulations of the Resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee and the Directive of the Political Bureau and avoid forming large districts,

thinking that if you do so the district's overall capability will be greater. In fact, the question of whether much use or little use is made of latent capabilities and actual capabilities depends largely on the correct use of planning, the organization of plan fulfillment, etc., and not on the size of the district. But it is also not good if the scale of the district is too small, for then there will be innufficient conditions to develop agricultural-industrial districts.

As the scale of the district is enlarged the land area expands and the population increases. Therefore, a district must be divided into a number of subregions. Such subregion are not administrative echelons but are economic in nature. Each subregion has a small industrial center that is at the same time a town in which there will be built a number of industrial bases to process agricultural products, forestry products, and marine products and to repair machinery, enterprise combines dealing with cultivation, animal husbandry, and processing, and in which there will be organized transportation units, mobile pumping units, etc.

In that way we can have conditions for creating an agricultural-industrial structure and more rapidly urbanizing the rural areas.

3. Changing planning, finance, and budgeting in the district.

The directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee stated clearly that "the district echelon is an echelon that exercises political, economic, cultural, social, and national defense management in the district, and is an echelon that manages comprehensive plans and has a budget." Those are new missions assigned to the district echelon.

a. On planning:

During the past several years district plans have dealt with little more than agricultural production and have been the sum of the plans of the cooperatives and a number of small enterprises managed by the district.

Now, in accordance with the requirements of an echelon that manages all-round plans, district planning must be completely changed.

The State Planning Commission has drafted a planning system at the district level. I encourage you to actively participate in the process of putting together that system.

With regard to changing planning in the districts, I call your attention to the following matters:

-- The district must draft a comprehensive plan, as if it were a plan of an economic structure, and regard it as the main instrument for managing all tasks in the district. Under the guidance of the provincial echelon, the district must truly exercise its collective mastership right in drafting the district plan. It is difficult to draft correct economic development and cultural-social development, but ae must draft them and are capable of doing a good job.

-- The district's economic and cultural-social development plans must be based on the great potential and actual capabilities of each district: labor, land, forests, the ocean, and the various kinds of raw materials (rock, sand, etc.). We must fully utilize labor in developing agriculture, forestry, fishing, and develop small industry and handicrafts on the basis of agricultural, forestry, and fishing raw materials, and the other kinds of raw materials. On the basis of the principal production sectors we must construct installations to serve production and life. We must strongly develop the pharmaceutical and Vietnamese medicine sectors in all districts in order to serve the people's health.

Here I would like to stress that we must abandon the method of drafting plans that is based on the raw materials, materials, and capital supplied by the central or provincial echelons. We must draft plans actively and creatively on the basis of the existing natural resources, and labor implements in the district. Of course, the materials supplied by the central and provincial echelons are important, but it must be realized that they are supplied to help the localities make good use of local labor and natural resources, and not to give rise to dependence and waiting.

In many instances, it is possible to find replacement materials. For example, if there is a shortage of cement it is possible to build briges by using rocks, build conducts by using bricks, etc.

-- The district economic and cultural-social development plans are plans of many sectors which mesh with one another in the sphere of the district. The plans of the sectors in the district are component parts of the nationwide sector plans. But they are also plans of a structure that combines the cooperatives and the enterprises. Therefore, the planning method at the district echelon must reflect the fact that the district economy is a unified structure, but one which has different sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishing, industry, construction, communications and transportation, circulation and distribution, cultural, social, etc.). District plans should not be drafted as if the district were an abbreviated version of the provincial echelon. When drafting plans, the District People's Committee directly guides the Planning Section in, along with the sectors in the district, drafting overall, comprehensive plans based on the district's base-level plans. It is not necessary that each sector draft its own plan before the plans are synthesized.

With regard to that point, you must think about the new viewpoints and the requirements of planning in the district in order to contribute opinions to the draft concerning the district-level planning system.

b. On district finance and budgeting:

In order to manage allround plans it is essential that there be a budget, for the budget is the principal plan regarding the district's finances, and the production plans must be accompanied by financial plans. The district budget lies within the local budget system. The local budget and the central budget lies within a unified national system.

Before speaking of the budget, I want to express some opinions about district finances. If district finances are based only on fixed incomes, according to the present regulations, they will be restricted to the administrative-supply sphere.

There must be a different way of looking at things and doing things. It must be realized that under the present economic conditions of the districts, the richest source of finance (capital) is derived from the labor and natural resources (land, forests, seas, rivers, ponds and lakes, etc.) managed by the district, and from exploiting those latent capabilities by all means, especially by labor working with manual facilities and some mechanized facilities (still in short supply) in order to produce much wealth with high labor productivity, good quality, and economic effectiveness, If it only depends on the incomes of the district (including grants from the central echelon), it is certain that the district will be passive and its hands will be tied, for income from taxes in those sectors is only a small part of the state budget.

The district echelon must do a good job of organizing the utilization of labor and natural resources (to the extent allowed by law) in the sphere of the district, while also guiding the cooperatives in carrying out that task well, within the scope of the basic units, and on that basis creating new material-technical bases and promoting agricultural, forestry, fishing, and industrial production.

Also in accordance with that viewpoint, in financial management the district echelon must, in addition to incomes and expenditures according to the stipulations of the state, boldly borrow captial and mobilize the internal capital of the cooperatives, encourage the cooperatives to accumulate more captial in order to expand reproduction, and guide the economic accounting of the state units directly managed by the districts, in order to use the initial internally-generated capital to increasingly expand reproduction. It must encourage the people to deposit money in long-term savings accounts in order to have plentiful, sufficient credit captial, etc.

We are in the situation of the cooperatives accumulating little capital with which to expand production, of having to make up for the deficits of many local state enterprises, and of the people consuming all that they produce (when a winter season was added the value of a work day increased from 3 dong to 5 dong, but the state has a yet collected nothing: that entire sum has been consumed and nothing has been accumulated!). Thus accumulation has been limited and there has been failure to mobilize accumulation by the entire population in order to expand reproduction. We must bring an end to that negative situation and must turn it around: the cooperatives must positively increase capital accumulation in order to expand reproduction; the state enterprises must make profits in order to expand reproduction; part of the income of the people must be mobilized (in diffrent forms) to increase production; and at the same time it is necessary to rationalize budgetary income.

Only thereby can the districts have capital with which to develop production and to carry out cultural-social development on the basis of developing production. We cannot set aside for production all we produce or more than we produce.

Some comrades ask how, since many bases managed by the provinces must make up for deficits, the districts can avoid incurring deficits and accumulate capital with which to expand reproduction.

It is true that at present many enterprises serving agriculture in the districts must make up for deficits, but we can end that situation and make them profitable. For example, at present the tractor stations incur large deficits because they work the soil and are then idle (they work only about 60 to 70 days a year, and during a day work only one shift or a little more than one shift), so soil-preparation costs are high. With good guidance (using tractors to work three shifts urgent periods during the season, engaging in transportation, providing motive power for pumping machines, rice milling machines, etc.), a tractor can at least double the work its doing now, soil-preparation costs will certainly fall, and we not only will no longer incur losses but will earn profits. Furthermore, we will reduce the number of tractors that must be imported and save foreign exchange.

I've discussed the matters above so that we can think about and improve management. In fact, we still have very great capabilities in that regard.

The Ministry of Finance has drafted a document regarding the district budget. The state will soon promulgate a system of decentralized financial management so that the district echelon can become an echelon with a budget and in order to meet the requirements of reorganizing production and organizing living conditions.

The district budgetary expenditures must ensure the fulfillment of all economic and cultural-social plans managed by the district echelon and ensure the fulfillment of all missions regarding state management by the district-level governmental administration. In the economic sphere, the district budgetary outlays are intended to create district agricultural-industrial economic structures and fulfill all other district economic missions, with an important part being set aside for capital construction in the district.

The incomes of district budgets must include the incomes in the district and grants form the central and provincial budgets. The enterprises and economic units directly under the upper echelons operating in the sphere of the districts must pay into the local (provincial and district) budgets part of their income.

Investment capital for developing such major projects as irrigation projects and roads in the districts is supplied by the provincial or central budgets. Most of the investment capital to expand or build new enterprises directly managed by the district must be borrowed. It is necessary to strongly improve banking in order to develop credit activities and stably serve the task of developing the district into an agricultural-industrial economic unit.

4. Reorganizing circulation and distribution in the district.

The circulation-distribution task in the districts and provinces is very important. Distribution must be unified with regard to policies and standards, according to sectors on a nationwide scale. But the districts and provinces directly carry out that distribution. That is a link which connects production with consumption throughout the process of production and expanded reproduction, and is

also the final link in order to attain the objective of production in the socialist system: doing an increasingly better job of fulfilling the ever-increasing material and cultural needs of society.

There are many irrationalities in the organization of circulation and distribution in the districts. In order to resolve that situation, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee andthe Standing Committee of theCouncil of Ministers considered practical measures and made recommendations to the Council of Ministers.

The Council of Ministers directed that:

-- "Each district must organize an agency to supply the various kinds of technical materials for agriculture, industry, and the other economic activities in the districts."

"There must be set up district requisition-purchasing agencies, economic units with the status of a legal person, which do business in accordance with a system of economic accounting, are managed by the district echelon, requisition-purchase all agricultural products except grain, have requisition-purchasing stations, and requisition-purchase in a manner convenient for the local production units."

You must carefully study that matter. What I want to emphasize to you is that it is necessary to organize a broad requisition-purchasing and supply network that facilitates trading and reduces circulation expenses.

But if we organize separate materials supplying and agricultural products requisition-purchasing bases for each sector, the requisition-purchasing volume will be dispersed and circulation expenses will greatly increase, which will cause the sectors to have to shrink the networks and will create a major obstacle for the basic units and for requisition-purchasing by the state. Such a method of organization will also make it difficult for the districts to manage their work according to district plans.

According to actual experience, since there must be an extensive network to buy and sell products, there should be organized a store with agents. That store may act as an agent for many corporations in buying or selling products, which will greatly reduce circulation expenses because the volume of goods bought and sold will increase greatly. We must make use of that good experience in organizing circulation and distribution at the district echelon as soon as possible.

In organizing circulation and distribution in the districts, there is also the matter of organizing and managing the retail selling of consumer goods. According to a decision by the government, we will try that out in two ways: assigning the management of a retail corporation or store to the districts, or that corporation or store will belong directly to a provincial corporation but the district People's Committee will participate in drafting plans and overseeing their implementation and the commercial activities, in order to do a good job of serving the people in the district. In the process of trying out those methods, we will gain experience and reach a conclusion.

5. Organize material and cultural conditions well, ensure security and national defense.

The good organization of the material and cultural lives of the people is not only a requirement of the basic economic laws of socialism, but is also an urgent requirement of our country after decades of war.

The Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress pointed out that further improving the material and cultural lives of the people is one of our two basic, urgent objectives at present.

In the great undertaking of constructing socialism, we must create a new regime, a new economy, a new culture, and the new socialist man. Therefore, cultural, educational, and social matters have a great importance in developing the districts.

We must have good plans and appropriate policies so that the people, along with the state, can do a good job of organizing all aspects of material and cultural life, ensure security and national defense, show all-round concern for food, clothing, housing, travel, study, and health maintenance, care for mothers and young children, and organize recreaction for all people in the district. If that is to be accomplished, the district must have specific plans regarding such aspects as organizing networks of state stores and cooperatives to sell consumer goods, and organizing messing, public service, collective mess halls, etc.; reads and travel facilities; general schools, nursery schools, and day-care centers; public health clinics, district hospitals, rest areas, convalescence centers, etc.; reading rooms, libraries, clubs, museums, exercise fields, etc., in the villages; and movie theaters, opera houses, etc., in the districts.

The organization of living conditions in the sphere of the district must be tied in with production and the distribution of products and incomes in the district, in order above all to stimulate and encourage the continuous development of production, while also ensuring the gradual improvement of the people's living conditions in all regards.

In organizing living conditions in a way that take into consideration production and distribution in the sphere of the district, special attention must be given to the production and distribution of grain. Every cooperative, village, district, and province is responsible for fully utilizing all land to produce large amounts of grain (including the various kinds of subsidiary food crops) and food products, and ensure the good implementation of grain distribution within the cooperatives, while fulfilling grain obligations toward the state (in accordance with the recently promulgated grain policy).

The district echelon plays an important role in organizing the material and cultural lives of the people, for it directly guides the units producing food crops and a number of consumer goods; directly manages the units distributing goods to the working people; and directly guides the education, cultural, public health, and public service bases in the sphere of the district.

In order to do a good job of organizing the material and cultural lives of the people in the districts, we must base ourselves on the development of production and the good organization of circulation and distribution.

We must endeavor to develop production and go all-out to exploit to the maximum extent the existing and latent capabilities, in order to rapidly increase total output, increase labor productivity, and increase the national income. In production, special attention must be paid to promoting the production of food and consumer goods, in order to meet the needs of the people.

We must do a good job of organizing and managing the basic units responsible for serving the material and cultural lives of the people in the sphere of the district.

The experiences of the past several years have proven that in districts which are concerned with promoting production (which positively build water conservancy projects, practice intensive cultivation, clear wasteland, etc.), while also improving circulation and distribution, the living conditions of the people in the district are clearly improved. In districts which pay them scant attention, but only stress the building of administrative and public welfare projects, difficulties are encountered in the people's living conditions.

With regard to organization, the district echelon must guide the people's committees of the villages and cooperatives in doing a good job of organizing living conditions at the base level (for that is where the workers directly produce and benefit from their labor). At the same time, it is necessary to do a good job of organizing a number of bases to serve material and cultural living conditions in the sphere of the district, for some things regarding service to the people's lives are beyond the capabilities of individual cooperatives.

We must persuade and encourage the people to implement the slogan "Tomorrow we will be rewarded for how we work today." In distribution, we must fully understand the principle of the quantity distributed for consumption not being greater than the quantity produced, and must set aside an appropriate amount for accumulation. Furthermore, since products and goods are still in short supply we must go all-out to ensure that distrivution is just and rational, in accordance with the admonition of Uncle Ho: "Do not fear scarcity, but only injustice; do not fear poverty, but only that the people are not content."

The organization of material and cultural living conditions in the sphere of the district must be closely tied in with the three revolutions in the rural areas, and with the creation of the new socialist man.

The organization of production and living conditions in the sphere of the district must be closely combined with ensuring political security and social order in the districts, in order to protect protection and tranquility in the districts, stimulate production and organize a new way of life, and gradually develop the districts into bastions of national defense.

I have expressed to you a number of opinions regarding the production structure enabling the districts to become agricultural-industrial economic units, district planning for the creation of an agricultural-industrial production structure; the removation of district planning, finances, and budgeting; the reorganization of circulation and distribution in the district; the good organization of material and cultural conditions; and the ensuring of security and national defense.

Those are the important contents of the reorganization of production in the districts. Although we have some experience in the reorganization of social production in general and the reorganization of production in the districts specifically in general they are new topics and there are still many difficulties and complications. We must correctly implement Directive 33-CT of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Resolution 33-CP of the Council of Ministers in carrying out our work. By doing so we can gain experience as we work. For our part, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers will closely guide the implementation of that work and will make preliminary recapitulations to review and promptly disseminate experiences.

I must remind you that the objectives of the development of districts and the strengthening of the district echelon are good service to and guidance of the basic production units in the sphere of the district, especially the cooperatives. Following the trial guidance by the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers issued a Resolution regarding the campaign to reorganize production and further improve agricultural and forestry management, along the lines of advancing to large-scale socialist production. In that resolution the Council of Ministers pointed out the basic measures for reorganizing production and improving management in the cooperatives which are intended to:

-- Determine the production direction, form, and scale of the cooperatives.

-- Strengthen the system of collective ownership of the production means and reorganize production in the cooperatives.

-- Reorganize labor and fully utilize and develop all labor capabilities of the cooperatives.

-- Raise the level of management in the cooperatives.

-- Perfect the cooperative management apparatus and introduce a rational compensation system for cooperative cadres.

Those are very basic, very important tasks which are organically related to the reorganization of production in the sphere of the district.

Because the Party policies and state documents have made relatively specific stipulations regarding them, the present Directive of the Political Bureau does not deal with those matters.

We must positively reorganize production and improve cooperative management, combined in a flexible way with the development of districts and the strengthening of the district echelon.

III

Perfect the District Apparatus to Meet the Requirement of Developing Districts Into Agricultural-Industrial Economic Units

With regard to the district echelon, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has assigned to the relebant organ the task of categorizing and researching apparata for each type of district that are appropriate to the actual situation and meet the requirements.

First of all we must clearly realize that the principal mission of the district-level apparatus is creating an agricultural-industrial economic structure (or agricultural-forestry-industrial or agricultural-fishing-industrial structure) and managing that structure. The district echelon manages all political, economic, cultural, social, and national defense activities. With regard to economics, the district manages everything from production to circulation, distribution, and living conditions. It exercises all-round plan management and has a budget. Because the district not only manages with regard to state administration but also with regard to production and commerce, it is no longer a purely administrative apparatus, but is an economic management-administration and production-commerce management apparatus, both an administrative and economic apparatus. That requires the district's ability to organize and manage be greater than in the past. But that does not mean that the district apparatus should be heavy and cumbersome, with many sections and bureaus, and with many cadres and personnel.

With regard to the creation of the district-level apparatus, I would like to emphasize several points:

-- The District People's Committee must manifest a spirit of initiative and creativity in taking on its new management mission, and the district echelon will be given sufficient authority and facilities to fulfill that mission. But the district echelon must obey the leadership and management of the upper echelon and of the Provincial People's Committee, and must follow the guidance of the horizontal specialized organs. The District People's Committee fulfills the function of a governmental echelon (the District People's Council is the organ of authority, while the People's Committee is the executive organ of the People's Council and the state management organ in the sphere of the district). The District People's Committee manifests the collective mastership right of the working people in the sphere of the district, but it must obey the authority of the state and the collective mastership right in the sphere of the province and the nation.

-- The specialized organs of the District People's Committee are departments of the district governmental administration and are at the same time subject to the guidance of the upper-echelon specialized organ. That is the principle of "two-way dependency" set forth by Lenin (such horizontal organs as the Supreme People's Organ of Control, the Bank, etc., do not follow that principle).

The District People's Committee does not directly manage all of the specialized organs and the economic organizations in the sphere of the district. In the district there may be organizations which belong directly to the upper echelon (such

as enterprises belonging to the provinces or the central level and the organs which exercise unified management horizontally), but the district echelon still has the right to contribute opinions regarding the plans of such organizations which are relevant to service to production and life in the sphere of the district, oversee the implementation of systems and policies and the fulfillment of state plans by those organizations, and ensure good service to production and life. That differs from the past.

-- The state management-administration apparatus must be streamlined, and may not replace quality with quantity. If an apparatus has many people but is incapable and does not have the necessary level, it will be cumbersome clumsy, and harmful. Therefore, apparatus building must be careful and gradual, and we should not want to set up many bureaus and sections. At the district echelon many specialized departments should be merged into one (for example, an agriculture-forestry section, an industry-construction-communications and transportation section,etc.). The district need not have all organizations the central level or provincial level has.

The professional-commercial apparatus must also be carefully weighed. It should be developed as it is needed and as conditions permit, and all-out attention must be paid to quality.

-- The production-commercial organizations must be developed, organized, and developed in accordance with the principle of economic accounting, i.e. it is necessary to ensure economic and financial effectiveness, that there will be no deficits, and that profits will be earned, so that each unit can expand reproduction and contribute increasingly more to the state budget.

-- In addition to a rationally organized structure and a corps of capable cadres, it is also necessary to have a good work system. We will gradually create a tight work system which clearly and correctly stipulates the relationships between the provincial people's committees and services and the district people's committees and specialized organs; between the District People's Committee and the specialized (administrative and professional) organs and the economic organizations of the district; between the district people's committee and specialized organs and the village people's committees, the cooperatives, the state enterprises, etc.

-- Although increasing managerial decentralization at the district level, in order to help the districts implement the Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, the provincial and village echelons still have heavy responsibilities. For example:

The provincial echelon must do a better job of drafting plans to guide the district echelon, ensure the supplying of materials and raw materials to the district, closely monitor the situation, step up inspection, supervision, and aid to the district echelon, etc.

The village echelon must step up its control of the implementation of state policies and systems, and be concerned with the good performance of the educational and educational tasks in the sphere of the village, so that the cooperatives can concentrate on the production mission, ensure the people's material conditions, etc.

The responsibilities of the central organs toward the district are also very heavy. In order to do a good job of serving the work of the district, the central-level organs must undergo a transformation in their work:

The sector-managing ministries at the central level, especially the economic sectors, must, according to the functions, responsibilities, and authority stipulated by law, and on the basis of the contents and requirements of the taskof developing the districts, draft programs to reorganize production, build material-technical bases, perfect the sector's organization in the sphere of the province and the district, and both help the districts create agricultural-industrial structures in the sphere of the district and create the organization and structure of the sector wihtin the overall management network from the central level down to the provinces, districts, and bases.

The joint ministries are responsible for responsible for researching and promulgating, or for recommending that the Council of Ministers promulgate, management policies and systems, while also assisting and guiding the provincial and district echelons in the implementation of those policies and systems, and creating conditions for the district echelon to take the initiative in organizing and managing production and life in the district. Among those policies and systems, it is necessary to stress above all the planning, financial management, banking, and state budget systems, and the policies relevant to production, circulation and distribution, and life in the districts.

IV
Strengthen the Leadership of the Party and Consolidate the Mass Organizations

The leadership capability of the Party organizations in the districts must be improved so that it corresponds to the strategic position of the district in the national economy and in the over-all enterprise of socialist industrialization and socialist construction.

The Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee indicated that the district party committees must improve their political leadership ability, thoroughly understand the lines and policies of the Party, firmly grasp all aspects of the basic situation in the locality, recommend district development directions, policies, and plans which have solid scientific bases, and have a sufficient revolutionary spirit. It is necessary to strengthen their all-round leadership ability with regard to the political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security espects in the districts, and stimulate the uniform advance of the three revolutions in the district. In implementing the policy of developing the districts, there are many things with regard to which we cannot acquire specific experience, determine the specific organizational form, or determine specific policies and systems, until we actually put them into effect. That requires the districts to manifest a spirit of initiative and creativity, fully bring into play the roles and functions of the governmental administrations and mass organizations in developing and fully utilizing all capabilities of the districts, in order to rapidly build district agricultural-industrial economic units, develop production, and contribute as much as possible to the socialist industrialization of our country, while also increasing the incomes, and improving the material and cultural conditions, of the people in the district.

The district party committees must lead the governmental administration and the mass organizations, encourage the people to fulfill their responsibilities toward the economic central-level and provincial bases in the sphere of the district and fulfill their obligations toward the state, and overcome partialistic, individualistic, thinking which is only concerned with the narrow interests of the district (especially in the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products andin turning over agricultural products to the state in accordance with plans.)

The district party committees must rapidly improve their ability to lead, organize, and strongly develop the effectiveness of, the governmental apparatus, especially in creating agricultural-industrial economic structures and in organizing and managing the production and commercial bases in the sphere of the district. The district party committees must avoid doing the work of the governmental administration, for to do so is to lessen the leadership role of the Party and weakens the proletarian dictatorship apparatus.

The district party committees show all-out concern for building and consolidating the party bases. In developing districts in accordance with the new requirements and contents, the basic party organizations in the cooperatives, state farms, state forests, enterprises, corporations, etc., as well as in the administrative, cultural, national defense, and other organizations, play a very important role.

The basic party organizations are responsible for:

-- Leading the development of units in accordance with an overall plan and doing a good job of leading the production and commercial activities, while also motivating the masses to promote the three revolutions in order to continually bring into play the collective mastership right of the working people, develop production, improve living conditions, accumulate increasingly greater amounts of capital for the units, and contribute more and more to the state.

-- With the viewpoint of the district being a unified economic structure, the basic party organizations must fully understand the district development contents and plans, manifest a spirit of socialist cooperation, and coordinate their activities with the basic units under the leadership of the District Party Committee and the management of the district-level governmental administration.

In developing the districts, the mass organizations play an important role in implementing the system of collective mastership by the masses; in organizing mass revolutionary movements among the production workers; in socialist transformation and socialist construction; in each circle, each stratum, and each age group; in struggling against negative phenomena (corruption, waste, bureaucratism, authoritarianism, and violations of the people's collective mastership right) in the spheres of state management, production and commercial management, the organization of living conditions, etc.

The district party committees must deeply study mass movements in order to guide each mass organization (the Vietnam Confederating Trade Unions, the Youth Union, the Peasants' Federation in the sourthern districts, the Collective Peasants Council in the northern districts, the Women's Federation, and the Fatherland Front) and set forth appropriate tasks, programs, and plans, in order to achieve the contents and plans for developing districts into agricultural-industrial economic units and fulfill all tasks of the district.

We must always remember that the revolution is a mass undertaking, that if there is no broad mass revolutionary movement nothing can be accomplished. That is an extremely important matter with regard to politics, organization, leadership, and management.

I have above expressed a number of opinions intended to help you in studying and implementing the Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee regarding district development and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding the supplementation of the tasks, authority, and responsibility of the state governmental administration at the district level in the economic management sphere.

During this conference, time is limited and our work in difficult and complicated, so we must apply ourselves and work with a serious attitude.

I wish you good success.

Better Understand the Mission of Developing the Districts and Strengthening the District Echelon*

Our conference to study the Directive of the Political Bureau on developing the district and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding the supplementation of the tasks, authority, and responsibility of the district-level state administration in the economic sphere has worked with an urgent, serious, enthusiastic spirit.

Based on the results of the discussion sessions, we can conclude that:

-- All of the comrades attending the conference are in agreement with the Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee regarding the development of districts and the strengthening of the district echelon and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding the supplementation of the tasks, authority, and responsibility of the district-level administration in the economic management sphere.

-- You have positively contributed opinions regarding the matters brought up by the central-level sectors so that we could learn of the opinions of the localities before making a report to the Council of Ministers.

Those results are very positive.

However, the comrades at the district level are still confused and worried about a number of matters:

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* Explication by comrade Le Thanh Nghi, a member of the Party Central Committee and Vice Premier, at the Conference to Study the Directive of the Political Bureau and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers Regarding the Development of the District and the Strengthen the District Echelon, March 1978.

-- The development of districts and the strengthening of the district echelon in accordance with the directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee are very correct, but many difficulties are still being encountered in carrying out those tasks. If the central-level sectors do not undergo a transformation and give all-out assistance to the districts those tasks cannot be carried out well.

-- Self-reliance in developing districts is correct, but if that is the case, when were there be a true transformation and when will agricultural-industrial districts be created?

Today, before you return to discuss matters in the party committee echelons, the provincial and district people's committees, and in the collective leadership of each sector, in order to draft good plans to implement the Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers, I will comment further on a number of matters to help you have better understanding of the tasks of developing districts and strengthening the district echelon.

I

Creating the District Agricultural-Industrial Structure and District Planning

1. We must develop the district in accordance with the slogan of relying principally on self-reliance.

In the course of the discussions many comrades expressed concern that if districts are developed by self-reliance, district development will be too slow and it will be necessary to prolong the time in which most work is done manually.

With regard to that matter, the Directive of the Premier on district planning stated that:

"It is necessary to draft two programs:

-- One program relying principally on local self-reliance.

-- One program with state investment and assistance (it must be realistic, for the capabilities of the state are limited).

Here we must pay attention to the word "principally." Relying principally on self-reliance does not mean that the districts must do everything themselves, without assistance from the central or provincial levels. The central echelon does not intend to make each district "self-contained" for not all districts are able to meet all of their needs, especially products produced by large-scale industry as tractors, bulldozers, water pumps, etc.

In this case, relying pricipally on self-reliance means that:

-- Each district must, on the basis of its natural resources and labor that is already present or can be sent in (if necessary) in accordance with the provincial and central levels, rely on the existing material-technical facilities in the

district to reorganize and develop production, in order to create many commodities to exchange outside the district. The value of goods exchanged on the outside must be greater than those brought into the district for consumption. The goods sent outside the district must, in addition to paying for consumer goods brought into the district, pay forthe equipment and materials (used for production or brought in to be used in the district.)

-- Each district, even if it has few workers, must create a sufficient quantity of goods for consumption in the district and for accumulation in order to expand reproduction. Under no circumstance can other places be requested to send in goods to be consumed in the district, unless there is a natural disaster or destruction caused by the enemy.

Comrades from the mountain region are most worried about that matter. In order to initiate thinking about a new way of working in developing districts along the lines of relying principally on self-reliance, I will offer a few examples:

The districts in the midlands and the mountain region, and those along the coast and the major roads, have traditionally supplied sufficient firewood for the large cities. During recent years our forests have been greatly damaged and difficulties have been encountered in exploiting large trees, but there has been no shortage of firewood. However, since 1972 the districts and provinces in the midlands and the mountain region have not supplied sufficient firewood for the cities, which has forced the state to import kerosene for use by city dwellers in place of firewood (in 1977, 150,000 tons of kerosene were imported for use in cooking and lighting, and in 1978 the total reached 180,000 tons valued at 25 million dollars). If the districts in the mountain and midland regions through wich run rivers and major roads would supply sufficient firewood to the state, the state could use those 25 million dollars to import tens of thousands of tons of cement and steel, or buy tractors and bulldozers to supply to agriculture.

The growing of bead trees in order to obtain wood with which to build houses is not difficult in the midlands and mountain region districts. If the districts and cooperatives in the midlands and the mountain region grow bead trees in order to supply wood to the lowlands. the goods produced by the districts would be considerable. If the districts and cooperatives in the lowlands positively grow bead trees it would not be necessary for the state to supply wood for building houses.

Malaysia, with 12 million people, is a smaller country than ours, but every year it produces 20 million cubic meters of wood, while we produce only about 2 million cubic meters of wood, although our wood reserves would allow the production of 15 to 20 million cubic meters of wood. In our country, generally speaking each cooperative and village could develop the growing of bamboo, rattan, etc., in order to weave products for export in order to obtain foreign exchange with which to purchase materials and equipment for agriculture, or could grow medicinal plants for export or to be processed for consumption by our people.

The above-mentioned matters are very worthy of our thinking.

In brief, the more the districts endeavor to advance by relying principally on self-reliance, the more rapidly the district agricultural-industrial structure will be formed. The districts' emphasis on self-reliance, added to assistance from

the state (although it is limited, it will gradually increase) will create a great combined strength. On the other hand, if the districts do not advance through their own efforts, the effect of the assistance of the central echelon will be limited no matter how great it is, and there will even be created an attitude of dependency and there will be a lack of effort to advance.

2. The agricultural-industrial structure (or agricultural-forestry-industry, forestry-agriculture-industry, or other structure) requires a positive, persistent development process.

The economic structure of each district is determined principally on the basis of the natural resources and labor of that district. Therefore, the structures of the districts will differ with regard to their specific features. Only the overall structures of the various kinds of districts will be similar.

The sistrict structure is determined only after the district has drafted an overall plan under the guidance of the central and provincial echelons. But it must be noted that the structure determined immediately after the overall plan is drafted is only a structure based on latent capabilities, and is a structure capable of being realized. If the district economic structure is to be created, there must be a process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

During coming years, in order to create an agricultural-industrial or agricultural-forestry-industrial structure, each district must, on the basis of its land, forests, seas, labor, etc., endeavor to develop agriculture, forestry, and fishing in order to produce raw materials for the processing industry and for small industry and handicrafts, and to supply raw materials and materials for the central echelon and the province in order to create a basis for industrial development in the district and throughout the nation.

With agriculture providing grain, raw materials, and labor, industry will steadily develop and will bring into play its leading role in providing increasingly larger quantities of increasingly better technical equipment for agriculture and enable the districts to become units with agriculture which is gradually mechanized, chemicalized, and electrified, with industrial sectors which are closely combined with agriculture and forestry in the sphere of the district and increasingly larger quantities of industrial goods to serve agriculture and industry.

Therefore,it may be said that the question of whether the agricultural-industrial structure of each district takes form sooner or later depends to an important degree on the district. If the districts endeavor to develop agriculture, forestry, and fishing, and positively serve the enterprise of socialist industrialization, the district agricultural-industrial structure will rapidly take form and at a certain stage will become an industrial-agricultural structure (including central industry and local industry). When referring to the district agricultural-industrial structure and the provincial industrial-agricultural structure, we must always lind them to the overall national economic structure and not separate them.

While manifesting a spirit of self-reliance it is necessary to avoid the conservative tendency and create a district economy that is essentially an agricultural district with a small number of handicraft bases, and not realize that the necessa sary course of advance of the districts is that they become agricultural-industrial districts with a high degree of self-reliance on the part of the people in the district, combined with assistance by the state and by central-level and provincial-level state industry. The districts must not be dependent on the central level and the central sectors must fulfill their responsibilities toward the districts, esspecially in the initial phase.

The difficult thing is the initial course of advance leading to a breakout. Each district must think about and carefully weigh those matters, along the lines of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee.

The economic structure of the district is a synthesis of the basic production units, so when speaking of the district economic structure you must always think about and seek ways to develop the production of the basic units. If the production of the basic units is deficient and the circulation-distribution units do not do a good job of serving production, there is no way the district economic structure can be good. If in creating the district's overall structure and exercising management in the sphere of the district we weaken the basic units and prevent the cooperatives from stabilizing their production organization and labor organization, deplete the capital accumulation funds of the cooperatives, and thereby weaken the role and collective mastership right of the cooperative members at the base level, we cannot create a district agricultural-industrial structure. Therefore, we must give allout attention to doing a good job of developing, consolidating, and managing the basic units, and must use all methods to consoldiate and develop the cooperatives, state farms, and state forests.

3. The sectors at the central and provincial levels must provide specific and practical guidance for the district echelon.

The district is an important sphere of the national economy. The economic structure in the sphere of the district is a combination of many sectors. Each sector in the district is a part of the sector on a national scale and is a part of the sector in the sphere of the province, so only if the economy in the sphere of the district develops well can the national and provincial economies develop well. For that reason, the ministries and general departments managing sectors at the central and provincial levels must provide specific and practical guidance for the districts echelon.

We also must admit that at present many localities are confused and do not have full confidence in the central-level sectors, and many central-level sectors are uneasy and do not have full confidence in the localities. That is not good or correct. The reasons for that mutual lack of confidence are principally that:

-- The localities believe that the central-level echelons do not yet view the situation as do the Party Central Committee and the government, so they are slow to undergo transformations, follow the same old path, and therefore do not create conditions for the localities to develop but, on the contrary, hold the localities back.

-- The central-level echelons believe that if the assign to the districts responsibility for managing many base-level units and assign authority them authority that is too broad, the districts will not be capable of managing and will mess things up. They think that if the further development of the districts will prevent the central echelon from controlling their production and cause it many more difficulties.

It is clear that the above deficiency is the fault of both parties.

The Party Central Committee and the government have directed the sectors and echelons to correct that deficiency, and we believe that if everyone observes the motto of positively correcting one's deficiencies in order to avoid creating obstacles for others, partialism and localism will have no bases for existing.

Developing the districts and strengthening the district echelon is a new, difficult task and we have little experience in that regard. Therefore, we must listen closely to one another so that we can work together in order to find the good thin things in order to develop them and realize the things that are not yet good or are irrational in order to correct them. The development of districts and the strengthening of the district echelon demand that the central-level sectors perform a large number of tasks, from redifining the work contents, working methods, systems, and policies, to work style. A specific example:

The Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee has decreed the setting up of materials supply agencies in the districts. In order to carry out that task, the central-level sectors must make specific stipulations regarding the activities of the general corporations dealing in materials in each sector down to the sector level, such as stipulating which parties are responsible for building the material bases (warehouses, weighing facilities, transportation, etc.), how much should be deducted, how much circulating capital there should be, the depletion norms for each unit, the system of regular inspections of the agency stores, elementary and specialized training for sales clerks, etc.

In order to help the districts, the provinces also have to perform many tasks:

-- First of all, the provinces must assign additional competent cadres to the districts.

-- Helping the districts draft plans and approve the district plans.

-- Providing specific, close guidance for the districts with regard to the new tasks that are assigned.

-- Rectifying the base-level units the management of which will be assigned to the districts, so that they can be turned over quickly.

-- Carrying out continuous inspections, especially during the first years, in order to help the districts do a good job of carrying out the newly assigned tasks and avoid mistakes.

Because they must both create industrial-agricultural structures and guide and assist the districts, the provinces' tasks are difficult and complicated. But the provinces must also understand that they can only create industrial-agricultural structures when the districts become agricultural-industrial units, and that the provinces create industrial-agricultural structures principally in order to help the districts create their agricultural-industrial structures.

In the same spirit, the central-level sectors must go all-out in guiding and assisting the sectors so that they can do a good job of carrying out the sector work. The ministries can develop their sectors well only if the districts do a good job of organizing and managing the agricultural-industrial structutes. And vice versa, the districts can only do a good job of creating agricultural-industrial structures if the ministries do a good job of building and managing the sectors nationwide.

In order to do a good job of developing the district agricultural-industrial structures, basic and extremely important matters are endeavoring to consolidate and perfecting the agricultural coopeatives, reorganizing the production of the cooperatives in the sphere of the district, and building and developing industry (small industry and handicrafts) in the sphere of the district. It is necessary to form agricultural-industrial structures in the cooperatives and in the agricultural-industrial enterprise combines in the districts.

II

Materials Supplying and Commerce

Materials supplying and commerce are complicated matters. We have never assigned the district echelon responsibility for organizing and managing plans, or with regard to commerce, so we do not have experience in that regard.

The Political Bureau, the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, and the Standing Committee of the Counicl of Ministers has heard reports from the sectors and has solicited opinions from many localities. After weighing things carefully, they reached the conclusions presented in the Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers.

During this conference, you have reached unanimous agreement with the policies of the Central Committee. But that is a new, difficult matter, and many comrades have asked for a further clarification, or have made recommendations regarding implementation methods.

In order to help you study in depth the contents of those matters, I will add the following opinions:

Reorganizing production in the sphere of the district, creating agricultural-industrial structures, and assigning districts direct management responsibility, mean (in the broad sense) that the organization of the eocnomy in the sphere of the district includes production, circulation, distribution, and living conditions; that it is not merely a matter of economic management but also includes politics, culture, society, security, and national defense.

So that the district echelon can bring into play its positiveness and initiative in managing the agricultural-industrial structure, it is essential that we reorganize the circulation-distribution sectors and tie them in with production, and the district echelon must be assigned sufficient management authority, not only with regard to production but also in the sphere of circulation and distribution. While organizing the implementation of those tasks, we must avoid the tendency toward self-sufficiency, i.e. production and consumption that are restricted to the sphere of the district, and must also ensure the principle of concentrating more and more goods in the hands of the state in order to meet the common needs of the nation, and distribute and equalize goods in accordance with a common plan and in accordance with the requirements of the nation and of the people's lives.

1. On supplying materials:

In order to help the district echelon take the initiative in drafting production and living conditions plans and manage the facilities, especially materials, in order to ensure production, the districts must have the right to take the initiative in controlling and distributing materials in accordance with district plans that have been approved by the upper echelon.

For a long time now the sectors at the central and echelon levels have organized the supplying of materials horizontally, beginning with the ministries, passing through the corporations, and ending up in the districts. The district echelon have not had authority and responsibility in guiding the materials supply organizations, so the district echelon has not been able to directly guide production. The current situation of the organization of materials supplying in the sphere of the district is one of dispersion, of disjointed, incomplete activities, and especially of failure to closely coordinate it with agricultural, forestry, and fishing production activities in the sphere of the district. Therefore, it is necessary to reorganize the system of materials supplying by organizing materials supply organs. Such organs are responsible for gathering together all the materials supplying organs from the supper echelon to the lower echelon and for concentrating them in one place. The district echelon is responsible for unifying their management and organization.

Such a method of organization will not weaken the role and responsibility of the materials supplying organs of the ministries and the upper-echelon corporations, but requires those organs to strengthen their sense of responsibility, review the organizational system, improve the materials supplying mode, strengthen their professional-technical guidance of their base-level units, and fulfill the plans for supplying materials to the provinces and districts, so that the provinces and districts can do a good job of supplying materials to their production bases. We can thereby reduce overhead, avoid dispersion and duplication, tie in production with the supplying of materials, and tie in the supplying of materials with requisition-purchasing. That is very necessary and very advantageous for the district echelon in the signing of two-way economic contracts, ensuring the production and requisition-purchasing plans, and increasing the responsibility of the district echelon in the reorganization of production and the construction of agricultural-industrial structutes.

There is an opinion that if only one materials supplying organ is set up in a district its scope will be too broad, so that organ should be divided into an organ specializing in the agricultural materials and an organ specializing in industrial and construction materials.

Later, when they have developed to a certain extent, when there are a relatively large number of industrial, handicraft, construction, and other units in the districts, and when the volume of materials is rather large , we can consider subdividing those organs. But in the present situation, when the number of units and the volume of materials required are not yet large, it would be ineffective to divide them into two organs. Furthermore, there are many kinds of materials which serve not only the agricultural cooperatives but also the industrial, construction, and other units. Therefore, if we create many materials supplying organs the division of labor will be very complicated and will increase expenditures. It would be more advantageous to assign some sectors, depending on their level and scale of development, the additional responsibility of supplying a number of materials (especially specialized materials). Examples of such sectors include the rubber, sugarcane, sugar, coffee, and other corporations.

There is an opinion that the district Agricultural Section or Agricultural-Forestry Section should be given responsibility to manage and guide the materials supply organs, for most of the materials in the district are used by those two sections.

That opinion is irrational; although most of the materials used in the districts at present serve agriculture and forestry, the materials supplying organs serve not only agriculture and forestry but also serve many other sectors, such as industry, small industry, handicrafts, construction, etc., which will increasingly develop. Furthermore, such organs are under the direct guidance of the District People's Committee and are responsible for ensuring the good combination of the production and materials supplying missions. The intention of the Central Committee in setting up the materials supply organs is to reduce overhead and implement two-way contracts with the peasants.

Regarding the upper-echelon managing organs in guiding the district materials supply organs:

Since the supplying of materials in our organizational system at present is still assigned to many ministries and general departments (the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of Power and Coal, the Ministry of Building, the Ministry of Agriculture, the Ministry of Forestry, and many other ministries), it is necessary to distinguish between two aspects of management: one is that, with regard to plans for supplying materials to the districts, and with regard to professional and technical matters, norms, etc., all ministries and corporations are responsible for supplying materials and for guiding the lower-echelon materials supply organ with regard to those materials; the other is that with regard to state management the Council of Ministers has assigned to the Ministry of Supply responsibility for guiding, with regard to state administration, the district materials supply organs.

Materials at the district level principally serve agriculture, but it would be irrational to make the agricultural organ the managing organ, for the agricultural organs at the central and provincial organs are not assigned responsibility and are

not organs responsible for state administrative management or commercial management with regard to the supplying of materials in general.

Regarding authority to distribute materials in the sphere of the district:

Resolution 33-CP of the Council of Ministers states clearly that the District People's Committee is temporarily authorized to establish priorities in the distribution of materials when truly necessary. That stipulation was made because in actuality there are instances in which, there is unexpected need or the upper echelon does not supply the materials called for by the plans. In such instances the District People's Committee, which is responsible to the provincial and central echelons for ensuring the allround fulfillment of the district plans approved by the upper echelon, must be given the authority to establish priorities in the distribution of materials in the sphere of the state plan assigned the district. As for the adjusting or changing of materials supply plans, if such plan adjustments or changes regarding materials managed by the state have been approved the District People's Committee must seek the opinions of the upper-echelon materials supply organ.

There are many comrades who recommend that if the districts are assigned responsibility for managing materials, the districts will not be able to do their jobs unless the ministries and upper-echelon materials supply organs go all-out in guiding and assisting them in such aspects as promptly supplying sufficient materials in accordance with plans, transportation and warehousing, professional and technical matters, economic accounting, capital, discounting, etc. That requirement is very legitimate. In that regard, the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers has assigned to the ministries, provinces, and materials supply corporations responsibility for correctly fulfilling their functions. In addition to issuing specific and clear guidance documents, it is necessary to help the districts reorganize their materials supply networks, and create all conditions to enable the district echelon to do its work well. That is in correct accordance with the significance and requirements of the development of districts into agricultural-industrial economic units.

2. On the organization of requisition-purchasing.

Our organization of requisition-purchasing is not yet rational and there are still much confusion. Many requisition-purchasing organizations at the central and provincial echelons operate together in the districts, compete with one another, cause trouble forproduction and requisition-purchasing in the districts, and prevent the district echelon from taking the initiative in guiding production, the supplying of production means, requisition-purchasing, and living conditions in a balanced, harmonious manner in the sphere of the district.

Therefore, in order to develop the districts into agricultural-industrial economic units, requisition-purchasing in the sphere of the district must be reorganized in a new direction: closely combining production with circulation, distribution, and living conditions, strengthening the responsibility and obligations of the districts toward the central echelon, and ensuring that the district echelon take the initiative in managing all economic activities managed by the district.

The reorganization of the requisition-purchasing system in the district must be based on the volume of goods requisition-purchased in the district, the level of specialization and concentrated production with regard to each type of agricultural, forestry, or marine product, etc., in the district, in order to determine appropriate organizational forms and scales. With regard to the supplying of materials, it is possible to organize only one overall organ to supply the various kinds of materials in the district, but with regard to requisition-purchasing it is not necessary that all districts organize the same kind of organ. In places with specialized, concentrated production areas included in state plans, to fulfill the task of supplying agricultural raw materials to the state enterprises, the centralized requisition-purchasing organs, the export corporations, etc., we can organize a direct relationship between the agricultural production units (cooperatives, state farms, state forests, etc.) and the processing enterprises at the central and provincial levels, or with the Export Requisition-Purchasing Corporation. In places with large volumes of marine products it is possible to organize a separate marine products requisition-purchasing organ and closely tie in supplying with the cathcing and requisition-purchasing of marine products. The supplying of materials to the marine products sector and the requisition-purchasing of marine products must be assigned to the marine products sector, especially the requisition-purchasing of shrimp and sish for export. The Ministry of Maritime Products is responsible for organizing that system of materials supplying and requisition-purchasing.

With regard to grain, because of its strategic importance we must resolutely organize its unified management throughout the nation in accordance with state principles. The grain requisition-purchasing and distribution systems must therefore be managed in a tight, unified manner from the central level down to the base level.

Except for the above-mentioned cases, all agricultural and marine products must be included in a requisition-purchasing organ managed by the district, in order to avoid having many requisition-purchasing organizations scattered about the district.

Some comrades are concerned that if the management of hogs is assigned to the district echelon the districts will consume too many locally and will not fulfill their obligations toward the state. In order to overcome that situation, the principal matter is to manifest a spirit of collective socialist mastership, heighten the district echelon's sense of responsibility and discipline regarding its obligations to the state, and be conscious of strictly fulfilling the legal norms of the state plan.

The actual situation during recent years has demonstrated that the question of whether or not good results are attained in requisition-purchasing depends principally on the leadership and supervision of the District Party Committee and the District People's Committee are stressed or relaxed. For a long time now the requisition-purchasing plans have not been attained because of failure by the corporations managed directly by the provincial echelon, not because that task was assigned to the district echelon. Requisition-purchasing has been deficient not merely because its management has been assigned to the district or provincial echelons but for many other reasons, including policies, prices, two-way economic

contracts, etc. The state has now promulgated a new policy. If, with regard to organization, we have assigned to the district echelon responsibility for organizing requisition-purchasing and controlling agricultural products for the state, it is certain that requisition-purchasing will be better than when the provincial echelon was responsible for organizing it.

On the basis of the state plans assigned to the districts, it is necessary to clearly determine how much the districts must turn over to the state and how much can be consumed in the districts. In order to ensure that the district echelon correctly attains those norms, the Ministry of Home Trade and the Commercial Service must assign cadres to oversee at the local level the priority distribution of agricultural products when the requisition-purchasing plan norms are not attained.

With regard to fresh or live foodstuffs, a distinction must be made. With regard to the various kinds of foodstuffs requisition-purchased in the districts and supplied to the people in the districts (principally in the towns), such as vegetables, chickens, eggs, hogs, etc., requisition-purchasing and marketing should be combined in one organization. With regard to hogs requisition-purchased not to be consumed locally but to be supplied mainly to the industrial zones and cities, we must study the improvement of the entire organizational system along the lines of the district requisition-purchasing organs directly signing marketing contracts with the food products corporations of the cities and industrial zones, and avoid working through the intermediary Level-I central corporations or the provincial corporations. For example, Hanoi and Quang Ninh may directly sign contracts with a number of districts. The combining of requisition-purchasing with marketing cannot be accomplished by merging requisition-purchasing organizations with marketing organizations, which belong to different provinces or cities, but must be accomplished by direct economic relations, by means of economic contracts between two parties in accordance with the guidance and plans of the ministries, provinces, or cities.

In addition to pork, it should be clearly stated that in the rural areas at present there are, in addition to many products produced on a concentrated basis, many agricultural products the production of which is dispersed but which are very necessary in the lines of the city people (such as peanuts, beans, oranges, tangerines, medicinal plants, etc.). With the present organization, the central and provincial corporations are not concerned with such products, so most fall into the hands of private merchants. With the organization of district requisition-purchasing organs we can and must expand to include those products, in order to serve the people in the municipalities, cities, and towns and to supply the central level.

With regard to making up for losses in fresh and live foodstuffs, the commercial organizations, whether at the central, provincial, or district level, must implement a unified policy. Losses must be made up in accordance with a system based on norms and commercial volume. If that system is implemented tightly and justly no problems will be encountered in assigning the requisition-purchasing management organ to the district echelon.

The organization of requisition-purchasing is closely related to two-way economic contracts. The management of the materials supplying organs and the requisition-purchasing organs is assigned to the districts in order to create conditions for the districts to carry out as well as possible the signing of two-way economic contracts between the state economic organizations and the cooperatives, on the basis of unified district plans that have been approved by the upper echelon and encompass all aspects -- production, the supplying of materials, requisition-purchasing, distribution, etc.

3. On the organization of the retail selling of consumer goods.

In this regard, the conference agrees unanimously with the Directive of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers. Many districts have recommended that the management of retail selling in the districts be turned over to the district echelon soon, without a trial period. The policy of the Central Committee is to have a trial period in order to gain experience. If a district is deemed capable of directly managing that task, it will be turned over early. As for the other districts, pending a decision by the upper echelon that task will continue to be directly managed by the upper-echelon corporation.

One thing that must be done is to change the retail stores into general stores and place them in many residential areas in the districts to facilitate shopping by people in the villages. We must not concentrate many specialized stores in the towns. In districts in which little business is done, it is possible to combine buying and selling in one store under the management of the district echelon.

With regard to marketing cooperatives, we must advance to merging them with agricultural production cooperatives. The cooperative will thus be an economic-cultural-social unit which is responsible for concerning itself with the production and lives of the cooperative members and the material-cultural living conditions of the cooperative member families. The district commercial organ, corporation, or retail general store is responsible for supplying goods to the cooperatives. That will facilitate the signing of two-way economic contracts between the district economic organizations and the agricultural or agricultural-forestry production cooperatives.

In brief, the organization of the circulation-distribution system in the sphere of the district is a complicated matter which depends on many factors and on the different kinds of districts. We must study the specific conditions for implementing the Directive of the Party Central Committee and the Resolution of the Council of Ministers in an intelligent manner.

III

Planning

1. On the scope and contents of all-round district plans.

a. The contents of the district-echelon plans must be comprehensive. That does not mean that all aspects of the plans are not self-contained within the district.

In drafting plans it is necessary to calculate economic effectiveness and enable the district plan to truly be a component part of the provincial plan and in tune with the over-all district draft plan that has been approved.

b. Fundamentally and over the long range, the contents of the district plans, as stated in the regulations, are appropriate, but they must be implemented step by step. The State Planning Commission will, on the basis of the planning regulations of the district echelon promulgated by the Council of Ministers, provide a proper degree of guidance for each type of district and during each period.

-- With regard to the districts in the lowlands and midlands of the north, beginning in 1979 the plans will have to be drafted in accordance with new contents.

-- With regard to the districts in the mountain region and in the south that task must be carried out gradually. First of all, it is necessary to do a good job of drafting agricultural-forestry-fishing, industrial, small industry, handicrafts, requisition-purchasing and products delivery plans, export plans, plans for investment in capital construction, and plans regarding the people's living conditions. The other plans will be drafted gradually, depending on the conditions and capabilities of each district.

The units equivalent to districts, cities, municipalities directly under provinces, and wards and precincts of municipalities directly under the central echelon must also observe the stipulations of the regulations, but they must be implemented in accordance with the economic characteristics of the city.

In the same spirit, the State Planning Commission will issue a circular providing specific guidance and will have model planning systems appropriate to the units.

c. With regard to plan balances, in general the districts must endeavor to achieve the balancing charts included in the regulations. At present, all districts must concentrate on doing a good job of balancing labor, land, and the various services for the people in the district (food, housing, education, travel, culture, public health, social welfare, etc.) and pay special attention to balancing grain in order to ensure that local grain needs are met as well as possible. The latent capabilities in the locality must be exploited well in order to attain good balancing.

2. Combine planning by sector with planning for localities and territorial areas:

The district plan is a part of the state plan (specifically, of the provincial plan), so it must ensure the principles of centralization and unity. On the other hand, the provincial and central echelons must enable the district economy to "break out" and develop all of the latent capabilities in a spirit of relying principally on self-reliance. The plan and the system of plan norms assigned to the district and the basic units must be understood in that spirit.

So that the district can draft plans in accordance with the above contents, it is necessary to pay attention to the following points:

-- The central and provincial sectors must provide all-out assistance to the district echelon and are responsible for informing the District People's Committee and

hold discussions with it regarding the parts of the plan relevant to the district so that the people of the district can contribute opinions before the draft plan is submitted to the upper echelon for its approval (there will be documents making specific stipulations).

-- The control figures and official plans of the provincial echelon which are assigned to the districts must be concentrated in a single source and assigned by the Provincial People's Committee to the District People's Committee all at the same time.

-- Guidance of the provincial services and bureaus regarding the sector plans in the districts must be sent to the District Planning Section and the specialized district organs. The District Planning Section holds discussions with the specialized organs in the district in order to honor the guidance norms, if they are not contrary to the legal norms assigned by the Provincial People's Committee to the District People's Committee. If that guidance is contrary to the legal norms of the Provincial People's Committee, the District Planning Section reports to the District People's Committee so that it can continue to work with the provincial services and bureaus.

-- The system of legal norms assigned by the Provincial People's Committee to the District People's Committee and by the District People's Committee to the units directly under the district will be promulgated by the Council of Ministers. The provincial and district people's committees and the sectors at the central and provincial levels cannot arbitrarily assign to the districts and the units directly under the districts additional norms outside the list of legal norms promulgated by the Council of Ministers.

The State Planning Commission will promulgate and manage a system of model long-range, 5-year, and annual plans, from the central level down to the provinces, districts, and basic units. The sectors must coordinate with the State Planning Commission so that the system of model plans that is promulgated can be appropriate to their guidance requirements, and cannot arbitrarily promulgate them.

3. The relationship between district plans and the plans of the basic units:

a. The district plan is an overall plan of the economic accounting units combined to form a single structure. Therefore, the district plans must be concentrated and unified, and not the sum total of the unit plans. Those units are still economic accounting units with a right to take the initiative. The plans must be synthesized from those of the villages, cooperatives, and state units directly under the district, but they must be used appropriately, on the basis of the specific situation of each locality. When drafting district plans it is necessary to guard against both tendencies: the district plan being drafted only by the Planning Section in coordination with the specialized district organs, which does not bring into play the collective mastership right of the people and does not rely on the plans of the lower-echelon units; or the district waits for the cooperatives, villages, and state units to complete the drafting of their plans before synthesizing a plan as if totalling numbers.

The districts must seek ways to harmoniously combine the drafting of plans by the basic units in the district with the synthesizing of the district plan, and enable the district-level plan to combine the plans of the cooperatives, industrial enterprises, state farms, state farms, state forests, etc., in the district.

b. It is necessary to democratize planning in each cooperative and state unit. The cooperative plans must be discussed collectively in the cooperative management boards, and the principal plan norms must be approved by the congress of cooperative members.

That is a major problem but has not been discussed, recapitulated, and clarified. We must continue to study it in order to reach accurate, clear conclusions so that it can be implemented.

4. The method of drafting district plans:

The District Planning Section presides over the drafting and synthesizing of a draft plan based on the plans of the cooperatives, villages, and state enterprises directly under the districts. That is appropriate to the requirements of drafting plans and organizing management at the district echelon at present. It does not weaken the planning and management roles and functions of the specialized district organs (such as the Agricultural-Forestry Section, the Industrial Section, etc.) in the sphere for which they are responsible. If that is done, the process of drafting and synthesizing plans in the district will be shortened, centralization and unity will be ensured, and the situation of fragmentation and contradiction in district planning will be overcome.

The specialized organs in the districts are responsible for coordinating with the District Planning Section in drafting and synthesizing plans, and for helping the District People's Committee guide the fulfillment of plans by each sector in the district. Specifically:

-- In order to prepare for the drafting of plans in future years, the specialized organs must take the initiative in studying draft development plans of the sectors for which they are responsible (especially the production sectors) in order to contribute opinions to the District Planning Section when it is preparing the control figures to be assigned to the units in the district.

-- During the drafting and synthesizing of plans, the specialized organs in the districts must continually hold discussions with and contribute opinions to the District Planning Section, and send cadres knowledgeable of planning in the sector to coordinate with the District Planning Section in drafting the plan. Disagreements should be reported to the District People's Committee.

-- The specialized organs in the district must request the advice and accept the guidance of the services and bureaus (of provinces and municipalities) with regard to their sector plans.

-- It is necessary to directly control sector planning beginning with the time when the sector works with the District Planning Section in drafting the plan, in order to guide its implementation.

Changing the method of plan drafting in the districts, as discussed above, will require a certain period of time of both working and gaining experience. During the next few years, when it is deemed necessary to do so some sectors in the district, such as agriculture, forestry, fishing, etc., may assign a few specialized planning cadres to coordinate with the District Planning Commission in drafting and synthesizing sector plans.

5. With regard to the basic and supplementary training of cadres and supplying the implements and facilities with which to fulfill district plans:

In order to ensure that the district echelon can draft comprehensive plans as call called for by the regulations, it is necessary to create advantageous condition for the district echelon, especially:

-- Supplying to the district the implements and facilities with which to implement plans, such as economic-technical norms, a chart of fixed prices, a chart of current prices, etc. The State Planning Commission is coordinating with the sectors in systematizing, printing, and supplying those charts, in order to serve the drafting of the 1979 district plans, and will provide the districts with typewriters and calculators.

-- Stepping up the elementary and supplemental training of planning cadres at the central, provincial, and district levels, organizing middle-level planning schools, and holding short-term training classes for planning cadres of the sector and echelons in the districts, villages, and cooperatives.

-- The decentralization of economic management and the drafting of systems and policies for the district echelon in order to create good conditions for introducing new contents into district planning will be carried out following this conference.

IV

District Finances and Budgeting

In the course of discussions you have reached unanimous agreement with the policy of assigning to the district echelon responsibility for managing district finances and budgeting. Many of you have come to realize the necessity of controlling the financial and budgeting tools (which, along with planning, are the principal tools) in order to develop and manage the economy and living conditions in the district.

That is a new, difficult problem for the comrades at the district level, as well as those in the central and provincial sectors. The opinions you contribute to the draft regulations regarding district finances and budgeting (prepared by the Ministry of Finance) will be discussed by the Ministry of Finance and the relevant organs in order to finalize those regulations and submit than to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers for promulgation.

I will now comment further on a number of viewpoints and principles regarding district finances and budgeting in order to help you continue to think about and do a good job of carrying out the financial and budgeting tasks in the district.

1. District finances and budgeting:

a. In order to create an agricultural-industrial economic structure, the district echelon must have a budget. But if it is to have a budget and take the initiative in managing that budget, it is necessary to control the sources which create the budget, i.e. production, which is the main source of financial income. In the districts there are few sources of financial income, and the state economic sector managed directly by the districts provides practically no financial income. We must begin with grasping those financial tools in order to achieve economic development. First of all, we must know how to fully utilize labor, land, forests and seas, etc., to develop agricultural production, forestry, fishing, handicrafts, industry construction, etc., in the cooperative, state, and federated spheres, and thereby create sources of income. We must also know how to use the sources of finance (budgetary funds, credit, and the internal capital of the enterprises, cooperatives, etc.) in order to mobilize the effective use of the existing production capabilities and create new sources of income.

In financial management we must know how to follow plans and, in coordination with the drafting of district plans, calculate the building of bases (in order of priority) in order to ensure high economic effectiveness and create sources of financial income for the district budgets. It is necessary to manage and control the financial affairs of the cooperatives and enterprises managed directly by the districts in order to stimulate production and economizing in the use of materials, labor, capital, etc., and on that basis increase labor productivity, lower production costs, increase income and accumulation, ensure expanded reproduction accompanied by the gradual improvement of the workers' living conditions, and create capability to make increasingly greater capability to make financial contributions to the state.

In order to have a district budget in its true sense, the district echelon must know now to do a good job of managing the financial affairs of the cooperatives and enterprises. It must know how to use budgetary capital and credit in economic development, especially how to make full use of the existing labor, natural resources, and facilities in the district. In other words, the district must rely principally on self-reliance, combined with assistance by the upper echelon and financial support by the central echelon, in developing its economy and making the basic units sources of finance for the district budget.

2. Sources of financial and budgetary income:

All sources of financial income are common sources of income of the state budget (including the central budget, the provincial budget, and the district budget). The Council of Ministers must set unified regulations, and determine the share for each budget echelon according to the requirements and managerial levels of the various echelons, so that state financial management and state budget management can be as good as possible in order to effectively develop the state economy. Budget decentralization does not mean a division of income. The income of each district unit, whether a cooperative or an enterprise, managed directly by the district echelon, the provincial echelon, or a ministry, is the result of the collective labor of that basic unit and is also the result of the management of all echelons, from the basic units to the district, provincial, and central levels.

The state assigns direct management to an echelon depending on its management conditions and level. A determination that a certain echelon is to receive part of the budgetary income is integrally related to the management responsibility and capability of that echelon.

Under the present conditions, the state has not yet assigned to the district echelon responsibility for managing the financial affairs of the central and provincial enterprises (as called for in the draft of the Ministry of Finance).

-- The sources of income of the district budget are determined by the common state budget system, and there is a ratio set aside for the district echelon. It is not a matter of the central echelon dividing income with the provinces and the provinces then arbitrarily sharing income with the districts.

3. The contents of district budgetary expenditures:

a. A new feature of the district budget is expenditure for capital construction.

Expenditures for investment in capital construction must gradually become the largest type of expenditure in the district budget, for they create new material-technical bases for the districts and for the national economy (at present expenditures from the state budget for capital construction throughout the nation account for nearly half of the state budget). Therefore, the district echelon must be especially concerned with studying in order to do a good job of managing those expenditures.

The captial for investing in capital construction comes in part from the income of the district budget or from grants from the upper-echelon budget, and in part from the upper-echelon budget, and in part from borrowed bank credit. Thus expanding the authority of the district echelon requires that the district have good management, carry out the system of economic accounting, and change over to the mode of socialist commerce. The provinces, the Ministry of Finance, and the ministries must positively assist and guide the district echelon.

b. Expenditures for administration and professional matters must be in accordance with the common norms and standards of the state. Of course, the echelons and sectors are responsible for helping the Ministry of Finance study and improve the norms that are no longer appropriate.

V

The Organization and Activities of the District People's Committee and the Specialized Organs at the District Level

The Resolution of the Council of Ministers regarding the supplementation of the tasks, authority, and responsibility of the state administration at the district echelon in the sphere of economic management stated that "Determining the tasks, authority, and responsibility of the district echelon in order to meet the requirements of developing districts into agricultural-industrial units is, with regarding to the organization of production and living conditions in the sphere of

the district, a large, very complicated problem. Some aspects have been clarified, but some must be tried out in order to gain experience before conclusions can be reached. Based on those actualities, there will be drafted a law regarding the organization of the governmental administrations at the various echelons, which will be submitted to the National Assembly for promulgation."

On the basis of that observation, the organization and activities of the District People's Committee and the specialized organs at the district echelon must be improved and developed so that they can be equal to the new political missions and management contents of the district. The present "purely administrative" organizational form cannot help the district echelon to manage and administer while also being a planning unit and a budgetary unit and exercising economic management of the production and commercial units in the collective and state sectors in the sphere of the district. The organizational apparatus of the District People's Committee and the specialized staff organs must fully reflect the management contents of the district echelon, especially the economic management contents according to the newly added tasks and authority of the district echelon. That matter must be posed clearly so that there can be unified understanding and a fundamental transformation in the organization of economic management at the district echelon. During this conference you have contributed many requirements regarding the organization of the district apparatus. Although that is a complicated matter and there are still many different opinions, in general you realize that it is necessary to improve the present apparatus. The following are some common matters that must recieve attention:

1. The new feature of the organization and activity of the district echelon at present is the organization and management of the production and commerical units, including:

-- The various types of cooperatives.

-- The state enterprises directly under the district echelon.

-- The production federations.

-- The commercial organizations serving production and life, etc.

Whether the number of such units is large or small depends on the district economic structure and the level of economic development of the district.

The management system of each of those types of bases is in accordance with the state management system that has been promulgated for it, such as the Statutes on Agricultural Production Cooperatives, the Statutes on State Industrial Enterprises, etc., and all must be managed in accordance with the system of economic accounting.

The number of production workers and commercial employees (requisition-purchasing, materials supplying, etc.) depend on the volume of work and the norms for each sector established and guided by the upper echelon managing organ, but it is necessary to ensure the principle of economic effectiveness: with a certain number

of workers and personnel it is necessary to produce and do business as effectively as possible in order to create a large volume of high-quality products (or services), and on that basis have a monetary income that is sufficient not only to make up for production expenses and pay the salaries of everyone employed by the apparatus but also to accumulate capital with which to expand reproduction in the base itself and make increasingly greater financial contributions to the state. With regard to some units which encounter difficulties during the initial period, they do not have to make contributions to the state immediately, but must make sufficient profit to meet their own expenses.

In addition to the production and commercial units, the district also has such professional organizations as hospitals, schools, etc. All such organizations must also be based on the common principles and norms of the state and the sector, including the common principle of ensuring socio-economic effectiveness.

2. The District People's Committee.

During the discussions, some of you recommended that the number of District People's Committee members in the lowlands be increased to between 11 and 13, and in the mountain region to between 13 and 15.

At present the districts have much work to do and the scale of the district is larger than in the past. Therefore, it is necessary to increase the number of members of the district people's committees must be increased, but that must await a new decision by the Standing Committee of the National Assembly. At present, the districts must strengthen the Standing Committee of the District People's Committee as called for by the decree of the Premier. The district chairmen and vice chairmen must be members of the Standing Committee of the District People's Committee who are capable with regard to state management and economic management and who are healthy.

3. The specialized organs of the District People's Committee.

The contents of the tasks of reorganizing production, strengthening the material-technical bases in the sphere of the district, andchanging the district echelon over from purely administrative management to production-commercial management determine the transformation regarding the organization of the management apparatus.

The organization of the management apparatus of the district echelon must properly reflect the principles of democratic centralism and the combining of management by sector with management according to localities and territorial areas.

The managerial apparatus of the district echelon is now in the situation of there being a district bureau for every provincial service. Sometimes the bureaus have only one or two cadres. That reflects the purely administrative nature of management at the district level. The present organization of districts is not in accord with the district echelon's role of being an echelon which exercises administrative management, economic management, management of production, commerce, circulation, and distribution, and management of the living conditions of the people in the district.

Some comrades have advocated the principle of management by economic-technical sectors and specialization in order to create at the district level all of the specialized organs in the same sectors at the upper echelon. To do so is to apply principles mechanically, which leads to cumbersome, bureaucratic apparata.

In order to overcome the above situation, it is necessary to readjust and rearrange the specialized sections and bureaus of the District People's Committee and call them all sections [Vietnamese: ban], and to streamline the organization and ensure centralized, unified guidance by the District People's Committee. The tasks that are related to one another and the nature of which is similar, the work volume of which is moderate, should be organized into a section.

For example:

-- Planning, statistics, and labor should be organized into one section. According to the organizational principle, the statistics organ is part of the vertical system. The manner in which the statistical element in that section should be organized and how it should be guided by the vertical sector must be clearly stipulated. Labor is not an economic-technical sector. Labor management is exercised principally in two ways: plan management, which is assigned to the Planning Section, and labor management in the production-commercial organizations and in work, which is the responsibility of that organ. The labor element of the Planning Section is responsible for managing according to its function and for serving as the staff of the District People's Committee with regard to labor management.

-- Industry, handicrafts, communications and transportation, and construction should be organized into a single section.

-- Day-care centers,nursery schools, general education, and worker training should be organized into a single section (day-care centers are now regarded as belonging with nursery schools).

I would like to remind you of the principle that the specialized sections of the District People's Committee are subject to both the overall guidance of the District People's Committee and the specialized, professional guidance of the specialized organs of the provincial and municipal people's committees. That principle ensures the strengthening of the disyrict echelon and increases the authority of the district administration, but does not weaken the unified sector management extending downward form the ministries and services.

Many comrades believe that in order to change the working method of the District People's Committee it is also necessary to change the working methods of the ministries and services and increase their sense of responsibility toward the districts, or else many difficulties will created forthe districts in the fulfillment of their missions. In that regard, the government's Organization Department will be responsible for synthesizing and carefully studying the opinions of the sectors and localities so that they can be submitted to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers for its consideration.

4. Table of organization and cadres.

In order to create a basis on which to determine the management table of organization of the district echelon, it is first of all necessary to categorize the districts. That categorization must be based on economics. Many comrades believe that the present tables of organization of each type of district are two small and cannot fulfill the requirements and missions. That is also a matter that we must carefully study and weigh. But we must observe the principle that the state management table of organization must be streamlined and quantity cannot replace quality. In the future, the production, commerical, and professional tables of organization at the district echelon can develop and grow considerably.

With regard to cadres, the district recommend that the upper echelon should urgently assign high-quality cadres to the districts; have a plan for the basic and supplementary training of district cadres; have a policy toward old, infirm cadres whose abilities are limited in order to enable the localities to replace them with young, capable cadres, etc. The relevant sectors at the central echelon will study the various systems and report to the Secretariat and the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers so that those problems can be resolved.

In the future we will complete the regulations and try them out in one district in each province, and then expand their implementation to the lowland and midland provinces in the north in 1978. As regards the mountain-region districts, conditions will be prepared to try them out in a district in each province so that they can be expanded to complete provinces in 1979.

Many comrades have expressed the opinion that the government must promulgate, and guide the localities in implementing, regulations regarding the organization and activities of the governmental organs at the district level, which clearly stipulate the relationships between it and:

-- The provincial and municipal people's committees.

-- The services and bureaus.

-- The District People's Committee.

-- The specialized organs of the district.

-- The cooperatives and enterprises directly under the district.

-- The enterprises in the district which are directly under the upper echelon.

VI

Tasks That Must Be Carried Out Immediately After the Conference

Developing the districts and strengthening the district echelon are major policies of the Party and government. At present, the sectors and echelons are very

busy, but it is essential that they set aside time and ssign personnel to effectively and promptly carry out the following tasks:

1. The sectors and provinces must organize the dissemination of the contents of this conference and make them part of their action programs. With regard to matters for which there are official documents, such as Directive 33-CT, Resolution 33-CP, and Directive 80 TTg, the complete texts should be disseminated. As for the drafts of other documents, depending on the echelon or sector, the major points should be disseminated and additional opinions should be solicited.

2. With regard to the Council of Ministers documents regarding planning, budgeting, the organization of materials agencies and requisition-purchasing agencies, two-way economic contracts, the organization of the district apparatus, and working mehtods, the managing organs must implement them promptly, in the second quarter of 1978.

Beginning now, the responsible organs must draft the necessary documents and materials, and must have plans prepared so that when the government issues official documents they can implement them immediately.

3. In the second quarter of 1978 the provinces in the lowlands, the midlands, and the former Zone 4 must concentrate on completing district plans in accordance with the contents and requirements of the central echelon. Places which have already done so, but have not yet fulfilled the requirements, must do them over in order to ensure the quality of the plans and avoid being superficial and formalistic. The approval of plans must be done very carefully. They must be positive and solid, and must manifest a strong spirit of self-reliance and have a specific course of advance.

The provinces in the mountain region must complete district plans during the third quarter of 1978. The sectors at the central level must have plans to serve that task concretely, completely, and promptly. The Central, completely, and promptly. The Central Economic Zoning Commission must exercise close control and supervision.

4. Under the direction of the Office of the Premies and the Central Economic Management Research Institute, in March of this year the State Planning Commission and the ministries of Finance, Supply, Home Trade, Agriculture, Forestry, and Maritime Products, and government's Organization Department, in coordination with the Central Agriculture Department, the Central Finance Department, and the Central Economic Department, must complete the drafting of a plan to provide all-round guidance for 12 test districts (especially with regard to the matters discussed in this conference, including two-way economic contracts), and submit it to the Premier for approval so that it can be implemented during the second quarter of 1978.

5. The provinces must have plans to guide the provinces' test district in accordance with the above-mentioned requirements. The provinces need not set up committees to guide the district echlon, but can use the functional organs to perform that task.

The task of developing districts is very new and complicated. It is a pressing task, one that must be carried out urgently, but it must be carried out circumspectfully, and we must simultaneously work and gain experience. The sectors and echelons must strictly implement the directives and resolutions of the Party and state regarding that matter.

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COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DECISION ON MILITARY SCHOOL ADMISSIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "On Selecting Students for Military Schools"]

[Text] In order to improve the training of the officers of the Vietnam People's Army and fulfill the missions of building a modern regular army and defending the homeland in the new situation, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Minister of National Defense and the Minister of Higher and Vocational Midle Schools, on 16 February 1982 the Council of Ministers decided that:

1. Every year the Ministry of National Defense is authorized to recruit students so that it can select Vietnamese citizens who are fully qualified with regard to politics, education, health, and age, and are capable of operating in the military sphere, to study at the military institutes and the military colleges and advanced schools, in order to be trained as officers of the Vietnamese People's Army.

2. The selection of students will be carried out in accordance with the principle of voluntariness and in accordance with a system of testing that is in tune with the state regulations regarding student selection and colleges. The task of guiding and ensuring the selection of students to enter the military institutes and the military colleges and advanced schools is the responsibility of the Ministry of National Defense, in close coordination with the organs and mass organizations at the central and local levels.

3. All young men, including noncommissioned officers and enlisted men who are serving on active duty or have completed their service terms; noncommissioned officers who have been reassigned and national defense workers; and young men outside the army who fully meet the standards and conditions set by the Ministry of National Defense are selected to study in the military institutes and the military colleges and advanced schools.

Female military personnel and young women outside the army may only be selected to study specialized, professional, and technical fields in which they are needed, as determined by the Ministry of National Defense.

The governmental organs at the various levels and the commanders of army units are responsible for all paperwork, according to the regulations of the Ministry of National Defense, and for assisting and creating favorable conditions for military

personnel and youths outside the army to participate in the examinations and begin their studies at the stipulated times when they are notified by the heads of the military schools.'

4. There will be set up a Military Student Selection Board at the central level headed by a Vice Minister of the Ministry of National Defense. The missions, organization, and composition of the Military Student Selection Boards at the various levels will be determined by the Ministry of National Defense.

The People's Committees at the various levels and the College Student Selection Boards at the provincial and municipal levels are responsible for coordinating closely with the Military Student Selection Board in order have unified guidance and help the institutes and military schools to organize their own selection and testing.

5. The subjects to be tested and the contents of the tests will be determined by the Ministry of National Defense.

The subjects to be tested and the contents of the tests for entry into some specialized fields in the technical institutes, the Military Medical Institutes, and the Military Foreign Languages Institute are in line with those of colleges outside the army.

6. The dates of the examinations for entry into the officers' schools will be decided by the Ministry of National Defense after the Ministry of Education announces the results of the matriculation examinations of the general education middle schools. The Ministry of Education is responsible for promptly reporting the results of the general education middle schools so that the Ministry of National Defense can hold examinations for entrance into the military schools.

The dates of the examinations for entry into the military institutes and military colleges correspond to the dates of the examinations for entry into the colleges outside the army held under the guidance of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools.

7. On the basis of this decision, the Ministry of National Defense is responsible for promulgating student selection regulations and specifically guiding their implementation. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the heads of the other relevant ministries and sectors are responsible for guiding their se sector in coordinating closely with the Ministry of National Defense in organizing the selection of students to atttend the military institutes and the military colleges and advanced schools.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ADMISSION STANDARDS OF MILITARY SCHOOLS PUBLISHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 82 p 2

[Article based on a notice of the Military Student Selection Board of the Ministry of National Defense: "On Selecting Students to Enter the Specialized Military Technical Institutes and Military Colleges and Advanced Military Schools (Officers Schools) in 1982"]

[Text] Carrying out the decision of the Council of Ministers and the joint circular of the Ministry of National Defense and the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools regarding the selection of military students, the Ministry of National Defense has promulgated regulations regarding the selection of military students to enter the officers schools, the Military Foreign Languages College, the Military Technical Institute, and the Military Medical Institute for the 1982-1983 academic year.

We would like to present a number of necessary facts so that young people inside and outside the army can have a basis on which to decide which examination to take to enter a military institute or school that is suitable to their capabilities and aspirations.

The system of military institutes and schools consists of many institutes, colleges, officers schools, etc. Those institutes and schools have concentrated a corps of instructors who are rich in experience, are competent with regard to military science and technology, and are capable with regard to specialized professional subjects. An institute or school is an amalgam of a system of lecture halls, class rooms, specialized study rooms, and laboratories. Furthermore, there are drill fields, athletic fields, clubs, libraries, etc., to ensure that the students attain good results in study and conditioning during the training process. At present, there are schools which gradually improve in accordance with a common plan of the army.

On the student selection categories:

1. Male military personnel (enlisted men, noncommissioned officers, specialized military personnel, and national defense workers and civil servants), regardless of active service time or military, specialized, or professional technical levels (including those who have graduated from specialized middle schools and schools inside and outside the army).

2. Young males outside the army, general education students, state workers and civil servants, and demobilized or discharged military personnel.

3. Female military personnel and young women outside the army, including those in categories 1 and 2, but only a number of them will be trained as military doctors and foreign-language interpreters or translators.

On the student selection standards:

1. Candidates must volunteer, must serve for an extended tour of duty, and accept assignment to a school and an assignment after graduation.

2. The political history of the candidates and the candidate's family must be clear, they must be qualified to become Party members, and they must be sponsored by a local chapter of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

3. They must have good moral character, be a member of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (admitted before 20 March 1982), not have been subjected to discipline more serious than a warning (between 10 September 1981 and 10 September 1982) and not be subject to observation, management, or education by the locality.

4. With regard to education, they must have graduated from a general education middle school and must pass the examination, without scoring 0 on any part.

5. With regard to health, they must meet the health standards of officers: those over 18 must be Category A, and those under 18 must be Category A or Category B1, with regard to physical condition.

6. With regard to age, youths outside the army must be between 17 and 21 years old (as of 10 September 1982). Military personnel who are on active duty or who have been discharged can be no older than 25.

Each institute, college, or officers school has its own standards which are appropriate to its training requirements.

During the 1982-1983 academic year the army will receive the first classes of the following officers' schools, specialized technical institutes, and colleges:

The command officers schools:

-- The Infantry Officers School.

-- The Artillery Officers School.

-- The Air Defense Officers School.

-- The Anti-Chemical Warfare Officers School.

-- The Sapper Officers School.

The entrance examinations for those schools will be as follows:

Youths outside the army will be examined in three subjects -- mathematics, literature, and physics -- in accordance with the final-year curriculum of the general education middle schools.

Military personnel will be examined in three subjects: mathematics and literature (based on the final-year curriculum of the general education middle schools) and military knowledge (general orders).

The command officers schools train unit commanders who have mid-level military knowledge and the technical level that has been stated in the training objectives.

The period of training is 3 years.

Graduates will be awarded First Lieutenants' insignia and a certificate of graduation from a specialized unit commanders school.

The Political Officers School:

To enter the Political Officers School one must be a member of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. Priority will be given to candidates who are Party members or outstanding Youth Union members and are introduced by a political organ at the regimental, corps, or district level.

Youths outside the army will be examined in three subjects -- mathematics, literature, and history -- based on the final-year curriculum of the general education middle schools.

The examinations for military personnel will be the same as those of the command officers schools.

The Political Officers School trains unit political cadres with mid-level military and political knowledge.

The period of training is 3 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenants' insignia and a certificate of graduation as a political officer.

The technical-command officers schools:

The Air Force Technical-Command Officers School.

The Navy Technical-Command Officers School.

The Missile-Radar Technical-Command Officers School.

The Military Engineering Technical-Command Officers School.

The Communications Technical-Command Officers School.

The Tank Technical-Command Officers School.

The Motor Vehicle Technical-Command Officers School.

The entrance examinations are the same as those for the command officers schools.

There will be separate political, health, and psychological standards for the air force pilot and naval officer training classes, in accordance with the separate requirements of each specialized sector.

The technical-command officers schools train technical command officers and technical officers will tactical and campaign knowledge and with technical levels equivalent to those of advanced schools.

The training period is 3 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenants' insignia and a certificate of graduation as a command-technical officer or officer-specialist, depending on the field of specialization.

The Border Defense Officers School.

It principally selects students from military personnel and young men who are members of ethnic minority groups in the border districts.

The entrance examinations are the same as those for the Political Officers School.

The Border Defense Officers School trains platoon leaders and deputy border defen defense post commanders who have mid-level military knowledge and the level of specialization stated in the training objectives.

The training period is 3 years.

Graudates are awarded First Lieutenants' insignia and a certificate of graduation as a border defense border defense officer, according to the field of specialization.

The specialized professional officers schools:

-- The Rear Services Officers School.

-- The Financial Officers School.

-- The Map Officers School.

The entrance standards for those schools are the same as those of the command officers schools.

The specialized professional officers schools train command-specialized profissional officers and officer-specialists with military and tactical knowledge and a specialized technical level corresponding to advanced schools.

The training period is 3 years.

Graduates are awarded a First Lieutenant's insignia and a certificate of graduation as a command-specialized officer or an officer-specialist, according to the field of specialization.

The Military Foreign Languages College:

In addition to meeting the common standards stipulated for the officers schools, a candidate must do well in foreign languages in the final year of general education middle schools. The school accepts female military personnel and young women outside the army.

The entrance examinations are given on the basis of the entrance examinations for colleges outside the army, along with Bloc A.

The Military Foreign Languages College trains officers to be military interpreters and translators in Russian and Chinese languages who have military knowledge of campaigns and tactics.

The training period is 5 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenant's insignia and a certificate of graduation from the Foreign Languages College.

The Military Technology Institute trains officers-military engineers of the various kinds who have military knowledge of campaigns and tactics.

The training period is 5 years.

Graduates are awarded First Lieutenant's insignia and an engineering certificate, depending on the specialized fields for which they were trained.

In addition to the common standards of the officers schools, candidates must do well in their final year at the general education middle schools. The organization of student selection and the holding of entrance examinations are the same as those of the Military Foreign Languages College.

The Military Medical Institute:

Trains officers-military doctors with military knowledge of campaigns and tactics.

The training period is 6 years.

Graduates will be awarded First Lieutenant's insignia and an M.D. degree.

The standards for entering the school are the same as those of the Military Technical Institute. Female military personnel and young women outside the army are eligible.

Student selection is carried out in accordance with the regulations for entering colleges outside the army. The examinations are based on Bloc A-B.

Between 1 and 30 March 1982 one may make specific inquiries, register, and submit applications at the command headquarters or the Military Student Selection Boards.

On the locations for applying to take examinations (registering and making applications):

-- The selection of students to enter officers schools: military personnel submit applications and register at the unit command or Military Student Selection Board of divisions, independent regiments, or their equivalents. Youths outside the army submit applications and register at the Military Student Selection Boards in districts and cities or the military command boards of precincts, districts, or cities.

-- The selection of students to enter specialized technical institutes and colleges: military personnel submit applications and register at the Military Student Selection Boards, the Military Medical Institute, the Military Technical Institute, the Military Foreign Languages College, or the local student selection boards where the institutes and schools select students.

The examination locations:

-- The selection of students to enter officers schools: military personnel take examinations at locations designated by the Military Region; youths outside the army take examinations in the province or municipality in which the candidate registered. The selection of students to enter specialized technical institutes and colleges: all candidates take examinations at the state College Entrance Examination Council where the institutes or colleges select students.

Applications to take examinations include:

1. Application for study (according to a standard model posted at the Military Student Selection Boards or the district, precinct, or city military commands).

2. Examination ticket (with a photograph superimposed by the seal of the precinct, district, or city military command).

3. Three copies of the examination registration (according to a standard model).

4. A copy of the examination application file (in the case of youths outside the army) accompanied by a photograph and a certification by the locality (according to a standard model). The entire file is placed in a large 25cm X 35cm envelope.

A military personnel personal history (in the case of military personnel), with a confirmation of the applicant's work history by the unit commander.

5. A general education middle school transcript (copy or original).

6. A diploma from a general education middle school, Level-III School of Supplementary Education, or specialized high school (copy or original).

7. A birth certificate (copy or original).

8. A physical examination from a district hospital or a military hospital at the regimental, or equivalent, level.

9. A letter of introduction and sponsorship from a basic-level organization of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

10. A letter of introduction from the head of an organ, factory, construction site, or state farm (in the case of a worker or employee of that unit).

11. The various kinds of documents attesting to the priority status (if any) of the applicant, certified by a district or precinct people's committee or a regiment.

12. Two 3 cm X 4 cm photographs (of the identity card type) and two self-stamped, addressed envelopes.

The dates for submitting applications:

-- The basic cycle, from 1 March to 30 March 1982.

-- The second cycle, from 1 April to 15 April 1982.

The examination dates:

-- For the officers schools: the basic cycle, from 10 May to 13 May 1982; the second cycle, from 13 July to 16 July 1982.

-- For the specialized technical institutes and the colleges, the dates are the same as those as the entrance examinations of state colleges.

Successful applicants must be present at the institutes or schools before 7 September 1982.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR IMPROVED TRAINING IN 1982

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Strictly Carry Out the Combat Training Orders and Directives for 1982"]

[Text] The Minister of National Defense issued orders regarding combat training in 1982. The Chief of Staff then issued the combat training directives for this year.

The training orders and directives are legally binding. All cadres and enlisted men, from the organs to the units in the armed forces branches and combat arms, are responsible for strictly carrying out those important orders and directives.

In 1981, combat training more fully manifested the military line of the Party, with contents that are appropriate to the combat missions and requirements, and to the operational objectives and existing equipment of our armed forces. Although they have had to overcome many difficulties, our armed forces have gradually made training more professional and have attained relatively good results. However, in a rather large number of units the training missions have not been fully carried out and the quality of training is still too low. The training task has not received emphasis worthy of its special importance. The process of carrying out training has not been tied in closely with raising the level of combat readiness.

There are many objective difficulties which have affected the results and quality of training, but the principal reason for the deficiencies during the recent training year was that the commanders and organs of the various echelons did not highly concentrate their thought and energy on guiding and organizing implementation, and in overcoming difficulties in order to strictly carry out the stipulated training orders and directives.

In order to fulfill the 1982 training mission with high quality and professionalize training it is essential that we bring about a truly strong transformation in the understanding and responsibility of the commanders and organs at the various levels, as clearly manifested in the carrying out of combat training orders and directives, in the process of preparing and carrying out training and improving training methods, and in planning, cadre training, and the preparation of material facilities for training. The Party Committees at the various echelons must give priority to, and concentrate their leadership of units on, entering

deeply into military training; clearly determine the role, position, and responsibility of the commanders and organs at the various levels in fulfilling plans and improving training quality; and resolutely struggle against such distorted ideological concepts among cadres as regarding training lightly, arbitrarily cutting down on contents and time, reducing the number of troops undergoing training, and training that emphasizes numerical accomplishments, is impractical, and is not in accord with the combat missions and requirements that have been set forth.

If the commanders concentrate on training, truly organize and manage throughout the training process, directly train troops, resolutely maintain the stipulated training systems, exercise close control over the lower echelon, promptly resolve the problems that are posed, overcome specific difficulties, and set a good example for the troops, a strong motive force will be created for enabling the entire training apparatus of the unit to undergo a strong transformation, operate smoothly, get on the right track, and achieve good results. By directly organizing and managing training, the commanders can rapidly improve their command ability, tightly control the troops, closely manage the training programs, plans, and contents, and encourage, organize, and compel the lower echelon and the entire unit to strictly carry out the planning orders, directives, and plans that have been set forth.

Training is the central task in increasing the army's combat strength. To promote training along professional lines is to create an effective lever with which to improve the discipline of the armed forces. Therefore, to fulfill the military training mission with high quality is to fulfill a foremost, urgent political mission of our troops in general and to fulfill one of the most important functions of the command cadres in particular.

Our entire army, correctly evaluating the actual results, diligently learning lessons from the past training year, fully understanding the training missions, requirements, and directions, and clearly realizing the actual difficulties, especially with regard to ensuring material facilities for this year's training, in order to overcome them, is endeavoring to have a regular-army training class that attains good results and high quality and fulfills the mission and requirements of defending the homeland in the new phase.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DETAILS OF LIFE IN AN GIANG REEDUCATION CAMP PUBLISHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Tran Thiet: "The Persuasiveness of a Reeducation Camp"]

[Text] The Nui Cam Reeducation Camp of the An Giang Public Security Service is a unit which has just been awarded the "Hero" designation.

I had never been to such a special camp. There was no barbed wire fence around the camp, and there was not even a bamboo fence. The detainees lived in well-ventilated thatched houses that appeared to be jungle trees as small as thumbs. I asked the camp commander, Lam Sung, "What if someone escaped?"

The camp commander smiled and said, "The prisoners here are very 'fond' of the camp. On 23 April 1978 the Pol Pot troops attacked our camp. We gave weapons to nearly 10 of the prisoners, such as Ho Quang Chinh, Thai Bao Thanh, Thai Lac Hong, etc. Especially noteworthy was Nguyen Tho, a former First Lieutenant in the Rangers, who was very skilled at firing a 60 mm mortar. Other bases several times telephoned asking to 'borrow' Tho. Tho also distinguished himself in the battle of 26 June 1978. After those two battles the An Giang Public Security Service decided to allow the prisoners who participated in the fighting to complete their sentences early."

I went to the scene of the fighting. That was where the martyr Tran Van Phuong sacrificed life. Sergeant Huynh Hong Hai, armed with a U.S. machinegun, defended a high point. He gave a weapon to Le Nau, a prisoner. Nau and two former puppet soldiers, Van and Lien, and a former puppet police sergeatn, Huynh Luon, fought alongside the public security forces all day long on 23 April 1978. In the same camp, Master Sergeant Pham Van Em was ordered to lead two prisoners, Ba Phung and Nguyen Bac Hai, in moving the camp's herd of 27 cattle to the rear. En route, Phung and Hai told Em, "You leave the cattle to us. You have a weapon, so go back to fight with the others."

Wanting very much to join in the fighting, comrade Em heeded that rational suggestion and returned to the battle. Three days after the battle Phung and Hai brought all 27 cows back to their pen.

In the same area I heard an interesting story. Comrade Van Bua, carrying an AK rifle and four cartridge belts, led a group of 20 prisoners into the jungle to

obtain wood. Around mid-day comrade Bua became feverish and fainted. The prisoners made a stretcher, administered first aid, brought the gun, the ammunition, and the cadre back "home," and recommended that the camp commander send another cadre to replace him.

The state does not have to feed the prisoners there. The prisoners receive rice rations based on their labor. For example, those who do not work receive 12 kilograms, those who do light work receive 15 kilograms, those who work the fields, transplant rice, or harvest, receive 18 kilograms, those who gather firewood or cut down trees receive 21 kilograms, and tractor drivers and repairmen receive 30 kilograms. In the Nui Cam area there is much wasteland. The prisoners were allowed to organize into units to work land assigned by the camp. They produce enough rice and vegetables for the prisoners.

I very much regret that during the days I was at Nui Cam I could not photograph the prisoners who took up arms against Pol Pot's troops, for they had already been released. I will describe a few images:

-- A photograph ofthe family of Kien, who voluntarily abandoned his life of thievery and requested permission to remain at Nui Cam to marry Miss Tho Chau Un (photo No 1), whose family was killed by the Pol Pot bandits. She was taken to the camp because she was suspected of being a spy. The camp commander, who speaks Cambodian, questioned her extensively and clearly understood her and determined that she had been unjustly accused. He decided to release her but she requested permission to remain in the camp. The camp built a house four the couple, who now have a son.

-- The second photograph is of Miss Tran Thi Phuong (photo No 2), from Qui Nhon. When she was released, Phuong requested permission to remain at the camp to produce food. Knowing that I was taking her photograph for publication in a newspaper, she chose her prettiest blouse and asked permission to stand beside a tractor. When I asked about her past she said, "I began when I was 11. At first I went along to see how the others 'operated.' Before I began to ply my trade the others beat me up. I didn't cry or call out, so I passed the test."

I asked Phuong, "Since you've served your sentence, why are you still here?" "I have no parents. If I am released and am seduced by the gang members, I may resume my old trade. Here I have more suitable work."

I understood the young girl's feelings. Phuong hopes that she will meet the right person and become a sweet wife and a good citizen who benefits society.

The reeducation camp has been awarded the designation "Heroic Unit." I understand one of the secrets of the success of the Nui Cam camp: knowing how to elicit and respect human values, inspire hope, and create the seeds of a new life for them in the future.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN'EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DISCIPLINING OF RECRUITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Forge a Disciplined Way of Life for Recruits From the Very Beginning"]

[Text] The troop induction cycle at the beginning of 1982 achieved good initial results. Youths in localities all over the nation enthusiastically set out to fulfill their sacred obligations. The military regions, corps, armed forces branches, and combat arms received the new recruits and are now training them. In order to build on the enthusiastic spirit of youths who are just starting out, and achieve good quality in training and work, the units must rapidly introduce the new recruits to a military way of life with tight organization and strict discipline.

An organized, highly disciplined way of life is a special characteristic of the lives of military personnel. Self-imposed, strict discipline manifests the revolutionary quality tand strength of our army. Military personnel cannot achieve good results in study and work, and cannot overcome difficulties and challenges to fulfill the missions assigned them if they do not have a high degree of consciousness of organization and discipline. Therefore, the disciplining of new recruits is a very important task.

The new class of recruits, who are entering a military environment from the enterprises, construction sites, cooperatives, and schools, of course cannot avoid being inexperienced or encountering difficulties at first. Although they have been carefully selected, they still have a number of vocational habits and habits in social life which are not appropriate to the requirements of military activities. So that the new recruits can quickly adapt to the bustling, urgent, highly organized life of the army, the units must have specific plans and do a good job of educating and steeling new recruits from the very first day and the very first week.

The impressions of the first days of army life play an especially important role in the formation of the quality of new recruits in general and consciousness of organization and discipline specifically. If, during their first days in the unit, the cadres do not exercise tight management, and if the systms and regulations are not fully and strictly implemented, it will be difficult for the recruits to have strict discipline.

The forging of discipline for new recruits must be carried out continuously, at all times and in all places, in study and training as well as in daily activities. Everything listed in the general orders and all regulations, no matter how minor, has a profound practical significance and closely related to military personnel. The cadres must guide the men in each specific task and persistently educate and persuade everyone to voluntarily observe strict discipline while strictly maintaining all systems and regulations, continually organize the recapitulation of experiences, promptly point out and correct deficiencies in the carrying out of orders, and observe the study and activities, in forging the deportment and work style of every enlisted man.

The commanders must manifest a strong sense of responsibility in closely managing their units and the cadres and experienced enlisted men in the cadre teams, so that they will act in accordance with orders and be exemplary in observing the systems and regulations. That is an indispensable requirement in steeling troops and rapidly introducing new recruits to the disciplined way of life of the army.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES STRICT DISCIPLINE OUTSIDE BARRACKS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Maintain Strict Discipline off Post"]

[Text] Strict self-conscious discipline is a manifestation of the revolutionary qualities and strength of our army. To maintain strict discipline at all times and everywhere, when studying or carrying out activities in his own unit as well as when going out of his barracks, is one of the important duties of an armyman.

When on mission or leave of absence or when going out for a walk on their days off or on holidays, soldiers are not tightly controlled by their direct commanders as when remaining in their units; under the influence of objective circumstances, they will likely slacken self-control if their fundamental capabilities are not yet stable. On the other hand, each wrongdoing or discipline infraction by any soldier under such circumstances will not only reflect on his own unit with its narrow scope but will also have a far-reaching and profound effect conducive to many bad consequences. Therefore, it is necessary that commanders at all echelons and all armymen should pay special attention to maintaining strict discipline outside barracks.

For all armymen, to observe strict discipline outside barracks means first to strictly implement state law, to respect administrative cadres at all levels and the state personnel who are fulfilling their mission of maintaining law, to constantly display a comportment and behavior proper to armymen, to wear clothes as specified in regulations and to show an attitude and to act in a civilized and courteous manner in their contact with the people and their comrades-in-arms at public places such as railroad and bus stations, public gardens and streets. If some disorderly event occurs nearby, they must behave calmly, clearly distinguish between right and wrong and actively help the cadres and personnel responsible for maintaining order to carry out their mission.

In addition to a constant education and training provided in each unit to develop the sense of discipline, the commander must review the comportment and manners of each armyman authorized to leave the barracks and must advise him and remind him of the necessary things; when armymen leave the barracks in groups, it is absolutely necessary to tightly organize and lead them.

Once outside the barracks, each and every cadre and combatant must heighten their self-consciousness, observe strict discipline and resolutely refrain from any wrongdoing that may be prejudicial to the revolutionary nature and good tradition of our army; at the same time, they have the duty to remind their comrades and fellow-combatants of the need to strictly implement state law and army discipline.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMYMEN ILLEGALLY SELL UNIFORMS IN MARKET

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Van Huan, H.T. 3H, 618 Ha Bac: "The Free Sale of Military Equipment Must Be Prohibited Immediately"]

[Text] At present, a number of soldiers are seen every day among groups of people who are specialized in illegal, hand-to-hand commercial dealings and who gather at the Bac Ninh City market (Ha Bac). These armymen carry in their hands packages, portable bags and even "safety" briefcases. They take out and offer for sale new and old military uniforms, pairs of shoes and stockings and even towels. Though duly clad in their military uniforms together with hats and badges showing their ranks and services, they "solicit" the illegal traders and prospective buyers and "harshly haggle" with them about prices. Worse still, they jostle through the crowd, hindering people from entering the market, and even talk the illegal traders' "slang" in these commercial dealings. While some of them sell their goods in a furtive manner, others display and sell their wares brazenly as if there were nobody [in authority] around (in fact, there is neither a military control team nor a responsible person there to prevent them from doing so).

The above-mentioned sight of our armymen selling their personal military equipment became much more conspicuous in December 1981 when certain units stationed round Bac Ninh City distributed military equipment to their troops. Walking round the Bac Ninh City market on the morning of Sunday 20 December 1981, we saw as many as 30 soldiers selling their personal military equipment but could not tell how many of them were true or phony armymen

It is suggested that the army units stationed round Bac Ninh City (Ha Bac) take strict measures to manage and educate their troops and that they immediately set up military control teams to promptly prevent armymen from freely selling their personal military equipment--an act which infringes military discipline while offering such a sight of uncivilized disorder at public places.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DAC LAC SERGEANT SAID TO TRACK DOWN INSURGENTS SINGLEHANDEDLY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Thuan Vy: "Tracking Down the Enemy Alone"]

[Text] It rained hard all night and by morning it was much colder. When Sergeant Le Huu Luong went on patrol along the border the sky was still grey. The night rain had erased all footprints on the narrow trail. As was the practice of soldiers on patrol, Luong moved along silently, looking around carefully. His attention was suddenly drawn to some small mud puddles on the path. "Someone has just passed this way, going in the direction of the border," thought Nghi. It could be no one else except reactionaries operating surreptitiously make contact with their bases. They hadn't been seen for a long time, but today .... They were not far ahead, but if he returned to inform his unit the opportunity would be lost. Luong decided to prusue them alone.

The jungle was quiet. Small cold drops of rain ran down Luong's neck and the thorns of jungle plants scratched his face and hands. After following the footprints a long time, Luong saw the shadows of several people appearing and disappearing behind thick bushes. There were also women: two heads wrapped in bright-colored cloths appeared and disappeared. He carefully crawled up close to his objective. In front of him, a man sat leaning up against a large tree, peeling a jungle root with his dagger. Others were digging up roots, making a thudding sound. Because he was experienced, Sergeant Luong immediately recognized the enemy. He decided that he had to kill the sentry first. Luong crawled ahead and circled around behind the enemy, intending to stab him with a bayonet. But unfortunately Luong stepped on a rotten branch, making a cracking sound. The startled sentry turned around and shouted something. Luong had to fire. The sentry fell. Luong fired another around into him. Seeing the others fleeing in fright, Luong pursued them, determined to capture them alive. But bullets whistled over his head and past his ears. He turned and fired into the thick underbrush in which he suspected the enemy was hiding. The other two also fled. After pursuing them for a distance but failing to find them, Luong had to return to bring in his unit in order to track them down.

Early the next morning, four other soldiers also came across a group wearing black clothing who were bent over tending a plot beside a stream. They discovered Luong's team in time. One raised a gun and aimed it, but before he

could squeeze the trigger tumbled down the stream bank after being hit by an accurate AK round fired by Luong. Two others picked up their cohort's body and fled. Luong and his men rushed forward in pursuit. Another of the enemy was shot dead. Thus Luong killed two of the enemy and his men killed one, wounded one, and captured a submachine gun and eight grenades.

Le Huu Luong, that brave member of the border defense forces, is a young, 23-year old party member who has served or more than 3 years at Post 667 of the Dac Lac border defense troops. He is the leader of a reconnaissance squad and secretary of a Youth Union chapter. The Youth Union Central Committee has awarded him a "Young Hero Defending the Homeland" flag.

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CSO; 4209/246

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

KE SACH DISTRICT HOLDS CONGRESS TO REVIEW SECURITY WORK

Can Tho HAU GIANG in Vietnamese 15 Jan 82 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Duc of the Ke Sach Broadcasting Station: "Ke Sach District Holds Progressive Congress of the Mass Movement to Protect the Security of the Homeland in 1981"]

[Text] After a day of working, in the afternoon of 4 January 1982 the Progressive Congress of the Mass Movement to Protect the Security of the Homeland in 1981, which was organized by the Public Security Section of Ke Sach District, came to a successful conclusion.

In 1981. under the light of Directive 92 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, Resolution 02 of the Provincial Party Committee, Resolution 06 of the Public Security Service of Hau Giang Province, and the resolutions of the District Party Committee, as well as the plan of the Public Security Section of Ke Sach District, there was created a transformation in political security and social order in the localitiy, especially in the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, which arose in all 12 villages and towns in the district.

Having gained during the past year, the District Public Security Section confirmed the position, functions, and missions of the sector and issued guidelines regarding continuous, close guidance. In 1981, the district public security organ rectified and strengthened the armed public secrity forces in all villages, hamlets, production collectives, and production solidarity teams, and created 232 people's public security teams in 80 hamlets in the district. After studying the directives and resolutions of the Central Committee Secretariat and of the Provincial Party Committee, the District Public Security Section launched a deep and broad study campaign within its own ranks and among the working masses, and continually manifested a spirit of revolutionary vigilance to enable everyone to clearly realize the plots, schemes, and activities of the counterrevolutionaries, especially the Chinese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists, and to realize the harm done by social evils. Because of that the masses became very angry, promptly discovered and denounced 23 attempts to flee by sea, arrested and educated 531 people, and promptly brought to justice 15 political cases and arrested 26 people. With regard to criminal violations, the masses provided 40 items of useful information, on the basis of which the district public security organ working with the localities, established prosecution dossiers regarding 21 incidents involving the arrest of 33 people accused of serious crimes. Furthermore, the masses discovered and reported to the public security forces 19 incidents in which there were

reported to the public security forces 19 incidents in which there were arrested 35 people who violated socialist property.

The congress set forth the direction for the work in 1982: launching an extensive propaganda campaign within its own ranks and among the popular masses; promoting the movement to protect the security of the homeland among the various strata of people and the sections, sectors, and mass organizations; consolidating and strengthening broad people's public security forces in the villages, hamlets, production collectives, and production solidarity teams; and launching an emulation campaign to outstandingly fulfill the mission of maintaining political security and social order and safety in the localities, in order to achieve outstanding accomplishments to present as a gift to the Fifth Party Congress.

On that occasion, 45 progressive individuals and 25 units and collectives in the movement to protect the security of the homeland, including 9 villages, city, and the people's public security section, sector, and units in the district had the honor of receiving 70 letters of commendation from the District People's Committee.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CONTROL WORK FOR 1981 REVIEWED, NEW TASKS SET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Control Work Promoted and the Maintenance of Discipline on the Basic Level Is Put on a Regular Basis"]

[Text] The Control Commission of the Central Committee recently held a conference to review control work in 1981, discuss the task for the start of 1982 and review the establishment of procedures for maintaining discipline on the basic level.

In 1981, in keeping with the policies and resolutions of the Central Committee, inspections of party building were intensified and the quality of party members and the basic organizations was further improved. Many basic party organizations were strengthened and consolidated; they maintained their activities, maintained discipline within the party and improved their management and education of party members. Many positive factors and progressive model units emerged. However, there were still many negative phenomena. The number of party members and party organizations that violated the code of discipline was still high and, at some places, this number increased. Compliance with the lines and policies of the party and the laws of the state was not strict. Some party organizations were still lax in the effort to maintain discipline. A number of persons who should have been disciplined either were not disciplined or not appropriately disciplined.

The control committees on the various levels made many efforts to improve the quality of their control work and support the political tasks and party building. Compared to previous years, the inspection of party members who had violated the code of discipline and action upon letters of denunciation were carried out in a more urgent and positive manner. Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Tuyen, Dac Lac, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Long An and other provinces examined and reached conclusions in 80 to 96.7 percent of the cases and incidents requiring action. The inspection committees on the various levels also inspected the maintenance of discipline by party organizations on the lower level, conducted financial inspections and helped basic organizations correctly implement the guidelines for taking disciplinary action against and correcting deviations in the collection of budget revenues and budget disbursements and the management and use of property.

Nearly 3,000 basic party organizations were inspected concerning their compliance with the resolutions and policies of the party and the laws of the state, thereby helping the party committee echelons to correctly evaluate the situation and rectify shortcomings. The control committees on the various levels also made many efforts to strengthen and train the corps of cadres of the sector and helped the party committee echelons resolve many complaints, improve the quality of the campaign to "establish procedures for maintaining discipline in the basic organizations of the party," struggled against negative phenomena and supported the issuance of party membership cards.

However, control work during the past year was also marked by shortcomings and failed to meet the requirements of the political task and party building. The quality of the action taken on letters of denunciation and complaints was not high. At a number of places, appropriate attention was not given to inspecting party members who had violated the code of discipline, inspecting disciplinary action taken by party organizations on the lower levels or auditing the finances of the party. The discovery of disciplinary infractions and preparations to help the party committee echelon deal with them were not prompt. Control work in a number of areas, important units and weak basic party organizations was not performed well and did not play a positive role in strengthening weak and deficient basic organizations. The abilities and professional skills of the corps of control cadres, especially on the district and basic levels, are still limited. The campaign to establish procedures for maintaining discipline within the party is only being carried out in a number of basic organizations that have favorable conditions; attention has not been given to broadening the campaign to average basic units, weak and deficient basic units and the party organizations at agencies and enterprises.

During the first months of 1982, the control committees on the various levels must concentrate the forces of the sector on supporting the party organization congresses on the various levels and the 5th National Congress, continue to fulfill their responsibility in combating negative phenomena and in the issuance of party membership cards, help the party committee echelons guide and organize the effort to establish procedures for maintaining discipline and make this campaign a widespread and uniform movement in all basic party organizations. The localities must closely link the guidance of the campaign with strengthening the control committees on the district, city and similar levels, build and train the corps of cadres who perform control work on the basic level, improve their management and educational activities, promptly discover and deal with party members who violate the discipline of the party and the laws of the state and effectively prevent such violations by party members.

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CSO: 4209/240

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION ON COMMUNICATIONS AND TRANSPORTATION ISSUED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Council of Ministers Issues Resolution on Measures To Improve and Develop Communications and Transportation in 1981-1985"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers has just issued a resolution on the measures to be taken to improve and develop communications and transportation in 1981-1985. After evaluating the efforts and weaknesses of the communications and transportation sector in the recent period, the resolution has this to say:

For the purpose of reorganizing the communications and transportation sector and strengthening it in every way, in order to satisfy the increasing needs of construction, production, national defense and security and to serve the standard of living, the Council of Ministers decides:

1. In order to shoulder its heavy task in the period of the 1981-1985 plan and in subsequent years, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation (MCT) must draft plans to develop a nationwide communications-transportation network in the direction of giving priority to development of sea and river transportation; developing the railroad transportation capacity; reorganizing the automobile transportation sector; and widely using rudimentary means of transportation, suitable for the ability to supply gasoline and oil, spare parts and tires.

2. As an immediate job to do, the MCT must urgently carry out the measures aimed at improving the operations of transportation sectors, increasing the effective use of means of transportation, raising the capacity of harbors and the transporting capacities of lines and major transshipment points and shortening the turnaround time of various means of transportation, particularly the following:

To raise the sense of responsibility of cadres, workers and civil servants in the transportation sector in regard to carrying out the plan and using the present material and technical base; to take many measures aimed at consolidating labor discipline in transportation enterprises, maintaining departure schedules and

safety in communications and transportation; to overcome negative phenomena at stations, terminals and ports and on regular routes.

To urgently normalize activities and to strengthen the capacity of the Port of Haiphong to let goods go through, first of all to improve loading and unloading and storage of goods. To apply the measure of concentrated withdrawal of goods to ensure withdrawal of at least 8,000 tons of goods per 24-hour period. To be able to do so, the MCT along with the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Supply, Food and Agriculture and other responsible organs must properly carry out the regulations of the Council of Ministers on the relations between the transportation organs and the goods-receiving organs. In addition, it must issue early documents to define the relationships among ports, stations and transportation enterprises in order to heighten the sense of responsibility in connection with considering and providing the means of transportation and to ensure loading-unloading time in accordance with its plan and transportation contracts.

To stress discipline in observing industrial standards in transporting and loading-unloading of goods so as to raise the rate of use of the means of transportation and labor productivity and to protect and to keep goods in good shape. To correctly follow the technical maintenance requirements and periodic repair schedules for the means of transportation.

To launch a socialist emulation movement in transportation enterprises and to popularize in time the experiences of progressive production units and enterprises.

3. Along with the above-mentioned measures, the MCT must submit to the Council of Ministers for consideration and decision the measures aimed at improving the management structure of the sector and the division of work and decentralization between the MCT and other ministries, provinces and municipalities. The transportation sectors (sea, river, railroad and automobile routes) must be organized in accordance with production and business management procedures, with economic accounting, to ensure fulfilling the transportation task and to secure accumulation for the state. There must be coordination between state-operated transportation and local transportation cooperatives.

4. The MCT is authorized to use part of the expenses on goods storage and bonuses awarded to good transportation and storage of goods to improve warehouses and yards and to buy industrial means and equipment so as to improve the conditions of loading-unloading of goods and storage and to further mechanize loading-unloading. The Ministry of Finance, along with the bank and Ministry of Foreign Trade, bears the responsibility for taking the lead in studying suitable rates of spending as bonuses and goods storage fees (including the ones paid in foreign currency) and providing the MCT with guidance for carrying them out.

5. The ministries, goods-receiving organs and provincial people's committees bear the responsibility for carrying out organizational and technical measures aimed at quickly releasing and properly maintaining the means of transportation by creating no backlog, nor causing damage to such means.

6. The Ministry of Engineering and Metals, MCT and localities must have plans for producing replacement parts in order to contribute to reducing imports and to actively strengthen repair service.

7. The MCT bears the responsibility for coordinating with the State Planning Commission and the ministries concerned a study of rational transportation plans for moving the most important goods by fully using the capacities of the river and coastal transportation sectors, reducing transportation costs and rationally using the warehouses and yards of major goods-receiving organs.

8. The MCT must have plans for using specialized cadres of college and vocational middle school levels, who have been trained for the right occupation in the country or abroad, in permanent positions in basic units and create favorable conditions to further raise their specialized and professional capabilities.

9. The Ministry of Labor, along with the MCT and Ministry of Finance, bears the responsibility for studying ways to improve the system of bonuses and piece-work wages with bonuses for the key occupations in the communications and transportation sector; the system of allowances for those who work on the sea, at remote road sections and under dangerous conditions; and the system of encouraging two-way goods transportation, saving of materials, fuels, etc. Firmly eliminate the across-the-board administrative practice and avoid doing business and losing money, which will become a burden for the state.

10. The State Planning Commission and the organs concerned must give priority to considering and deciding about the needs for invested capital, means of transportation, equipment and materials of the communications and transportation sector.

Then come the decisions specifically made for individual transportation sectors: sea, river, railroad and automobile transportation. Finally, the resolution says:

For the purpose of properly carrying out the above-mentioned measures to improve and develop communications and transportation, the Council of Ministers requests the goods-importing and -sending sectors and organs to uphold the sense of responsibility, to strive to effectively apply the transportation measures, to deliver and receive goods on a regular basis every day of the week and to increase the speed of withdrawing goods from sea and river ports and railroad stations, with particular attention being paid to withdrawing goods more effectively from the Port of Haiphong.

On the basis of this resolution, all provincial and municipal people's committees must strengthen leadership over the communications and transportation sectors in their localities, pay attention to raising their transporting capacities and actively assist the enterprises and work sites of the MCT.

The State Planning Commission and the Ministries of Foreign Trade, Supply, Finance, etc. bear the responsibility for implementing capital investment policies and satisfying the needs of the communications and transportation sector for means of transportation, equipment, spare parts, fuels, etc. in accordance with the spirit of this resolution.

The MCT, which is the key managing ministry for communications and transportation, must take the lead and discuss with other ministries and organs about organizing implementation of this resolution. Every quarter it is responsible for reporting to the Council of Ministers the state of implementing this resolution and suggesting any necessary motions.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMY: PROBLEMS, PROSPECTS EXAMINED

Paris DOAN KET in French 27 Feb 82 pp 3,4

[Article by N.Q.: Vietnam's Economy at the Close of 1981]

[Text]

There is a Tex Avery animated cartoon that illustrates this now classic chestnut: a poor little guy is feeling his way along the walls of the darkest tunnel ever imagined. All of a sudden, he sees a light ahead, and he's sure it's the end of the tunnel. In fact, it is the headlight of a train bearing down on him. Here is an allegory worth some serious thought on the part of those who are fond of talking about that "light at the end of the tunnel." And so, it is only upon mature reflection that we dare, even so, to pose the question: "Is Vietnam's economy approaching the end of that dark tunnel?"

"Things Are Bad, but No Worse"

That was how Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach described Vietnam's economic position as 1981 drew to a close. It was a diplomatic way of expressing the general feeling of the people: we have gone so far down that the only way to go is up -- a statement you hear a lot these days -- but also a fairly elegant way of saying that in fact things are looking up. It is what emerges from the budget message Planning Minister Nguyen Lam delivered to the National Assembly last December, but it is also what you hear from travelers returning from Vietnam, and from homing foreign correspondents (see the articles by F. Nivolon in LE FIGARO and FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, January, 1982). Looking at Vietnam's "economic comeback" in 1981, we can single out four major features:

-- good harvests, thanks mainly to implementation of the new policy encouraging "finished products" ("khoán") as reported in DOAN KET, nº 309-310;

-- improvement in the balance of payments, thanks mainly to cutbacks in food imports and increased coal shipments (see Table I);

TABLE I. Figures shown are approximations, but they provide a fair picture of the overall trend. Note the very bad patch in 1979-80.

Millions of tons	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982
Food imports	0.85	1.30	1.50	1.70	1.00	0.30	0?
Coal exports	1.30	1.50	1.40	0.70	0.60	1.00	1.45?

-- fair-to-middling performance by the industrial sector, handicaped by lack of investment capital, raw materials, energy, and spare parts;

-- inadequate production of consumer goods to meet growing demand (this is no minor problem: we shall come back to it 1 -- because it is crucial to the long-term success of the "khoán" policy.

Banner Farm Crops

The 1981 harvest set a record of 15 million tons, which is a 600,000-ton gain over 1980 (see Table II). If the recovery continues, we can be feeding ourselves again in 1982. And as a matter of fact close scrutiny of the figures reveals other indicators suggesting that we are experiencing the start of a lasting improvement, attributable largely to implementation of the "khoán" policy.

TABLE II

Millions of tons	1980	1981	1982
Cereal grains	11.7	12.5	13?
Other food crops	2.7	2.[illegible]	3?

-- 1981's good harvest was achieved in spite of the bad weather and epidemics in some areas, and despite smaller supplies of fertilizer and seed available by comparison with the 1980 season;

-- although not so fertile, it was the North that brought in 900,000 tons more than in 1980, as against a 300,000-ton shortfall in the South. The shortage in the South can be laid to cutbacks in plantings (- 230,000 hectares, owing to a shortage of seed and fertilizer), but also to a "self-sufficiency reflex" among small farmers whom the authorities failed to motivate -- inadequate expansion of cooperatives, late or uncertain implementation of the "khoàn" policy, over-low prices offered for their crops (1) to provide any incentive to produce more than the bare necessities for themselves (1). On the other hand, the surplus in the North does not reflect any increase in planting (practicaly every arable hectare is already exploited to the hilt), but is the result of an increase in productivity, no less, providing hard evidence as to the success of the "khoán" policy.

In short, implementation of the 'Khoán" policy has yielded good results in the North and, since the same causes produce the same effects, cannot fail to do likewise in the South. As the minister pointed out in his report, the "khoán" policy "has successfully roused the people from their lethargy, provided new incentives for increasing production, and encouraged the masses to work." It is not, however, a panacea (for a discussion of that point, see DOAN KET n° 309-310); and the issue is by no means settled at the ideological level.

Industry's Problems

Industry is a long way from any such encouraging record, but it must be admitted that it is laboring under severe handicaps (as are all under-developed countries, for that matter):

-- lack of capital for necessary investments: a lack all the more painful in Vietnam, owing to the economic and financial blockade clamped upon it by the number-one banker on the planet, the United States);

-- lack of hard currency to pay for raw materials, energy, machinery, etc.. On top of these chronic shortages, the country was hit in 1980 and 1981 by such bolt-from-the blue handicaps as the rise in crude oil prices (Vietnam gets its supplies mainly from Algeria, Libya, and the Soviet Union) and the cutoff in aid from most of the capitalist countries in the aftermath of the Cambodian affair;

-- lack of infrastructures, particularly in the vital communications area: the bottlenecks in Haiphong harbor are notorious, but we could also cite the inadequacy of North-South communication arteries, which are already choked with travelers, and would be totally inadequate to such large-scale industrial trade as would be required by some of the grandiose but unrealistic projects called for under the last 5-year plan.

In the new 5-year plan, the drafters have apparently learned from experience and seem to be concentrating on short-term, practical projects which can be expanded to keep pace with the nation's growth: all the glossy prestige projects (the refineries, the petrochemical plants, etc.) have been scrapped; the only ones scheduled for completion are the Pha Lai thermal generating plant and the Bim Son cement plant. Even so, there are problems which Vietnam can hardly handle itself, and which go to show that no planning can do without a healthy dose of pragmatism. When the Pha Lai power plant is completed, it will feed power to all of the northern and central parts of the country -- but, since it is to be coal-fired, there will have to be a hard decision made between power consumption and coal exports (which right now bring in most of Vietnam's hard-currency revenues). As for the Bim Son cement plant, it will practically double the nation's output: but there will be the distribution problems, because, in order to be close to raw materials, the plant has been sited away

from any port facilities, in one of the regions where surface transport facilities are already strained to the utmost: between Hanoi and Vinh.

Foreign Trade

No modern country could possibly develop all by itself, and that is why we must regard the growth of Vietnam's foreign trade in 1981 as an encouraging sign. In this context, special emphasis should be laid on trade with the capitalist countries, since any improvement in this area constitutes a breach in the American blockade. The new 5-year plan calls for an increase of 30 percent, a goal which is by no means unrealistic in view of the latest developments:

-- negotiations for coal exports to South Korea;

-- deals with some western companies on specific contracts (British loans to install the turbines at Haiphong, the Germans' buiding a textile factory , FIAT providing supplies of machine-tools and maintenance equipment, etc.);

-- development of import-export relations with the countries of Southeast Asia (Japan, Hongkong, Singapore...), but also with some western countries like France (the case of France is particularly spectacular, but perhaps not quite typical: an increase of 115 percent in exports and 92 percent in imports over the last 10 months!). However, the overall balance of trade still shows a deficit for Vietnam (see Table III).

	TABLE III				
(Millions U.S Dollars)	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Exports	456	482	420	360	440
Imports	1,142	1,159	1,198	1,023	1,210

It should improve, though, thanks to the conjunction of three favorable factors:

-- increased coal production (up 45 percent in 1982, which does not seem an unrealistic target, since that would constitute no more than a return to the 1977 level), so as to supply both industry and exports;

-- start of production from an oil well (2) off Vung Tau, slated for 1983, with an estimated output of 2,500 barrels per day;

-- lastly, a decline in food imports (which accounted for 70 percent of all imports from Singapore and 38 percent of all imports from France in the first half of 1981), thanks to a recovery in agriculture.

This is why, according to M Nguyen Co Thach, "the next 5-year plan must place the accent on agriculture, the consumer-goods industry (1) oil and energy sources, and then on exports and communications. These are the five priorities."

FOOTNOTES

(1) We shall deal with the whole issue of consumer goods problems in depth in a later article.

(2) This must be taken with a grain of salt, because Vietnamese oil is a little bit like the girls of Arles: the more you hear about the charming Arlésienne, the less you see of her.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL URGES PRACTICE OF ECONOMY IN CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Being Economical in Construction"]

[Text] Being economical in construction is an important part of the economy-practicing program of our party and state. For the building of the material and technical base of socialism, every year the state invests in the capital construction sector a large volume of labor, materials and capital. As to the major types of materials, this sector uses about one-third of the supplies of iron and steel, more than 50 percent of the lumber supply and a considerable volume of energy. Saving just 1 percent in construction means saving tens of millions of dong and hundreds of tons of materials. With the capital investment projected for this year, if the saving is 1 percent, the money saved will be twice the amount of capital invested in the Hanoi water supply project. The reason why the possibility of saving in the construction sector remains great is that there still is waste in all parts of the construction process.

The first part to which importance must be attached is drafting an investment plan to suit the ability to provide capital and materials and to improve effectiveness. Consequently, it is necessary to concentrate on the key tasks and projects and in-depth investment, to exploit most effectively the existing productive capabilities, to give priority to the projects that quickly bring about results and to firmly terminate or to reduce the ones that are not yet necessary or cannot be put in operation after completion of construction work. Recently many sectors and localities have gone in that direction. Hai Hung Province has temporarily stopped the construction of 20 projects considered not necessary yet in order to concentrate manpower and resources on the key construction projects of its own and of the central administration in the province. This is a rational way of using capital that will bring about early economic results. But there still are many sectors and localities which continue to plan their investment in such a way as to scatter their resources and not to concentrate on the major tasks, thus raising the number of partially-completed construction projects.

Doing well the jobs of selecting locations, planning, organizing production and supply of materials, building and assembling will create great possibilities of being economical. Planning construction projects (including construction and structure) has a lot to do with using manpower, materials and capital. A pencil stroke that is just 1 millimeter longer on the drawing can lead to a waste of tens of tons of cement and steel. Selecting a plan that is suitable for the capabilities and conditions to carry it out and allows the full use of local sources of materials and domestically available materials is a practical requirement of planning.

The possibility of being economical in the job of supplying materials to work sites can be achieved by doing work in shops, completing any work that can be done beforehand and making sure to deliver materials at the same time and in time, in the right quantities and with assured quality. There have been quite a few cases of transporting materials around and delivering at work sites materials that would not be used for a while or materials that would not meet quality standard, such as stone, sand and gravel containing 8-10 percent of foreign materials and broken and damaged bricks and tiles accounting for up to 20 percent of the quantities delivered. In order to overcome such negative phenomena and to reduce to the lowest level fuel and transportation expenses, a number of federations of enterprises dealing in stone, sand, gravel, bricks, tiles, potteries and ceramics have been distributing and decentralizing work on the basis of regions to serve the key projects. This is the kind of work that needs to be encouraged and extended.

Being economical in carrying out construction projects includes the effective use of machinery and means and a rational organization of labor at work sites. Do not let a single machine remain idle or be deprived of care and maintenance. Avoid sending to work sites a large work force all at once without making preparations for work areas, materials, tools and living quarters.

If economy is practiced in every job in the construction process, society will have more materials and capital; construction projects will be completed quickly, with low costs; the concept of collective ownership of workers and cadres, and the level of construction management, will be heightened.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BOGUS MILK PRODUCERS CAUGHT

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnemese 23 Dec 81 p 4

[Article by Quang Vu in "Market Tale" Column: "Bogus Milk"]

[Text] By chance, I met with Ms M.--an old friend of mine--in Ton That Dam Street. She was carrying in her hand a bogus milk can bearing the "Mr Longevity" brand. She told me that after buying it and taking it home, she opened it and found that it contained only...a thick glue. She rushed back to the buying place at the open-air market but the milk selling woman had already vanished! So she lost 30 dong for nothing!

This story reminded me of two children whom I once met at the Phu Nhuan market and who were afterward detained for selling bogus milk. These two children used to peddle every day in the market. They told me that a man in his forties once called them in, selected and bought some safety pins and asked them:

--Do you want to buy canned milk?

Surprised, the two children looked at each other because they had never sold this kind of goods.

--Let me tell this to you, children. I have just bought from "IMEX" store four brand-new milk cans of "Mr Longevity" trademark. I am willing to sell them to you at the low price of 20 dong each. You can easily make a profit of 10 dong by reselling them at the price of 30 dong each!

--Why don't you, Uncle, sell them to some milk selling ladies on the sidewalks of Vo Di Nguy Street?--one of the two children asked.

--Those ladies have been making a big profit every day. I want to sell to you because I know that you make only a small profit from peddling.

The two children immediately took out their money to buy the four milk cans and thanked the "elderly" gentleman for his "kindness". Being the victims of this swindler, they went on cheating other people until their customers discovered that the milk cans contained only sand. They were then arrested.

It must be said, however, that the case of the abovementioned two children is very rare. Most of the bogus milk sellers in the streets and markets are agents or "professional" customers of installations which produce fake milk. Fake milk has been sold at the open-air market and has even found its way into duly registered sale counters. Standing in front of piles of milk cans, many people doubt whether these goods are genuine or false.

I was once led by the deputy commander of the First Precinct economic control unit into a warehouse to see dozens of cans of bogus milk confiscated in the 10th Ward of the 1st Precinct. This kind of milk was a gluey substance made of rice flour mixed with boiling water and the "Mr Longevity" and "Unification" state trademarks were affixed outside the cans. I picked up some milk cans, turned them about and peeled away the labels in a vain attempt to detect any "technical defect" on the part of the milk counterfeiters; but they looked exactly the same as the milk cans produced by state-operated factories. This is why many people who had been cheated repeatedly could not avoid buying bogus milk later on.

The deputy commander of the [economic control] unit explained it to me: Dishonest traders bought up used milk cans, pulled out their caps which had already been holed [by the users to pour out milk], filled the cans with glue or sand and then put on new tin caps. That is the way they mass-produced [bogus] milk cans.

One can infer, without much thinking about it, that the bogus milk producers have secured the effective help of unscrupulous handicraftsmen who have supplied them with can making equipment and that they have also been aided by clandestine printing houses specialized in making fake labels bearing the trademarks of state-operated milk factories.

Of late, the bogus milk manufactured by these counterfeiters looks exactly like true milk in regard to the degree of liquidity and color. The "victims" of this kind of milk have experienced stomach rumbles and diarrhea a few minutes after ingestion.

On our visit to some bogus milk producing installations recently discovered by the market control forces, we found that the lack of hygiene therein was unthinkable! They boiled milk in the same way as people boiled asphalt to pave roads. A barrel or tin cask was placed in the rear of the house, usually near a toilet or kitchen. After putting bad-quality powered milk into the barrel or cask, they used firewood to boil it until it thickened. They added saccharine and a desiccating powder, mixed them up with the milk, poured the milk into empty cans, let it cool off and finally put on the tin caps. Each such barrel sufficed to fill hundreds of cans of bogus milk.

Groping our way on the trail of the bogus milk sellers, we uncovered a bogus milk producing installation on the first floor of house No 24, Nguyen Trai Street, where-from dishonest traders did not have enough time to remove their equipment. Ringleader Nguyen Quang Toan was put in jail, waiting for the day to answer for his crime before the law.

Clearly, there still remain places for counterfeiters of milk (and any other type of goods) to hide away and carry on their harmful activities. However, sooner or later, they will be uprooted and deservedly punished if each ward and neighborhood cell together with the people take joint action to watch their movements and to unmask them.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SECTOR REVIEWS 1981 ACTIVITIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Agricultural Sector Recapitulates 1981 Activities, Discusses Direction and Missions for 1982"]

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture recently convened a conference in Hue (Binh Tri Thien) to recapitulate its 1981 work and discuss the direction and missions for 1982, while also reviewing a year of implementing Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat regarding the improvement of contracting-out in agriculture.

In 1981, due to the leadership of the Party Central Committee and the government and the great efforts of the peasants and the sectors serving agriculture a relatively comprehensive victory was won on the agricultural production front. Grain production surpassed the plan and animal husbandry and industrial crops increased considerably. The application of the mechanism of contracting-out final output to groups and individual workers, in accordance with Directive No 100 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat, created a motive force which gave rise to a seething motive force in the rural areas, stimulated the development of production, strengthened and perfected socialist production relations in agriculture, ensured balance among the three interests, gave rise to many new factors, and began to new progress in the rural areas.

In 1981 the national total grain output in terms of paddy amounted to 15.1 million tons, an increase of 700,000 tons (4.8 percent) over 1980, and was the greatest grain output ever. In the north the increase was 16.3 percent and in the south there was a decline of 3.3 percent. The average per-capita grain output was 280 kilograms.

With regard to animal husbandry, according to statistical data as of 1 October 1981, there were 10.45 million hogs, which surpassed the plan by 4.57 percent and was an increase of 4.56 percent over 1980. There was an increase of 1.84 percent in the north and 10.3 percent in the south.

Due to the initial application of technical advances with regard to breeding, feed, and methods of stock raising and the prevention and elimination of diseases, the quality of animal husbandry improved. The number of crossbred commercial hogs increased by 10 percent over 1980.

There were 2.376 million water buffaloes, an increase of 2.7 percent over the same period in 1980 and 2.5 percent over the plan norm. There were 1.161 million cattle, an increase of 6.3 percent over the same period in 1980 and 6 percent over the plan.

The other aspects of animal husbandry, such as poultry, rabbits, and bees, developed well. The industrial chicken-raising installations attained the plan and increased production over last year.

Building on the victory in agricultural production in 1981, in 1982 the national economic sector must attain the objectives approved by the National Assembly and the Council of Ministers. In grain production, the nation must attain an output of 16.5 million tons in terms of paddy, including 13.5 million tons of paddy and 3 million tons of subsidiary food crops in terms of paddy, an increase of 1.4 million tons over 1980.

We must attain an annual rice area of 5.738 million hectares and an average yield of 23 quintals and 50 kilograms per hectare. With regard to the fifth month-spring crop, we must attain an area of 1.659 million hectares, a yield of 26 quintals and 50 kilograms per hectare, and an output of 4.406 million tons. With regard to the summer-fall crop, we must attain an area of 727,000 hectares, a yield of 26 quintals and 40 kilograms per hectare, and an output of 1.922 million tons. With regard to the 10th month crop, we must attain an area of 3.352 million hectares, an average yield of 21 quintals and 40 kilograms per hectare, and an output of 7.172 million tons. With regard to subsidiary food crops we must, on an annual basis, plant 1.522 million hectares and attain an output of 3 million tons in terms of paddy. With regard to the various kinds of vegetables and legumes, we must endeavor to plant 393,000 hectares.

In order to ensure the attainment of the above-mentioned norms, in 1982 the national agricultural sector must do a good job of carrying out the basic tasks: expanding the area, increasing the number of growing seasons, planting the entire area, concentrating facilities to the proper degree, closely guiding the key area areas, creating and guiding increased-output areas, concentrating on promoting intensive cultivation and the increasing of rice yields in order to have high and stable yields, organizing and supplying technical materials, promptly serving production, doing a good job of implementing the production stimulation policies, and broadly applying, improving, and perfecting the contracting-out of output in the agricultural cooperatives. The principal emphasis in increasing the number of growing seasons will be on expanding the rice area in the Mekong Delta and concentrating on increasing the summer-fall crop in the south. Therefore, it is necessary to guide the application of advances in breeding, in the arrangement of the 10th month crop structure and in the cultivation system, in order to expand the two-rice-crop area.

The conference set aside much time for the representatives of the provinces, the production bases, and the sectors to discuss, and exchange experiences regarding, production in 1981, and to discuss measures for victoriously fulfilling the 1982 production plan and endeavoring to meet the basic requirements that have been set for agriculture in the 1980's: meeting the food needs of all of society and some

of the other needs, rapidly increasing the volume of agricultural products for export and raw materials for industry, and further strengthening the material-technical bases of agriculture.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Spring Soybeans"]

[Text] Each year, the agricultural areas within the country, depending upon their production conditions and soil type, can raise one or many crops of soybeans, with spring being the main production season.

The many favorable natural conditions that exist during the spring permit the expansion of the spring soybean season in the various agricultural areas to a greater degree than during the remaining seasons of the year. Soybeans are a dry-land crop that grows well as a result of the spring rains. The winter weather has passed and the weather is beginning to become warm; solar radiation gradually increases, which is suited to the soybean plant that grows well in high temperatures.

The many benefits of the soybean plant are being recognized by the various localities and production installations more with each passing day and production plans have been implemented that have positive, reliable norms.

During the 1981 spring soybean season, more land was under the cultivation of soybeans than ever before, some 21,000 hectares, 15,000 hectares of which were in the northern provinces. The 1982 production plan, which begins with the spring season, sets forth norms on the amount of area under cultivation and output that are twice as high as the previous spring season.

The provinces of the South have planted more than 4,000 hectares of spring soybeans, with the most being planted in the provinces of Hau Giang, Tien Giang, An Giang, Dong Thap, Kien Giang and so forth. In the northern provinces, Ha Son Binh is planting 1,000 hectares, Hoang Lien Son 4,000 hectares, Hanoi and Hai Hung 5,000 hectares and so forth. The localities that are beginning to plant soybeans have pilot project plans so that they can gain experience. The provinces in the Central Highlands have planted hundreds of hectares for seed production.

The spring season is the decisive season in the implementation of the plan for the entire year. This soybean season provides seed for the summer, fall and winter

seasons that is of higher quality than the soybeans held over from the previous year for use as seed.

In the various agricultural areas, there are many possibilities for expanding the amount of area under the cultivation of soybeans by means of suitable forms of farming (rotation cultivation, multicropping, companion cropping and intercropping), provided that a number of specific difficulties regarding natural conditions are overcome and the minimum necessary material-technical bases are created. In the mountains and midlands of the North, there are 150,000 to 160,000 hectares lying fallow; the winter-spring season can be used to increase soybean production on the majority of this land. The Red River Delta once raised many spring soybeans but the amount of area under cultivation was reduced and soybeans were replaced with grain crops; recently, soybean production has been restored and can be rapidly expanded.

In the provinces in Nam Bo, there are nearly 2 million hectares that are transplanted with one 10th month rice crop and 300,000 hectares of floating rice that can be used to raise a crop of soybeans after the 10th month rice harvest; however, it is necessary to build fields, primarily water conservancy projects to retain water for the dry season.

In the Mekong River Delta, where there are 580,000 hectares of two rice crop fields, spring-summer soybeans can be interplanted between the winter-spring rice crop and the summer-fall rice crop on 400,000 hectares, provided that short-term varieties of winter-spring rice are transplanted and the soybeans are sown at the start of February so that summer-fall rice can be sown on schedule following the soybean harvest. In addition, there are millions of hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops that can be interplanted with soybeans until the tops of the plants block the sunlight from the soybeans; such soybeans can produce rather high yields, although these yields are inferior to the yields of soybeans raised by themselves.

The various localities should try to raise one crop of soybeans each year by means of suitable farming methods in order to increase the supply of valuable products and improve and nourish the soil.

Soybeans are a crop that is relatively easy to raise but which requires a number of necessary technical measures. Planting during the proper season is the most important measure in insuring the safe development of soybeans, a stable harvest, a rather high yield and no interference with the following production season. The planting of spring soybeans in the various regions of the country should conclude no later than the start of March. If planted later, soybeans will most likely flower during the dry season, during the season of hot western winds (in the northern provinces) and heavy rains will more than likely occur at the time of harvest.

Soybeans are quite susceptible to pests and must be protected by means of effective, integrated measures of prevention and control. Cultivation, fertilization, irrigation and so forth must also be carried out fully and promptly.

Policies and regulations that provide incentive for the production of soybeans must be fully considered (from the instruments of production to prices, purchases, marketing and so forth). The final product contract with laborers must be widely used in forms and to degrees consistent with the specific conditions of each area.

Many provinces have either begun to produce or expanded the production of soybeans. As is the case with other crops, soybean production must be closely organized and guided and the policies providing incentive for the production of soybeans must be fully implemented.

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SOUTHERN CROP STATISTICS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "The Winter-Spring Rice in the Southern Provinces Is Growing Quite Well; An Giang Exceeds Its Plan Quota on the Amount of Area Under Cultivation by 9.3 Percent; the Cultivation of Vegetables, Subsidiary Food Crops and Annual Industrial Crops Has Increased by More than 25,000 Hectares"]

[Text] As of 5 February, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward had transplanted 329,549 hectares of winter-spring rice, 78.7 percent of their plan quota and 95.8 percent of the amount of land that had been transplanted by this time last year. The provinces of the Mekong River Delta, although encountering difficulties due to the slowly receding water, have increased the rate of transplanting and completed 82 percent of their plan quota. Some provinces have virtually completed their transplanting: An Giang, Tien Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap and Thuan Hai; farmers have made full use of land to also transplant late winter-spring rice. An Giang Province, which has the largest amount of area under the cultivation of winter-spring rice, has transplanted 87,438 hectares, 9.3 percent more than planned.

The winter-spring rice is growing well; many places have intensified their effort to cultivate rice, spray pesticides, control pests and diseases and combat early season drought. Tien Giang has prepared enough fertilizer for all of the rice it has transplanted.

Compared to the same time last year, the amount of area that has been planted with vegetables, subsidiary food crops and annual industrial crops during this winter-spring season has increased by more than 25,300 hectares. Significant increases have been made in the cultivation of the primary crops: corn cultivation has increased by 2,734 hectares; cassava cultivation has increased by 3,414 hectares; the cultivation of vegetables and beans has increased by nearly 11,000 hectares; the cultivation of peanuts has increased by 3,000 hectares; the cultivation of soybeans has increased by 2,633 hectares and the cultivation of tobacco has increased by 1,769 hectares; the amount of area under the cultivation of kaoliang, sweet potatoes and sugarcane is less than it was this time last year.

The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have harvested more than 1,427,000 hectares of 10th month rice, 80.5 percent of the area planted. The provinces of eastern Nam Bo and Thuan Hai have completed their harvesting. The provinces of the Mekong River Delta are continuing to harvest their remaining late 10th month rice crops.

7809

CSO: 4209/240

AGRICULTURE

SUGGESTIONS MADE ABOUT SUGAR CANE, SUGAR PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column by Huong Trong of Hanoi: "Production and Purchase of Sugar Cane"]

[Text] The sugar refineries in 1981 reached low planned targets because they had not been able to purchase enough sugar cane. In the Van Diem sugar cane-growing zone, where in some year more than 100,000 tons of sugar cane had been purchased, only 50,000 tons were purchased last year. A similar situation existed in other zones. At the conference to review the work in 1981 of the food industry (units in the North), many representatives of the sugar cane-sugar sector requested that the state management cover only prices of sugar and not prices of sugar cane. Management of the prices of sugar cane should be entrusted to the Food Industry Ministry. Sugar cane purchase plans should be entrusted to refineries. Since sugar cane is a fresh product, its prices vary at the beginning, in the middle and at the end of a season; prices of sugar cane grown on hills and in alluvial soil also vary. There should be a price support policy applicable to sugar cane-growing zones at the time they buy grain from the state. The policy of exchanging sugar cane for sugar, as an immediate goal, is still beneficial for both sides, but it must be placed under strict management and mainly involve sugar cane produced in the 5-percent land, by troops or outside of sugar cane-growing zones; also sugar should continue to be sold to the provinces and districts that have sugar cane in appropriate amounts so as to encourage cadres to strengthen leadership over extending sugar cane-growing. Sugar refineries should continue to receive fertilizers and insecticide so as to actively provide them to sugar cane growers to allow them to take care of their crop in time. In the case the state cannot maintain balance in terms of grain and materials for the sugar cane-purchasing plan, it should leave the refineries some quantities of sugar for them to maintain balance by themselves. Scientific and technical organs must help local areas to introduce scientific and technical progress to sugar cane growing in order to raise sugar cane yields and to increase output. Planning for sugar cane-growing zones should continue to stabilize the supply of raw materials to refineries. Right now a quantity of coal deemed necessary should be put aside for production of bricks to be used to make bridges and to repair roads for the transportation of sugar cane by the cooperatives.

5598
CSO: 4209/234

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

1981 SALTWATER FISH CATCH--In the face of many difficulties in connection with materials and fuels (gas and oil supply was reduced by one-third as compared with 1980; lumber supply was only one-half of what the plan called for), signing product contracts and awarding bonuses were important factors that helped the marine products sector to overfulfill the 1981 plan with a total saltwater fish catch of more than 419,700 tons, purchases of saltwater fish amounting to 168,490 tons and exports surpassing the plan goal by 16.85 percent. The quality of marine products of all kinds was higher. The marine products sector is continuing to extend paying piece-work wages and product wages and awarding bonues to localities and fish-catching and production and processing installations. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 1] 5598

CSO: 4209/234

LIGHT INDUSTRY

LANG SON OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON UNLAWFUL ALCOHOL-MAKING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 p 2

[Criticism Accepted column by Nguyen Minh Quat, deputy chairman, Lang Son Provincial People's Committee: "About the Article, 'Unlawful Distillation of Alcohol in Lang Son'"]

[Text] In the NHAN DAN issue of 21 November 1981 (From Readers' Letters column) there was an article criticizing Lang Son about the situation of unlawful distillation of alcohol. We find that everything the article wrote about is totally correct. The Lang Son Provincial VCP and People's Committees have instructed all party committee echelons and administrations in the province to attach special importance to propaganda and education aimed at making the people through understanding fight the habit of using grain to make alcohol in an undiscriminating manner and at the same time to take administrative measures to prevent unlawful distillation of alcohol. In districts and cities, the commercial sector has strengthened management of the alcohol market, resorted to control and applied the form of imposing fines and confiscating the means of distillation against those who have long been specialized in distilling alcohol for unlawful business.

We have also instructed the organs, enterprises, state forests, state farms, cooperatives and units of the armed forces in the province to be exemplary in correctly implementing the state and government policies about prohibiting wasteful entertaining and consumption of food at conferences, congresses and receptions. In rural areas, particularly in the Meo highland and border areas, along with stepping up the three revolutions, we have been actively promoting the implementation of the party and government directives on weddings, funerals, etc.

In addition to the above-mentioned measures, our Provincial People's Committee tries to organize production and distillation of alcohol with different kinds of local raw materials and economical use of the latter so as to partially satisfy the people's need for consumer goods.

5598
CSO: 4209/234

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

PROFITEERING ON MEKONG DELTA BUSES DENOUNCED

Can Tho HAU GIANG in Vietnamese 18 Jan 82 p 8

[Article by Nam Phong: "A New Spirit"]

[Text] With the approach of Tet, people travel more and the volume of passengers on the bus routes increases beyond the normal levels. However, during the past year the communications and transportation sector took steps to rectify its organization and at the same time augmented its Tet service plan, so in general the people's travel was ensured. Although passengers on such long-range routes as the Can Tho-Ho Chi Minh City route had to wait because of the limited number of buses, order at the bus stations has helped put the people at ease. There, in addition to organizing the orderly selling of tickets steps have been taken to control collusion and blackmarketing in tickets (although thievery has not been completely eliminated), etc. On such medium-range routes as the Can Tho-Soc Trang, Can Tho-Cai Tac and Phung Hiep, etc., although there are occasionally slight increases in prices, in general travel in easy. It may be said that that is essentially the result of good organization at the stations.

However, a considerable number of people complain that on a few routes the bus drivers give the passengers a hard time. A friend of mine who had just returned from Thot Not angrily said that as soon as the bus left the station the passengers began to be "packed in like sardines." The driver stopped to pick up everyone waiting along the road, without regard to how many seats there were. The assistant drivers forced the passengers to crowd together in order to "pack in" more passengers. When they could pack in no more, passengers were allowed to stand on the steps at the rear of the bus. If someone camplained that it was too crowded, the bus personnel would say that gasoline was too expensive or that the cost of living was high, and that the passengers should "be synpathetic." Most vexations was when they asked for two or three dong more than the regular price of 10 dong. If anyone refused to pay their "price" they would say "if you aren't willing to pay, get off," but the passengers had to pay because they wanted to reach their destination and could hardly get off the bus en route.

On the Can Tho- Long My route were subjected to another kind of abuse: they were not only "packed like sardines" in the bus but had to sit on the roof (some people volunteered to sit on the roof so they could get some air). Everyone knows the road from Kinh Cung to Long My and Vi Thanh. Although some repairs have been made, there are still segments with many "potholes" and "water buffalo holes."

Vehicles travelling on it sway to and fro, and it is very dangerous when vehicles more over to the side of the road when passing each other. Last year several accidents and fatilities occurred on that road. Furthermore, in the case of "packed like sardines" buses, the passengers usually must get off the bus before it reaches the control point, walk past the control point (more than 1,000 meters) to a "safe" place (beyond the surveillance of the control point) before getting back on the bus and continuing their journey. I once witnessed such an incident in which a bus left behind three or four passengers who walked too slowly.

Everyone agrees that such incidents occur. Some people think that all buses operate is such an "unconscionable" way, but others say that it is necessary to differentiate among them. Perhaps the "insects" among them should think about what they are doing and stop "annoying" the passenger bus circles, who are part of the glorious working class. How could they sell their honor for money and cut of sentimentall ties with the people? Our people's tradition is "loving others as if they were loved ones" and "if you fall I'll help you up." Solidarity, and mutural assistance are the righteous path, and we cannot for the sake of money detach ourselves from the fine cultural tradition of our people.

Spring and the new year have arrived. I hope that the old will be buried and that the workers of the communications and transportation sector will have a fine new spirit.

5616
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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PARENTS VOICE CONCERN ABOUT CLANDESTINE BALLROOMS

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 23 Dec 81 pp 1, 4

[Article by Le Huu Can, 90 Hung Vuong Street, Fifth Precinct, in "Saigon People's Forum" Column: "It Is Urgently Necessary to Check Clandestine Dancing Parties and Unwholesome Activities During Year-end Merrymakings"]

[Text] Since a few days, as soon as he came home from school, my eldest son Hai would throw his textbooks and writing pads onto the table and begin to step forward and backward and to swing to the right and left, swaying his head and neck and wriggling his arms and legs. On seeing that, I asked him:

--What a strange way of dancing? When back home, you are supposed to review your lessons and do your homework first and then to help with the house chores.

--Do you know, Dad, that I have just received an invitation card from some friends of mine who will throw a dancing party in a couple of days? I have to practice to become lissome enough lest I should appear clumsy at the dancing party. How can people bear the sight of anyone who dances like a fat duck?

--Oh! I can hardly agree with you there! If you want to dance, listen to music or participate in any entertainment together with your friends, the best way is to go to some club or cultural center instead of dimly lit rooms where people have alcoholic drinks, behave wildly and will likely get into a lot of troubles!

--You are a teacher but you do not keep up with the times!

--Just because I am a teacher, I want you to be a student who sets good examples by behaving wisely according to ethics.

From now on to the Tet holidays, there will be many types of entertainment but I think that no matter where they take place--at home or in public agencies, schools, enterprises and cultural installations--, all entertainments must be completely wholesome, joyful and beneficial to the development of the new man. In my humble opinion, the youths' and students' habit of inviting one another to dimly lit clandestine ballrooms to hit the bottle is utterly unhealthy. I have overheard the lads whisper to each other that the estimated

"modest overall charge" for admission into a ballroom would come up to 50 dong per head. This type of entertainment is thus not only unwholesome but also causes people to "throw money down the drain" very unreasonably. Some friends of mine who work with the municipal music institute have also expressed concern about the fact that a number of male and female students are talking about pooling money to organize dancing parties and inviting and entertaining friends on the occasion of the forthcoming Tet holidays. This tendency must be checked immediately at a time when schools are launching a movement to educate students politically, ideologically and ethically. Who knows where clandestine dancing parties will lead our youngsters to? First of all, they will have to try to get money. This need will probably lead them to vices such as cheating their parents, selling their personal property and, worse still, theft. Secondly, if dancing parties are allowed to mushroom, they will make it very difficult to instill ethics into students and youths.

In my opinion, public agencies and responsible persons--first and foremost, neighborhood cells steering committees and the public security forces in each sector--must strictly enforce law and constantly keep in touch with the situation within the sphere of their competence in order to issue warnings and to stop the bad habit of organizing clandestine dancing parties and other unwholesome activities contrary to our cultural standard. On their part, parents must advise their youngsters and pay attention to their activities on the occasion of the year-end rejoicings and must be determined to prevent the youths from squandering money and succumbing to the temptation of depraved "entertainments".

We wish to inform the responsible circles that we are deeply concerned about our youngsters on the occasion of the year-end and new-year festivals.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ILLICIT CULTURAL MARKET IN HO CHI MINH CITY DECRIED

Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG in Vietnamese 19 Jan 82 pp 1,6

[Article by Tran Quang Thinh: "On the Private Cultural Products' Market"]

[Text] Black market calandars ...

On the morning of 17 January, the 23d day of the 12th lunar month, at the cultural products market along Le Loi Street there suddenly appeared a "new product," a small book a same size as a student's notebook. On the cover there were the mimeographed words "1982 Nham Tuat Calendar," in very bold lettering. They were intermingled with legal calendars, handbooks, etc.

A customer asked, "How much for a calendar?" The salesgirl answered immediately, "Twenty-five dong!"

What kind of calendar was it? Where did it come from? Why was it so expensive? Only when I picked up a calendar and looked at it did I discover what it was. The inside pages were also mimeographed. On each line, opposite the solar and lunar dates, there were listed things that were taboo on that day -- such as taking long trips -- or whether the day would be good for roofing houses, whether there would be an earthquake, etc. On the first page there was an introduction by a "group of authors" who had "researched" the bad days and good days for each task. That was absurd and brazen. Such absurdities and deceptions, which were featured in astrology books and fortunetelling books before the liberation, were buried along with the old regime. I was surprised that they have continued to exist to this day, and were furtively showing up on the cultural products market during the busy Tet period, in hopes of deceiving backward, credulous people. And who dares say that the dishonest "hustlers" hiding in those dark shadows only want to make a profit, when they spread falsehoods among the people and tell them when to do something or not to do something?

On Hai Thuong Lan Ong Street, which leads to the Binh Tay market, there was orginally a segment of the street extending from the Pham Ban alley to the Kim Bien market was set aside for people who write Tet scrolls. After passing by that segment an alert person is sure to see another market: the buying and selling of Hong Kong and Taiwanese calendars. Such books, dealing with palm reading, physiognomy, fortunetelling based on warts, hair, whiskers, chicken

feet, etc., have been translated into Vietnamese in Saigon by "translators" who arbitrarily edited the books and styled themselves veteran "soothsayers." Is it necessary to mention the harm done by similar "cultural products" to our enterprise of building a new culture and a new man?

Another kind of calendar, no less dangerous, has apperared on the outdoors markets, not at the calendar markets but at the radio, TV, and cassette markets in the Co Cu area of Precinct 1. They are decadent monthly calendars with photographs of girls baring their breasts and buttocks, and there are even some photographs of women as if they were in the time of Eve. Such calendars are sold under the table at prices of 700 to 800 dong each. Hanging outside the stands are calendars with the inviting smiles of pretty girls, but they are more proper.

Anti-educational... souvenirs

If the anti-cultural nature of the above-mentioned poisonous Tet goods is readily apparent, there are also many other kinds of "cultural products" which are foreign to the socialist way of life but are not easy to recognize and distinguish. They are even accepted and sold openly. In front of the Municipal Post Office and a number of precinct post offices, along Le Loi Street, and in many stationery stores customers are "dazzled" by hundreds and thousands of Tet greeting cards. In addition to wholesome cards displayed attractively and elegantly there are a number of postcards in all styles and sizes, which were recently "imported" from capitalist countries, put out for sale after being hiden since the revolution, or recently manufactured. Perhaps that is a sphere with which the cultural sector has not been concerned and in which it has allowed "freedom to produce" and "freedom to display and sell." Mistaken, outmoded viewpoints regarding happiness and wealth, and sentiments heavily charac characterized by individualism and weakness have an apportunity to be expressed in many kinds of cards. Who is served by red cards with gold lettering and a picture of a "ship of commerce," with greetings of "a small investment brings big profits" and "you can't get rich if you're not in commerce." Why do the cards with young girls sitting dreamily under a tree mean? And there were many other meaningless, stereotyped scenes on the cards.

Along Le Loi Street and other streets where souvenirs are sold, there are many extremely strange items. As for the anti-education aspect, people allow children to act like adults. Images of teenagers dressed scantily and with exposed shoulders hugging and kissing one another, fondling one another etc., are also a subject that is carefully exploited! There are large paintings in one color mixed with phosphorous. There are small ones in glass frames. In one store, there is even a plaster statue of two young people intertwined in a position that would certainly make many women blush.

Also along Le Loi Street there is a row of new Tet cultural products stands that have just been errected. There I encountered many stands which made woode wooden plaques. It is regretable that such skill would be used to make products with backward, trite contents. They bore the characters "happiness together" (for weddings) or scenes of "the official is promoted, kowtows before ancestral altar," "going to meet the bride, with the bound pig carried

in front and the sedan chair following behind," and "the phoenix and the dragon join together, beauty and lust are united." One plaque that sells well is carved with the characters "happiness, wealth, and longevity." Those are outmoded greetings. Now it is sufficient to wish one another long life, and it is not necessary towish that one another is promoted or has many children.

The state culture sector has meet the needs of the city's people for Tet cultural goods by providing millions of calendars and pictures with attractive scenes of our country, parallel Tet greetings, red banners, Tet greeting cards and postcards, scrolls, statutes, ornamental bamboo blinds, etc. But it is clear that we cannot allow the private cultural products market in the vestiges of the decadent, backward culture to continue to exist so that it can continue to surreptitiously sabotage and erode the morale of the city's people.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Đình An [NGUYEENX DINHF AN]

*Head of the Culture and Information Service, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his Lunar New Years comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 24)

Bùi Đình Anh [BUIF DDINHF ANH]

Deputy chief of the Forest Industry Department, Industry of Forestry; is shown as the signer of a listing of commercially usable types of trees published as an attachment to Decision No 2198 of the Ministry of Forestry dated 26 November 1977; a copy of both the decision and the listing are published in the cited monograph. (Hanoi NHUNG QUY DINH CO BAN CUA NHA NUOC VE LAM NGHIEP, Su That, 1978, pp 249-269)

Lý Thái Bảo [LYS THAIS BAOR]

*Acting secretary general of the Motion Picture Association; his Lunar New Years comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 18)

Nguyễn Văn CA [NGUYEENX VAWN CA], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Director of the 804th National Defense Enterprise, Rear Services General Department; his article "Improving the Management System of National Defense Enterprises" appeared in the cited source. (GUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Mạnh Cầm [NGUYEENX MANHJ CAAMF]

*Vice minister of foreign trade; on 9 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of a Bulgarian government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 9 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of a Bulgarian government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 1)

Phạm Nhữ Cương [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

Editor-in-chief of the philosophy journal TRIET HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TRIET HOC No 4, Oct-Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Diện [NGUYEENX VAWN ZIEENJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he visited the Song Da hydroelectric work site during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Tấn Diệp [NGUYEENX TAANS ZIEEPJ] Senior Colonel

Deputy commander, Ho Chi Minh City Armed Forces; on 22 Dec 81 he attended a wreath-laying ceremony for the war dead of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Vũ Định [VUX DINHJ]

Standing member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he visited the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power site during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Lê Quang Đồng [LEE QUANG DOONGF]

*Head of the Culture and Information Service, Tien Giang Province; his Lunar New Year comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 24)

Đỗ Trọng Giang [DOOX TRONGJ GIANG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam General Confederation of Trade Unions; recently he visited military units in Lai Chau Province during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Năng Hách [NGUYEENX NAWNG HACHS]

Vice chairman of the Economic and Finance Board of the Premier's Office [Pho Chu Nhiem Van Phong Kinh Te-Tai Chinh Thu Tuong Phy]; is listed as the signer of provisional regulations on the use of wood promulgated along with Council of Ministers Decree No 10-CP, dated 26 April 1960, on economizing wood; a copy of both the decree and the regulations are published in the cited monograph. (Hanoi NHUNG QUY DINH CO BAN CUA NHA NUOC VE LAM NGHIEP, Su That, 1978, pp 259-270)

Lý Hòa [LYS HOAF]

President of Ho Chi Minh City University; on 22 Dec 81 he attended the signing of an agreement for cooperation between Ho Chi Minh University and Leningrad University. (No Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Phạm Hoành [PHAMJ HOANHF]

Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; his article on economic developments in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hợp [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWPJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; his article "Solving the Clothing Problem" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 82 p 3)

Lê Khai [LEE KHAI]

*Head of the Culture and Information Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; his Lunar New Years comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 23)

Phạm Công Khanh [PHAMJ COONG KHANH]

Member of the Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; recently he participated in Lunar New Years visits to military units in Ha Tuyen Province. (TIEN PHONG 2-8 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Kiều [NGUYEENX VAWN KIEEUF]

Head of the Mass Culture Department; his Lunar New Years comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 20)

Dương Thị Kim [DUWOWNGF THIJ KIM]

*Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Committee, Lang Son Province; recently she participated in Lunar New Years visits to military units in her province. (DAI DOAN KET 7 Feb 82 p 3)

Hà Kỉnh [HAF KINHR]

Head of the Culture and Information Service, Ha Son Binh Province; his Lunar New Year comments appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 1, Jan 82 p 22)

Bùi Phan Kỳ [BUIF PHAN KYF], Senior Colonel

Of the Advanced Military Academy; his article on the soldier as the guardian of the Fatherland appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 2)

Lưu Thị Phương Mai [LUWU THIJ PHYWOWNG MAI]

*Vice minister of Food Industry; on 10 Feb 82 she attended a conference in Hanoi with a Bulgarian economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 82 p 1)

Phan Thị Minh [PHAN THIJ MINH]

Vice president of the Ho Chi Minh City Women's Association; on 22 Dec 81 she attended a photo exhibit of Bulgarian women today. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Nghinh [NGUYEENX VAWN NGHINH] aka Nguyễn Hùng [NGUYEENX HUNGF], deceased

Born on 7 May 1911; member of the Vietnam Communist Party; former head of the Cultural Sector Materials Supply Corporation; he died following a period of serious illness on 11 Feb 82. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 82 p 4)

Cầm Ngoan [CAAMF NGOAN]

Vice chairman of the National Assembly; chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; recently he visited military units in his province during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Lê Văn Nguyện [LEE VAWN NGUYEENJ]

*Deputy head of the Agricultural Science Institute; his article "Changes in Management of the Scientific and Technological Apparatus" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 82 p 3)

Giàng A Páo [GIANGF A PAOS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Lai Chau Province; recently he visited military units in his province during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Minh Quất [NGUYEENX MINH QUAATS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Lang Son Province; his response to criticism of illegal liquor distilleries in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 82 p 2)

Chế Viết Tấn [CHEES VIEETS TAANS]

Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; vice chairman of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 9 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of a Bulgarian government economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 1)

Lê Thanh [LEE THANH], Major General

Deputy commander of the 7th Military Region; on 22 Dec 81 he attended a wreath-laying ceremony for the war dead of Ho Chi Minh City. (Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 1)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEE DUWCS THINHJ]

*Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; *vice chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Lao-Vietnam Committee for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation; on 11 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of the Lao Subcommittee of the Committee. (NHAN DAN 12 Feb 82 p 1)

Hoàng Tinh [HOANGF TINH]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lai Chau Province; recently he visited military units in his province during the Lunar New Years season. (LAO DONG 4 Feb 82 p 2)

Lê Minh Tuấn [LEE MINH TUAAN], Senior Colonel

SRV Military Attache in Laos; on 10 Feb 82 he attended the arrival of Soviet Marshal Ogarkov in Vientiane. (NHAN DAN 11 Feb 82 p 4)

Bùi Thanh Vân [BUIF THANH VAAN], *Major General

*Deputy commander, 7th Military Region; on 22 Dec 81 he attended sports activities in the 7th Military Region. (No Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 23 Dec 81 p 6)

Lê Văn Vị [LEE VAWN VIJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nam Thanh District, Hau Hung Province; his interview on coordinating defense and economic activities appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Tất Vinh [NGUYEENX TAATS VINH], aka Hồng Dương [HOONGF ZUWOWNG]
deceased

Born in 1928; reporter for the Youth Union newspaper TIEN PHONG; he died following a seizure on 9 Feb 82. (NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Thế Vịnh [NGUYEENX THEES VINHJ]

*Publisher of the Catholic newspaper CHINH NGHIA; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (CHINH NGHIA 7 Feb 82 p 1)

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30 March 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2355

TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 1, 1982

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STRIVE TO ACHIEVE VICTORY FOR THE 1982 STATE PLAN

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[Excerpts to January 1982 TAP CHI CONG SAN editorial pp 1-5; additional material at end of this article provides for a text of the editorial]

[Text] In 1981, despite the major difficulties and imbalances in the economy which continued to worsen, our people throughout the country have scored new successes in economic construction as well as in ensuring their livelihood, thanks to the great efforts of all sectors, echelons and primary production installations, and to the initial improvement of our economic management. Many new factors are developing, especially in agricultural production.

In agriculture, we have recorded several many-sided achievements in both the cultivation of grain and industrial crops and animal husbandry. The volume of grain production amounted to more than 15 million tons, the highest figure ever recorded. The collection and purchase of agricultural products has progressed well.

In industry, many factories actively tapped raw materials from agricultural, forestry and maritime products, and optimally used discarded materials and supplies to maintain and develop production continually and firmly. The handicrafts and artisan industry in several localities have developed well. The capital construction sector has concentrated more than before on major projects. The education sector has begun to implement its reform program.

As a result of the good harvest, the demand for grain in rural areas has been met better than before, even in those localities where such a demand was previously serious. With respect to workers and civil servants, our state has implemented and is implementing measures to alleviate difficulties in their living conditions.

The achievements in 1981 and previous years have asserted that the general and economic lines of our party throughout the period of transition to socialism are correct and creative. At the same time, they demonstrate the strength of our laboring people's mastery.

It is mainly in light of the party lines and the policies and guidelines of the party and state that our people in many localities have surged forward on their own to create good working methods and rekindle much of the latent force, thus achieving encouraging results.

Then the editorial points out the weaknesses and shortcomings in 1981 and specifies: The important and realistic lessons which we can derive from the implementation of the economic tasks and the state plan in 1981 are: We should thoroughly understand the party lines; firmly control the situation of each sector, each locality and each primary production installation; correctly apply the lines; policies and guidelines of the party and state, and basically change anew the management and planning systems. By doing so, we will certainly find the correct way to tap all the potentials to overcome difficulties and to stabilize and develop the economy.

The editorial continues: In 1982, the economic tasks and state plan have been set forth to fulfill the general economic strategy of the 1980's, which consists of bringing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production. Its main objectives are to exercise collective mastery over the land and labor, to formulate an agricultural zoning plan throughout the country, to distribute social labor on a large-scale basis in order to use the labor force fully, to exploit tens of millions of hectares of arable and forest land, to expand comprehensively various branches and trades and to establish concentrated production zones and agro-industrial districts.

Along with and on the basis of agricultural development, we should rationally develop industrial zones and sectors, expand communications and transportation, gradually build the infrastructures, accelerate socialist transformation, reorganize the economy, combine indepth development with lateral expansion and apply scientific and technical innovations.

We should establish new structures and new balances between industry and agriculture, between the central economy and the local economies, between production and construction and communications and transportation, between capital accumulation and consumption, and between export and import. By doing so, we will further stabilize and improve the people's livelihood and fairly fulfill the immediate demands while creating good bases and conditions for development in the 1980's.

We should accelerate socialist industrialization vigorously on a large scale and build a modern industrial-agricultural structure of which the backbone must be the relatively developed network of heavy industries.

The fundamental tasks of the 1982 State Plan are: to uphold self-reliance; to enhance the initiative and creativity of all sectors and localities, especially the primary production installations; to develop the laboring people's collective mastery and the revolutionary movement deep among broad segments of the masses; to implement the guidelines for cooperation between the central and local governments and between the state and the people; and to resolve to create a new and vigorous change in the economy and the people's livelihood.

While accelerating economic construction vigorously, we should combine the economy closely with national defense and vice versa by fulfilling the requirements of defending the country and consolidating national defense and security and by developing the capability of the armed forces to participate in economic construction and to increase products for the society.

In 1982 and henceforth we will continue to reorganize the economy mainly by correctly settling the relationship between industry and agriculture; reorganizing production, construction, the work force and population; redistributing the national income; and satisfactorily use all the economic components on the basis of firmly maintaining the leading role of the national economy.

From the standpoint of advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production as a criterion for building a rational industrial-agricultural structure, all economic sectors, especially industry, communications and transportation, and capital construction, must make full use of their capacity to support agriculture primarily, ensuring a uniform balance among the main objectives of agriculture.

We must concentrate intensively on the production of grain and food products by stepping the cultivation of rice, secondary food crops, vegetables, legumes -- especially soybeans -- peanuts, sugar cane and fish in order to resolve our food problem. Every locality, especially districts, must establish a food program and a structure of food production and consumption suitable to its local conditions in order to meet its own demand for food.

We must balance the grain distribution in districts, and develop vigorously the cultivation of short-term industrial plants, especially soybeans, peanuts, tobacco, sugar cane, rush and hemp. With regard to long-term industrial plants, we must mainly concentrate on their intensive cultivation on the existing areas, paying attention to coffee, rubber and tea while we must vigorously develop the planting of mulberry for sericulture and the growing of such other fibrous plants as cotton, ramie and sword hemp in order to resolve gradually the clothing problem.

In industry, we must develop all of its potentials, especially in terms of domestic raw materials and the present production capacity of artisan industry and handicrafts. We must strive to step up the production of consumer goods, especially the commodities essential to the people's livelihood, partly easing the present tense situation of consumer goods, namely cloth, paper, medicines and bicycle tires. At the same time, we must secure all the necessary favorable conditions for the key heavy industry sectors such as electricity, coal, engineering, fertilizer and chemical.

We must develop our production capacity to the highest extent and concentrate on supporting effectively agriculture the production of consumer and export goods, and communications and transportation. We should strongly encourage the artisan industry and handicrafts to use optimally locally available raw materials, discards, rejects and recycled raw materials to develop the production of consumer goods.

Export is an extremely important task to be carried out by every sector, locality and establishment. It is necessary to effect a vigorous change in export in order to reduce gradually the imbalance between export and import. It is mandatory to give priority to the making of capital investments in and the reorganization of production in order to increase export capacitites. Efforts must be made to create a main source of exports -- which must have a stabilized position in the world market -- with specific attention given to agricultural, forestry, marine and mineral products and mechanical items.

Capital construction is of great importance for ensuring various existing and long term production tasks. On the basis of achieving a good balance for capital, construction equipment, gasoline, oil and construction materials, we must rearrange capital investments in such a way as to suit the present economic objectives. We must, on a priority basis, concentrate on ensuring all the necessary conditions and on satisfactorily accelerating the construction of key projects for the state and of important projects designed to serve the production of grain, electricity, coal, natural gas, fertilizer, machinery, textiles, paper and construction materials.

In order to ensure smooth implementation of various production and construction activities, we must develop communications and transportation so as to ensure the transportation of imports, the transportation of goods in support of agriculture, the transportation of goods from the north to the south and vice versa, and the transportation of anthracite and cement for various key areas and key construction project sites. Priority must be given to developing riverine and sea shipping networks, increasing railroad transportation capacities and reorganizing truck transportation activities. In addition, we must pay specific attention to using widely all rudimentary means of transportation.

We must manage transportation activities more tightly, with emphasis placed on ensuring economical use of gasoline and oil and doing away with all cases of theft of goods in transit.

There is another important task which is to reestablish order in the area of distribution and circulation along the socialist business direction in order to better serve production and the people's livelihood. Our key task at present is to organize purchase activities satisfactoritly and to secure the sources of goods, trying to create a stockpile of goods in order to ensure the supply task, especially the supply of those important items as grain, [and other] agricultural products, raw materials, industrial products and important exports.

State-run industrial enterprises and artisan and handicraft cooperatives must fully implement their plans to deliver products to the state and, at the same time, must satisfactoritly carry out various measures concerning price readjustment, market management and wage readjustment in order to ensure the "each according to his work" principle and to suit the situation dictated by a change in prices. These are the very great and urgent tasks outlined in the 1982 State Plan. Satisfactorily carrying out these planned tasks will contribute greatly to further overcoming difficulties and effective a new change in the economy and in the people's livelihood, thus creating a momentum for the ensuing years.

In order to implement the 1982 State Plan satisfactorily, the party, people and army must exert new and extraordinary efforts and must effect a drastic change in organization and in implementing guidance. This is an area of activity in which we have little experience and where many shortcomings and mistakes have been found. These shortcomings and mistakes have been a great obstacle to our success.

This year our efforts must be focused on exploiting to the fullest all favorable factors and practical capabilities in conjunction with the three central elements, which are to apply scientific and technological processes widely in order to improve the output, quality and efficiency of various production and construction activities; to improve the organization of economic management; and to revise planning activities and link the planning task with economic accounting and socialist trade along with strict efforts to practice thrift in all areas -- production, construction, living expenses, electricity, coal, gasoline, oil, raw materials and grain -- as economization is regarded as a national policy.

Our most powerful driving force in socialist construction is the socialist collective mastery system. We must further develop the combined strength of collective mastery through the organization of production and labor. We must more satisfactorily use our most valuable assets -- manpower and lands, including forested and sea areas -- in the initial stage of the process of advancing directly from small production to large-scale socialist production. We must closely link labor with lands, create more jobs locally and simultaneously organize a widespread motivation drive to redistribute labor and population on a national scale in order to turn out more products for society and to make ends meet.

The fifth party congress will further materialize the socialist revolutionary line and the way to build the socialist economy in our country. It will point out the direction and measures to be taken to improve the economy in the period ahead and will create a high degree of singlemindedness throughout our party, people and army.

In the light of the resolution of the forthcoming fifth party congress, it is certain that we will be able to fulfill the 1982 State Plan successfully and to continue to move our country's revolutionary undertaking another step forward.

[The January issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN allows for the following additions to the editorial published in the 9 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K 2: The first paragraph of the item begins:]

We are entering the year of 1982 with new factors being formed and developed in the various economic sectors and with the encouraging results of the emulation movement to score achievements in honor of the fifth party congress. This is the first year of implementing the resolution of the fifth party congress, and the second year of the Third 5-Year 1981-85 Plan. Developing the successes achieved and exploiting the new factors more satisfactorily, our entire party and all our people and soldiers are determined to surge forward and struggle to carry out the 1982 State Plan successfully, thus helping the socialist construction undertaking in our country to progress gradually. In 1981, despite..."

At the end of the first paragraph on page K 3, add:...achieving encouraging results. Agricultural crops were good. Many major provinces achieved higher productivity and greater volumes of production than in previous years. This is the combined result of the three revolutions carried out in the rural areas thus far, and the direct result of the system of contracts with workers. The initial development of production and business independence of industrial enterprises, the implementation of the system of product-based wages and the application of various bonus forms have resulted in a new work method in enterprises, encouraging workers and civil servants to strive to boost production for the interests of the state, the collectives and individual workers. The implementation of the resolutions on distribution and circulation has yeilded positive results, thus initially developing the effect of economic levers and eliminating to a certain extent the subsidization character of the old circulation system.

However, what deserves our attention is that many plan norms were far from being attained, such as the output norms for electricity, coal, cement, lumber, bricks, tiles, cloth, rush mats and so forth. The volume of export goods was also below the planned norm. The transportation sector is too weak. Distribution and circulation work is experiencing complex changes. The control of industrial goods and some items of agricultural products and raw materials is still inadequate, and the management of materials and goods still leaves much to be desired, thus seriously affecting the balance between the supply of and the demand for goods. There still is a serious imbalance of financial operations. Although some effort and progress has been made in economic management and in the organization and supervision of the implementation of tasks, there still are many shortcomings. Efforts have not yet been concentrated on the main goals of the plan; discipline in the implementation of the plan is not upheld; many problems arising in the relationship between related sectors and echelons have not been resolved satisfactorily; and enterprises and cooperatives are not really independent in their production and business activities. The important and..."

[picking up at the end of the first line of the second paragraph on page K 3.] After the second paragraph on page K 3 insert the following paragraph: ...develop the economy.

In the initial stage of the advance from small production to large-scale socialist production, the inherently weak economy cannot overcome the many imbalanced aspects immediately. Moreover, we are forced to use part of our strength to cope with the multifaceted sabotage strategy which the Chinese expansionist hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, have carried out vis-a-vis our country. Therefore, the fact that the economy and the everyday life are still experiencing many difficulties is inevitable. Being calm and clear-sighted, understanding the actual economic situation, placing firm confidence in the party's line, exhibiting the determination to fully implement the party and state's policies and measures and refusing to be worried about and to shrink from difficulties are prime requirements for all cadres and party members in the present economic situation. In 1982, the economic tasks...[picking up the first line of the third paragraph on page K 3].

Also, on page K 3, the last line of the fifth paragraph should be changed to: ...and conditions for developmental steps after 1990 -- accelerating socialist industrialization vigorously ... [picking up the first line of the sixth paragraph so as to combine the fifth and sixth paragraphs].

CSO: 4209/231

THE KAMPUCHEAN PEOPLE ARE FIRMLY DEFENDING NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND BUILDING THEIR FATHERLAND

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 6-10

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The brilliant victory of 7 January, 1979, was the most significant historic event of the protracted and arduous struggle for independence and freedom carried out by the people of various nationalities in Kampuchea. The genuine Kampuchean revolutionary forces, with strong support from various strata of people throughout the country and the wholehearted assistance of the Vietnamese party, army and people, surged forward and promptly smashed the bloody regime of the Pol Pot clique, henchmen of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

This historic victory has saved several million Kampuchean people from the unprecedented tragedy of cruel genocide. It has also helped Kampuchea stop and eliminate the danger of being annexed completely by the Beijing reactionaries. It has not only opened up, for the Kampuchean people, a new page of their national history and a new era of their national independence and freedom, their right to be masters of their country and their destiny, but it has also contributed significantly to creating an unprecedented revolutionary situation on the Indochinese peninsula, where the formation of a firm militant alliance of the fraternal countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos has taken shape.

Over the past 3 years, the Kampuchean revolution has been consistently and vigorously developed. Under the young and active people's republic regime, the Kampuchean people have bravely and resolutely overcome numerous difficulties and ordeals. They have made great efforts and strengthened their determination in the cause of national defense and the building of the beloved fatherland.

The counter-revolutionary schemes carried out by various reactionary groups, henchmen of China and the imperialists to reverse the situation in Kampuchea, have been ignominiously foiled one after another. The PRK state has been increasingly strong in all fields and its prestige and international status have been consistently enhanced. The bankrupt economy created by the Pol Pot clique has been restored and developed. In 1981, about 1.5 million hectares of land were reclaimed for cultivation in Kampuchea. More than 60 factories and big and small enterprises in Phnom Penh and various provinces have been restored and commissioned.

Social activities completely disturbed under the Pol Pot regime have been gradually normalized and stabilized. Markets which are beneficial to the people's trade and business activities have mushroomed everywhere. The public health network has been established from the central to the grassroots levels to prevent and effectively eliminate various epidemics threatening to the people's health. Communications and postal services have been restored and rebuilt promptly to meet the demands of the state and the people. The cultural and educational sectors severely damaged under the former regime have been restored and vigorously developed. More than 1.4 million students are attending general schools. A number of universities have admitted students. Cultural, artistic and information activities have been carried out actively and regularly in all localities with increasing people participating in these programs. Various echelons of the administrative machinery have been consolidated and strengthened. The splendid success of the general election for the first PRK General Assembly and the adoption of the new Constitution are firm manifestations of the great achievements scored by the Kampuchean people since the overthrow of the genocidal regime.

World public opinion cannot help but be surprised at the wonderful change in a nation which not long ago was at the brink of a deep abyss of extermination. Now, Kampuchea, with the vigorous efforts of the Kampuchean people, has been rapidly revived with a new life full of revolutionary optimism. A new and advanced society in which human rights and dignity are respected is taking shape in Kampuchea.

This real picture of the present Kampuchean society is full of vitality and the irreversibly advancing position of the Kampuchean revolution make their friends around the world happy while annoying the reactionary and counter-revolutionary forces.

The Kampuchean people have been able to understand ever more clearly that the achievements which have been recently scored in their revolutionary struggle actually stemmed from the correct line of the KPRP, from the strength of the all-people solidarity, and from the close attachment of the party and the people coupled with the strength of international solidarity, particularly the strength of the alliance among the three Indochinese countries and of the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the pillar.

Despite its great and comprehensive achievements in the recent past, the Kampuchean revolution has yet to go through many new difficulties and ordeals in a bid to build and develop its forces aimed at continuing to overcome the serious consequences of the genocidal regime while coping with the frantic counter-attack and multi-faceted war of sabotage of the international reactionary and other hostile forces and their henchmen.

As specified in the resolution of the KPRP's 4th National Congress of Delegates, the common duty of the entire party and the people of Kampuchea in the present revolutionary stage is:

To defend national independence and to firmly build the country so as to advance gradually to socialism.

Faced with the intimidation and threat unleashed by the international reactionary forces, the Kampuchean people clearly understand that defending the country is the

foremost sacred duty of every citizen. For this reason, Kampuchea has lost no time in developing and consolidating its national defense and it has always remained combat-ready to protect the peaceful life of its people.

The Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces--composed of the three categories of troops: the main force, the local force and the self-defense militia force--have grown ever bigger in both quantity and quality. Born and raised during the people's movement, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Army has worthily continued and developed the glorious tradition of the Issarak Army in the past. Together with the people's security force, it has heightened vigilance constantly against all dark schemes and acts of the enemy while trying to track down and wipe out the reactionaries, conduct propaganda among enemy troops, protect the administration at the grassroots level, and firmly defend the country's western border.

The KPRP has paid great attention to intensifying political and ideological work among the army and public security forces and improving their sense of organization and discipline as well as their fighting ability. Built and trained by the party, these forces have been able to foster army-people solidarity, work and fight selflessly for the sake of the people, and share weal and woe with their combat partners. At the same time, they have upheld a brilliant spirit of internationalism and unshakeable revolutionary attachment and loyalty by coordinating closely with the fraternal Vietnamese cadres and combatants in the struggle against a common enemy.

Along with defending their country, the Kampuchean people are trying to restore and develop their economy and advance gradually to socialism.

Agriculture has always been considered to offer great economic potential for Kampuchea. This potential has, however, been ravaged seriously during the 10 years of war, particularly under the 5-year rule of the Pol Pot clique. During the present struggle to restore and develop the economy, Kampuchea considers agriculture to be its central task.

Developing the initial results obtained from agricultural production over the past years, in the next 5 to 7 years, Kampuchea will be able to concentrate on accelerating agricultural restoration, of which the main task is to step up grain and food production and to open some 1 million hectares of virgin land for crop cultivation. At the same time, it will strive to carry out agricultural development gradually and comprehensively with attention given to the restoration of the industrial crop area and the development of animal husbandry. This is aimed at increasing the quantities of farm products and goods to support the people's livelihood, production and export while helping to create the initial source of accumulation for industrial and national economic development.

To step up agricultural production and stabilize the situation in the rural areas, Kampuchea has paid attention to forming and consolidating production solidarity teams which are 10 to 15 families in size, which is commensurate with the production standard of the masses and the management ability of the grassroots cadres at present. The movement to form production solidarity teams has recently absorbed more than 90 percent of the peasant families in all localities throughout the country. Kampuchea is continuing to study and implement policies toward agriculture--which are based

on the principle of distribution according to labor--aimed at encouraging the peasants to participate enthusiastically in restoring and accelerating production.

Kampuchea has also paid attention to gradually restoring other economic sectors--such as industry, handicrafts, communications and transportation, and so forth--on the basis of carefully evaluating and calculating their production conditions, management efficiency and economic results so that their operations can be conducted in such a way as to support agricultural production and the people's livelihood.

Due to the country's economic and social characteristics, after the genocidal regime was smashed, a new economy took shape with is composed of three components:

The state-operated economy, although still small, is being developed intensively by the state so that it can gradually play a leading role in the national economy. The collective economy, of which the production solidarity team is a universal form, is playing a very important role in restoring and developing agriculture, forestry, fishery and handicrafts in all localities. The individual economy is being encouraged to expand under the direction and control of the state aimed at benefiting production, the people's livelihood and circulation throughout the country.

On the cultural and social front, Kampuchea advocates the shaping of a revolutionary culture with national and popular characteristics to inherit and promote the cultural heritage of the people of all nationalities in the country and, at the same time, to selectively assimilate the heritage of advanced cultures of the world, particularly of the socialist countries.

Attention has been paid to developing the mass cultural and literature and art movement vigorously. Professional teams responsible for culture, literature and the arts are operating actively in all localities throughout the country. Thanks to the new culture which is currently being developed, all vestiges of backward and reactionary ideology and culture left behind by the colonialist and feudalist regimes have been eradicated; the influence of the exploiting class' decadent lifestyle has been prevented; and a new spiritual, civilized and progressive life has been created for the people.

Kampuchea has paid great attention to ipproving its people's educational background. Along with intensively eliminating illiteracy among the people and expanding supplementary education among the cadres and soldiers, Kampuchea has begun to re-establish the general, vocational and higher education sectors under a program which is commensurate with the economic situation in the country. Under the new regime, all school activities must be closely coordinated with productive labor and other social activities.

With regard to combining modern medicine with traditional medicine, the people's republic state is taking good care of the people's health, with special attention given to ethnic minority groups in remote areas, by launching movements for regular prophylactic hygiene and adopting preventive measures against diseases in every village and hamlet.

To meet the national construction needs, Kampuchea has paid great attention to improving, using and developing the professional skills of its scientific and technical cadres, cultural activists, artists and educators aimed at forming a contingent of revolutionary intellectuals with expertise and good political and ideological quality.

Uniting all people and developing their strength to defend and build the country is one of the basic issues in the KPRP's present revolutionary line.

It can be said that never before have the Kampuchean people been allowed to truly live in freedom, harmony and mutual trust and love and assistance as they do now under the people's republic regime. While human dignity is respected in the country, people of all nationalities in the Kampuchean community can enjoy freedom and equality and share the same obligations and benefits. This shows that the KPRP's clear-sighted political line has satisfied the aspirations and profound feelings of the people of all strata. The KUFNCD's program, which is being implemented, attests to its vigorous vitality. With its fair and reasonable policies, the front has been able to motivate a broad mass of the people from various nationalities and social and religious groups to unite behind it to participate enthusiastically in serving the country.

A historic lesson drawn from the recent 4th KPRP Congress is to consistently heighten the banner of patriotism and the solidarity of proletarian internationalism. This fundamental guideline is being profoundly studied and implemented by the entire party and people throughout Kampuchea.

For each individual Kampuchean the general concept of patriotism is no longer an abstract thought, but it now bears significant meaning with real and concrete concepts. A patriot must, first of all, be loyal to the revolution, strive to carry out his obligation toward national defense and building, stir up hatred toward the enemies and strive to fight against the reactionary groups, henchmen of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S.-led imperialists. A patriot must also serve the people wholeheartedly and scrupulously respects and protects the people's right to collective mastery.

The combination of patriotism with international solidarity has become a very important strategy of the Kampuchean revolution now. The Kampuchean revolution is not only a catalyst for the world revolutionary movement, but is also a hotbed of the sharp global struggle between the forces of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism on the one side and the imperialist and reactionary forces on the other. For the Kampuchean people, patriotism means striving to fight against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and their henchmen in order to defend the Kampuchean fatherland and build it into a prosperous nation.

In their cause of national defense and building, the Kampuchean people need the sympathy and support of the peoples of the world's countries, especially peoples of the fraternal socialist nations. The more the Kampuchean people love their country, the more they treasure international solidarity.

The Kampuchean people have clearly realized the importance of the existence of the solidarity among the peoples of the fraternal countries of Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos. For generations, the destinies of the three Indochinese countries have always been bound together. Peoples of these three countries have worked shoulder to shoulder in their fighting as well as in their national building. As the 4th KPRP Congress' resolution has stipulated: "The history of the Kampuchean revolution over the past half century has shown that when patriotism was closely associated with international solidarity, especially the Indochinese and the Kampuchea-Vietnam solidarity, the Kampuchean revolution would score a glorious victory. On the contrary, when the militant solidarity alliance of the three countries, especially the Kampuchean-Vietnam alliance was undermined, the Kampuchean revolution would then be obstructed and experience losses..." This important lesson has always reminded the Kampuchean people to persistently heighten their vigilance and stand ready to foil all vile schemes and tactics of the enemies which are aimed at sowing division. This will help them to strive to foster and strengthen the special and brilliant relations of the three fraternal countries on the Indichonese peninsula and to insure that it lasts forever. The Kampuchean party and people have also treasured the strengthening of the friendly relations and the fraternal cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

Over the past 3 years, the Kampuchean revolution has scored great initial achievements. The position of the Kampuchean nation is unprecedentedly strong and the future of the Kampuchean people is very bright; no reactionary force can reverse the Kampuchean situation.

The Vietnamese people are very happy to see various victories scored by the fraternal Kampuchean people. We firmly believe that with the far-sighted leadership of the KPRP and the strength of the all-people militant solidarity, the wholehearted assistance of the socialist countries and the sympathy and support given by the peace-loving and progressive forces the world over, the Kampuchean people will surely score ever greater victories and achievements in the cause of national defense and building Kampuchea as an independent, peaceful, free, democratic and non-aligned nation which will gradually advance firmly toward socialism.

CSO: 4209/231

ON THE SPECIAL RELATIONS OF COOPERATION AMONG THE THREE INDOCHINESE NATIONS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 1 in Vietnamese Jan 82 pp 11-17, 24

[Article by Senior Gen Hoang Van Thai; Capitalized passages were published in italics]

[Text] Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are three separate countries on the Indochinese Peninsula that share the Truong Son Mountains and the Mekong River. The Vietnamese, Lao and Kampuchean peoples are indigenous races and each of them, with its own age-old history, has developed its own separate economy, culture, society and fine customs and mores. The three nations have, since ancient times, had economic and cultural exchanges with one another. Deep similarities in economy, culture, society and customs and mores can still be found among the different ethnic groups living along the common borders (Thai-Vietnamese, Thai-Loatians, Khmer-Vietnamese, Kho Mu-Laotians, Hmong-Laotians and Vietnamese of Khmer descent in the provinces along the Vietnam-Kampuchea border).

Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are strategically located in Southeast Asia, a strategically important crossroad for north-south and east-west communications. The three countries are endowed with rich natural resources and abundant manpower, and they enjoy a tropical climate. Owing to their strategically important geography, the three nations of the Indochinese Peninsula have often fallen victim to aggression, and they have, as a consequence of this, fought side by side and successively defeated the aggressive and expansionists forces from both the north and the west to safeguard their survival and development. The histories of the three nations have recorded shining chapters testifying to their militant solidarity against foreign aggression.

In the last century French colonialism waged aggression against the three Indochinese countries, starting with the invasion of Vietnam in 1858 (the landing of French troops in the Han Danang area) and ending with the conquest of Laos through the 1893 agreement. The French colonialists invaded Vietnam first and used it as a springboard for taking over Kampuchea and Laos. The invasion of Kampuchea and Laos, in return, created a broad base for French colonialism to consolidate and fortify the process of conquering Vietnam and the rest of Indochina. After having taken over the three Indochinese countries, the French colonialists set up a unified ruling machinery headed by a French governor general; hence the name French Indochina. In implementing their divide-and-rule policy, however, the French colonialists divided the three Indochinese countries into five states, brazenly calling the Tonkin, Annam, Cochin China, Laos and Cambodia, and adopted a separate policy for each state in an attempt to sow division within each nation and among the three peoples.

Even during the first days of the occupation, the three peoples singlemindedly rose up in a widespread resistance movement against THE COMMON ENEMY -- FRENCH COLONIALISM -- BOUND TOGETHER BY THE COMMON GOAL OF NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE. Thus, French colonialism was the first imperialist aggressor that, FOR THE PURPOSE OF OPPRESSION AND EXPLOITATION, TURNED INDOCHINA INTO A SINGLE THEATER AND MADE THE PEOPLES OF THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES ENTER INTO AN ALLIANCE IN A STRUGGLE AGAINST THEIR COMMON ENEMY.

THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG THE THREE COUNTRIES OF VIETNAM, LAOS AND KAMPUCHEA STEMS FROM THEIR NATURAL RELATIONS IN THE GEOGRAPHICAL, SOCIAL AND HISTORICAL FIELDS, BUT IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE FOUNDING OF THE PARTY LED BY THE WORKING CLASS THAT THIS RELATIONSHIP ACTUALLY GAINED SUBSTANCE AND DEVELOPED. In the period prior to the founding of the Indochinese Communist Party (3 February 1930), the anti French movement in the three Indochinese countries erupted time and again, and in some instances, it lasted for decades but without success. Only with the leadership of the party and President Ho Chi Minh and with the guiding light of Marxism-Leninism did this special relationship among the three Indochinese countries manifest itself and become an alliance and did the revolution of the three countries gain victory step by step. Under the leadership of the Indochinese Communist Party, headed by President Ho Chi Minh, the three peoples embarked on the struggle for national independence and freedom with full awareness and great confidence in final victory. Only the Indochinese Communist Party could understand the characteristics of the three Indochinese countries and establish the correct line for guiding the three peoples in their struggle for self-liberation. In its first platform, the Indochinese Communist Party pointed out that the objectives of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries consisted of opposing imperialism, opposing feudalism and gaining independence for each nation. The resolution adopted by the Indochinese Communist Party Central Committee in October 1930 said: "The party's task is to expand the struggle movement throughout Indochina." (Footnote: Party Documents, 1930-1945, published by the party Central Committee Department for Research on Party History, 1967, vol 1, p 860)

In November 1939 the party again said: "Despite the imperialists' efforts to sow division to facilitate their rule and despite the many differences in historical and cultural conditions, the peoples of Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos live on the same S-shaped stretch of land, have economic and political relations with each other and are all under oppression by the imperialists, exploitation by capital and finance monopolists and unified political and military suppression by the French imperialists. The liberation movements of these nations are therefore closely related and are bound to rely on each other." [Footnote: Party Documents, 1930-45, published by the party Central Committee Department for Research on Party History, 1977, Vol 3, p 49]

In 1945 the Soviet Union triumphed over fascism, thus creating an unprecedented opportunity. Led by President Ho, the Indochinese Communist Party staged successful uprisings to seize power in Vietnam and Laos. Following the August revolution, the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was founded with President Ho Chi Minh reading a declaration of independence at the Ba Dinh Square in Hanoi on 2 September 1945. In Laos the Lao independence government made its first public appearance in Vientiane on 12 October 1945 and, afterward, signed a treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance with the Democratic Republic of Vietnam aimed at helping preserve each other's independence. As for Kampuchea, owing to more difficult conditions, it was not until 19 April 1950 that the resistance government was founded with Mr Son Ngoc Minh as its president.

At the very outset of the struggle against the French aggressors and at the request of the Lao and Cambodian revolutions, Vietnamese troops and Vietnamese civilian volunteers were sent to fight and work in these two countries. For their parts, the Lao and Kampuchean peoples also gave assistance of all forms to the Vietnamese revolution. These fraternal relations of cooperation and mutual assistance won unanimous praise from public opinion in these three countries and in the world.

In February 1951 as the revolutionary movements in the three Indochinese countries were ripening in all aspects, the communists of these countries decided to found a separate communist party for each of their respective countries. The communist party of each respective country was to rely on the specific situation in its country to lead the revolution forward and to take responsibility before its people and before the world's revolutionary movement. As a result of this decision, the Vietnam Labor Party, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party (later renamed the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party) and the Lao People's Party (later renamed the Lao People's Revolutionary Party) were founded in February 1951, on 28 June 1951 and on 22 March 1955, respectively. Since then the struggle against the French aggressor

for the national independence in the Indochinese countries was conducted under the direct leadership of these three proletarian political parties, which were members having equal status in the international communists and workers movements. The victories scored by the peoples of the three countries in their anti-French struggles, especially the Dien Bien Phu victory scored by the Vietnamese people in 1954, led to signing of the Geneva agreement to restore peace in Indochina on the basis of France's recognizing the independence, sovereignty, national unification and territorial integrity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. These victories were the results of the collective struggle of the three Indochinese peoples in a combat-tested struggle of the three Indochinese peoples in a combat-tested strategic alliance.

Following the heavy setbacks and the consequent withdrawal of the French colonialists from Indochina, the U.S. imperialists stepped in to take the French colonialists' place. In its gradual process of invading one Indochinese country after another, the United States also used the territory of one country as a base from which to attack and invade another country. After invading the southern part of Vietnam and Laos, apart from turning these two places into their neocolonies, the U.S. imperialists used them as springboards from which to attack the socialist North Vietnam. To block the route that channeled the supplies from the north for the southern revolution, the United States intensified its bombing of Laos, especially central and lower Laos. To reduce its setbacks in southern Vietnam, the United States expanded its war of aggression into Kampuchea in the hope of isolating the anti-U.S. resistance of our people in the south at a time when the United States was compelled to deescalate the war.

To sabotage and contain the development of the Vietnamese revolution, China selected Kampuchea as a base from which to attack the southern part of Vietnam. The reactionary Chinese authorities also tried to undermine the Lao revolution in an attempt to put Laos under their control and to create a foothold there to attack Vietnam from the west.

However, throughout their struggle against French colonialism -- just as during their struggle against U.S. imperialism later on and, most recently, their struggle against Chinese reaction -- the three Indochinese peoples had to unite together and to assist and rely on one another in order to win. The victories won by a country had a decisive impact on the other two, although Vietnam was considered the main battlefield.

During the anti-U.S. war, especially after 1970 following the coup engineered by Lon Nol and Sirik Matak in Kampuchea, the three Indochanese peoples again united together and helped one another to win great victories. The victories won on the battlefields in North and South Vietnam were the deciding factor that forced the U.S. puppets to sign the Paris agreement in January 1973. This success created favorable conditions for each country to complete its democratic national revolution in mid-1975. Nevertheless, it must be seen that in this very period, Maoism, in pursuit of its perfidious long-term scheme, created and fostered the lackey counterrevolutionary Pol Pot clique from within the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP]. Beijing encouraged the lackey Pol Pot clique to carry out a genocidal policy at home and turn Kampuchea into a district of China and a springboard for counterrevolutionary activities while invading Vietnam from the southwest. This was in conjunction with the main offensive launched by China from the north in a bid to annex Vietnam and Laos and then expand to Southeast Asia.

To save themselves from genocide, the Kampuchean people, confident in their solidarity with the Vietnamese people and with the assistance of the Vietnamese people and armed forces, rose up and toppled the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique -- Beijing's lackey -- and carried out their revolution. This victory of the Kampuchean revolution was a priceless contribution to the revolution of the three Indochinese countries in general and to the Vietnamese revolution in particular. With the counterrevolutionary strategic thrust from the southwest broken and the invasion by 600,000 Chinese troops from the north defeated, the gains recorded by the Vietnamese people in 50 years of struggle were firmly defended. These victories ushered in a new era for restoring and consolidating the militant alliance of the three Indochinese peoples.

With the aim to strengthen mutual cooperation and assistance for the benefit of national construction and defense, our state signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation and a treaty on the delineation of national boundaries with the LPDR (May 1977) and a treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation with the PRK (February 1979). With these treaties, the special relations among the three countries were made official, the strategic militant alliance of the threee countries had a firm legal basis and the three countries became closely united in their struggle against the common enemy. This is the factor guaranteeing the success of the revolution in each country as well as that of the revolution of the three countries as each nation is building and defending its socialist fatherland.

Historical evidence of the past 50 years shows that all the schemes and maneuvers of French, Japanese and U.S. imperialism formerly and of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists presently were conducted in accordance with the same METHOD: WAGING AGGRESSION AGAINST ALL THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES; USING THE TERRITORY OF ONE COUNTRY AS A SPRINGBOARD TO INVADE THE OTHERS; AND STRIVING TO DIVIDE THE SOLIDARITY BLOC OF THE THREE COUNTRIES TO FACILITATE THEIR RULE. TO THEM, INDOCHINA WAS A SINGLE BATTLEFIELD REQUIRING A COMMON UNIFIED STRATEGY. Although imperialism and international reaction had tasted defeats and consequently had readjusted their policies of aggression and intensively used increasingly more modern war means together with cunning and cruel maneuvers, they finally ended in defeat -- from the colonialist policy of aggression and domination of Japan and France and the neocolonialist policy of aggression and domination of U.S. imperialism to the expansionist and hegemonist policy of China. Obviously, to defeat imperialism and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, a revolutionary alliance among the three nations was objectively inevitable.

Recognizing this law at an early date, our party has affirmed the significance of the relations of cooperation among the three Indochinese nations and its obligation toward the Lao and Kampuchean revolutions.

Our party always holds that aiding one's friends is saving oneself. Fulfilling our obligation to assist Kampuchea and Laos is intended partly as a repayment for the aid we received from the Kampuchean and Lao revolutions, and partly as a way to help the Vietnamese revolution itself. The victory of the Vietnamese revolution is due partly to the great assistance of the two fraternal countries. Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP Central Committee, has affirmed that "the victory of our people and army was also the fruition of the unchanging militant solidarity and the longstanding special relations between our people and the Lao and Kampuchean peoples." [footnote: Le Duan: "Build a Strong People's Revolutionary Army To Defeat All Enemies Resolutely," TAP CHI CONG SAN, issue No 1, 1980, p 30]

More than 40 years ago when President Ho Chi Minh, returning from overseas, set foot again on the beloved fatherland and began to kindle the flames of struggle among the three Indochinese nations against French colonialism and Japanese fascism, all Indochina and Southeast Asia were still under the domination of imperialism. The same period, however, also saw the beginning of the fiercest struggle in the region between the two opposing forces of our time, typical of which were the two Indochina wars. The changes in the region were also the most far-reaching and radical, reflecting the emergence of the three socialist Indochinese countries and their strategic alliance. The group of socialist countries in Indochina are closely linked with one another in all respects. Moreover, they share a common border on land and sea with many other Southeast Asian countries. The Indochinese countries are far from their strategic allies but next door to their direct and most dangerous enemy -- Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. This situation attests to the urgency of the need to strengthen and consolidate the special relations among the three Indochinese countries as a regional strategic alliance. For this reason, maintaining and developing the unity among the three Indochinese nations is an objective demand and also a subjective aspiration and intention of the three nations. As Comrade Le Duan once correctly said: "Just as over the past half century, from now on we will persist in our policy of unity with Laos and Kampuchea and will ceaselessly strengthen the special alliance among the three fraternal countries on the Indochina Peninsula." [footnote: Le Duan: "Under the Banner of the Party, Let Us Elevate the Country to the Height of Our Time," TAP CHI CONG SAN, issue No 2, 1980, p 39] Forcefully expressing

the Lao people's aspiration, Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, secretary general of the LPRP Central Committee has affirmed: "Our party's international line consists primarily in constantly consolidating and strengthening the unity and militant alliance among the three Indochinese peoples." [footnote: Kaysone Phomvihan: "Some Principal Experiences and Some Problems Concerning the New Orientation of the Lao Revolution," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, p 133] Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee once said: "The KNUFNS and the Kampuchean people will direct all their efforts at restoring, consolidating and developing further, on new bases, their relations of friendship, solidarity, and sincere mutual assistance with the fraternal Lao and Vietnamese peoples." [footnote: Heng Samrin: Interview With Chanthi Deaunsavan, head of a Lao journalists delegation on a visit to Kampuchea, carried by NHAN DAN on 19 February 1979]

To make our contribution to consolidating and strengthening this strategic fraternal alliance, we Vietnamese Communists must always pay attention to firmly grasping the following principles:

PRACTICE TOTAL EQUALITY, RESPECT ONE ANOTHER'S SOVEREIGNTY, PROMOTE UNITY AND LONG-TERM COOPERATION, AND ASSIST ONE ANOTHER IN ALL RESPECTS. Marxism-Leninism has clearly pointed out: The proletariat can be liberated only when it has liberated all the oppressed and the exploited in the world.

The liberation of the proletariat takes place at the national level and remains the primary task of the proletariat in each nation. This is not an exclusive cause, however, of any individual nation. To achieve this cause, it is required that nations join one another to form an alliance of an international character. Such an alliance is essentially the international solidarity of the proletariat. Only by truly respecting one another's national sovereignty can nations cooperate and assist one another on a long-term basis and in all fields. Lenin clearly pointed out: "Nations... even after the dictatorship of the proletariat is established worldwide, will continue to exist for a long, very long time to come." [Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, Vol 31, p 109] Even when they were members of a single party organization and operated clandestinely, the Communists in the three Indochinese countries had already affirmed that the Indochinese nations are three separate nations, each having the right to decide its own destiny. The resolution issued by the plenum of the Indochinese Communist Party [ICP] Central Committee held in November 1939 said: The union of the Indochinese nations does not necessarily compel them to form a single nation, because nations such as Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos have enjoyed independence for a long time. Each nation, therefore, has the right to decide its own destiny as it wishes. [Footnote: "Party Documents," 1930-45, published by the party Central Committee Research on Party History Department, 1977, Vol III. p 61]

The ICP Central Committee plenum held in May 1941 also clearly defined the independence and equality of each nation as follows: "To talk about the problem of nations is to talk about the freedom and independence of each nation according to its wish. This means that after driving out the French and Japanese, we must correctly implement the policy of 'national self-determination' toward the Indochinese nations. The peoples living in Indochina will organize themselves into a democratic republic federation or stand as separate nation-states according to their wishes." [Footnote: "Party Documents" 1930-45, published by the party Central Committee Research on Party History Department, 1977, Vol III, p 196]

Thus, genuine communists have never denied national sovereignty. On the contrary, under definite conditions they have even highly promoted the eight of nations to genuine sovereignty. Theoretically as well as practically, all thoughts and actions at variance with equality and national sovereignty are extremely harmful.

In the situation in which Chinese expansionism and hegemonism -- the most odious and and despicable manifestation of bourgeois and petit bourgeois nationalism and bigoted chauvinism -- are scheming to trample on the national independence and sovereignty of various countries, the question of holding fast to the principle of national sovereignty becomes a particularly important matter of increasing topical significance. Respect for national independence and sovereignty must go hand in hand with a determination to counter any action of reactionary and imperialist forces which infringes on national independence and sovereignty.

RESPECT ONE ANOTHER'S LEGITIMATE INTERESTS FOR THE SAKE OF EACH COUNTRY'S REVOLUTION AS WELL AS FOR THE SAKE OF THE THREE COUNTRIES' COMMON REVOLUTION AND THE WORLD REVOLUTION. Relations between class and nation, between one nation and another and between a nation and the international community can be satisfactorily settled only if the parties leading these nations pursue correct foreign domestic lines and correctly combine genuine national interests with international interests. Nationalism of any color, localism, departmentalism and individualism are all major obstacles to the process of fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance in the alliance.

We believe that like our party, the two fraternal Kampuchean and Lao parties will never forget the historical lesson that the Chinese reactionaries have thrice betrayed the interests of the revolution of the three countries in the Indochinese peninsula.

At present they are fostering and using the Pol Pot clique as well as all other reactionary groups in Indochina to carry out their long-term scheme of sabotage against the Indochinese revolution. Obviously, in order to protect the legitimate interests of the three peoples in the Indochinese Peninsula, the interests of the world revolution as well as the genuine interests of the Chinese people, each country of the alliance must realize that it must first of all defend itself and, at the same time, must strengthen its alliance and solidarity and stay vigilant against the perfidious schemes of the Chinese reactionaries who are directing the spearhead against the three Indochinese peoples.

ALONG WITH STRENGTHENING THE SPECIAL RELATIONS OF COOPERATION AMONG THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES, THE VIETNAMESE COMMUNISTS ALSO PAY ATTENTION TO STRENGTHENING THE RELATIONS OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN VIETNAM AND THE SOVIET UNION, CONSIDERING THIS THE FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLE OF OUR PARTY'S LINE FOR FOREIGN RELATIONS; AS WELL AS TO STRENGTHENING THE RELATIONS OF COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION BETWEEN THE THREE INDOCHINESE COUNTRIES AND THE SOVIET UNION AND THE REST OF THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY. We, the Vietnamese Communists, clearly understand that the Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea solidarity bloc is a regional alliance that is part of the international alliance of member countries of the socialist community of which the Soviet Union is the pillar. The stronger the regional alliance, the more it will contribute to the great strength of the international alliance. On the other hand, the more powerful the international alliance of the socialist community and the three revolutionary currents, the more effectively it will help the regional alliance maintain an active stance under all circumstances. The three Indochinese peoples are now faced with the new strategic task of building socialism and defending their socialist fatherlands against the insidious schemes of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. Therefore, strengthening solidarity and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community is of great significance. Today the world socialist community, especially the Soviet Union, is the strategic ally and the firmest support of all revolutionary forces in the world, including the revolution of the three Indochinese countries. The combined strength of our nation and the Lao and Kampuchean nations can only be developed to the fullest extent through close and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

An important historical lesson drawn from realities of the revolution of the three Indochinese countries and the world revolutionary movement, and from events that have taken place within the past decade -- from Chile to Kampuchea, and from Poland to Afghanistan -- is that the working class and its political party of each country must first of all fulfill their obligations toward their own nation. Every success, albeit large or small, recorded by a nation in its struggle to consolidate the gains of its own revolution will contribute to consolidating the gains of the world revolution. Conversely, if we allow the enemies from within and without to sabotage the material and ideological gains of the revolution in a country, this will be detrimental not only to the revolutionary cause of that country but also to the revolutionary cause of the alliance or community as a whole.

Although the past 50 years were but a short period of history, all the three nations in the Indochinese Peninsula completely changed their appearances. Never before have the stature and strength of the Indochinese revolution been as strong as they are now. ONE OF THE GREAT REVOLUTIONARY GAINS RECORDED BY THE THREE COUNTRIES IS THAT THE THREE PEOPLES HAVE VOLUNTARILY FORMED A SOLIDARITY AND MILITANT ALLIANCE AND A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG THREE SOVEREIGN STATES. THIS IS A NEW-STYLE ALLIANCE, A SHINING EXAMPLE OF PROLETARIAN INTERNATIONALISM THAT DESERVES THE CONFIDENCE, LOVE AND ADMIRATION OF ALL NATIONS THAT ARE STRUGGLING FOR INDEPENDENCE, FREEDOM, HUMAN DIGNITY AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. ALL THE CRITICAL AND SLANDEROUS ALLEGATIONS BY THE ENEMY ARE FULFILLED. True are the words spoken by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Commictee: "In the history of the world revolution, there are many shining examples of proletarian internationalism, but nowhere else and never before has there existed such a special, lasting and comprehensive militant solidarity alliance which still remains as pure and clear today as it was more than 30 years ago..."[Footnote: Greetings by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan at the Fourth VCP Congress]

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"THE HISTORY OF THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY," A VALUABLE BOOK

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 18-24

[Article by Hong Quang]

[Text] In celebration of the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Party, Su That Publishing House has published "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party" (rough draft, Volume I), which was edited by the Party History Research Department of the Central Committee.

Some years ago, on the basis of resolutions and directives of the Central Committee and under the personal guidance of Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau, the Party History Research Department of the Central Committee, coordinating with many other scientific research agencies, researched and summarized a number of historic matters and edited and published abridged histories of the party.

This time, "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party"(rough draft, Volume I) was compiled on the basis of the results of this research. In the process of research and editing, the Party History Research Department of the Central Committee constantly acquired new materials and accepted the opinions, observations and contributions of the leaders of the party and agencies, of scientific research cadres and of comrades who have been active in the revolution for many years. Under the light of the resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Party and the resolutions of the party plenums since the congress, "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party"(rough draft, Volume I) was supplemented by important observations, completed on schedule and published in time to commemorate the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Party.

The process of editing the book, from the time research began until it was completed, was under the close guidance of Truong Chinh, both in terms of the contents of the book and the methods employed to compile it. The basic guideline of Truong Chinh was to fully reflect the spirit of the party and its scientific nature in the compilation of the party history.

On the basis of this guideline, "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party" is always oriented toward one objective: shedding light on the basic matters in the nature of laws of our country's revolution on the basis of introducing the history of the activities, the struggle and the development of the party in the process of leading

the Vietnamese revolution. The process of our party leading the Vietnamese revolution has been the process of applying Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of our country in order to establish correct strategic lines and revolutionary methods; the process of concretizing, supplementing, developing and perfecting these lines; and the process of organizing the implementation of lines, launching revolutionary movements of the masses and organizing revolutionary forces in every area on an increasingly high level, from the first few revolutionary groups to the revolutionary movements of tens of thousands, millions and tens of millions of people throughout the country who arose to topple the feudal colonialist government, establish the government of the people and carry out the revolutionary war to save the country.

"The History of the Vietnam Communist Party," proceeding from objective bases, brings back to life the historic realities, historic circumstances and the policies of the party. On the basis of these historic realities, the book draws conclusions of a scientific nature and avoids being subjective, onesided and automatically including in history things which history itself did not include or did not fully express.

In order to accomplsih this, an essential first step that could not be omitted in the process of researching and compiling this book was to accumulate, collect, verify and put under the light of science historic materials dealing with each and every field of social life in all aspects of the activities of the revolution and in all localities of the country. This was a long process of scientific labor, a rather painstaking, arduous, detailed and patient process. The editors made an effort to avoid working in a simplistic, generalized fashion and avoid quickly believing and satisfying themselves with initial materials or hastily confirming events or conclusions that still needed to be considered, compared and examined because such a method of working would only produce a book of history containing a patchwork of events that are not related to one another in any way or might only produce the simple sum of historic events.

"The History of the Vietnam Communist Party"(rough draft, Volume I) is the result of a process of research, accumulation, integration, analysis, comparison and examination of all materials related to the history of the activity of the party. On this basis, the book paints a true picture of the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people under the leadership of the party, headed by President Ho Chi Minh, from 1920 to 1954. Also on this basis, the book illuminates the revolutionary and scientific nature of the correct lines and policies of the party in each stage and each period of history.

The correct lines and policies of the party have met the essential and pressing needs of history. At the very outset, faced with the loss of country and home, Nguyen Ai Quoc found the path for leading the country from the crisis regarding the line to be followed by the revolution. When the party was founded, the first outlines of Nguyen Ai Quoc's revolutionary line were supplemented, developed and perfected in the 1930 Political Platform drafted by Tran Phu. "The 1930 Political Platform, the first platform of the party, charted the course of the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution in Indochina in a thorough, comprehensive and relatively perfect manner"(p 138)(1).

In the various periods of leading the revolution, our party has gained many valuable experiences. These experiences are presented correctly under the light of new knowledge, thereby accentuating their historical significance. The editors absolutely did not evaluate past events on the basis of present day requirements, engage in subjective analysis or make history conform with present understandings of history.

After establishing the correct strategic line, the matter of importance in each period of history was for the party to establish the immediate goals of the revolution and lead the masses in achieving these goals.

In 1930, neither the necessary subjective nor objective conditions existed in Vietnam for a struggle to seize political power throughout the country. In order to eventually seize political power, the party needed time to accumulate forces and make the necessary preparations. Under the specific goal of that time, namely, struggling for the rights of the people and democracy, the party launched the 1930-1931 nationwide revolutionary movement and promptly redirected the revolutionary movement in accordance with a correct guideline.

Contributing his opinions to the Party Central Committee on leading the peasant movement in the 1930-1931 revolutionary high tide, Nguyen Ai Quoc pointed out that the immediate task of the party with regard to our country's peasant movement was: "To rally, organize and mobilize peasants to struggle to win their daily rights, not to wage a local uprising (uprising meaning an uprising to seize political power)"(p 147).

During the years from 1932 to 1935, years of vicious enemy terror, the party steadfastly led the struggle to restore and develop the revolutionary movement. "During this turbulent period, our party not only steadily steered the ship of the Vietnamese revolution through perilous waters, but also successfully prepared for the new fight"(p 209).

The 7th Congress of the Communist International in 1935 highly evaluated the achievements of the struggle waged by the working class and laboring people of Indochina in the 1930-1931 movement and during the 1932-1935 period of vicious terror and recognized our party as a steadfast corps within the international communist movement.

Under the light of the resolution of the 7th Congress of the Communist International and on the basis of correctly analyzing the world situation, the situation in France and the Indochina situation, our party quickly adopted an appropriate line and method for organizing and waging the revolutionary struggle in the new period, which met the most pressing requirements of the various strata of the people at that time, namely, opposing the colonial reactionaries, opposing fascism and war and demanding freedom, democracy, food, clothing and peace.

The talented leadership of our party during the 1936-1939 revolutionary high tide proved the correctness of a historic experience: "Correctly establishing guidelines and specific, immediate goals is a demand of the law of winning victory gradually and creating the conditions for winning victory for the strategic goals of the revolution" (pp 289-290).

Chiefly as a result of establishing specific, immediate guidelines and goals, our party, in subsequent periods, continued to win large victories: the successful general uprising in August, 1945; the maintenance of the young government during the extremely difficult days when its "fate was hanging by a thread"; and the historic victory of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, which drove off the French colonialists and totally liberated North Vietnam.

The book attempts to accentuate the creativity of the lines and policies of the party and show how they have met the objective requirements of history. During the years spent preparing to topple the enemy government (1939-1945), our party made a very important change in its strategic guidance, establishing the main, immediate task of the revolution as toppling the imperialists. The resolution adopted by the Party Central Committee in November, 1939, stated: "The anti-imperialist revolution and the agrarian revolution are the two keys of the bourgeois democratic revolution. Without carrying out the agrarian revolution, it is impossible to carry out the anti-imperialist revolution. Conversely, without carrying out the anti-imperialist revolution, it is impossible to carry out the agrarian revolution. This main principle never changes but must be skillfully applied in order to carry out the main task of the revolution, toppling the imperialists"(p 316). The resolution adopted by the Party Central Committee in May, 1941 further stated: "If, at this time, we do not solve the problem of national liberation and do not demand independence and freedom for all the people, not only will the entire nation still be enslaved, but the rights of the part, of the class will not be rewon in 10,000 years"(p 335).

On the basis of this wise policy, our party made active preparations for the decisive fight to win political power. The erlarged conference of the Standing Committee of the Party Central Committee in March, 1945, assessed the development of the situation and issued an historic directive: "The Japanese-French Conflict and Our Actions." "This important directive clearly reflected the wise, determined, timely and creative leadership of the party. It was the compass for each action of the party in the anti-Japanese movement for national salvation, which directly led to the victory of the August general uprising"(p 380). On the basis of this directive, the party promptly establish the slogan: "Attack Granaries and Alleviate Hunger" and considered this to be the main slogan in launching the anti-Japanese movement for national salvation. This policy satisfied the most pressing aspirations of the masses and launched a revolutionary movement of unprecedented strength.

"The victory of the August revolution was the combined result of an internal factor, the united forces of all our people led by the party, and an external factor, the victory of the Soviet Union over the Japanese fascists; it was the result of the correct leadership of our party coordinated with the creativity, the brave spirit and the strength of struggle of our people; it was the result of the three large revolutionary movements led by our party, from the 1930-1931 revolutionary movement and the 1936-1939 revolutionary movement to the 1939-1945 movement to fight the French and drive off the Japanese. The correct leadership of the party was the main, decisive origin of the victory of the October Revolution."(p 409).

With the victory of the August Revolution, the nation of Vietnam entered a new era: the era of independence, freedom and socialism. Our people, once slaves, became the masters of the country, the masters of their destiny. Our party, once an illegal party, became a party in political power throughout the country. Our country, once a semi-feudal colony, became an independent country, became the first people's democracy in Southeast Asia.

After the 1945 August Revolution, our people became the masters of the country. However, the imperialists made every effort to tear our fatherland apart. The pressing requirements at thta time were to maintain the government and prepare for a nationwide war of resistance, which our party had predicted was inevitable. As it does in its other sections, the book records these special features of history and mentions the faultless strategies of the party that led our nation through those perilous days and months.

On 23 September 1945, just after the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was born, the war of resistance against the French broke out in Nam Bo. Our party determinedly decided to wage the war of resistance while building the new system. On 25 November 1945, the Party Central Committee issued the War of Resistance, National Construction Directive, which clearly analyzed the world situation and domestic situation and set forth the line for the revolutionary struggle of our people in the new period.

The history of our country's revolution shall forever record a rare phenomenon: the people of Vietnam, a small, poor and backward country, after freeing themselves from the yoke of domination of imperialism and being tens of thousands of miles from the Soviet Union and surrounded on all four sides by the imperialists, maintained their revolutionary government while 300,000 troops of the British, French, American and Chiang Kai-shek aggressors occupied the country. They collaborated with domestic counter-revolutionaries in a vain attempt to rapidly annihilate our party, annihilate the Viet Minh front and strangle the revolutionary government as soon as it was born"(p 506). We won this victory because our party and the revolutionary government firmly relied upon the people, determined who our immediate, main enemy was, highly isolated them, directed the thrust of the struggle against them, temporarily established detente with those enemies with whom detente could be established and did everything to acquire peaceful conditions while preparing to deal with the possibility of the war spreading throughout the country.

In addition to quoting documents of the party, "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party"(rough draft, Volume I) presents excerpts from the wise, guiding opinions of President Ho Chi Minh that were not presented in previous books. "The Urgent Work of the Moment"(p 503), which was written by President Ho Chi Minh in early November, 1946, and has been printed in this book, recalls the atmosphere of urgency surrounding the situation and the extremely calm attitude of our party and people in the face of the provocative actions of the enemy at that time. President Ho Chi Minh accurately evaluated the comparison of forces between ourselves and the enemy and the war capabilities of the enemy as well as our resistance war capabilities; he pointed out that the war of resistance would be long, that we would wage this war while building the country, organize guerrilla operations everywhere and increase production everywhere, even if we had to temporarily withdraw from the cities. The

war of resistance would be very arduous and difficult but we were sure to win victory because the forces of the enemy were limited and because our people were determined to fight! "By working hard to make it through the cold winter, we will see the spring"(p 502).

On 19 December 1946, the entire country arose to fight the French colonialist aggressors. The nationwide war of resistance broke out at precisely the right moment: "When the French intentionally started the war and we could no longer restrain ourselves, the nationwide war of resistance began"(p 514). The directive entitled "All the people Carry Out the War of Resistance" and the book entitled "The War of Resistance Will Surely Be Victorious" were documents in the nature of a platform revealing the strategic line and the methods for waging the war of resistance and leading to to victory. The questions can we win victory over an impoeralist power many times stronger than we and how can we win victory had been answered.

During the first years of the resistance against the French, we were still weak; therefore, "the strategic guidelines for the entire war of resistance were to wage a protracted war, to fight while maintaining our real strength, bolster and develop our forces and train the army and people; to fight while learning, to turn shortages into plenty, to turn weaknesses into strengths while annihilating and wearing down the enemy and making them so exhausted and discouraged that their strength became weakness, their victories became defeats"(pp 528-529).

The development of the war required a strong, dependable rear area and the mobilization of the forces of the entire country for new, decisive battles. To meet this historic need and in keeping with the resolution of the 2nd National Congress of Delegates of the Party held in Frbruary, 1951, the 4th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, which was held in January, 1953, decided to carry out agrarian reform during the war of resistance. President Ho Chi Minh said: "Several years ago, due to special circumstances, we were only able to reduce land rents and interest rates, and this was a correct step to take.

Today, however, the war of resistance has lasted for 7 years. Many peasants have sacrificed their lives for the fatherland and peasants have made many contributions to the war of resistance and stand ready to make more sacrifices. However, they continue to be the poorest of all strata because they lack cropland or have no cropland. This is very unreasonable.

In order for the war of resistance to win total victory and a people's democracy to be truly implemented, it is necessary to uphold the economic and political rights of peasants, necessary to distribute cropland to peasants."(p 696).

In September, 1953, in the face of the enthusiasm of all the people carrying out the general mobilization under the slogan "Everything for the Frontlines, Everything for Victory" and on the basis of the new changes in the situation, the Political Bureau decided to launch the 1953-1954 winter-spring strategic offensive. This was a resolution of historic significance that met the demands of the situation at that time.

By means of specific data and by means of confessions of the enemy, the book proves the spirit of determination to fight and win of our people in the 1953-1954 winter-spring offensive and on the Dien Bien Phu front. At first, when evaluating our ability to resupply the Dien Bien Phu front, the French command said: "In view of the fact that they are so far from their base, what can the enemy (that is, the Vietnamese) achieve when their groups of corvee laborers must walk with supplies on their shoulders for hundreds of kilometers and must consume some of the grain they are transporting at a time when each one of our Dakota aircraft can easily drop 2.5 tons of supplies." However, at the conclusion of the campaign, a high ranking French officer said: "Alas! Our aircraft (that is, the aircraft of the French aggressor army) were inferior to the corvee laborers of the Viet Minh."

The historic experiences drawn from the realities of the war of resistance against the French colonialist aggressors are very clearly presented by the book. They were the experiences of correctly establishing and thoroughly implementing the line of waging a protracted, full-scale war of resistance of all the people and practicing self-reliance; carrying out the war of resistance while building the new system; fighting while building up our combat forces; adopting suitable methods for carrying out the war; and building the party in the flames of combat.

The history of the war of resistance against the French clearly proves that we were able to develop the tremendous strength of all the people and win decisive victory for the revolution because our party not only established the correct strategic line, but also knew how to employ suitable modes of warfare. Truong Chinh has pointed out: "When strategy is correct but tactics are frequently incorrect, many tactical mistakes can result in a strategic defeat. Or, when a very large tactical error has been made, it can have more than a small harmful effect upon strategy"(p 747).

Throughout the book, full importance is attached to party building. Although the portions of the book dealing with party building are incomplete, compared to previous books, many new materials and new observations are included in them.

This book also gives attention to defining the role of the Indochina Communist Party (from 1930 to 1951) in the revolutionary movements in the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In 1951, in Vietnam, the Indochina Communist Party changed its name to the Vietnam Lao Dong Party. In Laos and Kampuchea there were also party organizations of the working class carrying out the historic mission of their class and nation. However, all three peoples stood together in resisting the imperialist aggressors and their feudal lackeys. This is a law of the development of the Indochinese revolution. The book attempts to present the historic events that reflect this inevitable law, which led to the tremendous success of the revolutions in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, created a strong alliance in Southeast Asia and helped to change the revolutionary situation in the world.

President Ho Chi Minh said: "The party history is a golden book of history"(p 13). It is impossible for "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party"(rough draft, Volume I) to fully reflect this significance of the history of our party primarily because the editors have faced many limitations in terms of materials and have been unable to avoid shortcomings. However, compiling, for the first time, a history of the

party that presents the basic features of this history in such a scientific and relatively profound manner represents a very large effort. Surely, with the contributions of the entire party and all the people, the history of the party will be more fully supplemented and improved.

FOOTNOTES

1. The passages in quotation marks within this article are excerpts from "The History of the Vietnam Communist Party."

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THE PUBLICATION OF THE "SELECTED WORKS" OF K. MARX AND F. ENGELS, AN IMPORTANT EVENT IN OUR SPIRITUAL LIFE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 25-28, 38

[Article by Phuc Khanh]

[Text] Today, Marxism-Leninism is helping us to correctly explain a world that is undergoing very complex and diverse changes and is increasingly helping us to make positive contributions to transforming this world in accordance with the inevitable trends of the modern age, peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. In this spirit, we enthusiastically welcome the new, Vietnamese version of the "Selected Works" of K. Marx and F. Engels. The "Selected Works" consists of six volumes and one book of contents. Volume I will be widely distributed in late 1981 and the other five volumes will be distributed between then and 1983.

This set of books is a very valuable gift by the party, government and people of the GDR to our party, government and people. It is the direct result of collaboration between the Deutsch Publishing House, the organ of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, and Su That Publishing House, the organ of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Communist Party.

The "Selected Works" were selected from the works and letters of the founders of scientific communism and encompass the theory of all three constituent components of Marxism: Marxist philosophy, Marxist political economics and scientific socialism. This publication of "Selected Works" is much more extensive than the previously published "Selected Works," containing passages from "Capital," the complete text of "Anti-Duhring," numerous important theoretical works, about which the mass of readers know little, and numerous letters written by Marx and Engels, which contain many important arguments that supplement the thinking presented in the various works.

History entrusted Marx and Engels with the mission of creating a new doctrine for a new era of mankind. The inheritance of the intellectual essence of mankind and the creation and perfection of a new doctrine demand the re-examination of all the most outstanding knowledge of mankind. The principles of Marxist doctrine were born in this process of inheritance and creativity.

Marx and Engels criticized and analyzed the vestiges of the old philosophies, especially classical German philosphy, and, as a result, caused a true revolution in

the field of philosophy and made a very important contribution to creating a totally new world view and methodology used by the revolutionary proletariat as the tools for understanding and transforming the world.

These two gentlemen examined the entirety of bourgeois economic science, the famous representatives of which were Smith and Ricardo, and analyzed the capitalist mode of production; as a result, they pointed out the laws that truly control the production and life of capitalist society but not only capitalist society. Through brilliant analysis by Marx, the commodity, the cell of development of capitalist production, was revealed to be the starting point for dissecting and understanding the entire production mechanism and society of capitalism. By this same method, capitalist society became the starting point for understanding the entire development of the history of mankind and the successive modes of production. The laws of the development of capitalist society, which were discovered by Marx and Engels, especially the law of surplus value, armed the revolutionary proletariat in the struggle to annihilate capitalist society; moreover, they are also the principles and methodology guiding the activities of the communist and worker parties in the creation of the new world, the new, classless society.

Marx and Engels analyzed and criticized every non-proletarian philosophy, including the most popular philosophies at that time, utopian socialism and petty bourgeois socialism, the eclectic theories, every revisionist argument and so forth.

The utopian socialism of Saint-Simon, S. Fourier and R. Owen, although denouncing capitalism, did not correctly explain the nature of the yoke of capitalist exploitation. They had the aspiration of building a beautiful society by means of persuasion, education and example, not by realistic means, by revolutionary struggle. The petty bourgeois socialism of Louis Blanc advocated establishing harmony between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat while the Proudhon style of petty bourgeois socialism advocated abolishing large-scale capitalist ownership while praising and wanting to maintain the small-scale ownership of small producers and pull history back to the period of the private, small-scale farmer society. The utopian communism of Weitling, although opposing capitalism, only drew a picture of communism based on instincts, not on science. While criticizing them, Marx and Engels pointed out that the major and unavoidable historical shortcoming of all of these persons was that they did not understand the laws of development of society, did not see that the decisive causes of the development of society were the mode of production of material wealth and the persons creating the new society, the working class.

Through tireless revolutionary activities and struggle and by means of their brilliant intelligence and extraordinary energies, Marx and Engels gradually developed and perfected their doctrine, a doctrine that is fully revolutionary and scientific, a doctrine that became the ever victorious banner of the world proletariat, became the most effective weapon against every enemy. As a result of the two most important discoveries, historical materialism and the theory of surplus value, the socialism of Marx and Engels truly became a science, the essence of which is the law of development of the history of man and the historic position of the working class, the class that has the worldwide historic mission of digging the grave of capitalism, liberating mankind and building the new society. Therefore, Lenin said: "The main

point in the doctrine of Marx is that it clarifies the world historic role of the proletariat as the builders of socialist society."(1)

The slogan "Proletariat of All Countries, Unite!" was later developed by Lenin into "Proletariat of All Countries and All Oppressed Peoples, Unite!" and became the clarion call rallying the forces of the working class. In 1871, through the Paris Commune, the French working class "charged forth and attacked the horizon." In 1917, under the leadership of the brilliant Lenin and the glorious Bolshevik Party, the great Russian October Revolution achieved success, thereby establishing the first socialist state in the world and ushering in the period of transition from capitalism to socialism on a worldwide scale. This great victory changed Marxism from a scientific theory into living reality. Today, with the formation and development of the world socialist system, the growth of the national liberation movement in the world and the development, in both breadth and depth, of the worker movement in the capitalist countries, the thinking of the founders of scientific communism has proven itself to be invincible. Long ago, the brilliant works of Marx and Engels became the pillow on the bed of each enlightened worker, of each genuine revolutionary. Whereas, during the initial period, the works of these two gentlemen were only published in a few countries, today, the marjority of these works have been printed and distributed in dozens, even hundreds of languages in many different countries. The reputation of these two gentlemen, their thinking and their works have shed light on the field of socialist and communist construction in the socialist countries, equipped the working class and revolutionaries in the capitalist countries with an effective weapon for opposing every system of oppression and exploitation and charted the course for the vanguard soldiers of the national liberation movement.

The Marxist-Leninist theory with its Marxist-Leninist philosophy, political economics and scientific communism are being creatively applied and developed upon by outstanding Marxist-Leninist scholars in the construction of socialism and communism, in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism throughout the world.

Clearly, the remarkable strength of Marxism has been closely linked to the typhoon-like strength of the three revolutionary currents that are attacking imperialism and the other international reactionary powers from many directions in order to achieve the lofty goals of our times, the goals of peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. At the same time, each step forward by the movement, each new victory of the revolution has concretized and enhanced the brilliant thinking of Marx and Engels.

As they did in the past, the imperialists, headed by the U.S. imperialists, and the other international reactionary powers, trembling with fear in the face of the bright truth of Marxism, are looking for every way to oppose Marxism. They unanimously proclaim that Marxism has become "outmoded." Even more maliciously, they are praising the works of the "young Marx" in order to erode the scientific foundation and the revolutionary nature of Marxism, place the two inherently consistent stages of development of the thinking of Marx into opposition with each other, deny the fundamental principles of Marxism concerning the world historic mission of the working

class, deny the dictatorship of the proletariat, deny revolutionary violence, deny the law that capitalism will surely perish and socialism will surely win victory on a worldwide scale, etc. They have established in many capitalist countries institutes of "Marxist studies" and institutes of "Soviet studies" to find way to discredit and distort Marxism in both theory and practice by means of so called scientific methods and by provoking opposition attitudes. They have also produced new theories in a vain attempt to prove that capitalism can overcome its antagonisms by itself, can "blend" and "converge" with socialism and that socialism needs to be "brought up to date."

In the face of each malicious strategem of the enemy, the doctrine of Marx stands as solidly as a rock, is as filled with vitality as a growing tree and is proving its correctness more with each passing day. Life has completely verified the words of Lenin: "...After each time it has been discredited by orthodox science, Marxism has become stronger, been tempered and become more profound."(2)

The disadvantageous situation has forced the enemies of Marxism to use a "trojan horse" in a vain attempt to eliminate Marxism and undermine the communist movement from within. Today, the shock troops carrying out this malicious scheme are the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles. In the name of communists, they are undermining the communist movement and, in the name of Marxists, they are replacing Marxism with Maoism, which they have praised to the skies. Why has this "out of season" phenomenon occurred? The reason is none other than that taught by Lenin several decades ago: "The victory of Marxism in the realm of theory forces the enemies of it to disguise themselves as Marxists, such is the dialectic of history. Liberalism, having become internally corrupt, looked for ways to revive itself in the form of socialist opportunism."(3)

Today, Marxism and Marxists must struggle against every type of opportunism that is having a negative impact upon the worker movement. Whereas all sorts of anti-Marxist socialisms emerged in the 1840's, such as feudal socialism, bourgeois socialism, petty bourgeois socialism and critical utopian socialism and communism, today, we are encountering similar types: nationalist socialism, rennaissance socialism, Catholic socialism, coalition socialism, etc. At one place or another, national characteristics, regional differences and local characteristics are being intentionally exaggerated, which has led to a lack of regard for and the denial of the universal truths of Marxism-Leninism and the experiences of an international and profoundly epochal nature of the Russian October Revolution.

Struggling for the total victory of Marxism and protecting the purity of Marxism in the face of every ideological enemy are two of the foremost tasks of the communist and worker parties, of each revolutionary fighting under the banner of Marxism. The publication in the present situation of the "Selected Works" of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels will surely make a positive contribution to this struggle. Facts are proving the wise observation made by Lenin more with each passing day: "Since Marxism was born, each and every great era in the history of the world...has brought new affirmation of this philosophy, brought new victories to this philosophy. However, the coming era of history will bring to Marxism, the doctrine of the proletariat, an even larger victory."(4)

In harmony with the nations in the socialist community and the communist and worker parties in the present era and guided by the revolutionary world view and the scientific ideology of Marxism-Leninism, our communists, our working class and all our people, with firm confidence in the future of the country, are determined to brandish the invincible banner of Marxism-Leninism, turn the thinking of Marxism-Leninism into a "material force" and successfully complete the task of building and protecting the socialist fatherland.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Vietnamese version, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1980, Volume 23, p 1.

2. Ibid., Volume 17, p 20.

3. Ibid., Volume 23, p 3.

4. Ibid., Volume 23, p 5.

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THE ROLE OF NGUYEN HUE IN THE RESISTANCE AGAINST FOREIGN AGGRESSION AT THE END OF THE 18TH CENTURY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 29-33

[Article by Nguyen Luong Bich]

[Text] In preceeding ages, our country's primary enemies were the Chinese expansionist powers. However, in the 18th Century, in addition to these powers, our enemies also became the western capitalist powers and the Siamese feudalists.

In the preceeding ages, every time we won victory over an aggressor, our country was strong and stable, all the people were united, the entire country was united as one and all manpower and materiel were devoted to the fight against the enemy. However, in the 18th Century, the feudal class was weak, cruel and divided; there were three ruling groups within the country, the Le, the Trinh and the Nguyen, which caused the country to be divided into two separate zones, the north and the south, which fought each other constantly. They made every effort to suppress and exploit the people in order to live decadent, debauched lives and support their fratricidal wars. The people, who lived in poverty and misery, frequently rose up against the feudal class but were barbarously massacred by them. The spirit of the people had been broken.

The threat of aggression against Vietnam from the western capitalists had existed for a long time and became increasingly obvious in the 18th Century. Beginning in the 16th Century, the Portuguese, Spanish, Dutch, British and French capitalists sent many missionaries and traders to our country. The missionaries and traders of that time usually served as intelligence agents for them. In the middle of the 17th Century, a French missionary in Vietnam, Alexandre de Rhodes, sketched a map of Vietnam, sent it to France and suggested the following to the French government: we must occupy this position and, if we do, European traders will find a rich source of profits and natural resources. In the early 18th Century, British traders occupied Con Lon Island, that is, present day Con Dao Island, and stayed there for more than 1 year until they were driven off by the local people. In 1737, Dumas, the French plenipotentiary in Pong-di-se-ry [Vietnamese phonetics] (territory of India), had a grander scheme and set forth a plan for invading Vietnam. Twenty years later, in 1757, the French General Choiseul studied the possibility of invading Vietnam. Eleven years later, in 1786 [as published], a French admiral named Estaing presented another plan for invading Vietnam. Thus, the scheme of France to

attack and occupy our country was being promoted more with each passing day. However, France became involved in a war for colonies with Great Britain and was, therefore, unable to immediately carry out this scheme.

Together with the aggressive ambitions of the French capitalists in the last half of the 18th Century were the actions taken by the Siamese expansionists (that is, Thailand) to encroach upon and occupy our country. Siam was constantly committing aggression against Chan Lap (present day Kampuchea) but never occupied the country for a long period of time because Chan Lap asked Vietnam for assistance. During the last half of the 18th Century, Siam frequently attacked and occupied Ha Tien, using it as a springboard for attacks against northern Vietnam and attacks against Chan Lap. However, this scheme was not successful. When an overseas Chinese in Siam, Trinh Tan, who was from Trieu Chau in China, seized the throne of Siam and made himself king, the plan to attack Vidtnam was intensified. In 1771, this Chinese king of Siam sent some 20,000 troops to attack Ha Tien; they occupied it for 2 years but were attacked and forced to flee.

In the north, the Chinese expansionist powers continued to be a constant threat. In the middle of the 17th Century, the feudalists of the House of Thanh ascended to power in China. The expansionist ambitions of the rulers of the House of Thanh were greater than those of preceeding dynasties. They insanely attacked the countries and nations around China from the north, from the west and to the south. In the middle of the 18th Century, the Man-Thanh expansionists expanded the territory of China into a large feudal empire. In 1669 [as published], they began to occupy the border area of Vietnam. Between then and the last half of the 18th Century, they continuously encroached upon and occupied the provinces of Bao Lac, Vi Xuyen, Thuy Vi, Quynh Nhai, Chien Tan, Lai Chau and Loc Binh and completely occupied the two provinces of Quang Lang and Khiem Chau, allowing people from China to live in them. In 1780, China occupied four more provinces: Hoang Nham, Tuy Phu, Hop Phi and Le Tuyen. Thus, during the reign of the Thanh in China, they occupied six of our provinces in the northwest and frequently occupied land along the border with our country from Lang Son and Cao Bang to Lai Chau. The Le-Trinh Dynasty in the north accepted the loss of these provinces and did not mobilize troops to take them back.

The situation at home in the 18th Century was very chaotic; the people in both regions of the country were living lives of hunger and misery. In the north, from Nghe An northward, the Trinh rulers had to admit that "the people are poor and do not even have the ground in which to stick a stake."(1) In the middle of the 18th Century, "the people were roaming about the country, leading one another in search of food. The price of rice soared(...). The majority of the people had to eat vegetables and tubers, even eat snake meat and rat meat; the dead were piled on top of one another and less than 10 percent of the population remained."(2) In the south, that is, from Thuan Hoa southward, the same confusion and misery occurred. In 1774, a year of serious famine, the following phenomenon occurred in Thuan Hoa: "The bodies of persons who had died from starvation lay in the streets and persons sometimes ate their relatives."(3)

With such a vile feudal ruling class and with the strength of the people exhausted, how was it possible to fight the enemy and defend the country? The weakness and confusion within the country further encouraged foreign expansionist powers to rapidly

commit aggression against our country. In the last half of the 18th Century, the danger of losing the country became increasingly real.

However, with their determination to build and defend the country, Nguyen Hue and the Tay Son Partisan Army reversed the situation, restored the invincible strength of the nation and terrified every domestic and foreign enemy. Nguyen Hue and the Tay Son Partisan Army tenaciously fought for 20 consecutive years, toppled one feudal ruling group after another, the Nguyen, the Trinh and the Le, in both the north and the south, reunified the country and mobilized the people for the victorious fight against the foreign expansionist powers that were threatening the independence of the fatherland. The Tay Son uprising movement had one salient characteristic: it was a peasant war of liberation against domestic feudal powers and a war to protect the fatherland against aggression from the outside. In both of these wars, Nguyen Hue and the Tay Son Partisan Army fought very skillfully and achieved brilliant success.

The weakened feudal class did not dare oppose the foreign expansionist powers. However, in order to crush the peasant movements against them, they made a cowardly appeal to the foreign expansionist powers to come and rescue them, "invited the enemy into their home" and stood ready to serve as the enemy's lackeys.

In 1771, the Tay Son movement broke out. In 1773, the partisan army began its attack against the army of the Nguyen lord in Quy Nhon. In 1777, Nguyen Hue attacked the Nguyen lord in Gia Dinh. The armies of the Nguyen lords had been routed. The lord Phuc Thuan intended to travel to China on a Portuguese ship and ask the lords of the House of Thanh to send tooops to Vietnam to fight the Tay Son Partisan Army. However, while Nguyen Phuc Thuan was waiting for the ship to arrive, he was caputred by the Tay Son Partisan Army. The scheme of the Nguyen lords to bring the Thanh army into Vietnam could not be carried out.

During the battles fought in Gia Dinh, a nephew of Nguyen Phuc Thuan, Nguyen Anh, escaped. The French missionaries, headed by Ba Da Loc, immediately used this as an opportunity to intervene militarily in Vietnam. Although they did not request that the French imperial court send troops, Ba Da Loc and the French church in Vietnam still helped Nguyen Anh establish an army. They supplied him with a fleet of European style warships that were manned by French and Portuguese officers and sailors. Each ship was armed with about 10 heavy cannons.

In 1782, Nguyen Hue took his army to Gia Dinh, where they routed the Nguyen Anh army and the entire fleet of French warships. In 1783, realizing that he could not rely upon France, Nguyen Anh asked Spanish missionaries to go to Manila to ask the Spanish capitalists who were ruling the Philippines at that time to send troops from the Philippines to Vietnam to rescue him. However, before these Spanish missionaries could act, they were captured by the Tay Son Partisan Army. Nguyen Anh's plan to seek support from the Spanish capitalists failed.

In early 1784, Nguyen Anh, who no longer had a place to hide, fled to Siam to seek support because Siam was near Gia Dinh. Having been presented with the opportunity to encroach upon some of our land in Gia Dinh and control and commit aggression against Chan Lap, the king of Siam decided to send 300 warships and 20,000 troops (50,000 troops

by some accounts) to attack Gia Dinh. However, the entire Siamese army was annihilated by the Nguyen Hue army in the battle of Rach Gam-Xoai Mut in early 1785. Nguyen Anh and the remnants of his army were forced to take refuge in Siam, where they subsisted by farming, clearing land and gathering firewood.

After routing the Siamese aggressor army, the Tay Son Partisan Army, having completed their task in the south, decided to advance to the north to annihilate the feudal powers ruling the north. In 1786, Nguyen Hue and the Tay Son Partisan Army liberated all of the north, toppled the ruling group of the Trinh family, and unified the country. Having no intentions of making himself king, Nguyen Hue placed Le Chieu Thong on the throne and then returned to Phu Xuan, accepting for himself the rank of a general of the House of Le. However, the ignorant Le Chieu Thong betrayed the Tay Son movement by sending someone to China to seek the support the Thanh army.

The chief of Luong Quang Province, Ton Si Nghi, commanded the aggressor army, a position to which he was appointed sometime earlier by the Thanh king. He immediately took several steps necessary when sending troops into battle. First, he sent the officials of the House of Le who were present in China at that time back home with a proclamation urging the people to arise against the Tay Son Partisan Army and encouraging the former officials and Le Chieu Thong to recruit additional troops in order to respond to and join forces with the Thanh aggressor army. Secondly, he issued a proclamation and sent persons to incite the Chinese in Vietnam to rebel and to organize them into overseas Chinese armies to serve as provocateurs for the Chinese aggressor army. Thirdly, he asked the Thanh king to send a very large regular force army to attack Vietnam, an army that consisted of the ground forces of the four provinces of Quang Dong, Quang Tay, Van Nam and Quy Chau and the naval forces of the two provinces of Quang Dong and Phuc Kien. The ground forces of the four provinces alone amounted to 290,000 men.(4)

The Chinese aggressors secretly organized a rather large army of overseas Chinese in North Vietnam. "In the Tinh Tuc mining area in Thai Nguyen, they established an overseas Chinese army consisting of 10,000 persons from Trieu Chau in Quang Dong and divided it into 10 armed battalions, each of which had 1,000 men."(5) In a few other mining areas in North Vietnam, the Chinese agrressors also sent persons to assemble similar forces. The total number of overseas Chinese troops organized by the Chinese aggressors in the border area of our country was approximately 30,000. "This did not include the countless overseas Chinese in the other localities who took the side of China when Chinese troops invaded."(6)

Clearly, the Thanh were not our only enemy. The overseas Chinese within our country were also waiting for the rebellion to start. In addition, there was the army of Le Chieu Thong. If we sent all of our troops to the border to block the Thanh aggressor army, the army of Le Chieu Thong and the army of overseas Chinese would have harrassed the rear area and attacked our army from behind. If we sent our troops to attack all these enemies at their staging areas, it would be very difficult for us because our army was small and the enemy armies were very large.

None of these complex situations caused any concern to Nguyen Hue or the Tay Son generals. When the 290,000 troops of the Thanh aggressor army crossed the border into

our country, the main force army of Tay Son in the north numbered only about 10,000 men. The Tay Son generals calmly organized combat in accordance with their strategy. Their heroic leader, Nguyen Hue, calmly remained in Phu Xuan; it was not until after he had fully assessed the situation that he went to Tam Diep and ordered the three armies to "launch a sudden attack and win quick victory."

In this great victory, the talent of Nguyen Hue was that he drew all the different enemies from different directions to a number of places in order to annihilate them. For this reason, the Tay son army in Bac Ha, although small, did not need to fight decisive battles; instead, it merely fought then withdrew, withdrew until it could block the enemy. The 290,000 troops of the Thanh aggressor army, the several tens of thousands of troops of the Le Chieu Thong army from Lang Son and Kinh Bac and the 20,000 overseas Chinese troops from Thai Nguyen and the other mining areas along the border became concentrated in Thang Long and a few positions around Thang Long. With all enemy forces concentrated in one place, the best possible conditions had been created for us to win victory rapidly and systematically.

Secondly, Nguyen Hue knew how to mobilize and organize the masses to participate in the fight against the enemy. The forces of the Tay Son Partisan Army were never very large. When the aggressors reached Thang Long, the great army of Nguyen Hue in Phu Xuan only numbered 50,000 or 60,000 troops. When it sent its troops into battle in the north to fight the enemy, the partisan army had to leave a significant force behind to protect Phu Xuan and maintain security throughout the south. At Nghe An, Nguyen Hue stopped to recruit additional troops. History records that "when they heard that Nguyen Hue was about to launch a large attack against the Thanh army, all the people of Nghe An leaped for joy and went in groups to join the army. Some persons who were about to be married quickly postponed their weddings. Some persons who were about to go to other places to work decided to remain behind, some persons who were conducting business far away immediately returned home and joined the army."(7) Thus, in only several days, the total number of troops under the command of Nguyen Hue increased to 100,000; there was also a large unit consisting of a few hundred elephants. Along the road from Nghe An to the north, the daily rations of the 100,000 troops and 200 elephants were supplied entirely by the local people.

Thirdly, Nguyen Hue knew how to attack suddenly, attack in a "lightning-like," resolute and unexpected manner and attack from many different directions at the same time, thereby making it impossible for the enemy to know from where they were being attacked, impossible to take action in time. When he learned that the enemy in Thang Long had intended to send their troops into battle on the 6th of January, Nguyen Hue decided to attack and annihilate the enemy before that day. He declared to his entire army that they would celebrate Tet on the 7th of January in Thang Long. He divided his troops into five armies that departed at the same time. The army that was under his personal command attacked along the main road to Thang Long, where there were many strong bases of the enemy. In the middle of the night on New Year's eve, he destroyed the Gian Khau base and then advanced on the Ha Hoi base, about 20 kilometers from Thang Long. At midnight on the 3rd, our troops arrived at Ha Hoi and tightly surrounded the enemy base. The several tens of thousands of Thanh troops within the base, having been taken by surprise, panicked, lost their fighting morale and surrendered en masse. The Nguyen Hue army then attacked the Ngoc Hoi base. Early on the morning of the 5th, while the troops of Nguyen Hue were attacking the Ngoc Hoi

base, the troops of Admiral Long routed the enemy troops at the Khuong Thuong base and advanced on Thang Long City. At the same time, naval forces of Admiral Tuyet on the Red River moved down to Tay Long, the main headquarters of Ton Si Nghi. Ton Si Nghi panicked, abandoned his troops, abandoned his officers and fled for his life to Phu Nhan, where he was attacked by the troops of Admiral Loc. Ton Si Nghi was forced to throw away everything he needed, such as his letters, writings and military seal, in order to sneak back into his country.

Thus, in the space of only 5 days and nights, that is, from New Year's eve to the 5th of January in the year Ky Dau, 290,000 troops of the Thanh aggressor army together with several tens of thousands of overseas Chinese troops and troops of the Le Chieu Tong army were either annihilated or surrendered.

The great victory won in the spring of 1789 by hero Nguyen Hue was a milestone in the history of our nation's wars against aggression, was eloquent and irrefutable proof of the invincible strength and the unparalleled intelligence and talent of our people in a war to protect the fatherland.

The present day Chinese expansionists and hegemonists should remember and learn from this lesson of flesh and blood!

FOOTNOTES

1. From: "Tim hieu thien tai quan su cua Nguyen Hue" [Understanding the Military Genius of Nguyen Hue], by Nguyen Luong Bich and Phan Ngoc Phung, Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, p 20.

2. Viet su thong giam cuong muc, Volume XVIII, Su Hoc Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 14.

3. Dai Nam thuc luc tien bien, Su Hoc Publishing House, Hanoi, 1962, Volume I, p 246.

4. As regards the number of troops in the Thanh aggressor army, the figure 290,000 was stated in the Imperial Order distributed by King Quang Trung to the troops of the House of Thanh following the great victory in the spring of 1789 (a translation of this order appeared in Tuyen tap Tho van Ngo Thi Nham, Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, Book 2, pp 114-116).

5. Hoang Le nhat thong chi, Van Hoc Publishing House, Hanoi, 1964, pp 328 and 348.

6. Nguy Nguyen: "Thanh vu ky" (A Chinese book during the Thanh period), Book 6, p 34.

7. Minh do su, a handwritten Chinese book (The Library of the Institute of History).

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PRESIDENT HO AND THE STRUGGLE AGAINST BUREAUCRACY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 34-38

[Article by Thien Nhan]

[Text] Bureaucracy is one of the maladies which all of us realize the need to determinedly combat. However, bureaucracy is not of a temporary nature, rather, it has its own "deep roots." Fighting bureaucracy requires determination and persistence. The fathers of the proletarian revolution harshly criticized and strongly struggled against this weed, pointing out the positive measures for exterminating it and, at the same time, informing us that this is an extremely difficult struggle.

President Ho taught us profound lessons about combating bureaucracy. He clearly established the fact that, along with misappropriation and waste, "bureaucracy is an enemy of the people, troops and the government. It is a rather dangerous enemy. Because, although it is not an enemy that is armed with swords or guns, it is an enemy that appears within our organizations in order to ruin our work... Whether intentionally or not, the allies of bureaucracy are colonialism and feudalism. Because, bureaucracy impedes our war of resistance and national construction. It destroys the pure spirit of our cadres and their will to overcome difficulties. It undermines our revolutionary virtues of diligence, frugality, honesty, justice... It is an 'enemy within,' an internal enemy."(1) Thus, we see that bureaucracy is not only a mistake in style and work method, but primarily a dangerous malady, one related first and primarily to our revolutionary stand and virtues. The malady of bureaucracy can face the party in power with the danger of becoming remote from the laboring masses, who are the social base of the dictatorship of the proletariat.

Thus, what are the "symptoms" of the malady of bureaucracy? President Ho clearly pointed them out, they are: "Not maintaining close contact with the movement, not assessing the specific situation of one sector or locality, not being close to the masses or learning from their experiences; preferring more to sit at one's desk than to visit installations in order to gain a correct understanding of the actual situation, inspect the implementation of policies and listen to the opinions of the

people."(2) Leaders and leadership agencies afflicted with the malady of bureaucracy "do not keep abreast of day to day work, do not observe and teach cadres...; as regards work, they view it in a cursory manner instead of examining the work being performed everywhere, instead of delving deeply into matters; they only know how to convene meetings, write directives and read written reports instead of conducting thorough inspections."(3)

Bureaucracy is also manifested in guidance that is general and vague; in a fear of criticism and self-criticism; in not fully adhering to the principle of collective leadership and a division of responsibilities. It can be said that bureaucracy has two salient characteristics: remoteness from the masses and remoteness from reality. Therefore, President Ho said: "Leaders and leadership agencies afflicted with the malady of bureaucracy have eyes but do not see, have ears but do not hear, have procedures but do not adhere to them and have a code of discipline but do not uphold it."(4)

In view of its nature, bureaucracy is clearly the source of a number of other ills, primarily misappropriation, waste and authoritarianism. President Ho pointed out that "misappropriation and waste exist because of bureaucracy." "Experience has proven that wherever there is bureaucracy, we are sure to find misappropriation and waste; wherever bureaucracy is more serious, there is more waste and misappropriation." Bureaucracy causes "decadent persons and corrupt cadres to engage in misappropriation and be wasteful at will." Thus, bureaucracy cultivates, tolerates and supports misappropriation and waste, ills which President Ho called "acts of theft which everyone detests and which must be eradicated."(5) Therefore, "in order to eradicate misappropriation and waste, it is first of all necessary to eradicate bureaucracy."(6) Authoritarianism is clearly a natural consequence of bureaucracy. Once bureaucracy exists, it easily leads to authoritarianism, to the abandonment of all persuasion and education.

Bureaucracy has many causes. Historically, it is a remnant of the old society, is part of the nature of the old system. President Ho said: "Bureaucracy is a decadent remnant of the old society. It is born of selfishness to the detriment of the people. It is born of the 'exploitation of man by man.'"(7)

President Ho also revealed why bureaucracy exists within our new social system.

Many of our cadres and party members become afflicted with the malady of bureaucracy due to reasons involving their awareness and thinking, their ethics, their level of knowledge and culture, the organization and management of the state apparatus, influences of the old society, difficulties and obstacles faced in the course of advancing from small-scale production to socialism, the aftereffects of decades of war and so forth. President Ho cited all of these reasons but spoke primarily about the subjective causes, about the factors involving the thinking and ethics of our cadres and party members. Any cadre or party member who does not clearly view himself as a revolutionary cadre or as a cadre who joined the party to be the servant of the people, not an "official," can easily become afflicted with the malady of bureaucracy. President Ho always reminded us that this is the first basic truth, is the stand that clearly distinguishes revolutionary cadres and party members from

other persons. In a speech delivered to the cadres of Ha Tay in 1967, he said: "Every party member and every cadre from the upper level to the lower level must understand that they joined the party to be the servants of the people. I want to emphasize that being the servant of the people does not mean being the people's 'official.'"(8) He strongly criticized some cadres and party members for "thinking that because they are part of an agency of the government, they are gods and, as a result, have contempt for the people and always behave as 'revolutionary officials.'"(9) "They consider themselves to be skilled in everything, are remote from the masses and, instead of learning from the masses, only want to be the bosses of the masses. They are hesitant to organize, propagandize and educate the masses. They are afflicted with the maladies of bureaucracy and authoritarianism. The result is that the masses do not trust them, do not support them and love them even less. In the final analysis, they amount to nothing."(10) Clearly, one very basic requirement of each cadre and party member is to truly respect and uphold the right of collective ownership of the people. Violating the right of collective ownership of the people not only leads to bureaucracy, but is also contrary to the noble raison d'etre of the communist. Before he bid farewell to the entire party and all our people, President Ho advised us in his Testament: "Our party must be worthy of being the leader and the truly loyal servant of the people." According to him, leading also meant "being the servant of the people and serving the people well."(11) He explained: "Ours is a party in power, that is, all cadres from the central level...to the provinces, districts and villages, all cadres on every level and in every sector--must be the loyal servants of the people."(12) When imbued with the noble raison d'etre of the cadre, the party member of being the loyal servant of the people and wholeheartedly serving the people, one cannot, in either his thinking or virtues, allow bureaucracy to develop and must consider bureaucracy to be "the enemy within." In this spirit, President Ho frequently emphasized: "We absulutely must avoid bureaucracy and authoritarianism. All cadres must wholeheartedly serve the people; all cadres must fully concern themselves with the lives of the people and fully comply with the mass line."(13)

Not only cadres and party members, but the government as well must be imbued with this thinking. During a reception for people's delegates of the capital Hanoi following liberation day in 1954, President Ho asserted: "The people are the government, the government is the servant of the people. All actions of the government, be they of major or minor importance, have the objective of serving the interests of the people."(14) He also said: "If the people are hungry, the party and the government are to blame; if the people are cold, the party and the government are to blame; if the people are ignorant, the party and the government are to blame; if the people are sick, the party and the government are to blame."(15)

How is it possible to avoid the blame mentioned above if the thinking of serving the people, serving the country is not embodied in a high spirit of responsibility on the part of each person and if we fall into bureaucracy? Therefore, in ideological and ethical terms, bureaucracy is one of the maladies caused by individualism.

As we know, President Ho practiced what he taught to us. He possessed a heart and a style that were very close to the masses and was in harmony with the day to day lives of the masses. Therefore, he always combated each and every form of general, superficial leadership and every manifestation of bureaucracy, remoteness from the

masses, remoteness from production, remoteness from the basic level. In 1961, during a confidential talk with cadres and party members who had been active for many years in Nghe An, President Ho said: "I do not know if you understand. Being president of the country is very tiring work. There are a hundred jobs with which I must concern myself. The rains, the heat, the typhoons and so forth, about which no one else worries, are my worry. The babies for whom no one else cares are my concern."(16) Clearly, his boundless love for the people and his extremely high spirit of responsibility to the people caused Uncle Ho to be the complete antithesis of every manifestation of bureaucracy.

Experience in our country and the other socialist countries has shown that in order to combat and triumph over bureaucracy, it is necessary to take many measures, not merely a few. To begin with, we must possess the attitude and determination pointed out by President Ho: "Only by publicly, boldly and very thoroughly removing these cancers is it possible for the body to become healthier."(17)

In this complex and long struggle, the most effective measures are to establish the right of collective ownership of the working people; scrupulously implement the system of personal moral and material responsibility, the system of discipline and the practice of criticism and self-criticism in all agencies of the party and state; regularly conduct two-way inspections, from the top to the bottom and the bottom to the top, of compliance with the lines and policies of the party and state and so forth.

Here, the system of collective ownership of the working people is established by means of specific stipulations in the regulations and rules promulgated by the state whereby the people see that they are truly the collective masters and cadres, party members and the state apparatus are the servants of the people, are under the people's supervision. Wherever the right of collective ownership of the working people is fully implemented and supervision and inspection by the masses are carried out regularly and effectively, bureaucracy is surely stopped. Conversely, wherever bureaucracy develops, the right of ownership of the masses is violated. President Ho taught: "As with everything else, only by mobilizing the masses, practicing democracy, giving the masses a clear understanding and gaining their enthusiastic participation in this 'fight,' is it possible to assure success. The greater the participation of the masses is, the fuller this success will be and the more rapidly it will be achieved."(18) "If the masses truly exercise their democratic rights and if cadres, party members and Youth Union members volunteer and set examples, the maladies of bureaucracy, authoritarianism, waste and misappropriation can surely be stopped."(19) In fact, the most basic prerequisite for abolishing bureaucracy at its roots is for every worker to be conscious of and possess the ability to exercise true ownership in the management of the country. President Ho reached a profound conclusion: "Practicing democracy is the universal key to resolving every difficulty"(20), including combating and stopping bureaucracy.

As we know, if the system of personal responsibility, the system of discipline and the practice of criticism and self-criticism are scrupulously implemented at all times and places, bureaucracy will surely be overcome. President Ho reminded every cadre and party member to always display a high spirit of responsibility to the people; they must make every effort to perform those jobs that are beneficial to the people and do everything possible to avoid anything detrimental to the people; they must

practice strict discipline on every level, engage in sincere criticism and self-criticism and be determined to rectify every manifestation of bureaucracy. In actuality, we still see many cases in which the system of discipline and the system of personal responsibility are not being seriously upheld. This is also a very important cause of the development of bureaucracy and the other maladies.

President Ho also gave his attention to inspections, especially inspections of the implementation of positions and policies of the central level and inspections of the performance of tasks and the fulfillment of duties by cadres in charge. He, himself, conducted inspections in order to detect and promptly rectify deviations on the part of cadres and party members. He encouraged inspections, supervision and criticism by the masses. He demanded that the various levels and sectors and that leadership cadres reply to and take prompt and correct action on the complaints and requests of the masses. Inspections of a mass nature conducted from the lower level upward are considered to be one of the main antidotes to bureaucracy, to be a beacon that always sheds light on the situation surrounding the activities of the state apparatus, thereby helping to stop and eradicate the malady of bureaucracy.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh: "Ve dao duc cach mang"[Socialist Ethics], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 49.

2. Ibid., p 126.

3. Ibid., p 45.

4. Ibid., p

5. Ibid., p 102.

6. Ibid., p 45.

7. Ibid., p 47.

8. Ho Chi Minh: "Che do xa hoi chu nghia la che do do nhan dan lao dong lam chu" [The Socialist System Is the System of Which the Working People Are the Masters], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1979, p 107.

9. Ibid., p 13.

10. Ibid., p 34.

11. Ibid., p 108.

12. Ho Chu tich noi ve dan chu, ky luat va dao duc cach mang"[President Ho and Democracy, Discipline and Revolutionary Ethics], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, p 43.

13. Ibid., pp 42-43.

14. "Nhung loi keu goi cua Ho Chu tich"[Appeals by President Ho], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1956, Volume 3, p 46.

15. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap" [Selected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume 2, p 31.

16. Ho Chi Minh: "Ve dao duc cach mang"...p 116.

17. Ho Chi Minh: "Bao ve cua cong, thuc hanh tiet kiem, chong tham o, lang phi, quan lieu" [Protecting Public Property, Practicing Economy and Combating Misappropriation, Waste and Bureaucracy], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1968, p 50.

18. Ho Chi Minh: "Ve dao duc cach mang"...p 48.

19. Ho Chi Minh: "Che do xa hoi chu nghia la che do do nhan dan lao dong lam chu"... p 115.

20. Ibid.

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THE GARDEN ECONOMY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 39-43

[Article by Nguyen Khac Trung]

[Text] I. An Economic Form Supplementing the Socialist Agricultural Economy

The household economy of farmers consists of gardens coordinated with livestock production and the handicraft trades performed by the labor of the members of the family. In our country's rural areas, the household economy is closely linked to the household garden economy because the garden can be used to raise grain, food products, fruits and flowers for humans, feed for livestock and raw materials for the handicraft trades. The household economy is closely linked to the garden economy; consequently, it has been confirmed as an entity supplementing the socialist agricultural economy in the countryside.

The foundation of the socialist agricultural economy is the state-operated agricultural economy (state farms) and the collective agricultural economy (agricultural production cooperatives). This does not mean that the socialist agricultural economy totally eliminates the garden economy and the household economy, which are capable of contributing rather significantly to the production of vegetables, fruit, meat, eggs and other food products. Under our country's present conditions, the dominant forms of the socialist agricultural economy (state farms and cooperatives) are not yet producing enough agricultural products to satisfy the needs of the people for these products. Moreover, the rural warehouse and communications-transportation systems have not been expanded and improved to the point where we can deliver agricultural products of high quality, either fresh or processed products, to serve the daily meals of the people everywhere in the country. On the other hand, the socialist commerce network is not yet supplying to the people the agricultural products they need to purchase each day. Under the present conditions in our country, the existence of the household garden economy is a necessity in order to produce more of the needed agricultural products, supplement the collective agricultural economy in the countryside and supply some grain, food products, fruits, vegetables and other nutrients for the meals and lives of laborers and their families. In this signifcance, the labor utilized in the household garden economy is a component of the social work force participating in the process of socialist production and is part of the socialist agricultural production system.

The household garden economy produces very many types of agricultural products, different types for each season and special products in every area of the country, which suit the tastes and eating habits of each different nationality and locality, such as the various types of spices (the sour, bitter, sweet, nutty and other tastes of lemons, pimentos, onions, garlic, dill and so forth), fresh vegetables, fruit, eggs, honey and so forth, which contain many vitamins and nutrients essential to human life. The household garden economy produces a small quantity of each product and the quantity of products raised in each garden is not high; however, the total quantity of products produced by the farmers throughout the country in the household garden economy is very large, consequently, the household garden economy is capable of effectively supplementing the socialist agricultural economy.

In the fraternal socialist countries that have systems of large-scale socialist production, the household economy, which is closely linked to the garden economy, also plays an important role and is a part of the socialist agricultural economy. It is an economic form in which cooperative members and manual workers and civil servants of the state directly participate in producing products for society but without using hired labor. Today, in Bulgaria, the household economy, which is closely linked to the garden economy, has undergone many qualitative changes; therefore, it is considered the continuation of the process of socialist production. In Hungary, the household economy is also considered a form of the socialist agricultural economy. The products produced by the household economy to supplement the social economy are planned through contracts with cooperatives, are marketed through the purchasing agencies of the state and are included in the plan norms of cooperatives. The household economy is considered a job performed at home (family subcontracting) for the social economy utilizing the instruments of production of society and the family.

The household economy-garden economy in the fraternal socialist countries is encouraged and assisted by the socialist state through various economic policies and is protected under the law; therefore, it has had the effect of significantly supplementing the socialist agriculture of the country.

In the Soviet Union, the household economy annually supplements the socialist agricultural economy with a quantity of products equal to about 28 percent of total agricultural output. In 1977, the household economy produced 59 percent of the potatoes, 29 percent of the fresh vegetables, 29 percent of the meat, 29 percent of the milk, 35 percent of the eggs and 19 percent of the wool of the entire Soviet Union. The income from the household economy accounts for 30 percent of the total income of collective farm families.

The Bulgarian state has supplied 60,000 hectares of land to the people for the household economy. Excluding the farm families working in the garden economy, Bulgaria has as many as 300,000 families of manual workers and civil servants participating in the garden economy. As a result, the garden economy in Bulgaria annually produces 38 percent of the total agricultural product of the entire country.

In Hungary, 50 percent of the population participates in the household economy. Each year, the household economy here supplies 38 percent of the total agricultural product,

primarily beef and mutton (25 percent), pork (50 percent), milk (40 percent), eggs (60 percent), fruit (50 percent) and vegetables (40 percent). The household economy in Hungary has made a significant contribution to improving the standard of living of the people. There are many families that earn a high income that still work in the household economy, not primarily for the purpose of further raising their standard of living, but to use the raising of gardens, the raising of rabbits, bees and so forth as a means of wholesome and productive relaxation following their work at agencies and enterprises.

II. The Development of the Garden Economy in Our Country

In the past, many places in our countryside collectivized all the gardens and small fishponds of cooperative member families but then adopted no plans or measures for thoroughly organizing production and business, consequently, these gardens and ponds became fallow gardens and overgrown ponds. A number of localities moved villages and hamlets in an arbitrary manner, destroying many of the prosperous gardens and fishponds of farmers and creating a great waste of manpower and material wealth of the people. Actions such as those mentioned above were contrary to the policy of our party and state of helping to develop the household economy. Uncle Ho advised us: "We must correctly coordinate the development of the collective economy of the cooperatives, which is of primary importance, with appropriate development of the subsidiary household economy of cooperative members."(1)

Recently, resolutions of the Council of Ministers have dealt with the state assisting the household economy in each area of production. To date, however, we do not have specific policies regarding helping and protecting the garden economy (including both collective gardens and household gardens). At present, our cadres and farmers want very much for the state to promulgate laws and policies that will assist and protect the garden economy that is developing under the movement to establish "Uncle Ho fruit orchards and fishponds" and "household gardens and fishponds." This would cause our people to organize production with peace of mind and would, at the same time, prevent the destruction of the garden economy of farm families and the gardens of collectives.

Developing the "Uncle Ho orchard and fishpond" and "household garden and fishpond" movement is a unique form of agriculture in our country. This movement consists of two parts: first, establishing "Uncle Ho orchards and fisponds" to produce products for improving the standard of living of collective units by means of labor voluntarily contributed after work hours by manual workers, civil servants, students, troops and cooperative members. Secondly, there are the "household gardens and fishponds" producing products to improve the standard of living of the family and provide many agricultural products for sale to society.

The "Uncle Ho orchards and fishponds" and "household gardens and fishponds" movement has been responded to in a positive manner by our people because it bears the name of Uncle Ho and, moreover, because it provides practical benefits to each family and to all of society. The "Uncle Ho orchard" in Can Kiem Village, Thach That District (in the outskirts of Hanoi), was once an 18.5 hectare area of barren hills and laterite soil. Some 50 laborers (including 25 elders) who specialize in establishing orchards, improved the soil and planted 186,526 fruit trees and tens of thousands of timber

bearing trees. In 1981, they harvested 10 tons of litchi, 10 tons of pineapples, 8 tons of jackfruit and so forth. Each year, 56,000 dong are earned from the sale of fruit and 1,600 dong from the sale of rattan, bamboo and so forth. The 6 hectare "Uncle Ho Fruit orchard" at the Nhu Quynh Cooperative in My Van District (Hai Hung Province) has been planted with 2,000 orange trees and 2,000 rose-apple trees, lemon trees, grapefruit trees, litchi trees and cassia trees, which annually produce 100,000 dong in income while the 400 hectares of rice and subsidiary food crops of this cooperative only produce 2 million dong in income during the entire year. The household garden of Mr. Tran Van Tan in Minh Tan Village, Do Son District (Haiphong), which only measures 1.5 sao and is under the cultivation of jujube trees and banana trees interplanted with vegetables, beans, sweet potatoes, large cucumbers, melons and so forth, produced a harvest worth 5,000 dong in 1980. The household garden of Mr. Vu Thanh Dat, which measures 2 sao, in the Dac Lac Province new economic zone, is under the cultivation of banana trees, papaya, jackfruit trees, grapefruit trees, coffee, cocoa and pepper and used to raise 4 sows, 2 meat hogs and 50 chickens and ducks; it produces an annual income of 15,000 dong. The garden economy and household economy of Unit 3 of the Yen Tam Cooperative in Thieu Yen District, Thanh Hoa Province, supplies 55 percent of the grain and 60 percent of the income of cooperative member families.

Clearly, the "Uncle Ho fruit orchards and fishponds" and "household orchards and fishponds" movement is of profound political sigiificance and yields practical economic returns. In order for this movement to develop in the correct direction and achieve better results, it must be under the leadership of the party and receive guidance, assistance and protection from the law and the policies of the state agencies from the central to the basic levels.

In the Soviet Union, the household economy is encouraged, helped and protected under the law by the communist party and the Soviet state. Article 13 of the new Soviet Constitution stipulates: "The citizens have the right to use the gardens allocated to them under the law to participate in the subsidiary household economy (which includes raising livestock and poultry) and to raise orchards and vegetables as well as to build private homes. Citizens must use the land allocated to them in a reasonable manner... The state and the collective farms will provide assistance to citizens in the subsidiary household economy."

In Bulgaria, the state has promulgated a policy that provides land to citizens so that they can participate in the household economy. In the midlands and mountains, each farm family has been allocated 0.5 hectare; each manual worker and civil servant now working or retired has been allocated 0.2 hectare. In addition to the land aloocated to participate in the household economy, families raising livestock under contracts with the state or cooperatives are allowed to borrow 0.1 hectare for each head of livestock in order to raise grass for use as livestock feed. Manual workers and civil servants of the state who have retired and who do not have a private garden are allocated 100 square meters of land to raise vegetables and fruit. The land allocated for participation in the garden economy is allocated for an indefinite period of time, is not subjected to taxes and is only reclaimed when the family stops participating in the garden economy.

The cooperatives and state farms can rent land to families. The state organizes production and sells small machines and implements to families to raise gardens and livestock; at the same time, a plan is adopted for supplying fertilizer, insecticides and strips of plastic to meet the production needs of the household economy.

To avoid families neglecting the production work of the collective, the cooperative assigns a work obligation to each cooperative member, which averages about 200 mandays per year. Cooperative members who intentionally violate their obligation to work for the cooperative lose the land allocated to them on a long-term basis to participate in the garden economy.

In Bulgaria, from the central to the village levels, they have established what they call the "self-satisfaction system for the people in vegetables, fruit, meat, fish, eggs, milk,..." This system consists of two parts. One part is the household economy of farmers, manual workers and civil servants who are now working or who have retired. The other part is the assistance economy for cadres, manual workers, civil servants and students who are engaged in collective activities at agencies, enterprises and schools that have the conditions needed to organize production in order to improve their standard of living by means of voluntary labor after work hours. On the central level, there is the "people's self-satisfaction system management committee," which is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers and whose chairman is a vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. On the provincial level, there is the "people's self-satisfaction system leadership committee." On the village level, there is the "coordination and regulation committee of the people's self-satisfaction system."

In Hungary, there are "household economic committees" from the central to the basic levels, which have the following tasks: examining the proposals concerning changing the use of cropland by families; assisting in the calculations needed to formulate an overall livestock production plan within the locality and inspecting the raising of private livestock by families; formulating the plan for supplying livestock feed, insecticide and chemical fertilizer to the household economy; formulating the plan for supplying seed, livestock and poultry to the household economy; and helping famiiies to market the products produced in the household economy.

In view of the present production conditions of agriculture in our country, we should have committees guiding the garden economy (collective gardens and household gardens) on all levels. On the central level, this committee would be part of the Ministry of Agriculture and coordinate with the concerned ministries and mass organizations (such as the Ministry of Maritime Products, the Ministry of Forestry, the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Association of Collective Farmers, the Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare and so forth). The agriculture service and the district agriculture committee would be in charge on the provincial level and the district level. In the cooperatives, one person would be in charge of the "Uncle Ho fruit orchards and fishponds" and the "household orchards and fishponds." In the collective units and agencies, representatives of the government and trade Union should be in charge of guiding, establishing and managing collective orchards and fishponds.

The state must adopt specific policies to encourage, assist and protect the garden economy through the "Uncle Ho fruit orchards and fishponds" and "household gardens and fishponds" movement.

Citizens of Vietnam who have the conditions needed to work in the garden economy must be considered for the allocation of land. The amount of land allocated for the garden economy depends upon the availability of arable land in each different area (the lowlands, midlands and mountains, the northern provinces, the central provinces, the southern provinces, the provinces of the Central Highlands and so forth) and the number of persons capable of working in the garden economy. The state can assign to the district people's committees and people's councils the task of determining whether or not to allocate land to families that can work in the garden economy. Land used in the garden economy can be the gardens now being used by farm families, land allocated by the state from the cropland of the cooperative or state farm, fallow land and so forth.

The garden economy (of collectives and households) is a part of the socialist agricultural economy in our country. The state must adopt policies to assist it, such as making loans to purchase supplies in order to develop production (purchase seeds and young livestock, purchase materials to build livestock pens, poultry pens, manure decomposition sheds and so forth). The state must adopt a plan to meet the needs of developing the garden economy by supplying chemical fertilizers, insecticides, hand farm implements and improved farm implements so that families can raise gardens and livestock. The water conservancy sector must adopt a plan for building farmland water conservancy systems supporting fields and the garden economy as well. The state can waive veterinary fees and water conservancy fees and appoint technical cadres to assist the development of the garden economy (of collectives and families).

The products of the garden-household economy should be used by the household and sold to the state at negotiated prices. The state should not impose a commodity tax on the products of the garden economy that are sold if the quantity of these products is small and scattered among various places. The commodity tax must be imposed upon products that are sold in large quantities; the responsibility can be given to the district people's committee to determine the exact amount of this tax in a manner consistent with the specific production and consumption situation on the local market.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap," [Selected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, Volume II, p 238.

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ON THE FRONT OF TAXATION AND MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Excerpt from article by Le Nhu Bach published in January 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN pp 44-48; additional material at end of this article provides for a text of the article]

[Text] Over the years, tax collection has not been carried out scrupulously in the private individual and collective industrial-commercial economic sectors; the collection of many kinds of taxes has fallen far below the target; and state control and supervision over production and business activities have slackened.

This shortcoming has not only prevented taxes from playing a positive role in production and the people's livelihood but has also been one of the causes of such negative phenomena as speculation, hoarding, smuggling, price increases, market monopolies, and so forth. Illegal tradesmen and those who refuse to implement party and state policies have reaped illegitimate high incomes. This is unfair and unreasonable. In some cases, the free market has encroached on the organized one. The state has failed to control goods and money and private merchants have competed with the state-operated trade sector in buying up commodities. This has upset the market and prices and worked against the collection purchase and socialist transformation policies of the party and state. Many localities have been lax in managing and controlling the private economic sector and in struggling against the negative aspects still prevalent in society. In particular, they have not yet paid due attention to using taxes as an effective weapon in the front of market management.

Resolution No 26 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau clearly pointed out: The role of industrial and commercial taxes must be promoted to encourage small industrial and handicraft production, broaden the circulation of goods, strengthen market management, support the state's collection-purchase efforts, adjust unreasonable incomes and actively struggle against speculation and smuggling.

To implement the Political Bureau's resolution, the state has promulgated regulations on the registration of industrial, commercial and service businesses and has revised and amended some points of the industrial, commercial and slaughtering tax policies. Subsequently, it has issued many documents and directives on strengthening the organizational system of the tax collection apparatus and cadres and on market management.

In the individual and collective industrial-commerical sector, taxes are an effective tool for use in prompting the industrial and commercial production and business sectors to develop in such a way as to benefit the economy and the people's livelihood and in mobilizing in a fair and reasonable manner the contribution of individuals and units engaged in business to the cause of national construction and defense. At the same time, taxes play a role in properly adjusting all unreasonable incomes and preventing activities detrimental to the national economy. Moreover, taxes can help promote market management and the struggle against illegal activities such as speculation, hoarding, smuggling, and upsetting the market, thereby creating proper conditions for stabilizing the monetary system, prices and the people's living conditions. For this reaosn, taxes are an effective tool in implementing state control and supervision over the private individual and collective industrial-commercial economic sectors.

Control and supervision through taxation not only ensures the regular and precise operation of the production and business processes and contributes to increasing labor productivity but also plays an extremely important role in the struggle against saboteurs of socialist transformation, in the building of socialism and against the tendency of capitalist spontaneity of small producers. In this way, control and supervision through taxation will help the state of proletarian dictatorship exert both of its basic functions: coercion and organization of construction.

Through the registration of businesses and the declaration of production, business and income of each household and each industrial and commercial establishment for tax purposes, and through tax control and tax collection, the state can acquire a constant and accurate knowledge of the activities of these economic sectors as well as prices, the market situation and the income of the people of various strata. In this way, the state will be able to guide these sectors in joining various production and business branches in a manner beneficial to the economy and the people's livelihood.

Through the declaration and registration of business services over the past few months, it has been noted that although certain households have failed to register or have registered inadequately, the figures for household and business revenue have increased considerably.

According to documents and reports from 40 provinces and cities, the number of people who have already registered their business revenues is triple that of previously registered and taxed establishments. As for households in those sectors whose cadres are themselves deeply involved in conducting surveys and helping households declare and register their business services, the amount of business revenue has increased from 3-4 or even 9-10 times over the previous figure of taxed business income. This situation clearly shows that the shortcomings and deficiencies found in the management of private industry and trade, both individually and collectively owned, are relatively serious.

The price situation is now developing in a complex manner; on the one hand, the state price system is being readjusted on a large scale, while on the other hand the free market price system is fluctuating. Therefore, faced with demands in economic management, we must, now more than ever before, exert tighter control over prices; uphold a sense of discipline in pricing; and prevent prices from fluctuating spontaneously, as this may cause more difficulties to the economy and society.

To achieve this aim, first of all we must undertake the readjustment of prices on the organized market in accordance with state plans and policies, in a disciplined manner and in conformity with other measures. We must, right from the outset, prevent all illegal price increases made without orders from the authorities concerned. Making exorbitant price increases for the benefit of one's own unit or locality without taking into account the resulting impact on the national economy will create an imbalance between currency and goods, cause upheavals in management, create conditions for corruption and theft and foster a tendency to favor speculative hoarding, thus sending the market prices soaring.

It should be correctly noted that the current readjustment of the retail price and service system, though being directed flexibly, falls within the sphere of state-directed prices. It has a guiding character, the objective of which is to struggle to stabilize the market instead of running after spontaneous price increases in the free market. Fixing prices in a manner contrary to state-prescribed prices is to be avoided as this will create a pretext for traders to increase the market price. In addition, we must struggle to keep the market price at the lowest level possible.

Opposing the spontaneous tendency to increase prices on the free market is a pressing demand and a collective responsibility of all sectors and echelons. It is due to a situation in which production is still fraught with difficulties, where supply and demands are still imbalanced and where the free market is still rather large that we cannot loosen our control over the free market and leave it floating. Instead, we must enhance our management over it and take the initiative to adjust it through administrative and economic measures, with the economic measures being the prime ones.

Alongside economic measures, we must satisfactorily carry out administrative measures. As an immediate task, we must quickly punish those speculators and smugglers who are disrupting the market. Combining all measures governing the registration of business services, we must fully collect all kinds of taxes according to the amount of trade and market price, enforce the posting of prices and resolutely punish all cases of violations, such as selling goods above the state-prescribed or posted prices.

In a number of localities, the struggle to enforce the posting of prices and to have goods sold according to posted prices has achieved some success. This has duly contributed to stabilizing market prices. We must continue to carry out the registration of industries, trades and services in a way suitable to the situation, production and trade capacities and must consider and issue business licences correctly. On this basis, we must carry out planning activities on a step-by-step basis for various services and trade if demands arising from production and the people's livelihood are to be met. We must resolutely do away with all illegal trade activities and eliminate those private traders engated in illegal dealings with goods that are under uniform state control.

It is necessary to arrange for honest merchants with professional and technical backgrounds, helping and encouraging those fully qualified, to switch to production while allowing a number of them to continue to deal in certain goods and engage in certain occupations authorized by the state, while employing others to serve as dealers in certain products or as workers responsible for transportation, processing and packing under contract to the state-operated trade sector and marketing cooperatives.

We must develop the role of taxation vigorously in all branches and levels of production and business in both collective and individual industry and trade and strive to manage all collective establishments engaged in business and almost all households, ensuring that they are correctly classified as large households, medium households or small households. Efforts must be made to grasp the operational dimensions of industry and trade successfully in concentrated areas which are affected by production seasons, as well as their operational schedules, in order to conduct effective management and collect taxes fully and without omission. It is also necessary to successfully manage all production and business establishments from their roots up and firmly grasp the operational law of traders so that effective control can be exercised.

By conducting inventories and inspections down to the lowest levels in conjunction with the effort to control circulation closely, the state should correctly adjust the incomes of the people of various strata through tax policy. We must pay great attention to carrying out propaganda and motivation work among the masses in order to make the people and households engaged in industrial and trade activities understand the line and policies of the party and state thoroughly and, on that basis, build a firm foundation for the work related to taxes and market management.

It is necessary to struggle against the contention that the laboring people are not capable of participating in inventory and inspection work and state management. Lenin maintained that this idea is a prejudice left behind by the old society and that all honest workers and peasants are capable of conducting inventories and inspections provided the state knows how to inspire their organizational skills.

Efforts must be made to overcome the tendency of relying only on administrative measures without following the mass line and without persistently educating and motivating the laboring people or creating favorable conditions for them to participate actively in the struggle against speculation and smuggling and in market management, thus helping the state detect all illegal activities by dishonest merchants and all acts of sabotage by the class enemy and reactionaries in the country and abroad. On the other hand, we must safeguard against the negative tendency to balk at adopting administrative measures.

It is necessary to hold public trials and mete out severe punishment to speculators and smuggling ringleaders and masterminds while trying to arrest all saboteurs and reactionaries who are the henchmen of the Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. It is necessary to launch a seething and extensive movement among the masses to encourage them to participate energetically in activities related to taxes and market management.

We must support those engaged in production and trade activities honestly and in accordance with the line of the party and state, which is beneficial to our economy and life. We must also criticize those engaged in illegal activities and tax evasion and denounce dishonest merchants, speculators and smugglers who disrupt the market. At the same time, we must inspect tax collection regularly and work out plans to settle the people's complaints about taxation. It is also necessary to take drastic action against cadres found guilty of corruption and oppression of the masses while streamlining and consolidating the system of tax collection and improving the skills of the contingent of cadres responsible for this task.

[The January issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN allows for the following additions to the item "On the Front of Taxation and Market Management" published in the 8 February Asia & Pacific DAILY REPORT, page K5]

On page K 6, after the fifth paragraph, insert the following passage: ...are relatively serious.

The struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in the period of transition to socialism is clearly reflected in the current struggle on the front of taxation and market management. To allow the individual and collective industrial and trade sectors to develop in the right direction, we must intensify the state control and supervision of production, distribution and circulation in these sectors, and must prevent the tendency for spontaneity of small-scale production. The state controls the market, goods and money mainly by the instrumentality of taxes combined with various managerial, administrative and educational measures and in conjunction with broadening the socialist trade network. To slacken market control is to be lax in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads on the trade front, in the transformation of private traders, and in the struggle against the remaining bourgeois elements and the international reactionaries who collude with the reactionaries inside the country to undermine our economy, political security and public order. To slacken market management is also tantamount to being lax in ideological and organizational work, which will affect the quality of cadres and party members.

The struggle to implement the state control and supervision on the front of taxation and market management is a difficult, complex and protracted one, because this is a struggle to establish the state's mastery in the market. In this struggle, we must defeat not only those enemies who have been overthrown but not yet annihilated and who are frenziedly opposing socialism, but also the bourgeois tendency of small producers for spontaneity and the customs and habits of the old society.

In the conditions of an economy in which several different economic elements, the private sector, the goods-money relations and the "free" market still exist, the state must use various administrative, economic and educational measures, control goods and money, and rely on the law and the organized masses in its struggle to control market management by the instrumentality of prices, taxes and so on in order to overcome the negative effects of the "free" market. This is the clearest manifestation of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads in the economic field and in market management. In this struggle, the contingent of financial, tax, trade and market management cadres and employees play the role of shock troops fighting on an extremely complex battlefield for the victory of socialism.

The socialist state must manage the entire social market, exert strict control and supervision, and guard against slackening the management of the "free" market. It must struggle against both tendencies: One advocating quick elimination of the "free"market, and the other favoring "giving it free rein," a course which will upset the circulation of goods and cause difficulties to production and the people's livelihood.

The state encourages the organized exchanges of goods among the various elements, areas and sectors of the national economy. It ensures the freedom of producers and businessmen to circulate normally goods which are not exclusively controlled and monopolized by the state, or in areas where the right to purchase goods is not reserved only for the state. The management of goods circulation must be closely coordinated with the continuous efforts to complete the socialist transformation of private capitalist trade in the south and to organize small traders in both the north and the south, thereby ensuring the leading role of the state-run trade sector in the entire market.

With its distribution-circulation management system being gradually improved, the state of proletarian dictatorship can curb and prevent the negative tendency for spontaneity of the "free" market. Along with the various economic measures -- with the key ones aimed at concentrating goods in the hands of the state, broadening the trade network and trade activities, and supporting socialist trade so as to exert an impact on the market with the economic forces -- state organs should intensify their control and supervision of the market and prices.

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THE HISTORIC TURNING POINT IN VIETNAMESE LITERATURE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 49-53

[Article by Phong Chau]

[Text] Literature is the voice of an age, a nation, a class. Having accepted the light of Marxism-Leninism and embodying the patriotic tradition of the early 20th Century school of literature, revolutionary literature during the period from 1925 to 1945 marked the historic turning point in Vietnamese literature and ushered in a long period of the new literature, the literature of proletarian ideology.

I. The Main School of Literature

In 1905, in an article entitled "The Organization of the Party and Party Literature," Lenin wrote: "All illegal books and newspapers are party books and newspapers started by publishing organizations or groups related by one way or another to practical work groups of the party. All legitimate books and newspapers are non-party books and newspapers--because anything relating to the party is prohibited--but they do 'lean' toward one political party or another."(1) The situation surrounding our literature during the years of domination by the French colonialists was much the same. Excluding the 3 years (1936-1939) of the Democratic Front, during which the books and newspapers of the party were published openly, for 17 years, all illegal books and newspapers were party books and newspapers. The imperialists arrested, tortured and imprisoned anyone who wrote, read, circulated or stored party books or newspapers. In the public literary forums, colonialist and feudal thinking occupied the dominant position and bourgeois and petty bourgeois thinking were universal. Despite this, revolutionary literature continued to be a main school of national literature.

In the space of 20 years, the school of revolutionary literature experienced many stages of development, each of which had its own characteristics, and grew with each passing day. During the period from 1925 to 1935, literature reflected the characteristics of the period of preparing for and founding the Indochina Communist Party; oral literature and the clandestine press appealed to the masses to carry out a revolution under the banner of the party and reflected the Soviet Nghe-Tinh revolutionary movement. During the period from 1936 to 1939, when our party was engaged in overt activities, "a democratic, people's literary and art movement developed strongly. Democratic books and newspapers were openly published without interruption.

Such French language newspapers as DAU TRANH (LA LUTTE), NHAN DAN (LE PEUPLE), LAO DONG (LE TRAVAIL), TAP HOP(RASSEMBLEMENT), TIENG NOI CUA CHUNG TOI (NOTRE VOIX) and so forth and such Vietnamese language newspapers as DAN CHUNG, THE GIOI, DOI NAY, TIN TUC, NHANH LUA, DAN, BAN DAN, TIENG TRE and so forth emulated one another in denouncing the crimes of the colonial reactionaries and their lackeys and demanded democratic reforms and civil rights."(2) During the period from 1940 to 1945, when our party was preparing for the general uprising, "a revolutionary literature of a national and democratic nature of the Indochina Communist Party and the Viet Minh Front developed strongly in the dark shadows and under the light from the outside. Besides the books published clandestinely, there was an entire forest of illegal newspapers and journals circulating throughout the country..."(3)

As the main school of literature, the revolutionary literature during the period from 1925 to 1945 was, above everything else, a mirror accurately reflecting Vietnamese society during that period. It is impossible to learn the changes experienced by the entire country in the storm of revolution, impossible to see the uprising of a people who thirsted for independence and socialism if we only read works belonging to the romantic school of literature or the critical realist school of literature of the times. It is impossible to understand the August Revolution and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam without the revolutionary literature of the period from 1925 to 1945.

The realities of the revolution were described very vividly, sometimes as the struggles waged by thousands and tens of thousands of persons arising to destroy the district level governments during the period of the Nghe-Tinh Soviet, the demonstrations for rights during the period of the Democratic Front, the destruction of granaries and the seizing of political power during the period of the Viet Minh; sometimes as the miserable lives of the workers of a mining area and the cruel exploitation by a plantation owner; sometimes as scenes of torture and imprisonment, scenes of escapes from prison and the unyielding examples set by communists in the prisons of Pleiju, Lao Bao, Ban Me Thuot, Son La, Con Dao or the remote Guy An region, etc.

Revolutionary literature during the period from 1925 to 1945 accurately reflected reality because it correctly understood reality and, as a result, helped to transform life. Life under the colonial, feudal yoke was a life filled with injustice, oppression and exploitation. How was this matter to be resolved? Romantic writers turned their backs on reality; they and their characters escaped into love, the past, paradise, decadence and philosophy. The critical realist looked at reality and tore away the facade but rejected the true face of contemporary society and did not chart a course for the masses; Miss Dau in Ngo Tat To's "The Lantern Extinguished" ultimately fled into a night as dark as her life; Nam Cao's Miss Pheo died along with Ba Kien in the same pool of blood. Revolutionary literature, however, had the ability to observe life, to feel life and see the evolution and color of life, see the "sprouts" and the "golden leaves." Firmly adhering to the stand of the working class, revolutionary poets and writers examined the causes and origins of the suffering of each class and each stratum. Having gained a clear understanding of this suffering, they then saw the need to arise in revolution. What kind of revolution should it be? How should the revolution be carried out? By means of many genre, such as memoirs, travel journals, poems, songs, folk verse and so forth,

revolutionary literature introduced to the masses the Russian October Revolution, the life of the people in the Soviet Union, the first socialist country in the world, and the experiences of the revolutionary campaign.

In 1925, in the book "Revolutionary Road," President Ho wrote: "The literature and the hope of this book lie in but one word: Revolution! Revolution! Revolution!" The feeling that "we would rather die than be enslaved; was the Red thread running throughout all revolutionary poetry and prose. Every poem, every piece of prose was a voice expressing hatred, a voice calling for the salvation of the country, a voice calling for struggle, a voice expressing the indignation of the conscience.

Ideals were closely combined with realism. The ideals of national independence and socialism were embodied in all poetry and prose. Noble ideals were profoundly expressed through the revolutionary heroism seen in examples of giving one's life for the fatherland and maintaining the courage of a revolutionary and being unyielding in the face of the enemy army; expressed in the boundless humanitarianism seen in comradeship, devotion to one's compatriots, the proletarian international spirit and the love of mothers and sons, husbands and wives. Whether written in the dark shadows of a prison cell or in front of the guillotine of the enemy or written publicly in the press, revolutionary literature was always optimistic, always expressed confidence in the leadership of the party, in the ultimate victory of the revolution. The spirit of the party created fighting tenacity, created wings for great birds to fly into the winds of the storm.

While attaching very much importance to the functions of revolutionary literature of enlightening and educating people, revolutionary literature during the period from 1925 to 1945 also attached appropriate importance to literature's function as a medium of entertainment. In practically all of the prisons at Lao Bao, Ban Me Thuot, Son La, Con Dao and so forth, there were newspapers posted on the wall, literary societies, poetry contests, plays, operas and tragedies written by the prisoners and performed at night, etc. Revolutionary literature was truly an indispensable spiritual meal of every patriotic Vietnamese.

As the main school of literature, revolutionary literature during the period from 1925 to 1945 involved a rather large corps of authors. There were some authors whose profound revolutionary activities became an important part of their revolutionary lives, such as President Ho, Truong Chinh, Phan Dang Luu, To Huu, Nguyen Van Nguyen, etc. There were other authors who primarily engaged in political activities but occasionally wrote literary works, such as Le Duc Tho, Xuan Thuy, Dang Xuan Thieu, Le Van Hien, etc. Some authors were primarily engaged in literary activities but also engaged in political activities, such as Hai Trieu, Tran Huy Lieu, Dang Thai Mai, Ton Quang Phiet, etc. The majority of the authors of revolutionary literature were not professional writers. They did not write prose or poetry for the purpose of becoming authors. They used literature as a weapon to propagandize the revolution. When their poetry or prose achieved a certain level of quality, achieved a certain level of distribution and, in particular, exerted tremendous influence, even if it only involved a single poem, the masses recognized them as authors.

For the first time in the history of Vietnamese literature, the laboring masses wrote literature, wrote about their nationality, their class, their struggle. The very

beautiful image of the manual worker, the farmer and the revolutionary fighter emerged from the flames of the revolution. The majority of the authors came from the background of patriotic youths in the middle stratum of society. A few belong to the working class. Some persons left behind many literary works while others left behind one or two poems written on their death beds. The profound communication of feelings and the strong persuasive force of the poem written in blood by Tong Van Tran in his prison cell and the poems which Nguyen Nghiem and Hoang Van Thu read before being led to the execution grounds have left permanent impressions.

As the main school of literature, revolutionary literature during the period from 1925 to 1945 was accepted by the masses. They were the laboring masses, the patriotic Vietnamese who loved their race. During meetings, they read the newspaper of the party and listened to revolutionary poems and songs. In their mines, factories and fields, they repeated revolutionary poems and songs to one another. They were the persons who gave their lives to protect the literature of the party. During the period of public party press activities, they purchased newspapers and supported the party financially. During the period of clandestine press activities, printing facilities were set up in their homes.

The cruelty of the imperialist colonialists as well as the severe restrictions of time and space did not crush revolutionary literature. The works that have been compiled and printed in recent years have clearly not been the results of authors supplied by them, but the work of "readers" and "listeners" of the time who kept information in their hearts and minds and have now repeated or recorded it or works based on remaining files of the French Secret Service.

The revolutionary masses were not only persons who respected, supported and protected revolutionary literature, but were also persons who struggled and acted in accordance with the revolutionary ideals and the influence of revolutionary literature. As Lenin said, revolutionary literature "is not designed to serve persons who indulge in luxurious living to their heart's desire, not designed to serve 'the several tens of thousands of persons in the upper class' who have grown fat to the point of obesity, but designed to serve the millions and tens of millions of working people, that is, to serve the essence, the forces, the future of the country."(4)

II. A River Flowing to the Sea and Joining the Ocean

Prior to 1945, revolutionary literature was illegal and colonial, feudal literature occupied the dominant position.

Together with the development of the revolutionary movement, this illegal literature made leaps forward in both quality and quantity.

In 1913, Lenin set forth his famous argument concerning the two types of national culture: "Each and every national culture consists of components, which might not even develop, of a democratic and socialist culture because, within each nation, there are exploited laboring masses whose living conditions inevitably give rise to a democratic and socialist ideology. However, within each nation, there is also a bourgeois culture (the majority of this culture is an extremely reactionary culture of a clerical nature); these cultures do not only exist as 'components,' but also exist in the form of one culture being the dominant culture."(5)

With the guidance and education provided by our leader Nguyen Ai Quoc, that is President Ho, revolutionary literature, which embodies proletarian ideology, was democratic and socialist in nature from the years spent preparing for the establishment of the Indochina Communist Party and gradually became the mainstream of the national culture. In complete contrast to the schools of literature in the last century and the school of public literature during the same period, revolutionary literature blossomed more with each passing day under the light of Marxism-Leninism and embodied much in our age that was new: a new world view and a new method of creating literary works. Revolutionary writers, in particular, shared an identical world view and political viewpoint and their creative intentions rested solely within the struggle to abolish the exploitation of man by man, liberate the class, liberate the nation and achieve the ideals of communism. Revolutionary literature sucked the nectar of Marxism-Leninism, spread Marxism-Leninism in all directions and brought the revolutionary line of the Indochina Communist Party to the laboring masses. For 20 years, revolutionary literature struggled tirelessly under the banner of national independence and socialism brandished by the party, thereby contributing to the victory of the 1945 August Revolution.

In 1945, revolutionary literature entered a new era and became the main school of literature of the nation. The schools of bourgeois, colonial and feudal literature no longer had their base of support. Critical realism and romanticism in literature were gradually pushed into the past. The Vietnamese revolutionary literature that has developed strongly within the new culture is socialist in content, profoundly national in color and profoundly in the nature of the party and the people.

In 1913, after harshly criticizing the deceptive national culture slogan of the bourgeoisie, Lenin raised the matter of "the international culture of democracy and the world worker movement."(6) Today, Lenin's slogan has become reality. A world socialist culture has formed and is developing. Since 1945, the garden of socialist culture has acquired many new fragrances and colors as a result of the birth of scores of socialist countries in Europe, Asia, the Americas and Africa.

The school of literature, in particular, and the culture of Vietnam, in general, together with the schools of literature and the cultures of the other socialist countries are supporting and enriching one another, flowing like great rivers into the vast ocean of our times. World socialist literature is directing the thrust of its efforts against the imperialists and the world reactionary forces, brandishing the banner of world peace and struggling tirelessly for the happiness of man. As streams flow into rivers, rivers flow into the sea and then join the ocean, the revolutionary literature during the period foom 1925 to 1945 opened the way for Vietnamese national liberature to join the world socialist literature. The rapid growth of Vietnamese literature confirms this. The mission of Vietnamese literature to struggle "within the vanguard ranks of literature and art against imperialism in the present age" has also become clear. The responsibility is heavy but the honor is great.

Revolutionary literature prior to 1945 was both a literary legacy of the nation and the first foundation of the new Vietnamese culture. Recalling chapters in our history, we become even more proud of the cultural tradition of the nation, of the

leadership of the party on the cultural front and are extremely grateful to those persons who contributed something of themselves, even their flesh and blood, to the effort to establish, support, protect and develop the revolutionary literature of the nation.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "The Organization of the Party and Party Literature," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1968, p 3.

2. Truong Chinh: "Chu nghia Mac va van hoa Viet-nam"[Marxism and Vietnamese Culture], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1974, p 55.

3. Ibid., pp 56-57.

4. V.I. Lenin: "The Organization of the Party...," p 9.

5. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, Volume 20, p 17.

6. Ibid., p 15.

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MOBILIZING YOUTHS IS A SCIENCE, AN ART

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN i Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 54-59

[Article by Vu Cong Can]

[Text] In the present stage of the revolution, mobilizing youths is not only a strategic issue of the revolution and an issue pertaining to all of society, but is also a science, an art.

It is the science of youth, the science that studies youths, the science and art of organizing, educating and gaining the participation of the young generation in revolutionary activities. We say that mobilizing youths is a science, an art because it demands a serious scientific spirit and a high level of art.

For example, research conducted for the purpose of fully understanding the young generation is not at all simple. To understand the young generation, it is necessary to research their characteristics in detail together with the characteristics of the times and the environment in which they live and necessary to correctly evaluate the impact of the times and the environment in which they live upon them.

Youths are a very special stratum compared to the strata of persons in every other age group in society. They have special characteristics and special requirements of the young. When studying the matter of educating the young generation, Marx and Engels emphasized the need to have a precise understanding of these characteristics of youths. In conjunction with highly evaluating the "abilities and enthusiasm of the young" and the "thirst of youths," Marx and Engels also directed our attention to the "childish arrogance," the "neglectfulness of the young" and the other drawbacks that can turn the fine qualities of youths into their direct opposite.

As we know, youth is the most complex stage in the entire process of development and maturation of a person due to the very special characteristics of youths. Scientific research and analysis have shown that one of the main reasons for this complexity is that, within youths, physiological development generally occurs earlier than social maturity. In youths who have just reached physical maturity, "instinctive man" forms

earlier than "social man." This difference in time creates an "empty space." And, when "social man" has not yet formed, when reason and that which is right do not yet control man, when man does not have the ability to control himself or this ability is still low, man is not yet the master of himself. And, when actions are based on instincts, it is easy to act blindly, easy to make mistakes and even commit crimes. For this reason, world capitalism and the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles have been and are looking for every way to thoroughly exploit the weaknesses resulting from this characteristic of youths, especially youths who have just reached physical maturity. Did not Mao Zedong and his colleagues, in the name of the "cultural revolution," exploit 16 and 17 year olds, mobilize them, flatter and deceive them, organize them into the "Red Guard" and use these "petty generals" as a tool to attack the Chinese Communist Party, dissolve the dictatorship of the proletariat government and inflict countless suffering and pain upon the people and youths of China? Therefore, the working class and Marxist-Leninist party must regularly and promptly direct their attention to youths, fully understand youths on the basis of science, limit, to the lowest possible level, the negative aspects of "instinctive man" and turn the inevitable "empty space" of youths into an intense process of forging and struggling in order to help them quickly form the character and qualities of the new, socialist man who possesses the intellect and the ability to deal with matters pertaining to himself and matters that occur in society while making a positive contribution to society and the revolution.

Youth is an age group in which the processes of perfecting the physical and spiritual development of man are still continuing. These processes inevitably lead to the development of needs that other age groups either do not have or are not very clearly evident, such as a desire to live a life of dreams and ideals; a desire to be educated and make progress; the aspiration to be talented and contribute to society, to the fatherland; the dream of recording feats of arms; desires concerning friendship and love; a liking for that which is beautiful and for the new; interest in cultural, literary and artistic activities, in visiting historic places, in physical culture and sports, etc. Fully understanding these matters under the light of science will help to put the education of the young generation on the correct course, fully develop their social activism and harmoniously combine the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual. If we do not fully understand these matters under the light of science, the negative aspects of youths will emerge, bad customs and habits will develop and youths will even be exploited and used by the exploiting classes and every enemy of socialism for their decadent, sinister purposes.

Youths are not a class nor are they a totally independent stratum of society; they are only a bloc of masses belonging to many different classes in society; therefore, they have no separate ideology. Every stratum of youths embodies the characteristics of the young and the characteristics of the class and nationality. These characteristics are not always in an immutable state in which they can be expressed as unchanging "percentages." Under different living conditions and different systems of standards based on class, society, stratum and locality, these characteristics will change. Therefore, every simplistic and subjective analysis of youths that is not based on science will result in failure.

Another characteristic of the young, which is also a weakness, is their lack of experience in life. Youths generally only give their attention to the external manifestations of things and phenomena and rarely delve into their essence. If they are not promptly and thoroughly guided, their attitudes and thinking can quite possibly become one-sided and mistaken and some youths might even take that which is unreasonable to be the truth.

In order to gain a full understanding of the young generation, in addition to researching their characteristics, it is also necessary to research the times and the environment in which they live and to correctly evaluate the impact of these two factors upon youths.

Man is always the product of a given society and a given time. Man is both the writer of history and a product of history. Marx confirmed: to the extent that man creates his circumstances, these circumstances also mold man.

On the basis of this viewpoint, we must, in our scientific research of any young generation, fully analyze and evaluate the times in which they are living and the impact (both positive and negative) of this factor upon them.

However, upon the common foundation of the times in which they live, youths are under the direct impact of the environment in which they live. In each country, the factor determining the nature of the environment is the social system, the political system. Why is it that, in the socialist countries, the young generation has had every favorable condition created for it to develop comprehensively, to become a stratum of persons who are productive for society, are worthy of being the masters of the present, and are the great hope of the future? Why in the capitalist countries, are youths living without ideals and are so frustrated that even western sociologists are pessimistic and consider the youths of their country to be a hopeless generation? It is because of the environments created by the political system and social system of these countries.

The social system, the political system is the factor determining the nature of the environment; however, when scientifically researching the impact of the environment upon the young generation, we must also research in detail the other factors of the environment, such as the family, the school and society (even though the political system determines the nature of the family, the school and society within the system). All of these factors, together with specific political, economic, cultural, social and other conditions, have a direct and strong impact upon the formation of tastes, habits, lifestyle, attitude, aspirations, character, dreams, ideals and so forth, that is, upon every attribute of the young generation.

When researching the role of the environment in order to fully understand the impact of the environment upon the young generation of a country, in addition to the general environment of the country, it is also necessary to research the specific environment of each different collective. Under different living conditions and systems of standards based on class, stratum, locality and so forth, youths acquire different characteristics and dispositions. For example, when researching the youths of our country, in addition to the basic characteristics that they all share, we must also give attention

to the environment of urban youths, rural youths, youths in the lowlands, youths in the mountains, the youths of the ethnic minorities, youths who are religious followers, youths who have grown up in the provinces and cities of the North and under the socialist system and youths in the provinces and cities of the South who were recently liberated from the control of neo-colonialism.

In the sharp class struggle taking place in the world today, the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, and the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists as well as every other reactionary power are very interested in the characteristics, especially the weaknesses, of youths and look for every way to persuade youths to oppose the revolution, primarily oppse the socialist countries. In the early 1950's, facilities were established in the United States to study youths. Today, "youth studies" has become a rather highly developed field in the western countries, the primary purpose of which is to "try to use every available means to separate youths from politics..., to stop and prevent youths from concerning themselves with politics, especially Marxist politics." The huge propaganda apparatus of the capitalist world, with its sophisticated, modern equipment, is constantly looking for every way to have an impact upon the youths of the socialist countries. Of the 12 regular programs broadcast by Voice of America, psychologists of the U.S. imperialists have allocated seven programs to youths, which account for 70 percent of broadcast time. Recently, with the consent of the reactionaries in Beijing ruling circles, the U.S. imperialists established a relay station of Voice of America in Quang Chau, which is directed toward our country and the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea. Through this propaganda system and by scores of other means, such as visits to historic places, international meetings of youths, cultural and art activities and so forth, bourgeois ideologists and other reactionary powers have spread reactionary arguments, slandered and attacked the socialist system and spread deceptive propaganda about the western lifestyle, the "consumer society," thereby attacking the instinctive needs, especially the base instinctive needs, of youths. This is truly a war of sabotage against youths in the world, in general, primarily the youths of the socialist countries, which we cannot ignore in the scientific research we conduct to gain a full and comprehensive understanding of the young generation.

Teaching, organizing and gaining the participation of the young generation in revolutionary activities are also matters of a highly scientific nature and, in order to achieve good results, the effort to educate, organize and gain the participation of the young generation in revolutionary activities must also be conducted on the level of an art.

The scientific and artistic nature of educating the young generation is manifested in the establishment of objectives, specific requirements, methods and forms of education. All of these matters are dialectically related to one another and demand very meticulous and specific research. The education of the young generation in our country must be designed to train the young generation to be new, fully developed persons who carry on the heroic tradition of the nation and carry on the glorious cause of the party in a faithful and outstanding manner. In order to achieve this objective, education must deal with very basic matters, such as teaching the Marxist-Leninist world view, the revolutionary philosophy of life, the ideals of communism, the lines and policies of the party, the revolutionary ethics and lifestyle of persons

who are the collective masters and other revolutionary knowledge. However, whether or not these matters permeate youths, whether youths accept them in a conscious manner or not depend upon the forms and methods of education. We must establish forms and methods of education that are suited to youths on the basis of scientific knowledge of the characteristics of youths. Lenin once stated: "Only by thoroughly reforming the studies, the organization and the education of youths can we insure that the efforts of the young generation achieve the result of creating a society different from the old society, that is, creating communism. Therefore, we must conduct thorough research to determine what we must teach and how youths must study."(1) The resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the party also pointed out: "The forms and methods of the education of youths must be interesting and suited to the characteristics of youths."(2) It is not at all surprising to see that forms and methods of education that are considered good for adults are unsuited to youths. Even within the ranks of youths, some forms and methods that are considered good for adults are unsuited to youths. Even within the ranks of youths, some forms and methods that are considered good for young workers are not liked by rural youths; or, some cultural, literary and artistic activities that 16-18 year olds desire, 26-28 year olds are "indifferent" toward. All of these seemingly trivial matters require appropriate concern on our part.

As regards organizing the young generation, scientific research is also required. The resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union (November, 1980) presented the following lesson in success in the organizational activities of the Youth Union: "In the building of the Youth Union, we must know how to build a Youth Union that is stable and strong politically, ideologically and organizationally, must thoroughly comprehend and perform the function of the Youth Union very well. The Youth Union must maintain close relations with youths, teenagers, children and the people and widely rally and unite youths so that the entire young generation is reorganized into a force of collective ownership; we must organically link the building of the Youth Union to the building of the Teenagers' Unit and the Children's Unit and to party building."(3)

Today, on the basis of this experience, the science of organizing youths must continue to be developed and enhanced so that organizational activities are always carried out in exact accordance with the law and are filled with creativity. The science of organization has the task of helping the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to fulfill its functions well: as the competent arm and dependable reserve unit of the party; as the mass organization closest to the party; as the youths within the dictatorship of the proletariat system; as the school of communism, the vanguard militant unit and the representative of the right of collective ownership of youths and the organization directly in charge of the Teenagers' Unit and the Children's Unit; and as a positive member of the Vietnam Fatherland Front.

At present, numerous matters face the work of organizing the young generation, matters that require the working participation of many sectors and many fields of science. These matters are: reorganizing the entire young generation within the political, economic, cultural educational and national defense systems; organizing the basic units of the Youth Union and Youth Union cadre work; preparing the reserve stratum of the Youth Union to become Youth Union members; the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union

and the task of building the party; preparing regular scientific forecasts for the party, the state and society concerning youth issues, etc.

The question of how to gain the participation of the young generation in revolutionary actions is not a simple one. It demands serious scientific study. Revolutionary actions are the necessary result of educational and organizational work. By means of revolutionary actions, be they of major significance or minor in nature, be they broad or narrow in scope, youths assert themselves and their generation. Without revolutionary actions, revolutionary ideals are nothing more than illusions and educational and organizational work are without meaning.

In recent years, the revolutionary action movements launched by the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, such as the "three readies" movement, the "five assaults" movement and the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement, have, in only a short space of time, gained the participation of the mass of youths. The main lesson in the success of these movements, a lesson that is of a scientific nature, is: these movements are based on the objective requirements of the revolutionary tasks, are consistent with the fine traditions of our country's people and young generation, correctly satisfy the desire of the young to make contributions, forge themselves and mature, etc.

At present, applying these experiences, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union is, within the "three assaults of collective ownership" movement, guiding our country's youths in carrying out specific revolutionary action programs in each area. On the agriculture front, the entire Youth Union and the youth movement of the entire country have undertaken the task of building the northern Ha Tien rice production area in Kien Giang Province, considering it to be a nationwide "communist Youth Union project"; launching a "campaign to raise 500,000 hectares of green manure plants" and launching a movement to exceed output quotas by 10 percent in all basic Youth Union units within agriculture. On the industrial front, it is continuing to accelerate the "creative youth" movement, the movement to "exceed plan quotas" and the movement to accept "youth projects," continuing to guide the "campaign to reclaim 6 million cement bags" and mobilizing and organizing the youths of the entire country to actively participate in and support the "communist Youth Union project" to build the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, the goal of which is to help insure that this project generates electricity in 1983.

At the ceremony commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Truong Chinh, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of State, pointed out: "Let us continue to summarize the profound experiences of the past one-half century of activities; let us research the new matters that are constantly arising in life in order to improve the mode of activity of the Youth Union. For a long time, we have operated on the basis of empiricism. Now, we must become more scientific, we must help youths learn how to forge the methods of thinking, conducting research and working and the method of reviewing their work experiences."(4)

In view of its strategic importance, youth work demands that we treat it as a science, an art.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, Volume 31, p 342.

2. The resolution of the 4th National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 73.

3. The proceedings of the 4th National Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Thanh Nien Publishnng House, Hanoi, 1981, p 192.

4. TAP CHI THANH NIEN, No 3-1981, p 4.

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THE CUBAN PEOPLE WILL SURELY BE VICTORIOUS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 60-62

[Article by Ly Van Sau]

[Text] In early November, 1981, with a view toward carrying out its sinister schemes, the Reagan administration fabricated the stories about "Cuba sending troops to Nicaragua" and Cuba "conducting subversive and terrorist activities against the countries of the western hemisphere." Then, Washington launched a filthy campaign of slander against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada and brandished a big stick at the nations of the Caribbean basin and Central America. Deserving of attention is the fact that all of the vile arguments fabricated by Washington to discredit Cuba have been eagerly received and loudly broadcast by Beijing over high frequency wave lengths. The most powerful imperialists and the most counter-revolutionary assault soldier of imperialism are threatening and bullying the nations that will not yield to them.

In conjunction with the ear-splitting, violent threats by Haig, Wineberger and so forth, Washington ordered a special force of the U.S. Navy, consisting of 41 warships, 2 of which are aircraft carriers, to move deeply into the Caribbean Sea and prowl the waters off the coasts of Cuba and Nicaragua. The United States has even threatened to bomb Cuba. Not satisfied with merely using military pressure, the United States has also increased its economic pressure. The United States has had a comprehensive economic embargo against Cuba for 23 years; now, the United States had declared that it will mete out stronger economic punishment. Washington has threatened to cancel the bilateral agreement with Cuba concerning fishing and coastal patrols, restrict commercial flights between the two countries, punish all the corporations that have trade relations with Cuba and pressure allies of the United States to sever trade with Cuba. In addition, the United States has also urgently urganized and encouraged the activities of the various groups of Cuban counter-revolutionary exiles; these groups have unequivocally stated that they will make an amphibious landing in Cuba through the Quantanamo base in order to establish a "resistance war government."

Ever since the people's socialist country of Cuba was born 23 years ago, Washington has constantly provoked and threatened Cuba. However, this insane campaign of slander against Cuba is the most serious incident to occur since the Bay of Pigs incident in 1961.

Why have the U.S. imperialists suddenly flown into such a rage? Washington says that it is because Cuba is exporting revolution, Cuba is revolutionizing the Caribbean basin and even Latin America! The fact of the matter is, however, that the U.S. imperialists are trembling with fear over the influence of the Cuban revolution and are panic-stricken by the tremendous attraction of socialism in Cuba. Therefore, during his very first days in the White House, Reagan fabricated the story about the Soviet Union, Cuba, Vietnam and international communism sending weapons to and intervening in El Salvador. Washington has used this fabrication to rally allied forces of the United States in western Europe and Latin America in a vain attempt to crush the El Salvador revolution. However, the Reagan administration, also since its very first days in office, has encountered strong opposition not only from the American people, but also from many governments in western Europe and, in particular, governments in Latin America. In particular, the recognition of the Pha-ra-bun-do Marti [Vietnamese phonetics] Front in El Salvadore by France and Mexico was a blow to the plan of the United States to suppress the wave of revolution in El Salvador and Central America. This shows that the interests of the United States and the governments of western Europe and Central America are not always the same and sometimes involve sharp disputes. In mid-1981, bitter over the defeat mentioned above, the Reagan administration went to great lengths to slander Cuba and launched a campaign of threats to commit aggression against and blockade Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. Fiercely opposed by public opinion at home and abroad, Reagan was forced to declare that he would not send troops overseas. However, in November, 1981, Washington raised a new storm against Cuba, creating an extremely tense situation in the region.

Everyone knows that the Reagan administration is committing the United States to the arms race in a vain attempt to achieve military superiority and prepare for war. However, in the "post-Vietnam" period, the position and power of the United States have been eroded past the point of being restored. Meanwhile, the victories of the revolution in Nicaragua and Grenada, together with the Cuban revolution, have created a new and very good situation for the revolutionary movement in the western hemisphere. The arms struggle of the people of Guatemala, especially the people of El Salvador, is developing with unprecedented strength. The Cuban revolution is continuing to be consolidated and the strength of Cuba is continuing to be increased economically, militarily and politically. The international prestige of Cuba is growing with each passing day. In recent years, in the land of Cuba, a small, heroic island, voices have been raised countless times expressing the aspirations of millions of persons who yearn for peace, independence and freedom, yearn for a beautiful life without oppression and cruelty. The election of Cuba as the chairman of the non-aligned movement and the positive activities of Cuba in the international arena have struck pain in the heart of the imperialist giant. This has further inflamed Washington's vain desire to crush the Cuban revolution, reverse the revolution in Nicaragua, crush the uprising of the people of El Salvador and reimpose U.S. rule in the Caribbean and Latin America.

The war mongerers in the White House and the Pentagon boast that they are persons who see reality for what it is; however, they are in the midst of a daydream! The Cuban people, in their 23 years of existence, have become accustomed to being highly vigilant in the face of the claws of the U.S. imperialists. The Cuban people, under

the leadership of the Cuban Communist Party, headed by Fidel Castro, know the enemy, know their own strengths and have quickly found ways to deal with the provocation, slander and threats of the enemy. In the face of the new, tense situation and in response to appeals by the communist party and Fidel Castro, millions of persons have eagerly joined the ranks of the local militia to engage in productive labor and maintain combat readiness; this is a new armed force, one that supplements the regular force army. According to Senior General Raul Castro, the Cuban Minister of National Defense, Cuba has, in this local army, an armed force must larger than the army that the United States could send to commit aggression against Cuba.

All the Cuban people are combat ready. This spirit can even be seen in their daily lives. Military training sessions are conducted everywhere, in the cities as well as the fields, even right next to production installations.

Imbued with noble proletarian internationalism, countless sons of Cuba have departed to fulfill their international obligation. Many Cuban teachers have gone to teach in Angola or Nicaragua. Many Cuban workers and technicians have volunteered for construction work in Vietnam, Africa and so forth. Their voluntarily leaving and their returning home to work are simple and uneventful occurrences. During the days and months spent in the friendly country fulfilling their international obliation, they struggle in a true revolutionary spirit. Countless persons have quietly sacrificed their lives in a fraternal country. The image of Cuban workers, teachers and specialists devotedly working day and night for the sake of their international cause has further enhanced the image of socialist Cuba. Countless mothers and wives have had to oppress their personal feelings and encourage their husbands and sons to leave. Patriotism, love of the revolution and love of socialism are intertwined with the international spirit. During the 23 years of socialist construction, Cuba has molded an entire generation of new persons who are educated and possess revolutionary awareness and zeal. The years and months of struggle have enhanced the revolutionary tradition of the nation. The sons of Cuba today have inherited the very best of the nation's tradition of resisting foreign aggression. In particular, an entire generation of Cuban youths has been educated and matured in the indominable spirit of the Moncada offensive, the landing from the ship Granma and the feats of arms that the partisan army recorded under the leadership of Fidel Castro and his comrades-in-arms.

As are the Vietnamese and every other people, the people of Cuba are very desirous of peace and want to live quiet and happy lives, which is their legitimate right. However, as a result of living next to a wild animal that is constantly bearing its claws, the Cuban people must always be vigilant and always be ready to deal with the worst possible situations. In the space of only one-half year, millions of persons have joined the local militia forces, one-half million of whom have been issued weapons and receive military training after work hours. An intense mass movement to contribute money to build the militia is taking place throughout the country. As of the end of November, 1981, the entire country had contributed 25 million pesos. The local military forces together with the 5.5 million members of the Committees To Protect the Revolution, the regular force, revolutionary armed forces, the forces of the Ministry of Interior and the other organizations form an invincible strength. Clearly, if they touch Cuba, the U.S. imperialists will be putting their head into a strong steel trap because they will encounter a nation

united 1 million persons as 1, a nation in whose blood is the oath "The Fatherland or Death."

An anti-America, pro-Cuba wave of sentiment is surging throughout our planet. A world people's front to protect Cuba is being formed. This front not only consists of communists, of socialist countries and of progressive nationalist countries, but also the masses of the developed capitalist countries, including the American people, and many bourgeois political parties and governments in western Europe and North America, especially in Latin America. The people of Cuba will surely stand proudly and firmly in the face of the North American international gendarme just as the people of Vietnam and the people of Indochina are standing firmly in the face of the counter-revolutionary assault force, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists. Supported by the strength of the Soviet Union, of the socialist community and the three revolutionary currents in the world, Cuba will surely be victorious.

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THE PRESENT WORLD SITUATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 81 pp 63-70

[Unattributed article]

[Text] The present world situation is very tense. The issue of war and peace is an urgent and serious issue facing all mankind.

The tense situation in the world originates in the bellicose policy of the Reagan administration. Taking office against the bankground of the United States being engulfed in a full-scale crisis, Reagan harbors the ambition of reversing the situation and restoring the internal strength and overseas influence of the United States by means of extremely reactionary domestic and foreign policies.

Domestically, Reagan advocates restoring the U.S. economy by stimulating the interests of the monopolistic capitalist groups and the military-industrial complex by, for example, strongly reducing taxes, reducing the intervention of the state in business activities, increasing national defense expenditures and so forth while strongly attacking the interests of the working people by reducing budget expenditures for public services and social welfare and reducing the number of jobs. In order to fight inflation at home and attack the economies and currencies of U.S. allies, the United States has raised the interest rate on bank loans to a record level, over 20 percent.

As regards foreign affairs, the reactionary strategies that were being pursued during the Carter administration are continuing to be pursued but to a more intense degree. At the same time, the Reagan administration has introduced a number of radical policies, such as cancelling the SALT II Agreement signed by Carter with the Soviet Union in 1979, initiating the production of the nitron bomb and a number of other weapons which Carter decided not to produce and announcing the largest arms race program in 35 years, one requiring total military expenditures of 1.6 trillion dollars in 6 years (up to 1986). Reagan insanely maintains that this is the way that the United States can free itself from its economic crisis in order to regain its economic and military might, deal from a position of strength in its relations with the Soviet Union and regain the right to lead its allies. On the other hand, the Reagan administration has also created tensions in international relations with a view toward pressuring the allies in western Europe and Japan to increase their military budgets and stop the process of the improvement of relations between these

countries and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Reagan administration has also intensified the infiltration and intervention in other countries, increased military aid to a number of regional lackeys, removed the limitations imposed by the human rights foreign policy of Carter upon the lackeys in Chile, South Korea and so forth and encouraged these lackeys to counter-attack national liberation movements.

Even more seriously, the Reagan administration has officially sanctioned the sale of weapons to the Chinese reactionaries, launched a campaign against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba in the world, spread brazen, slanderous arguments, such as the Soviet Union posing a military threat, and distorted the situations in Afghanistan, Poland, Kampuchea and El Salvador in a vain attempt to achieve a position of strength before entering into a dialogue with the Soviet Union.

Despite this aggressive and bellicose behavior, the Reagan administration, after being in office for less than 1 year, has been forced to accept the difficulties and defeats of the United States. To begin with, the U.S. economy has entered another recession, one which President Reagan himself has frequently confirmed. Following two periods of crisis, the 1974-1975 recession and the 1979-1980 recession, the U.S. economy together with the entire economy of the developed capitalist countries entered a new recession in mid-1981 following a brief period of recovery. In the United States, unemployment stands at 8.5 percent of the workforce, compared to 7.5 percent 1 year ago. Under the Reagan administration, the number of unemployed has risen by 1.5 million and inflation, instead of declining, has continued to increase and is in the double digits. The rate of economic growth is only slightly more than 1 percent compared to a projected growth of 4-4.5 percent. In this situation, the continuation of the arms race has exacerbated the crisis. The towering economic difficulties have made it impossible for Reagan's huge arms race program to reverse the military balance that has been established in the world. Reagan's economic and financial policies have caused the strongest wave of indignation among the various strata of the American people since World War II. The most significant expression of this indignation came on 19 September 1981 in Washington in a demonstration by some 260,000 persons organized by the AFL-CIO, a demonstration that was larger than the largest anti-Vietnam war demonstration, which was held on 15 November 1969. The internal antagonisms of the U.S. administration are sharp. In the history of the United States, rarely has a new administration displayed dissention, antagonisms and disharmony as early as the Reagan administration has.

The difficulties and defeats at home are one of the reasons why the Reagan administration has been forced to lift the grain embargo against the Soviet Union, agree to negotiate with the Soviet Union concerning nuclear weapons in Europe and frequently state that U.S. troops will not be sent to fight overseas. However, the defeats of Reagan are also due to other international factors. Although the United States has been forced to sit down and negotiate with the Soviet Union, this negotiation will be a sharp and long struggle.

The strongly developing peace and neutrality movement in western Europe is one of the important international factors in the defeat of the bellicose policy of the United States. U.S. allies in western Europe and Japan no longer have confidence in the U.S. military umbrella. They have increasingly come to see that the relaxation of

tensions is truly advantageous to them, consequently, they have increasingly utilized the favorable international conditions resulting from the relaxation of tensions to resolve their economic difficulties and reduce their dependency upon the United States. The relaxation of East-West tensions during the 1970's yielded major benefits to the western European countries. Compared to the period when Europe was the battlefield of two world wars, Europe has enjoyed its longest and most stable peace of the century. Today, however, Europe is the largest arsenal of nuclear weapons in the world. If war breaks out in this region, Europe will surely be the main battlefield. This is one of the main causes of the peace movement in western Europe. In the early 1970's, some 30 years after World War II, the borders that were formed among the European countries in World War II were recognized and the European and North American countries pledged to not use force to change the status quo in Europe. This was a victory of the diplomacy of the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries in their steadfast and correct 30 year struggle. In the economic and energy crises, the countries of western Europe have found in the Soviet Union and the European socialist countries a large market and a stable, rich source of raw materials and fuels. At present, the Soviet Union supplies 30 percent of the uranium needed to operate the nuclear reactors of the western European countries. According to agreements signed in November, 1981, between 1985 and the end of the decade, the Soviet Union will annually supply to these countries 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas, which amounts to 25 percent of the natural gas needs of western Europe. Generally speaking, East-West economic cooperation annually provides work for some 2 million persons in the capitalist countries, a rather large percentage of whom are in the western European countries. Against this background, the Reagan administration's intensification of the arms race and creation of a tense international situation made the disputes over interests between the United States and its western European allies sharper and more comprehensive, including even strategic issues, such as war and peace. The western European countries clearly see that their interests are harmed if they yield to U.S. pressure to broaden the scope of the activities of NATO to the Persian Gulf, to coordinate the armies of the western European countries with the rapid deployment force of the United States, to increase their military budgets and to deploy medium range nuclear weapons and nitron bombs in western Europe. For the first time in the history of NATO, the meeting of the defense ministers of the member states held on 9 December 1981 resulted in no joint communique and was a failure. Together with the antagonisms between the Reagan administration and the leaders of western Europe, the bellicose policy of Reagan has caused the development of the largest and broadest anti-war, anti-nuclear weapons peace movement ever. Deserving of attention is the fact that this movement has absorbed an entire contingent of the circles and parties in power in western Europe. This movement, although not led by the communist parties, does have the positive support and participation of the communist and worker parties. The movement is directed toward the United States, against U.S. military bases and U.S. officers in West Germany, against the military bases of NATO in Greece and against Spain's participation in this aggressive bloc. CIA forces and reactionaries within western European ruling circles have been making every effort to direct this movement against the Soviet Union but have failed in this attempt. Demonstrations by tens of thousands of persons continue to take place even after Reagan delivered his 18 November address and promised to open negotiotions with the Soviet Union on the reduction of nuclear weapons. The anti-war peace movement in western Europe and North America is a blow to the "reverse is true" argument of

Reagan and Beijing that the Soviet Union is the source of war. To the contrary, more and more persons in the West are recognizing that the Soviet Union represents good will and peace while the threat of war originates in Washington. This also shows that the trend of peace and moderation has deep roots in the life of western European society and has become a strength helping to push back the danger of war in Europe and helping to safeguard world peace. Although the ruling circles of western Europe are still closely tied to the United States in Atlanticism, concerning the issues of war and peace, very many persons have taken a neutral stand and separated themselves from the bellicose policy of the United States. They want to expand the process of reducing tensions with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Of course, they must talk about moderation in order to protect their own class interests. Although they advocate reducing tensions, they essentially still oppose the Soviet Union, oppose socialism and advocate stronger cooperation with the United States and the strengthening of NATO. Despite this, in the fields of the arms race, preparations for war and East-West economic cooperation, increasingly sharp disagreements exist between the United States and western Europe. It can be said that during the 1950's and 1960's, western Europe joined the United States in unleashing the cold war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. During the 1970's and in the early 1980's, many countries of western Europe have been advocating the reducing of tensions and increasingly separated themselves from the scheme of the United States to start a war. This is one of the differences between the present situation and the cold war during the 1950's and 1960's.

The collaboration between the United States and China from a position of weakness and crisis has caused the world situation to become tense and threatens international peace and security but cannot reverse the trend of development of history. The collaboration between the United States and China, the two largest reactionary powers in history, is a salient characteristic of the present day international situation. It is the reason for the increasingly tense and complex world situation, the increasing danger of war and the serious threat to world peace and security, primarily in Southeast Asia and Asia. Especially serious is the fact that, in the middle of this year, following the trip by the U.S. Secretary of State to China, the United States decided to sell weapons to China and arrogantly talked about Sino-American military cooperation. However, the situation during the final months of the year has increasingly showed us that not every aspect of Sino-American relations is without problems. While collaborating with each other to oppose the Soviet Union and the world revolution, both the United States and China, finding themselves in a position of weakness and crisis, have pursued their own strategic interests and want to use each other to advance their interests. The strategic objectives of the reactionary ruling group in Beijing is to join the United States in opposing the Soviet Union and opposing the world revolutionary movement with a view toward pushing the United States and the Soviet Union into opposing each other, undermining East-West relaxation of tensions, undermining the relaxation of tensions in Europe and fomenting worldwide rebellion in order to acquire capital and technology from the West for the modernization of China and achieve an advantageous and "ruling" position for China in order to make China the largest superpower in the world and achieve worldwide hegemony. In their weakened position in the post-Vietnam period, the U.S. imperialists have found in China a new ally capable of helping them oppose the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement. The United States is using the Chinese traitors to help it

to maintain its remaining positions in Asia and the world amidst a situation in which the United States has been forced to withdraw its military from the Asian continent and still maintain U.S. interests in Asia and using the Chinese market to resolve the economic crisis of the United States. The United States is also playing the China card in order to achieve the position of strength in its relations with the Soviet Union. Sino-American collaboration has been developing for 10 years. Having begun with the visits to China by Kissinger and Nixon in 1971 and 1972, Sino-American collaboration has undergone many stages of development and each stage has proven that this collaboration is a product of weakness and filled with contradictions. This collaboration failed to rescue the United States from its weakened position during the period from 1970 to 1975. China did not help the Unites States to maintain the puppet government in South Vietnam, has not weakened the Soviet Union or the world revolutionary movement and has not undermined the relaxation of East-West tensions. To the contrary, Mao Zedong himself had to admit that the United States climbed on the back of China to negotiate with the Soviet Union. This was the reason for the stagnation in Sino-American relations during the period from 1975 to 1977. During the past 3 years, Sino-American collaboration was reached a new pinnacle and caused many complex difficulties to various nations, especially those in Asia and Southeast Asia. However, as everyone has seen, although Sino-American relations have strengthened, the fact that relations between the Soviet Union and western Europe have developed strongly and increasingly moved toward the reduction of tensions ultimately forced the United States to negotiate with the Soviet Uinion and go against the intentions of China. In Asia, Sino-American collaboration has not helped to reverse the situations in Afghanistan, Kampuchea or Iran. During the past year, the Taiwan issue revealed the betrayal of the nation and the cowardly submission by Deng Xiaoping and his clique in the face of the U.S. imperialists. However, this issue has still caused Sino-American collaboration to encounter obstacles and caused difficulties to the U.S. sale of weapons to China. The allies of the United States in Asia, such as ASEAN and Japan, as well as other countries in Asia, such as India, maintain that the sale by the United States of weapons to China is an action that will have many adverse consequences for the United States. The countries of western Europe that are intensifying the process of reducing world tensions and improving relations with the Soviet Union also do not see much of benefit in the U.S. sale of weapons to China for the purpose of opposing the Soviet Union. This indicates the limitations of Sino-American collaboration. The year 1981 also showed that the political and social situation in China is unstable and that China's economic plan met with failure. This increased the skepticism within imperialist circles concerning the value of the China card. While Sino-American relations are encountering difficulties and in the face of the possibility of a dialogue between the Soviet Union and the United States as well as in the face of the trend toward reducing East-West tensions, China has been forced to open the door to negotiations with the Soviet Union. The China card is still an important point in the strategy of the imperialists, primarily the U.S. imperialists, to weaken the Soviet Union and the world revolutionary movement. However, the realities of the past 10 years have shown that in view of the fact that the balance of power in the world has changed in a manner favorable for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism, Sino-American collaboration, although it has made the situation tense and complex and made the struggle by the people of the world against imperialism more decisive, cannot reverse the trend of development of history in the post-Vietnam period.

The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are increasingly playing the role of the pillar of world peace and the dependable base of the world revolution. Although they are encountering certain difficulties as a result of crop failures for 3 years in a row and the undermining of the Polish situation by the imperialists and the reactionaries, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries enter the 1980's with a strong spirit and are continuing to strongly develop their economies and display the superior nature of socialism. All socialist countries have set forth guidelines for development during the 1980's and plans for the next 5 years. In particular, the 26th Congress of the CPSU was of extremely important political significance in the life of the Soviet country and the world. The peace platform set forth at this congress satisfies the aspiration for peace of the peoples of all countries. The important peace initiatives set forth by the congress have won over public opinion is western Europe and had a positive effect upon the maintenance of the relaxation of tensions in Europe.

Today, in contrast to the 1950's and 1960's, the political and diplomatic positions of the Soviet Union are much stronger as a result of the strong development of the Soviet Union in a number of economic and national defense fields. It can be said that this is the firm foundation of the process of reducing tensions in the world. Many western European countries and Japan see their vital interests as being closely linked to the relaxation of tensions. In less than 1 year, the new peace platform of the Soviet Union has had an important impact. The process of the relaxation of tensions in Europe, although still encountering many difficulties and obstacles and although the Madrid Conference is deadlocked as a result of the obstinate attitude of the United States, is clearly a favorable trend.

In order to intensify the struggle to implement the new peace platform, the Soviet Union is attaching very much importance to consolidating and strengthening the solidarity of the socialist community. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are paying particular attention to coordinating strategy and tactics concerning international issues, especially the issues of war and peace, relations with the United States and China and the other important issues. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have strongly supported the struggle for independence of the nations in the Middle East, Latin America and South Africa and have expanded the anti-imperialist world front to protect peace. The influence of the Soviet Union and the socialist community is now being expanded in virtually all regions of the world. It can be said that in the decisive class struggle throughout the world in the past year, especially regarding the issues of opposing war, safeguarding peace, opposing Sino-American collaboration, protecting national independence and so forth, the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have played a large role as a primary factor determining the favorable trend of development for peace and the security of all mankind.

The year 1981 was also a period in which the revolutionary movement in Asia, Africa and Latin America developed strongly and fiercely resisted the counter-attack by the U.S. imperialists and the international reactionaries. The aspect of this movement most worth mentioning was the struggle by the people of Central America and the Caribbean, the Middle East, South Africa, Southeast Asia and South Asia.

In Central America and the Caribbean, the El Salvador revolution has constantly grown and begun to strongly attack the lackey dictatorship of the United States. This has

been one of the reasons for the recent furious reaction by Washington against Cuba, Nicaragua, Grenada and the other nations of Latin America.

In the Middle East, the Palestinian resistance war movement (PLO) is exerting greater influence than ever before. In the face of the reactionary policy of the United States and Israel's continued denial of the Palestinians' right to self-determination, the people of the Arab countries and other countries have increasingly tightened their ranks and resolutely supported the Palestinians. The assassination of Egyptian President Sadat was a serious blow to the reactionary strategy of the United States in this region and Israel. The reactionary policy of the United States toward this region, which has the support of Beijing, has caused progressive countries within the region to align themselves with one another in the common struggle as seen in the anti-imperialist alliance among Ethiopia, Libya and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The Arab countries in this steadfast front are a positive factor bankrupting the schemes of the United States and the reactionaries. The Arab countries are increasingly realizing that the Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries are their reliable friends. The bellicose policy of the United States toward the Arab countries also does not have the support of U.S. allies. A number of countries in western Europe and Japan having become increasingly aware of the fact that the U.S. solutions to the Middle East problem do not take their interests into consideration at all, are establishing various forms of relations with the PLO.

The non-aligned movement developed strongly during the past year on the momentum of growing opposition to the reactionary policy of the United States. The struggle for a new international economic order has also been raised to a new level of development. Never before were the U.S. imperialists critizized as strongly as they were in the document of the conference of foreign ministers of the non-aligned countries held in New York (the United States) in October, 1981. The United States was also strongly criticized in the various "North-South" economic forums, especially at the Cancun Conference in Mexico. The developing countries are increasingly realizing that the U.S. government never has any good will with regard to helping them resolve their economic difficulties and establish with them equal economic relations. The objective of the United States in its economic relations with the developing countries is only to help the United States to resolve its economic crisis and enrich the multi-national corporations of the United States. Although they have not abandoned their neo-cplonialist intentions, the other imperialist countries do not endorse the stand of the United States and have been forced to adopt more flexible tactics in order to dampen the struggle of the developing countries. In the struggle for peace and national independence, the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America have increasingly realized that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries are their trustworthy friends. Contrary to the intentions of the United States and China, the relations between the developing countries and the socialist countries have constantly been improved and developed.

Generally speaking, these are regions in which the situation is very complex and filled with changes. Besides the positive aspects, there are very complex antagonisms within the anti-imperialist forces in these regions. The imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries do everything they can to take advantage of these antagonisms to serve their interests. However, the revolution is continuing to develop strongly in these regions.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEN TRE PROVINCE SAID TO CARRY OUT INDUCTION WELL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Thanh: "Ben Tre Province Inducts Recruits Rapidly and Efficiently, Ensures Quality"]

[Text] The southern provinces in general, including Ben Tre Province, usually encounter difficulties and limitations because of local customs during the troop induction periods following the Tet holidays. And at the beginning of this year Ben Tre simultaneously carried out two important missions: inducting recruits and mobilizing obligatory grain. Confirming those missions, the Ben Tre party committee resolutely led the party and population in the province in endeavoring to carry out each task rapidly and efficiently and do a good job of fulfilling both missions.

This year troop induction has been carried out enthusiastically and effectively in Ben Tre. Ben Tre knows how to build on its accomplishment of being the leading unit in Military Region 9 with regard to induction during recent years. During this year's troop induction cycle the province crystallized and developed new experiences.

A basic lesson learned by Ben Tre during this year's cycle was the importance of the leadership and guidance of the party committees at the various echelons. The Ben Tre provincial party committee confirmed that induction was a common task of the party, the governmental administrations at the various levels, and the entire population in the province. There was all-round coordination, with the party leading, the governmental administrations and the military draft councils implementing, and the mass organizations, sectors, and circles working together. Therefore, good results were attained.

The provincial party committee of Ben Tre always pays attention to leading the induction work. Although it carries out only one or two troop induction cycles a year, Ben Tre regards preparation as a continuous, year-round task. The military organ of Ben Tre Province fulfills its staff function and always has a plan to take the initiative in carrying out the troop induction task. When they began the new year, and after completing each troop induction cycle, the military organs fo from the provincial level down to the village level keep informed of the draftable pool in order to prepare for future cycles. The military organs have continually done a good job of registering, investigating the backgrounds of, and giving physicals to all draftable people in the locality.

Ben Tre has also prepared in advance for the 1982 induction. Therefore, after receiving the legal norm from the upper echelon the province carried out its work in a synchronized and rapid manner. Although it had to fulfill two important missions -- inducting troops and mobilizing obligatory grain -- at the same time, the Binh Tre provincial party committee concentrated its guidance on completing troop induction first. It mobilized thousands of cadres of the sectors and circles to go to the base level to fulfill troop induction missions.

Hundreds of cadres engaged in the mobilization of obligatory grain were also used in the troop induction work.

Therefore, nearly all of the districts and cities of Ben Tre achieved good results. Giong Trom, Thanh Phu, and Ba Tri districts, and the city of Ben Tre, attained high induction ratios.

During the recent troop induction cycle Ben Tre also met the quality requirements: the youths who were inducted met standards and were in good health. Many outstanding members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and militiamen (including village military command cadres) enthusiastically fulfilled their military obligations. All localities made progress in implementing policies fairly and rationally. In inducting troops, the province did not exert presure with regard to age or politics. During the recent cycle the induction age group of Ben Tre youths was between 19 and 27. Thousands of 18-year-old youths in Ben Tre were given physicals and their backgrounds were investigated to prepare for their induction in the next cycle. During the first cycle of 1982 Ben Tre led the way in Military Region 9 with regard to troop inductions and is now endeavoring to successfully carry out its troop induction work for all of 1982.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YEAR OF CONDUCTING TRIALS IN HANOI REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Duc Tha: "Reviewing a Year of Trials"]

[Text] Conducting trials is the function of the court sector. By means of trials it heightens the people's consciousness of the people regarding the Constitution and laws, and thereby strengthens the prevention of, and struggle against, criminal activities.

In 1981, the Hanoi court sector, in punishing saboteurs, corrupt people, bribe takers, speculators, blackmarketers, and people who disturb order, security, and the market, correctly and strictly conducted criminal trials and provided timely service to the city's political missions.

By reviewing a number of important trials conducted last year we can see that the municipal court sector has always aimed toward the goals of trying the right people and ensuring the quality of the trials.

A new type of crime tried by the courts is the crime of "organizing people to flee abroad," a crime which violates the political security of the homeland. The dangerous nature of that type of crime is that it originates in the sabotage plots of the imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries. Therefore, when determining the constituent factors of a crime, the court must comprehensively weigh and examine the situation. An example was the case of Du Thanh Tan and his 13 cohorts, who spread propaganda to persuade people to flee abroad. They succeeded in collecting 173,000 dong and bought a barge with a 90-horsepower engine, to be used as a means of fleeing abroad. Thus the accused committed a criminal act, and it was not that they merely intended to flee abroad. They were unable to go because they encountered unforseen obstacles. Because there was no evidence to prove that their criminal act was counterrevolutionary in nature, the court sentenced the leader to 5 years in prison and gave lesser sentences to the others. Those were suitable sentences which were approved by public opinion.

In trying crimes involving the violation of socialist property, the municipal court sector severely punished defendants who carried out sophisticated, dangerous schemes which had serious consequences. In each specific case, the courts did not consider only the ill-gotten gains of the defendants in deciding on the punishment. The import thing was that they determined the nature and

consequences of the case as a whole in deciding upon an appropriate form of punishment. In the trial of Nguyen Van Sinh and his cohorts, although they only divided among themselves 500 to 600 dong of ill-gotten gains, abused their authority as a boat captain and sailors, involved cargo-protection police in their crimes, and caused the loss of more than 10 tons of grain, so Sinh was sentenced to 20 years in prison and some of the others were sentenced to 12 years in prison.

In the case of law violators who did not directly violate socialist property, but the acts of whom had the nature of sabotaging the policy regarding the management of grain -- a strategic commodity of the state -- and had very serious consequences, the court also applied the maximum penalties. In the trial of Nguyen Xuan Tuyen and his cohorts, who printed 47 tons of counterfeit grain ration stamps and bought up a large quantity of grain in many provincial markets, the court sentenced Nguyen Xuan Tuyen to death.

In the court of Dong Anh District the public paid attention to two trials. The first was the trial of Pham Van Cong, who engaged in corruption regarding nitrogenous fertilizer. After he was arrested he was temporarily released and slaughtered a hog to "celebrate," as if challenging public opinion and the law. The local governmental administration and people were perplexed over why he had been released early and suspected that he had been protected by some powerful person. In view of that situation the Dong Anh court, while urgently making preparations to bring that case to trial, arrested Cong and confiscated his property. An open trial held in the village resulted in an appropriate sentence which was approved by the people.

The second trial aws that of Nguyen Thi Khang and three other members of a packaging team which mixed white sugar with MSG for corrupt purposes. Public opinion in the commercial sector and among the local people thought that the trial would amount to nothing because the husband of one of the accused was a public security policeman and the father of another was the deputy director of the corporation. The Dong Anh court conducted the trial where the incident took place and meted out severe punishements, which shored up the confidence of the masses.

Those two trials proved that the courts correctly applied the line toward conducting trials and took appropriate steps to punish the guilty not only because they meted out severe sentences but also because they paid attention to the particular details of the cases.

In economic trials, last year the municipal court sector also paid attention to bringing to court crimes of a "producing ersatz goods" nature. In the past, the courts seldom brought such trials to court and usually called such crimes "swindling." But last year the court, applying Article 6 of Decree No 03, in order to correctly describe the nature of such crimes and their victims, called them "the production of ersatz goods, with the intention of swindling consumers."

However, because they only begun to try such crimes with the implementation of the policy of strengthening market management in the spirit of Resolution 26 and Directive 109, some precinct courts meted out only light punishments. For example, there was a case involving the production of 1,800 ersatz bicycle tires which

bore state commerce labels and brought in a profit of more than 10,000 dong. The court, however, meted out a punishment of only 10months in prison.

Such punishments show that the courts do not yet fully realize the serious nature of such crimes. The production of ersatz goods, with the intention of deceiving consumers, results in criminals having ill-gotten gains and causing harm to the consumers. Even more serious, such people surreptitiously steal raw materials and materials of the state at a time when difficulties are being encountered, and upset the market, which causes the people to lose faith in state products. There fore, that crime must be punished more severly.

With regard to the crime of bribery, the municipal court sector has stepped up prosecution, especially after the promulgation of the law regarding punushment for bribery. The court sector has especially been concerned with the policy of differentiate among those who accept, offer, and arrange, bribes. The degree of punishment depends on the degree to which the defendants cooperate. Those who take the initiative in denouncing others are sometimes given immunity from punishment

A type of trial of a topical nature during the past year was the trying of acts committed against cadres carrying out their duty. In such trials, the court sector worked urgently and only 5 to 8 days after receiving the dossiers tried the cases and meted out severe punishment, which was supported by the people.

The just nature of the law and the exercising of the people's mastership right were also manifested in the courts appeals in the municipal court sector resulted in the retention of the orginal sentence with regard to 437 defendants, the reduction of the sentances of 157 defendents, the increasing of sentences of 12 defendents, the dismissal of criminal charges against 1 defendant, and the finding of 2 defendants not guilty.

The task of increasing, reducing, or changing sentences was considered carefully, in order to ensure the correctness and applicability of the law.

It is impossible to report on all cases -- criminal, civil, and marriage-family -- handled by the municipal court sector. Some of the criminal trials conducted last year were reviewed to demonstrate the progress made by the court sector in meeting the requirement of serving the city's political missions. The court sector has analyzed, and learned lessons from, the limitations of specific court cases, in order to increase the quality of trials in 1982.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY SERVICE ISSUES NOTICE ON ID CARDS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Feb 82 p 4

[Notice of the Hanoi Public Security Service: "On Using People's Identification Cards"]

[Text] In order to ensure that all Vietnamese citizens have identification cards to use in facilitating travel and commerce and contribute to maintaining social order and security, since 1978 the Hanoi Public Security Service has issued people's identification cards to all people 15 years old or older who are registered as permanent residents in Hanoi or its outskirts.

Many inspections by the pbulic security control organs have shown that many people do not take along their people's identification cards.

So that the public security organ can do a good job of patrolling and controlling, it is requested that when cadres and the people take along their people's identification cards when traveling.

When examining identification papers the public security forces and public order police will punish for committing a petty offence anyone who fails to take along their people's identification cards. People whose background is suspect will be temporarily detained and taken to the public security headquarters for investigation and verification.

5616
CSO: 4209/261

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY SERVICE ISSUES NOTICE ON WEAPONS, EXPLOSIVES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Feb 82 p 4

[Notice of the Hanoi Public Security Service: "On Managing Military Weapons, Explosives, and Primitive Weapons"]

[Text] In order to closely manage the various kinds of primitive weapons and prevent accidents caused by illegal storage and use of weapons and explosives and prevent bad elements from storing and using them to engage in sabotage activities, with the objective of protecting political security and social order and safety, the municipal Public Security Service issues the following notice:

1. All kinds of military weapons and national defense sporting arms belong to the state, which distributes them to the armed forces, the national defense sporting arms units, and the organs and enterprises responsible for fighting, maintaining security, and training for competition.

Anyone who still illegally possesses a military weapon or national defense sporting arm must turn it in at the local subward public security organ.

2. Anyone carrying a military weapon or national defense sporting arm must have a permit from an organ authorized to issue one.

After being used in training or otherwise, such weapons must be kept in the unit armory, and someone must be responsible for storing them.

3. Explosives and special technical materials are managed solely by the state. Explosives may be used only for production and combat. Only organs, enterprises, and units authorized by the state may store and use them.

All instances of buying, selling, storing, or using them that are contrary to the above stipulation, such as the illegal use of explosives to produce fireworks, will be dealt with according to law.

4. All individuals and coooperatives are forbidden to produce, repair, store, buy and sell, or use such primitive weapons as daggers, brass knuckles, bayonets, scimitars, swords, or broadswords.

Cadres, workers, and people, except for members of the armed forces, militia, or self-defense forces, who possess such weapons must turn them into the local subward public security organ or local governmental administration. If, after the stipulated deadline for turning in weapons, the people or a competent organ discover a household or individual concealing such weapons will be dealt with according to law.

5. Everyone is responsible for discovering and reporting to the public security organs people who conceal weapons, explosives, or primitive weapons, and people who have used or are using explosives to produce fireworks.

Anyone who has merit in discovering people or places illegally using, storing, or concealing weapons or explosives will be appropriately rewarded, including monetary rewards.

6. The subward and village public security organs are responsible for encouraging the cadres and people in the subwards and villages who still have such weapons to turn them in at the subward public security organ or local governmental administration, for praising households and individuals turning in weapons, and for recommending that the upper echelon reward people who make outstanding contributions in that regard. They must at the same time deal severely with households and individuals illegally concealing, and refusing to turn in, such weapons and explosives.

5616
CSO: 4209/261

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

SONG BE TROOP RECRUITMENT--Song Be Province has overfulfilled its norm for troop recruitment in the first phase of 1982 by 70.6 percent. This success was due mainly to the correct implementation of the army [word indistinct] policy by the province and the effectiveness of the new law on military obligation. [BK161029 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Mar 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/256

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

MARINE EXPORT CORPORATION FINANCIALLY INDEPENDENT

BK220356 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Feb 82

[Article by (Nguyen Lan Dao): "Export of Marine Products in 1981" in Dai Doan Ket--date not given]

[Excerpt] Previously, the state had to supply the marine products export corporation with millions of Vietnamese dong and tens of millions of U.S. dollars every year to buy gas, oil, fishing nets, machinery and spare parts. In 1981, the state ended this practice and the corporation had to do business all by itself, balancing its own foreign currency revenue, which was greater than that of 1980 by almost U.S. $2 million. Previously, although supplied with capital, rice, fuel and machinery by the state, the corporation had not only failed to fulfill the plan, but its business had also declined sharply--as a central-level official noted. But now, with the state supply of capital, materials and fuel cut off, the marine products export-import sector overfulfilled all the basic norms. The foreign currency revenue target was exceeded by 47.62 percent and product quality improved. The output of unshelled shrimp doubled and that of A-1 grade shrimps increased from 49.8 to 60 percent. For the first time since their establishment, 20 out of the 24 refrigeration plants overfulfilled the plan norms for output and foreign currency revenue while the remaining 4 met the plan norms. In addition, for the first time the marine products export sector added millions of U.S. dollars and 11 million Vietnamese dong to the state budget.

CSO: 4209/256

BRIEFS

METEOROLOGICAL COOPERATION WITH USSR--Hanoi, 10 Mar (VNA)--The General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology today inaugurated here a joint Vietnamese-Soviet tropical meteorology laboratory. The laboratory is set up under a bilateral agreement on cooperation in the study of tropical meteorology and tropical storms. Le Khac, chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, Tran Van An, general director of the department, Soviet ambassador B. N. Chaplin and V. P. Teslenko, head of the delegation of the U.S.S.R. State Committee for hydrometeorology and environmental control, were present at the inauguration. [Text] [OW141347 Hanoi VNA in English 1444 GMT 10 Mar 82 OW]

CSO: 4220/314

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DECISION ISSUED ON MARX-LENIN INSTITUTE FUNCTIONS AND ORGANIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "The Missions and Organization of the Marx-Lenin Institute"]

[Text] Implementing resolution No 32, dated 20 November 1980, of the Political Bureau regarding the organization task, on 9 February 1982 the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issued a decision regarding the functions, missions, organization, and work procedures of the Marx-Lenin Institute.

The Marx-Lenin Institute, a scientific research institute directly under the Party Central Committee, has the functions of publishing and introducing the classic works of Marxism-Leninism and Party documents, and researching theoretical matters drawn fromthe history of our Party and from the actualities of the construction and defense of socialism in our country, and the theoretical aspects of the world revolutionary movement, the enterprise of building socialism, the national liberation movement, and the struggle movement of the working class in capitalist countries, in order to serve the improvement of the Party's leadership and contribute to meeting the Party's requirements with regard to the theoretical-ideological task.

The Marx-Lenin Institute has the following missions:

1. Publishing and introducing the works of Marx, Engles, and Lenin and the works of a number of leaders of the fraternal parties, and collecting, verifying, conserving, publishing, and introducing the documents of the Party and the works of President Ho Chi Minh and the leaders of our Party.

2. Studying theoretical matters regarding scientific socialism which arise in the enterprise of building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

3. Studying the doctrine regarding the building of a new-style political party of the working class, the experiences of the fraternal parties in building a Marxist-Leninist party, and matters regarding party building by the Vietnam Communist Party.

4. Researching and compiling the history of the Vietnamese Communist Party, contributing to the recapitulation of the historical experiences of the Vietnamese

revolution under the leadership of our Party, and guiding the researching and compilation the histories of the local party organizations and those directly under the Central Committee.

5. Researching the theoretical problems of the class struggle in the international sphere of the three revolutionary currents of the modern era, contributing to the struggle to maintain the purity of Marxism-Leninism, opposing opportunistic tendencies and nationalistic tendencies, and opposing Maoism and anti-communism.

6. Organizing information regarding the theoretical problems of our Party, of the fraternal parties, and of the theoretical research organs in our country and abroad relevant to the functions and missions of the Marx-Lenin Institute. Strengthening scientific cooperation relations between the Marx-Lenin Institute andthe theoretical organs of the fraternal parties.

7. Training research students in the fields of scientific socialism,Party building, Party history, and the history of the modern world revolutionary movement.

Organizationally, the Marx-Lenin Institute consists of:

-- An Institute to publish and introduce the classic works of Marxism-Leninism andthe documents of the Party.

-- The Party History Institute.

-- The Scientific Socialism Institute.

-- The Party Building Institute.

-- The International Institute.

-- The Theoretical Information Department, and a number of other components.

5616
CSO: 4209/253

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SHORTCOMINGS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENTAL ADMINISTRATIONS NOTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Pham Van Phat: "Increase the Strength of the Basic-Level Governmental Administration"]

[Text] In our proletarian dictatorship system, the governmental administrations of the villages and subwards, consisting of the village and subward people's councils and people's committees, are the base-level governmental administrations.

Under the leadership of the party, our base-level governmental administrations always correctly fulfill their position, mission, and function of being bridges which connect the Party with the masses and directly communicate and victoriously implement all stands and policies of the party and state. They also directly exercise the collective mastership right of the working people and promptly report all sentiments and aspirations of the people to the upper echelon.

During the past 5 years, under the light of the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, along with the central-level governmental administration, the municipal, provincial, precinct, and district echelons, our base-level governmental echelons, have been increasingly strengthened and consolidated throughout the nation. The nation's people have been organized and mobilized to do a good job of fulfilling all production, combat, and combat readiness missions, to create a new life, to organize and stabilize living conditions, and to maintain political security and social order. By means of those tasks our base-level governmental administrations have tryly become governmental administrations of the people, by the people, and for the people, solid tools with which the people can exercise their right of collective mastership in all regards, and sharp tools with which our party can lead all of society.

However, in the process of fulfilling their political missions, our base-level governmental administrations have revealed weaknesses that must be promptly overcome in order to meet the new requirements of the revolution and the legitimate demands of the people, continually improve their managerial effectiveness in all regards, ensure the collective mastership of the people, and fulfill their missions and functions. In a number of villages and subwards some base-level governmental cadres, because their levels and abilities are still low or because of individual motivation, have acted contrary to the resolutions and directives of the Party and the policies and laws of the state. Some cadres and party members have become corrupted with regard to moral qualities, abuse their authority,

bully and oppress the masses, seriously violate the people's collective mastership right, violate Party principles and discipline and the laws of the state, and weakened the confidence of the masses in the party and state.

There are both objective and subjective reasons for those negative phenomena. The majority of cadres and party members at the base echelon were selected in the course of actual combat or work, in correct accordance with the resolutions and directives of the central echelon, especially the resolution regarding the organization and cadre wirk, which have strengthened the ranks of the base-level cadres. However, there are still some cadres who do not meet standards. We recommend that the bases resolutely expel from their ranks base-level governmental cadres who have degenerated and are not qualified to be party members, and cadres who have committed many errors and have lost the confidence of the masses. As regards such cadres, their past accomplishments should be considered only to a reasonable degree. For no reason should they be assigned to positions which require that they be fully qualified, have good moral qualities, and have governmental management ability. Purifying the ranks of the cadres and increasing the management ability of the base-level governmental administration demands the strict implementation of Resolution 32 of the Party Central Committee, the Constitution, and state laws.

Another reason why cadres and party members act contrary to the resolutions and directives of the Party and the policies and laws of the state is that the management principles of the state, expressed in the form of laws, have not been fully applied in practice. The negative forces in society, bureaucratism and impracticality on the part of the cadres, etc., have not been stopped, principally because cadres and party members have insufficient knowledge of the socialist legal system. Violations of laws by cadres should be strictly dealt with, but in some places such offenses are overlooked, which causes the masses to lose confidence and creates a lack of solidarity between the governmental cadres and the masses. At the same time, in the organization and activities of the components of the governmental apparatus there has been failure to clearly understand their authority and responsibility and cooperative relationships. Especially, there has been failure to delineate the boundary between the leadership and guidance of the Party committee echelons and the organization of implementation by the governmental administration. The time has come when it is necessary to strictly apply the responsibility system, and codify and standardize all activities of the governmental administration and of each position and echelon in the governmental administration. In all bases there must be specific regulations. At all times and under all circumstances it is forbidden to relax management according to law, and we must resolutely oppose arbitrary, undemocratic, and partialistic working methods.

The resolution of the Eighth Plenum of the Party Central Committee stressed that the governmental administration must take positive steps to develop and bring into play the collective mastership right of the working people, and ensure the rights and obligations of citizens, especially at the base level. The activities of the governmental administration cannot be separated from the heightening of the collective mastership right of the people. That is an organizational and operational principle of our state apparatus. The question of whether the management level of the state is high or low depends proportionately on the degree to which the people voluntarily implement the policies of the Party and state and fulfill the obligations of citizens in the localities. A governmental administration is strong

and fully competent when it can mobilize all the people to participate in the movements and tasks it sets forth. Only when the people voluntarily participate in the local tasks can the governmental administration fully fulfill its function, have prestige among the people, and be of the people, by the people, and for the people. That requires the base-level cadres to truly go all-out in serving the people, respect the mastership right of the people, be exemplary in carrying out Party discipline, struggle against corruption, the thievery of socialist property, oppression of the masses, etc. The cadres of the governmental administration must also clearly understand the functions and missions of the mass organizations, and coordinate with them in mobilizing the various strata of people all age groups to participate in the tasks in the locality. The improvement of the quality of work of base-level governmental cadres also requires the strengthening of the leadership of the Party committee echelons, which is the decisive matter. The base-level Party committee echelon is the echelon in closest touch and is fully aware of all activities of the governmental administration and profoundly understands all sentiments and aspirations of the people. In fact, in our country nearly all of the comrades in the Party committee echelons hold key positions in the governmental apparatus, and for that reason the Party work can easily become mixed up with the governmental work. If the effectiveness ofthe governmental administration is to be improved, the base-level Party committee must rectify, organize, and assign cadres. The Party committee echelons lead the governmental administrations on the basis of properly distinguishing between the position and role of the Party and those of the governmental administration in the mechanism of "the Party leading, the people acting as the masters, and the state managing"; avoiding doing the governmental administration's work for it; and at the same time continually inspecting and closely monitoring all activities of the governmental administration in order to promptly correct mistakes. It must be concerned with training and cultivating a class of cadres who have been forged and challenged in work and production at the base level, and gradually drafting and implementing cadre plans in the spirit of the Party resolution on the organization and cadre work.

We believe that under the present circumstances, although it is necessary to promote production and gradually improve the people's living conditions, we cannot lightly regard the building up of the base-level governmental administration. On the contrary, only by building up the base-level governmental administration can we create good conditions for promoting production, developing culture, and do a good job of carrying out the national defense and security tasks. In strengthening the effectiveness of state management at the base level, it is necessary to concentrate on the weaknesses. Improving the quality of the cadres' work is very essential.

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CSO: 4209/247

BRIEFS

CONFERENCE OF H'MONG DELEGATES--The Son La provincial party committee and people's committee recently held a conference of delegates of the H'Mong people in the province to review the implementation of the party's policy on nationalities and to discuss tasks related to national construction and defense among this tribe. These involve accelerating production, preserving watershed forests, growing medicinal plants, raising rare animals, shaping a civilized lifestyle, building combat hamlets and villages, and encouraging youths to join the armed forces. [BK100835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Mar 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/256

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

MY THO MEETING SETS 1982 EMULATION PLEDGES

BK110627 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Mar 82

[Text] The VCP Central Committee emulation department met in My Tho city, Tien Giang Province, with representatives of the people's committee of nine Nam Bo lowland provinces to review the fulfillment of 1981 emulation pledges and to devise essential norms and obligations to be observed in the signing of 1982 emulation pledges.

Thanks to carrying out the 1981 emulation pledges, Tien Giang Province stayed ahead of other provinces in the Nam Bo lowlands in comprehensively overfulfilling the state plan, Cuu Long Province was reported to have fulfilled or overfulfilled many norms, Dong Thap Province was noted for its tremendous effort to procure grain and turn in products to the state.

The conference decided to achieve uniformity in all norms and obligations to be observed by the nine Nam Bo lowland provinces in carrying out their 1982 emulation pledges as follows:

--in agricultural production, it is mandatory to fulfill or overfulfill the state plan in terms of gross production volume for all sorts of short-term subsidiary food crops and industrial crops; to develop the cattle population and to increase the production volumes of shrimp and fish.

--in local industrial, artisan and handicraft production, it is necessary to attain the planned target for gross production values of essential and key products designed to meet requirements for industrial production and for consumption and export.

--in exports, it is necessary to overfulfill the target for gross production volumes of exports; to stabilize and maintain the export-oriented production of those indigenous products which are regarded as advantageous for certain particular provinces such as marine and agricultural products and fine art handicraft objects.

--in culture and social welfare, it is mandatory to reduce the birth rate further than in 1981; to ensure a rational population growth rate if the health and living conditions of the laboring people are to be cared for; to carry out sanitary measures against diseases; and to promote educational development, especially supplementary education, among the laboring people.

CSO: 4209/256

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NHAN DAN EDITORIAL URGES DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The District Economy"]

[Text] Promoting the development of districts at the base level is a major policy which combines agriculture with industry from the very beginning and at the base level, and gradually advances agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

The basic mission of the district is to ensure the material and cultural lives of the people in the sphere of the district. In districts which do a good job, the people are better off. In the district economic structure, agriculture (including agriculture and fishing) plays the most important role, while handicrafts and small industry must also be developed and the construction and communications-transportation sectors must be expanded. The district is both a production unit and a distribution unit.

The production and commercial bases of the district include the agricultural, forestry, and fishing cooperatives; the agriculture-forestry technical bases (seedstock stations, irrigation systems, tractor stations, agricultural implement repair stations, etc.); the handicraft and small industry production bases and the state enterprises, if any; the construction organizations of the district and of the cooperatives; the transportation units, the road maintenance units, and the communications and postal bases; and the materials supply, agricultural products requisition-purchasing, retail sales, service, and other corporations. Those economic organizations are production-commercial units which subject to the specialized and professional guidance of the management organs at the provincial and district levels.

The district is the sphere for the reorganization of production and the redistribution of labor, but is not yet a production-commercial federation. The district represents the central and provincial echelons, but at the same time it has direct ties to the base level. It is a state management echelon which both manages the production-commercial bases and coordinates the activities of the bases belonging to the different provincial and central economic components in the district, in order to serve production and life in the locality as well as possible.

The objectives of economic development in the sphere of the districts during future years will be that the districts must strive to advance to balancing the two-way economic relations, create a value of commodities sent out that is equal to or greater than the value of materials and goods brought in, and contribute goods for export. All districts must make the greatest possible efforts to resolve problems regarding food, clothing, housing, education, and travel.

The motto of economic development in the sphere of the district is "The state and the people work together," with the district doing most of the work but the province and the central echelon helping out, especially with regard to technical facilities and materials.

Tasks which must be carried out to develop the districts during the coming period are: balancing labor and land, expanding production and commerce in the base-level units and in the sphere of the district, introducing new techniques into production, strengthening the material-technical bases, and creating and rationally arranging a technical network. It is necessary to rectify the organization of production, improve the organization of management in the production-commercial units, and make the district leadership organs streamlined but strong so that they can fulfill their management functions and manage and coordinate the various activities.

Developing the district into a planning unit and an economic unit is a long, difficult process. Each province can recapitulate the work of the progressive districts and begin to delineate models on which to base their guidance. In the course of the actual work they will perfect the organizational structure and contents of economic development for the various kinds of districts.

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CSO: 4209/253

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READERS COMPLAIN ABOUT QUALITY OF CONSUMER GOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Feb 82 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung" (Builder): "Who Is Responsible For The Quality of These Goods?"]

[Text] From the letters sent by readers, Builder has selected a number which reflect the deficient quality of goods sold by state stores. With regard to thermos liners, one reader reported that, thanks to the intervention of this newspaper, theRang Dong factory agreed to replace a broken liner, but after a few days of use the new one met the same fate as the old one.

With regard to the quality of bicycle tires, D.D. Kh. told a story of an organ distributing him a bicycle tire at the supply price of 9.5 dong. One month and 2 days after installing it on his bicycle the tire walls became distended. When he pumped in air the inner tube balloned out and eventually burst, ruining both the tire and the inner tube!

With regard to matches and sewing thread sold in spools, after reading letters sent by readers Builder went to the place where they were sold and invited the comrade in charge of the store to accompany me to the sales counter to check things out. Just as the letter writer had said, in many boxes matches were missing, and a considerable number of matches had no heads or half-heads. The thread broke after being pulled lightly.

That is not to mention many other goods, such as bicycle parts, beds, chairs, chests, etc., some of which are unuseable after being purchased and others of which have to be repaired before being used and can't be used very long after being repaired. The state expends large quantities of raw materials, materials, and labor, and the people lose money and waste time going to purchase the goods, but their utilization value is too low and sometimes they are unuseable.

There may be many reasons for the poor quality of those products. But few poor-quality goods would reach consumers if the producers and sellers would heighten their sense of responsibility to the people and the state, step up their inspection, resolutely oppose the tendency to pursue quantity, have meticulous, strict product quality control, and have a system of rewards and punishment.

Therefore, responsibility for allowing poor-quality goods to be sold on the market and cause harm, such as mentioned above, and cause some stores to lose credibility, is primarily on the part of the places of production, followed by the requisition-purchasing and goods-receiving elements. I believe that the managing organs must immediately take steps to correct that situation.

5616
CSO: 4209/261

BRIEFS

SONG BE RESETTLERS--As of 22 February, the Phu Giang Rubber Corporation of Song Be Province had received 4,414 persons for resettlement. These people came from Thanh Hoa, Ha Son Binh, Binh Tri Thien and Thai Binh provinces. They are distributed to various state farms and have engaged in agricultural production. [BK250945 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Feb 82 BK]

MINH HAI RESETTLEMENT--Between April 1977 and late 1981 Minh Hai Province resettled in its new economic zones more than 2,200 families--comprising 16,390 people--from various provinces, particularly Nam Ninh. These families have been allocated 1 hectare of [word indistinct] and each for crop cultivation. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Feb 82 BK]

NGHIA BINH'S 1982 ECONOMIC TARGETS--The Nghia Binh Provincial People's Council has recently adopted a resolution to motivate the local people to step up the production of grain, foodstuffs, consumer goods and export commodities. In 1982, Nghia Binh will strive to achieve at all costs the following main production targets: 580,000 tons of grain, 550,000 pigs, 245,000 cows and oxen, and 25,000 tons of fish. The province will also make efforts to purchase 80,000 tons of grain, 4,000 tons of pork, 7,000 tons of salt-water fish, 10,000 tons of sugar and 55,000 tons of salt. [BK040945 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82 BK]

RESETTLERS FROM BINH TRI THIEN--Since early this year Binh Tri Thien Province has sent another 2,400 people, including 1,100 laborers, from Le Ninh and Trieu Hai districts to Dong Nai and Song Be provinces for resettlement in various new economic zones. The province has also dispatched cadres to other southern provinces to make preparations for the arrival of the new resettlers. [BK161029 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Mar 82 BK]

RESETTLERS FROM NGHIA BINH--In February, An Nhon District of Nghia Binh Province sent 3,000 people, including 2,600 laborers, to resettle in new economic zones in Gia Lai-cong Tum and Dac Lac provinces. Various villages and cooperatives in the district are expected to send another 1,500 laborers to these new economic zones in March. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Mar 82 BK]

RESETTLERS FROM THAI BINH--In 1981 Thai Binh Province resettled more than 2,150 families comprising some 10,600 people in various new economic zones, thus overfulfilling the planned target by 6 percent. The province has adopted effective measures striving to send 15,000-20,000 people to participate in building new economic zones in Dac Lac, Kien Giang, Song Be and Thuan Hai provinces in 1982. [BK100835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Mar 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/256

AGRICULTURE

EFFECT OF WEATHER ON AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Weather and Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Since 6 February there has been one cold wave after another in the north, which have brought rain and prolonged severe cold.

The provinces in the Bac Bo mountain region have an average day-time temperature of 10° C, and in some places as low as 7° or 8° C. In the procinces in the lowland and midland areas of Bac Bo the average day-time temperature of under 13°. The cold waves came at a time when the localities were in the spring rice transplanting period. According to the Statistics General Department, the north as a whole has transplanted more than 690,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, 65 percent of the plan norm. According to the Ministry of Agriculture, the 5th month rice that has been transplanted is, in general, growing normally As for the spring rice, several tens of thousands of hectares on which transplanting had been completed were exposed to cold before the plants had time to become rooted and may suffer damage, especially in the paddies with insufficient water. Furthermore, the periods of bitter cold have adversely affected the plantings of yard-grown rice seedlings and thick-sown rice seedlings, which had been planted only a few days previously.

Faced with such bitter cold, many localities promptly took positive, effective steps and were able to protect the newly planted seedlings and newly transplanted rice.

But a considerable number of localities failed to protect the rice and livestock in time, and allowed much rice to die and many water buffaloes and cattle to collapse. According to the Meteorology-Hydrology General Department, although during the next few days the temperature may increase a little, the weather will continue to be cold. Then the weather will gradually become warmer, with the average day-time temperature rising to more than 15° C.

February is the best time for transplanting spring rice and planting subsidiary food crops. The localities must first of all take steps to protect the rice and the rice seedlings and care for the water buffaloes and cattle, while also making preparations to resume planting immediately after the weather becomes warmer. They must do a good job of bringing water to and retaining water in the paddies

that have been transplanted, especially those that were transplanted later. They must do a good job of protecting the rice seedlings that have been planted and tend the most recently sown rice seedlings, especially the areas sown in spring rice seedlings and the thick-sown rice seedlings, in order to ensure that the plan norms regarding the transplanting of spring rice acreage.

During the cold weather, water buffaloes and cattle died in some places. The Ministry of Agriculture the localities to urgently take number of steps to protect draft and breeding water buffaloes and cattle:

1. Positively prevent and fight hunger and cold among water buffaloes and cattle. Feed them sufficient straw and grass, give them additional bran or gruel, and let them drink clean, warm water. Special attention must be paid to nurturing thin, weak animals, nursing water buffaloes and cattle, and calves.

2. Repair and weatherproof pens and stables, ensure that water buffaloes and cattle are warm, and do not leave them out-of-doors.

3. Have regulations regarding the use of draft animals that are appropriate for each type, and avoid forcing water buffaloes and cattle to work too hard.

4. On days when the temperature is below 13° C, let the water buffaloes and cattle rest, when the temperature is lower than 10°C, do not allow them outside.

5. Step up inspection and surpervision of the prevention and fighting of cold among water buffaloes and cattle. Promptly priase and reward people who achieve accomplishments in caring for water buffaloes and cattle.

5616
CSO: 4209/253

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW

BK021410 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Mar 82

[Ten day review of agricultural news]

[Summary] "According to the General Departments of Statistics, as of the end of February, nearly 1.5 million hectares of rice have been planted throughout the country, fulfilling 88.6 percent of the plan norm or an increase of more than 10,000 hectares over the same period last year. The planting of winter-spring rice has ended in the southern provinces with only 520,000 hectares or 88 percent of the plan norm, a decrease of more than 20,000 hectares below the 1980 winter-spring crop season."

In the past 10 days, the northern provinces and cities planted more than 100,000 hectares of spring rice, bringing the total area planted to nearly 90 percent of the plan norm. Localities have concentrated now on caring for the planted rice, by weeding and killing insects.

"Noteworthy was that the planted rice in some localities requiring water included more than 8,000 hectares in Ha Nam Ninh, over 1,600 hectares in Thanh Hoa, 1,200 hectares in Ha Bac and 800 hectares each in Haiphong and Vinh Phu. The problem was due to an inconsistent electricity supply rendering water pumping ineffective."

The southern provinces are preparing for planting the summer-fall rice and have ended the planting of winter-spring rice. "Consequently, the winter-spring rice area in the southern provinces is approximately 100,000 hectares behind the plan norm and more than 20,000 hectares less than that of last year."

In general, the planted rice has developed well. Peasants have been mobilized to tend the rice to ensure its uniform development and a higher yield than last year.

"With regard to the planting of vegetable, secondary food and industrial crops, as of the end of February there were more than 630,000 hectares planted throughout the country, an increase of more than 50,000 hectares

over the same period last year. This figure includes more than 400,000 hectares of secondary food crops, over 100,000 hectares of legume and vegetable and nearly 100,000 hectares of industrial crops."

"With respect to animal husbandry, epidemics in the northern provinces have not been stamped out and are spreading in some localities. According to reports from 16 provinces, the number of pigs which have died from epidemics since the beginning of the year is up to 75,000 heads, twice as much as the same period last year." The epidemics prevailing in Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung and Thanh Hoa provinces are being eradicated intensively.

Noteworthy was that the recent cold spell had killed quite a lot of cattle and buffalo. "Reports from only 14 provinces already showed 19,000 dead."

The weather will warm up gradually in the time ahead. This will be a favorable condition for the winter-spring crops to develop. Localities are therefore advised to do the following tasks:

--apply additional fertilizer to underdeveloped rice areas;

--inspect ricefields regularly to detect and kill insects rapidly;

--concentrate on caring for the rice area in the southern provinces, prepare for harvesting the early winter-spring rice and start growing the summer-fall crops;

--complete the planting of winter-spring secondary food crops rapidly and take good care of the planted areas; and

--concentrate on stamping out the lingering pockets of epidemics to protect livestock, especially cattle and buffalo.

CSO: 4209/256

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS AGRICULTURAL FIGURES FOR SOUTH AS OF 24 FEBRUARY

BK010928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Feb 82

[Text] As of 24 February, the southern provinces and cities had delivered to state granaries 484,315 tons of grain produced in the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons, including 175,849 [figure as heard; corresponding figures below total 174,849] tons in the form of agricultural taxes. The provinces in the Mekong River Delta accounted for 427,534 tons--including 154,358 tons as agricultural taxes--and the provinces in easterm Nam Bo accounted for 56,781 tons--including 20,491 tons as agricultural tax.

Hau Giang had delivered to state granaries 133,000 tons, representing 57.2 percent of the planned norm and 96.37 percent of the volume collected from the previous 10th-month crop season; Cuu Long had delivered 65,000 tons, representing 50 percent of the planned norm and 97 percent of the volume collected from the previous 10th-month crop season; and Tay Ninh had delivered 14,000 tons, representing 46.66 percent of the planned norm and surpassing the volume collected from the previous 10th-month crop season by 6,650 tons.

These figures, however, show that grain collection in the southern provinces and cities, especially in An Giang and Dong Thap, is still slow compared to the plan.

CSO: 4209/256

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS CLAIMED IN CUU LONG PROVINCE AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Quoc Khai: "Progress in Agricultural Production in Cuu Long Province"]

[Text] Cuu Long Province, which has an area 385,408 hectares, is situated between the Tien Giang and Hau Giang rivers.

The two large rivers bordering the province are very great sources of fresh water and alluvium, advantages which not all provinces in Nam Bo have. Cuu Long has a long tradition of intensively cultivating rice. In Vung Liem, Long Ho, and Tam Binh districts there are tens of thousands of hectares of highly productive rice land, and the peasants in Dai An are capable of attaining sweet potato yields of as many as 30 tons per hectare.

Cuu Long has many strengths, but also considerable difficulties. Its terrain is uneven and the rivers and canals meandering to the sea have made the province's production area very complicated. More than half of the rice area is aluminous and saline, and during the rainy season "backwater" areas (waterlogged areas from which there are no ways for water to drain) amount to tens of thousands of hectares. When the dry season arrives, alumina and salt again rise very strongly. Geologists say that the underground saline water layer is very deep beneath the surface of the province. In Vinh Long, if one drills 300 meters one still encounters saline water. The water conservancy system cannot yet correct the situation. Because of the excessive alumina and salt, the province's winter-spring rice area has during the past several years been only about 5,000 or 6,000 hectares, and the summer-fall rice area is 10 times greater than the winter-spring area. The reason is that when the summer-fall rice is planted the rainy season has begun and the fresh water in the Tien Giang and Hau Giang rivers return, washing away the alumina and salt. But the return of fresh water rapidly floods the low-lying areas. Therefore, it is very evident that Cuu Long has the same difficulties with regard to water conservancy as the other Nam Bo provinces: alumina and salt at the beginning of the season and flooding at the end of the season. If those difficulties are not overcome, Cuu Long will continue to encounter many difficulties in agricultural production.

In 1981, a drought which lasted to June or July reducted the winter-spring and summer-fall rice acreage, which prevented the province from meeting its plan norm

regarding planted acreage. But last year Cuu Long also made outstanding efforts in grain production and gained valuable experience which set the stage for future development.

The importance of dry plowing -- that was the first lesson Cuu Long recapitualted in the process of applying its intensive cultivation methods. Dry plowing helps in breaking up the capillarity of the paddy soil and prevents alumina and salt from rising to the surface. It helps retain moisture in the soil and increases fertility. In Long Ho and Tam Binh, rice yields in paddies that have been dry plowed are 50 to 100 percent greater than in those which have not been dry plowed. This year the province is positively expanding its dry-plowed area and regards dry plowing as an important, easily implemented intensive cultivation measure which also helps make up for the lack of fertilizer.

The importance of small irrigation projects was a very practical lesson learned by Cuu Long. Since it has limited capital and cannot yet build large water conservancy projects, Cuu Long, relying on the strength of the people, has good models regarding the building of small water conservancy projects which greatly benefit production, such as the small water conservancy project in Tan Long Village, Long Ho District. In 1981, the province as a whole excavated or embanked 1.25 million cubic meters of earth and invested 1 million work days in water conservancy projects, most of them on a medium or small scale. During the coming period the province will launch a broad movement to emulate Nam hamlet of Tan Long Village in building small water conservancy projects, ensure irrigation and drainage, and expand the high-yield rice area.

In addition to dry plowing and the building of small irrigation projects, Cuu Long has emphasized keeping well informed of the situation in order to guide production flexibly and cope with sudden changes inthe weather, and has gone all-out to ensure the largest possible winter-spring and summer-fall rice areas.

Last year, although it encountered many difficulties with regard to materials, technical facilities, and unfavorable weather, the province went all-out to mobilize hundreds of tons of seed and planted and replanted as many as three times to ensure the planted area, and launched a movement to produce fertilizer and use high-yield rice varieties which are resistant to planthoppers. Therefore, although the area plan norm set forth by the province was not attained, the province surpassed the plan norm set forth by the central echelon by 3,000 hectares. Especially, with regard to subsidiary food production in 1981 Cuu Long Province surpassed both its area and output plan norms, and produced 3,000 tons more -- principally sweet potatoes and corn -- than called for by the plan. The soybean area doubled in comparison to last year and the average soybean yield was 1.5 tons per hectare.

In 1981, Cuu Long's total grain output amounted to 599,928 tons, an increase of more than 50,000 tons over 1980. The province contributed to the state 140,000 tons, an increase of 45,000 tons over 1980. Having overcome difficulties and achieved good accomplishments in production, Cuu Long is advancing to new developmental steps in agricultural production. According to the province's leadership cadres, during the coming period, in addition to the above-mentioned measures more attention will be paid to promoting the intensive cultivation of 10th month

rice. By having rational policies regarding prices, requisition-purchasing, and processing in order to expand the subsidiary food crop area, attain greater grain output, and contribute more to the nation, it will carry out the instruction of General Secretary Le Duan, who visited Cuu Long at the beginning of last year: "Cuu Long's successful grain harvest has made the people enthusiastic. It must contribute even more to the nation."

5616
CSO: 4209/253

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY ISSUES CIRCULAR ON INVENTORIES

BK070437 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Mar 82

[Text] According to VNA, after a new plan had been unanimously adopted by the Ministry of Finance, the General Statistics Department and the Vietnam State Bank, the Ministry of Agriculture recently issued a circular guiding agricultural cooperatives to make an inventory of their property and settle their accounts for 1981. The circular clearly points out the principles, objectives and specific steps of the inventory process and the settlement of financial accounts.

In making an inventory of fixed assets, the cooperatives must apply old prices and fully declare items of property complete with their current conditions. The residual value of fixed assets must be determined so that decisions on usage and additional purchases can be made. After completing the inventory, the cooperatives must not set prices by themselves and they must await new prices to be announced by the state.

In making an inventory of warehouses, supplies, raw material, products and cash funds, each cooperative must take advantage of this occasion to reassess its property fully with regard to both quantity and quality and record all the facts in writing so as to create conditions for making its financial status known to the masses.

By satisfactorily carrying out the inventory and settlement of financial accounts, we will realistically contribute to firmly consolidating management and at the same time, create favorable conditions for formulating production plans for 1982 and subsequent years for every cooperative. In view of this, the Ministry of Agriculture urges all agricultural services and offices to closely coordinate with the statistical, financial and banking sectors in helping the provincial and municipal people's committees provide strict guidance over this work and promptly report its results to the higher echelons.

CSO: 4209/256

AGRICULTURE

NORTHERN PROVINCES TRANSPLANT RICE RAPIDLY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "Northern Provinces Rapidly Transplant Spring Rice"]

[Text] As of 15 February the nation as a whole had transplanted 1.342 million hectares of winter-spring rice, which was 81 percent of the plan norm and a more rapid pace than during the same period last year.

In the north, between 6 and 17 February there was prolonged severe cold and the localities temporarily suspended transplanting. The lowland provinces attained 73 percent of the transplanting norm (Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh attained 85 percent), and the municipality of Hai Phong had essentially completed its transplanting. The provinces of the former Zone 4 have attained 93 percent, the midlands provinces have attained 79 percent, and the mountain region provinces have attained between 70 and 79 percent, of the area plan norms.

Now that the weather has become warmer, the localities are concentrating on transplanting the spring rice and caring for the transplanted rice and the rice seedlings.

More than 90 percent of the sown and transplanted area in the north has sufficient water to plow, harrow, and nurture the rice.

During this year's 5th month-spring season the planting density was ensured. The volume of manure used increased by more than 700,000 tons. The area under azolla was 1.5 times greater than during the same period last year. Thai Binh and Hai Hung provinces had the largest areas under azolla. The recent cold waves also killed many water buffaloes and cattle. Difficulties will be encountered in preparing the soil for transplanting. It is necessary to take good care of the remaining water buffaloes and cattle and rationally manage soil preparation in order to ensure the on-schedule transplanting of the entire area.

As of 15 February, the southern provinces had attained 84. 2 percent of the planting plan norm. The transplanting rate is higher than at the same time last year. The provinces which have transplanted large areas include Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, and Phu Khanh. An Giang Province has surpassed its transplanting plan norm by 10 percent.

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CSO: 4209/253

AGRICULTURE

DETAILS OF SOYBEAN EXPANSION PUBLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Soybean Acreage Expanded"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Agriculture, in 1981 the nation as a whole grew more than 75,000 hectares of soybeans, attained an average yield of 7.5 quintals per hectare, and attained an output of more than 56,400 tons. In comparison to 1980, the area planted in soybeans increased more than 26,000 hectares, the yield increased by a quintal per hectare, and output increased 24,400 tons.

In the areas fromthe Red River Delta to the Mekong Delta, and from the northern midland and mountain areas to the former Zone 4, the central coastal area, and the Central Highlands, the soybean acreage has increased at a rather rapid rate. Last year the Red River Delta planted 7,601 hectares and attained an output of 5,670 tons, an increase of 3,500 hectares and 4,000 tons over 1980. The northern midland and mountain regions planted more than 22,900 hectares and attained an output of more than 9,700 tons, increases of more than 3,700 hectares and 1,400 tons. The Central Highlands region planted 2,869 hectares and attained 2,062 tons, increases of more than 1,300 hectares and nearly 1,000 tons. The eastern Nam Bo region planted more than 20,300 hectares and attained an output of 14,800 tons, increases of 5,000 hectares and 6,200 tons. The Mekong Delta region planted more than 18,400 hectares an increase of more than 11,000 hectares, and attained an output of more than 22,700 tons, an increase of 15,000 tons.

Last year the soybean areas and outputs in the various areas increased rather rapidly; above all, because of correct understanding the areas which were accustomed customed to growing soybeans rapdily restored their production, and the areas which had only begun to grow soybeans boldly expanded their acreage. The Ministry of Agriculture coordinated closely with the localities in guiding the strong development of soybeans. At the beginning of the year the Planning Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, grasping the situation, participated in the drafting of specific plans for nearly 400 districts and cooperated closely with the Seedstock Corporation and the Central Agricultural Materials Corporation in making investments, and guided a number of localities and many specialized soybean-growing areas. A number of new varieties, such as DH4 and DT74, and experiences in the intensive cultivation of soybeans, were widely introduced in all areas. A number of localities boldly adopted methods for encouraging the growing of soybeans.

Last year, although there were still difficulties in the supplying of materials, the product requisition-purchasing mode, etc., there appeared many cooperatives, districts, and provinces which became models with rich experience in intensive cultivation and in expanding the soybean area.

Hai Hung has the largest winter soybean area in the Red River Delta. Last year, My Van District in that province increased its winter soybean area to more than 1,200 hectares. During the past winter season all 38 cooperatives in the district grew soybeans and attained good results. The victories in producing winter soybeans in Hai Hung and many other provinces have opened up a great prospect for the Red River Delta to grow an additional soybean crop on two-crop rice land. Ha Bac Province is a unit which has rapidly restored its custom of growing soybeans and has the largest soybean area in the midlands region. Especially, last year Tan Moc cooperative in Luc Ngan District became a model in the intensive cultivation of soybeans on land which was previously left fallow during the 5th month season in the mountain region. In 1981 the Tan Moc cooperative planted soybeans on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area which previously had been left fallow during the 5th month season, and harvested 109 tons of soybeans to sell to the state.

In 1980 Dong Thap Province only planted 207 hectares of soybeans, but in 1981 it expanded its soybean area to 5,213 hectares and attained an output of 5,619 tons. Last year Minh Hai Province's soybean area increased by 2,200 hectares, and its output by 3,000 tons, over 1980. In Tien Giang Province, not only did the soybean area increase nearly eight-fold but in places the average soybean yield was 15.5 quintals per hectare, the highest in the country. Dong Nai Province, with a soybean area of more than 15,000 hectares and an output of 12,400 tons, was the nation's leading province with regard to soybean area and output.

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CSO: 4209/253

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS 10-DAY AGRICULTURE REVIEW

BK110811 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Mar 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summar] "According to the General Statistics Department, as of 5 March winter-spring rice had been planted on 1,533,000 hectares throughout the country. This figure, which represents 92.4 percent of the planned norm, shows a decrease of 11,000 hectares compared to the same period last year.

"The northern provinces planted this rice on nearly 94 percent of the planned acreage, with an increase of more than 5,000 hectares over the same period last year, while the southern provinces had planted it on nearly 90 percent of the planned acreage, with a decrease of 16,000 hectares compared to the same period last year."

Thanks to warm weather in recent days, peasants in the north have stepped up the cultivation of this rice on the remaining area while switching their field work to caring for the riceplants.

"As of 5 March, they had completed the first phase of weeding on another 160,000 hectares."

Although the volume of organic and chemical fertilizer prepared for the winter-spring crop season increased over the same period last year, it is still far from meeting the demand.

"The southern provinces have concluded the cultivation of winter-spring rice. However, they have been able to fulfill only 90 percent of the planned norm. Particularly, the provinces in eastern Nam Bo have fulfilled more than 53 percent of the planned norm and the provinces in the central highlands more than 74 percent." Some areas of early winter-spring rice have been harvested and have produced fairly high yields. Long An Province has attained an average yield of 2.5 to 2.7 tons per hectare.

Noteworthy in agricultural production at present is that the area of rice affected by insects and blight has expanded quickly in both the north and the south. "Over the last 10 days, the area of rice affected by insects and blight throughout the country has expanded by another 43,000 hectares.

"Rice blast is now rampant in the Mekong River Delta provinces. More than 6,000 hectares of rice in An Giang and another 3,300 hectares in Tien Giang have reportedly been affected by this disease. Meanwhile, army worms are appearing in the central provinces, especially Phu Khanh."

"To date, some 710,000 hectares of vegetables and subsidiary and industrial crops have been planted throughout the country. This figure, however, shows a decrease of 40,000 hectares." Although the area of subsidiary and industrial crops in the south has increased over last year, it is still low compared to the planned norm. The industrial crop area in the north has increased by 28,000 hectares but the subsidiary crop area has decreased by 5,000 hectares.

With regard to animal husbandry, although efforts have been made by all localities to restore the number of hogs since the lunar new year festival, epizootic diseases are still spreading in the delta and midland regions and former zone 4. "Noteworthy is that pasteurellosis in Ha Nam Ninh and anthrax in Ha Tuyen have not yet been stamped out and are continuing to harm domestic animals."

According to the meteorological department, the weather will remain warm over the next 10 days. The northern provinces should concentrate on protecting winter-spring rice against insects and blight while continuing to plant subsidiary and industrial crops, classifying the numbers of draft animals to ensure draft power for the next crop seasons, and protecting domestic animals and fowl against epizootic diseases.

Meanwhile, the southern provinces should intensively care for and harvest the winter-spring rice along with planting additional subsidiary and industrial crops and preparing for the summer-fall crop and 10th-month crop seasons.

CSO: 4209/256

AGRICULTURE

LE TINH COMMENTS ON MEKONG WATER CONSERVANCY

BK081043 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 8 Mar 82

[Interview with Le Tinh, vice minister of water conservancy, by a radio correspondent on the development of water conservancy in the Mekong Delta--recorded; date not given]

[Summary] [Question] Comrade Vice Minister, please tell us about the development of water conservancy in the Mekong Delta since the fourth party congress.

[Answer] The Mekong Delta is our country's most important grain-producing region. It has tremendous agricultural potential and the climatic and hydrological conditions there are fairly stable. However, due to its low elevation, flatness and insufficient drainage of the area, almost 1.4 million hectares are subject to flooding and an even greater area is subject to serioud acidity and alkalinity. Rainfall is virtually nonexistent throughout the dry season and rice cultivation is impossible without irrigation of 1.3 million hectares.

With the existing natural conditions, single cropping requires no major water conservancy efforts. Nevertheless, in order to develop production, either through double cropping or through the introduction of high-yield and short-stemmed rice strains into flooded areas or areas located far from rivers, water conservancy poses major problems.

"We will need dozens of new large canals to bring in fresh water or to drain away flood water; a network of strongly built ricefield embankments; projects designed to contain tidal water, drain flood water, prevent salinity, conserve fresh water and counter early and late flash floods; and a system of drainage and irrigation pumps, including large and small floating pumps." All this requires a lot of construction work over a long period of time with the proper technical research.

Since 1976, water conservancy has been vigorously developed in the Mekong Delta in light of the resolution of the fourth party congress. Water

conservancy has yielded initial results in supporting the winter-spring and summer-fall crops, preventing salinity and protecting the 10th-month rice crop.

[Question] Comrade, please tell us what problems our water conservancy sector must resolve in the scientific-technical field in order to develop the Mekong Delta in line with the draft political report to the fifth party congress.

[Answer] "The draft political report to the fifth Party congress points out that we must vigorously step up water conservancy; broadly apply scientific-technical innovations to agriculture, especially new biological discoveries; review and popularize typical experiences; achieve mechanization step by step; and satisfactorily combine mechanization with handicrafts and semi-mechanizations." Our party always considers water conservancy to be the most important work in agriculture. We must strive to achieve the strategic goal of double cropping all arable lands within a few 5-year plans.

"Right now we are hampered by the fact that our water conservancy sector has yet to finish preparation of foolproof economic-technical plans for major construction work in the Mekong Delta. Moreover, there exist many difficulties with electricity, fuel, capital, supplies, construction materials and communications and transportation; and the socialist transformation of agriculture is still at its earliest stage."

In the years ahead, our efforts in the Mekong Delta will be centered around the construction of medium and small-size projects with the people's contributions in addition to investments by the state. We will build suitable projects to make full use of favorable natural conditions in support of agricultural development; continue to build the network of canals and ditches belonging to pump stations that have already been built or are now under construction; improve the system of canals, ditches, embankments and sluices in each area to prevent salt water encroachment and to preserve or drain water; and pay special attention to making good use of the tides for irrigation purposes.

[Question] Comrade, which specific tasks will be carried out by the water conservancy sector in the years ahead to achieve this technical plan?

[Answer] These specific tasks consist of stepping up scientific research and experimentation; studying the feasibility of water conservancy projects in anticipation of agricultural development plans; closely coordinating with the agricultural sector to give advice to the various localities in matters concerning crop cultivation; launching a broad mass movement for

water conservancy aimed at building more canals to carry water to the ricefields; and reinforcing the district level with scientific-technical cadres to improve the quality of survey and investigation work done for water conservancy purposes.

I hope that the scientific-technical cadres of the water conservancy sector will vigorously apply scientific-technical innovations to their work so that high economic results will be achieved with a minimum of investments in every province and district to greet the fifth party congress.

CSO: 4209/256

BRIEFS

NORTHERN PROVINCES' GRAIN--To date, the northern provinces and cities have fulfilled 68.5 percent of the 1981 10th-month grain collection plan, delivering to the state granaries 130,000 tons more than they did during the same period last year. Those provinces which have fulfilled their grain obligation for 1981 were Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Haiphong, Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Son La and Hoang Lien Son. A total 87 districts and nearly 3,000 cooperatives have fulfilled their 1981 10th-month grain collection plan. Generally speaking, since the lunar new year, the pace of grain collection has been slower than expected, especially in Vinh Phu, Hanoi, Binh Tri Thien and a number of mountain provinces. At present, imported nitrate fertilizer has arrived at the Haiphong port. Various localities are urgently sending their means of transportation to the port to receive fertilizer, which will be used in exchange for the surplus grain still remaining in the hands of the people, thus collecting more grain for the state. [Text] [BK031405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Feb 82]

QUANG NAM-DA NANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--The winter-spring rice in Quang Nam-da Nang Province is developing fairly well. However, harmful insects and rats have ravaged many areas and peasants are striving to eliminate them promptly. In the first weeks of February the province killed 170,000 rats and saved many ricefields from being damaged by harmful insects. [BK250945 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Feb 82 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 15 February, Dong Thap Province had collected more than 23,600 tons of paddy produced in the 10th-month crop season. This figure, which includes 4,000 tons collected in the form of agricultural tax, represents 68 percent of the planned norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Feb 82 BK] As of 15 February, Dong Thap Province had planted 58,800 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving 86 percent of the plan norm. About 30 percent of the planted area has been ravaged by harmful insects and the province is mobilizing manpower to eliminate them. During the same period Dong Thap had harvested more than 73,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Feb 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN DELIVERY--Cuu Long Province has recently delivered another 12,200 tons of paddy to state granaries. Since the beginning of the 10th-month rice harvesting season, Cuu Long has delivered a total of 52,600 tons to state granaries, thus fulfilling nearly 40 percent of the planned norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Feb 82 BK]

NGHIA BINH AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION--Nghia Binh Province basically completed agricultural cooperativization in 1981, bringing total number of cooperatives to 414 and production collectives to 484. The province now has more than 587,700 agricultural laborers. Over the past few years, the local cooperatives have reorganized production and achieved a rational redistribution of the workforce among various production sectors in cooperatives. Generally speaking, the cooperatives have usually reserved 80 percent of their laborers for crop planting, 10 percent for various trades, 5 percent for collective stock raising and 5 percent for indirect production work. [BK040945 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Feb 82 BK]

SONG BE PEOPLE'S COUNCIL DECISION--The people's council of Song Be Province has decided that in 1982 it will motivate the people of all strate to strive for self-sufficiency in food, to produce sufficient goods for local consumption and export, and to bring into play its strengths in forestry. Last year, the local people made considerable efforts to overcome the damage caused by drought, leafhoppers and crop diseases. Grain production however, still fell short of the target and both the area and yields of crops were not up to the planned norms. The province has opened new land to expand its rubber area and stepped up timber production to support the construction sector and to provide raw materials for papermills. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN COLLECTION--From 1 to 14 February, Cuu Long Province had collected 20,600 tons of 1981-82 10th-month grain, bringing total amount of grain delivered to the state granaries from the beginning of the crop season up to now to 56,500 tons, or 50 percent of the norm. Generally speaking, the amount of 10th-month grain collection in Cuu Long since early February has increased over the previous period by 1,200-1,500 tons per day. This rate, however, is still low compared with the corresponding period last year. The local party and administrative committees at various levels are concentrating on guiding grain collection to satisfactorily fulfill this task. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Feb 82 BK]

HA SON BINH CATTLE DEATHS--More than 2,200 buffalo and cows and oxen in Ha Son Binh have died as a result of the recent severe cold spell. These heavy losses of cattle during this year's cold season were due to unsatisfactory protection of animals from cold weather, to the mistake of some cooperatives overworking their draft animals, and to the failure of a number of localities to replace their old buffalo in time. To rectify this situation,

Ha Son Binh Province has urgently guided various basic units in satisfactorily protecting their draft animals, amended some policies concerning cattle raising and regulated the draft force between the mountain areas and the plains. [BK080557 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Mar 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN DELIVERY--As of late February, Tien Giang Province had delivered nearly 36,000 tons of grain to the state granary, fulfilling 42 percent of the 10th-month and winter-spring grain collection plan. This figure represents an increase of 27 percent over the same period last year. This province has ensured the quality of the grain delivered and prevented losses by implementing the contract system in the transport of paddy and by offering a bonus for each ton of high quality grain delivered to the district granaries. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Mar 82 BK]

BEN TRE GRAIN COLLECTION--The Vietnam radio correspondent in Ben Tre Province has reported that Ben Tre is concentrating on collecting the 1981-82 10th-month grain with the resolve to achieve the highest possible result. To date, the province has delivered almost 9,000 tons of grain to the state granary, fulfilling nearly 40 percent of the planned norm. This rate, however, is still slow. The province has sent capable cadres of various services, branches and sectors as well as of the VFF and various mass organizations to help the districts carry out grain collection well. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Mar 82 BK]

HAI HUNG 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--As of 10 March, Hai Hung Province had planted 5th month-spring rice on 114,000 hectares, fulfilling 100 percent of the planned norm. Cooperatives in the province have also completed the first phase of weeding for this rice on 56,400 hectares or 50 percent of the cultivated area. [BK161029 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Mar 82 BK]

THANH HOA 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE--By 10 March, cooperatives and peasants in Thanh Hoa Province had planted nearly 107,100 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, thus overfulfilling the planned norm by some 1,100 hectares. To date they have also finished the first phase of weeding for this rice on more than 70 percent of the cultivated area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Mar 82 BK]

NAM BO AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--To date the former Nam Bo provinces have consolidated and established 4,826 production collectives, 192 agricultural cooperatives, 23,676 production solidarity and labor rotation teams, 220 farm tractor collectives, and 106 work cooperation teams. Some 991 of these production collectives and 25 of these agricultural cooperatives have applied the product contract system. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Mar 82 BK]

LONG AN SUMMER-FALL RICE--Long An Province is striving to plant 40,000 hectares of rice with pest-resistant varieties in this year's summer-fall crop season. To date the province has plowed more than 10,000 hectares of land in preparation for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Mar 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/256

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

REASON FOR ELECTRICITY CUT-OFF EXPLAINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Feb 82 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung" (Builder): "On the Interruption of Electricity"]

[Text] Recently electricity has been cut off in many places. I sought to arrange a meeting with the Director of the Electric Power Service to ask for an explanation. He agreed immediately.

He acknowledged that since 9 February the Electric Power Service had cut off electricity to consumers in the inner city between 0700 and 1500 hours. The electricity that has been generated has been supplied to the key enterprises and Type-1 enterprises, which may lose some hours during the day, and to the Type-2 and Type-3 enterprises and the electrified rural areas. No electricity is being supplied to the vegetable-growing areas. That is being done because it is necessary to enable the transplanting of spring rice to keep on schedule (this is being done not only in Hanoi but also in all provinces in the north, so capacity will be reduced).

His answer was explicit. But Builder believes that more must be said about that story. We are experiencing many difficulties with regard to electricity, but a considerable number of places and people use electricity wastefully and arbitrarily. Although we are in the cold season, some electric stations experience breakdowns because of excessive transmissions, which causes a further loss of electricity! Cooking fuel is in short supply, but the price of electricity has not increased, which has given rise to the widespread practice at present (especially in the collective housing areas) of freely using electricity for cooking. There are even instances of stealing electricity, etc.

I believe that the electricity sector must cooperate closely with the governmental administration and the responsible organs in resolutely punishing those who use electricity ellegally. Builder hopes that in March, when the transplanting of 5th month-spring rice has been completed, the supplying of electricity in the city will return to normal.

5616
CSO: 4209/261

BRIEFS

SOVIET-AIDED POWER PLANT--Construction work has started on the Di An hydroelectric power plant in Dong Nai Province. This is one of the key projects of the whole country in the years to come. Upon completion the plant will have a capacity of 320,000 kilowatts. Investments are estimated at 6 billion dong besides state fund, with contribution of money and manpower from Ho Chi Minh City and the provinces and aid, equipment and technology from the Soviet Union. [BK250945 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 24 Feb 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/256

LABOR

LABOR OFFICIAL DENIES SHAKEDOWN OF OVERSEAS JOB SEEKERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Feb 82 p 2

[Results of Readers' Letters column: "On the Article 'This Bribery Must Be Investigated Immediately'"]

[Text] In the Readers' Letters column in the 27 December 1981 (No 7383) issue of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN there appeared a letter entitled "This Bribery Must Be investigated Immediately." The Ha Bac Labor Service would like to report on that matter so that the readers can clearly understand it.

In 1981 the Labor Service was allowed to select a number of workers to participate in international cooperation. The International Labor Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Labor had a fund for granting funds to be used for that task, but at a time when market prices had risen and there were necessary cash expenditures, we had not had time to draft a plan to request additional funds and cash in order to do our work. The Labor Service adopted the policy of temporarily collecting 50 dong from the families of young people in the city who were eligible for being selected to work in foreign countries (no money was collected from the families of war dead or reassigned cadres), to be spent on essential expenditures in very urgent tasks, to facilitate their departure.

We believe that that is also a way to mobilize the masses to participate in helping our organ overcome the initial difficulties. We reported that procedure to the young people in advance so that they could make payments to the organ's financial department, which compiled a list, with receipts, which clearly recorded the amount of money collected -- 4050 dong. A report was made to the local financial organ. Now that the upper echelon has supplied sufficient funds, we will return the money temporarily collected from the young people. We did not intend to abuse our authority or engage in corruption. The Provincial Inspection Section has carried out a detailed investigation.

Tran Minh Thong
Chief, Ha Bac Labor Service

5616
CSO: 4209/247

LABOR

DEMOBILIZED SOLDIER HAPPY WITH NEW JOB

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 16-22 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Tran Hong Duong, Le Loi Ward, Ngo Quyen Precinct: "We Are Enthusiastic and Have Peace of Mind"]

[Text] I was demobilized in June 1981 after 6 years of service in the army. My wish and that of my comrades who were demobilized at the same time was that the local administration would soon settle the problem of giving us appropriate jobs. Though our heatlh was not so good as previously, all of us wanted to have jobs at a time when life was still faced with numerous difficulties. Our wish often became a worry and this was true as far as I am concerned because I was the eldest son in my family and because my parents were already old and weak and my younger brothers and sister still small.

However, this worry faded out when I came home. The administration and Youth Union in Le Loi Ward warmly welcomed us and attentively listened to us when we expressed our aspirations. Despite countless difficulties in assigning jobs to the local labor force, the ward administration gave us priority as it had done in the past few years [to other demobilized armymen]. After participating in the ward Union chapter's activities and tasks for 3 months, we were introduced to various agencies and enterprises and had no trouble about formalities because the ward authorities did all the paperworks. In particular, I was recommended for a drivers' training course at Haiphong Port. Filled with enthusiasm, I have started study.

9332
CSO: 4209/244

LABOR

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES EMPLOYMENT FOR YOUTHS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 16-22 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Create More Jobs for Youths"]

[Text] Each year, hundreds of thousands of youths reach the working age and prepare to start their adult life. If this work force is trained and if arrangements are made to find employment for it, the capacity of both male and female youths to make a very great contribution to socialist construction can be exploited and they will be able to lead an independent and stable life. On entering the adult life, each of our youths usually wants to have an occupation conformable to the society's demands and suitable for his own abilities and wants also to contribute to the common cause and to ensure his private life. This is a legitimate aspiration.

During the process of socialist construction, the task of building and developing economy and developing culture expands continuously and requires the youths' increasing participation.

At present, agricultural production is a battlefront of primary importance where the task of stepping up intensive cultivation, increasing the number of crops per year and applying science and technique to farmlands in order to increase the productivity of crops and domestic animals constantly needs the presence of educated youths who have graduated from general schools. To develop agriculture and forestry in areas still having fallow lands, from now to 1985, more than 200,000 laborers will be sent there each year to build new economic zones, to open new lands, to grow grain and industrial crops, to plant trees for afforestation purposes and so forth. As a spearhead, the implementation of these very important and urgent tasks which are fraught with difficulties and hardships requires that our youths play the role of an assault force.

Small industry, handicrafts and servicing sectors in municipalities and cities can possibly attract a large number of young laborers. At present, the people still lack a large amount of consumer goods while a considerable work force including a fairly large number of youths is jobless. The combined use of labor, supplies and raw materials to produce goods requires tremendous efforts of party committee echelons and the administration and involves the active participation of all sectors and Youth Union organizations at all

levels. The possibility of using the youths' work force to produce goods have been clearly shown by real developments in Hoi An City (Quang Nam-Da Nang), Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Third Precinct (Ho Chi Minh City) and Le loi Ward (Haiphong). At these places, party committee echelons have constantly paid attention to the masses' life, the administration has resolutely carried out organization and provided guidance, the Youth Union has actively participated on its own initiative and various sectors and state-operated and collective production installations have provided wholehearted assistance; as a result, many ways have been found to create jobs for the majority of working-age youths of both sexes, thus stabilizing their life, producing more consumer and export goods and meeting the local need for services more satisfactorily. The task of uniting and gathering the youths in each ward through the medium of production and servicing installations has become more convenient. Due to the greater effectiveness of the education provided by the Youth Union, there has been a sharp decrease in the number of negative habits and backward youths.

In the future, along with the intensification of socialist industrialization, the work force constituted by youths will be attracted in increasing numbers every year into industrial, construction and other sectors. It will then be possible to give a wider choice of professions suitable for [individual] abilities and aspirations. But, for the time being, we suggest that party committees and the administration at all echelons and also the sectors concerned try by all means to set up production and servicing installations so that the youths who reach the working age may find jobs in order to simultaneously stabilize their life and contribute to national construction. This is also the best way to bring a number of youths still engaged in commercial activities and other illegimate jobs back to the wholesome working life style. Our youths are ready to accept any job assignment, no matter whether it belongs to the production or servicing sector and whether it is situated in their own localities or other places.

9332
CSO: 4209/244

LABOR

EMPLOYMENT PROBLEM SOLVED FOR UNION MEMBERS, YOUTHS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 16-22 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Khac Chinh, Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union [Chapter], Le Loi Ward: "In My Opinion, the Best Way Is..."

[Text] To gather youths in various wards, the first thing to be done by the administration is to assign jobs, if not for all, at least for most of the youths living in these wards who have reached the working age. A few years ago, the movement in our Le Loi Ward Union was weak because we failed to gather together the youths who remained unemployed after reaching the working age. The Union could only assemble a number of union members and youths who had finished Grade 10 or who participated in the ward's activities while waiting for the college entrance examination. Moreover, the union activities were neither lively nor attractive to the union members and other youths. However, ever since the party, administration and ward authorities paid due attention to solving the employment problem for hundreds of union members and youths, we have been able, over the past 3 years, to set up Union chapters and subchapters in cooperatives and production teams. The party, administration and comrades responsible for cooperatives and production teams have welcomed and heartily supported the manifold, lively and useful activities of the union movement after they had been carried out for some time and had brought about realistic benefits. The union members and youths have played an assault role in solving difficult affairs at production installations, increasing productivity, ensuring product quality, organizing youths' projects, participating in the maintenance of order, security and hygiene in streets, carrying out cultural activities and so forth. On this basis, the educational, political and ideological tasks have exerted an obvious effect on union members and youths participating in productive labor in production teams and cooperatives in our ward.

9332
CSO: 4209/244

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

HANOI CONTROL HIGHER SCHOOL--In accordance with the Council of State's resolution on organizing an apparatus for the supreme people's organ of control, the Hanoi control higher school has been set up to form a contingent of district-level controllers with specialized and professional standards equivalent to those of the college of law. The school will enroll students for the first academic year in 1982 in accordance with the general regulations of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education. [OW101351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Mar 82 OW]

CSO: 4209/256

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

SETTLERS FOR NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Recently Ha Nam Ninh Province saw the departure of 196 families consisting of 920 individuals of which 493 were workers who left to establish new homes in Phu Tan District, Minh Hai Province. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 82 p 2]

CSO: 4209/267

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phạm Văn Bạch [PHAMJ VAWN BACHJ]

Former chief justice of the Supreme People's Court; recently he was awarded a medal for his contributions to building the people's court system. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Ban [NGUYEENX THIJ BAN]

*Head of the Cadre Organization Department, Ministry of Public Health; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. Also elected vice president of the association. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Lê Thị Bảy [LEE THIJ BAYR]

*Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; head of the Control Department of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 15 Jan 82 she attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Bảy [NGUYEENX HUWUX BAAYR]

Head of the Testing and Analysis Institute, [Ministry of Public Health]; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Trương Văn Biền [TRUWOWNG VAWN BIEEN]

*Deputy head of the Education Service, Hau Giang Province; on 4-6 Jan 82 he attended a conference summing up results of a recently completed emulation campaign. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 3)

Hà Thái Bình [HAF THAIS BINHF]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; *secretary of the VCP Committee, Can Tho City; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 8)

Nguyễn Hồng Cẩn [NGUYEENX HOONGF CAANR]

*Vice minister of marine products; *director of the Marine Products Export Corporation; his article "Promote Marine Products Exports" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Ngọc Châu [NGUYEENX NGOCJ CHAAU]

*Head of the Health Protection Department [Cuc bao ve suc khoe], [Ministry of Interior?]; recently he attended a conference on medical science in hospitals of the Ministry of Interior. (Y HOC THUC HANH No 6, Nov-Dec 81 p 11)

Nguyễn Xuân Chiến [NGUYEENX XUAAN CHIEENS]

*Deputy head of the Public Health Service, Ha Son Binh Province; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Vũ Công Chính [VUX COONG CHINHS]

Deputy director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Vũ Đình Cự [VUX DINHF CUWJ]

Editorial secretary of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source.
(TAP CHI WAT LY Vol VI, No 3 [Jul-Sep] 1982 inside front cover]

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG], Doctor

Vice minister of Public Health; his article "Increased Guidance and Management in Production, Distribution and Utilization of Pharmaceuticals Contributes to Achievement of the Fourth Five-Year Plan of the Entire Sector" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 1982 p 1)

Tạ Xuân Dục [TAJ XUAAN ZUCJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ba Thuoc District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Clothing Problems" appeared in the cited source.
(NHAN DAN 15 Feb 82 p 3)

Hoàng Đài [HOANGF DAIF]

Deputy head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; his comments at a conference held in Sep 81 on folk medicine appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 173, 174 Oct, Dec 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đàn [NGUYEENX VAWN DANF]

Vice minister of Public Health; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. Also elected vice president of the association.
(TAP CHI DUOC HOC NO 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Phan Hữu Đào [PHAN HUWUX DAOF], *Senior colonel

*Deputy head of the Military Medicine Department; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies.
(TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31,32)

Nguyễn Đóa [NGUYEENX DOAS]

Former vice president of the PRGRSV; member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; age 85; on 12 Feb 82 he was awarded a medal for his service to national reunification. (NHAN DAN 13 Feb 82 p 4)

Tô Bửu Giám [TOO BUWUR GIAMS]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; *head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 pp 1, 8)

Tô Bửu Giám [TOO BUWUR GIAMS]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; *head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 4-6 Jan 82 he attended a conference summing up results of a recently completed emulation campaign. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 3)

Hoàng Xuân Hà [HOANGF XUAAN HAF]

Former head of the Drug Preparation Department, Ministry of Public Health; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. Also elected vice president of the association.
(TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Hguyễn Trọng Hiền [NGUYEENX TRONGJ HIEENF] aka Xuân Thế [XUAAN THEES], deceased

Born on 15 Aug 23; member of the VCP; he was a specialist in retirement at the time of his death on 13 Feb 82 following a prolonged illness. Condolences were extended by the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission and the Audio-Visual Programs Production Corporation. (NHAN DAN 14 Feb 82 p 4)

Trần Duy Hưng [TRAANF ZUY HUWNG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 15 Feb 82 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of Vietnamese-Czechoslovakian friendship and cooperation.
(NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 4)

Trần Quốc Hương [TRANNF QUOOCS HUWOWNG]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 18 Jan 82 he attended the closing session of the Congress of Delegates of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP Party Organization.
(Ho Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 19 Jan 82 p 1)

Phạm Sơn Khai [PHAMJ SOWN KHAI]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee and *president of Can Tho College; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization, Hau Giang Province. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 8)

Nguỵ Như Kontum [NGUYJ HNUW KONTUM]

Publisher and editor in chief of the physical journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source.
(TAP CHI VAT LY Vol VI No 3, [Jul-Sep] 1981)

Đặng Hanh Khôi [DAWNGJ HANH KHOOI], *Colonel

Of the Military Medicine Department; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies.
(TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Đinh Ngọc Lâm [DINH NGOCJ LAAM], *Colonel

Of the Military Medicine Department; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. Also elected vice president of the association.
(TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Nguyễn Thành Lê [NGUYEENX THANHF LEE]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended the return of a VCP delegation headed by Political Bureau member Le Thanh Nghi that had attended the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party.
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Luân [NGUYEENX VAWN LUAAN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoc Mon District, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Product Contracting Is the Lever for Increasing Productivity" appeared in the cited source. (No Chi Minh City SAIGON GIAI PHONG 19 Jan 82 p 2)

Lê Thanh Nhàn [LEE THANH NHANF]

Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization, Hau Giang Province. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Trần Niêm [TRAANF NIEEM], *Colonel

Of the Materials Department, Technical General Department; his article "Twenty Years of Building and Maturing by the Materials Department of the Technical General Department" appeared in the cited source.
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 3)

Trần Nam Phú [TRAANF NAM PHUS]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; *director of the Public Security Service, Hau Giang Province; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization.
(Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 8)

Nguyễn Văn Phùng [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUNGF]

Head of the Agriculture Service, Hai Hung Province; his article "Export Agricultural Products" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Feb 82 p 3)

Hàn Thành Quang [HANF THANHF QUANG]

*Deputy director of the Commerce Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Augment State Controlled Commerce" appeared in the cited source.
(NHAN DAN 13 Feb 82 p 3)

Hoàng Qúy [HOANGF QUYS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vinh Phu Province; recently he accompanied Political Bureau member To Huu on a visit of his province.
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 1)

Ung Rằng [UNG RAWNG], *Senior colonel

*Commander of the Engineer Officers School; his article "A High Quality Body of Instructors Is Needed" appeared in the cited source.
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 2)

Đặng San [DAWNGJ SAN]

*Acting head of the Consulor Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 11 Feb 82 he called in a Thai embassy official to explain the crash landing of a SRV transport aircraft in Thai territory.
(QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Feb 82 p 4)

Trần Minh Sơn [TRAANF MINH SOWN]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 11-14 Jan 82 he attended the 2d Session of the 2d Hau Giang Province People's Council. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Vũ Khắc Tâm [VUX KHAWCS TAAM]

*Deputy head of the Public Health Service, Cuu Long Province; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Nguyễn Tiến Thanh [NGUYEENX TIEENS THANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dien Khanh District, Phu Khanh Province; his article "Exploit Labor, Land and Craftsmanship Potential" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 3)

Võ Minh Thiết [VOX MINH THIEETS], *Colonel

*Deputy commander of the Hau Giang Province Military Command; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 8)

Lê Phước Thọ [LEE PHUWOWCSS THOJ]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization, Hau Giang Province. (Cau Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 1)

Vũ Công Thuyết [VUX COONG THUYEETS]

Former vice minister of public health (retired); recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. Also elected president of the association. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Vũ Hồng Tiến [VUX HOONGF TIEEN] aka Mười Kỳ [MUWOWIF KYF]

*Deputy head of the Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Folk Medicine; on 9 Dec 81 he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 173-174 Oct-Dec 81 p 4)

Lê Quang Toàn [LEE QUANG TOANF]

*Acting head of the Hanoi College of Pharmacy; he was recently elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Nguyễn Văn Tôn [NGUYEENX VAWN TOON]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Vinh Phu Province; recently he accompanied Political Bureau member To Huu on a visit of his province. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 1)

Vương Trình [VUWOWNG TRINHF], deceased

Member of the VCP; former member of the Resistance and Administrative Committee, Binh Dinh Province; former chairman of the Binh Dinh Province Chapter of the Cultural Resistance Association; former instructor at the Hanoi College of Fine Arts; he died on 10 Feb 82 in Quy Nhon City, Nghia Binh Province at age 74. (NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 4)

Ngô Gia Trúc [NGOO GIA TRUCS]

*Head of the Drug Preparation Department, Ministry of Public Health; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. Also elected vice president of the association. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Hoàng Tuấn [HOANGF TUAANS]

Head of the 198th Hospital, Ministry of Interior; recently he attended a conference on medical science in hospitals of the Ministry of Interior. (Y HOC THUC HANH No 6, Nov-Dec 81 p 11)

Phan Đình Tụng [PHAN DINHF TUNGJ]

*Head of the Industrial Department of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Develop the Local Economy" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Feb 82 p 3)

Trương Vinh [TRUWOWNG VINH]

*Deputy director of the Public Health Service, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Pharmaceutical Studies. (TAP CHI DUOC HOC No 6 [Dec] 81 pp 31-32)

Trần Văn Vụ [TRAANF VAWN VUJ]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; *secretary of the VCP Committee, Long Phu District, Hau Giang Province; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of Delegates of the VCP Party Organization, Hau Giang Province. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 8)

Đặng Hồi Xuân [DAWNGJ HOOIF XUAAN]

Vice minister of public health; recently he attended a conference examining activities in folk medicine during 1976-1980. (Y HOC THUC HANH No 6, Nov-Dec 81 p 10)

Lê Minh Xuân [LEE MINH XUAAN]

Head of the Ho Chi Minh City Institute of Folk Medicine; on 9 Dec 81 he was elected to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 173-174 Oct-Dec 81 p 4)

Phạm Trọng Yêm [PHAMJ TRONGJ YEEM]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; *head of the Organization Department of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 15 Jan 82 he attended the 3d Congress of the VCP Party Organization, Hau Giang Province. (Can Tho HAU GIANG 15 Jan 82 p 1)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAJOR GENERAL DISCUSSES SOUTHERN YOUTHS IN VPA

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 3-8

[Article by Major General Tran Dinh Cuu, deputy commander of Military Region 7: "Some Thoughts on Molding the New Person Among the Youths of the Armed Forces of Military Region 7"]

[Text] During the past several years, under the light of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress, under the leadership of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, under the direct leadership of the party committee of the military region and the local party committee echelons and with the love, help and care of the people, the armed forces of Military Region 7 have excellently completed the tasks assigned to them by the party and people. Of greatest significance was the fact that the armed forces of the military region, together with friendly units and the various localities, won a tremendous victory in the war on the southwestern border, thereby fulfilling their international obligation, crushing the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackey army and helping the army and people of Kampuchea totally liberate that fraternal country. At the same time, the armed forces of the military region have, in recent years, fulfilled their task of fighting to protect the fatherland, actively and urgently built up their forces, built a strong military region, maintained political security and social order and safety, actively participated in productive labor, economic construction and so forth, thereby bringing about a fundamental change in the work of the military region's armed forces of building and protecting the fatherland.

In these achievements, the youths of the armed forces played an important role and were worthy of being the shock force in every task. In particular, beginning in 1976, hundreds of thousands of youths in Ho Chi Minh City, the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be, Tay Ninh and Long An and the Vung Tao-Con Dao Special Zone eagerly departed to fulfill their obligation to protect the fatherland. They have been present in all areas of the military region and have recorded excellent achievements, thereby proving themselves worthy of being the inheritors of the glorious revolutionary tradition of their fathers and elder brothers. During the days and months spent fighting on the southwestern border and fulfilling our international obligation, they were cadres and soldiers who fought with bravery and tenacity, overcame every hardship and sacrifice, maintained our sovereignty over each bit of sacred soil of the fatherland and received the love and wholehearted assistance

of the Kampucheans. They helped to build heroic collectives with heroic achievements in the cause of protecting the fatherland. They have also been present in the remote wilderness areas, working night and day to build new economic zones, thereby helping to bring prosperity to the country. They have also tirelessly trained in order to become proficient in the use of weapons at each position along the border and on the islands, thus helping to firmly protect the military region's area of operation. These results indicate the constant effort made by youths to mature following the total liberation of the South. Although influenced by the old system, when educated by the party and Youth Union, they rapidly joined the new life, forged themselves in challenges and became cadres and soldiers of the heroic Vietnam People's Army.

Recently, thousands of youths who completed their task in the army and returned to their localities have continued to display the will of a soldier forged within the army in their new tasks at agencies, schools, enterprises, subwards, villages and so forth. This proves that, under the leadership of the party, of the armed forces, in general, and of Military Region 7, in particular, the army has truly become the great school of youths, become the place that forges and teaches youths to be new, socialist persons who possess the goals and ideals of communism, possess socialist patriotism, possess a high sense of discipline, possess the spirit of collective ownership, love their work and possess the noble proletarian international spirit.

The above mentioned results have their origin in our party's concern for the young generation, in the love and care provided by the various levels within the military region, in the wholehearted assistance provided by the people and in the tremendous efforts made by each and every youth within the armed forces of the military region.

On the basis of the characteristics of the military region and from the results of the youth movement within the armed forces of the military region, we have reached some conclusions concerning guiding and leading youth work within the military region in order to help mold the new person among the youths of the armed forces. It is hoped that the opinions expressed by us, opinions which reflect the realities within the armed forces of Military Region 7, will help to clarify the viewpoints of the party concerning youth work within the army.

I. To Begin with, It is Necessary To Have a Firm Grasp of What Is Involved in Teaching the Goals and Ideals of Communism to Youths. We Must Teach Youths on an Increasingly High Level and in a Manner Consistent with Each Person Being Taught and with the Characteristics of Youths

The majority of the youths in the armed forces of the military region are youths from the provinces and cities of the South. As a result, the influence of the old society upon youths is a reality. Our enemies, past as well as present, have tried to cause youths to live without goals, to live without ideals, to live for today, not tomorrow. This is a harmful vestige of neo-colonialism that is still

found among youths, one that it will take us many years to erase. When entering the army, the majority of the youths within Military Region 7, although they have been taught patriotism and their obligation to protect the fatherland, do not have a thorough understanding of these matters and some youths even have a shallow, vague concept of them. In addition, their knowledge of the revolution is limited and varies from person to person. As a result, the problem faced here is how to give youths a scientific understanding of the revolution, especially an understanding of the ideals of communism, and how to make youths aware of the fact that the socialist system, the communist system is a beautiful system, a superior system, is the goal of our people, is a system which youths have the task of building and protecting. To accomplish this, we must employ the art of teaching youths on the basis of their special characteristics, must teach youths on an increasingly high level, beginning with simple knowledge and advancing to profound knowledge. This education must progress from learning the tradition of the locality to learning the tradition of the nation, from learning about the love of the people to learning about class love, from learning patriotism, in general, to learning socialist patriotism and the proletarian international spirit. It must progress from teaching hatred of the direct actions of the enemy to teaching hatred of the imperialist clique and reactionary groups, which are the enemies of progressive mankind. On the basis of this awareness, youths are ready to take action, ready to overcome every hardship and endure every sacrifice in order to protect the fatherland, fulfill their international obligation and excellently complete each task assigned to them. Although they still have many shortcomings, as a result of firmly adhering to these educational requirements and guidelines, the youths within the armed forces of the military region have undergone many fundamental changes. Even during the days of the war to protect the southwestern border, tens of thousands of young men and women from the various localities within the military region, faced with the barbarous massacre of our compatriots in the border areas of Tay Ninh and Song Be Provinces by the Pol Pol-Ieng Sary clique, volunteered to go to the front to kill the enemy and avenge the people. When they bore arms in combat and as a result of the constant education provided by their units, the initial patriotism and love of the people of these youths became a love of the entire tradition of the country and the people, a love of the achievements of the revolution, achievements gained through untold bloodshed. And, through the realities of this fight, they became able to differentiate between enemies and friends. On this basis, they were ready to fulfill every task for their friends, even if it meant overcoming countless difficulties and hardships.

The realities of combat and work gradually helped youths become fully aware of the ideals of communism, raised their thinking and soul to a higher level and developed pure dreams that go far beyond ordinary thinking. They have showed them that today's life is only a life of true meaning and happiness when they give themselves to the country, to the people. To do this well, command cadres, especially political cadres, must have confidence in the new strata of youths, must abandon their bias and prejudices concerning the youths in the area once occupied by the enemy. They must trust the capabilities of youths, boldly assign them new takks and help them to overcome every difficulty in order to complete these tasks.

Only when we have a thorough understanding of the viewpoint presented above can we understand why many youths in Ho Chi Minh City, youths who had never before spent 1 day far from their homes, now steadfastly remain at border bases; why youths who never before experienced a difficult life now steadfastly remain in the headwater areas of Dong Nai and Song Be Provinces to care for each rubber plant and clear one forest field after another to plant corn and raise rice; and why youths who never lived with ideals, who only knew how to play and were the victims of the old system have now matured into Youth Union members, into cadres who complete every task well. Countless mothers, fathers and relatives have been both surprised and happy over the level of maturity reached by their children and relatives. Many persons who were once very concerned now have just as much confidence in the forging of their children. This is the strength of ideals, a strength that has begun to arise in the feelings and thinking of youths like a sprout in the brilliant light of the sun. With the goals and ideals of communism and as a result of being forged and challenged within the army environment, these youths became brave soldiers and, upon their return to their locality, are good citizens.

II. Very Much Importance Must Be Attached To Developing a High Sense of Discipline Within Youths Through Education

One standard of the new, socialist man is that he is a person who lives a disciplined life. In the army, discipline is manifested in the nature and tradition of the army; the discipline of our army is also manifested in its working class nature, a class that represents the progressive production forces in socialist society. As a result, the discipline of our army is a self-imposed discipline, one that highly reflects the spirit of collective ownership and responsibility to one's obligations.

When they joined the army, the youths who lived under the old system, who were accustomed to the liberal lifestyle of small-scale production, could not help but be surprised and confused by the framework and discipline of the army. The youths of the newly liberated areas who join the army come from many different backgrounds, some are pupils, some are students, some are free workers and some were even very heavily influenced by the old system; the habits and style of each person differ, consequently, it is a rather complicated problem to gradually familiarize them with the lifestyle of the army so that they place themselves within the disciplined organization. The basis for achieving good discipline is to teach youths and heighten their awareness of discipline. When joining the army and living within an organization, living a disciplined life, the majority of youths say that they have lost their freedom.

Many youths feel that when joining the army they lose everything, lose their freedom, even lose the chance to develop their talents. Therefore, we must cause youths to abandon this feeling and reach the following realization: a persons who is disciplined is a person who is free. For this reason, discipline cannot simply be achieved through orders, through compulsion, but must be based on self-imposed discpline. When entering the army and receiving the education of the

party and the Youth Union, many youths who once lived as vagrants, even as thieves, have become outstanding Youth Union members and good soldiers and been accepted into the party. In many units stationed at places where conditions are difficult, stationed at places far from cities and population centers where travel is difficult and food is poor, few military personnel have violated the code of discipline. Many youths have served for 2 years in a row and worked with enthusiasm without going home to visit their families, without meeting with relatives. Many soldiers whose families have encountered difficulties and who have been given leave to return home to resolve these difficulties have returned from leave on time, not 1 day late. The youths of N. Company, Group 31, became lost for many days while performing their international task; they lacked food and were thirsty but they fought tenaciously, protected the friendly people and never took one ear of corn or one banana from them. In a rather special case, some soldiers, having found themselves in a certain set of circumstances, quit struggling and returned to their homes. However, when they arrived home, they admitted their shortcomings and returned to their units, where they again admitted their shortcomings, accepted the unit's disciplinary action and continued to fight in order to become good soldiers.

The fighting strength of the army is expressed in discipline; not moving 1 inch, not leaving one's battle position are both a manifestation of the will to fight and a manifestation of the discipline of a soldier who possesses this will. Therefore, teaching and raising the level of discipline is a painstaking job of an integrated nature. Everything from the concern shown by the various levels and units and the care provided by cadres to the care and encouragement provided by the rear area, by families and by the mass agencies creates for the soldier a way to escape a habit or a practice of the old lifestyle in order to forge himself to become a soldier who possesses self-imposed discipline. Many impatient cadres who do not know how to teach and who even possess militaristic styles not only fail to achieve good results in the effort to teach soldiers to comply with the code of discipline, but also cause adverse results.

Some soldiers have deserted and returned home but, when thinking about the love expressed by their cadres and the concern and care shown by their unit, they have felt regret and shame over their actions. These soldiers voluntarily rejoined their units. This shows that once discipline becomes self-imposed discipline, it becomes a feeling, a feeling of closeness to one's collective; then, discipline is not a matter of compulsion, but reflects the high spirit of ownership of the new, socialist man.

The old society trampled upon human rights. Today, we must raise the value of man. We must heighten the value of the revolutionary soldier as a person who possesses beautiful ideals, maintains strict discipline and fulfills his obligations. During the past 5 years, tens of thousands of youths within Military Region 7 have matured; they are a large force within the present armed forces of the military region. As we become happier over the growth of the military region, we also become happier over the growth and maturity of the new stratum of youths.

III. Importance Must Be Attached To Developing Collective Consciousness, Love of One's Comrades and Love of the Other Members in the Unit Among Youths

The army is a large school, is a great revolutionary family. For this reason, the youths within the army must be persons who possess a high level of collective consciousness. Collective consciousness is manifested in a high level of solidarity and unanimity, in knowing how to tap the strength of the collective, in giving jobs that can be performed smoothly to one's friends and accepting difficult jobs for oneself, in "one for all." The collective consciousness within the army is manifested in love of one's comrades, love of the other members of one's unit, love of one another like the love among the members of a family. By means of the lowest level of organization, the three man solidarity team, and the regiments and divisions, the army creates the collective lifestyle for youths. As a result, the high level of collective consciousness has given birth to heroic collectives, to cadres and soldiers who deeply love the other members of their units. During the days spent fighting at Moc Hoa, the Youth Union members of the heroic 1st Battalion of Group 7703 clearly displayed their love of their comaades and the other members of their unit. The unit, which had the mission of holding an important position on the border for many days, encountered difficulties with food and drinking water; its Youth Union members shared each drop of water, each mouthful of grain with one another and manned positions at which fierce fighting was taking place so that their friends in the rear could rest and regain their strength in order to continue the fight. One comrade who had been wounded carried a wounded friend for hours trying to find his way back to his unit. These examples show the noble love of their comrades and the other members of their units of the Youth Union members in the armed forces of the military region.

Studying the attitudes of youths and creating the conditions for them to closely link themselves to their collective are indispensable measures when guiding and teaching youths to implement the new lifestyle. To youths, friends are indispensable. Friends influence the thinking and feelings of youths; therefore, we must create every possible condition for youths to develop good feelings of friendship and beautiful feelings of love. On this basis, we must mold pure and wholesome sentiments. It can be said that nowhere is the love of comrades and love of the members of one's unit as warm and genuine as they are among soldiers. On the basis of the special characteristics of the situation and tasks of the army, soldiers have closely united with one another, formed a strong bloc and overcome every difficulty and challenge in order to carry out their glorious task. It must be stated that only in socialist society is there true closeness between one person and another. This closeness is even more evident within the army. Soldiers eat, live, fight, endure hardships and share joys together. These are the best possible conditions for molding within youths a high collective consciousness and a warm love of their comrades and the other members of their unit. Moreover, among persons who share the same ideals, the love of one's comrades and the other members of one's unit is of a profound class nature. Living and dying together, sharing hardships and "sharing their food, their salt" are fine traditions of our army. These traditions are being upheld among the very

beautiful and very pure new youths. However, it must be realized that, because of the influences of the old society, the selfish lifestyle and narrowmindedness are still found among some youths and these have limited their collective consciousness, their love of their comrades and the other members of their unit. This characteristic must be recognized in order to adopt educational methods for cultivating pure and wholesome feelings on the part of youths. They are deeply devoted and loyal in their comradeship and struggle to help one another overcome difficulties. This is the foundation of class love. During the past 5 years, hundreds of units have recorded outstanding feats of arms and many units have been awarded medals or recognized as heroic units. The collectives of these units were, above everything else, united collectives, collectives in which the closeness between cadres and soldiers created a strength for overcoming every difficulty. Such units provide the conditions for soldiers to develop correct feelings and create for them a new philosophy of life and are an environment in which they can develop their talents in life. And, on this basis, they forge themselves to become new, socialist persons.

IV. We Must Create the Conditions for and Teach Youths the Habits of Liking To Learn and Working with Enthusiasm

A desire to learn and a desire to understand are special characteristics of youths. Youths are never satisfied with themselves and always want to make progress. Fully aware of this special characteristic, the various levels of leadership within the military region have created every condition for youths to learn. Here, learning does not stop at merely raising one's level of culture; this is only a part of learning. Youths must learn from the realities of their life of combat and labor. Many highly educated youths who enter the army have many concerns, fearing that their service in the army will cause their knowledge to erode more with each passing day. However, facts have shown that if each unit enables youths to learn on a regular basis, after they fulfill their service in the army, they will not only have a higher level of understanding and revolutionary awareness, but will have also maintained their cultural level and will be able to continue their studies in school. The basic Youth Union organization of the 23rd Signal Regiment has done this well; besides the emulation movement, which has assumed many interesting forms, the regiment has made it possible for youths to study. Many comrades who joined the army with a vague understanding of politics and a lack of knowledge have become good cadres and outstanding soldiers after completing their task.

Besides making it possible for youths to learn, attention must be given to having youths participate in labor. In this rich and diverse environment, it is necessary to cause youths to grow in both their awareness and actions. We have established the fact that work is glory. When talking about labor, we must talk about creativity, about improving and raising labor productivity. On this basis, we have launched a new movement among youths to work. The youths in the armed forces of Military Region 7 have truly taken the lead in making innovations, making technological improvements and working in a disciplined and highly productive manner. At the OXI military equipment repair shop, innovations made by youths constitute 75 percent of the innovations made in the shop and many of their

innovations have been of scientific value, such as replacing gas pumps, replacing the high pressure pump mechanisms of trucks and so forth, thereby saving the state tens of thousands of dong.

The youths in the Cat Tien rice growing area, in the Phuoc Long rubber growing area and at capital construction project 343 have made many good innovations and achieved high productivity as exemplified by the vehicle unit of To Van Duc, the Le Thi Nga squad of the 23rd Military Corps and so forth.

This proves that the ability to work and the creativity of youths are very profound. If we know how to guide and organize them well, youths will surely fulfill the tasks assigned to them well.

V. We Must Concern Ourselves with Building the Spiritual Lives and Improving the Material Lives of Youths

The material life and spiritual life have a very large influence upon the completion of tasks by the youths in the armed forces of Military Region 7. For many years, the various levels and local party organizations within the military region have given much attention to creating for new soldiers a wholesome, happy life and reducing their material difficulties as permitted by circumstances. However, in addition to this care and concern, the various levels and units have guided the thoughts and actions of youths in order to create a life suitable for completing their tasks.

Under the difficult conditions that exist now, many units have overcome many of their shortages and fully developed their material and spiritual lives by tapping the dynamism and creativity of youths. Signal Company X has raised vegetables on a mountain top. Division Y has raised vegetables at its base. These are typical examples of youths who know how to improve their own living conditions.

One major characteristic of youths is that although they might not have all the food they need, there is no shortage of laughter or song. Therefore, at a time when our material life is less than full, attention must be given to creating the conditions for youths to lead happy and wholesome lives. In the war of resistance against the United States, we had the tradition "the sound of singing drowns out the noise of the bombs"; now, we must sing in an even louder voice.

The soldier singing units of Military Region 7 have very actively participated in the campaign to combat the decadent culture in Ho Chi Minh City and the southern provinces, thereby helping the military region to complete its tasks. One rather special image emerged when Song Unit 479 visited Ho Chi Minh City; the people there were very surprised to see that the soldiers were wearing patched uniforms and that their complexions were leaden-gray in color because of malaria but the singing of these soldiers drew quite an audience. Many mothers said: "I would not have imagined that soldiers in such poor condition could sing so well; I will feel great peace of mind when my children are far away." These were words of praise spoken by one mother, but they also express an evaluation of the education and care provided by the army to youths.

When each youth and an entire collective is still encountering many material difficulties but they enjoy a rich spiritual life, they will overcome challenges. This is a lesson, an experience of our military region. In some units that are stationed near cities and enjoy a relatively full material life, soldiers are not truly enthusiastic; however, in a number of units that are stationed far from cities and lack many things, the opposite is true. When we try to gain an understanding of this phenomenon, we find that the units stationed far from the city have organized a good spiritual life for their troops. In addition to their work and labor, these soldiers also study culture, participate in singing, read books and newspapers from the company book cabinet and so forth, which causes everyone to feel close to his unit.

The above are several matters that we have gleaned from the realities of our work of guiding the youths in the armed forces of Military Region 7. We consider them to be valuable experiences in heightening and strengthening the various viewpoints concerning youths. The facts presented above prove that our youths, even though they had to live for many years within the area under enemy control, after living for awhile under the new system, receiving the education of the party and Youth Union and being forged in army schools, uphold the revolutionary tradition of the nation, make every effort to carry out difficult tasks and continue the revolutionary cause of their fathers and elder brothers in a worthy manner. As Le Duan, general secretary of our party, said: "The army must be a large school training the new generation of youths to be new persons, persons who fight bravely, who work and study with enthusiasm."

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CSO: 4209/263

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 7 BUILDS 'MOBILIZABLE' RESERVE FORCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Tran Nguyen Trang: "Military Region 7 Actively Builds Mobilizable Reserve Force"]

[Text] Besides building up its regular armed forces, Military Region 7 has, in the recent past, given particular attention to building its mobilizable reserve force.

The provinces, cities and special zone within the military region have mobilizable reserves consisting of cadres, manual workers, students and youths working at state agencies, schools enterprises, cooperatives and so forth. These persons have volunteered to join the ranks of the persons who are ready to leave their homes and accept a mission to fight in defense of the fatherland. Having attended short-term training classes, they are able to use a number of ordinary types of weapons and possess certain knowledge of tactics and techniques. The party committee and command of Military Region 7 have adopted a resolution concerning this matter. The military region has held many joint conferences with the leaders of the party and government in the locality to discuss the buildup of reserve forces. Under the guideline "take them by the hand and show them what to do," the military region has sent thousands of competent cadres to the villages and hamlets to guide and observe the training of mobilizable reserve forces. In particular, in strict compliance with the directive from the Ministry of Defense regarding the training of reserve officers, Military Region 7 has closely coordinated with the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools to conduct many reserve officer training courses for students who have graduated from the colleges in Ho Chi Minh City. As a result, thousands of reserve officers are ready to accept any task when required by the fatherland. Recently, in the 1981 inspection of the quality of training, the reserve officers truly became the nucleus of the mobilizable reserve regiments. Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai Province conducted inspections of the level of combat readiness of the mobilizable reserve forces, the results of which were good.

7809
CSO: 4209/238

'AFP' REPORTS ON MALNUTRITION IN VIETNAM

BK201452 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 20 Mar 82

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 20 March (AFP)--Three-fourths of the children in Ho Chi Minh City suffer from at least minimal malnutrition, through economic difficulties as well as hygiene deficiencies, according to the city's deputy health director.

Seven years after the reunification of the country, malnutrition still exists and 44 percent of those affected are believed to be children of party or government cadres.

"At least 75 percent of the children suffer from first-degree malnutrition here," said the deputy head of the city health service, Dang Duy Linh.

These children reach only 80 percent of the world health organization's age/weight standard.

Malnutrition, partially resolved in Northern Vietnam, is closely linked to the bad economic situation and also to the problem of individual and collective hygienic problem in urban areas, the official noted.

According to a study by the pediatric research centre of the number two childrens hospital here, in 1978-79, most undernourished children (90 percent) came from the new economic zones and rural areas. The figure has now dropped to 39 percent; 44 percent of those affected are said to be children of cadres.

According to Dr Duong Quynh Hoa, the head of the research centre, malnutrition is increasingly affecting younger children. In 1979, 15 percent of undernourished children were under 6 years of age. Today the figure is 24 percent.

In addition to its laboratory work, the centre supervises four day care centres and runs a rehabilitation clinic for the undernourished. The clinic, which has 70 beds, treats children under three for a period of 3 months.

In the infectious disease ward where patients are first admitted, skinny and seriously undernourished (?second-degree) children suffering from primary infections, parasitosis and oedema deficiency are being treated.

The rooms are clean and bright, the walls decorated with drawings. The nurses are attentive and children amuse themselves with various games. In the corridors, posters give advice to parents on nutrition and hygienic conditions.

Dr Nguyen Lan Dinh, Dr Hoa's deputy, has devised a rich diet of powder milk, sugar and oil, which is served to children five times daily. "They gain weight very rapidly," he said.

"We succeed in 80 percent of cases, but sometimes we get relapses," he added.

The daily cost for feeding a child at the centre is 25 dongs (2.7 U.S. dollars) while the average monthly salary is about 200 dongs (21.6 dollars).

The doctor also deplored the fact that breastfeeding had been abandoned, saying milk ration did not exceed four to eight bottles a month.

On the free market a bottle costs up to 35 dongs.

The centre will soon open new premises and has just received from a French relief agency a laboratory-truck for tours in the province.

The center's main problem is to train more specialists and to find funds, according to Dr Hoa.

CSO: 4220/450

KAMPUCHEAN ADVENTURE AFFECTING VIETNAMESE ECONOMY

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 16 Feb 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Feb. 15.—Mr Narasimha Rao's just concluded visit to Vietnam and his offer of India's continued support to the reconstruction of the war-torn country highlights that country's inability as yet to transform the hard-won victory into an economic revolution.

One reason, perhaps for the absence of quicker growth is the diversion of men and material to Kampuchea, the administration of which country by Hanoi's own account is largely manned by the Vietnamese.

The differences with the neighbouring ASEAN countries have not helped matters any. There was a time, before the Kampuchean adventure, when the ASEAN States were willing to offer substantial assistance to help reconstruct the country's economy.

The postponement of the fifth party Congress from last year to March this year is seen by diplomatic observers as an indirect admission by the leadership of its inability to provide answers to the problems facing the country. According to these reports, the party secretary-general, Mr Le Duan, and his Politburo supporters argue that closer ties with the Soviet Union must form the foundation of all Government policies, while the State Council chairman, Mr Truong Chinh, heads a faction favouring a return to the Ho Chi Minh concept of "national self-reliance" and a scrapping of policies which have proved to be less than successful over the past five years. Whichever view eventually prevails, Vietnam's crises seem likely to endure for some time to come.

Vietnam's most pressing crisis just now is economic. With less than the equivalent of $80 million in currency reserves, Hanoi owes some $3 billion — roughly two-thirds of that owed to the Soviet Union and eastern Europe — for loans already received. Thus, nearly 60% of what Vietnam earns from its dwindling exports must be diverted to pay off the debts.

The Vietnamese budget is further crippled by the cost of supporting a 1.2-million-man army — the largest in Asia apart from China. Over 50% of the budget goes to the military establishment, including the 200,000 troops stationed in Kampuchea and the 50,000 in Laos. Another 18% is earmarked for the Government-cum-political bureaucracy. Because of these fixed outlays, Hanoi lacks the funds to develop the country's resources or even to repair war-damaged facilities. Vietnam's first five-year Plan (1976-80) declared a "disaster" by Hanoi even before its term had run out. Grain production, for example, was supposed to rise by 84% during the Plan but rose by only 4%.

Vietnam's agricultural sector has borne the brunt of the country's desperate financial straits, with immediate and tragic results for the country's 58 million people. In September, last year, Vietnamese health officials in Ho Chi Minh City admitted before a visiting international aid representative that 45% of the school children in the south suffer from malnutrition, adding that the percentage was "much higher" in the north.

Monthly food rations were some weeks ago reduced to 8 kg of rice and 100 gm of meat per person. Meat, however, appears to have disappeared from State stores, and on the black market, a kilo of poor quality meat costs two weeks' wages.

When the war ended in 1976, Hanoi hoped for a massive influx of foreign aid to help rebuild the economy, and to a large extent these hopes were realized. Between 1976 and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, Hanoi received about $9 billion from Western nations, Japan, the COMECON countries, the Third World and international organizations. Much of the non-Communist part of this aid was in grants' which did not increase Hanoi's indebtedness. The Soviet-backed Kampuchea invasion, however, reduced non-Communist aid to a trickle, where it remains today.

It is claimed that Moscow is attempting to make up the lack by putting the equivalent of $6 million a day into the Vietnamese economy, but Soviet assistance so far has proven only marginally beneficial. Much of it is tied to support for the Vietnamese military, and all of it must be repaid.

FOOD EXPORTS

An agreement last September for Soviet help to industrial project required Vietnam — where malnutrition is becoming endemic — to increase its food exports to the Soviet Union. An earlier agreement for Soviet assistance to the Vietnamese fishing industry proved equally unhelpful: Soviet trawler fleets so decimated the normal catch that the amount of fish available for Vietnamese domestic consumption has drooped by 50% in the past five years.

Malnutrition, economic disintegration and mushrooming corruption among party officials have produced an epidemic of apathy and even open hostility toward the Governument. Armed insurrections among minority groups are spreading and patriotic songs are being privately re-worded into anti-Communist jingles.

Confronted by these grim realities, Hanoi's leaders — almost all of whom joined Ho Chi Minh 40 years ago — find their revolutionary credentials of little help, criticized by most of the free world for their continuing occupation of Kampuchea, they are also losing the support of their people at home. The new ideas, the dramatic solutions needed to rescue Vietnam from further hardship are as far from being translated into action — this, in a country which has always been admired for its dedicated hard work and capacity to stand suffering.

CSO: 4220/445

PHAM VAN DONG FOR CLOSER VIETNAMESE-INDIAN RELATIONS

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 22 Feb 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Cecil Victor]

[Text]

HANOI, Feb 21.

PRIME Minister Pham Van Dong has said that new tensions in Asia make imperative closer cooperation between India and Vietnam to fight all forces that want to interfere in the region.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers of Vietnam met Indian newsmen visiting Hanoi with External Affairs Minister P V Narasimha Rao and urged them to project the Vietnamese expectation that India as a big country in Asia will play an important role for the cause of peace and national independence.

The Vietnamese elder statesman underscored India's important role in the face of tensions induced by outside interference in Asia, the brunt of which is being felt by both India and Vietnam.

He spoke of the need for greater cooperation between India and Vietnam in the context of the increased build-up of arms in South Asia and attempts to seek a military solution to the South East Asian imbroglio

Mr Pham Van Dong was quick to say: "It is a good thing" when asked about India's attempts to normalise relations with China. He added: "I am sure India will do what it deems necessary'.

"...and we will try our best together with other countries to preserve peace and India understands that if they want this region in peace what they should do."

Mr Pham Van Dong also characterised as 'a good thing' the possibility of a rapprochement between the Soviet Union and China. "Talking about the future", he said "there should be opportunities for development because the Soviet Union wants it and that is a correct attitude. We hope the Chinese side would realise it step by step, eventually..."

"It is a good thing because the relation is such as we have said about the relations between Vietnam and India".

At another point in the interview he said: "I think there will be an opportunity when those nationalistic strategies meet, when they have to work together. But in this effort India has an important role and Vietnam for our part will try to fulfil our obligation and we have the goodwill from many other countries".

He met us in the large hall in the former palace of the French Governor-General of Indochina. His laughter boomed in the hall and it was his laughter, strategically placed, that gave nuance to his words. As when he said: "India understands that if they want this region in peace what they should do".

However, it was not nuance he was trying to project when he laughed heartily while saying: "We always have that desire and goodwill. This question

should be posed to the people who are not very wise. We are ready to do what we did in the past, but we would rather not do it in the future".

This was in reply to the question: "Your Excellency, could you please tell us whether you expect any early resolution of the differences between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries on the question of Kampuchea".

About indications of any improvement in relations with the US, the Vietnamese Prime Minister said: "If there are any indications you are already fully aware about them" His laughter was ironic because of the absence of diplomatic relations and the failure of the US to live up to the Paris peace agreement.

He was asked if he thought that national strategies of China and the US in the region would ever change.

He replied:"In the future there will be opportunity for change, because we have seen changes in the past. Present America is not like the America of say 30 years ago.

Question: "But that was because of a defeat. Will it become necessary for another defeat—military defeat"?

Answer: "No one can tell about that; you have to ask the stars (laughter) but development of the world situation requires changes on the part of any country and history works it out whether the country wants it or not. And we are always optimistic.....

"We think that history develops in the favour, in the 'nterest, of, the people because in the final analysis people make history and the situation develops in a much better way in spite of bad difficulties. in spite of great dangers.

Mr Phan Van Dong was asked about the cooperation between India and Vietnam.

His answer: "It is a question I am very glad to answer because the cooperation is very good. On the occasion of the visit of the External Affairs Minister the two sides made every effort to develop this cooperation in all fields –political economic, scientific and technological. This is of utmost importance not only for the benefit of our two countries but also for the benefit of the countries of Asia and Pacific and the nonaligned movement. So we try our best to make contribution to this.

Question: What are the specific economic areas in which India's cooperation with Vietnam can increase in the coming future?

Answer: In agriculture, in certain branches of industry. We will think about it and make proposals. In scientific and technological fields there are wide areas in which we can cooperate.

At the end of the question and answer session when just the taperecorders were being switched off and pens pocketed Mr Pham Van Dong expressed his people's appreciation of India's important role for the cause of peace and not only in Asia but also in the world.

"Such is the sentiment Vietnamese have towards your country because it has made, and will make, contributions to the good cause of morality and moral values", he said and wished us 'Bon Voyage'.

CSO: 4220/445

BRIEFS

FAREWELL CALL TO DE CUELLAR--Hanoi VNA 12 March--Ambassador Ha Van Lau, head of the Vietnamese permanent representation to the United Nations, on 8 March paid a farewell visit to UN Secretary-General J.P. de Cuellar before returning home to assume a new post. The ambassador exchanged views with the secretary general on the situation in Southeast Asia. He reiterated the constructive and goodwill proposals of the Vietnamese Government as well as of the Kampuchean and Lao Governments to settle through peaceful negotiations problems concerning the three Indochinese countries' relations with China and with Thailand and other ASEAN nations. Secretary General de Cuellar thanked Vietnam for its cooperation with the UN organization through the activities of the Vietnamese representation to the UN. He also said he would try to contribute to bringing back peace, stability and cooperation to Southeast Asia. [Text] [OW121956 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 12 Mar 82]

LAO WOMEN'S DELEGATION--Hanoi, 18 Mar (VNA)--A women's delegation of Attopeu Province (Laos) recently visited the sister province of Gialai-Kontum, Southern Vietnam. It exchanged views with a women's delegation of the host province on women's role in national construction. The Lao delegation toured several economic and cultural establishments and was warmly received by leading officials of Gialai-Kontum. [Text] [OW211321 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 18 Mar 82]

SOVIET-AIDED PLANT--Hanoi, 23 Mar (VNA)--The Song Cong diesel engine plant now under construction with Soviet assistance in Bac Thai Province, some 60 kilometers northwest of Hanoi, is the biggest engine manufactory in Vietnam. When completed, the plant will be capable of producing thousands of 50-horsepower diesel engines a year, not including parts for other kinds of internal combustion engines. The premises of this progject cover about 60,000 square metres. Its construction was started in March 1977 and up to now its builders have moved more than half a million cubic metres of earth, poured 40,000 cubic metres of concrete and installed more than 4,500 tonnes of steelwork. [Text] [OW250915 Hanoi VNA in English 0802 GMT 23 Mar 82]

GREEK NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi VNA 24 March--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today sent a message of greetings to President Konstandinos Karamanlis on the Hellenic National Day. The message wishes constant development for the friendship between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Hellenic Republic and prosperity for the Greek people. [Text] [OW241516 Hanoi VNA in English 1500 GMT 24 Mar 82]

MALTA NATIONAL DAY--Hanoi VNA 30 March--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has sent a message of greetings to Agatha Barbara, president of the Republic of Malta, on the Maltese National Day. [Text] [OW302028 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 30 Mar 82]

CSO: 4220/450

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' RESOLUTION ON ECONOMIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Council of Ministers Issues a Resolution on Promoting Thrift"]

[Text] Recently, the Council of Ministers issued a resolution on promoting thrift, the contents of which are as follows:

Part I.

Our country has entered the second year of the third 5-year plan (1981-1985). There are many acute imbalances in the economy but the use of grain, energy, supplies, equipment and capital has been inefficient and marked by serious waste; the people are still poor but consumption is still characterized by much waste and extravagance, ostentatiousness and formalism are still developing.

In 1982, in order to overcome the situation mentioned above, we must, by practicing every possible form of economization, reduce the consumption of energy, supplies and raw materials and reduce expenditures 10 percent compared to the plan and budget assigned by the state; partially reorganize the production sectors, the building sector and everyday life to be consistent with the economic situation; widely apply technological advances supporting the practice of economy; and rapidly put the management of the economy under regulations, standards and quotas in order to make effective use of every source of capital, supplies, grain and labor, thereby helping to accelerate production and stabilize and improve the standard of living.

Part II.

Economization must be practiced in the following central areas:

1. Economizing on grain:

We must organize purchasing activities and the storage of grain well and maintain the quality of grain; significantly reduce the rate of loss in production and circulation; and closely inspect the distribution and use of grain. Profiteering

in, hoarding and the illegal sale of grain as well as the illegal distilling of liquor are prohibited; every act of misappropriation and theft of grain must be harshly punished.

2. Economizing on energy, supplies and raw materials:

We must insure that energy, supplies and raw materials are used for the correct purposes, are used efficiently and are consumed in exact accordance with standards and quotas (special attention must be paid to such important, valuable and scarce materials as electricity, coal, gasoline, oil, metals, chemicals, wood, paper, cotton fiber and rubber). We must look for ways to gradually replace imported materials with domestic materials. The loss of supplies and equipment in storage and circulation must be reduced to the lowest possible level. We must organize the reclamation and full use of the various types of surplus materials, defective materials and discarded materials. Positive steps must be taken to mobilize backlogged supplies and unneeded supplies in warehouses (including within the army) for use in production and construction.

3. Economizing on foreign currency:

We must re-examine the import plans and foreign currency loans for 1982 and reduce the importation of items that can be replaced by domestic products. There must be unified management of export-import plans and the plan for borrowing foreign capital, including the exports and imports of the localities. We must take stronger measures to reclaim foreign currency, tightly manage foreign currency expenditures and closely link the plan for borrowing foreign capital with the export plan and the responsibility to repay debts.

4. Economizing in capital construction:

We must carefully examine the various programs and revise the 1982 capital construction investment plan so that it is consistent with capital, supply and other capabilities and returns from investments are assured. The names of projects under quotas must be registered; capital and supplies will not be allocated for projects that are not on the list of registered projects. Importance must be attached to making economical use of building materials and making full use of domestic and local materials while insuring the quality of projects.

5. Economizing on budget expenditures:

We must re-examine every revenue and expenditure account in the 1982 budget, take stronger steps to combat the insufficient collection of revenue and insure reasonable and efficient expenditures. On the basis of the possibilities for balancing the budget, the state will assign budget expenditure quotas in a number of fields to the various sectors and levels. Wasteful expenditures, especially expenditures for banquets and gifts and expenditures that are ostentatious or "form for form's sake" in nature, that do not comply with regulations will not be settled.

6. Economizing on labor:

The various sectors, levels and installations must improve the organization of their production and business and efficiently organize their labor with a view toward creating many more jobs for workers and using labor in an effective manner. Importance must be attached to economizing on time; establishing specific regulations governing responsibilities; and organizing work on the basis of programs and plans, thereby insuring high work efficiency. Production and business installations must closely manage their labor and labor productivity and apply suitable forms and systems of piecework wages and bonuses for individuals and collectives with a view toward providing incentive for higher labor productivity and high product quality.

7. Economizing in consumption:

We must formulate a policy for reasonable, frugal consumption on a society-wide scale. The state agencies must practice strict economy in every expenditure. They must reduce the number of meetings; conferences must be brief and successful; every document, official correspondence, book, newspaper and so forth must be carefully examined in terms of its content, the quantity to be distributed, the places to which copies are to be sent and so forth; the purchase and use of electricity, water, gasoline, oil, automobiles and so forth must be carefully considered in order to combat waste.

We must research and organize the production of consumer goods that require few raw materials but are of high quality and are consistent with the needs of the people. The various sectors, levels and basic units must take steps to reclaim discarded materials and rejected products as well as the various types of bags that can be reused. We must continue to accelerate the campaign to implement the civilized lifestyle and provide guidance in how to hold simple, economical weddings and funerals in order to combat ostentatiousness, extravagance and waste. The State Bank must amend the savings deposit regulations in order to provide incentive for the people to practice economy in consumption.

The management and use of land are a matter of major importance, concerning which the state will promulgate a separate law. In the immediate future, the agencies of the state, collectives and individuals using land must comply with current regulations, use land efficiently and effectively in accordance with approved planning and plans and maintain and constantly improve soil fertility.

Part III.

In order to meet the above mentioned requirements involving the practice of economy, it is necessary to take the following primary measures:

1. Reorganize the economy:

The various sectors, levels and basic units must re-examine their economic-professional activities and attach importance to strengthening weak and deficient installations and improving those activities that are considered ineffective. The State Planning Commission must immediately hold discussions with the various sectors concerning the specifics involved in reorganizing the economy in order to present them to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers.

Within the field of capital construction, the various sectors and levels must re-examine their building programs, giving priority to key projects, to projects that can be put into production and use immediately upon the completion of their construction. Projects that do not have the conditions needed to be put into production and projects that will not yield returns must be postponed. Projects that are now under construction must be re-examined, from their design to the organization of construction, unnecessary work must be eliminated and efforts must be focused on completing main project items quickly. The sectors that manage the supply business and manage production must conduct inspections and immediately reorganize the storage and use of materials and equipment wherever materials and equipment are still being stored and utilized in a wasteful, inappropriate manner. The grain, commerce and supply sectors must closely re-examine their business plans and support networks, eliminating all unnecessary intermediary elements.

The transportation sector must adopt a plan for reducing fuel consumption by developing the use of rudimentary means of transportation, developing the use of vehicles powered by coal gas in place of vehicles powered by gasoline, increasing the percentage of river and railroad transportation, reducing turn-around time, increasing the capacity of the various types of transportation and efficiently organizing transport networks.

2. Improving economic-technical quotas:

The various sectors, levels and basic units must immediately re-examine their economic-technical quotas. Quotas must immediately be established for any product (or job) for which quotas do not exist; if quotas are unreasonable, they must be reduced to the most advanced quota achieved in the past and new, more advanced quotas must be established. It is necessary to strengthen and improve the system of agencies specializing in quota work within the State Planning Commission and the various sectors and levels. The Statistics General Department must draft a system for the settlement of planned accounts, encompassing both the settlement of financial accounts and the settlement of supply accounts, for presentation to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers for a decision; at the same time, it must compile statistics on the implementation of economic-technical quotas.

The Ministry of Finance must present for promulgation to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers the expenditure ceilings of the state apparatus and the levels of economization that must be achieved in the budget expenditures of the various sectors and levels. The revenue and allocation tasks of the production and business sectors must be based on economic-technical quotas and the levels of economization that must be achieved.

3. Improving scientific and technical activities:

We must establish and tightly manage technical standards, regulations and codes in order to combat fraud and sloppiness.

We must reorganize and improve work involving product and project quality control and weights and measures. Positive steps must be taken to compel every installation to accurately weigh, measure and count the materials used in production and in circulation. Units and individuals that record achievements in improving the quality of products and projects must be appropriately rewarded. Conversely, it is necessary to mete out harsh penalties in cases involving fraud, sloppiness and defective work that result in a reduction in product grade or the failure to maintain project quality.

It is necessary to implement the scientific-technical programs set forth in the 1982 plan and supplement them with projects that must be researched in order to support the effort to practice economy. We must popularize and widely apply technological advances concerning which conclusions have been reached.

4. Promulgating and amending policies that provide incentive for practicing economy:

The enterprises will be allowed to use the supplies, raw materials and energy acquired through the practice of economy under quotas to produce products over and above plan quotas, produce additional products and earn a higher profit.

The ministries, general departments, provinces and municipalities can set bonus rates for units or individuals that record achievements in saving energy, supplies and raw materials under state quotas as high as 70 percent of the value of the energy, supplies or raw materials saved computed at current prices of the state. If the materials saved are imported materials, a higher bonus rate must be considered. Units producing raw materials or parts that replace products that now must be imported can use some of the foreign currency saved as a result of their production of these raw materials or parts to purchase raw materials and equipment for their production. The heads of the ministries and general departments have the right to appropriate some of the savings achieved within the sector to establish bonus and award funds of the ministry and general department. The Ministry of Finance will provide specific guidance concerning the establishment and use of these funds.

Units or individuals who create waste and harm production, business and so forth must be held materially responsible; if they are associated with another unit, the matter must be handled in accordance with the economic contract that was signed. Units that use energy, supplies and raw materials over and above consumption ceilings will have the profits distributed to the enterprise and the funds used to establish the three funds of the enterprise reduced by a certain percentage. As regards supplies and raw materials that are stockpiled in warehouses above permissible levels, the bank must shift to loans at higher interest rates. The Ministry of

Finance must immediately hold discussions with the various sectors to promulgate specific regulations on awards and penalties in the practice of economy.

5. Closely linking the practice of economy with combating negative phenomena; attaching importance to propagandizing, educating and motivating the masses to practice economy:

Lax economic-technical management has created loopholes for negative phenomena to develop. Implementing a strict system of economization is a positive way to overcome negative phenomena; conversely, strongly combating negative phenomena will help stimulate the practice of economy. The heads of the sectors, levels and installations must attach full importance to coordinating these two areas of work; they must organize the practice of economy well while intensifying their inspection and control work, harshly punishing thieves and saboteurs and harshly dealing with irresponsible persons who waste, lose or damage supplies, grain and commodities of the state or collective. We must mobilize the masses to harshly denounce and struggle resolutely against negative phenomena, against misappropriation and conspiracy, against extravagance and waste.

The Emulation Department of the Central Committee, together with the culture and information sectors, the radios, the newspapers and the mass organizations, especially the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union, must adopt a plan for propagandizing, educating and mobilizing the masses to practice economy and propagandize and educate them concerning scientific and technical measures and the experiences that have been gained so that they practice economy in production as well as daily life. It is necessary to clearly show everyone that it is necessary to practice economy in order to operate effectively, stimulate production and construction and improve the standard of living; everyone must value and fully utilize each hour of work time, each gram of raw materials and fuel, each dong of capital.

The final section of the resolution set forth measures for organizing and guiding implementation.

7809
CSO: 4209/ 241

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DOMESTIC TRADE SECTOR DISCUSSES 1982 GUIDELINES, TASKS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Domestic Trade Sector Reviews Its Work and Discusses New Guidelines and Tasks"]

[Text] From 25 to 27 February, in Thai Binh City, the domestic trade sector held a conference to review its work in 1981 and to discuss the guidelines and tasks for 1982.

Home Trade Minister Tran Phuong, in a report, made this assessment: Last year under the conditions of the economy encountering many difficulties and suffering from a lack of balance which was more serious than in the previous years and affected production and purchases of goods by the state to control sources of supply, the domestic trade sector made many efforts to move forward as it tried to fulfill the assigned plan and scored considerable achievements.

Last year the total value of purchases of agricultural products and foods in the entire sector (with the price factor being taken into consideration) increased by 45 percent as compared with 1980. In the case of the major products, considerable increases over the preceding year were recorded -- meat hogs 21 percent, soybean 31 percent, peanut nearly 27 percent, freshwater fish nearly 100 percent, etc. As to manually produced sugar, the sector as a whole purchased 89,000 tons, 4.4 times the 1980 figure and 60 percent more than the quantity the assigned plan called for. On the basis of more purchases and greater control of sources of goods, the sector made many efforts to ensure supplying cadres, workers, civil servants and members of the armed forces with the standard quotas of the very essential items.

However, beside the above-mentioned efforts, there still were many shortcomings and failures in the activities of the domestic trade sector last year.

Generally speaking, purchases of goods and control of sources of supply were far from satisfactory. The sector failed to control a large quantity of the very essential consumer goods produced in industry, small industry and handicrafts,

as well as in state enterprises. As it was unable to get hold of large quantities of industrial consumer goods, it encountered many difficulties in ensuring supply of goods to cadres, workers, civil servants and members of the armed forces and carrying out two-way economic contracts signed with farmers, which in turn adversely affected purchases of agricultural products and foods and the control by the state of their sources of supply.

The conference devoted a lot of time to evaluating market management, seriously reviewing the shortcomings and failures in the past year and discussing the 1982 domestic trade guidelines and tasks, with efforts to be concentrated on attaining these two major goals of the sector: to step up business in accordance with the new system, to continue strengthening and improving commercial management, making the socialist commerce truly own the social market and quickly overcoming the present negative phenomena and weaknesses and to fulfill better the practical tasks the party and state have suggested, thus making active contributions to serving production and the standard of living. Do Muoi, alternate member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, came to pay a visit and addressed the conference.

5598
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GUIDELINES SET FOR PURCHASES BY DOMESTIC, FOREIGN TRADE SECTORS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Feb 82 p 2

[Newly Promulgated Laws and Policies column: "The Allocation of Purchases Between the Home Trade and Foreign Trade Sectors"]

[Text] Recently, the Ministry of Home Trade and the Ministry of Foreign Trade issued circular number 25 TT/LB, which provides guidance concerning the allocation of purchases between these two sectors. Below are the main elements in this allocation of purchases:

--The foreign trade sector directly purchases products produced especially or primarily for exportation in the centralized production areas and products that have special harvesting, storage, packaging and transportation requirements for exportation. At places where the foreign trade sector cannot conveniently deploy a purchasing network, the district commerce corporations of the home trade sector are entrusted with purchasing these products.

After making purchases, the foreign trade sector has the responsibility of delivering to the home trade sector the commodities allocated for domestic consumption in accordance with the norms of the state plan, at state directed prices and in accordance with the specifications and qualitative standards recorded in contracts.

--In addition to the products that are directly purchased by the foreign trade sector (as stated above), the home trade sector directly purchases agricultural products, food products and subsidiary forestry products to meet domestic consumer needs and export needs. After making purchases, the home trade sector has the responsibility of selecting products that meet export standards and delivering them to the foreign trade sector in accordance with the norms of the state plan, at state directed prices and in accordance with the specifications and qualitative standards set forth in contracts.

--Agricultural, forestry and maritime products that must undergo industrial processing to become export goods or domestic goods are directly purchased by processing plants and delivered as finished products directly to the foreign trade sector or the home trade sector in accordance with the norms of the state plan.

--As regards commodities that do not meet export standards or cannot be exported (including processed agricultural products, food products and other products as well as handicraft art products), the foreign trade sector has the responsibility of delivering all of these products to the central wholesale corporations of the home trade sector (if they are in large lots and can be stored for a long period of time) or to the local corporations of the home trade sector (if they are in small lots or can only be stored for short periods of time or are in the form of fresh food products) for distribution to meet domestic needs. The foreign trade sector does not organize the retail sale of consumer goods on the domestic market.

The purchase and sale prices of the products mentioned above that are used among the units of the two sectors are computed in one of two ways: they are either state retail prices minus the commerce discount if the product must be sold by the home trade sector at state retail prices or prices negotiated between the two parties.

--The supplying of materials and goods to producers with a view toward providing incentive for them to sell products to the state will be carried out by the two sectors in accordance with the general regulations of the state or carried out on the basis of agreements reached through discussions before purchases are made in order to avoid competition between the two sectors to buy products.

The same material and commodity supply standards apply to products purchased by the home trade sector that are delivered to the foreign trade sector for exportation as apply to products purchased by the foreign trade sector for exportation.

When goods are purchased from any sector, this sector must draw up an estimate of the materials being requested from the state.

--In order to make full use of the capacity of the warehouses and the material-technical bases of the two sectors, the two ministries request that the subordinate units of the two sectors coordinate and help one another in the spirit of socialist cooperation by renting warehouses, equipment and material-technical bases to one another and helping one another overcome their difficulties.

--The allocation of purchases between the two sectors regarding a number of specific products is as follows:

a) The home trade sector purchases all meat hogs, buffalo and cattle, poultry, chicken and duck eggs, rushes used as raw materials, rush products for domestic consumption, green beans, black beans, oil bearing kernels and such subsidiary forestry products as "ho" leaves, palm leaves, Agaricus rhinocerotis, Auricularia polytricha, etc.

b) The foreign trade sector purchases coffee, cinnamon, anise, lacquer, cardamom, castor oil seeds, the fresh vegetables, tubers and fruit that are directly exported (without being processed), black beans, duck down, etc.

c) The allocation of purchasing areas for a number of specific products is as follows:

--Soybeans: the foreign trade sector purchases soybeans in the provinces of the Mekong River Delta; the home trade sector purchases soybeans in the provinces of Dong Nai, Song Be and Tay Ninh and the provinces from Thuan Hai northward.

--Sesame is purchased by the foreign trade sector in the provinces of An Giang, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Thuan Hai. It is purchased in the other provinces by the home trade sector.

--Whole peanuts: the foreign trade sector purchases whole peanuts in the provinces of Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac and Tay Ninh; the home trade sector purchases them in the remaining provinces.

--Jute: the foreign trade sector purchases jute in the two provinces of Hai Hung and Thai Binh; the home trade sector purchases jute in the remaining provinces.

--Pepper: the foreign trade sector purchases pepper in the two provinces of Kien Giang and Binh Tri Thien; the home trade sector purchases pepper in the remaining provinces.

As regards areas allocated to the home trade sector for purchases, when planning areas producing specialized farm products for exportation, the two ministries will hold discussions in order to allocate these areas between themselves.

d) The products of enterprises and state farms that are allocated for domestic consumption or exportation will be delivered directly to the home trade sector or the foreign trade sector in accordance with the norms of the state plan.

The allocation described above begins on 1 January 1982.

7809
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VICE MINISTER OUTLINES STEPS FOR ECONOMIZING ON COAL

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 16-18

[Excerpts from the presentation of the Ministry of Mines and Coal made by Tran Anh Vinh, vice minister, at the Scientific and Technical Conference on Economizing on Energy, Raw Materials and Building Materials, November, 1981: "Economizing on Coal in Production, Circulation and Consumption"]

[Text] I. Coal Is Our Country's Main Source of Energy at Present and Over the Long Range

The quantity of coal that we have discovered through explorations is not much, the mining of coal still involves many difficulties and limitations and the supply of coal does not meet the minimum requirements of the national economy. As a result, the matter of economizing on coal, from mining and sorting (production) operations to circulation, distribution and consumption, assumes the importance of a national policy.

1. Coal continues to be our country's main source of energy, constituting 60 percent of the nation's total energy. Coal is the main raw material in production (80 percent) and exportation (20 percent).

2. Our coal resources are not large.

3. The present mining of coal involves many difficulties and limitations:

--Production costs (such as the cost of machinery, equipment and supplies) require the use of foreign currency;

--Our country's economy and industry are not strong enough to support and create the conditions for the coal sector to build itself rapidly and carry out production in an independent and relatively stable manner.

4. Although the state has made an effort to invest in coal production and although the coal sector itself has made many efforts, neither the production of coal nor the supply of coal meet the needs of the constantly developing national economy.

Compared to the plans for the distribution of coal to the various sectors of the national economy, the supply of coal has only amounted to the following percentages:

81 percent in 1978
83 percent in 1979
76 percent in 1980
and 47 percent during the first 6 months of 1981

As regards the balance between production capabilities and the projected needs of the State Planning Commission, coal production will only meet 80 percent of needs in 1985.

In the years ahead, the coal needs of the large, key consumers, such as the Bai Bang Paper Mill, the Bim Son Cement Plant, the Pha Lai Power Plant and so forth, will cause the antagonism between supply and demand to become increasingly sharp. As a result, the matter of economizing on coal in a full and comprehensive manner must be raised as a national policy.

II. The Economization of Coal Has Not Been the Focus of Appropriate Attention Nor the Focus of Adequate Laws and Measures

1. In mining and sorting:

In the opencut mines, we mine coal more thoroughly and coal mining techniques are closely managed, consequently, the percentage of coal that is lost and the percentage of dirty coal are not high. The percentage of coal that is lost in opencut mining is roughly 10 percent. However, in underground mining, the percentage of coal that is lost averages as much as 40-50 percent. In the mining of thick veins of coal, we lack suitable techniques, consequently, losses exceed 60 percent at some places.

Our sorting techniques are also backward; with the exception of the newly constructed Ba Lan tipple (which has not yet been put into production), the other sorting facilities are very outmoded and backward. Between 1975 and 1980, only 30-35 percent of coal output was sorted; mechanical sorting only amounted to 14-15 percent and the percentage of loss of coal in sorting operations was still high. The concentration of coal in the effluent of the old tipple at Cua Ong is usually 150 grams per liter and as high as 200 grams per liter in some cases.

2. In circulation and distribution: there is still a shortage of scales, handling equipment, means of transportation, wharves and storage yards and these facilities do not meet technical requirements, consequently, even though we have mined and sorted coal, in the process of handling coal, transporting it, storing it and so forth, the redistribution of coal to consumers does not provide them with the quantity, quality or grade of coal required. Because the handling of coal is not good, coal is broken into fragments; because storehouses and storage yards

lack specifications, different types of coal become intermixed and the theft of coal occurs everywhere. The percentage of coal that is downgraded in circulation is very high; at some places, 40 to 45 percent of lump coal is crushed in the process of circulation.

Coal distribution plans and distribution itself are generally not closely managed, consequently, they frequently lead to haphazard, wasteful use, distribution that does not comply with consumption ceilings and distribution that is not reasonably based on the rate of implementation and the ability to implement the production plan. For many years, no one has managed coal distribution norms and the plan for producing coal products.

3. In consumption: the storehouses and storage yards of consumers are not efficient and easily allow coal to become dirty or lost. Many places do not tightly manage the consumption of coal on the basis of consumption ceilings and do not measure or count the amount of coal consumed, which has led to losses and waste. In addition, some of the equipment used to burn coal is outmoded and backward and the repair of this equipment does not meet technical requirements, consequently, the consumption of coal per unit of product is too high. For example, the Ninh Binh and Uong Bi Power Plants use only 0.5-0.6 kilogram of coal to produce 1 kilowatt of electric power; meanwhile, the Lang Son Power Plant must use 2.2 kilograms (that is, four times as much). Generally speaking, the techniques employed to burn coal are still backward and the equipment used to burn coal is based on traditional technology, consequently, its efficiency is very low and coal is not thoroughly burned; for example, at the Yen Phu Power Plant, 25 to 30 percent of the coal used is not burned.

All of the problems mentioned above exist because we have not appropriately invested in material-technical bases and have not resolved technical problems well; however, we have also given light attention to and been lax with regard to those things that we can do immediately, namely, tightly manage technical regulations and consumption ceilings, provide economic incentives and strictly enforce the law.

III. Some Measures for Economizing on Coal

1. In mining and sorting: we must insure that we economize on coal resources by giving attention to improving the quality of newly mined coal through selective mining operations; everything from the blasting, mining, transportation and handling of coal must fully meet the requirements regarding maintaining the quality of coal. We must raise the percentage of coal mined in underground mines by the following methods:

+ In veins of coal of average thickness (3 meters), we must raise the height of coal shafts from the present level of 2 meters to 2.5 meters. Recently, the Van Danh Coal Minh raised the ceilings of its shafts to 2.4 meters. This is something that is very welcomed.

+ Thick veins of coal should be mined by dividing them into strata and paving their foundations. The coal sector has studied the paving of foundations with steel mesh at the Ha Lam Mine, where very satisfactory results have been achieved. Here, assistance is needed from the state in the form of investments in order to meet the need for steel mesh.

The coal sector will endeavor to make technological improvements in order to reduce the present rate of loss of coal in underground mines from the average of 40-50 percent to 30-40 percent.

+ As regards the sorting of coal, efforts must be focused on improving the old tipples, such as the Hong Gai tipple and the Cua Ong tipple number 1, rapidly putting the sorting of coal by means of sedimentation and suspension of tipple number 2 (designed and constructed by Poland) into stable operation and, on this basis, improving the quality of sorting and insuring that the plan for the various grades of coal is met.

In mining and sorting, it is necessary to thoroughly implement quality control, standardization and the weighing of coal.

2. In circulation and distribution: the coal sector must investigate and forecast the needs of the national economy for the various types and grades of coal for the next 5 to 10 years so that it can appropriately revise its product standards to be consistent with production capabilities, meet the needs of the national economy and facilitate circulation and distribution. The coal sector is beginning to do this and participation in this effort by the various sectors of the national economy is very much desired.

The state has directed that the coal consumption ceilings of the various sectors and localities be re-examined. We have re-examined the ceilings in nine sectors and a number of municipalities and localities. The ceilings that have been approved must be widely employed in planning production, distribution and consumption. Here, of course, it is necessary to establish the rates of loss in circulation and establish the necessary coal stockpile rates for the various production sectors.

From now on, the distribution of coal will be based on approved ceilings and coal will be supplied on the basis of the rate of implementation of the plans of the production sectors, not supplied in quantities exceeding the percentage of the plan that has been implemented, regardless of the plan approved at the start of the year.

The Ministry of Mines and Coal and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation must quickly establish uniform coal shipping and receiving procedures. Wherever coal is shipped or received, it must be weighed, its quality must be inspected and a certificate certifying the quality of the coal must be issued. Coal wharves, storage yards and storehouses must be thoroughly researched and designed and must be improved and reconstructed to avoid grades of coal becoming mixed, avoid coal becoming polluted and avoid coal easily being stolen.

We must improve security operations and coordinate with the security agencies in a determined effort to stop the theft of coal in circulation and distribution. In the immediate future, it is necessary to study the use of containers to transport coal briquettes to the railroad and number 3 lump coal for glass and nitrogen fertilizer production in order to reduce the present rate of downgraded coal from 40 percent to approximately 20-25 percent.

3. In consumption: it is necessary to formulate and promulgate coal consumption regulations designed to insure that coal is used for the correct purpose, used by the correct consumers and used in an economical manner. We must provide incentives for units to reduce their coal consumption ceilings, penalize units that consume coal over and above their ceilings and not allocate coal to units that do not establish coal consumption ceilings.

We must continue to revise coal consumption ceilings for the various sectors and localities, establish rates of loss in the processes of circulation and storage and establish reasonable coal stockpile levels for the production sectors. On this basis, we must formulate a coal distribution plan and distribute coal in strict accordance with it.

The sectors and other consumers of coal must replan their storehouses and storage yards, tightly manage the supplying of coal in the production process, implement ceilings, accurately weigh coal and keep thorough records in order to avoid losses, manage the technology for improving the quality of coal products and lay the basis for the best possible cost accounting.

The coal sector will continue to research the cleaning and processing of coal (such as coal briquettes, coal sticks and so forth) for supply to the sectors of the national economy. The various sectors of the national economy must also intensify their work in this area (by, for example, researching the production of coke from undersize coal, making electrodes from anthracite coal and so forth) in order to make the most efficient possible use of coal resources.

The sectors and other consumers of coal must research ways to improve their technology and equipment, beginning with coal furnaces, and increase the efficiency of coal use. Determined steps must be taken to replace very backward and outmoded equipment.

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CSO: 4209/264

BRIEFS

DONG NAI RESETTLERS--Over the past years, Dong Nai Province has moved almost 60,000 persons from various cities and towns to new economic zones. The resettlers have produced enough grain to become self-sufficient in food with an average per capita of 350 kilograms per persons. They are striving to fulfill their grain obligation toward the state. [BK201401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82]

CSO: 4209/271

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OVER PAST 10 DAYS

BK221105 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Mar 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "By mid-March, all provinces and cities throughout the country had planted winter-spring rice on 1.6 million hectares, thus fulfilling more than 95 percent of the planned norm. The 5th month-spring rice cultivation season is now over in the northern provinces except for some localities in the mountainous region.

"According to the Ministry of Agriculture, all localities in the north have planted this rice on almost 1.3 million hectares. This figure, which represents 97 percent of the planned norm, shows an increase of 6,000 hectares over last year.

These localities are now concentrating manpower and materials on caring for and fertilizing the 5th month-spring rice. To date, they have finished the first phase of weeding for this rice on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area.

"At present, many areas of rice have reportedly been affected by insects and blight, especially rice blast. To prevent this disease from speading to other areas, all localities are actively guiding the peasants in applying nitrogenous fertilizer to riceplants at the right time and in accordance with techniques."

The southern provinces have concluded the cultivation of the winter-spring rice. Peasants in these provinces are now continuing to care for and protect this rice against insects and blight. The harvest of the winter-spring rice has already begun in many southern provinces. "Long An has finished this work on more than 80 percent of the cultivated area, Tien Giang on 60 percent of the cultivated area, and Minh Hai on more than 40 percent of the cultivated area."

According to preliminary reports from a number of provinces, this year the winter-spring rice has produced a high yield. "An Giang has attained a yield of more than 4 tons per hectare, Dong Thap 4 tons per hectare, and Ben Tre more than 2 tons per hectare."

Along with planting rice, all localities throughout the country have stepped up the cultivation of subsidiary and industrial crops. "Over the past 10 days, they have planted these crops on another 70,000 hectares, thus bringing to nearly 800,000 hectares the total area planted with subsidiary and industrial crops in the winter-spring crop season. This figure, however, shows a decrease of some 100,000 hectares compared to the same period last year."

Except for soybeans, the areas of other food crops are smaller than the same period last year. "To date, soybeans have been planted on more than 30,000 hectares. This figure, although shows an increase of more than 20,000 hectares, represents only 30 percent of the planned norm for 1982."

In the days ahead, the northern provinces should concentrate on caring for and protecting 5th month-spring rice against insects, blight and drought while the southern provinces should continue to harvest the winter-spring rice and fulfill their grain obligation to the state along with formulating plans for the summer-fall crop production.

In addition to rice, all localities throughout the country should mobilize manpower together with the necessary means and materials to accelerate the cultivation of various kinds of subsidiary and industrial crops, striving to complete this work on the slated area within this year. With regard to animal husbandry in particular, they should increase the numbers of fowl and domestic animals, especially hogs and cattle.

CSO: 4209/271

AGRICULTURE

DEVELOPING FORESTRY BY COMBINING IT WITH AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Forestry To Be Developed Along the Line of Combining Forestry and Agriculture"]

[Text] More than one-half of our country's area is covered by forests. A great resource of our country, forests are directly related in many ways to the national economy and the livelihood of people everywhere.

As a result of backward production, exploitation, wasteful uses of resources and U.S. bombings and toxic chemicals during the war years, our forests have been seriously destroyed. About 5 million hectares of forests have become utterly depleted, with land being left uncultivated and parched and open to natural calamities like storms, floods and droughts, which cause even more damages. The proportion of forest-covered land -- a condition for ecological balance and improvement of the environment -- has been reduced below the necessary level.

Although we have made many efforts to plant trees to build new forests, the achievements so far obtained have failed to compensate for the area of destroyed forests. Protecting forests and afforesting land, restoring the vegetation needed and making millions of hectares of bare hills fertile again to stop their continued deterioration is a job of everybody, a job that the state and the people must do together.

To build and protect our forest assets requires combined measures -- planting, protecting, regenerating and exploiting. An effective formula that has been proved by reality is to combine forestry with agriculture; afforestation in the manner of gardening is a correct formula and both a technical measure aimed at intensive afforestation and protection of forests and an economic measure aimed at using forest land as a total enterprise, exploiting in a combined manner our resources and making a lot of products.

The 12 units engaged in forestry combined with agricultural production, according to observations by the Ministry of Forestry, have properly fulfilled the task of planting trees and improving and protecting forests, improving the quality of new forests, raising the degree of soil fertility and increasing the biological productivity and economic values of forests. In 1981, these units produced nearly 5,000 tons of grain and hundreds of tons of vegetables, raised 3,000 water buffaloes and cows, raised fish in tens of hectares of ponds and lakes and ensured 2-3 months of grain supplies for each person. They combined in production forestry with agriculture, settled-farming-and-settled-life zones and new economic zones and succeeded in preventing the practice of burning and destroying forests.

Our country has a large population but very little area of cultivated land. In the next few years we must try to extend this area, but no matter what effort we make the country as a whole has only 10 million hectares of crop land. In this area, even if we step up intensive cultivation and raise additional crops, we cannot satisfy society's needs for grain and food, nor provide raw materials for industry and goods for export.

The forestry sector is assigned by the state to manage more than 15 million hectares of forests, including more than 10 million hectares of commercially exploited forests. In a very large part of this forest area we can plant additional grain and food-yielding crops, medicinal plants and trees that provide industry with raw materials and raise animals on a large scale. This is a potential that is not very hard to exploit.

Combining forestry and agriculture on the basis of forestry is a scientific and progressive production formula. The resolution adopted by the 11th Plenum of the VCP Central Committee states: "Develop and effectively manage forestry along the line of closely combining forestry with agriculture, further developing the forest assets, fighting forest destruction and fires and ensuring enough timber for domestic need and export."

By reviewing experiences, recommending early the methods and formulas for combining forestry and agriculture suitable for individual zones and inserting them in its business plan, the forestry sector will create for itself a new working method, totally fulfill its task and provide society with an increasing volume of grain and food.

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CSO: 4209/266

BRIEFS

AG-INDUSTRIAL MEETING--Hanoi VNA 15 March--A delegation led by Luu Thi Phuong Mai, vice-minister of food industry, attended a ministerial conference on agricultural-industrial development held in Baghdad recently. While in Iraq, the delegation exchanged views with leading officials of the Ministries of Industry and Minerals, and Agriculture, on promoting industrial and agricultural cooperation between the two countries. It was warmly received by Tahir al-Tawfiq, member of the revolutionary command council and minister of industry and minerals. [Text] [OW151740 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 15 Mar 82]

GRAIN DELIVERY PACE SLOWS--In an effort to score achievements in honor of the coming Fifth Party Congress, during the first 8 days of March, nine Mekong River Delta provinces delivered to state granaries an additional 42,000 tons of grain, collected mostly from agricultural tax, debts and two-way contracts. Long An, Hau Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang Provinces have accelerated their grain delivery. Cuu Long Province has loaned to peasants hundreds of empty sacks and bags to bring paddy to granaries. The joint state-private export corporation in Tien Giang Province has supplied thousands of tons of cement to the grain sector so the latter can sell it to peasants for grain. Compared to February, the pace of grain delivery in these provinces is slow. They are coordinating with related sectors in seeking ways to overcome difficulties to accelerate the grain collection. As of 13 March, Minh Hai Province had collected more than 62,000 tons of paddy from the 1982 10th-month rice crop. The U Minh, Minh Ha and Dong Hai state farms have delivered 5,000 tons of paddy. Besides the amount of paddy collected from the 10th-month crop tax, Tran Van Thoi, U Minh and Thoi Binh Districts have organized the transportation to state granaries of nearly 40,000 tons of paddy which were entrusted to production collectives and peasants for safekeeping. State-operated, state-private and private rice mills in the province have been asked to act as rice-purchasing dealers for the state. The province has mobilized all transportation means to deliver more than 22,000 tons of good quality rice. [Text] [BK180429 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Mar 82]

NGHIA BINH GRAIN PRODUCTION--In an effort to increase agricultural production, Nghia Binh Province has established 412 agricultural cooperatives and 464 production collectives. In 1981, the province produced 520,000 tons of grain or 24.5 percent more than the preveious year's production. The province also delivered to state granaries 75,000 tons of paddy as its grain obligation. [BK201401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 17 Mar 82]

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

1981 PRODUCTION OF COAL SECTOR REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Feb 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The Coal Sector Develops Its Potential and Increases Both the Quality and Output of Coal"]

[Text] Last year, the coal sector produced 5.720 million tons of coal (100.5 percent of its plan and 15.3 percent more than in 1980), stripped 15 million cubic meters of overburden (69.9 percent of its plan and 90 percent of the overburden stripped in 1980) and dug 14,836 meters of shaft (88.4 percent of its plan and 25.1 percent more than in 1980). The total output value of the sector exceeded the plan by 1.5 percent and was 12.7 percent higher than in 1980. Exported coal exceeded the plan by 25 percent.

This year, the coal sector will produce 6.3 million tons of coal, dig nearly 31,000 meters of shaft, strip from 23 million to 25 million cubic meters of overburden and increase the amount of the plan completed by more than 50 percent compared to last year. The coal sector is a sector that is conducting a pilot project for the state in financial and business independence, which includes independence in such matters as foreign relations, the wage fund for the sector, planning, prices, product marketing and so forth. The coal sector has discussed ways to shift to socialist business practices, develop existing potentials and make investments in depth in order to increase its production capacity.

In the face of pressing qualitative requirements, the coal sector is endeavoring to increase the production of lump coal 1.5 times compared to last year and increase the production of slack coal for exportation as well as the production of coal for power plants. This will primarily be achieved by making greater use of the present capacity of tipples and only sorting coal at mines when tipples are operating at full capacity but not sorting all of the coal being produced. Scientific-technical and production activities will focus on reducing the size of the pieces of coal in order to produce more lump coal. The sector will also establish prices that will provide incentive for domestic installations to use coal in an economical and reasonable manner.

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CSO: 4209/238

BRIEFS

COAL MINES BUILT, EXPANDED--Hanoi, 17 Mar VNA--New coal mines are being built and old ones expanded with the aim of achieving a six percent increase in gross coal output this year compared with 1981 and preparing for large scale extraction in the following years. For this purpose, production of coal has been boosted at all mines, especially at the major ones such as Cao Son, Mong Duong, Na Duong, Vang Danh and Mao Khe. Cao Son, the largest open-cast mine of Vietnam built with Soviet assistance with a capacity of from two to three million tonnes a year, became operational in 1980. This year it is expected to yield 400,000 tonnes of coal. Mong Duong, an old coal pit used to produce around 200,000 tonnes a year but was later abandoned by the French. Rehabilitation began in 1973 and this year it is expected to produce 40,000 tonnes. Under the 1981-85 plan, 15 kilometres of tunnels will be dug at this mine. The Na Duong mine in Lang Son Province, also an old one producing coal for cement plants, is being enlarged with a targetted output of about 400,000 tonnes in 1985. This year's target is from 80,000 to 100,000 tonnes. [OW181223 Hanoi VNA in English 1540 GMT 17 Mar 82]

CSO: 4220/439

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

HANOI AIR TERMINAL INAUGURATED--After 6 months of rapid construction the Hanoi international air terminal was officially inaugurated on 14 March. The inaugural ceremony was presided over by Huynh Tan Phat, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and attended by representatives of many sectors. [BK201401 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Mar 82]

CSO: 4209/271

LABOR

HO CHI MINH CITY ASSAULT YOUTHS ASSIGNED TO DAC LAC PROVINCE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 82 p 1

[Article by Hoang Binh: "Ho Chi Minh City Assault Youths Complete Nearly 200 Percent of Their Timber Harvesting Quota"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh City assault youth force recently volunteered to fell timber and process forestry products in Quang Tin and Quang Khe (Dac Nong District, Dac Lac Province). As a result of using product contracts for each job and organizing many different forms of emulation in celebration of the 5th Party Congress, the city's assault youth force has harvested 8,000 cubic meters of wood and sent it to the city to support construction and processing. During the days of the "receding waters" emulation drive, timber was harvested at a rapid, a rate approaching 200 percent of their quota. At the Quang Tin forestry site, assault youths harvested 500 cubic meters of timber in January. At the Quang Khe forestry site, the assault youth force erected a 10 cubic meter per day sawmill 10 days ahead of schedule. In January, 1982, the city's assault youth force continued to intensify its emulation in order to complete the erection of a paper mill in Dac Nong that has a capacity of 1,000 tons per year.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PROGRESS, PROBLEMS OF NEW ECONOMIC ZONES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Minh Uyen: "Redistributing Labor and Clearing Land To Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] As we entered the new period, the resolution of the 4th Party Congress pointed out: "We must redistribute labor on a nationwide scale, within each sector, within each locality and within each installation and shift a large portion of the agricultural labor force from the densely populated areas to sparsely populated areas in order to create additional farmland." Under the second 5-year plan (1976-1980), in keeping with this decision, we moved from the densely populated areas that have little arable land and the cities to new economic zones some 1.5 million persons (including 750,000 laborers), or the equivalent of 1.6 times as many persons sent to clear land between the years 1960 and 1975. The areas that sent the most people to open new land were: the Red River Delta: 303,000 persons; the three coastal provinces of Zone 5: 363,000 persons; Ho Chi Minh City: 290,000 persons, and so forth; these persons have constructed more than 200 state farms, more than 300 cooperatives and more than 200 new villages. The new economic zones began by clearing 650,000 hectares of wilderness (2.7 times the amount cleared between the years 1960 and 1975 and 10 percent of the farmland opened since then). Of this amount, 112,000 hectares have been cleared in the Central Highlands; 88,000 hectares in the Mekong River Delta, 139,000 hectares in eastern Nam Bo; 103,000 hectares along the coast of Trung Bo; and 55,000 hectares in the midlands and mountains of Bac Bo. Many new population centers have been established and many installations in the infrastructure have been constructed. In the new economic zones, we have constructed 187,000 homes, 1,700 basic general schools, 350 child care centers and kindergartens, 340 public health stations, 22 hospitals, 270 stores, 1,500 kilometers of roads, 220 bridges, 30 pump stations, 130 dams and 380 kilometers of irrigation and drainage ditches.

The above mentioned results have helped to expand production, redistribute labor and the population among the various areas of the country and increase our national defense potentials in mountainous areas, especially in border areas.

However, the redistribution of labor and the clearing of land to build new economic zones have also been marked by a number of weaknesses in the recent past.

The efficiency of land clearing operations is not high. The percentage of cleared land that is put into production is still low, only 80 percent. Wilderness has been allowed to grow back on tens of thousands of hectares. Of the land that has been put into production, only 39 percent has been used to build fields; the majority is being used for nomadic style production; and the material bases supporting production are in short supply and are not well coordinated, consequently, production in the new economic zones is still unstable (the state rice farms in the Mekong Delta annually lose about 40 percent of the crop they plant; as much as 60 percent of the coffee planted each year in the Central Highlands dies). The yield of crops is low; rice usually only yields about 1 ton per hectare. The living conditions of the people in the majority of the new economic zones are still marked by many difficulties. More than 70 percent of the houses in the new economic zones are temporary houses; there is a shortage of schools; medical care facilities on the basic level are lacking and rudimentary; at many places, it is necessary to walk 20 to 50 kilometers to buy grain; there is only one store for every 8,000 persons in the Central Highlands and one store for every 18,000 persons in the Mekong Delta; very little has been done to meet cultural needs and, at some places, the people do not see one cultural entertainment program in an entire year.

This situation has caused laborers to not have peace of mind and has reduced their confidence in carrying out the program of sending people to clear land and build new economic zones. Some 300,000 persons, 20 percent, have returned home instead of remaining in new economic zones.

Our country is in the process of shifting from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. The consequences of a backward economy have created a lack of uniformity in the distribution of labor among the various areas of the country and separated the two basic factors of production, labor and arable land. Moreover, the average amount of agricultural land per capita in our country is very low compared to many other countries of the world, only 0.1 hectare. Meanwhile, this average is 3.15 hectares in Canada; 2.2 hectares in the Soviet Union; 2.14 hectares in the United States; 0.6 hectare in Bulgaria; 0.6 hectare in Hungary; and 0.37 hectare in the GDR. The agricultural land of our country constitutes 17.6 percent of our country's land but it can be increased to 35 percent. Therefore, accelerating the redistribution of labor and the clearing of land to build new economic zones has become a pressing demand of developing the economy and strengthening the national defense system.

The clearing of land to build new economic zones is only carried out in areas in which humans have not stepped foot, in which natural conditions are relatively harsh and in which communications and liaison with other areas involve many difficulties. Therefore, in order to achieve high returns from the clearing of land, investigations and planning must be carried out first. We must learn the characteristics and nature of the soil and the climate, customs and habits of the locality. On this basis, we must establish production guidelines, plan population centers and plan fields; we must estimate in advance the difficulties and advantages that will exist when people are being sent to clear land in order to carry out ideological work and find the necessary measures to overcome these difficulties.

Redistributing labor and sending persons to clear land and build new economic zones are not merely a matter of redistributing the population among the various areas of the country, but are also a very comprehensive construction project involving not only the construction of individual economic units, but also the simultaneous construction of a new population center, a new organization of society; consequently, it is necessary to make rather large investments in order to relocate people, build the infrastructure and material bases supporting everyday life, clear land, immediately initiate intensive cultivation in areas of new lands and so forth. The minimum amount of capital that must be invested to clear 1 hectare of land and put it into production varies depending upon the conditions at each place. Recently, one of the reasons for the low returns from the clearing of land has been the small amount of capital invested and the lack of well coordinated investments. For example, in order to put 1 hectare of cleared land into intensive cultivation, it is necessary to invest from 3,000 to 4,000 dong; however, the new plan only calls for 1,100-1,200 dong in investments and actual investments have only been 175 dong per hectare in the Mekong Delta, 260 dong per hectare in eastern Nam Bo and 371-415 dong per hectare in the Central Highlands. At the state farms, actual investments compared to necessary investments per hectare of land are low for a number of crops: coffee: 24 percent; cotton: 13.3 percent; two-season rice production: 16 percent and so forth. Therefore, plans for relocating people must be based on the investment capabilities of the state, the ability to mobilize capital among the collective economic units and the people and the guideline "the state and the people working together." In view of the fact that investment capital is limited and management capabilities are weak, it is necessary to adhere to the following guideline when planning the stages and priority of jobs in land clearing: doing the easy jobs first, doing the difficult jobs last, making well coordinated, complete investments in each area and immediately initiating intensive cultivation on all cleared land.

In addition to the measures mentioned above, the selection of the forms of land clearing and the organizing of persons to go clear land are of very important significance. The experience of many years of sending persons to clear land shows that importance must be attached to all three forms of land clearing and that a suitable form must be selected based on specific conditions: clearing land and building state-operated installations, clearing land and building cooperatives or independent production units or the clearing of land by households working together. Regardless of the form employed, it is best to send entire families, to send families to join their laborers as soon as possible; in this way, their living conditions, thinking and feelings quickly become stabilized and production develops more quickly. In the labor forces sent to new economic zones, it is necessary to establish balance among the various types of direct production labor, management labor, scientific-technical cadres, public health and educational forces and labor in the services; this will create favorable conditions for rapidly organizing an economic unit and a new population center.

The sending of persons to clear land requires that good ideological work be performed and that preparations be made at both the place from which they are leaving and the place to which they are being sent. At present, the provinces

and districts that have people leaving and arriving have organized brotherhoods and coordinate with one another to create the conditions for the people going to clear land; this is a good practice and must be developed upon. As regards the sending of people to clear land, although experience has shown that it is best to send entire families, many difficulties are encountered during the initial period in a new land area, difficulties that cannot be immediately overcome. Therefore, during the initial period, it is necessary to send young, healthy laborers first to build advance stations and build the material bases necessary for production and everyday life, thereby making it possible to rapidly send entire families to new land areas.

In recent years, the redistribution of labor and the population in order to make efficient use of labor and arable land and develop production has undergone a new change and become an intense nationwide movement. Under the third 5-year plan (1981-1985), the task regarding the redistribution of labor and the sending of people to build new economic zones will be even larger and require greater efforts, appropriate concern and close coordination on the part of the various sectors, levels and localities in order to help successfully implement the decisions that will be made by the 5th Congress of the Party.

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CSO: 4209/238

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Anh

Member of the VCP Central Committee; minister of finance; on 13-23 February 1982 he met with a visiting CEMA delegation. [QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 1)

Trương Đình Bằng [TRUWOWNG DINHF BANGF]

Vice chairman of the Central Council of the Vanguard Teenager Unit; "Director of the Kim Dong Publishing House; on 19 February 1982 he was present when a gift of books was received from the Soviet Lenin Communist Youth Group. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Bảo [NGUYEENX XUAAN BAOR]

*Director of the Food Service, Hanoi; his comments on adulteration of rice appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 21 Jan 82 p 4)

Trần Bình [TRAANF BINHF] aka Như Cương [NHUW CUWOWNG], deceased

Born in 1905; member of the VCP since 1930; former judge of the Supreme People's Court; former Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Ha Tinh Province; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 25 February 1982. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Bổng [NGUYEENX VAWN BOONGR]

Editor-in-chief of the weekly culture and arts newspaper VAN NGHE; his comments marking the anniversary of the armed forces arts and culture magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 1, Jan 82 p 14)

Nguyễn Chương [NGUYEENX CHUOONG], Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander of an unspecified corps located on the northern border; his comments marking the anniversary of the armed forces culture and arts magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 1, Jan 82 pp 24,25)

Vũ Đình Cự [VUX DINHF CUWJ]

Deputy Head of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article on physics in popular education appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Feb 82 p 6)

Phan Mạnh Diễm [PHAN MANHJ ZIEEMX]

*Acting Head of Asia Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 16 February 1982 he attended the opening session of the 5th Conference of Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Dung [NGUYEENX ZUNG]

Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; director of the Finance Service, Hanoi; on 21 January 1982 he attended the 4th session of the 8th People's Council, Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 30 Jan 82 p 4)

Hồ Xuân Dương [HOOF XUAAN ZUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quynh Luu District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Solving Problems of Food and Clothing at the District Level" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 3)

Phạm Ngọc Dương [PHAMJ NGOCJ ZUWOWNG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article "Exploit Every Natural Potential" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 82 p 3)

Tổng Trần Đạo [TOONGS TRAANF DAOF]

Vice minister of agriculture; recently he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the agriculture journal TAP CHI KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP. (NONG NGIHEP 5 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí Địch [NGUYEENX CHIS DICHJ]

*Head of the Waterways Transportation Police Department; his article "Opposing Negative Behavior in Nam Dinh Port" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Feb 82 p 5)

Ngô Điển [NGOO DIEENF]

SRV ambassador to Kampuchea; on 18 February 1982 he attended a performance in Phnom Penh by a visiting Vietnamese entertainment troupe. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 4)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS], Senior General

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; *chairman of the Central Economic Zoning Commission [Uy Ban Phan vung kinh te trung uong]; recently he attended session of the commission. (NHAN DAN 19 Feb 82 p 1)

Trần Hào [TRAANF HAOF]

*Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; in the end of 1981 he attended a roundtable conference in Hoang Lien Son Province sponsored by the Vietnam Socialist Party magazine TO QUOC and the local newspaper HOANG LIEN SON. (TO QUOC No 12, Dec 81 p 13)

Lê Văn Hiển [LEE VAWN HIEENF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuan Hai Province; his article "Incremental Maturation of Thuan Hai During Five Years" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 3)

Lê Văn Hoan [LEE VAWN HOAN]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; his article "Trieu Hai's Ability To Solve the Problem of Food and Clothing" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Feb 82 p 2)

Lương Tuấn Khang [LUWOWNG TUAANS KHANG], Major General

Deputy Commander, 3d Military Region; recently he attended a meeting sponsored by the 3d Military Region to mark the anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Khanh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ KHANH]

Head of the Grain Service, Cuu Long Province; his article "Grain Collection in Cuu Long" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 2)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; minister of foreign trade; *chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Algeria Committee for Economic, Scientific, Technical and Cultural Cooperation; on 24 February 1982 he participated in talks with an Algerian economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Khiêu [NGUYEENX VAWN KHIEEU], *Senior Colonel

*Commander of the Artillery Officers School; his article "The Artillery Officers School Is 25 Years Old" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Feb 82 p 2)

Kiều Kinh [KIEEUF KINH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; on 1 February 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Đặng Xuân Kỳ [DAWNGJ XUAAN KYF]

*Deputy Curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 1 February 1982 he attended ceremonies in Thach That District, Hanoi marking the anniversary of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Lưu Quý Kỳ [LUWU QUYS KYF]

Head of the Press Publications Section, Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; secretary general of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 19 January 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 20th anniversary of the transportation newspaper GIAO THONG VAN TAI. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jan 82 p 1)

Phan Hữu Lãng [PHAN HUWUX LANGX], deceased

Born in 1908; member of the VCP since 1934; former cadre of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 22 February 1982. (NHAN DAN 23 Feb 82 p 4)

Văn Lâm [VAWN LAAM]

*Acting Editor-in-chief of the transportation newspaper GIAO THONG VAN TAI; on 19 January 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 20th annivesary of the newspaper. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jan 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; *secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; recently he attended a conference of the Vietnam Women's Union in Ho Chi Minh City. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quốc Lựu [NGUYEENX QUOOCS LUWUJ]

*Head of the Commerce Service, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Exploit Local Sources of Goods" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 82 p 2)

Trần Đức Minh [TRAANF DUWCS MINH]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Committee, Hoang Lien Son Province; in the end of 1981 he attended a roundtable conference sponsored by the Vietnam Socialist Party magazine TO QUOC and the local newspaper HOANG LIEN SON. (TO QUOC No 12, Dec 81 p 13)

Trần Công Mẫn [TRAANF COONG MAAN]

Editor-in-chief of the Armed Forces daily newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; his comments marking the annivesary of the armed forces magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 1, Jan 82 p 15)
[Accompanying photo of Tran Cong Man in uniform]

Phan Doãn Nam [PHAN ZOANX NAM]

*Deputy head of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 16 February 1982 he attended the opening session of the 5th Conference of the Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in Vientiane. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quang Nhậm [NGUYEENX QUANG NHAAM]

*Deputy head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Thai Binh Province; his article "Stop Destroying Roads" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 10 Feb 82 p 5)

Hoàng Nỏ [HOANGF NOS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Son La Province; his article "Advances in Son La" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Như Phả [NGUYEENX NHUW PHAR]

Editorial Secretary of the scientific journal TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 12, Dec 81 back cover)

Đoàn Phương [DOANF PHUWOWNG]

Vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 18 February 1982 he attended a reception for a visiting delegation from the Soviet Academy of Science. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 82 p 1)

Hồ Phương [HOOF PHUWOWNG]

*Deputy Editor-in-chief of the armed forces cultural magazine VAN NGHE QUAN DOI; on 9 January 1982 he attended ceremonies in Hanoi marking the 25th anniversary of his publication. (VAN NGHE 6 Feb 82 p 2)

Lê Ngọc Quang [LEE NGOCJ QUANG], *Senior Colonel

Deputy Chief of the Foreign Liaison Department, Ministry of National Defense; recently he attended a 3d Military Region sponsored meeting to mark the anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 82 p 1)

Phạm Khắc Quảng [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 11 February 1982 he attended a meeting to review Fatherland Front accomplishments of 1981 and plans for 1982. (HANOI MOI 14 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYEETS], Lieutenant General

Member of the VCP Central Committee, commander of the 3d Military Region; recently he attended a meeting sponsored by the 3d Military Region to mark the anniversary of the Soviet Army and Navy. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Feb 82 p 1)

Huỳnh Cao Sơn [HUYNHF CAO SOWN], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of M.79 Group [Binh Tram], Transportation Department, Rear Service General Department; he was mentioned in an article on food deliveries in Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Tài [NGUYEENX TAIF]

*Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission; his article "Failure to Inspect Is Tantamount to Failure to Lead" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 11 Feb 82 p 1)

Bùi Trọng Tấn [BUIF TRONGJ TAAN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his comments on salt production appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 3)

Lê Quang Thảo [LEE QUANG THAOR]

*Deputy head of the Party History Research Department of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 1 February 1982 he attended ceremonies in Hanoi marking the anniversary of the VCP. (HANOI MOI 3 Feb 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Thâm [LEE VAWN THAAM]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Song Be Province; his article "Song Be Restores Production and Stabilizes the People's Lives" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Feb 82 p 3)
[Note: This individual's name was previously given as Le Van Nam [LEE VAWN NAM]]

Nguyễn Xuân Thịnh [NGUYEENX XUAAN THINHJ]

Head of the Training Department, Ministry of Engineering and Metals; his article "Planning Training of Technicians" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 82 p 2)

Trần Minh Thông [TRAANF MINH THOONG]

*Head of the Labor Service, Ha Bac Province; his denial of bribery in recruiting workers for overseas jobs appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Feb 82 p 2)

Phạm Trọng Thuận [PHAMJ TRONGJ THUAAN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Assignment of Economic, Technical and Managerial Cadre to the Basic Level Units" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Feb 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghia Hung District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Concentrate Forces To Promote Agricultural Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Feb 82 p 3)

Hà Học Trạc [HAF HOCJ TRACJ]

Head of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; he was listed as the author of an unspecified article in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 12, Dec 81 p 34)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 18 February 1982 he attended the arrival of a Soviet vice chairman of the Council of Ministers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 82 p 1)

Tôn Thất Tùng [TOON THAATS TUNGF], Professor

*Chairman of the National Committee for the Investigation of the Results of American Chemical Warfare in Vietnam; on 18 February 1982 he attended a reception for a delegation from the Soviet Academy of Science. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Feb 82 p 1)

Pham Thi Tuyet [PHAMJ THIJ TUYEETS]

Head of the Public Health Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; her article "Protect the Living Environment" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Feb 82 p 3)

Nguyen Duc Vong [NGUYEENX DUWCS VONGJ]

Vice chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 11 February 1982 he attended a meeting to review Fatherland Front activities for 1981 and plans for 1982. (HANOI MOI 14 Feb 82 p 1)

Bui Cat Vu [BUIF CATS VUX]

*Deputy Commander, 7th Military Region; his comments marking the anniversary of the armed forces culture and arts magazine appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI No 1, Jan 82 p 22)

Dau Ngoc Xuan [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

*Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 18 February 1982 he attended the arrival of a Soviet Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Feb 82 p 1)

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Concerning the Matter of Economizing on Energy, Raw Materials and Building Materials (pp 3-12)
(Report of the State Science and Technology Commission presented by Hoang Dinh Phu, deputy head of the commission, at the scientific and technical conference on economizing on energy, raw materials and building materials held in Hanoi in November, 1981)

Haiphong City and the Application of Science and Technology for the Purpose of Economizing on Materials (pp 13-15)
(Excerpt from report of the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee delivered by Vo Thi Hoang Mai, vice chairman of the committee, at the scientific and technical conference on economizing on energy, raw materials and building materials, November, 1981; headline provided by TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC)

Economizing on Coal in Production, Circulation and Consumption (pp 16-18)
(Excerpts from presentation of the Ministry of Mines and Coal made by Tran Anh Vinh, vice minister, at the scientific and technical conference on economizing on energy, raw materials and building materials in November, 1981)

Science-Technology and the Development of the Mekong River Delta (pp 19-21)
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNIT LEADERS URGED TO MAKE TRUTHFUL, ACCURATE REPORTS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Truthful, Accurate Reports"]

[Text] An important responsibility of unit leaders and commanders is to carry on the pattern of making regular or irregular reports on the state of fulfilling their units' tasks and other activities in order to help the higher echelons to fully understand the situation and to take timely guidance and leadership measures.

No matter how closely the higher echelons keep track of the real situation and how much they strengthen control, they cannot thoroughly understand the situation of units unless they still have to rely on reports from the lower echelons. Therefore, the first important requirement for any forms of reports is that they must be truthful and accurate.

To report truthfully and accurately is a matter within the sense of responsibility and qualities of leadership organization, as well as unit commanders. In reality, there are many collectives and individuals whose achievements are good, but when they make reports, they cannot "talk" about them. On the contrary, quite a few units and individuals who "do things poorly but make nice reports" stress their difficulties, hide their shortcomings, inflate their achievements and thus mislead the higher echelons, who as a result may provide the lower echelons with unrealistic and inaccurate guidance and leadership.

Reports sent to higher echelons must always be complete, accurate and clear, particularly when they deal with weaknesses, shortcomings and difficulties that need to be overcome. It is necessary to indicate the reasons behind an achievement or shortcoming, with special emphasis on the role and responsibility of the leadership and commanders involved, so as to help the higher echelons to correctly grasp the primary problems in a situation, to draw accurate experience and to take any measures necessary to assist the unit concerned in promoting achievements and overcoming its weaknesses and to effectively lead the common movement.

To ensure truthful and accurate reporting there must be first of all correct motivation: for the responsibility and progress of units, for the interests of collectives, not to be originated from the desire to make individual achievements and to have personal "prestige" leading to hiding shortcomings, making false reports by "showing the good and covering the bad" and adversely affecting not only the relations between units and individuals on the one hand and higher echelons on the other but also the common movement. It is necessary to make every cadre and combatant have a correct concept about the importance of reporting truthfully and accurately.

Unit leaders and commanders must regularly stay close to combatants and constantly maintain control, supervision and a full understanding of every activity of their units and the thinking of their troops. When reporting to higher echelons, except for urgent situations, they must seek the opinion of the leadership collective in order to make their reports complete, accurate and clear.

As for the higher echelons, they must not only set good examples about reporting truthfully and accurately but also, as they hear reports from the lower echelons, either directly, at a conference or through documents, remain objective and correct, think seriously, avoid getting angry as they hear about shortcomings, nor elated and excited as they hear about achievements, in order to create favorable conditions for the lower echelons to make truthful and accurate reports. At the same time, they must have a scientific and positive mind and while listening to reports must combine them with actual investigation and consideration in order to draw conclusions from them and to suggest ideas for guidance and leadership.

Truthful and accurate reports are one of the conditions that help them to understand thoroughly and correctly the situation in terms of ideology, organization and strengths and weaknesses of each unit, through which they can successfully assume leadership over any tasks. As our army as a whole is enthusiastically striving to score new achievements and feats of arms to greet the Party Congress and at the same time reviewing a year of continuously stepping up the movement to "Develop the fine nature and raise the fighting power" of the people's armed forces, we must carry on, as we have done, the pattern of making truthful and accurate reports and consider it the reflection of a high sense of responsibility, the spirit of revolutionary offensive, scientific work behavior and a desire to always reach forward to obtain real and continued progress.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROGRESS, FUTURE PLANS OF DONG NAI PROVINCE REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Le Quang Chu, secretary of Dong Nai Provincial VCP Committee: "Progress of Dong Nai Province"]

[Text] Since the total liberation of the country, in light of the common line and the economic line set forth at the Fourth Party Congress and on the basis of the actual situation and capabilities of its own, Dong Nai Province has been struggling in the production, distribution and circulation, cultural and social fields and have made considerable changes.

Dong Nai has the population and area among the average ones of the provinces and cities in the country. Presently, its population is 1.4 million. It has the sea, forests and agricultural land, which consists of only few wet ricefields (38,000 hectares) and mostly land for subsidiary food crops (90,000 hectares).

Prior to the liberation, a part of the Dong Nai population lived on other occupations. In 1975, the average per capita grain supply in the province was 80 kilograms per year. Dong Nai's Bien Hoa industrial complex, with nearly 100 factories and enterprises belonging to various industrial sectors, including the heavy and chemical industries, and having to depend on foreign equipment, raw materials and spare parts, encountered very many difficulties in maintaining production in the wake of the liberation.

The party organization was doing its best to fulfill the tasks set forth in its plans and every year made some new progresses. The achievements in agricultural production were the most outstanding ones among the results obtained.

In the last 5 years, with 50,000 hectares of virgin land put to use and the breaking of new land, the total area of cultivated land was raised from 80,000 hectares in 1975 to 130,000 hectares in 1980. Almost all of the manpower in the countryside and more than 100,000 people taking part in building new economic zones had land to till. Nearly 300,000 people who had not been in agricultural production switched

to working in agriculture. As the result of opening and breaking new land and growing additional crops, the gross grain production was quickly increasing and thus bringing about an important change in the rice and subsidiary food crop cultivation pattern. It rose from 94,000 tons in 1975 to 340,000 tons in 1980 and remained at this same level in 1981. Subsidiary food crops in grain production increased from 14 percent in 1975 to 56 percent in 1980.

By now the province has had enough grain to satisfy its own need, to make some contributions to the state and to move one step toward stabilizing the standard of living of the people, cadres, workers, civil servants and the armed forces.

Industrial crops, particularly soybean, were developed relatively well. In 1981, the area of soybean cultivation was more than 19,000 hectares, an increase of 2.3 times as compared with 1975.

In industrial production, in spite of shortages of materials, raw materials and equipment which were common, the industrial enterprises and factories under the management of the locality were still operating normally. As of 1981, the total value of the local industrial production was 185.7 million dong.

In the field of export, since 1976 the province always fulfilled the yearly export plan as assigned by the Central Committee with its major products like forest products, woven articles, pottery and fine art items.

New progress has been made in terms of leadership and managerial capabilities of different echelons and sectors. However, there still exist weaknesses and shortcomings in the economic situation and living conditions. The mobilization of grain has satisfied only the minimum immediate need. Although production has been developed in industry, small industry and handicrafts, the quantities of goods purchased have been far from sufficient and there have been no goods reserves large enough to allow exchanging with farmers for agricultural products.

The socialist transformation has been slow and has encountered much confusion in all fields -- agriculture, small industry, handicrafts and mostly commerce. Market management has been rather neglected, with the free market expanding in an unorganized manner and being not yet reorganized.

The management of production and business installations has still encountered many difficulties. Many problems still need to be resolved in the application of the new mechanism dealing with product contracts, drafting of plans, delivery of products in industry and two-way contracts in agriculture.

Although the party organization has made progress in some aspects, this progress has been far from uniform. There remain many weak aspects of the province's overall leading capacity. Many sectors and installations still show signs of conservatism and inaction, with their concept of self-reliance and self-strengthening being rather poor.

Under the present conditions, if Dong Nai knows how to grasp and apply the points that serve as rules in the common line and economic line set forth by the Fourth Party Congress, it will be totally capable of exploiting the existing capabilities and further developing the effectiveness of the material and technical bases it has so far been able to build.

To contribute to changing the state of the economy and production for the purpose of improving the standard of living in the province and to fulfill the task of building socialism, in the next 5 years it must be able to gather the combined forces of all sectors, echelons and people to develop capabilities in agriculture, industry and handicrafts and to create a truly significant change in the fields of production of material wealth.

In agriculture, it must move production in the direction of concentration and specialized cultivation, combine production with transformation of the production relationships and aim at creating lots of commodities from agricultural products. It must both attach importance to rationally extending the cultivated area and pay attention to stabilizing the area of production while applying technical progresses to production and practicing intensive cultivation in order to step up grain production to satisfy its own need and to contribute to the common grain reserves of the country. At the same time, it must put various types of soil to rational use in order to grow more short-term industrial crops, to grow mulberries and to raise silkworms in order to resolve the problem of clothing, and to grow food crops of various kinds.

In the next 5 years (until the end of 1985), Dong Nai must try to raise the gross grain production from 340,000 to about 380,000 -400,000 tons per year. About industrial crops, in addition to rubber trees being grown as a long-term crop under central management, it can raise by the end of 1985 the soybean-growing area from 20,000 to 40,000 hectares in order to have an annual production of 40,000-50,000 tons; the peanut-growing area from 10,000 to 15,000 hectares in order to have an annual production of 15,000 tons; and the sugar cane area from 4,000 to 8,000 hectares in order to have an annual production of 300,000 tons.

About the crop cultivation pattern, besides grain, specialized cultivation zones will be established for rubber trees as well as soybean, peanut and sugar cane. In addition to fulfilling its obligation to the state, the products harvested will partially be reserved for export in order to get new equipment for industry and handicrafts. With agricultural development going in such a direction, the province will have the ability and conditions to adopt a rational pattern for both industry and agriculture -- to develop agriculture by expanding occupations and to step up production of consumer goods -- and at the same time to correctly combine building the central economy and strongly developing the local economy within the unified national economic structure.

To achieve such a pattern, it must try to expand the specialized cultivation zones and, along with central sectors, draft and implement many policies, including the ones dealing with the supply of materials, grain and items used in everyday life and setting prices and purchase formulas for these zones.

In addition, in agriculture it must pay proper attention to developing animal husbandry in both private and collective and state-operated sectors, for the purpose of improving the quality of meals for the people, cadres, workers and civil servants and moving toward having things to export.

About industrial production, in the coming years it must concentrate its efforts on turning the industry, small industry and handicrafts of the province and districts into a structure for on-the-spot production of consumer goods and at the same time for creating sources of goods for export.

It is possible to expand the production of building materials (bricks, tiles, stone, low-grade cement) to serve capital construction projects, at the same time to make exchanges with farmers and to extend economic relations to other localities. In the next 5 years, every year it should be able to make 30-40 million bricks, 5 million tiles and 5,000 tons of cement, and to put aside some of the timber being acquired for capital construction.

As to the consumer goods industry, the province must try to drive the food industry toward satisfying the people's everyday needs, such as sugar, fish sauce, table sauce; foodstuffs processed from soybean, peanut and vermicelli; candies, various kinds of paper products and toys for children.

About the export-serving industry, the province must concentrate on encouraging such sectors as pottery, fine art articles, wooden articles, woven items made on contract and products made of rubber to move forward.

On the district scale, it must continue to build industry in cities and districts on the basis of exploiting on-the-spot resources and skills in order to serve agricultural production, the standard of living and export. The direction of construction is aimed at these major occupations:

First of all, to build and consolidate the machine sector; to combine it with blacksmiths' shops for making manual tools for agriculture; to make minor repairs of machines of all kinds and means of production.

To build and improve the milling and grain-processing installations in order to ensure good product quality.

Depending on actual conditions in local areas, to step up production and processing of foodstuffs (fish sauce, table sauce, soybean sauce, soybean cakes, sugar and candies) to further add to the people's daily meals and to have many additional lines of goods for exchange with other localities.

To process timber for capital construction and for consumption by the state and people.

To step up production of building materials (bricks, tiles, limestone and sand) in order both to satisfy the need of districts and to have goods for exchange with other localities to get the kinds of goods being unavailable in the province.

In addition to all matters related to the locality, in industrial production there are many things having to do with the central enterprises located in the locality that must be properly resolved in conjunction with the central sectors.

To allow the locality to grasp and coordinate all production plans in the same territory, the economic and technical sectors subordinate to the ministry should inform it of any matters related to such plans and the locality and discuss with it about the mutual economic relationships in the same location, mostly with respect to such sectors as machine, paper, lumber and farm product and food processing.

About the chemical plants having seriously broken equipment, it is necessary to have plans for their repairs to ensure production safety or to move to more appropriate locations, instead of leaving them in industrial centers. The factories that have toxic waste must act to ensure a clean environment.

The Central Committee invests in favor of the locality an appropriate amount of money and materials in the repair, maintenance and development of the material and technical bases in the Bien Hoa industrial complex to ensure serving better production and production safety.

The ministries invest more money in the locality to continue building housing for workers and other public projects like day nurseries, schools, hospitals and clubs.

We suggest that the Organization Department of the Central Committee study in an active and realistic manner the question of party organization in the industrial complex.

The above-mentioned suggestions being carried out properly will create favorable conditions for strengthening and building the economic and technical sector and the close relationships between the latter and the locality and for the local and central economies to develop simultaneously within a unified structure.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LOCAL SOURCES OF GOODS TO BE FURTHER EXPLOITED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Exploiting On-the-spot Sources of Goods"]

[Text] Our provinces and cities all have labor, land and occupational capabilities to acquire an abundance of goods that allows serving local needs, exchanges among localities and participation in export. The fact that our producing capacity has not been rationally exploited is an important reason for the poor state of our goods reserves in localities and society. The socialist commerce is partly responsible for having failed to strongly develop the dynamic that drives production and circulation forward. This is the aftermath of the old habit of buying and selling by orders, waiting for goods supplied by the central administration and for imported goods, relying on the state to get compensations for losses and price differences, and so on.

The producing capacity and sources of goods of localities can be exploited better. The socialist commerce, which represents consumers, orders goods on the basis of need, serves and promotes producing capacity and organizes consumption of goods. The commercial network in cities and industrial centers serves various sectors and production units and controls all of the goods produced by state enterprises and most of those produced by small industries and handicrafts. The more centralized goods reserves are, the more material conditions are created for exchanges with the zones specialized in growing industrial crops, food belts and the countryside as a whole, as well as for purchases of large quantities of agricultural, forest and marine products to supply to cities and industrial centers.

The conditions that ensure good control of local sources of goods are an adjusted price system, a new business structure, initial improvements of organization and management of commerce, etc. The recent practical activities of many localities have confirmed the effectiveness of the new formula of business-accounting and the elimination of across-the-board administrative management. Through their efforts aimed at exploiting on-the-spot sources of goods, they were able to ensure supplying staple commodities to beneficiaries in the state sector and to request

either less goods or nothing to be shipped from other places, thus considerably reducing transportation costs.

To exploit in the best manner on-the-spot sources of goods not only is aimed at maintaining balance in the goods reserves of localities but also helps to promote production, to stabilize income and the standard of living of people of all social strata in these localities. All district and ward commercial corporations and village and subward marketing cooperatives must expand business activities by aiming first of all at the goods made and processed within their own jurisdiction. To control these sources of goods and to bring them into organized circulation is an important condition for ensuring the effectiveness of business activities, strengthening the socialist commercial system and preventing adverse fluctuations of prices and supply of goods in the free market.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES ECONOMICAL USE OF GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop Thrift Throughout the Society"]

[Text] Our agriculture is still backward and our crops' productivity is increasing slowly while our society's requirements are increasing rapidly. The production development trend is, therefore, to carry out intensive cultivation on all the existing farming areas and to simultaneously try to gradually expand the [arable] area in each locality and across the country in order to solve at all costs the nutrition problem for the entire society. This is a struggling target of primary importance in the forthcoming years. Practicing thrift is a measure which is as important as intensifying production. At present, losses and wastefulness are prevalent in all areas and affect all tasks from production to preservation, circulation and distribution.

Investigations conducted in a number of regions have revealed that the paddy losses incurred during the harvest and in the course of threshing, transportation and preservation in warehouses represent as much as 5 to 7 percent of the harvested output and that this percentage is sometimes higher. A noteworthy volume of subsidiary food products has been spoiled because they have not been transported and processed in time. While the grain situation in the state-supplied sector is very tense, theft, false household registrations and incorrect implementation of policies and systems are still serious infractions. Thousands of tons of paddy have been wasted because they have been used to distill alcohol and irrationally used in animal husbandry. The bad habit of holding extravagant sprees and feasts on the occasion of death anniversaries, new year holidays, funerals and weddings has also led to the consumption of a large amount of grain.

If some 10 percent of the total amount of grain consumed can be saved, the society will, in a year, obtain an additional volume of grain equivalent to the gross output of a large province. The first measure to be implemented strictly is to organize the management of the volume of grain purchased by the state, to prevent spoilage and loss and to ensure that the amount deposited in warehouses is sufficient for distribution to the eligible recipients. To carry out such a measure, it is necessary to completely revamp purchase, transportation, preservation and distribution and to exercise tight control from the beginning to the end. A widespread measure to be taken by cooperatives and peasants is to completely harvest crops, to take care not to drop and spill

out products [during transportation], to prevent their spoilage and to adequately preserve rice and subsidiary food products so as to keep them in the best quality possible when selling them to the state and when consuming them. To carry out this measure, it is necessary to solve many specific problems relating to the implements used in harvesting, threshing, preservation, distribution and transportation.

The distribution and use of grain must be tightly controlled. Wherever distribution is carried out by the state, control must be exercised to ensure correct implementation of the systems governing standards and fixed quantities. Regulations on grain use within the state sector must be strictly carried out by all organs, units and individuals.

Thrift must be practiced with the aim of stabilizing and improving life. Squandering is a very dangerous act. Life can be stabilized only if both the state and people possess an increasing reserve of grain. Thrift is a virtue to be cultivated by each individual and by the entire country. Wastefulness and luxury are very bad habits. If a family indulges in luxury and wastefulness and does not make provision for the future, its subsistence will not be assured and it will likely become depraved when put in straitened circumstances. He who lives frugally is a man with dignity. The amount of grain purchased by the state represents the people's efforts and money and is a means to ensure the life of millions of people not engaged in grain production. To allow the precious wealth of the society to be lost or wasted is a major crime. To violate the state-managed grain is to commit a serious sin. Let everyone of us display a high sense of thrift as a virtue in our daily life and let us immediately begin to economize grain. This movement for thrift cannot win success by merely launching a propaganda campaign; rather, it must be organized in all grassroots units and localities and throughout the country.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

WASTE OF GRAIN IN FESTIVITIES DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Unattributed Article: "Waste of Grain in Ha Bac District"]

[Text] Over the past years, Bac Ha District (Hoang Lien Son) has exerted great efforts to step up production with a view to solving the grain problems on the spot. At a time when there still are numerous difficulties in achieving a balance in the grain situation in this locality and when production cannot yet keep up with demand, grain should have been consumed and used in a really rational, tight and economical manner. It is regrettable, however, that a substantial wastage has been caused by the use of grain in alcohol distillation and on the occasion of funerals and weddings in Bac Ha. Following are some examples:

--Between 100 and 200 liters of alcohol are "gulped down" at each wedding party or funeral (and there are hundreds of such weddings and funerals each year!).

--The Tet "celebration" drags on for many days. A household who celebrates it skimpily uses as much as 40 to 50 kgs of grain (to distill alcohol and make rice cakes) while another one who celebrates it in a grandiose fashion uses up to 100 kgs and more (and there are nearly 10,000 households in Bac Ha).

--Thousands of liters of alcohol are sold on each market day in Xi Ma Cai, Bac Ha. On ordinary days, alcohol is also offered for sale at all times though the quantity is somewhat smaller.

Though Bac Ha District has issued many official notices prohibiting the illegal distillation of alcohol, the results obtained are neglible. Instead of taking the lead in various movements [against moonshining], many cadres and manual and office workers in Bac Ha have also distilled and used alcohol illegally. A number of units and organs have used [too much] alcohol at meetings held to review the situation or celebrate achievements and at parties thrown to welcome and entertain guests...and there have been instances when up to 50 or 70 liters of alcohol are consumed at each festive conference. The waste of grain is going on though Bac Ha is still faced with a serious grain shortage. It is necessary for Bac Ha District to conduct

an intensive and extensive movement for thrifty use of grain, to implement realistic and effective measures aimed at stopping such a waste and, first and foremost, to lay the responsibility on cadres, party members and manual and office workers for displaying a serious and exemplary attitude while taking the lead in this movement.

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AGRICULTURE

OVERALL DEVELOPMENT OF THUAN HAI IN PAST FIVE YEARS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Le Van Hien, Secretary of Thuan Hai Provincial Party Committee: "Five Years in Thuan Hai--a Step in Maturation"]

[Text] Thuan Hai has a small farming area which represents only about 10 percent of the natural area and which is frequently afflicted with drought, profuse sunshine and windiness, scanty rainfall, a fairly high degree of evaporation and a scarcity of underground water sources. The number of people not engaged in agriculture is fairly large. Prior to the liberation day, Thuan Hai had to import from 50,000 to 60,000 tons of rice each year. In the first few years after the liberation day, production did not suffice for consumption and the central level's aid was thus necessary.

To date, agricultural production has been reorganized. Hundreds of cooperatives and production collectives have been created and four state farms set up. The key grain producing zone of Duc Linh and a number of areas specialized in cultivating industrial and export crops have emerged. The new population centers inhabited by tribesmen and montagnards have been stabilized. The material-technical bases for agriculture have been gradually developed. Attention has been paid to exploiting the labor and land potentials. In the past 5 years, Thuan Hai has further expanded the cultivated area by 18,000 hectares and relocated 83,000 people to build new economic zones and perform agricultural production. The area used for sowing and planting crops has increased from 117,078 to 141,952 hectares. The average per hectare yield of rice crops has jumped from 19.4 to 24.6 quintals and the [total] grain output from 200,000 to 268,000 tons. In 1980 and 1981, Thuan Hai surpassed the grain collection norm set by the state and, for the first time, fulfilled its grain obligation to the entire nation. Cotton is a plant which is difficult to grow and which requires a strict technical pattern and a tight control of harmful insects and diseases but neither the people nor the technical cadres have been accustomed to and conversant with its cultivation. However, over the past 5 years, Thuan Hai has grown cotton on more than 8,000 hectares and reaped more than 2,000 tons.

Along with agriculture, the production tempo in other sectors such as maritime products, industry, small industry and handicrafts has been kept up and heightened. According to a review by the Ministry of Maritime Products, the

Thuan Hai sea area is one of the greatest fishing regions in the country. Despite the fact that ships and boats have broken down in increasing numbers, that the shortage of technical materials has not been remedied in good time, that less and less fuel has been supplied and that the state has not yet made substantial investments--the average fishing output of each boat has reached 14.87 tons because production has been further reorganized, because the fishing method has been improved--with fishing activities being concentrated during definite seasons on given fishing areas--because attention has been paid to developing high-yielding trades and also because positive factors in the maritime products sector have been firmly maintained and developed. Over the past 5 years, Thuan Hai has caught nearly 350,000 tons [of maritime products] (70,000 tons per year on the average) representing one-seventh of the total national catch of maritime products and has processed 90 million liters of fish sauce. In addition to meeting its own needs and those of neighboring provinces, Thuan Hai has supplied the central level with 52.8 million liters of fish sauce and over 15,000 tons of maritime products of all kinds.

By the end of 1980, throughout the province there were 58 state-operated and joint state-private industrial enterprises, 39 cooperatives and 48 handicraft cooperation teams with a gross output value of 116.3 million dong showing a 76-percent increase over 1976, a 188.6-percent increase in [the value of] machines [produced] and a 60-percent increase in [the value of] building materials [produced]. In 1981, the production of handicraft items for export surpassed the plan norm by 66 percent. During the first stage of economic construction, the building industry has overcome the imbalance among various aspects such as capital, materials and planning and building capacities and has built 400 large- and small-sized works with a total capital of 112.736 million dong. By transforming the existing enterprises, building new ones and shaping up a machine repair and manufacture network, Thuan Hai has been able to meet to a large extent its own need for building materials and certain machine components and spare parts, to build 90-horsepower ships and boats and to quickly develop [the production of] consumer and export goods. The Ca Ty bridge, Con Cha fishing port, My Son writing paper, My Duc ceramics, soap, etc., are the new works and products which have come into being to greet the Party Congress.

Distribution and circulation have been considered important tasks. To date, the socialist commercial network has been widely organized from the provincial to grassroots level. For the past 5 years, the value of purchased goods has risen to 541.529 million dong and there has been a yearly increase of over 23 percent in the [amount of] goods collected for the central level. In 1981, 35,000 tons of grain were purchased. The supply of fixed quanitities of 10 types of goods to cadres and manual and office workers has become ever more regular. Progress has been made in the financial task and a balance achieved between receipts and expenditures.

In the field of socialist transformation, a movement to abolish vestiges of feudal exploitation and to carry out land reform has been carried on since October 1975. The basic task has been to educate to heighten socialist

consciousness, with voluntariness and mutual benefit as a motto. Thuan Hai has gradually led peasants onto the path of collective work under various forms from the setting up of labor rotation and work exchange teams to the establishment of production solidarity teams, production collectives and cooperatives. To date, Thuan Hai has set up 264 cooperatives, 360 production collectives and 15 farm tractor collectives including 87.7 percent of the total number of peasant households and covering 80 percent of the total farmland area, with almost all production means having been collectivized. In compliance with Directive No 100 of the [Party Central Committee] Secretariat, Thuan Hai has extended the application of the end-product contract system to labor groups and [individual] laborers in agriculture.

In the field of fishery, exploitation by foremen, storehouse owners and bourgeois owners has been abolished. As an intitial step, the fishermen's productive force has been organized into 16 cooperatives and 300 work cooperation teams together with nearly 50 percent of the total number of boats, 66.7 percent of the total number of horsepowers and 67.4 percent of the total number of laborers. The remaining laborers have participated in production solidarity teams. There have been 4 state-operated and 9 state-private enterprises with a [total] processing capacity of 33,000 tons of salty fish representing 52 percent of the total storage capacity. Most of the production means belonging mainly to capitalist industry (forest exploitation, wood processing, sugar and ice production, grain milling, transportation, construction and so forth) and valued at hundreds of millions of dong have been transformed into national or joint state-private property. The abolition of the bourgeois traders' wholesale activities has paved the way for the socialist trade to move forward to completely take these activities in hand, to control retail sale and to master the market.

Cultural and social activities have made progress. Thuan Hai has launched many campaigns to wipe out vestiges of the enemy's enslaving culture and to build a pattern of new cultural activities. The arts and letters movement has developed fairly well among the masses. Wired radio stations have increased in numbers at the grassroots level. The number of teachers, students, schools and classrooms has increased in comparison with the past and the quality of teaching and learning has somewhat improved. Initiated by the public health sector, the movement "to complete five tasks" has been continuously stepped up and a number of districts have basically completed three sanitation works while progress has been made in the preventive medicine and hygiene movement. Medical treatment facilities have been expanded continuously and the production of curative medicines has increased. In the field of physical education and sports, an initial step forward has been taken to build forces and material bases. Active efforts have been exerted to eliminate social vices and evils. New changes have obviously taken place in the culturual and social life.

The all-people's national defense and people's security movement have been built up and consolidated. The Fulro armed groups left behind in the mountainous region by the enemy have basically been smashed. Hundreds of enemies have been annihilated and many ringleaders have surrendered or been caught. Political security and social order and security have been firmly maintained.

The above-mentioned changes are a result of the great efforts exerted by the party organization and people in Thuan Hai and demonstrate the soundess and creativeness of the line indicated by the Fourth Party Congress.

While studying the documents to be presented by the Party Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress, the Thuan Hai [Provincial] Party Organization has clearly realized its own shortcomings such as the failure to deeply and thoroughly understand the party line, to bring about a strong mass movement to develop collective ownership, to materialize the line, policy and resolutions of the party while organizing task execution and to seriously and strictly implement directives and resolutions; moreover, the achievements made are still limited because of the generally low standard of management.

In light of the resolution of the 11th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, Thuan Hai will firmly adhere to the economic strategic guidelines, resolutely move forward and score numerous achievements to greet the Fifth National Party Congress, and try to win further success in carrying out the socio-economic targets indicated in the third 5-year plan and for the eighties.

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AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION SETBACK AT PHU QUY STATE FARMS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Feb 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Pham Quang Loc: "Why Has Production at State Farms in Phu Quy Area (Nghe Tinh) Gone Down?"]

[Text] On the fat land of Phu Quy (Nghe Tinh), there are six state farms named Dong Hieu, Tay Hieu, 1-5, 19-5, 3-2 and Co Do [Red Banner]. Built during the 1955-1958 period, these state farms have a natural area of 35,400 hectares including 21,090 hectares of farmland. After 25 years of construction and development, these state farms have opened 17,900 hectares of new land and put them into production. The principal task of these state farms has been to grow perennial industrial crops (coffee, rubber, tea...) and fruit trees (oranges and lemons) and to raise cattle and hogs. By the end of 1980, the state farms in the Phu Quy region had nearly 6,000 hectares of perennial crops including 2,600 hectares of coffee, 1,660 hectares of rubber, 500 hectares of tea and 1,030 hectares of oranges and had also a herd of 7,650 oxen and more than 6,000 hogs.

From 1965 to 1974, the Phu Quy state farms developed production fairly well and obtained a high productivity and output from many types of crops. The yearly yield of oranges came to between 8,000 and 9,000 tons and that of coffee between 3,000 and 3,500 tons, bringing in a yearly profit from 5 to 6 million dong (2.7 million dong by the Tay Hieu state farm alone in some year).

Over the past few years, production has decreased in many respects. In 1980, the orange and coffee yield was only 10 percent of the high output in 1965 and 1974. The herd of domestic animals of various species and their meat yield represented only 50 percent [of the past figures]. The profit made dropped to 15 percent of the past. Instead of making a profit as in the past, the Co Do and Song Hieu state farms are now doing business at a loss. The Tay Hieu and 1-5 state farms are making less and less profit.

Why has production at the Phu Quy state farms gone down so seriously?

From an objective point of view, it must be noted that the Phu Quy region was afflicted with natural calamities in the past 3 or 4 consecutive years. In early 1976, many coffee plantations were damaged by hoarfrost. The 1977-1979 period was marked by continual droughts and floods which killed trees and had a big influence on the growth of orchards. Typhoon No 6 in 1980 ruined 50 to

60 percent of the area planted with rubber, coffee and oranges. Another reason is that most of the orchards grown in the 1960-1965 period are about to complete their "economic tenure". The fact that the old orchards have been demolished and that the newly grown ones have not yet been put into production and business has caused a decrease in output.

In the managerial field, neither the quantitative and qualitative requirements have been met nor the time schedules been observed over the past few years in supplying materials, fertilizers, insecticides... Each year, only 40 to 50 percent of the quantity indicated in the plan has been supplied. The management apparatus from state farms to production units and teams has proven weak in many respects and the promoted cadres have not undergone advanced professional training in management and have only limited leadership capabilities. A number of cadres and workers have a low sense of responsibility and have grown slack about management. In addition, the fact that people have intermingled with one another in taking up residence in the areas between state farms and agricultural cooperatives has created numerous difficulties in managing the state farms' property and products.

A no less important cause is to be found in the life of the cadres and workers of state farms who have met with numerous difficulties and who have sometimes received no salaries and no grain rations for 3 or 4 months in a row. Though specialized in growing industrial crops for export purposes, these state farms have had to provide grain for themselves for a period of 3 months [each year]; this is why their cadres and workers have become interested in grain production and neglected their principal task.

In our opinion, agricultural production necessitates a sound investment system and a concern about the building of material-technical bases and also requires that intensive cultivation be implemented from the beginning and continuously and comprehensively.

To obtain a high productivity from crops and cattle, it is necessary to implement intensive cultivation and to strike a balance between production and the essential materials, especially the principal ones such as fertilizers and insecticides... The heavy damage suffered by the orange and coffee plantations in the Phu Quy area is a very great effect of the fertilizer and insecticide shortage. With regard to perennial crops, the continuous and comprehensive implementation of intensive cultivation right at the outset is of very great significance. If intensive cultivation is not applied to perennial crops since the beginning, orchards will grow slowly later on with a low productivity and yield, a short life for the trees and a low economic effectiveness. This is simultaneously an experience derived from and a law governing the growth of crops.

It is necessary that the persons responsible for state farms affairs and the sectors concerned should reach an identity of views on the abovementioned subject and that favorable conditions be created for state farms to carry out production satisfactorily. Only by making in-depth investments in perennial crops can one obtain high economic effectiveness. If one is merely concerned about quantity and area, one will reap bad consequences as many state farms have. This is not only a problem still facing the Phu Quy state farms but is

also an experience deserving the attention of others. Though reaping fairly good harvests and doing business at a profit, certain state farms must not be satisfied with their current achievements but must pay attention to the economic effectiveness of the entire production cycle of crops.

Perennial plants such as oranges, coffee, rubber and tea have a fixed productive and economic cycle. Every perennial tree has to undergo a post-planting period and a tending period. The production and operational process includes an initial fruit bearing and harvesting period, a high-yielding period and a senescent period. Orange trees have a productive cycle of 18 to 20 years including 1 year of planting, 3 or 4 years of tending and 12 to 15 years of production, operation and harvesting. During the harvesting period, harvests are usually scanty in the first 3 or 4 years which are called the orange crops' early stage; harvests will become abundant and represent as much as 50 to 60 percent of the total cycle's yield in the 5 or 6 years amid the cycle, these years being called the height of the orange trees' productivity; harvests will dwindle in the last 3 or 4 years which are called the senescent period. Coffee, tea and rubber trees all have a similar productive cycle. It is necessary to fully understand the productive and economic cycle of crops in order to be able to envisage their yearly productivity and yield and to plan the management of plantations according to an appropriate ratio between the newly cultivated plots, the plots to be tended and those awaiting harvest (each type usually taking up one-third of the [total] area).

Only by applying the abovementioned crop allocation ratio can state farms obtain a steady yield. From 1968 to 1975, the Co Do state farm harvested from 4,000 to 5,000 tons of oranges on the average every year but its output went down to 350 tons in 1980 and about 750 tons in 1981. Unstable productivity and yield similar to those at the Co Do state farm have also been found at the state farms of Cao Phong (Ha Son Binh), Song Am (Thanh Hoa), Tay Hieu and Dong Hiue (Nghe Tinh).

At the state farms in North Vietnam, perennial crops such as oranges, tea and coffee have entered and are entering the second cycle. We must take the greatest care not to continue production as during the first cycle. The reason is that the newly opened lands are still fertile and have a high humus rate and a low acidity one. After 20 to 25 years of production, most lands will be eroded, with a heightened acidity rate and a lowered humus one, and will contain many hotbeds of harmful insects and diseases.

With regard to crop varieties, when they have been planted recently and not yet profusely, harmful insects and diseases are fewer and the remedies used to prevent and eliminate them prove more effective. If strains are not selected after a productive cycle of 20 to 25 years, the crop varieties cultivated will degenerate, harmful insects and diseases will develop in great numbers and insecticides will become less effective.

At the Tay Hieu state farm, experiences in replanting coffee and tea on a number of plots--where large-leaf coffee had been cultivated previously and where the soil had not been duly improved--have shown that after being grown, from 70 to 80 percent of these plants were afflicted with diseases and ultimately had to be destroyed. A similar situation has also been seen at the Song Con state farm.

At the Phu Quy state farms where most of the orange and coffee areas have been entering the second cycle, more difficulties are encountered at a time when the intensive cultivation factors (fertilizer, insecticide, seeds, etc.) are lacking; it is, therefore, really difficult to achieve a high productivity and yield.

To carry out production satisfactorily, it is necessary to care for and properly organize the material life of cadres and workers. Each and every state farm must display a high spirit of self-reliance. But each state farm cannot solve problems if it is left to itself since it needs also the specific and timely assistance of the sectors concerned.

In 1981, the 1-5, Co Do, Tay Hiue and 3-2 state farms effected satisfactory changes in many aspects of management, primarily by taking good care of plantations and the herds of domestic animals and by implementing the system of product-contract wage payment, and were thus able to satisfactorily fulfill the 1981 state plan norms. Compared with 1980, production and business activities achieved a higher economic effectiveness, bringing about an increase in profit which surpassed the plan norm.

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AGRICULTURE

MATERIALS, GOODS TRADED FOR GRAIN IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Food Sector Uses Materials, Goods To Exchange for 120,000 Tons of Grain"]

[Text] The food sector has widely achieved the use of materials and goods to buy and exchange for grain in the northern provinces. From the beginning of the 1981 fifth-month rice crop until now, it acquired through such exchanges 120,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, or 6 times the quantity of grain purchased in cash through mutual agreement.

Ha Nam Ninh Province organized pretty good reception and use of nitrate fertilizer. It acquired by now more than 20,000 tons of grain through exchanges. It was followed by Hai Hung Province which acquired 15,000 tons, Thanh Hoa 14,000 tons, Thai Binh 11,000 tons, Hanoi 11,000 tons, Ha Bac 10,000 tons and Ha Son Binh 8,500 tons.

Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provinces and the Municipality of Hanoi, in addition to effectively using the materials and goods under the management of the food sector, actively used local goods to exchange for paddy.

In the highland provinces, the use of materials and goods to purchase grain still encountered many difficulties primarily because there were no goods that satisfied the taste of the ethnic minorities. By now only three provinces -- Cao Bang, Lang Son and Bac Thai -- used nitrate fertilizer to exchange for paddy.

Generally speaking, the localities did not keep up with using materials and goods to exchange for grain as there was a gap between deliveries and use of materials and goods and often there was a lack of unified action among the managing sectors, which acted rather slowly after the norm had been set.

In the coming months, the food sector, in coordination with the sectors concerned and localities, must resolve the difficulties about materials, goods, cash and means of transportation to try to mobilize fully the delivered grain.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CONSTRUCTION OF TRI AN HYDROELECTRIC PLANT TO START

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "Tri An Hydroelectric Power Project"]

[Text] While stepping up the construction of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, as well as the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project, our state and people are actively preparing for the start of construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant, with assistance from the Soviet Union.

This is one of the capital construction projects in the third 5-year plan. And it is a major hydroelectric power project in the South to be constructed on Dong Nai River in Vinh Cuu District, Dong Nai Province, nearly 80 kilometers northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. Upon its completion the Tri An hydroelectric power plant will bring about great and realistic benefits, mostly for the southern provinces. Its initial planned capacity is 320,000 kilowatts, 3 times the capacity of Thac Ba hydroelectric power plant and twice that of Da Nhim hydroelectric power plant. It provides an annual energy source of about 1.3-1.5 billion kilowatt-hours. In addition, the project supplies water for about 250,000 hectares of ricefields of Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai and Long An Provinces; provides industry, forestry, fishery and everyday life with fresh water on a permanent basis; and at the same time helps to reduce salinity in Dong Nai River. On the other hand, the reservoirs are to be used not only for power generation but also as a considerable marine product resource.

According to evaluations by Vietnamese and Soviet research specialists, the Tri An falls has been created by nature to gather all of the most favorable factors for the construction of a large hydroelectric power plant. Its reservoirs have an area of 350 square kilometers and a capacity of 1 billion cubic meters of water. It is also adjacent to a network of large cities and industrial centers: Bien Hoa, Ho Chi Minh City, Vung Tau and Thu Dau Mot. Therefore, it is quite convenient to build and protect the transmission lines running from the plant to the common network. The flow of Dong Nai River is very fast during the flood season, about 1,000 cubic meters per second. In the dry season, the rate of flow at Tri An is less than

100 cubic meters per second, thus maintaining an average of 400 cubic meters per second. The maximum amount of alluvium here is 1 kilogram per cubic meter of water.

For the sake of future benefits, our state and people are determined to invest manpower and wealth in the construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power project. According to calculations, the total capital needed to invest in the project is about 6 billion dong. The part involving technical equipment is covered by Soviet assistance in accordance with an economic agreement signed by the two governments and the capital investment part that remains is to be provided by the state, with contributions and construction by the people of the southern provinces. On 19 February 1982, the worker, assault youth and armed forces, along with the people of Ho Chi Minh City, held an official ceremony to mark the start of the construction of a number of support works, the first installations that ensure the preparations for construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant. And on 22 February, these forces started the actual work: construction first of roads, river routes, railroads, electrical systems, etc. In the course of clearing the areas to become the bottoms of reservoirs, it is necessary to exploit about 20,000 hectares of forests to get a large volume of forest products, 462,000 cubic meters of timber and tens of millions of cubic meters of firewood. Motorized Unit 3 of Joint Project Enterprise 4 is in charge of building Trang Bom railroad station and the 22-kilometer railroad and road sections that run from Trang Bom to Tri An. Assault Youth General Unit 4 is responsible for getting timber and firewood from the reservoir sites and building reservoirs for the hydroelectric power plant. The Electrical Construction and Assembly Enterprise (Electric Power Corporation 2) has quickly started work to build a 15-kilovolt transmission line to bring electricity to the work sites.

One thing that needs to be said is the fact that the Tri An hydroelectric power plant is a large-scale project in the third 5-year plan that is being based on the formula of both the central and local levels, both the state and the people, working together. Consequently, along with investment by the state, the localities and people of Nam Bo provinces also contribute labor and money to the project. In spite of the fact that there has been no widespread campaign yet, many individuals and units, upon hearing about the project, recently responded by contributing millions of dong to it. The Nam Bo delta provinces alone have offered to supply each year 4,500 tons of rice and 2,000 tons of meat to ensure that workers at the work sites will have enough to eat so as to work hard for the duration of construction. Many production installations, enterprises, collectives and individuals in Ho Chi Minh City have volunteered to work overtime to raise labor productivity and to get money to contribute to the project. Phuong Nam Handicraft Cooperative is determined to complete early a quarter 1 contract and to offer all of the profit obtained from it to the Tri An project. Dai Thanh Ready-made Clothing Cooperative has organized working Sundays, with each of its members striving to earn 20 dong to allow the cooperative to contribute 5,000 dong to the project. The productive labor

movement for making contributions to the Tri An project is receiving favorable response from many social strata and localities through their realistic action. Speaking about this movement, Mai Chi Tho, chairman of Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee, said: "The drive to get money contributions is progressing nicely, which is a sign we should be happy about, the reflection of the patriotic spirit, love for socialism and absolute confidence in the party and state on the part of the people of the southern provinces."

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HEALTH CARE HAMPERED BY POOR MANAGEMENT OF DRUGS

Hanoi TAP CHI DUOC HOC in Vietnamese No 6 [October-December], 1981 pp 1-4

[Article by Nguyen Duy Cuong, pharmacist and vice minister of public health: "Improving the Guidance and Management of the Production, Distribution and Use of Medicines in Order To Help Meet the Goals of the Sector's Fourth [5-year] Plan"]

[Text] At present, supplying medicine to the people is one of the major problems that the entire public health sector must concentrate on resolving; it has an impact upon the various areas of public health activities, especially upon medical examinations and treatment, upon the medical treatment needs of the people. This is not only a problem involving the volume of products available, but is also a problem involving quality; it is not merely a problem of a purely scientific and technical nature, but is also a matter of viewpoint and conscience.

Reviewing the recent 5-year plan (1976-1980), a comparison of 1980 to 1976 shows:

--The value of pharmaceuticals purchased increased three-fold, with 70 percent of this value represented by drugs harvested in nature;

--The amount of area under the cultivation of medicinal plants increased three-fold and the output harvested increased 1.8 times;

--As regards the production of the pharmaceutical industry, the total output value of the entire country increased 1.2 times, with the utilization of domestic raw materials increasing three-fold. In particular, the production of medicines in the various localities developed rapidly: output value increased 2.15 times, 70 to 80 percent of which represented local or domestic raw materials.

As of the end of 1980, there were nearly 3,000 villages and subwards, 37 percent of the villages and subwards of the country, that had movements to plant and use medicinal herbs. These villages are 60 to 70 percent self-sufficient in ordinary drugs, thereby helping to support the initial health care of the people in the countryside.

We have made many efforts but, in recent years, domestic production has only met about one-third of needs and the average amount of money spent on drugs per capita each year is still very low.

The causes of the difficulties mentioned above are many; as regards material-technical bases, we have no antibiotic industry whatsoever and our pharmaceutical chemical industry is still very small. For this reason, all antibiotics, vitamins, sulfa drugs and many types of specialized drugs must be imported. Although the state has shown very much concern for this matter and allocated a rather significant percentage of the money allocated for imports for the importation of drugs, importing an adequate supply of raw materials is not easy. Subjectively, however, we also have many shortcomings that we, ourselves, have caused, shortcomings that can be seen in everything from our awareness to the measures employed by us to provide guidance and management in all areas of production, distribution, circulation and use.

1. Production: we have not provided close, concerted guidance of the production of essential products to meet the needs of the prevention and treatment of diseases; instead, we have pursued the production of products that are easily produced and are very profitable, consequently, although total output value has increased, ordinary drugs are still in short supply.

In the recent past, as a result of incorrectly applying the policy regarding the "three interests," some installations, even some within the professional system, such as institutes, hospitals, schools, specialized stations and so forth, in many localities have produced drugs that do not meet specifications and do not meet qualitative standards, thereby creating additional difficulties on the market. Our sources of primary and secondary materials are still inadequate and so decentralized that we cannot produce the main types of drugs needed in the prevention and treatment of illness. Many types of drugs that have not been researched or approved have been produced and put into circulation without permission.

Subcontract production is still marked by many loopholes, does not comply with principles and regulations and lacks quality control of raw materials as well as inspections of finished products. At a number of places, groups of cadres, manual workers and personnel are producing drugs at their agency but the head of the agency does not manage their production of drugs; these persons make drugs for anyone and market their products anywhere and have, in some cases, even stolen raw materials and supplies from their unit.

2. Distribution-circulation: many localities still give light attention to managing distribution and only concern themselves with business volume norms on the amount of money spent to make purchases and the volume of sales; they do not concern themselves with the variety of products or the specific quantity of drugs for each type illness, each echelon of medical treatment, each type patient and the different population areas. As a result, they create difficulties in medical treatment because some drugs are available in surplus amounts while other necessary drugs are not available.

The management of the distribution of medicines to patients is not thoroughly inspected. Nearly one-half the total number of drugs that are marketed are sold

retail directly to the people through medical examination clinics or on the "free" market; however, in these areas, the phenomenon of drugs flowing onto the market as a result of fake prescriptions of physicians or doctors or conspiracy on the part of state store personnel is still rather widespread.

The coordination between medical science and pharmacology is not close; pharmacies and public health clinics still turn their backs on each other, thus making it very difficult for citizens to buy medicine.

The medicine cabinets of agencies, enterprises, worksites and state farms (which account for nearly 20 percent of the total quantity of drugs marketed) as well as the medicine cabinets established by citizens within their subwards and villages are not organized or managed well in accordance with stipulated procedures; at many installations, medicine does not reach the hands of laborers.

3. Use and medical treatment: there are still many cases in which doctors prescribe medicine without a full knowledge of its pharmaceutical properties or efficacy and in a manner contrary to the directions for the use of medicines; this has led to a situation in which they make general prescriptions or prescribe medicine on the basis of the tastes of patients, thereby causing reactions to medicine, causing medicines to be less than effective in treating illness and sometimes causing a reoccurrence of the illness that threatens the patient's life.

At many installations, there are still many loopholes in everything from treatment orders of physicians to the implementation of these orders by nurses and attendants; directions for the use of medicine are unclear (dosage, method of use and so forth); the haphazard compliance with regulations governing specialized fields, the failure to inspect and collect medicines brought to patients from the outside and the failure to determine whether these medicines are real or fake have allowed many drug-related accidents to occur.

Tests are not conducted to insure that medicine has entered the body of a patient and full dosages are not reaching the hands of patients, even in emergency cases; the drugs in the wards of clinics as well as the wards near clinics cannot be accounted for fully.

In many localities, the management of drugs to prevent and combat epidemics, drugs for social diseases (tuberculosis, malaria and so forth) and birth control pills is left up to the stations and units. Inspections are not conducted, accounting reports are not filed and many cases involving the illegal marketing of drugs have been exposed and prosecuted.

4. The management of the market in medicine: in a number of large municipalities and cities, medicines are openly sold on sidewalks and along streets; practically all of the persons who sell them have no specialized training and the medicine they sell includes real as well as fake medicine, good as well as bad medicine.

A number of state public health installations that have been given permission to open counters selling "three interests" drugs in accordance with regulations, are

purchasing drugs of unclear origin, including drugs of the state slipped onto the market by state personnel and drugs produced and circulated illegally, without determining whether their quality is good or poor. In a few units, the business in these "three interests" types of drugs is, in essence, the private business of a group of persons. There have been many cases in which public health personnel have tried to sell and actually sold drugs directly to patients residing in their facilities.

The management of the quality of medicines in the collective and private sector is still marked by many weaknesses; we have not taken steps to closely coordinate with the other legal agencies, such as the public security, customs, tax affairs and other agencies, to provide better management.

In summary:

We have not attached importance to researching medicine needs; the planning of everything related to medicines is not based on firm foundations and does not involve close coordination between medical science and pharmacology, among production, distribution and use or between research and production.

Efforts have not been focused on guiding the management of distribution and use; the methods of guidance are still administrative in nature and do not attach appropriate importance to specialized measures or to public health factors (diseases, types of patients, echelon of medical treatment and so forth).

We have yet to make the entire sector fully understand that at a time when medicine is in short supply, qualitative requirements must be emphasized even more.

We have not closely linked the effort to combat negative phenomena within each agency and unit to market management on the outside.

The system of pharmaceutical management organizations at the bureaus and services has not been strengthened or improved; in particular, the district and precinct echelons are inadequate and weak and a drug control system extending from the central to the local levels has not been established.

In keeping with resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee and directive number 61/CT of the Party Secretariat, the Ministry of Public Health issued directive number 26 dated 2-12-1980 on continuing to intensify and improve the quality of the campaign to build units that are efficient and medically safe in the supply, distribution and use of medicines with a view toward effectively improving the quality of patient service; the requirements of this directive are:

--Improving and strengthening the management of production, circulation-distribution and use, with efforts focused upon planning to meet needs and establishing a reasonable balance between the needs of disease prevention and treatment and present medicine supply capabilities; we must clearly determine what the needs are and endeavor to meet the most essential needs of each echelon of treatment.

--Strengthening the guidance of technical work; strengthening the management of the specialized regulations and procedures in the production, distribution and use of medicines; combating the thinking of placing heavy emphasis upon quantity while giving light attention to quality; putting management on a regular basis; working in accordance with policies and laws; closing every loophole; and guaranteeing the safety of patients and the security of state property.

--Urgently conducting research to revise and amend the standards and economic-technical quotas in effect in the production, distribution and use of medicines on the basis of examining the actual situation and taking present requirements and conditions into consideration so that all units and echelons of work comply with standards and quotas and endeavor to achieve more advanced norms.

The three requirements mentioned above are designed to concentrate every effort on successfully correcting the shortcomings which our sector, at the places at which it is working, can and must correct in order to meet the essential needs of the people with the limited raw materials, medicines and foreign currency we have.

While implementing directive 26/BYT/CT we must simultaneously implement directive 81 and directive 108 of the Secretariat on combating negative phenomena and decision number 24 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on the management of medicines and the raw materials used to make them in the following areas:

1. Supply and circulation-distribution:

It is necessary to fully assess essential needs; there must be a list of those types of drugs that are clearly efficacious and the quantities of these drugs that are needed must be fully determined in order to fully meet the requirements of disease prevention, medical treatment, the prevention and control of epidemics and the support of combat operations in a manner consistent with the public health line of the party and the economic capabilities of the country.

--Together with the agencies within the ministry calculating the needs of the entire sector, each locality and unit must conduct surveys, use historic data and analyze disease factors in order to determine the need of the locality or installations. We must focus efforts on priority drugs, primarily for individial echelons and individual specialized fields of medicine, and eventually establish standards regarding the specific quantity of medicines in each main group of medicines for each type hospital, each echelon of treatment and each type patient; cadres, manual workers, civil servants, urban residents, rural residents and so forth, based on the list of medicines set forth by the ministry for the entire sector.

We must strengthen the coordination between consumer units and supply units, intensify the supply of information on pharmacology in order to instruct the cadres within the sector and among the people in the use of drugs and establish permanent exhibits of new drugs or hold periodic customer conferences.

--We must improve the mode of distribution and distribute medicines by order of priority, with most priority given to special drugs for in-patient and emergency treatment and for out-patient medical examinations and treatment. We must provide a full supply of ordinary medicines and supplements to cadres, manual workers, civil servants and subward and village public health units; we must expand the sale of drugs on the basis of health books (that are well managed) to persons who are afflicted with such chronic ailments as ulcers, asthma, high blood pressure and so forth and endeavor to expand the "free" sale to the people of such ordinary items as cold medicine, medicines for ailments of the intestinal tract, medicines for skin diseases, cotton bandages, etc.

--We must reinspect the medicine purchase registration books of the agency, work-site, state farm and enterprise public health units and carefully recheck the number of persons while providing guidance in how to manage medicines in exact accordance with Ministry of Public Health decision number 346/BYT dated 24 March 1977. We must improve the existing village and subward medicine cabinets in accordance with the ministry's decision dated [figure omitted] May 1981.

--We must begin the implementation of decision number 24 of the chairman of the Council of Ministers on managing medicines and the raw materials used to make them and circular 22 dated 28 July 1981 as well as circular 27 dated 1 August 1981 of the minister of public health, which provide guidance for implementing the above mentioned decision.

As regards the circulation of folk medicines, it is necessary to rapidly bring these medicines into the specialized medicine network that is under the exclusive management of the state, that is, the system of pharmaceutical corporations, and necessary to gradually limit and eventually stop the sale of these medicines on the free market.

2. Medical examinations and treatment:

We must firmly adhere to the requirement that medicine be used in a reasonable manner, that is, that medicine be prescribed in accordance with the stage of development of the disease and the condition of the patient and that medicine be used in a correct manner that insures safety for the patient and is consistent with the medical line of the party and our medicine supply capabilities; to meet this requirement well, we must:

--Give the physicians and pharmacists within the medical examination and treatment system a full source of information, such as books, newspapers and introductory material so that they can learn about the various types of drugs they are using and learn about the nature, the effect and the mechanism of absorption and conversion of the drug in question within the body; only on this basis can they prescribe the best drug for patients.

--Attention must be given to providing specialized guidance in the use of medicine and organizing symposiums and short-term classes in the concepts and principles involved in the use of drugs for each age group, such as the elderly, the young, women and so forth; on this basis, each field of medicine must draw up charts on the types of illnesses frequently encountered, charts that must be periodically amended and revised on the basis of the experience gained.

--We must expand the practice of inspecting the administration of drugs and telling the patients the drugs being administered to them (except in cases in which this would adversely affect the patient's thinking) to insure that drugs are entering the patient's body in the correct dose.

--In the years ahead, besides expanding the production of the various types of vaccines, both in terms of their variety and quantity, specialized drugs and medicinal herbs decocted in accordance with fixed formulations, the central hospitals and pharmacies must develop the practice of preparing drugs in accordance with prescriptions written by physicians; beginning with a few dozen ointments and pastes made of drugs prepared by the pharmacist together with a number of common chemicals, we can create many drug formulations suited to each patient and replace some of the medicine in liquid form that the pharmaceutical enterprises are unable to provide in adequate quantities.

--Each hospital must have a plan for establishing and observing standards and quotas on the primary types of drugs, standards and quotas that are of value professionally as well as from an economic standpoint; these quotas must indicate the average quantity of drugs used per day by each patient in each ward and by the entire hospital. These quotas will be the norms used to formulate plans for building reserve supplies of drugs and will also be used to provide guidance and management within the unit based on cost accounting.

--We must rapidly implement the drug audit management system based on decision number 278-BYT/QD dated 9 September 1979, which defines the primary drugs that must be controlled, reorganizes the management of the drug sources of the specialized stations and units and establishes a system of monthly reports and audit statements by them to the public health bureaus and services (even if these sources of drugs are aid or drugs supplied at no charge).

3. We must improve the control and management of compliance with specialized regulations in the production, circulation, distribution and uce of medicines in both the state and private sectors.

If, at a time when we are encountering difficulties with medicines and the raw materials used to make them, we produce drugs of high quality that are clearly efficacious using the limited raw materials we have, it will help to reduce the difficulties we are encountering. Therefore, before being produced, processed or circulated on the market, all types of drugs of state agencies or private installations must be certified and be granted a permit and registration number by the Ministry of Public Health (if directly subordinate to the central level) or a public health bureau or service (if directly subordinate to a locality) in exact accordance with the regulations promulgated by the Ministry of Public Health. The production process must comply with quality control procedures and product marketing regulations.

Market management must be rapidly initiated in accordance with Minintry of Public Health directive 23/BYT/CT and must be under the guidance of the provincial and

municipal people's committees; and, it must be carried out in coordination with related sectors, such as the customs sector, the finance sector, the public security sector, etc. At the same time, we must prepare a supply of drugs, organize purchasing activities and expand the distribution network of the state by, for example, opening additional sales points and expanding the list of business products (negotiated prices). If deemed truly necessary, we can, depending upon the locality, permit a number of private individuals or collectives to serve as agents selling traditional medicines under state regulations. Each locality must inspect and evaluate the situation on the free market in drugs as regards the force of persons selling drugs, the names and sources of drugs, the consumers of these drugs, etc.

We must improve the management and security of drugs and stop the trading of drugs and the theft of drugs while they are being produced, transported, stored, circulated, distributed or used at installations. We must intensify the drug inspection and control activities of the heads of the public health sector on the various levels and strengthen the people's control committees; a plan must be adopted for conducting routine and unscheduled inspections within the units of one's locality and on the market. It is necessary to make prompt awards and take prompt disciplinary action when necessary (disciplinary action must include fines and prosecution under the law).

We must strengthen the pharmaceutical management organizations and the testing organizations on the various levels, primarily the provincial and municipal levels, and rapidly establish a drug control system extending from the central to the local levels; at the same time, we must endeavor to coordinate with concerned sectors in the management and inspection of the market.

In order to resolve the present difficult situation, it is of primary importance that we do everything possible to accelerate production in order to increase the sources of medicines; on the other hand, however, it is of no less importance to organize and manage the distribution and use of the existing sources of raw materials and medicines in order to prevent losses, damage and waste and insure that they are used in an efficient manner to serve the disease prevention and treatment needs of the people as best possible. To accomplish this, we must simultaneously carry out the campaign to improve management within the state public health agencies and carry out the struggle to manage the market in drugs on the outside. This is a rather complicated struggle between that which is positive and progressive and that which is backward and negative, between the socialist public health network and merchants who exploit and profit from the health and lives of the people.

For the sake of protecting the health of the people and emulating to record achievements in celebration of the 5th Party Congress, we are confident that, in the years ahead, our entire sector will endeavor to better meet the goals of the Fourth (5-year) plan so that each citizen receives better medical examinations, better medical care and a fuller supply of medicines.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEF

MORE KINDERGARTEN STUDENTS--As of today, we have throughout the country 6,121 kindergarten schools, 50,256 kindergarten classes and nearly 1.6 million kindergarten students, an increase of more than 3,800 schools, nearly 25,500 classes and more than 400,000 students over the 1976-1977 school year. The network of kindergarten schools and classes has been extended all over the country, not just in cities and the densely populated areas. The number of kindergarten students being children of members of ethnic minorities has increased at a fast pace. In the 1980-1981 school year, it was 75,620, or 5 times larger than the 1976-1977 school year figure. [Excerpt] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 82 p 1] 5598

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Ngọc Cẩn [NGUYEENX NGOCJ CAANR]

*Head of Technical Teachers College; his article "Building a Model for a Technical Teachers College" appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 1, Jan 82 p 16)

Phạm Văn Cảnh [PHAMJ VAWN CANHR]

*Deputy Head of the Fine Arts Institute; on 18-20 November 1981 he attended a conference to discuss the cultural significance of the Yen Tu area of Quang Ninh Province. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 6, Dec 81 p 146)

Lê Thanh Bình [LEE THANH BINHF], **Colonel

Of the Ha Bac Province Military Command; his article "Fully Complying With the Military Draft Law" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Mar 82 p 2)

Phạm Chính [PHAMJ CHINHS]

*Head of the Culture and Information Service, Quang Ninh Province; on 18-20 November 1981 he attended a conference to discuss the cultural significance of the Yen Tu area. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 6, Dec 82 p 146)

Phan Văn Đà [PHAN VAWN DAF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuong Tin District, Ha Son Binh Province; his article "Reorganizing Production in Agriculture" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Mar 82 p 2)

Ngô Duy Đàm [NGOO ZUY DAMF]

*Chairman of the Science and Technology Commission, Binh Tri Thien Province; his article "Scientific and Technological Potential" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Mar 82 p 2)

Cao Văn Đàn [CAO VAWN DANF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ben Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; his article "Produce Export Agricultural Goods" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Mar 82 p 2)

Bạch Hùng Đào [BACHJ HUWNG DAOF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hung Nguyen District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Promoting the Technological Revolution in Agriculture" appeared in the cited source (NHAN DAN 12 Mar 82 p 2)

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Secretary of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; on 25 February 1982 he attended a conference of Hanoi writers and artists. (NHAN DAN 3 Mar 82 p 2)

Phạm Ngọc Đăng [PHAMJ NGOCJ DAWNG]

*Deputy head of the College of Construction, Hanoi; his article "Construction and Architectural Science and the Problem of Housing" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Mar 82 p 2)

Phan Anh Điền [PHAN ANH DIEENF] aka Ba Khac [BA KHAWCS]

Deputy Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his comments at the physical education and sports cadre conference of February 1982 were reported in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 27 Feb 82 p 2)

Ngô Văn Định [NGOO VAWN DINHJ]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Duy Tien District, Ho Nam Ninh Province; his article "Gradual Solution to the Three Basic Problems of Food, Clothing and Exports" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Mar 82 p 3)

Trương Quang Được [TRUWOWNG QUANG DUWOWCJ]

Director of the Industry Service, Haiphong; his arficle "Realigning Production" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Chí Hải [NGUYEENX CHIS HAIR]

*Deputy Director of the Forestry Service, Quang Ninh Province; on 18-20 November 1981 he attended a conference on the cultural significance of the Yen Tu area. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 6, Dec 81 p 147)

Nguyễn Kham [NGUYEENX KHAM]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province; he was mentioned in an article on migration of people from his district to new economic zones. (NHAN DAN 9 Mar 82 p 4)

Mai Hữu Khuê [MAI HUWUX KHUEE]

*Head of the Hanoi College of Economics and Planning; recently he attended a conference sponsored by the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education on "research and application of science and technology in reorganizing production and organizing living conditions at the district level." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Mar 82 p 1)

Ksor Krón [KSOR KROWN]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province; his article "Initial Success in Implementation of the Three Revolutions in Gia Lai-Kon Tum" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Nam [NGUYEENX VAWN NAWM]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Cu Chi District, Ho Chi Minh City; he was mentioned in an article on military recruiting in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Feb 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Như Nghĩa [NGUYEENX NHUW NGHIAX]

*Secretary of the Chemical Workers Trade Union; his article on activities in the chemical sector during 1976-1981 appeared in the cited source. (CONG NGHIEP HOA CHAT No 4, Aug 81 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc [NGUYEENX NGOCJ]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Writers Association; on 27-29 January 1982 he attended the 18th conference of leaders of writers associations of socialist nations in Ulan Bator. (VAN NGHE 20 Feb 82 p 3)

Tăng Văn Phúc [TAWNG VAWN PHUCS]

*Vice Minister of Power; on 20-26 February 1982 he participated in meetings of the Vietnam-Soviet Work Group on Cooperation in Electric Power. (NHAN DAN 27 Feb 82 p 1)

Trần Lưu Phương [TRAANF LUWU PHUWOWNG]

*Head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Binh Tri Thien Province: his comments at the physical education and sports cadre conference of February 1982 were reported in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 27 Feb 82 p 2)

Đỗ Trường Quân [DOOX TRUWOWNGF QUAAN], *Senior Colonel

Of the Quyet Thang Corps [Binh Doan]; on 1 March 1982 he represented his organization at a reception at the GDR Embassy marking the anniversary of the GDR Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Mar 82 p 1)

Trần Quang Sùng [TRAANF QUANG SUWNGF]

*Vice Minister of Light Industry; *Director General of the Federation of Textile Enterprises; his article "Measures for Promoting Production in the Textile Sector" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 11 Mar 82 p 3)

Phạm Kỹ Tế [PHAMJ KYS TEES]

*Head of the Advanced Profession Banking School; his article concerning the past 20 years activity of his school appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 1, Jan 82 p 14)

Lê Xuân Thại [LEE XUAAN THAIJ]

Editorial Secretary of the linguistics journal NGON NGU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGON NGU No 3-4, Dec 81 p 72)

Nguyễn Ngọc Thành [NGUYEENX NGOCJ THANHF], Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Special Operations Forces; his article "Toward a Strong Body of Party Members" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Đắc Thọ [NGUYEENX DAWCS THOJ]

Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Hanoi; his comments at the physical education and sports cadre conference of February 1982 were reported in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 27 Feb 82 p 2)

Vũ Thông [VUX THOONG]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Viet Yen District, Ha Bac Province; his article "Solving Clothing Problems" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Mar 82 p 2)

Đỗ Văn Thơm [DOOX VAWN THOWM]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, My Van District, Hai Hung Province; his article "Strong Development of Soybeans in My Van District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Mar 82 p 3)

Lương N[illegible] Toàn [LUWOWNG NGOCJ TOANR]

Vice Minister of Education; on 14-27 February 1982 he headed a delegation to visit educational activities in India. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Mar 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy Head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 1 March 1982 he attended a reception at the GDR Embassy marking the anniversary of the GDR Armed Forces. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Mar 82 p 1)

Trần Xuân Trường [TRAANF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF], Senior Colonel

His article "The Mission of Defending the Socialist Fatherland in the Initial Stage of Our Nation's Era of Transition" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Thị Tuyết [NGUYEENX THIJ TUYEETS]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Chau Giang District, Hai Hung Province; her article "Development of District Economy" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Mar 82 p 2)

Phạm Thị Tuyết [PHAMJ THIJ TUYEETS]

Head of the Public Health Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; her article "Reduce Population Growth" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Mar 82 p 2)

Lê Hữu Tỷ [LEE HUWUX TY], *Colonel

Of the Foreign Liaison Department, Ministry of National Defense; on 1 March 1982 he attended a reception at the GDR Embassy marking the anniversary of GDR Armed Forces Day. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Mar 82 p 1)

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*Editorial Secretary of the educational research journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 11, Nov 81 back cover)

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*Vice Minister of Light Industry; his article "Conservation in the Light Industry Sector" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Mar 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Trọng Xuyên [NGUYEENX TRONGJ XUYEEN], Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander, 3d Military Region; his article "Build All-Around Stable Installations and Properly Implement the National Defense and Security Mission" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Mar 82 p 3)

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*Deputy Chief of the Armed Forces Physical Education and Sports Bureau; his comments at the physical education and sports cadre conference of February 1982 were reported in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 27 Feb 82 p 2)

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VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI MILITARY TASK REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jan 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Sen Col Do Hoang Mao, Deputy Commander of the Capital Military Region: "Changes and Initial Results in the Local Military Task in the Capital"]

[Text] In the light of the party military line, following various directives and resolutions of the Municipal Party Committee and People's Committee and other party committees and the people's administration at all levels and along with the results obtained in the economic, cultural and social fields—, the local military task carried out over the recent past in Hanoi has made obvious progress.

Clearly aware of the important role and scope of the militia and self-defense forces in the people's war for the defense of the fatherland, party committees and the administration at all levels have considered the building and strengthening of these forces with the aim of heightening their combat power and standard of combat readiness as one of the fundamental themes of the local military task. Based on all types of activities at the grassroots level, party committees and the administration at all levels have drawn up a specific plan to build and strengthen the militia and self-defense forces, to ensure that their numerical strength is appropriate and to endow them with good political qualities. Party organizations have increased the number of prominent party and youth union members in the militia and self-defense forces (of which 16.86 percent are party members, 36.92 percent are youth union members and 27.7 percent are demobilized and reassigned military personnel). In the rural areas, the militia organization and activities have been maintained since the implementation of a new agricultural management mechanism. Many villages such as Yen So, Phu Linh, Tien Phong, Duc Tu, Xuan Phuong and Dan Phuong have not only firmly kept up the [militia] movement but have also made further progress. Great efforts have been exerted to build up the self-defense forces among wards. Self-defense command sections have been set up in 100 percent of the total number of wards and either a self-defense platoon or company has been set up in each of the 80 percent of the total number of wards (as compared with only 23 percent in 1980). For many years, methodic activities have been carried out by self-defense units set up within various organs and enterprises such as the Posts and Telegraph Equipment Factory, the Thong Nhat Electric Motors Factory, the Transformers Factory, the Quang Trung Machine Works, the Level-I Pharmaceuticals Corporation, the Oriental Medicine Hospital, the Economic Planning College, etc.

While perfecting the organizational aspect through a firm adherence to the training task which is considered central in the process of building the armed forces in peacetime, all units have made great efforts to execute and fulfill the training plan: Training has been carried out fairly well by 87.9 percent of the total number of basic units (broken down into 95.6 percent of the total number of villages and 85.7 percent of the total number of self-defense units), by over 90 percent of the total number of commanding cadres at various echelons and by 91.36 percent of all the combat forces. The number of self-defense units having completed the training plan is larger than that in 1980 (when only 75 percent of their total number completed training).

The fact that the organization of the militia and self-defense forces has been perfected and that they have performed study and training successfully and have maintained and stepped up all kinds of activity is evidenced by their ability to closely coordinated with the public security force and the army and to participate in maintaining political security and social order and security in the capital city. Party committees at all levels, the administration and enterprise directors have brought the assault role of the militia and self-defense forces into play in performing productive labor and in embanking and repairing dikes and protective walls to control floods and typhoons.

By combining the emulation movement among the militia and self-defense forces with the major movement to "develop the good nature of the armed forces and raise their combat power", the emulation movement has been firmly kept up and expanded among the basic units [of the militia and self-defense forces]. The number of good units having won the "Determined to Win" title has increased by 9 percent over 1980.

The task of calling up youths for military service and army building has been done routinely every year. In Hanoi, this task has had to be carried out simultaneously in different sectors--rural areas, streets, state agencies and enterprises. Due to the concentrated guidance and the sound organization of task execution exercised by party committees and by the administration and various sectors at all levels, our municipality has been able to brilliantly carry out the 1981 induction of youths.

Our municipality has satisfactorily carried out the army's rear policy and effectively motivated families of fallen heroes, wounded so diers, military personnel and cadres and combatants in the armed forces to enthusiastically carry out production, tasks, study and combat. In 1981, the remaining problems relating to the implementation of the rear policy have been basically solved. Soc Son and Ba Vi Districts and four precincts have properly organized the reception of military personnel returning home after fulfilling their mission and have gradually found employment for them.

However, in view of the requirements, missions, norms and plans, we still have weaknesses requiring correction such as the failure fo closely link the building and strengthening of the militia and self-defense forces and the execution of the military task with the building of basic units that are stable and strong from all points of view. The activities of the militia

and self-defense forces have not yet been carried out evenly and regularly. In certain localities, youths have not yet been sufficiently and well prepared to join the army. The self-defense forces belonging to centrally-run agencies and enterprises in precincts have not yet been motivated to participate in maintaining political security and social order and security.

The resolution passed by the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee on the local military task in 1982 has stressed the position and importance of the capital city as well as the need to defend it, analyzed the enemy schemes and tricks and set forth the military mission and task of the capital in 1982 as follows:

"On the basis of a thorough understanding of the political mission and military line of the party in the people's war to defend the fatherland, it is necessary to closely coordinate economic construction with the strengthening of national defense, to develop and protect the capital, to actively and positively prepare to readily fight and defeat all tricks and sabotage acts of the enemy and to absolutely safeguard political security and social order and security in the capital. Overall preparations must simultaneously be made to readily and fully meet the frontline's need for human and material support."

In carrying out the 1982 local military task, it is necessary to hold fast to the guiding concept of the Municipal Party Committee which is as follows:

—Reinforce the potential to maintain security and to defend the nation; firmly defend the capital under all circumstances and with the immediate objective of foiling the manifold war of destruction of the Beijing expansionist hegamonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism; firmly maintain political security and socialorder and security and simultaneously stand ready to defeat the enemy scheme to unleash a great war.

—Closely coordinate economy with national defense and vice versa, combine city development with city defense, closely link these tasks to the consolidation and building of primary organizations that are stable and strong from all points of view and associate the building of district fortresses with the development of districts within the agro-industrial structure.

--Consider quality improvement to be the principal objective; make realistic preparations for combat activities and combat readiness and stand ready to provide human and material support for the frontline.

--Bring about at all costs a vigorous change from the primary level on up so as to create an impetus for the coming years.

Fully aware of the role of the local military mission and task, party committees and the administration at all levels and sectors, mass organizations, agencies, enterprises and military organs at all echelons are developing the results obtained, overcoming shortcomings and weaknesses and resolutely putting the local military task into the right track so as to contribute to successfully carrying out the two strategic missions of the party.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STRUGGLE AGAINST BAD ELEMENTS, ILLEGAL EMIGRATION GANGS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] For nearly a month, 24 units including 17 wards, 5 villages and 2 agencies and enterprises have criticized and educated a number of persons guilty of carrying out slanderous counterpropaganda, organizing illegal emigration and stealthily circulating reactionary and depraved cultural products.

Over 200 cadres and workers at the Dong Da Precinct Housing Repair Enterprise expressed great indignation at the wicked allegations of a man named Nguyen Doan Sau and asked the judiciary to severely deal with him. The People's Committee of Truc Bach Ward (Ba Dinh Precinct) organized a review of the activities of Dang Thi Minh, Hoang Ngoc Ha, Hoang Ngoc Hung and Nguyen Phi Hung residing at 35 Chau Long Street who were guilty of organizing illegal emigration.

Trung Liet Ward (Dong Da Precinct) held a conference to review the activities of Tran Thi Toan who was guilty of organizing illegal emigration. Over 300 representatives expressed great indignation and condemned the acts of the gang led by Tran Thi Toan who betrayed the fatherland by helping people to flee the country. This gang forced a woman whom they had enticed to flee the country to gag her baby with a piece of cloth while trying to cross the border. The baby was nearly choked to death. The gang then abandoned the woman and her baby amid a forest. Were it not for the montagnards and border defense combatants who came to their rescue, the woman and her child would have been in danger.

Nguyen Pham Thi alias Chap was criticized by 500 representatives of Nguyen Trung Truc Ward (Ba Dinh Precinct). A former member of the puppet armed forces, Thi had benefited from a lenient policy and been given a stable job. His son had been sent abroad by the government for professional training. However, Nguyen Pham Thi betrayed the fatherland by helping other people including his two children to flee abroad.

Many representatives of the Nguyen Trung Truc Ward people including old persons, youths and women condemned Thi's ingratitude and petitioned the responsible organs to sternly deal with him to set an example for others.

Cua Nam and Ly Thai To Wards (Hoan Kien Precinct) reviewed the activities of Mach Dinh Ba, 8A Dien Bien Phu Street, and Tran Van Kim, 45 Hang Dau Street. Kim and Ba pleaded guilty and promised to mend their ways. At Minh Khai Ward (Hai Ba Trung Precinct) and Phuong Lien Ward (Dong Da Precinct), the men named Hung, Ha and Chinh, 26 Hung Ky Pagoda Street, and Nguyen Dinh Chiem, 283 Kham Thien Market Lane, also admitted having betrayed the fatherland.

Along with such direct struggle, the abovementioned units have set forth measures to check the psywar allegations of the enemy and bad elements and to resolutely build and defend the socialist fatherland.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GOOD PREPARATIONS FOR 1982 MILITIA CADRE TRAINING URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Minh Thien: "Self-Defense Militia Forum: Make Good Preparations for the Supplementary Training of Self-Defense Militia Cadres in 1982"]

[Text] Last year, many localities paid adequate attention to supplementary training to imporve the organization and command ability, and raise the technical and tactical levels, of the self-defense militia command cadres. The localities on the front line (the border, the seacoast, and the islands) had larger numbers of cadres who received supplementary training and had contents that were appropriate to the combat-readiness requirements and missions in each area of operations. Attention was also paid to the supplementary training of combat arms cadres and specialized technical cadres with regard to combat arms technology and tactics and with regard to specialized technical matters.

However, in general the training of self-defense militia cadres in the basic units has not ensured quality and is not yet closely tied in with the missions of combat training and building strong base-level self-defense militia.

In 1982 self-defense militia training must concentrate on the contents intended to meet the requirements of the mission of opposing the enemy's war of destrictution and maintaining political security and social order and safety, while also meeting the requirements of combat in the key areas. Specifically, it must enter deeply into the training contents in order to improve the cadres' ability to organize and command, and serve as aides for the party committees; increase the ability of the self-defense militia cadres, especially from the squad level to the company level, to organize the implementation of the military tasks at the base level; and increase the detachment cadres' ability to manage, train, and organize development, and their combat command level.

In order to carry out the self-defense militia training and cadre training directions and missions for 1982 effectively and with high quality, the task of preparing for cadre training must be carried out early, and good preparations must be made in all respects. In the immediate future, we must do a good job of drafting and managing training plans. That is an important content which has a considerable affect on improving the quality of training. In order to have specific, appropriate plans it is necessary to examine and

categorize the cadres, and on that basis specifically determine the number of cadres who must receive supplementary training this year, the number of cadres who must receive supplementary training in the military schools of the military regions, provinces, and municipalities, and the number of cadres to be trained in the district and the base level.

It is necessary to concentrate on selectively resolving the cadre training contents, periods, and methods, above all with regard to the key cadres at the base level and the combat self-defense and militia detachments, especially the cadres of self-defense and militia detachments who directly command in combat and fulfill combat-alert and mobile missions.

Along with preparing plans, it is necessary to do a truly good job of preparing the training cadres and instructors in the schools and at the base level. That task must be prepared early, during the first months of the year, and we must hold indoctrination and supplementary classes for all instructors and training cadres regarding the contents of the self-defense militia in 1982, in order to unify the training contents and organization methods and make them appropriate to the level and characteristics of each cadre category and each area.

In order to attain high quality in the supplementary training of cadres, it is necessary to pay all-out attention to the preparation of material conditions for training. Each locality must take the initiative in meeting the material requirements to ensure that cadre training is in accord with the local capabilities and fully utilize the material training facilities left over from previous years, while cleverely combining them with persuading the people's mass organizations to help out and assign people who are self-supporting. In the bases which contract-out final output to groups and individual workers and implement the system of paying salaries according to output, it is necessary to do a good job of resolving the question of workdays and workpoints for the self-defense militia cadres participating in the training classes.

In 1982 the number of cadres needing supplementary training will be quite large and the requirements regarding quality will be greater than in past years, while the capabilities of the training cadres are weak and difficulties are being encountered in ensuring material facilities. Therefore, the task of preparing for the supplementary training of cadres must receive adequate attention in order to rapidly complete the training of self-defense militia cadres and create conditions for improving the quality of training and the quality of the development and strengthening of the self-defense militia forces.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF VILLAGE MILITIA UNIT IN QUANG NINH DETAILED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Duc Nhuan: "Build Platoon-Sized Forces at the Base Level"]

[Text] Situated on the coast in the northeastern part of Quang Ninh Province, village H in Mong Cai District extends along the seacoast and the Chinese border. Most of the people in village H are engaged in agriculture. There are only two fishing units, with about 100 workers, in the village.

The people there must often cope with the provocative, encroaching activities of the enemy and struggle to prevent the bad elements from making arrangements to flee by sea, engage in blackmarketing, or flee abroad. The militia of village H have attained the "Determined-to-Win"designation 9 years in a row.

The success of village H has above all been due to the revolutionary ardor of the entire party organization and people in the village. Another important reason is that they know how to combine the economic and national defense missions. Everyone in village H clearly understood that in a place bordering an enemy, in order to have good production there must be strong on-the-spot combat forces,and in order to build strong on-the-spot combat forces we must continually promote production and improve the people's living conditions.

The militia forces are selected from among the healthy young cooperative members who work positively in the production units. They are organized into stand-by and mobile detachments under the unified command of the village military committee. The Secretary of the Party committee serves as the political officer and the cooperative director participates in the military command committee. Each production unit or vocational unit organizes a militia platoon headed by the unit leader or deputy leader. According to that organizational method, the production unit head can rationally divide his time between the day-to-day labor forces and those fulfilling combat-alert, training, patrolling, or sentry missions.

The village "invested" workpoints to develop two of those platoons into mobile combat units which the district military organ selected to be the district's mobile units. They are prepared to reinforce the other villages should fighting break out. The full-time militia units have camps where they can assemble and continually work with the regular army units in fulfilling missions at the border strongpoints. A reconnaissance detachment and a military engineering

detachment directly under the village military command cadres received meticulous professional training and continually fulfill the missions of monitoring the enemy's situation, strengthening fortifications and trenches, disarming mines, and serving production. In the combat platoons there have been organized transportation-supply and first-aid elements.

Comrade S, Secretary of the Party committee and political officer of the military committee, said that every year the militia of village H carry out combined maneuvers among the detachments in the village and between the village militia forces and the regular army units fulfilling missions in the locality.

The activities of the village H militia forces are tightly organized and strictly regulated. Ordinarily, the two mobile combat militia platoons are 100 percent combat-ready. In the good platoons, one-third of the troops are always on duty. When it is necessary to cope with the enemy's plots and border incursions, the ratio of militiamen on duty increases. When the situation is tense the military commanders order 100 percent of the militiamen on duty. In addition to its mission of monitoring the situation, the reconnaissance detachment has the missions of helping the command cadres relay directives and orders to the plattons and strengthening the bunkers and trenches in the village's central area.

In the task of building on-the-spot combat forces, the organization of militia training in order to attain high quality is not an easy task, especially in the localities in which production is developing slowly. In village H, that problem was posed and satisfactorily resolved by means of specific economic policies. Comrade N, Deputy Secretary of the Party committee and director of the cooperative, said that in accordance with the resolution of the congress of cooperative members, every year the cooperative expends an appropriate num number of workdays on the local military work. Those workdays serve patrolling,border defense, defense of the rice fields and granaries, the construction of bunkers, trenches, and fortifications, the carrying out of training cycles, and the training of platoon and squad cadres. When fulfilling their combat-alert and training missions the militiamen receive the same workpoints as a progressive worker of a production unit. During the harvest season, when workers can earn two or three workpoints, the militiamen receive a similar number. The cadres and militiamen who are selected to participate in training or in exercises held by the upper echelon are provided a subsistence allowance, grain, and a travel allowance by the cooperative.

Having gained experience in previous years, during the past 2 years village H has organized concentrated militia training with two different objectives. The combat forces and the forces serving combat have separate training programs, so the quality of training has clearly improved. During two exercises held by Quang Ninh Province, the militia of village H were classified as "good" and were awarded a "Village with an outstanding local military movement" flag by the People's Committee of Quang Ninh Province.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GENERAL OUTLINES STEPS TO BOLSTER VIETNAM ECONOMICALLY AND DEFENSIVELY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 2

[Excerpt from a speech by Lieutenant General Hoang Minh Thao at the All-Army Congress of Party Organizations: "On Building and Defending the Homeland"]

[Text] Laws and conditions are closely interrelated. That is an organic relationship among things. It is extremely important to grasp the condition of things in applying laws in order to adopt policies. Conditions are the factors giving rise to things and are the internal and external relationships of things. To grasp the conditions of things is to have a high level with regard to actual viewpoints.

Only by grasping the conditions of things can we see what must be done quickly and what can be delayed, and only thereby can we avoid being mechanical, inflexible, and dogmatic.

President Ho Chi Minh had the following to say about conditions:

That is truly the epitome of the art of grasping the conditions of laws. Nguyen Trai also possessed that art: attacking strength with weakness or attacking une unexpectedly; using few to attack many and making frequent use of ambushes. We must oppose subjective impatience but also not be conservative or delay: "We must know the enemy and ourselves and have a hard position and a soft position."

With regard to the new direction and missions, there are the following conditions:

As regards agriculture, in addition to grain crops it is also necessary to strongly develop short-term industrial crops, such as the various kinds of beans, garlic, and peppers, which are easy to grow, have a mass nature, require little investment capital, have a simple production process, and rapidly bring about economic results. We must stress soybeans, which are valuable as highly nutritious food and are a valuable export commodity. We must make all-out efforts to, by 1985, grow between 350,000 and 400,000 hectares: 350,000 hectares would produce 300,000 tons of soybeans. If we exported 160,000 tons that would equal half the value of the export of 1.2 million tons of coal.

As regards industry, we must concentrate on promoting the production of energy: electricity and coal. Coal alone is not sufficient: we must step up the generation of electricity, especially hydroelectricity, and build medium and small

hydroelectricity works in the localities. With regard to coal, we must develop local coal mining in order to both increase total output and cut down on transportation requirements. Small and medium hydroelectric works, and local coal, would be even more important if war should break out. According to a study carried out by India, small hydroelectric turbines of from 5 to kilowatts on the rivers and streams of India could supply 16 million kilowatts. At present, hydroelectricity accounts for only about 20 percent of the total electricity output in our country.

All-out attention must be paid to promoting communications and transportation -- the blood veins of the social economy -- and go all-out in developing the river transportation capabilities, transportation by nonmechanized facilities, and methane-powered facilities.

Four matters -- grain, electricity, coal, and communications-transportation -- are very urgent matters at present in stimulating the all-round development of our country's economy.

In economic and social management, I recommend the immediate application of tighter, more effective management measures which manifest a proletarian dictatorship state with laws which are laws of the working people and serve the working class and the working people.

It is necessary to clearly designate the goods for commerce. If the goods under the monopoly management of the state are sold on the free market they must be confiscated. Products and business activities which result in high incomes must be heavily taxed. We must resolutely oppose speculation, hoarding, and exploitation.

With regard to military science research, the development of military science interaction, in a unified process, between military technology and military art. That is a law. As the implements of war develop the war-waging methods also develop, and the development of military sets forth requirements for the development of military technology. Engles dealt with that problem explicitly. With their doctrine toward weapons, the militarists of the bourgeois class place much stress on weapons. We do not overemphasis weapons, but men must have good weapons to use. The U.S. dares not act rashly because it respects the military might of the Soviet Union, especially its military technology.

Scientific research is extremely necessary to support the specific tasks. Without scientific research we cannot resolve problems fundamentally and on a scientific basis, and discover the nature and laws of phenomena.

We cannot accurately resolve those problems, and many others, without deep, basic research. Therefore, there must be research organs and specialized scientific research cadres.

Everyone knows that cadre training is a basic, long-range matter. We have an extremely valuable corps of military cadres. It is difficult for military cadres to acquire knowledge of military science, but with study they can do so. Combat experience must be acquired in the school of war.

Our cadres are now very much in need of supplementing their knowledge of science and technology.

With that special characteristic, in the present phase we cannot have a systematic training organization. But if we have an appropriate organization and a suitable method we can still rapidly train a corps of cadres sufficiently qualified to be good commanders.

On the basis of such conditions of the formation of the corps of cadres, we recommend the selection of young, healthy, capable, cadres of good character who have commanded companies or battalions in wartime to study academic subjects for a time. They will then enter infantry officers schools or infantry, artillery, anti-aircraft or armored schools for a period of several months.

After they complete those two courses they will return to the infantry school to train command and staff cadres at the regimental and division levels, and to the advanced military institutes to train command and staff cadres at the campaign and strategic echelons.

Thus, although we do not yet have a system we can still ensure relatively comprehensive knowledge in order to command a professional, modern army made up of many combat arms.

In addition to training in schools, we must have correspondence and on-the-job training. If that is to be accomplished, we must organize correspondence and on-the-job training departments in the schools, for only then can we resolve the problem regarding the number of cadres.

In addition to training a corps of command cadres and scientific-technical cadres, we must stress the elementary and advanced training of a corps of scientific and theoretical cadres. If our corps of cadres is supplemented with regard to military theory they can have a high level of military art. On the basis of the liberation war experiences we will are assimilating and studying the war experiences and modern military science of the world, especially the Soviet Union, and have inherited the traditional military art of our nation, so it is certain that we can create revolutionary, scientific, progressive Vietnamese military science and art. We will create a Vietnamese military science and art not only for the present generation but, even more important, for future generations.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BEN TRE PROVINCE BOLSTERS FULL-TIME MILITIA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Thanh: "All Villages and Subwards in Ben Tre Province Have Active Full-Time Militia and Self-Defense Units"]

[Text] Recently Ben Tre Province, implementing the campaign to "Increase the combat strength of the people's armed forces," has strengthened and consolidated its local armed forces, which are of increasingly better quality.

The standing committee of the Provincial Party Committee has issued many specialized resolutions regarding the task of maintaining security and strengthening national defense. On the basis of clearly understanding the situation and missions, the party committee echelons in the province have adopted a specific policy in leading and guiding the implementation of the local military work and the task of building militia and self-defense forces. Ben Tre Province has paid special attention to building and consolidating full-time base-level militia and self-defense forces in the villages, subwards, and hamlets. The local party committees, governmental administrations, and military organs directly reexamined all local militia and self-defense forces, reviewed personal histories, and investigated the activities of each militia and self-defense unit member when organizing and consolidating forces. During the recent period the province has organized thousands of militia and self-defense members who met the standards, while expelling from those forces elements which did not meet standards or had degenerated.

At present, all subwards and villages in the province have organized full-time militia and self-defense units which are prepared to fight and to maintain social order and security. Some 700 collective, 816 hamlets, and 15 cooperatives in the province have militia and self-defense forces which are very active.

The quality of the militia and self-defense forces has clearly improved. Nearly 90 secretaries of village party committees directly guide the armed forces in their villages. The full-time militia units in the key villages and the coastal villages continually patrol in order to ensure security in the coastal area. Last year the militia and self-defense forces of Ben Tre Province, coordinating with the border defense troops and the local public security forces, made arrests in more than 50 attempts to illegally flee by sea. The militia and self-defense units captured the perpetrators in more than 80 percent of the incidents.

The militia and self-defense forces in Ben Tre Province also play an assault role in enthusiastically participating in production labor. The militia in Thanh Phu, Chc Lac, and Giong Trom district have excavated and embanked tens of thousands of cubic meters of earth in building water conservancy projects, while also contributing positively to building up the local production collectives and economic zones. The upper echelon has evaluated the militia of Tan Thach Binh in Thanh Phu District as one of the province's all-round skilled units.

Last year nearly 30 village militia and self-defense units in Ben Tre Province met all standards.

The provincial military organ and the districts in Ben Tre Province are sending more cadres to the base level to strengthen and improve the militia and self-defense detachments. The province is determined that by the end of 1982 there were be no more weak, deficient militia units.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STORY OVERHEARD AT BUS STATION LEADS TO PLOT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Pham Tuan: "From Stories Heard at a Bus Station"]

[Text] Hai Ha had a shapely figure, a white, smooth complexion and an oval-shaped face. She had been a guest of unit X for the past 2 days. The unit's guards still remember that in the morning of that day a passenger bus arrived from H.G. city. A young woman got off the bus carrying a small suitcase. She went to the sentry post, greeted the sentry, and enquired, "Excuse me, is this army unit X?"

"Whom are you looking for?"

"I'm the daughter of L, the commander of that unit."

The guard immediately telephoned the duty officer. The duty officer came out to greet the visitor. She said to the duty officer, "I'm Hai Ha, daughter of L. I work in Haiphong. When I was sent on official business to Quang Ninh I requested several days' leave so that I could visit him. We haven't seen each other for several years."

The duty officer, who knew that his commander had a daughter named Hai Ha who was employed by a foreign affairs organization in Hai Phong, so he pleasantly told her, "I regret that commander L is away on business and won't return for several more days."

Ha Ha, who appeared to be disappointed, said in a soft voice, "I'm so unlucky."

The duty officer expressed sympathy for her misfortune. He consolded her: "You don't often come here from Hai Phong to visit us. Stay here a few days until commander L returns. Regard us as members of your family."

After thinking for a moment, Hai Ha nodded her head but then hesitated and said, "I could stay here, but I'm afraid of bothering you."

The duty officer smiled and said, "You'll be no bother."

So Hai Ha was allowed to stay in the guest house of unit X. She quickly became acquainted with many of the unit's cadres and men, from a staff officer to enlisted men in the communications and other key elements. When she spoke with soldiers who had just returned from the strong points she was very attentive. She solicitiously enquired about how they lived and trained. No one refused to talk to the attractive girl. She appeared to be delighted and joyful when the men told about the various kinds of weapons unit X had. She was free to go anywhere in the camp to met her new acquaintances.

On the morning of the third day the duty officer informed Hai Ha, "I've got good news. Commander L will return tomorrow."

Hai Ha was overjoyed: "I'm so happy and anxious."

At 1100 hours that day Hai Ha told everyone that she was going out to buy a few things. But when she failed to return by dark everyone asked where she was.

Comrade L, commander of unit X, who had just returned from an assignment, was very disturbed when he learned that his daughter had come from Hai Phong to visit him and that no one had seen her since the afternoon of the previous day. The cadres were even more surprised and disturbed when they heard their commander say "It's not true. Hai Ha is still in Hai Phong and didn't come here. This morning I visited her and her husband!"

He immediately ordered the various detachments to make a careful investigation to find out if anything had happened. A little while later comrade S reported that he had lost a weapon. Comrade H reported that she had lost a uniform. An order to locate "Hai Ha" was communicated immediately so that the responsible organs could coordinate their activities.

Two days later there was seen sitting beside the driver of a military truck with a canvas-concealed bed a female soldier wearing sergeant's insignia who happily engaged in conversation. The pleasant conversation was interrupted when the truck had to stop at a check point. The driver descended and presented his identification papers. Because she did not have proper papers. the "female soldier" was detained, then taken to the public security organ. After beating around the bush, she admitted that her real name was Vu Thi V. One day, at the HG bus station she overheard some soldiers talking about comrade L, commander of unit X, and his daughter Hai Ha in Hai Phong, and also learned that comrade L was away on an assignment. At the time she intended to flee abroad, so she thought up the scheme of going to unit X, deceiving some of the comrades there, enquiring about the situation, and stealing a weapon and a uniform to serve her plan to flee. Unit X reviewed the situation and learned a profound lesson about awareness of vigilance.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BLACKMARKETERS TAKING SHORTCUT ARRESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Mai Nam Thang: "Taking a Shortcut"]

[Text] On 2 January 1982, at about 1300 hours, Private Le Xuan Thanh (a guard with Group B67) was doing his duty when he saw five well-dressed strangers pushing four bicycles from the National Route across a field in front of the camp. Thanh became very suspicious when he noted the surreptitious, nervous attitude of the five strangers. Since the joint control station was set up at kilometer M the guards, coordinating with the local forces, had arrested many blackmarketers who took that shortcut. Thanh confronted the group.

"You are passing through a military zone under the control of our unit. I recommend that you let us have a look at your papers.

The five strangers looked at one another. A large man leading the way said meanacingly: "We are state cadres on official bussiness. You have no right to examine our papers."

Thanh replied, "But this is a zone under our control. If you are state cadres, I'm certain that you'll be happy to help us do our duty."

Seeing that they could not bully the young soldier, the man lowered his voice. "O.K, I'll tell the truth and hide nothing from you. We were bringing back some goods we bought. I made up that story out desperation. Give us a break ...."

He pressed a package of Samit cigarettes into Thanh's hand. Thanh said sternly, "I don't accept bribes." The man continued his brazen ways: "O.K. I know about soldiers like you. Here, you take 300 dong for spending money." He then said imploringly, "Let me go this time and I'll be grateful to you all my life."

Thanh was adamant: "you are blackmarketers and also try to bribe a soldier doing his duty. I request you to accompany me back to the unit to resolve this matter."

Sergeant Dang Hong Son, the squad leader, arrived on the scene. The head blackmarketer also pressed into his hand a package of cigarettes and a roll of bills, then repeated his offer of bribery and his importuning. The two soldiers sternly warned him about that act and placed the strangers under detention.

They admitted to the legal organ that they were a group headed by Nguyen Van Lan of Cluster 2, Subward 2, Dong Ha, which specialized in illegal trading in the Khe Sanh-Lao Bao-Dong Ha area. On this occassion they were transporting goods forbidden by the state and were taking a shortcut across the field to avoid the control station.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY URGED TO MAKE SELF-SUFFICIENCY PRODUCTION MORE EFFECTIVE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Self-Sufficiency Production Must Also Take Into Consideration Economic Effectiveness"]

[Text] Our country's economy is now experiencing difficulties, especially with regard to foodstuffs. In order to contribute to resolving those difficulties, in additions to endeavoring to do a good job of fulfilling their training, combat-readiness, and combat missions all regular and local units -- the those in the rear as well as those at the front -- have the mission of increasing self-sufficiency production.

The objective of self-sufficiency production is to fully utilize all labor, materials, seedstock, and capital of the unit and all land capabilities in the places where troops are stationed to produce additional food, ensure that the troops' living standards are gradually improved, and reduce the quantity of food the state must supply to the armed forces. Therefore, when carrying out self-sufficiency production the units must take into consideration economic effectiveness. Recently self-sufficiency production has become a broad mass movement among the people's armed forces. Many units, such as Group B56, the Tay Bac troops, Anti-Aircraft Group B67, military regions 2, 1, 3, and 9, Military Region 4, etc., have attained good results in self-sufficiency production. However, there are still units which believe that only units specializing in production missions must calculate profits and losses, while the units fulfilling training and combat-readiness missions, the schools and organs, etc., can do as they please, provided that they attain production norms. That incorrect concept has led to the situation of units lacking specific production plans and using labor, materials, and fuel very wastefully, so the production results do not correspond to the effort and capital thathas been invested.

Economic effectiveness in self-sufficiency production manifests the use of the least amounts of labor, materials, and capital in fulfilling and surpassing the production norms that are assigned. If that is to be done it is necessary to do a good job of organizing and managing production.

Actual experience demonstrates crops and livestock that develop well in one area may not develop well in another area. Therefore, a matter of foremost

importance is that the units must determine appropriate crop and livestock structures on the basis of the actual situation with regard to the land, climate, and weather characteristics and the production experience of the people in the localities in which the units are stationed. After they have correct production directions the units must have specific production plans and plans to use the right amounts of labor, capital, and materials in each production phase, on the basis of calculating the ultimate effectiveness of each workday and dong of capital, and of each quantity of materials, ensuring economizing while promptly meeting the requirements of the seasonal schedule and technical process of each kind of crop.

The production conditions of nearly all units are usually difficult: there is little land and it is usually of poor quality, there is a lack of implements and materials, and the sources of supply of seedstock and breeding stock are unstable. Therefore, the units must fully utilize their land, organize production around the kitchens and barracks, and organize concentrated production on scales appropriate to their capabilities. In order to fulfill the requirement of "attaining high economic effectiveness when organizing production," the units must be concerned with the technical measures and concentrate investment capital on intensive cultivation in order to increase production. They must resolutely overcome the situation of expanding production in a formalistic manner, which is wasteful and does not result in real economic effectiveness.

Our army's principal mission is training to raise its level of combat-readiness and combat. Therefore, while endeavoring to attain highly effective production the units must especially endeavor to fulfill their principal mission as well as possible. It is absolutely forbidden to arbitrarily use materials, equipment, and raw materials set aside for national defense in self-defense production. Furthermore, in production it is necessary to strictly implement the state economic policies, such as not clearing wasteland haphazardly and harming the environment, or not using products contrary to regulations, which creates difficulties for market management.

The calculation of economic effectiveness in self-sufficiency production demands that the unit command cadres, especially the rear services cadres, have knowledge of science and technology and the organization and management of production, and do a good job of effectively utilizing the sources of materials, capital, and labor in order to produce large quantities of products.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PIPELINE PUMPING STATION IMPROVES LOCAL RELATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Dao Van Su: "Youth Union Work: Station T3 Takes the Initiative in Achieving Solidarity With the People"]

[Text] On day in An Hai I met deputy company commander Hoang Dinh. He told me about the accomplishments of T3. Now that I had arrived at T3 I wanted to discover the "secret" which brought about a great reduction in trouble along more than seven kilometers of pipeline managed by the station.

One cannot but acknowledge the important role of the local Party committee and governmented administration and the district military organ, which during the past year were profoundly aware of their responsibility of defending the POL pipeline, and took positive, effective steps. But the segment of the pipeline that passes through the villages of Kim Dinh, Thanh Lang, and Thanh An in Nam Thanh District is not the only one that receives such attention. Many other segments of the pipeline also receive much attention, but trouble still occurs. So what is the secret for T3's success in protecting the pipeline?

A five-room thatched house in the fields of Thanh Long (Nam Thanh) has for the past several years been the home of 17 cadres and enlisted men of T3 and Company 6. That station is the first pumping station, so it has more demanding requirements thatn the other stations. And in the past it was known as "a pipeline segment with many problems" and "a complicated pipeline segment." In fact, bad people often committed sabotage there, the people did not fully realize that POL is valuable property of the state, so when they saw POL leaking out they scooped it up and took it home; and the local governmental administration regarded the situation lightly, did not fully realize its responsibility, etc. Station commander Bui Trong Dai told me:

"The bad elements damaged the pipeline and when the oil spilled out the people came to scoop it up. We could not stop them. Some comrades were hot-tempered and were not clever in winning over the people. They allowed to occur unfortunate arguments and quarrels, which adversely affected military-civilian

relations. When the unit went to recover the oil bad elements throwing dirt and rock caused difficulties, but many people supported the troops. Once the unit informed the local governmental administration of a number of bad people who stole POL, but the locality did not energetically deal with them. At that time, there were continuous problems: before a problem could be resolved in one place, another problem occurred in another place. That situation could not be allowed to continue. After many nights of reflection, station commander Dai requested the opinion of the upper echelon and expressed his thoughts, in order to promptly overcome the difficulties and bring about a good transformation in the situation. Dai brought out the matter for discussion in the Youth Union chapter executive committee and the Youth Union chapter conference. The Youth Union chapter reached unanimous agreement to do anything necessary to strengthen military-civilian solidarity and protect the POL."

With the agreement of the village Party committee and the village Youth Union chapter, the Youth Union chapter of T3 organized a brotherhood ceremony with Unit 11 Youth Union chapter of Thanh Lang Village. I asked Dai, "After the brotherhood ceremony, how did the Youth Union chapter operate?" He replied:

"It would take a long time to tell all about our activities. I'll only summarize the most recent accomplishments of the two Youth Union chapters. If in the pass we did not understand the local youths and did not have their solidarity and assistance, now the two sides understand each other and truly assist each other. That is the greatest accomplishment of the Youth Union chapters. Previously, when the troops went to recover the POL the local youths would stand around watching, and some even brought out buckets, scooped up the oil, and took it home. But now they are on our side. The two Youth Union chapters have documented the bad acts of the wayward youths who interferred or argued with the unit when it was fulfilling its mission. With the assistance of the local governmental administration, the two cooperated in carrying out education them and in monitoring and promptly stopping their bad acts, and gradually reform them."

"Tell us about the current situation regarding the station's pipeline protection."

"The pipeline protection network is now very effective and tight, because the people -- led by the Youth Union chapters -- participate in it. The other places had to request that the localities that set up POL pipeline protection section, but that task has not been ensured and problems still arise. But here the militia squads of Thanh Long Village take turns in patrolling the pipeline near the village. For 2 years now there has been no trouble caused by sabotage by bad people on the pipeline passing through Thanh Long. Every time an order is received to put the pipeline into operation, the station reports directly to comrade Dat, the Vice Chairman and head of the village public security organ, so that he can put a protection plan into effect. The people helped us build this bamboo and wood house. The local Youth Union chapter helped dig its foundation.

"Recently the pipeline was ruptured (for technical reasons) in a potato field. If it were not recovered rapidly all of the oil would have seeped into the crumbly soil. The station lacked the manpower and facilities to recover the oil. Comrade Dat mobilized the militia forces to bring in four barrels to help the unit promptly recover the oil."

Dai lowered his voice, as if speaking to himself:

"The people here love us as if we were their children. That is also a result of the unit actively engaging in civilian proselytizing during days off and after hours. The people of Thanh Lang increasingly understand that we are soldiers who have the mission of enabling every drop of POL to reach the destination, increasingly help us, and increasingly realize their responsibility in defending the POL pipeline -- a valuable property of the state.

Knowing how to achieve solidarity with the people, knowing how to coordinate with and rely on the people to fulfill missions and establish close relations with the local governmental administration and mass organizations, and knowing how to bring into play the assault role ofthe Youth Union and use that force as the solidarity nucleus and in leading the mass agitation work, are the secrets of T3 in fulfilling all missions well and defending the POL pipeline.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SOVIET-AIDED PHOSPHATE PLANT EXPANDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Socialist Construction Projects: The Expanded Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant"]

[Text] The Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, which the Soviet Union helped us build and began production in 1962, had an initial designed capacity of 100,000 tons but produced more than 200,000 tons after the first expansion phase. In order to meet the requirements of agricultural production, in mid-1980 the Soviet Union agreed to help us expand the plant in order to double its capacity. Construction units V8 and H76 and Machinery Installation Enterprise No 3 cooperated in construction while the plant continued to produce. Although they encountered many difficulties, the units went all-out to ensure that construction kept on schedule. Fulfilling their construction agreement, every weak our cadres and workers, along with the Soviet specialists, promptly reviewed the attainment of objectives, developed the good points, and took steps to overcome the tasks that were behind schedule. The form of piecework salaries, salaries according to output, and bonuses was applied with regard to nearly all of the construction and installation tasks. Many project items, such as the central equipment warehouse, kiln, washing-drying-absorption, compressed air,smokestack, and other systems, were completed on schedule with good quality.

According to the plan, the plant expansion will be completed by the end of 1983. The construction units have poured 21,000 cubic meters of concrete and installed 2,400 tons of steel components. Many workers have surpassed the labor norms and economized on materials. The river transportation unit of Construction Corporation No 22 has continually supplied the various kinds of materials on schedule. During one month, the unit transported nearly 4,000 tons of rock from Don Hang and Doan Hung to the construction site via the Lo River.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ADMITS 280,000 NEW MEMBERS, ISSUES 1.5 MILLION PARTY CARDS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "During Past Five Years, Party Has Admitted 280,000 New Members, Issued Party Membership Cards to 1.5 Million Party Members"]

[Text] The task of issuing party membership cards is being carried out thro throughout the Party. During the past 2 years (to August 1981), more than 33,000 Party chapters and party organizations nationwide have issued membership cards to nearly 1.5 million Party members, 87.3 percent of the total number of Party members who have been confirmed as fully qualified and eligible to receive Party membership cards.

The task of issuing Party membership cards has constructed a system of collective mastership, created conditions for the masses to participate in Party building, contributed to the monitoring of Party activities and the work and quality of Party members, and furthered the campaign to build a strong, pure Party, create good practices, and maintain Party discipline at the base level.

During the past 5 years, nearly 280,000 outstanding members of the masses have been admitted into the Party. During the first 9 months of 1981 the Party organizations throughout the nation have admitted nearly 71,000 Party members, most of them members of the armed forces, workers engaged directly in production, and young people. Nearly all of the new Party members have played a vanguard role in combat, production labor, other work, study, and daily activities.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has launched a "The entire Union participates in Party building" campaign. Responding to that campaign, many Party echelons have stepped up their preparation of Youth Union members and Youths with many rich forms.

In the course of that movement, during the past 3 years (1979-1981), the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has selected and introduced to the Party nearly 740,000 outstanding Union members. More than 282,500 of them were admitted into the Party. Those Party members, who are young and educated, and have been steeled in actual work, have added vitality and contributed to improving the quality of Party members and the combattiveness of the base-level Party organizations.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM ISSUES SOCIO-ECONOMIC GUIDELINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "The 11th Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee: Social-Economic Direction and Missions for 1982"]

[Text] Between 7 and 16 December 1981 the Fourth Party Central Committee held a plenary meeting to review the situation in 1981 and determine the social-economic direction and missions for 1982.

The Plenum concluded that the implementation of the new stands and policies of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat, and the Council of Ministers in the spirit of 6th and 9th plenums of the Party Central Committee, in addition to the process of preparing for the Fifth Party Congress, has brought about a transformation in the consciousness, thought, and activities of the base-level units and brought about relatively good accomplishments in a number of economic and social spheres in 1981.

The all-out efforts and accomplishments confirmed that we must continue to change economic management in the right direction, as we have begun to do, and have indicated that the new methods and planning, which are appropriate to the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, allow us to do a better job of exploiting the actual capabilities and advance the economy.

The Plenum also pointed out the shortcomings in organizing implementation and reminded the echelons and sectors that they must carry out strict self-criticism and criticism and learn from their actual exprience last year, in order to undergo a stronger, more comprehensive transformation in economic leadership and management and social management.

The 11th Plenum of the Party Central Committee pointed out that 1982 is especially important because it is the first year of the implementation of the historic resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress. The Plenum's resolution stated that in 1982 our entire Party and population must strongly develop the newly created positive elements, resolutely overcome the deficiencies and mistakes, truly transform the economic-social situation, and endeavor to develop production, along with doing a better job of distribution and circulation in order to maintain, and go all-out to improve, the people's living conditions, and create a stronger transformation during future years.

The resolution set forth the missions of the 1982 state plan: manifesting a spirit of self-reliance, concentrating forces to strongly develop agriculture, strongly develop the sectors and trades producing consumer goods, exploit the existing capabilities, and selectively build a number of heavy industry installations, in order to, above all, stimulate agriculture and the consumer goods industry, reorganize capital construction and strengthen communications and transportation, do a good job of distribution and circulation, exercise economy in all regards, and consume within the limits of the results of their labor. We must meet the people's essential needs regarding clothing, education, medical care, housing, and travel, and increase exports. We must change economic management, increase labor productivity, improve quality, lower production costs, and increase the effectiveness of production and commerce. We must continue to carry out socialist transformation in the south, and further consolidate and perfect the socialist production relationships throughout the nation. We must consolidate national defense and maintain political security and social order and safety, while fulfilling our international obligations.

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TRIAL AUTHORITY OF ECONOMIC ARBITRATORS MODIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 82 p 4

[Article: "Trial Authority of Economic Arbitrators Supplemented and Deadlines for Complaints and Trials Modified"]

[Text] On 13 February 1982, the Council of Ministers issued Decree 22-HDBT supplementing the trial authority of economic arbitrators and modifying the deadlines for complaints and trials.

The decree clearly states: The Council of Ministers entrusts the economic arbitration organs of various echelons and sectors with authority for trying, in accordance with the laws on economic contracts, disputes over merchandise insurance and settlement of debts relating to economic contracts between economic units which maintain accounts in banks. The decree modifies Article 13 and 22 of the provisional regulations on principles of prosecution regarding compliance with economic contracts, as stipulated by Decree 29-CP of 23 February 1962 of the Council of Ministers. The new Articles 13 and 22 stipulate: As for violations of economic contracts detected while these contracts still have legal force, the violated party can file a complaint right during the period of validity. The deadline for complaint,is, in general, 6 months from the expiration date of a contract. Economic arbitration organs will not agree to try violations of economic contracts which have exceeded the above complaint deadline, except in instances referred to in Article 1 of Decree 22-HDBT and instances based on legitimate reasons which the economic arbitration chairman at the trial locality has recognized as such.

As for disputes over economic contracts, within 1 month from the date of receiving a complaint, the economic arbitration organ must hold a trial. In case complications make it impossible to solve the matter within the above deadline, the economic arbitration chairman at the trial locality is empowered to make a 1-month extension, which cannot be renewed.

Decree 22-HDBT stipulates that previous regulations to the contrary are rendered null and void.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STRONG MEASURES TO STOP ILLEGAL FUEL TRADE URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 3 Feb 82 p 4

[Article: "A Story a Day Column by The Builder: Solve the Problem at the Root"]

[Text] Gas and oil--one category among the five strategic commodities--are supplied according to plan only to organs, enterprises, cooperatives, etc. Nevertheless, they have become a commodity on the free market, especially at selling points along roads and waterways.

Recently, the Hoan Kiem Precinct security organ coordinated with the administration of Phuc Tan and Chuong Duong Do Wards to carry out a campaign against the practice of stealing and dealing in gas and oil. Professional crooks have been admonished and punished, while opportunistic elements have been reminded of their duties and given warnings. Six stubborn repeat offenders have been brought before people's meetings for criticism, judgment and punishment. Illegally acquired gas and oil have been confiscated. The practice of stealing and unlawfully buying and selling gas and oil in the area has lessened.

These initial results truly deserve encouragement, nonetheless, The Builder thinks that the situation must be solved at the root by preventing gas and oil from oozing from state storehouses, due mostly to the actions of some truck drivers, motor boat and barge pilots, warehouse custodians, etc. It is also advisable to define responsibilities--including that for material losses--for unit heads and security forces at organs and enterprises in the management of gas and oil. Control over gas and oil consumption must be tighter so that access to the source of gas and oil is denied to illegal profiteers.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CRACKDOWN ON ILLEGALLY BUILT SHOPS REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 4

[Article: "A Story a Day Column by the Builder: If All Cases Are Strictly Handled Like That One!"]

[Text] Recently, seeing that new markets have been opened and exhibits have been held regularly in the Giang Vo, Thanh Cong areas, a number of people who already had employment and stable residence have illegally opened up a "business," centering mostly on food and beverage shops. At first, they erected temporary tents with four posts and canvas. One or two months later, after noting that no one had touched them, they transformed their tents into sheds. Then they transformed these sheds into buildings. All told, 52 tents, sheds and buildings have been illegally erected on that tract of public land. One-third of the violators are cadres and civil servants. Owners have proposed to sell rather solidly built buildings at more than 60,000 dong apiece. The administration and responsible sectors in Ba Dinh Precinct have made a few attempts to talk to them and convince them to dismantle their illegally built tents, sheds and buildings, but to no avail. Worse still, some of these violators have even threatened those wishing to bring them to reason.

Determined not to prolong this unlawful situation, the Ba Dinh Precinct administration in concert with many sectors such as public security, urban works, inspection, etc, on 16 January 1982 launched a drive to force violators to dismantle their illegally constructed buildings. With the people's agreement and support, that directive was carried out. Five resisters were or will be strictly prosecuted.

In Ba Dinh, as well as other precincts and districts, there still are quite a few instances of buildings being constructed without a permit. Prevention by way of propaganda on the law is still a basic measure. But if all instances are strictly addressed like the ones in the Thanh Cong, Giang Vo areas, the contribution to preventing and stopping violations will certainly be more efficient.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

UNCONTROLLED PRODUCTION OF TET LIQUOR DENOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Feb 82 p 3

[Article: "Unrestrained Proliferation of Tet Liquors"]

[Text] Chaotic Production and Trade

During last year's Tet, liquor production proliferated rather widely. During this year's Tet, that proliferation became even more disorderly.

It is natural for the alcohol factory to produce Tet liquor, but now many food processing enterprises, food and beverage corporations, public health installations, experiment factories, stations, farms, state farms, etc, have entered the competition. Many individuals made their own liquor and displayed it for sale alongside state brands to deceive customers.

Apart from the quantity of state-distilled liquor officially distributed to commerce (150,000 bottles) and to food and beverage shops (tens of thousands of liters), there are other brands coming from the provinces and the south, from processing installations, and from organs and enterprises which purchase spirits at various places for resale to cadres, workers and civil servants. Tens of different brands are crowding into the market, some of which have poorly printed labels and even inscriptions in foreign languages as if they were destined for export. Genuine liquor is mixed with counterfeit liquor. Some kinds of liquor being sold on street curbs display state-brand labels, whereas in fact, they are imitations prepared with ethyl alcohol, tap water, dyes and saccharin. "Orange" liqueurs come in various colors, ranging from slight red to maroon, scaring consumers into throwing them away. Prices also are irrational. A bottle costs a minimum of 22 dong, while a certain foreign brand even sells for 400 dong apiece.

As compared with last year's Tet, liquor production has now proliferated in a more disorganized manner, while market management has been more remiss. During last year's Tet, the precincts were able to discover a number of instances of making and selling bogus liquor. By contrast, during this year's Tet, virtually no major violation was exposed. Commodity testing and control of liquor production, both bottled and loose, are not given adequate attention.

This situation is damaging: The consumers are deceived, lose money, and mistakenly ingest toxins, causing unnecessary expense to society. Only crooked merchants reap big profits from the trade. According to experts, the fermentation process involving these semi-finished alcoholic products gives rise to a number of toxins, including some damaging to the nervous system and causing headaches. The alcohol factory had to overcome many difficulties in technique and equipment before being able to remove toxins from the spirits. Handicraft distillation without using special equipment cannot eliminate the toxins. This must be taken into account when it comes to evaluating distilleries, especially those turning out liquor as a secondary product with a view to serving "three interests." Most evil, however, are liquor counterfeiters who make a profit at the expense of consumer health. These people also collude with bad elements to steal state-brand labels and put them on spurious liquor bottles so as to deceive buyers.

Liquor Must Be Tightly Controlled

To insure law enforcement and protect consumer health, we must tightly control liquor production and trade. Only installations fulfilling all requirements and having specific production permits (in accordance with standard technical formulas, samples and labels) are authorized to operate. Quality control must take place before liquor is shipped and throughout the period of sale. As for various brands of liquor being sold on the market, we must exercise control and strictly address instances of illegal trade and sales of counterfeit commodities; we must promptly discover clandestine distilleries, prevent them from turning out bogus liquor, and prosecute them in conformity with the law.

Commercial organs must not treat this commodity lightly, especially during Tet and holidays; at the same time, they must comply with regulations on alcohol management and follow the guidance of technical agencies. They must not derive gain by unrestrainedly producing and selling liquor that does not guarantee quality and that causes injury to consumers.

In the past two Tets, we have had shortcomings in alcohol management. It is hoped that the responsible organs will look into the matter together and will take efficient measures to make that management better.

9213
CSO: 4209/259

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SALE OF SUGAR, MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE ANNOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jan 82 p 4

[Text] Sugar Sale for December 1981 and January 1982

In January 1982, manual and office workers and their dependents are entitled to buy sugar rations according to fixed standards for the two periods of December 1981 and January 1982. Following are the specific details:

--Boxes No 4 and 5 on food coupons will be retrieved: 3 kgs will be sold against a coupon with the symbol CI; 2 kgs for the symbol C, V, IV; 1.4 kgs for the symbol D, III; 1 kg for the symbol D, II and 0.7 kg for the symbol E, I (these rations to be applied for both periods).

The buyer may buy his ration either for only one period or for both.

--For dependents, box No 2 on the January 1982 ration coupons bearing the symbol N or TR will be retrieved: 0.5 kg will be sold against a coupon with the symbol TR and 0.2 kg against one with the symbol N.

The sale period will extend from 20 January to 28 February 1982.

Sale of Monosodium Glutamate for the First Quarter

Box No 3 on the Hanoi food coupons for February 1982 will be retrieved: 30 grams will be sold against a coupon with the symbol C, CI and 20 grams against one belonging to a manual or office worker and bearing any different symbol.

The sale period will extend from 18 January to 31 March 1982.

9332
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AGRICULTURE

LOCALITIES ASKED BY STATE TO SUBSIDIZE NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "Many Localities Successfully Apply the Motto 'State and People Working Hand in Hand' To Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] (VNA) In the movement to transfer labor and populations to outlying areas to open virgin land and build new economic zones, more and more localities and basic installations have paid due attention to the motto, "The State and People Share the Burden and Work Hand in Hand," and have successfully put it into practice. In addition to state assistance, many agricultural cooperatives have devoted a fairly large part of their own capital to subsidizing or compensating for property losses incurred by those leaving for the new economic zones.

Eight villages in Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh Provinces have given 800 families--4,000 persons--the sum of 3 million dong (averaging 3,500 dong per family). The Chau Giang Cooperative (Ha Nam Ninh) has given its 165 departing families the sum of 218,000 dong (averaging 1,324 dong per family). Also in Ha Nam Ninh, the Truc Ninh Cooperative, which sent out 56 families, has disbursed 72,000 dong (1,285 dong per family). The Vu Hoi Cooperative (Thai Binh) which sent out nearly 1,000 persons, has disbursed 426,000 dong. The Dien Dong Cooperative (Nghe Tinh), which sent out 147 families, has disbursed 360,150 dong (2,450 dong per family). Also in Nghe Tinh, the Dien Thinh Cooperative, which sent out 38 families, has contributed 90,000 dong and 54 tons of paddy, etc.

A number of receiving localities have begun to translate the motto into various imaginative forms, such as helping the new arrivals to work with and live among the local people, mobilizing the latter to contribute to building houses, or ceding some of their own land and a number of essential houshold items to the newcomers. In a very short time, Phu Tan District (Minh Hai) has built 200 houses, each of which has three rooms and measures 42 square meters. The people in Phu Tan voluntarily levelled their own land before distributing it to the newcomers, each family receiving 1,500 square meters of residential land and each person receiving 3,000 square meters of cropland. In the latter part of December 1981 alone, the party organization, administration and people in Minh Hai--to be exact, in the districts of Phu Tan and Nam Can and on the Minh Ha state farm--welcomed 289 families of 1,360 persons, including 704 laborers, coming from Ha Nam Ninh for participation in economic and cultural building.

Many sending and receiving localities have reviewed the campaign and drawn preliminary conclusions in order to understand and apply better the motto, "The State and People Share the Burden and Work Hand in Hand."

A number of localities have paid due attention to propaganda to make the people understand clearly the meaning and purpose of the distribution of labor and populations in opening new land and building new economic zones.

On this basis, a number of localities and basic installations have begun to establish a new economic fund, with cash and material resources coming from voluntary contributions of the people and production and business installations.

9213
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AGRICULTURE

ASSOCIATION OF AGRICULTURE WITH FORESTRY EMPHASIZED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Agro-Forestry and Silvi-Agriculture"]

[Text] In agriculture, the land is the principal means of production and is irreplaceable. The basic guidelines for developing agriculture indepth call for protecting farmland, unceasingly improving it by increasing its fertility, and using it rationally so as to achieve high efficiency.

Agriculture and forestry are the two sectors concerned with the management and use of all farmland across the nation. Along with economic and technical measures necessary to carry out intensive agriculture and forestry, other measures are needed to associate agriculture with forestry, create adequate production structures for specific zones and sites, and exploit land, forest and labor potential with a view to insuring a steady flow of grain, food, and raw materials for industry and export.

There also exists an organic relationship between agriculture and forestry whereby each helps with the other's growth. Although our country truly enjoys fundamental advantages in climate, weather and natural geography, it has to cope with negative aspects such as storms, floods, drought and soil erosion, which considerably damage production and the people's life. Making the most of the living environment of forests and guaranteeing that soil surfaces, regardless of size, be satisfactorily covered with foliage, are indispensable components in the system of combined measures designed to overcome negative natural aspects and insure stable intensive farming. Using forestry to develop agriculture amounts to achieving a comprehensive method of enterprise and firmly promoting silviculture.

Associating agriculture with forestry is a progressive production formula arising from production experience and scientific empiricism. This farming system is clearly superior to the old one which kept agriculture and forestry apart, in that it promotes higher economic efficiency by protecting the land, making it more fertile, limiting disadvantageous natural factors, and improving the living environment. In actual production, many progressive models of associated agriculture and forestry have appeared whereby sandy beaches, alkaline soil, barren hills and mountains have been transformed into gardens, upland fields and forests; and many grain products, vegetables and fruit, timber and firewood, and other precious products have been produced while raising soil fertility, combating winds, and raising the degree of humidity so as to increase crop yields.

Measures ranging from foresting reclaimed land to interplanting with agricultural crops help produce more grain and require less care, contributing to raising the living conditions of foresters and cooperative members involved in forestation. Good models in permanent farming and resettlement clearly show that it is economically efficient to apply production formulas that associate forestation with grain production and the creation of forest gardens, etc.

The party and state have issued resolutions and directives on expanding the formula of associated agriculture-forestry production to all zones and agricultural and forestry production units. Those places that have followed that formula have uniformly achieved good results in many respects. Depending on local conditions of fields, soil, climate, weather, labor, etc, the provinces, cities, districts and villages nationwide must gradually adopt plans for developing agriculture in association with forestry, or forestry in association with agriculture, and for associating agriculture and forestry with small industry and handicrafts, as well as with production and livelihood, so as to achieve the combined goals of good nutrition, clothing, housing, protecting health, ameliorating cultural life, and protecting the environment. This is a great enterprise of our socialism.

9213
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AGRICULTURE

NORTHERN PROVINCES ATTAIN 69.5 PERCENT OF GRAIN MOBILIZATION NORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Northern Provinces Attain 69.5 Percent of the Over-All Grain Mobilization Norm for the 1981 10th Month Crop"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, on 28 February the provinces of the north had deposited in state granaries 69.5 percent of the over-all grain mobilization norm for the 1981 10th month crop. The obligatory grain deliveries amounted to 91.7 percent of the plan, agricultural tax collections amounted to 90.22 percent of the plan, and the amount purchased beyond the obligatory amount equalled 44.2 percent of the plan.

The midland and lowland provinces attained 73.9 percent of the over-all mobilization norm and 96.9 percent of the obligatory norm. The Zone 4 provinces attained 65.7 percent of the over-all mobilization norm and 95.9 percent of the obligatory norm. The mountain region provinces attained 61.5 percent of the over-all mobilization norm and 73.5 percent of the obligatory norm.

In the north as a whole nine provinces and municipalities -- Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Hai Phong, and Son La -- surpassed their obligatory mobilization norms (Son La attained 111.9 percent; Thai Binh attained 104.5 percent; and Nghe Tinh attained 103 percent). Vinh Phu, Lang Son, Ha Tuyen, Bac Thai, and Binh Tri Thien provinces and the municipality of Hanoi attained only 42.7 percent to 80 percent of its obligatory norms. In the north as a whole, 92 districts and 2,980 agricultural cooperatives in the north attained their obligatory grain mobilization norm.

The provinces of Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, etc., campaigned for the collective peasants to sell, exchange,and let the state borrow, grain.

The provinces' grain mobilization task is still very great. They have attained only 33.5 percent of their subsidiary food crop mobilization norm. The requirement of the localities is to concentrate their guidance and all capabilities on stepping up grain mobilization. The provinces which have not yet met their obligatory norms must supervise each district and coooperative in order to attain the norms that have been assigned, while developing all existing sources of materials and goods in the localities in order to exchange them for grain. Some of the mountain-region provinces, which attained low levels,

must launch a broad campaign in March 1982 for the peasants to fulfill their grain obligations and sell, exchange, or let the state borrow, grain.

The provinces that have fulfilled their obligatory norms must positively mobilize the cooperatives and peasant households that have not yet fulfilled the norms assigned them, while also doing good political work and exercising though market, in order to mobilize additional surplus grain among the peasants and contribute to meeting our country's increasingly greater need for grain.

5616
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AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES DEVELOPMENT OF ANIMAL HUSBANDRY IN MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Animal Husbandry in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] The Mekong Delta is the nation's largest rice granary. Our people's traditional production experiences clearly show that rice and hogs must be developed together. In that fertile region, there is a favorable environment for the development of animal region. It has many strengths and many great capabilities. In that region there are local hog breeds which weigh about a quintal after a year, water buffalo breeds that weigh five or six quintals, etc. During the past several years animal husbandry in the Mekong Delta has undergone transformations in the right direction. Last year the number of hogs increased by 4.56 percent over the previous year nationwide, but in the Mekong Delta provinces the increase was 6.2 percent. The weight of a marketed hog in that region is 1.5 times the average national weight. But that rate of increase still does not correspond to the existing potential.

The Council of Ministers resolution regarding the development of animal husbandry in the Mekong Delta during the present five-year plan period set forth the principal norms of animal husbandry: 300,000 tons of pork, 25,000 tons of duck meat, 500 million eggs, etc. In the production levels attained in recent years, those norms are solidly based.

In order to attain those norms, it is necessary to concentrate on definitively resolving a number of important measures. In that region there are epidemics every year, so veterinary medicine -- especially the creation of a people's veterinary medicine network and the rational use of equipment and medicine in limited supply -- must be promoted. There is no shortage of animal feed, but it must be used rationally and all-out efforts must be made to use subsidiary food crops, substandard grain and grain waste products, fish powder, oil cake, etc. It is necessary to make good use of local breeds in the breed structure, carry out artificial insemination, etc., in order to improve the quality of livestock. Those measures must be concretized in the form of local animal husbandry development plans which take into consideration the present limitations with regard to capital, material, etc., which will enable the animal husbandry measures to become real action programs which bring abot concrete results.

The all-round assistance and investment on the part of the state, along with a spirit of all-out effort on the part of the provinces, will create a great combined strength and comprehensively develop agriculture in a large area.

5616
CSO: 4209/276

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN'READER CALLS FOR BETTER PROTECTION OF DIKES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Mar 82 p 3

[From Readers' Letters column: "Protect the Dikes"]

[Text] We had the occasion to visit Ta Thanh Oai (Thanh Tri District, Hanoi) and noted that some people in that area often brought in oxcarts and filled them with soil from the dike along the bank of the Nhue River to be used in their fields. At present, there are stretches of the dike along which as much as half of the earth has been revoved. That is not to mention the many people who, in hunting rats, dig tunnels through the dike. We stopped to question some old men nearby. They imformed me that although the hamlet and cadres had been informed many times, the governmental administration had done nothing.

Dikes are water conservancey works which protect crops and the lives and property of the people and the state. The statutes regarding the protection of dikes clearly state that not one can violate them. The people's courts have held many mobile courts on the dikes to serve the protection of water conservancy works. But the destruction of dikes in that locality still goes on!

Tran Xuan Song
(Hanoi)

5616
CSO: 4209/276

LIGHT INDUSTRY

LOW QUALITY OF MATCHES DEPLORED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by Nam Van, B3 Thanh Cong Collective Housing Center, in "Readers' Opinion" Column: "Low Quality of Matches"]

[Text] Compared with the past, the price of matches currently sold at state stores has increased manifold but their quality is much lower. Recently, after buying matches and taking them home, we tentatively opened a number of boxes to see how they were. We noticed that out of 10 match sticks, only 3 had enough chemical substance [at their tips], 4 had their tips broken or had no chemical substance at all and the remaining 3 were tipped only with very little chemical substance and consequently did not ignite when struck—not to speak of many boxes which did not contain a sufficient number of match sticks.

In our opinion, it is necessary to make a profit in carrying out production and business but the question of product quality is of prime importance. We would suggest that the Thong Nhat Matches Factory and the commercial sector give this matter serious consideration because the continued sale of matches of increasingly low quality on the market is unacceptable.

9332
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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES SPEED-UP IN TRANSPORTATION TURNAROUND TIME

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Mar 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Reduce the Turnaround Time of Transportation Facilities"]

[Text] In addition to selective investments, the better use of the material-technical bases in the transportation sector is an extremely important measure which contributes directly to stimulating production and stabilizing economic life. One of the measures of foremost importance is reducing the turnaround time of facilities. That is a combined quality norm which accurately reflects the effectiveness of the use of boats and vehicles and the capabilities of transportation organization and management. Reducing the turnaround time of facilities is an effective way to increase productivity, reduce costs, and economize in the railroad, maritime, river, and motor vehicle sectors. Cargo is transported rapidly and in large quantities to the destinations, which greatly benefits the national economy and promptly fulfills the requirements of production, construction and life. In the central river transportation enterprises alone, if in 1981 the turnaround time of transportation had been reduced by a day 22 million ton/kilometers would have been transported, equi equivalent to the volume transported in 2 months by River Transportation Enterprise 204 -- a unit equipped with tens of thousands of tons of facilities -- or to the annual total of a large motor vehicle transportation enterprise.

All-out efforts have been and are being made to gradually reduce the turn-around time of facilities. The railroad sector has completed the improvement of the Hai Van Pass segment and has built additional bypass lines at some railroad stations. A number of river ports and seaports have been expanded and management has been improved. Many transportation and stevedoring units pay piecework salaries based on the number of trips or on volume of work and have begun to attain positive results. River Transportation Enterprise 204 provides foodstuffs for the boat operators and service personnel and has reduced the time needed to prepare for a trip from 3 days to 1.5 day. But in general the turnaround time of facilities is still too long. In 1981 the trunaround time for a railroad car increased by .23 day over 1980 and by 50 percent in comparison to 1978. The trunaround time of the river boat groups was less than in 1980, but there was little progress. For a distance of 220 kilometers the average trunaround time was 20.2 days. On some short cargo-hauling routes at the port of Hai Phong a truck could make four trips a day, but now makes only three trips.

The prolongation of the turnaround time of facilities is due to many factors. The quality of roads has not been ensured, facilities break down, mechanized equipment and material-technical bases at the stations and ports are still insufficient and incomplete. Those are objective reasons. But there is another direct reason: the deficiencies in the organization of cargo handling. The time spent by ships and trains waiting at the staion or port accounts for a large part of the turnaround time. The turnaround time of a ship plying the north-south route amounts to months, while the travel time amounts to only 8 to 10 days. In Railroad Zone No 1, the time spent in the station being loaded or unloaded amounts to 79.23 percent of the railroad car's turnaround time. Most of that time is spent waiting. The average turnaround time of a river boat is 20.2 days, more than half of which are spent waiting (6.5 days) or being loaded or unloaded (4 days).

In fact, in some units the dead time in a turnaround cycle can be reduced by reducing the preparation time per trip, reducing the number of unnecessary stops en route, and especially by reducing the time facilities must wait to be loaded or unloaded. If those things are to be accomplished we must continue to plan and improve the railroad stations and ports handling cargo, which are the key links in the transportation process. We must do a better job of resolving the relationship between the cargo owners and facility owners on the one hand and the cargo-handling installations on the other hand, on the basis of effective economic contracts, in order to limit the waiting time and the number of ships and vehicles that must wait to be loaded or unloaded. We must improve dispatching and the communications system in order to bring about harmonious coordination among the various elements in a facility turnaround. Increasing the effectiveness of transportation in general and reducing the turnaround time of facilities specifically are specific objectives of the task of improving the organization and management of the communications and transportation sector. It is necessary to cause every unit, segment, and person to tie in their responsibility and interests with the transportation process in order to create an all-round transformation and increase productivity. Expanding the right of the base level to take the initiative, changing over to cost accounting and commercial practices, changing the method of planning and the method of investment, etc., are measures necessary to achieve the good development of the latent capabilities of the transportation sector and continue to contribute to reducing the turn around time of facilities.

5616
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POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

STRONG MEASURES AGAINST FORTUNETELLERS URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Feb 82 p 4

[Article: "A Story a Day Column by The Builder: To Thwart That Evil Practice!"]

[Text] Recently, quite a few people, mostly young and from the fair sex, have gone in droves to seek divination on the occasion of Tet. Upon learning that Masters T, N, and C were excellent fortunetellers, they moved heaven and earth to pay them a visit. They were ready to go anywhere, to Thanh Tri, Ha Dong, or Gia Lam, provided these astrologers would foretell possible obstacles to their employment, love or education in this Year of the Dog. They placed confidence and hope in the prophetic advice which these deceptive dealers in superstitions conveyed, rather in their own labor and learning capabilities. Such misleading prophecy from a number of witches, fortunetellers and astrologers caused joy to some and worry to others, obviously exerting an impact on the latter's labor productivity, enthusiasm regarding work and education, and on their health--not to speak of wasteful expenses.

Dealers in superstition are still able to ply their trade clandestinely, partly because of some people's lingering belief in predestination, and also because of a number of bad elements acting as paid brokers. Furthermore, the struggle against superstition in a number of places has not yet been stepped up.

To thwart this evil, The Builder suggests that youth and women's mass organizations follow closely those members still imbued with superstition so as to win them over, and that scientific organs conduct propaganda and collect documents and pictures on the noxious effects of superstition with a view to helping gullible elements distinguish between right and wrong. On the basis of the people's discoveries, local administrations must take timely measures to prevent and thwart swindlers, and in case education and persuasion fail, they must fall back on administrative and legal measures, as many places have done with success.

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END

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT IN SELF-DEFENSE MILITIA QUALITY URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Major Le Manh Xe of the Self-Defense Militia Department. "Improve the Quality of the Self-Defense Militia"]

[Text] The self-defense militia, an armed force of the Party, play an important strategic role. During the past 5 years, under the light of the Resolution of the Fourth Party Congress, the self-defense militia in the localities all over the country have been continually strengthened and in many places they have developed to a new level both quantitatively and qualitatively. The level of combat readiness and the activities intended to maintain political security and social order and safety have begun to bring about good results.

However, in the process of strengthening and developing self-defense militia forces we have observed that in many localities there are weaknesses that must be overcome. For example, in some places the self-defense militia account for a high percentage of the population but their activities are not very effective, their organization is not strong, and their level of military effectiveness is still low. As cadres and Party members who have been assigned to do self-defense militia work, and have studied the documents of the Party Central Committee and the economic situation, we have greater appreciation of the mission of building the people's armed forces in the new revolutionary phase, which includes the mission of building strong and extensive self-defense militia forces to, along with the People's Army, strongly defend the socialist Vietnamese homeland. So that the self-defense militia forces can be politically pure, have a high level of political consciousness, have tight organization, have combat skills, and be sufficiently strong to fulfill all missions assigned by the Party and the people, we believe that it is necessary to do a good job of the following:

First of all, we must continue to do a good job of education to increase the political consciousness of the self-defense militia forces and fully explain the missions to each person and unit, and ensure that all base-level detachments have strong fighting will, have a positive attitude, and take the initiative in annihilating the enemy. Under the present conditions, when there are still negative phenomena in society and the enemy are feverishly carrying out psychological warfare, it is even more necessary to work continually, constantly carry out political education, provide ideological leadership among the self-defense militia, and ensure that every individual and every unit clearly understands, and takes the initiative in fulfilling, all missions.

The task of organizing self-defense militia is always closely related to political education and ideological leadership. The self-defense militia must be examined carefully with regard to politics so that each unit is made up of people who are absolutely loyal to the revolution, are conscious of organization and discipline, and strictly obey the law. When organizing self-defense militia we must increase the number of Party members Youth Union members, and demobilized military personnel, while also resolutely expelling people who do not meet political standards from the organization. In organizing and building self-defense militia forces at the present time it is necessary to concentrate on improving quality, consolidate all units that are organized so that they are of truly good quality and operate effectively, and avoid the formalistic type of organization which has inefficient activities or chasing after numerical norms and disregarding quality. Therefore, as people are admitted into the self-defense militia units we must ensure that we educate, manage, and strengthen them. With regard to the scale of the table of organization, we believe that it is necessary to organize companies, platoons, and squads, esspecially platoons and squads, that are strong in all regards. In the mountain region, we must concentrate on building strong squads and platoons, with well-trained teams that are capable of holding their ground, annihilating the enemy, and defending the hamlets and villages.

The localities should create all conditions so that the corps of self-defense militia cadres can be stabilized, in order to ensure that all units can be strong and operate effectively. During the past several years, after a people's council has been elected and after the village and subward administrations have been strengthened, there has usually been a change of 40 to 50 percent in the number of experienced self-defense militia cadres; many comrades must be transferred and the organization is upset, so the quality of the training and combat activities of the self-defense militia decline. Therefore, when there are elections and the governmental administration are augmented, it is necessary to select self-defense militia cadres who are capable, have good political quality, and are experienced to permanently manage, build, and command the units. In order to have strong units which have a high degree of combat readiness and operate effectively to maintain security, the important matter is that there be continuity among the cadres and that many of the comrades are expert in their work. Therefore there must be appropriate plans and policies for helping the specialized cadres to do self-defense militia work.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER DEFENSE TROOPS SQUELCH RUMOR IN MOUNTAIN VILLAGE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Mar 82 p 3

[Recognizing the Enemy column by Ha Ngoc Bao: "Extinguish the Poisonous Wind"]

[Text] For a long time the Hmong people in Sam Ha hamlet (District S, Son La Province) had been very close to the personnel of border defense post No 31. When someone in the hamlet fell ill a medical corpsman from the border defense post would come to give the person medicine and to advise the person not to believe in medicine men or ghosts and to practice sanitation to avoid illness. The troops also helped the people build pig pens, chicken coops, and pens for water buffaloes, cattle, and horses far from their houses. The people of Sam Kha hamlet increasingly had confidence in the troops.

But one day there was a rumor that "The border defense troops are about to come to our hamlet again, but this time they will take away our valuable possessions and our livestock. So anyone who has valuable possessions must hide them very carefully. If they are buried they must be buried very deep, more than three meters deep, for the troops have metal detectors and could find them."

The rumor, like a poisonous wind, upset the people of Sam Kha hamlet, who didn't know whether to believe it or not. The families informed one another and the people of the hamlet buried all of their possessions. All of the livestock were taken away to distant mountains. There were even some families which, because they were so frightened, abandoned their houses and fled into the jungle. Sam Kha hamlet had been so peaceful and happy but all of a sudden was practically deserted and green leaves were placed in front of the doors of all the houses (a local custom meaning that strangers are not welcome).

That unusual phenomenon in the lives of the people of Sam Kha hamlet was reported to border defense post No 31. A work team haded by the deputy commander of post N immediately went to Sam Kha hamlet. After making further enquiries in the hamlet and interriewing some reliable local people, the men realized that the rumor had been started by bad people to create division between the Hmong people of Sam Kha hamlet and the soldiers and men of border defense post No 31. But who was behind the plot to spread that malicious rumor? That was a complicated matter that required a careful investigation. The work team cleaned up the area around the hamlet, repaired or rebuilt the livestock pens which the bad people had encouraged the people to destroy, and

guarded the deserted houses. It also sent comrades fluentin the local language, along with good members of the masses, to exploin things to the people and encourage them to return to the hamlet. It also continue to investigate the suspects and track down the person behind the plot.

After they listened to the explanations and propaganda of the cadres, the families which had fled into the jungle returned to the hamlet, bringing along their possessions and livestock. Seeing that their houses were still intact and that their livestock pens had been prepared, the people were both moved and regretful that they had listened to the bad people and had bad thoughts about the troops.

After all the people had returned the work team immediately organized a night meeting attended by all residents of the hamlet, told about things that had happended, and exposed the insidious plot of the enemy and the bad people. Many witnesses contributed opinions and the people of Sam Kha hamlet uncovered N.T. as being the person behind the plot to start that rumor. He was a bad element who had a complicated political nature, was always dissatisfied, and often spread false rumors. He spread the above-mentioned rumor, as well as other malicious rumors in the past. Because of the strong struggle by the people of the hamlet and undenialsle evidence, N.T. had to admit his crime. Border defense post No 31 called him in to be indoctrinated and warned.

After the poisonous wind was extinguished, the lives of the people of Sam Kha Village returned to normal. Every night, when they gathered around the kitchen fires to talk about the harvest or about building the hamlet, the people would often remind one another that "The bad people have a mouths as poisonous as those of tigers or wolves. Listening to them is like taking a knife and cutting our own arms. If we are to have a happy life and be at ease we must listen to the soldiers and positively help them defend the hamlet."

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI WARD COMMANDER URGES IMPROVED RESERVE MANAGEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Major Dang Xuan De, Commander of the Military Organ of Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi: "Be Concerned With the Good Development and Management of the Reserve Forces"]

[Text] The development of reserve forces is a great strategic mission which not only responds to the current situation but is appropriate to the long-term development requirements. Today, the enterprise of defending the homeland demands that we build a reserve force with larger numbers and higher quality. Ordinarily, they are the assault army, the hard core, in production and other work and in maintaining political security and social order and safety at the base level and in the locality. When large-scale war breaks out the reserve forces rapidly become a powerful standing army sufficiently strong to fulfill all combat missions. In our Ba Dinh Ward, the number of reservists is quite large, accounting for about 11 percent of the population. Every year the number grows by 3 to 5 percent. Most of them are military personnel who have fulfilled their military obligations. Others have been trained in schools.

Those reserve forces are becoming increasingly large, with many different military branches. But I believe that the management, improvement, and use of the reserve forces are at a low level, their organization is not tight, the number and composition of the specialized elements are unstable, and their combat readiness level is not yet high.

In order to overcome those weaknesses, we recommend that:

-- The Party committee echelons be concerned with building and managing reserve troops, and regard that as an important function in the military leadership structure. The experience of our locality shows that wherever the Party provides close leadership the movement develops and all military tasks are carried out well.

-- The development and management of reserve troops must become laws, like the economic laws, in order to clearly define the responsibilities of each echelon and sector from the central level down to the local and base levels.

-- In managing reserve troops the territorial area should be the principal management unit. All bases in the locality must accept the management and assignment by that locality. Only thereby can military development and mobilization be carried out as well and as rapidly as possible.

-- The sectors authorized to recruit students, recruit workers, and manage the population must work with the local military organs in drafting joint plan. The military organ has the final say in transfering a reservist from one base to another or from one locality to another.

-- There must also be periodically updated plans regarding military training, political study, and the teaching of current events and policies to reservists so that they can always keep abreast of the development of the army, so that when they are mobilized the reservists can rapidly adapt and be capable of fulfilling their missions. When the reserves are ordered to concentrate the localities must be concerned with giving them rear area support, with regard to both morale and materiel, so that they can contentedly and enthusiastically fulfill their military missions.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEOPLE GIVE WARNING TO CRIMINALS, REACTIONARIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 4

[Text] With a view to stepping up the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security, 18 wards in Ba Dinh Precinct recently brought a number of elements guilty of criminal offenses and persons carrying out slanderous propaganda against the state system and policy before a people's conference for criticism and education.

The people displayed a high spirit of collective ownership and condemned the elements guilty of stealing the state's and people's property and lending a hand to reactionaries by carrying out slanderous propaganda agaist the state policy and launching false rumors.

Before the people, the abovementioned elements pleaded guilty and promised to repent. At present, Ba Dinh Precinct is carrying on a plan to strengthen 2,848 people's security cells and is setting forth regulations on the maintenance of order and security in each cell and household.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COMMUNISTS NEED CORRECT ATTITUDE TO EVALUATE SITUATION

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan-Feb 82 pp 3-9

[Article: "Current Situation and Attitude of Communists"]

[Text] Since the Fourth Party Congress the Vietnamese revolution has gone through a stage of its journey full of hardships but a very proud one on the front of socialist construction and defense of the fatherland.

To correctly evaluate achievements and to keenly analyze the origin of difficulties in that stage is a necessary thing to do to strengthen confidence and enthusiasm and to draw interesting experiences allowing implementation of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

However, to correctly evaluate the country's situation under the present conditions is not a simple job. Having gone through so many years of hard fighting, each and every one of us, on the day of total victory, hoped that we would have favorable conditions to concentrate our efforts on rebuilding the country, restoring and developing the economy and improving the standard of living. That was a perfectly legitimate aspiration. However, as some people failed to fully recognize the socioeconomic reality of our country, the difficulties of the postwar period, our failures and weaknesses in the face of the new task and the dark designs of the Beijing imperialists and expansionists, they entertained the illusion of being capable of quickly overcoming the aftermaths of war, developing production and improving the standard of living. As they saw that the reality was not what they had wished to see, they became pessimistic and skeptical and would see only difficulties and few victories, only shortcomings and few achievements. The enemy availed himself of this opportunity to resort to more incitement. Consequently, some people appeared confused about policy. A few others who were always dissatisfied took advantage of the occasion to talk irresponsibly, to echo enemy arguments, to criticize the leadership and to blame this and that person.

Thus to clarify the state of the revolution, a necessity in normal time, is even more important in difficult time. It is the basis for unifying concept and action. It is also the basis for each cadre and party member to train himself and to struggle in terms of cultivating virtues.

In order to evaluate the situation correctly, first of all we must have the right attitude.

From the standpoint of a communist, evaluating the situation is not aimed at putting the blame on anybody but rather:

- Fully recognizing victories, difficulties, as well as the origin of difficulties, drawing from them interesting lessons of experience, raising the leading capacity of the party and the practical organizing capacity of evevy party committee echelon, cadre and party member, for the purpose of moving the revolutionary undertaking forward.

- Understanding more thoroughly the party line, having strong confidence in the latter and enthusiastically reaching forward and fulfilling his task.

Along with a responsible attitude, we must have a scientific evaluating method, but more important realistic views, i.e., the views that originate from the revolutionary reality of Vietnam, the lively reality of Vietnamese society. Lenin taught us: "The dialectical logic teaches that there is no abstract truth, that truth is always concrete."*

After the victory of 1975, the revolutionary and socioeconomic realities of Vietnam have shown these outstanding features:

1. Our economy in general still remains that of small-scale production. In agriculture, our most remarkable asset is only 5 million hectares of land for farming and 6 million hectares of cultivated land, including about 3.5 million hectares of rice; there are few large zones specialized in growing industrial crops; the degree of intensive cultivation, water conservation and mechanization is still small. Organization of production is scattered; the mode of production in many places is still backward. Heavy industry remains small and lacks coordination and the capacity to bring about technical transformation in various sectors of the national economy. Light industry, in spite of a definite material and technical base, is almost totally dependent on other countries for raw materials, equipment and spare parts. This dependence is being the reason for a paradoxical situation: we have factories but no raw materials; our workers stop working while there is a shortage of consumer goods.

2. This small-scale production economy undergoes terrible postwar disturbances.

- During the war, the North received quite a large amount of nonreturnable aid from the fraternal countries. In the South, each year the American imperialists poured in hundreds of millions of dollars of raw materials, materials, goods, not counting the expenses for the war. After the victory, those aids no longer existed and could not be compensated for within a short time since our capacity to develop the economy and international assistance from friends did not allow us to do so.

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* V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Vol 42, in Vietnamese, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, p 364.

- Due to the circumstances of war and international assistance, a work pattern took shape in our society whereby little calculation would be made about productivity, quality and economic effectiveness; in addition to it there was that bureaucratic way of management applicable to all levels that had long existed. Foreign aid strengthened further the psychology of dependence and the habit of spending irrationally, beyond the capacity of the economy. All of those things had been inappropriate during the war, but as international aid was cut off they were affecting to a considerable degree the economic situation of our country and resulting in many consequences that we have even been unable to overcome so far.

- The old regime left behind for us nearly 3 million unemployed. That is a burden which it is not simple to resolve, while every year 1 million new laborers are added to it.

3. About the framework of organization and cadres, reality has shown that fighting the enemy and doing economic work are two different fields that require from the party organization, the state and each cadre and party member different abilities and virtues:

The old organizational mechanism and work procedures had led to success in the fight against the enemy for national salvation but were not suitable for the task of developing the economy and building socialism.

Among cadres there are those who fought the enemy very brilliantly but lack economic knowledge and managerial ability; others were ready to sacrifice their lives during the war but have begun to think of personal interests when the revolution has entered the new stage.

Meanwhile, the job of building the party and administration could not overnight change the organizational mechanism and work procedures, nor establish the view and stand of the worker class and provide cadres and party members with the necessary knowledge.

4. The hostile policy and aggressive action of the Chinese reactionaries in the wake of our total liberation have put us in a serious situation and forced us to quickly strengthen our national defense capacity. An important part of our human, financial and material resources must be diverted to getting prepared for combat. Our strategic arrangement once again has been upset.

As we evaluate the situation of our country from the above-mentioned socioeconomic reality, we can see the true extent of our recent victories.

What can be confirmed is that in the last 5 years the Vietnamese revolution has overcome many great challenges that had accumulated and scored very proud victories:

- The fact that we quickly reunified the country, established the proletarian dictatorship in the entire country and brought the country as a whole to the road to socialism must be considered a brilliant victory. It was the result of the sensitive and timely leadership of the VCP Central Committee at the time the revolution had entered a new turning point after the victory. The early reunification of the country, in the aspect of the state, has contributed to strengthening the political and spiritual solidarity of our people and moved the national unity and unification into a new stage under the banner of independence, freedom and socialism. The proletarian dictatorial system on a nationwide scale has been solidly established and the collective ownership right of the working people throughout the country has been built for the first time. They are the prerequisite for unifying all material and spiritual forces in the country for the purpose of restoring and developing the economy and breaking the jaws of the Beijing expansionists' war vise.

- The fact that we won the two aggressive wars of the Beijing expansionists was an outstanding victory of historic significance.

With this victory, the three Indochinese states now have totally united and closely joined with one another in a strong combat alliance, thus forming an unprecedented unbroken strategic posture of their revolutions.

This victory is a reality that affirms the fact that no matter how fierce and ruthless the new enemy may be, our people are still capable of defeating him.

This victory is also a strong blow at Maoism to foretell the unavoidable bankruptcy of this barbarous and extremely reactionary ideology.

- The socialism-building undertaking in the entire country has scored remarkable achievements.

We were able to overcome the aftermaths of war and natural calamities and to resolve in time many urgent socioeconomic problems; restored and initially developed agricultural production under the conditions of severe natural calamities, thus overcoming the starvation that had threatened many areas; and tried to maintain industrial production under the conditions of lacking raw materials, equipment and spare parts and in the face of cruel acts of besieging and sabotage of the imperialists and expansionists. The material and technical base of the economy has been strengthened considerably and in the coming years many new installations will start production and develop their effects on the national economy.

About the socialist transformation, we have basically wiped out the capitalist economy and bourgeoisie in the South and initially consolidated and developed the socialist production relationships. The question of which side -- socialism or capitalism -- will win has been answered in favor of socialism.

The above-mentioned victories have bespoken the new strategic posture of our country's revolution being stronger than in any previous period.

That strategic posture has been strengthened by an extremely important factor. It is the total alliance and cooperation with the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

The achievements scored all originated from the steady leadership of the party. The resolution of the Fourth Party Congress outlined the general line, the correct and creative economic line. The revolutionary reality of the last 5 years proved that the party had grasped and seized in time the complex events and changing situation, recommended firm and clearsighted strategic policies and decided about the correct direction for the revolution at the grave and urgent points in time.

Some people were unanimous about the political and military victories but failed to see all of the economic victories, or for some reason did not want to recognize economic victories. They did not understand that all of the victories in the last 5 years were the combined results of many factors. They could not mention only military or political victories but must realize that the achievements in all fields were related to and acted on one another. Without the great efforts on the economic front and the achievements in socialist transformation, we could not have built a strong rear, the regular factor that would determine victory in a war for the defense of the fatherland.

Therefore, to affirm economic victories is to recognize an objective truth. On the other hand, it is also a solemn attitude toward the extraordinary efforts of our people -- the people who have bravely maintained production under extremely difficult conditions.

On the other hand, it is possible that different work locations and localities bring about different judgment of the situation of the country. This is understandable. Those who lived in areas struck by natural calamities or enemy action could hardly share the same evaluation with those who lived in the newly-liberated rural areas of the south. Cadres of central, local and basic sectors looking from different angles could have different evaluation. The most correct view must be based on an overall viewpoint and evaluation must come from consideration of the reality of the country as a whole, instead of the situation of just a few localities which cannot be that of the entire country.

Affirming that the state of the revolution is fine, our party has many times pointed to the big difficulties in many aspects, particularly the fact that production is not enough for consumption, social labor is not yet fully used and there is tension in connection with energy, raw materials, communications and transportation. The market and prices are not stable. The livelihood of workers, civil servants and farmers in the areas struck by natural calamities and enemy action encounters many difficulties. Discipline and the law are neglected. The ownership right of working people in many localities is violated.

Those are plain phenomena for everyone to see. But why do we have to face such terrible difficulties? Failing to analyze the true nature of the problems easily leads to misunderstanding and makes evaluating the situation subjective and wrong.

We must realize that our difficulties primarily are of a social nature. They reflect the level and real state of our society. With a small-scale production being backward, scattered, greatly dependent on foreign countries and ravaged by the war unceasingly, it is impossible to quickly move forward and to satisfy the need for consumer goods and industrialization. Furthermore, we must also deal with the many-faceted war of destruction of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and be ready to face the danger of a large-scale war. If we move toward the socialist large-scale production under such conditions, no matter how few mistakes and shortcomings we have, the most we can do is to reduce the difficulties as it is absolutely impossible to quickly reverse the situation. And that is a law.

Being unaware of the above-mentioned level and state of society -- the source of objective reasons -- clearly means lacking the right attitude of wanting to know the truth or having made mistakes in the ideological method.

There are some people who have seen the source of our difficulties but cannot explain why during the resistance against America life was seemingly better.

Obviously, foreign aid made a number of people wrongly recognize the real situation of the country. During the war, the enemy who had wanted to conquer our country temporarily poured goods into the South and created for some social strata an easy living beyond what the country's economy could offer. On the other hand, in the North, our friends were also providing us with aid so as to create favorable conditions for us to maintain a certain standard of living and to be able to fight and to win.

The nonreturnable aid has by now been terminated. Our country has returned to its real living. That is why there have been difficulties. But to accept difficulties in order to move forward in independence and freedom is our reason to live and the necessary road for us to take.

In addition to objective reasons, there are subjective shortcomings and errors in the evaluation of the postwar situation, the materialization and implementation of the line adopted by the Fourth Party Congress and the organization and leadership over implementation in connection with planning, supervision and management. These errors are due partially to the theoretical concept and partially to a lack of knowledge of economics and organization of management. In other words, they reflect our general capacity and our immaturity and weakness in the first steps as we embark upon the new and difficult revolutionary undertaking and, in this sense, also are of a social nature.

Lenin once pointed out: "The appearance on the historical scene of a new class as leader and leader of society never takes place, on the one hand, without a period of utmost insecurity, a period of upheaval, struggle and turbulence, and on the other, without a period of groping, experimentation, indecision and wavering in the selection of new methods to correctly respond to the new objective situation."*

Our party, with the spirit of serious self-criticism, has thought that such shortcomings were serious, for they caused damages and adversely affected the economic situation and standard of living. It has demanded that all echelons and sectors and every cadre and party member ceaselessly move forward, raise their practical working capacity and quickly put an end to such organizational and managerial immaturities so as to turn the correct and creative party line into a reality.

As to the mistakes and shortcomings resulting from deliberately refusing to implement its policies and deliberately going against production guidelines, or the shortcomings having to do with revolutionary quality and making difficulties and the negative phenomena more serious and prolonged, the party has always remained strict and never tolerated them.

From the achievements as well as the failures and shortcomings in the last 5 years our party has drawn interesting experiences in materializing the party line, drafting a set of appropriate policies and raising the level of our ability to organize economic and social management, which in its turn led to an obvious change of direction in economic leadership and guidance. Consequently, in 1981 our economy showed fine initial changes in creating a realistic ability to overcome difficulties and to gradually make it move forward steadily in the coming years.

As Lenin correctly said, "The important thing is the fact that the ice has melt, the road has been opened, a way has been outlined."**

In the coming years, originating from the reality of Vietnam's revolution, our party has recommended continuing to carry out simultaneously two strategic tasks.

One is to successfully build socialism.

The other task is to strengthen national defense; to maintain political security, order and social security; to be ready for combat and to fight victoriously to defend the fatherland.

These two tasks require every cadre and party member to make worthy contributions of his own. He cannot stand at the edge of the national existence and criticize and complain as an irresponsibly indifferent passersby. Each person must

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* V. I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Vol 36, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, p 253.

** Ibid., Vol 44, p 187.

take up his combat position and, wherever he may be and whatever position he may hold, must behave in such a manner as to deserve the title of party member and fulfill his responsibility:

- With a revolutionary and scientific attitude toward analyzing and evaluating the situation, we must affirm that the posture of the revolution at the present time is very good and the strategic position of the revolution is more solid than it has ever been before. On the other hand, we must see all of the difficulties and the reasons behind them and draw from them interesting lessons while overcoming these difficulties as we move forward. We must absolutely avoid denying our achievements just because of some immediate difficulties and becoming pessimistic, skeptical and undecided about the party line. About this matter, Lenin once reminded the Russian Communists of the difficult postrevolution years: "In such a new, difficult and great undertaking, it is impossible to avoid shortcomings, mistakes and failures. He who fears difficulties in the socialist construction, lets himself be scared by such difficulties and falls into despair, confusion and fright is not a socialist."

- To maintain discipline and solidarity within the party is a matter that has to do with the party character and is compulsory for every party member, without any exception.

In recent years, in the face of the turning point of the revolution, in our party there were different opinions about various matters, such as materializing the party line, evaluating the situation, affirming the reasons, etc. It is normal to have different opinions within the party. What is important is to discuss thoroughly, to correctly evaluate strengths and weaknesses, to clarify the basic reasons behind the situation, to review in a realistic manner the matters about which there are different opinions so as to strengthen unanimity about matters having to do with the party line and to resolve any conceptual problems. At meetings to discuss and to review the situation, everybody can fully express his opinion, but the party requires every party member to uphold discipline in implementing party resolutions, making statement and guarding party and state secrets; absolutely not to mix personal affairs with matters having to do with party line and policies, which may lead to making reckless statement, failing to weigh the pros and cons and lacking self-control; and to avoid implementing party resolutions without full devotion to them.

- We must also be extremely vigilant in regard to the acts of sabotage of the enemy and opportunists.

The lackeys of American imperialists and the Maoist traitors are seeking every means to persuade people, to sow internal disunity and to take advantage of our difficulties to distort our party line and policies as they hope to weaken us, to see us fall apart from within so as to be able to make us collapse. Therefore, every real communist must recognize the true face of the enemy and his wicked plots

and maneuvers, be constantly on the alert to guard against getting trapped in his ruses and acting as a propaganda speaker for him and at the same time resolutely destroy the effects of false and ruthless arguments.

Moreover, in our party today there certainly are some opportunists who take advantage of its difficulties to secure personal gains. They criticize the leadership, this person or that person to extol themselves or extol this person and attack that person to create internal disunity. Our responsibility is to tighten our ranks, to tighten party discipline and to resolutely struggle for expelling such people from the party.

- But the most decisive thing still is to take revolutionary action to carry out the party line. To do so, each and every cadre and party member must learn, think, explore and equip himself with the necessary knowledge and experience; engage in and be at the crest of the movement and of life; and persuade the masses, by setting good examples and through arguments, to take revolutionary action to carry out the party line and policies. That is the most active way to make his own contribution, along with the party and the people as a whole, to escaping the present difficult situation. Standing still to passively wait for the Central Committee to reverse the situation or complaining and putting the blame on others is not at all the positive attitude of a communist.

Gold is tested by fire. At every turning point of the revolution, the true nature of cadres and party members will easily show: who is strong, who is weak, who moves backward or gets lost. It has been shown by historical experience that only by having confidence in the correct party line and devoting one's heart and mind to carrying it out could one move forward and grow up. Therefore, that is the decisive direction for us to take to train ourselves and to struggle on the road of the revolution.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

INSPECTION BY PARTY, STATE, PEOPLE TO BE STRENGTHENED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Nguyen Tai, Vice Chairman of the State Inspection Commission: "No Inspection Tantamounts to No Leadership"]

[Text] Full Understanding of the Inspection Issue While the Party is Holding Power

The draft political report to the Fifth Party Congress has pointed out two strategic missions, affirmed the lines of the socialist revolution and economic construction and set forth the main tasks involved in the socio-economic plan, social, cultural and state activities, mass revolutionary movement and party building.

In conclusion of the section dealing with organizational missions and tasks aimed at meeting requirements of these two strategic missions, the draft report on party building has asserted that no inspection amounts to no leadership.

This assertion is not only completely correct but also very necessary at the present time.

Since the area of our Hanoi city is not too large and especially because it is very convenient to move about in the urban precincts, the inspection task has an all the more positive significance in that it contributes to rapidly building the capital into a city worthy of the name of political center for the whole nation and simultaneously deserving to be called an economic, cultural, scientific-technical and international relations center.

Because of their prejudice, some people are usually under the impression that the objective of inspection is to find out shortcomings and take disciplinary measures; therefore, they have not only disapproved but also opposed inspection. This is because the localities in question have carried out inspection only after detecting the mistakes or shortcomings committed either during the conduct of affairs or by cadres and party members.

Based on the party viewpoint, we understand that inspection is an indispensable component of leadership and that it must be carried out regularly and systematically no matter whether the organization or individual works well or badly.

Inspection is thus not aimed merely at detecting mistakes and the persons who have done wrong; its more important and positive objective is rather to find out acts which have brought about good results and sound plans and measures which have disentangled obstacles to the conduct of affairs, to make known cadres having real qualifications and abilities and to effectively contribute to the implementation of the party position and policy and the state plan and to the fulfillment of the task of managing the economy and building the party.

Considering that the party is holding power, the inspection task indicated in the draft report on party building must be viewed as a unified and perfect system including control by the party, inspection by the state and supervision, control and inspection by the masses.

It means also that the control and inspection exercised from high to low level by the professional forces must be closely linked to the supervision, control and inspection exercised from low to high level by the masses.

Guidelines to Ensure that Control and Inspection Contribute to Fulfilling State Plan

It is necessary for the professional control and supervision organ together with the people's inspection network at the grassroots level to focus on the common targets in carrying out activities to meet the major requirements of the party and state; at the same time, they must take the actual situation in each locality and at a given time into consideration so as to be able to determine a specific and appropriate theme for these activities.

Based on the guidelines for the tasks indicated in the state plan for the 1981-1985 period and particularly for 1982 and taking the present socio-economic situation into account, we suggest that in the near future control and inspection closely follow the principal tasks indicated in the state plan and the pressing problems which the party and state are interested in and that control and inspection contribute to strengthening management, to protecting socialist property, to enhancing the socialist legal system, to increasing the effectiveness of state management, to shaping up a new socialist man and to limiting and checking negative manifestations in the socio-economic domain.

Specifically speaking, efforts must be concentrated on the agricultural front where the central problem is grain, on coal and gasoline-oil which are two materials uniformly managed by the state and used to promote production and combat, on the transportation of important categories of goods and on the distribution and circulation of goods--especially the essential consumer ones which have been defined as fabrics, therapeutic medicines, writing paper for students and so forth.

In Hanoi in particular, beside the guidelines and targets similar to those applied to the whole country, special control and inspection themes--such as

housing, land, labor, travel abroad, bus and railroad stations, etc.--may be continuously applied to each locality.

It is important to take advantage of the control and supervison exercised over the organization of socio-economic management to find out defaults and loop-holes with a view to revamping and improving management and to consider this to be the most basic and effective measure to fight negativism--first of all, vices such as theft, corruption and underhand dealings.

Clearly, there is no antinegativistic activity that can be detached from the main targets and guidelines designed to ensure fulfillment of the state plan. By themselves, control and inspection activities imply that they serve the struggle against negativism.

Negativism must be opposed simultaneously in several fields--production, distribution, circulation and social life--for only by carrying out production according to guidelines and by ensuring that the volume of production is sufficient and attains the plan norm can one have a basis to stabilize distribution, circulation and social life and maintain order.

Through the serious and timely handling of cases of infraction according to state law and without showing evasiveness and indulgence, we will draw the line between right and wrong, strengthen the masses' confidence and arouse their revolutionary spirit to induce them to participate in the struggle between the two roads in the socio-economic life--thus contributing to asserting and developing the new man with the socialist life style.

The control and inspection activities and the antinegativistic struggle must take the form of a mass movement to be launched at the grassroots level. Through their own organizations, the masses must carry out detection and struggle and must participate in development [of good factors] or treatment [of bad elements] and also in maintaining the achievements made.

Realization of the Laboring People's Right to Collective Ownership

For a long time, the professional forces have not carried out their control and inspection activities vigorously enough. But more noteworthy is the fact that the supervision, control and inspection activities carried out by the masses from the low level upward have not yet been duly brought into play.

This is not because the masses are incapable but because their activities have not been considered important, because no attention has been paid to organizing them or because of perplexities in the organizational field and because of the failure to consider this as one of the specific and realistic factors of the laboring people's right to collective ownership. Also, it is precisely through this control and inspection theme that the masses may develop their positive revolutionary spirit with a sense of responsibility and that they lend the state a hand to shoulder tasks in the present situation.

Practical experiences have demonstrated the following points:

In their daily work and life, the masses at the grassroots level have detected very many cases and facts to help the party and administration find the truth. Thanks to the firm support of party installations and mass organizations, the party has been able to deal with certain complex cases in a firm, correct and uncompromising manner or to boldly promote capable cadres.

In the fields of organization and implementation, our government has decided to set up people's inspection committees at the grassroots level in villages, wards, agencies and enterprises.

Experiences have demonstrated that a sound organizational method is to appoint members of basic party committees or organizations (instead of comrades holding some position in the administration) to the chairmanship of these committees.

Members of people's inspection committees must concurrently be members of executive committees of mass organizations (Trade Union, Youth Union, Peasants' Association, Women's, etc.).

These members will be entrusted by the executive committees of their own mass organizations with the special task of carrying out inspection and constantly educating and motivating members of the unions and associations within these mass organizations to enthusiastically participate in supervising all production, distribution and circulation activities, in organizing life and in contributing to reasonably and rationally resolving complaints, denunciations and motions lodged by the people at the grassroots level (in order to relieve the higher levels of accumulated work).

The union and association members who eagerly carry out supervision, control and inspection will become people's inspectors according to the state regulations.

If the abovementioned measures are taken from the points of view of organization and implementation, we will have exactly followed Lenin's advice about the need to cause the masses to directly participate in state management and about the necessity of motivating everyone, male and female (especially women), to participate in supervision and inspection (which, according to Lenin, constitutes the fundamental difference between capitalism and socialism).

Only by doing so can we vividly materialize the laboring people's right to collective ownership in accordance with our party's viewpoint. Ownership must first of all be exercised through mass organizations; once motions are approved by people's councils or by the administration and turned into a decision or system, they will reflect collective ownership through the state.

In Hanoi, there are now only 189 village people's inspection committees (among 276 villages) and 86 ward people's inspection committees (among 88 wards), not to mention units, agencies and enterprises. We propose that party committees at various echelons and the administration at the precinct,

district and municipal levels issue a resolution on the setting up of a sufficient number of people's inspection committees at the grassroots level and that they provide regular guidance to ensure appropriate use of people's inspection committees in villages, wards and production and business installations.

Hanoi has also formulated a very good policy on the need for various organs to make appointments with the people.

At present, the people are still visiting us only to lodge complaints or denunciations rather than submitting motions to contribute views on national welfare and people's livelihood.

Experience drawn from realities have demonstrated that one of the objectives of inspection and of the examination of the people's complaints and denunciations is to ensure the legitimate rights of citizens and that these activities are meanwhile highly significant in the sense that if they provide a correct and satisfactory solution, they will precisely and gradually consolidate the political and moral identity of views between the people, party and state--which is an extremely important factor, especially in the present situation.

Strictly implementing the regulation recently promulgated by the Council of State on the examination of complaints and denunciations is the only correct guideline and measure which will turn the future appointments with the people into joyful and enthusiastic meetings aimed at discussing national construction and the task of building a brilliant future for the country.

It is our belief that by implementing the Fifth Party Congress Resolution, the control organs of the party, the inspection agencies of the state and the people's inspection committees will be consolidated and strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively in order to act as nuclei in the revolutionary mass movement to materialize their right to collective ownership.

9332
CSO: 4209/260

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION ON SON TAY CITY EXPANSION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Hanoi Municipal People's Council, Eighth Term

Fourth Session Held from 29 to 31 January 1982

After hearing the Municipal People's Committee report on the present situation in Son Tay City and other expansion motions, the Municipal People's Council has debated and passed the following resolution:

1. The draft plan submitted by the Municipal People's Committee for the expansion of Son Tay City is approved, dealing specifically with the annexation of seven villages--Thanh My, Kim Son, Xuan Son, Trung Son Tram, Duong Lam, Son Dong and Co Dong in Ba Vi District--to Son Tay City.

2. Due to the adjustment and annexation of the abovementioned seven villages to Son Tay City, it is necessary to annex Tich Giang and Trach My Loc Villages in Ba Vi District to Phuc Tho District in order to make it convenient for the people to carry out their activities.

3. The Municipal People's Committee is entrusted with reporting this change to the Council of Ministers and asking for its ratification.

Hanoi, 31 January 1982

For the Presidium: [signed] Tran Vy

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EFFORTS BEING MADE TO EXAMINE, RESOLVE PEOPLE'S COMPLAINTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Mar 81 p 3

[Article by Tran Nam Trung, Chairman of the State Inspection Commission: "Good Implementation of Regulations Governing Examination and Resolution of Peoples' Complaints and Charges"]

[Text] A glance down the glorious path of our nation over the past few decades makes it clear that our people have always trusted and have been in close touch with the Party and the State, have fought and sacrificed bravely, and have suffered deprivation and misery to build socialism and defend the beloved Vietnam Fatherland. It is due to this that our country's revolution surmounted a hundred million difficulties and won a great victory. Yet when the Party came to power, many cadres and party members became bureaucrats and separated from the masses, which, as President Ho pointed out, is a hazard against which a party must be on guard when it comes into power. Many cadres and party members encroached on the interests of the people and failed to see to their needs and aspirations, which caused discontent and adversely affected relations between the Party and State and the people. The enemy is now trying to find ways to break up the solidarity of all the people, to cause internal destruction. More than ever before, we must see to the interests of the people, guarantee the democratic rights of the people, and forcefully develop the power of the people to win victory in the 1982 State Plan and the Five Year Plan of 1981-1985 and to firmly defend the socialist Fatherland.

The past few years, executing their right of ownership, our people have firmly used their right to register complaints and charges in all sectors and levels, from the basic level to the central level, against a number of State personnel, cadres, and socialist organizations for making policy errors, making legal errors, misappropriating assets of the State, or encroaching on the interests of the people. Confronted with this, sectors and levels have tried to resolve the citizen complaints and charges. In many cases, they investigated, checked, clarified right and wrong, upheld truth, reinstated legitimate rights of the citizen, protected socialist property, and thereby helped strengthen trust in the Party and State. Nevertheless, while it was done right in some places, work on resolving citizen complaints and charges has been generally slow and incomplete, with many actions, about 30 percent of the total, still pending. There were frequent instances of passing the complaint

back and forth, no office assuming responsibility for their resolution. Many actions, though resolved, had little practical effect, so many more complaints were submitted, and more and more were sent to the central agencies. The general cause was that heads of sectors and levels were still not sufficiently aware of their duty and responsibility toward the people, still did not clearly grasp the importance of complaints and charges from the masses, representing the people's right of ownership; they voice the righteous public opinion of the masses and must be respected. At the same time, due to other causes, like not adhering to policy and regulations, there has not yet been a clear division of areas of responsibility and limits of authority and a clear process for resolving complaints among heads of echelons, agencies, and units, and elements have not been formed to be responsible for helping the officials examine complaints. In the provinces of the South alone, there are still 70 districts that have no cadre doing inspection work and examining complaints, so there are commonly problems and poor results in efforts to resolve complaints in those districts.

We are now beginning execution of the 1982 State Plan and the 1981-1985 Five Year Plan according to the spirit and the new guiding policy of the Party and the State, which stresses the concept of self-reliance, mobilizing the strength of the masses into an active revolutionary movement, passionate dedication to productive labor, surmounting every difficulty to charge ahead. To highly develop the masses' power of collective mastery into great strength requires the systematization and respect of the people's right of ownership. This demands the work of many sectors, many levels. One of our current requirements is to do a good job of implementing the regulation, issued in December 1981, on examining and resolving citizen complaints and charges. The appearance of this regulation affirms the deep concern of the Party and State for preserving the citizen's right to register complaints and charges, one of the fundamental rights recorded in article 73 of the Constitution. Good observance of the regulation will effectively increase the people's control and oversight of activities of State agencies and socialist organizations, as well as cadres, workers, and officials, which will help purify organizations, increase the effectiveness of State machinery, prevent defects, safeguard the interests of the State, of the collective, and of the people. The regulation covers a series of topics, specifying the right of the people to lodge complaints and the responsibility of State agencies for resolving the complaints, including the process of receiving complaints, jurisdiction and deadlines for resolution, control, handling, and prevention of violations of the regulation. To avoid instances of shifting responsibilities to others, circulating the complaint, with no one accepting responsibility for resolving it, the regulation clearly stipulates in article 3: "Responsibility for the examination and resolution of complaints and charges against an agency or organization or members under the administrative authority of a sector or level rests with that sector or level." Articles 12 and 13 further specify which echelon chief is responsible for resolving a complaint or charge lodged against any particular individual. To assure respect for peoples' right to lodge complaints and charges, article 14 clearly states: "After the responsible agency or organization has reached a solution, if the individual does not agree with it, he can appeal the complaint or charge to the next echelon above that agency or organization, the aim of which is to force each State agency to

"resolve issues on the spot. As for the inspection sector itself, the regulation clearly specifies its sphere of responsibility, in article 19, and clearly specifies the limits of its authority, in article 27. This regulation enables the inspection sector to concentrate its efforts on examining and resolving complaints and charges falling under the responsibility of the chairman of the people's committee of provinces or municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and equivalent levels (article 16), of ministers (article 17), and of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers (article 18). Besides this responsibility, the inspection is in charge of stimulating and controlling the implementation of the system for receiving, examining, and resolving citizen complaints and charges in the various levels and sectors. It has the authority to request that concerned agencies implement necessary measures aimed at stopping violations that have led to complaints and charges. The requested agency has 15 days to reply to the inspection agency (article 27). The articles mentioned here should make it clear to us that the responsibility of the inspection sector has not gotten smaller than it was before there was a regulation; the sector still has a big responsibility and clearly delineated authority. The full exercise of that responsibility and limitation is not easy and requires a high level of effort.

All the articles of this regulation aim at setting strict rules for examining and resolving complaints and charges, so that not a single complaint or charge remains unresolved, not a single State agency is without responsibility for resolving complaints, no one has the authority to obstruct, retaliate, or persistently refuse to resolve complaints, no one can use the right to register complaints to distort the truth and calumniate others. It is not easy to go from the promulgation of a regulation to its execution, but this urgently needs to be done on the spot.

This requires, first, that everyone, especially leadership cadres, thoroughly grasp, in knowledge and thinking, their responsibility to the people. Complaints and charges of the masses are no trouble for leaders and are, but are on the other hand, a roughteous voicing of the deep concerns and aspirations of the masses, a constructive articulation to State agencies of their demand that responsible and conscientious leaders listen to and be concerned with resolving their complaints. Moreover, the citizen's right to register complaints and charges and the responsibility of State agencies to resolve complaints and charges are matters of regulation which everyone has the duty to respect. The sense of awareness must be fostered, therefore, to compel each person to strictly comply with and implement the regulation with practical results. Coupled with the work of propagandizing and disseminating the regulation, much importance must be placed on measures to get it implemented. First of all, the various sectors and levels must clearly specify the tasks and responsibilities of supervisors and, at the same time, strengthen the inspection organization to help in the management, examination, and resolution of complaints, supplementing it quantitatively and qualitatively wherever it is still weak and has shortcomings. Grasp the situation with still pending complaint actions and assign officials at various levels the task of resolving them within the deadlines stipulated by the regulation. Wherever difficult and complicated cases are encountered, a schedule should be set up for getting

them on the agenda for discussion and resolution on the spot, so that the backlog gets cleared up and the point is reached at which issues are being resolved within deadlines. As for administrative and commercial production installations that have peoples' and workers' inspection organizations, these organizations must be guided and helped to participate in the work of examining and resolving cases of complaints and charges in the installation of their established spheres of responsibility.

Improve office visitation policy, posting hours of availability and announcing them to everyone. There must be a visiting room with necessary facilities, and responsible cadres must prepare and coordinate with each other to receive visits, maintaining high quality with each. Increase control and encouragement to examine complaints and charges in subordinate units, inspiring and encouraging in places where it is being done right, censuring where wrong, having resolve to implement resolutions that have been considered and concluded.

In the spirit of strict compliance with regulation, we will gain experience as we work, certain of realizing even better results in the job of examining complaints. The regulation will ensure effectiveness, build confidence, and create a new spirit of enthusiasm among the people to step up production and make accomplishments to greet the upcoming Fifth Party Congress.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES SPRING RICE TRANSPLANTING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Feb 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Some Problems about Transplanting Spring Rice this Year"]

[Text] The present time is the most suitable and pressing transplanting season. Therefore, thousands of laborers have rushed to the fields after the Tet holidays to urgently transplant the spring rice on schedule. To date, the fifth-month and spring rice has been transplanted on over 40 percent of the total area--a little bit faster than [during the same period] last year but still behind the schedule. Some districts such as Ba Vi, Me Linh and Soc Son which have a large fifth-month rice area have carried out transplanting on 50 to 90 percent of their area while the remaining districts have achieved only 20 to 25 and even less than 10 percent of their area.

What noteworthy problems have arisen from the current task of transplanting the spring rice?

Water is the first problem. It is now difficult to obtain enough water for transplanting because recently the water level [in canals] was low and because certain areas sometimes have had trouble with power supply. The key rice-producing districts of Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Phuc Tho and Tu Liem are experiencing water difficulties (and cannot yet basically solve this problem though the current northeastern wind is bringing in rains). It is, therefore, necessary that the sectors servicing agriculture--especially the electricity sector--render a more regular and adequate service, that the agricultural and supply sectors provide more oil and pumps and that districts urgently mobilize laborers to dredge sluice gates and canal junctions.

Concerning rice strains, cooperatives need to proportionally reallocate seedlings to each ricefield and secure a pattern of rice varieties, especially the leafhopper-resistant ones. Despite the necessity for a number of regions with leafhopper hotbeds to plant leafhopper-resistant varieties on about 20 percent of their area, many localities have achived only about 10 percent. In implementing the product contract system, a number of cooperatives have not yet controlled the rice varieties task really tightly and have somewhat slackened it and allowed their members to change varieties freely; as a result, the varieties ratios have not yet been firmly ensured.

In the field of insect control, harmful insects have recently developed more strongly than during the previous fifth-month and spring seasons because the weather has been warm and humid. Plant lice have appeared on seedlings with a density of 5,000 per square meter at some places, followed by brown planthopper with a density of 15 per square meter and then by army weevils, blacktail green leafhopper and so forth. Therefore, cooperatives need to immediately strengthen their vegetation protection teams, to use them as activists in annihilating harmful insects and, on the basis of experiences drawn from the recent 10th-month season, to launch a widespread and strong mass movement to destroy harmful insects by all means and through combined measures, to complete their annihilation in each zone and area and to resolutely abstain from widely distribute insecticides to all localities without distinction--a method which has proven expensive and less effective.

The last problem is the cultivation schedule. The period extending from now to 20 February is the most suitable for transplanting the main spring rice crop. The transplanting of the late and alternate spring rice crop may be extended to 5 March. Since the weather is turning cold, it is necessary to protect rice plants and seedlings from the cold, to resolutely refrain from transplanting seedlings when the temperature falls below 15 degrees C and, when the weather becomes gradually warmer, to concentrate all the work force on completing transplanting as soon as possible.

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AGRICULTURE

SHARP INCREASE IN VEGETABLE PLANTING REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Plant Large Quantities of Vegetables for Consumption and Export"]

[Text] Vegetables are a variety of food which cannot be missed from everyday meals. They provide vitamins, minerals and other organic elements which do not exist in meat and fish. A diet without vegetables causes decline in health and may lead to illness. Increased consumption of vegetables is also needed in times of grain and animal food shortages.

The 1982 state plan notes, "Extreme attention must go to vegetable production. Especially, vegetable production and supply must be properly organized to meet the needs of cities and zones of concentrated industry."

Following a slackened and unstable period, vegetable production and supply, getting rid of lingering obstacles, have begun to take a turn for the better. That initial progress was caused by many positive factors, chiefly the new policies which encourage production, and an improvement in the management system and methods of purchase and supply, putting an end to the pattern of fixed allocations and norms.

As a result, food belts with large vegetable areas are being formed and expanded in cities, industrial zones and populous areas, such as Hanoi, Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City, the Hon Gai-Uong Bi mining zone, the Thai Nguyen Iron and Steel Complex, etc. The vegetable requirement in these places has decreased in urgency. Many cities and densely populated areas in the south, which formerly depended on Dalat for vegetable supply, have now solved a significant part of their vegetable needs. Ho Chi Minh City, with its food belt of thousands of hectares of vegetables, has achieved initial success in acclimating a number of northern varieties.

In their effort to improve management and methods of purchase and supply, many localities are testing out or expanding new methods, with vegetable growers receiving from the state a volume of grain equal to the value of purchased vegetables, at prices pegged to those of state-supplied technical provisions. This new approach has begun to stimulate production and achieve results. Haiphong, an early follower of that approach, has also rearranged its purchase network by signing up agricultural cooperatives to ship vegetables directly to

retail sale outlets. Each outlet is supplied, regularly and steadily, by a number of assigned production units, and in a manner which ensures planning harmony between the outlet and all stages of vegetable production--planting, harvesting and selling. In the past, suburban farmers were financially bullied, but now they are confident and enthusiastic about vegetable planting. In addition to vegetable production for export, Haiphong has basically turned out enough vegetables for local consumption.

Many provinces and cities have conducted planning and zoning, bringing vegetable areas close to population centers, and creating an intimate and permanent relationship between a production place and its nearest customers. Suburban precincts and districts must, by themselves, meet the people's vegetable needs. Level-II provincial and municipal vegetable corporations are bound only to control principal commodities, and satisfy major requirements--providing for military units and government agencies stationed in the area, and supplying vegetable cooperatives with technical provisions.

Natural conditions in our country's agricultural zones are, in all respects, favorable for vegetable planting. Any kinds of soil can accomodate appropriate strains. There are two important guidelines for developing vegetable planting: delineating zones for concentrated production so as to produce vegetables in large quantities, and encouraging scattered production throughout the country so as to obtain fresh vegetables for local consumption at cheap prices.

Production planning must focus on a rational crop cultivation pattern to accommodate different strains, in order to have the appropriate ones for each season's weather conditions, and to produce vegetables on a year-round basis. To have dependable strains in sufficient quantities is the first prerequisite in technical guidance. Production installations must prepare ordinary strains by themselves. The state supplies only difficult-to-produce varieties.

The vegetable requirement for domestic consumption and export is very big. By 1985, planned vegetable exports (according to contracts already signed) will be five times larger than the 1981 levels, both in value and volume.

The localities, production installations and related sectors must review all their plans for production and consumption of vegetables, fruits and other foods, with a view to modifying unsuitable points, disseminating proper experiences in profit-and-loss accounting, improving the management system, earnestly ensuring all three interests, and allowing the vegetable planting sector to move ahead.

9213
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AGRICULTURE

DONG NAI NEW ECONOMIC ZONES FULFILL GRAIN OBLIGATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Mar 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Nai: New Economic Zones Become Self-Sufficient in Grain and Fulfill Obligations to the State"]

[Text] During recent years Dong Nai has sent nearly 60,000 people from the cities and towns to develop the new economic zones in the province. The people have become self-sufficient in grain, with an average per-capita output of 350 kilograms a year, and have a surplus with which to fulfill their obligations to the state.

The Xuyen Moc new economic district, made up of 10 villages set up by people who came from the cities and towns to settle, has cleared 5,000 hectares of wasteland and brought them into production and increased the yield from 17 quintals per hectare to 23 quintals per hectare, with a total grain output of 10,000 tons. Since 1979 Xuyen Moc has provided the state with more than 1,000 tons of obligatory grain.

Phu Dien, Cay Gao, Cam Duong, and other new economic villages, have been provided seed corn and seeds of such short-term rice varieties as 3A, 3B, and 6A for planting on dry fields. They have attained high yields and grown their own grain. The units have surpassed their obligatory grain norms 2 or 3 straight years. The Phu Dien new economic zone in Tan Phu District set up three cooperatives to carry out the contracting-out of output to workers, so during the past 10th month season it provided the state with tens of thousands of tons of obligatory grain.

With the development of grain production each household in the new economic zone raises one or two hogs and has begun to become self-sufficient in port, with prices 10 to 30 percent lower than in other places, and has provided the state with some obligatory pork.

The Party Committee and People's Committee of Dong Nai Province are continuing to campaign for the people in the cities and towns to go to develop additional new economic zones in the districts of Xuan Loc, Long Thanh, and Xuyen Moc. The province has made arrangements to improve the base-level cadres in the new ecnomic zones, has increased investment in the construction of water conservancy projects and such public service projects as schools, clinics, day-care centers, etc., and has provided seedstock and draft power to the new economic zones.
5616
CSO: 4209/293

BRIEFS

SOYBEANS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES--The southern provinces are trying to grow soybeans on 47,500 hectares and to achieve an output of 10.4 quintals per hectare. The coastal provinces in Central Vietnam have cultivated 5,500 hectares and achieved an output of 7.6 quintals per hectare. The Mekong River delta provinces are planning to cultivate 42,000 hectares with an output of 10.8 quintals per hectare. Most of the areas cultivated with soybeans are concentrated in the following provinces: An Giang with 10,000 hectares, Hau Giang with 10,000 hectares, Minh Hai with 8,000 hectares and Dong Thap where efforts are being made to cultivate 7,000 hectares. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/278

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

EDITORIAL EXPOUNDS KEY PROJECTS CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrate on Building Key Projects"]

[Text] Key state projects are important ones which have a decisive effect on the structure and rate of development of economy, culture and national defense and which are directly related to the realization of the principal targets of the state plan. For these projects, the state gives priority to investments in homogeneous and complete construction and exercises concentrated guidance in order to quickly put them into production and use and to ensure their high economic effectiveness.

Correctly determining key projects and minutely and rigorously guiding the execution of construction plans is not only an important factor of management but is also a primary task in rearranging construction facilities. Building material-technical bases for socialism is a basic mission of the revolution. In view of the limited supply of materials and energy, it is impossible to simultaneously start building too many projects because this method will scatter construction efforts, prolong construction time and lead to incompletion of projects and stagnation of capital. To ensure construction effectiveness, it is necessary to reorder projects on a rational priority basis so as to rapidly and neatly complete their construction and to primarily focus on the key projects. Even for the latter, it is also necessary to limit their number in proportion to the economic scope and possibilities.

Economic-technical dialectics serve as a basis for deciding on any investment policy. Accurate economic-technical dialectics are the first requisite for determining a key project. The project construction plan, product plan and economic-technical norms to be applied when a project is put into production must be subjected to careful examination and calculations.

To create sufficient conditions for key projects to start activities, construction investments must be homogeneous and must cover both the principal projects and the directly related ones as well as the housing of operational cadres and workers. To determine the key projects means to simultaneously determine a priority system for them. On the basis of the overall construction speed, state organs have the responsibility to ensure that the principal norms on energy, materials, working equipment, grain, food products and

also a fund to cover the commodities necessary to the life of workers at the work site are directly proportional to each project.

The time limit for completing a project and putting it into production and use constitutes a qualitative criterion. The better a project is built and the sooner it is put into use, the higher its economic effectiveness will be. Due to the important role of key projects, any delay in their construction will not only postpone the date for them to start production but will also throw the implementation of plans by other sectors off balance. It follows that the overall construction speed for each project according to the technical plan and the fixed time limit must be considered to be a legally compulsory norm set by the state. All the sectors and localities concerned must do their utmost to ensure full implementation of such legal norms.

The Council of Ministers recently issued a decision on the system of managing the key capital construction projects of the state. The chairman of the Council of Ministers has also decided on a list of 42 key projects including large-sized energy producing projects such as the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and the Cao Son, Mong Duong, Na Duong, Vang Danh and Mao Khe coal mines; projects designed to produce building materials such as the Bim Son, Hoang Thach and Ha Tien cement plants; the Nha Trang, Hanoi, Vinh and Hue textile factories; and a number of projects related to engineering, communications and transportation, chemicals, oil and natural gas and designed to promote agriculture, consumer goods production, housing and so forth. There are projects or engineering items to be completed by the end of this year and there are also projects which must be partially finished [this year] and of which construction will be continued in the subsequent years.

The fact that the state has decided on a management system and issued a list of key projects will create favorable conditions for all sectors and localities to arrange and organize the management of construction and to implement plans and regulations on the priority system, thus actively contributing to the rapid and neat completion of these projects.

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CSO: 4209/278

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

PROGRESS AT KEY WORK SITES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] Key work sites are stepping up construction to rapidly and neatly complete many project items to score achievements to greet the Party Congress. The work site for the building of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant has rationally organized labor, combined mechanized and manual work and maintained an even speed in digging tunnels No 1 and 2 and the right-bank flood outlet canal. A number of auxilliary projects such as a factory capable of repairing 500 vehicles per year, a concrete mixing enterprise and an emergency power station are also being built according to the plan.

The work site for the building of the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant has installed projects inside and outside the fence in a relatively homogeneous manner. Construction enterprise No 9 in charge of building of a 200-meter high chimney by means of sliding concrete-pouring forms has built a height of 1.2 meters per day on the average. Machines installing enterprise No 9 has finished the integration of furnace No 1 and is continuing to work on furnace No 2.

After putting production line No 1 into operation and stabilizing the production process, the Bim Son cement plant has yielded about 1,000 tons of cement a day and is continuing to install production line No 2 and trying to complete it by the end of this year.

In fulfillment of a number of emulation norms which it had pledged to achieve in the first quarter, the work site for the building of the Cong River diesel plant has test-driven and handed over 31 machines and has built a spare parts shop and a cold press section. To date, it has completed the installation of seven sections of the machine works, a 100-kilovolt cable line, a transformer station and two workers' houses.

The combined enterprise in charge of the Thang Long bridge has tried to improve labor organization and management and has installed main beams by the throwing method [lao lawps] more quickly than before. To date, the enterprise has installed 240 tons of steel beams for span No 1.

Building enterprise No 1 responsible for the construction of the Hanoi textile plant has overcome numerous difficulties in the supply of materials,

iron and steel and maintained an even construction speed; as a result, workshops No 1 and 2 and engineering items No 6 and 7 are being completed so that machines may be installed in good time.

After putting pulping machine No 1 into regular production, the Vinh Phu paper mill is concentrating on building eight engineering items including a chemical section, a pulp section, a processing area and the Lo River port. Apart from the execution of works assumed by various corporations, the Hanoi Building Service has organized the sale of materials to the people and has itself carried out construction over an area of about 10,000 square meters according to the project. Brick, tile, lime and sand production installations have accepted production plan norms that are 70 to 80 percent higher than in 1981. House-building corporation No 1 is trying to finish the building of four five-storied houses in March. In 3 months, building corporation No 11 has nearly completed the installation of both the B4 and B6 five-storied houses in the Kham Thien area.

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CSO: 4209/278

LABOR

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON WAGES FUNDS ALLOCATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] To broaden the system of allocating wages funds equivalent to the volume of production and business according to the spirit of Decisions No 25-CP and 26-CP and to promptly meet the need to adjust wages funds for various sectors and localities with a view to promoting production and business activities, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers has issued a decision stating:

The State Planning Commission is responsible for coordinating with various ministries and general departments and with provincial and municipal people's committees to guide the formulation, review, examination and approval of norms for expenditures incurred in paying wages on the basis of unitary volumes of production and business and also to submit, for the Council of Ministers' ratification, a system of allocating contractual wages funds corresponding to the volume of production and business in each sector and managing unit.

Based on the norm of the total wages fund ratified by the Council of Ministers and on the norms of wages funds allocated by the Council of Ministers to various ministries and general departments and to provincial and municipal people's committees, the State Planning Commission has the responsibility to watch and control the implementation of these norms, to make timely adjustments, to report on any addition made to the plan norms for wages funds to suit developments in the production situation of various sectors and localities, and to make sure that wages funds are effectively used to promote production and increase labor productivity.

9332
CSO: 4209/278

POLULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SONG BE RESTORES PRODUCTION, STABILIZES LIVING CONDITIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Le Van Tham, Deputy Secretary of Song Be Provincial Committee: "Song Be Restores Production, Stabilizes Living Conditions"]

[Text] Before Liberation Song Be was considered by the U.S. and puppet authorities as a zone of special importance, as witness the saying, "As long as the D Maquis remains Saigon would be lost." For this reason there had occurred on this area repeated massacres and destruction of green vegetation and life. The first thing that had to be done after 30 April 1975 was to induce the population to go back to their land, to reclaim wasted land, to break fallow land, and to solve the question of food for the locality. This was a very ferocious fight for we had not only to sweat but also shed blood on this land filled with bombs and mines.

Song Be is a large province with a small population. Its natural area approaches one million hectares, of which about 400,000 hectares are forest land, 300,000 hectares can be devoted to the culture of rubber plants, and about 300,000 hectares can be used for food and staple food plants. The population of the province approximates 700,000 people of whom 60 percent are farmers. The population distribution is not even, with the southern part composed of Thu Dau Mot and Thuan An very populated but having little land whereas the northern part of the province is the exact opposite. Psychologically not many want to go very far, they are afraid that they would run into many difficulties.

Putting into application the general line of the Fourth Party Congress and the resolutions of the Central Committee concerning the building of New Economic Zones, the Song Be provincial committee has persistently carried out the movement for transfering population to unclaimed territories, making them into green field areas. Those who were corraled into the cities by the enemy from the countryside are now helped by the local authorities to go home and farm at their places of origin. In the plans for redistributing labor and population, especially for relocating those living in the southern part of the province to the northern part, the province has first of all organized the labor force meant for doing the reclamation work. Only after this work has been successful that the families have been moved.

Adding to those who went and built the New Economic Zones there were also those coming from Ho Chi Minh City, from Thai Binh and Ha Son Binh provinces in North Vietnam. At first the city people were not quite accustomed to farm work and so it was quite arduous. Furthermore, there was no electricity as well as many other utilities. On top of that there was malaria. The authorities have helped the newcomers build houses, they have provided machinery and equipment for land recla-

mation, and provided the newcomers with seed and building materials. The mosquito killing and malaria prevention waves that were carried out in the northern part of the province brought good results, and the village health stations also carried out activities to take care of the people's health in the New Economic Zones. The local people also helps the compatriots coming from out of the province to settle there, helping them as though they were of one family. The land reclaimers gradually came to be used to the farm work, they work hard and reap good harvests. The families have stabilized their lives. It is this type of reality which convinces those who in the past were still hesitant to come and make a living in the new settlement areas.

By now about 157,000 people have come to the villages in the New Economic Zones. In 1976 the cultivation area devoted to food and staple food plants in the province reached 95,000 hectares, at the end of 1980 it already reached 123,800 hectares. From a food deficient province, after five years Song Be has come to insure enough food for itself and begun to contribute food to the state. In this process the villages in the New Economic Zones also do their share of the food duty. During visits by representatives of Party organizations, by the province authorities and by members of the central government, many people in the province have said with full emotion: "The Party has brought us a new and more solid life; we have also contributed more to society."

Together with the restoration of production the new relations in agriculture also get formed. The various forms and levels of organization going from low level to high, going from production solidarity cells to group production and agricultural cooperatives. According to initial statistics there have formed 115 agricultural cooperatives, 257 production groups and 260 production solidarity cells. Twenty percent of the farming population and 16 percent of the total cultivated area in the province are now being managed by cooperatives and production groups. The districts of Phuoc Long and Loc Ninh in the northern part of the province have carried out their cooperativization at a higher pace and with better quality. State-operated agricultural bases have also been built. These are the four collective farms run by the provincial authorities. Besides, five rubber companies managed by the General Rubber Administration in cooperation with the Soviet Union have been established which will create the conditions necessary for exploiting some existent 80,000 hectares and growing new plants of this valuable industrial crop in the coming years.

Another strength of Song Be which is being taken advantage of is the forest products; in the last few years a good amount of wood has been exploited in accordance with the state plans. In the small industry and handicraft areas, the famous pottery based on the abundant and good quality kaolin available in the locality is on the way to vigorous development, both answering the consumer requirements inside the country and participating in exports.

In the process of production recovery and agricultural expansion, Song Be has also given attention to the health and education work. From 1976 to 1980 the amount of treatment bases grew from 103 to 175; the amount of children going to kindergarten went from 2,800 to 11,075; the number of general education schools went from 159 to 190; on the average for each 5 persons in the population there is 1 in school; and in the whole province there are 1,540 people with a college education or above.

In close link with the tasks of economic restoration and stabilization of living conditions, the Song Be Party chapter in the last five years has also been strengthened and consolidated by one step. With 446 base units and nearly 8,000 Party members and working through the local government authorities and mass organizations, the resolutions of the central government and of the provincial committee have been widely disseminated and become the revolutionary actions of the masses. Many youths who have awakened to the ideals of the Party, who have been trained and tested at the base level, who have strictly implemented and struggled to implement the general line and policies, have now participated in the Party ranks. In the recent past, the Party chapter has taken in 400 new members, with the majority of them coming in in the two years 198--1981.

Orienting itself towards the objectives of the Fifth Party Congress and exploiting the potentialities of the locality, Song Be is building up projects that continue the agricultural, industrial and commercial reform process; it is pushing vigorously ahead the production in accordance with blueprints and plans in such areas as afforestation, rubber planting and exploitation, and an even better solution to the question of food and staple foods. The work of development is being closely linked to the tasks of economic resotration and expansion, aimed at the progressive laborers in the various production and business bases, those who are active in the various mass organizations, so as to increase the struggle potential of the Party chapter.

1751
CSO: 4209/251

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

BINH TRI THIEN RELOCATES PEOPLE TO BUILD NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Mar 82 p 1

[Text] In 5 years (1976-1980), Binh Tri Thien Province redistributed a labor force and population composed of 156,654 people of whom 96,147 (including 36,000 laborers) went to the provinces of Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Lam Dong, Song Be, Dong Nai and Thuan Hai and 60,587 (including 26,333 laborers) went to the new economic zones in the province. In addition, 31,740 people voluntarily went to the new economic zones in the province. In addition, 31,740 people voluntarily went to the southern provinces to build new economic zones without asking for the state's assistance. Due to this population redistribution, the population of the delta has decreased while that in the coastal, mountainous and hilly areas has increased--which has had the effect of stepping up production in all regions in the province. The formerly thin population of A Luoi and Huong Hoa Districts has now increased noticeably.

Over the past 5 years, people in the new economic zones have opened new land and broken the soil for the purpose of agricultural production over an area of 70,658 hectares including 11,457 hectares turned into wet fields and 12,914 hectares transformed into improved farmland; they have also placed into production more than 60,000 hectares (of which 11,000 have been used to grow two crops [per year]). The increase in production area has led to an obvious increase in the province's gross production of grain and food in the past few years.

In the near future (1982-1985), Binh Tri Thien will exert every effort to move some 100,000 to 300,000 people to the southern provinces to build new economic zones and will try to proportionally redistribute its population to build new economic zones within the province according to the following density rate: from 74.6 down to 60 percent in the delta, from 12.4 up to 23 percent in the hilly and mountainous areas and from 13 up to 17 percent in the coastal region. The economic zones in the province will thus have the necessary conditions to develop evenly and to help solve the food problem for the entire province.

9332
CSO: 4209/278

CHRONOLOGY FOR 16 NOVEMBER-15 DECEMBER 1981

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER No 1, Jan 82 p 32

[Text]

16. Speaking at the debate of the UN General Assembly Committee I on November 16, Vietnamese Ambassador Vo Anh Tuan rejected and denounced as a sheer fabrication the United States claim that chemical weapons had been used by the Soviet Union and its allies in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan in recent years.

– Opening in Hanoi of a conference of outstanding mothers of 1981. 250 mothers from all parts of the country attended.

17. Signing in Hanoi of a plan for co-operation in book publication and distribution for 1981–1985 between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

– Signing in Moscow of a protocol on co-operation in musical exchange for a five-year plan period between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

– Signing in Berlin of a plan of co-operation for 1981–1985 of the Ministries of Higher Education and Vocational Training between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic.

19. The State Commission for Science and Technology organized a symposium in Hanoi on how to economise on energy and materials for production.

20. A trade protocol for 1982 between Vietnam and Hungary is signed in Budapest.

21. An international seminar in solidarity with the Indochinese peoples was held in Havana under the auspices of the Afro-Asian-Latin-American Peoples' Solidarity Organization (AALAPSO) from November 19 to 21. Mrs Melba Hernandez, general secretary of AALAPSO, expressed strong militant solidarity and all-sided support for the three Indochinese peoples' just cause.

24. Signing in Havana of a co-operation in radio and television between Vietnam and Cuba for 1982–1984.

– Discussion held in Hanoi on scientific and technical co-operation between Vietnam and UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Social and Cultural Organization).

25. The first conference of the Judiciary is held in Hanoi to study and to discuss the functions, tasks and organization of the juridical offices from central to regional levels.

27. The Vietnamese Council of State ratified the convention on the elimination of all forms of discrimination against women adopted by the UN General

Assembly on November 18, 1979 and signed by the Vietnamese Government.

– The Soviet Union presents Lenin's Complete Works published in Vietnamese to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

– The Vietnamese Council of State decides to confer the Gold Star Order on Souphanouvong, a Political Bureau member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, President of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, President of the Lao People's Supreme Assembly and Chairman of the Lao Front for National Construction.

28. The economic co-operation delegation of the Swedish Government led by Gosta Edgren, Deputy Director General of the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA), paid a visit to Vietnam from November 19 to 28.

30. The Forestry Ministry held a seminar in Ha Nam Ninh to review 20 years of carrying out the *Tet Tree-Planting* movement in response to the late President Ho Chi Minh's appeal.

– The daily *Nhan Dan* together with the Agriculture Ministry organizes a seminar on "Sericulture and the problem of clothing" to discuss the growing of silkworms, and relevant policies.

December

1. Signing of a treaty on goods exchange and payment between Vietnam and Poland for 1982.

2. Signing in Hanoi of a program on cultural co-operation between Vietnam and Iraq for 1981–1983.

3 Publication of a decree on the examination and settlement of citizen's complaints and denunciations adopted by the Council of State on November 27, 1981.

5. Le Duan sends a message of congratulations to Heng Samrin, newly elected General Secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

6. The Party Branch of the Vietnamese Armed Forces held a conference of the leading cadres to study the documents to be presented by the Central Committee of the Party at the 5th Party Congress.

7. The Permanent Committee of the CPV of Hanoi holds a conference of the leading cadres of the whole city to study the documents to be presented to the 5th Congress of the Party.

8. Hanoi: Symposium on apprenticeship and on professional orientations under the leadership of the General Department of Professional Apprentices.

9. The Secretariat of the Central Committee of the CPV issues a directive on preparatory conferences at all levels and on the election of delegates to the 5th Congress of the Party.

10. The 2nd conference of the Vietnamese Association of Blind persons is held in Hanoi.

11. At the invitation of the U.S. Committee for Scientific and Technical Co-operation with Vietnam, Professor Nguyen Ngoc Tran, Deputy Director of the State Committee for Science and Technology, and Professor Vo Tong Xuan of Can Tho University, paid a visit to the U.S. from November 20 to December 11.

12 Mr. Galal Magdi, U.N. Equipment Fund Executive Secretary, visited Vietnam from December 10 to 12. A basic agreement was signed with the Vietnamese Government.

– The Ministry of Education and the Educational Division of the Trade Union organize a conference to sum up the initiatives and experiences in building a contingent of good and exemplary teachers from 1976 to 1981.

13. The Permanent Committee of the CPV of Ho Chi Minh City held a conference of the leading cadres of the whole city to study the documents to be presented to the 5th Congress of the Party.

14. The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions issues a statement welcoming the timely and necessary measures of the Polish Council of State and expresses the close solidarity and strong support of the working class and people of Vietnam towards the Polish working class and people in their struggle to safeguard the fruit of socialism in Poland.

15. The first National Competition of Traditional Renovated Theatre organized by the Ministry of Culture was held in Nam Dinh (Ha Nam Ninh province) from December 12 to 15 with about 200 artists competing.

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END

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27 April 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2361

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW POLICY PROPOSED FOR NORTHERN BORDER AREAS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 82 p 2

[Excerpts from opinions expressed by Lieutenant General Vu Lap at the All-Army Party Organization Congress: "Building and Defending the Borders of the Fatherland"]

[Text] The northern border areas of our fatherland were once strong bases of the revolution and the war of resistance against the French colonialists. Today, the northern border areas occupy an extremely vital frontline position in defending the socialist fatherland against the scheme of aggression of the Beijing expansionists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists.

The Sino-Viet border stretches for nearly 1,500 kilometers through six provinces, provinces that are in mountainous jungle areas that have complex terrain and rich forest resources and minerals. Another important characteristic is that the ethnic minorities lives primarily in the border provinces and nomads live in the highland areas. Roads are underdeveloped, communications facilities are still lacking in many places and so forth.

The border areas must routinely contend with the multi-faceted schemes of sabotage of the enemy; at the same time, they are the places that must always be ready to fight in the highest possible spirit to defeat each of their acts of war. In the Northwest alone, there were 385 acts of armed provocation by the enemy in 1981. The Beijing expansionists have also sent to our country armed commandoes and intelligence agents. Each day, the army and people of the border provinces must deal with all the propaganda arguments of the psychological war of the enemy.

In order to maintain border security, we must employ the combined strength of all the people, especially the people of the ethnic minorities along the border and coordinate the forces of the army and the people in order to make every effort to strengthen the political base, develop the economy and develop the culture in coordination with strengthening the national defense system, thereby creating the conditions for improving the living conditions of the people and the armed forces defending the border and insuring that the northern border provinces of the fatherland are politically strong, economically prosperous, militarily strong and able to win victory over the enemy in any war situation, with immediate emphasis on defeating the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy.

We propose:

--This party congress should set forth a combined economic, political and national defense strategy for the 1980's, beginning with the next 4 years (1982-1985), for the northern border areas. We suggest that the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers inspect, supervise and organize coordination among the various levels and sectors and clearly define the function and responsibility of each in order to insure that this strategy is implemented in an effective and practical manner.

--We must balance and efficiently deploy the labor force, rapidly stabilize the local population along the border in population centers and provide jobs for some laborers at state farms and state-operated forestry sites in order to facilitate the deployment of forces that engage in production while maintaining security and combat readiness.

--We must urgently build, develop and strengthen the communications-transportation network in the mountains, make appropriate investments to insure the development of the economy and the strengthening of the national defense system and perform this work by coordinating the forces of the state, the army and the people.

--We must readjust the boundaries of a number of provinces and districts along the border to be consistent with the new situation, to be suited to the requirements of organizing production and closely coordinated with the defense of the nation.

--We must research and promulgate a number of new policies suited to the mountains, the highland areas and the border areas, where combat and production go hand in hand.

--We must raise the political and cultural levels of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities and take better care of the living conditions of the compatriots and armed forces along the border.

7809
CSO: 4209/275

BRIEFS

SONG BE SECURITY NETWORK--To date some 2,000 people's security cells have been set up in Song Be Province. In many villages of such border districts as Loc Ninh and Phuoc Long, the people of various ethnic minority groups have provided the local public security forces with many sources of valuable information, thus enabling them to detect and arrest a number of scouts and spies crossing the border secretly to carry out sabotage activities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/306

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRAINING OF ATOMIC POWER PLANT TECHNICIANS IN SOVIET UNION DESCRIBED

Tbilisi MOLODEZH GRUZII in Russian 13 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by N. Broladze, Gruzinform Co-respondent: "Following the Laws of Friendship: There Will be Peaceful Atomic Power"]

[Text] In a year the young Vietnamese experts headed by candidate of physico-mathematical sciences Ngo Quang Duy will begin their work at the new atomic reactor in the city of Da Lat near Ho Chi Minh. In the meantime this intricate engineering structure is under construction and the future chief engineer of the reactor Ngo and his colleagues are mastering the necessary skills and knowledge of theory at the nuclear research reactor of the Institute of Physics, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences.

The Gruzinform correspondent was told by the deputy director of the Institute of Physics, Georgian SSR Academy of Sciences, and head of the Institute's nuclear center, candidate of physico-mathematical sciences G. Karumidze: "Soon the fourth and last month of the sojourn of the emissaries of fraternal Vietnam in Georgia will come to an end. When the USSR State Committee for the Utilization of Atomic Energy first decided to dispatch the Vietnamese specialists to Tbilisi, it primarily took into account the experience of our scientists who have been working on the atomic reactor for more than 20 years. The production-technical training of the group followed a specially drafted program. Our Vietnamese friends are undergoing a period of probation under conditions maximally approaching those under which they will have to work on their reactor. The training is making progress. After its completion, every Vietnamese comrade will submit a course thesis. Following the defense of the course theses, a special commission including the group's leader Ngo Quang Duy will issue appropriate certification to the members of the group."

The chief engineer of the future atomic reactor Ngo Quang Duy joined the conversation: "It appears that our physics engineer Ngo Phu Quang will complete his thesis ahead of schedule. Its title is: 'Calculations of the Critical Mass of Thermal Neutron Reactors.' However, we all try our best. Nguyen Van De is fairly confident behind the control panel. The next stage is practical training. It will take 5 months and require work just as intensive.

"Our reactor--the country's first--will produce atomic energy for peaceful purposes. It will become a basis for research into solid state physics

and nuclear physics, as well as for training scientists and engineering personnel. We are very grateful to the scientists of your republic for the assistance we receive."

The sojourn of the Vietnamese physicists in Georgia has enabled them to familiarize themselves with the noteworthy sights of Tbilisi, Gori, and Mtskheta on specially organized excursions. The Vietnamese scientists showed great interest in our republic and in its ancient history, its present life, and the prospects for its economic, social, and cultural development. Our guests will carry away with them rich and varied memories of Georgia, where they have been welcomed like true friends.

The nearer the day of their departure for home approaches, the greater the endeavor with which the young Vietnamese master the necessary knowledge.

The reactor is being built and it needs competent experts.

1386
CSO: 1800/329

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

MEXICAN PRESIDENT DECORATES ENVOY--Hanoi, 12 Apr (VNA)--Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo has conferred the Order "Fenix Azteca" on Le Tham, the first Vietnamese ambassador to Mexico, at the end of his term of office. The order was pinned on the ambassador by Rosewenzweig Diaz, first deputy minister for foreign affairs, who said that with the establishment of official diplomatic relations in May 1975, relations between Mexico and Vietnam had made new progress. He said he believed that these relations would continue to develop in the interests of the two nations. [Text] [OW120747 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 12 Apr 82]

CSSR COMMUNICATIONS DELEGATION--Hanoi, 8 Apr (VNA)--The Czechoslovak communications delegation led by Minister of Communications Vlastimil Chalupa concluded its four-day friendship visit to Vietnam today. V. Chalupa, who is also president of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association, was seen off by Pham Nien, director of the general department of posts and telegrahs; Tran Duy Hung, presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and other officials. During its stay in Vietnam, the delegation visited the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and the late president's house and office. It toured several communications establishments in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, and attended a mass meeting held in its honour. [Text] [OW082057 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 8 Apr 82]

CSO: 4220/513

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HO CHI MINH CITY SETS HIGHER ECONOMIC GOALS FOR 1982

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Feb 82 p 3

[Article by Mai Chi Tho, chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee: "Ho Chi Minh City and the 1982 Socio-Economic Task in Celebration of the 5th National Congress of the Party"]

[Text] Continuing the implementation of the resolution of the 6th Party Plenum, resolution number 26 of the Political Bureau as well as the other directives and resolutions of the Party Central Committee and government brought about important changes in Ho Chi Minh City in 1981 in many areas of the economy, politics, culture, society, security and national defense. Particularly encouraging was the fact that the city made many efforts to overcome its difficulties and obstacles in order to meet and exceed the plan norm of 1.7 billion dong in total industrial, handicraft and artisan output value (computed at fixed prices), thereby making a positive contribution to raising the total output value of industry in the area of the city 26.9 percent compared to 1980; the output of the industry managed by the city increased 37.8 percent while the output of the small industry and handicraft sector increased 43.1 percent compared to 1980. The production of many types of consumer goods exceeded plan norms and increased relatively rapidly; for example, the production of bicycle spare parts more than doubled compared to 1980, the production of exported sandals increased ten-fold, the production of medicine in tablet form increased 50 percent, the production of medicine in liquid form increased 158 percent, the production of plastic goods increased 36 percent, the production of sugarcane increased 26.3 percent, etc. The production of the various types of products that are instruments of production also increased significantly compared to 1980, such as the production of lathes, tools, measuring devices, electrical implements, livestock feed grinders, insecticide sprayers, plows, iron members for construction, paint of various types, spindles for the textile industry and so forth for the industry of the city and provinces, especially the Mekong River Delta.

The city's industry has recorded such results as a result of mobilizing and utilizing the city's existing capabilities in each basic economic unit, corporation, precinct, district, subward and village in a manner consistent with the characteristics of an economy that still consists of many different segments and

as a result of mobilizing the capital of the people to create sources of export goods and import the supplies and raw materials needed to support production and everyday life and provide jobs for the working people of the city while also creating new sources of goods in order to carry out reproduction, supplement its capital with the profits earned and constantly increase the returns from capital. The major success achieved during the year was that the city concentrated its efforts on resolving the problems of supplies and raw materials for industrial production installations by many different methods (exports, imports, joint businesses with the provinces and so forth) and maintained sources of raw materials on the basis of two-way trade coordinated with other measures, such as the use of cash, subcontracting, etc.

In agricultural production, despite many difficulties posed by the prolonged drought and the major changes in prices that occurred during the year, the production and standard of living of the farmers in the outskirts of the city were relatively stable. Grain output approximated the grain output of 1980 and the amount of area under the cultivation of vegetables in specialized farming areas and the cultivation of industrial crops as well as livestock production developed rather well compared to 1980.

As regards exports and imports, changes for the better occurred on this strategic front in keeping with the resolution of the 2nd City Party Organization Congress despite the many difficulties and complications encountered in the initial stage of this experiment. As regards organization, attention was given to strengthening the installations producing export goods, creating new products, reorganizing the state-operated corporations subordinate to the Foreign Trade Service and establishing a number of new joint public-private export-import corporations; at the same time, we established a division of responsibilities and echelons for the various precincts and districts, established coordination among them within the scope of the district and established joint businesses with adjacent provinces in order to accelerate export-import activities. As a result, the export portion of the city's plan (including both direct exports and local exports) increased many times compared to 1980 and the value of imports increased three-fold. This change made a positive contribution to our establishing a balance of supplies, raw materials and goods for the production and business of the city and helped to mobilize additional forces (both persons with business experience and capital of the people) as well as relatively flexible modes of operation, consequently, we began to broaden our market relations, increased the turn-around rate of foreign currency and reduced the amount of time needed to take delivery of imports.

In distribution and circulation, we were, generally speaking, determined to bring about a strong change in the socialist mode of business in order to support production and everyday life better in keeping with the spirit of Political Bureau resolution number 26 and the resolution of the 2nd City Party Organization Congress; this determination was most evident on the socialist commerce front. The volume of purchases and sales increased nearly five-fold compared to 1980 (depending upon

the type of product). The trading of commodities, raw materials and supplies with adjacent provinces was expanded. As a result, we maintained a supply of essential goods in accordance with ration standards for cadres, manual workers, civil servants and their dependents, acquired goods to sell on the city's market and contributed to export activities. Cooperative commerce (which includes marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives, is on the momentum of development and has played the role of competently supporting state-operated commerce. The volume of purchases and sales of cooperative commerce in 1981 increased more than three times compared to 1980 and, together with state-operated commerce, cooperative commerce participated in the successful effort to manage the market and supported the daily lives of the working people of the city well, especially by providing rice, vegetables, meat, fish, eggs and a number of other essential goods.

As regards the deployment of labor and the creation of jobs during the past year, the city made many major efforts to provide jobs in a manner closely linked to redistributing the social labor force and relocating a portion of the population within the city and in coordination with the requirements of security and national defense, with the needs of socialist transformation and the building and development of the economy within the city and its environs. As a result, we met a major portion of the needs of the central units located within the city, national defense and security needs, the need for laborers to build new economic zones and the other needs of the units of the city, precincts and districts as well as the need for recruiting persons for training as manual workers, technical cadres, management cadres and professional cadres at both domestic and foreign schools.

As regards cultural and social activities, positive, wholesome changes occurred along socialist lines. Many precincts and districts relied upon the people and the state and the people worked together to build and repair such public projects as hospitals, schools, public health stations, bridges, roads, markets and so forth with good results. Political security and social order and safety were maintained and were improved in many areas.

In summary, in 1981, Ho Chi Minh City underwent important changes, changes that resulted in a number of achievements in the process of actively preparing for and celebrating the 5th Congress of the Party. These achievements were the result of the various party committee echelons and levels of government within the city bringing about strong changes in their leadership and guidance of the economy, coordinating management by sector and management by territory within the city and complying with the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and government; the result of creatively applying the resolutions of the 6th and 9th Party Plenums, Political Bureau resolution number 26, resolutions number 25 and 26-CP of the Council of Ministers and the other directives and resolutions of the Central Committee and government in a manner consistent with the characteristics of the city (an economy that still consists of many different segments and within which production is being transformed, built and reorganized by economic-technical sector) and consistent with the position and responsibility of the city, which have been frequently stated by the central level, as "a major industrial center, a cultural

and scientific-technical center, an international trade center and an important communications center of the country." The City Party Committee, the City People's Committee and the various departments, sectors and levels made an effort to maintain close contact with installations in order to inspect and supervise the implementation of directives and resolutions and resolve problems and difficulties encountered in production, business and distribution-circulation as well as in cultural activities, social affairs and the area of living standards. Guiding pilot projects, delving deeply to discover new factors, establishing advanced model units, organizing the study and multiplying the number of these advanced model units in all sectors and levels (cooperatives, production teams, subwards, villages, enterprises and so forth) and, on this basis, organizing socialist emulation, we launched a revolutionary movement of the mass of manual workers and civil servants of the state and the laboring people of the city, heightened their revolutionary spirit to make every effort to overcome difficulties, display the sense of collective ownership and display self-reliance in accelerating production and business and achieved the initial advances mentioned above.

However, there were still many problems in 1981, especially in the organization of production and the organization of management, which did not undergo well coordinated or timely change; there were still certain mistakes in the implementation of specific policies and regulations of the party and state, which limited the effort to appropriately develop existing production capacity and the potentials of the city as well as the effort to link the economy of the entire area, within which the city occupies the central position. Concerning this, the city has taken the following position: the various sectors and levels must urgently review the 1981 labor emulation movement in production and business in order to learn practical lessons, gain practical experience, continue to build progressive models of the organization of management, organize the study of advanced model units and rapidly increase the number of advanced model units (with particular attention to in depth qualitative development) in order to lay a scientific basis for the 1982 emulation movement of the city, record achievements in celebration of the 5th National Congress of the Party and prepare for the resolution of the 5th Party Congress.

The year 1982 occupies an extremely important position in the 1981-1985 five year plan and is the year in which we begin to implement the resolution of the 5th National Congress of the Party. In order to fulfill its responsibility as a major industrial city, the tasks and goals of the 1982 socio-economic plan of the city must fully reflect the spirit of the resolution of the 11th Party Plenum. Displaying a high sense of self-reliance, the city must concentrate its forces on accelerating production; expanding the trade sectors; developing existing production capacity as best possible; making selective investments, primarily to support the development of agriculture, forestry, fishing and the consumer goods industry; improving communications and transportation; carrying out distribution and circulation well; practicing thorough economy in every area; improving economic management; accelerating socialist transformation; strengthening the national defense system and maintaining political security and social order and safety; and helping to fulfill our international obligation well.

The City People's Council (2nd Legislature), which held its 4th session in the atmosphere of early spring and looking forward to the 5th Congress of the Party, decided to adopt specific norms and measures designed to successfully implement the 1982 socio-economic plan of the city, the primary targets of which are as follows:

--Increasing the total output value of industrial, small industry and handicraft production within the city by more than 42 percent compared to 1981, with the output value of the state-operated enterprises and the joint public-private enterprises projected to increase by 50 percent.

--In agricultural production, endeavoring to produce 210,000 to 230,000 tons of grain, 110,000 tons of vegetables (in the centralized vegetable production area), 8,000 tons of whole peanuts, 250,000 hogs, etc.

--The supply of commodities to meet retail needs on the city's social market and for use in two-way trade with the other provinces in order to purchase grain, food products, agricultural products, forestry products and maritime products for everyday life and for use as raw materials in the production of industrial, small industry and handicraft goods for exportation is projected to increase two-fold compared to 1981. State-operated commerce and cooperative commerce will endeavor to control the sources of goods and increase the volume of goods sold in 1982 to about 70 percent of the city's market.

--Exports and imports are projected to increase approximately three-fold compared to 1981, with direct and local exports increasing 2.8 times.

--As regards the deployment of labor and the creation of jobs, an effort will be made in 1982 to provide employment to virtually all of the unemployed workers in the city.

In order to insure that the above mentioned targets are successfully met, the problem we face is how to appropriately develop the existing capabilities and potentials within the city and the area (the economic area consists of the city and the southern provinces) and turn these capabilities into reality by means of specific programs of the various sectors, levels and basic economic units.

The experience of the past year has shown that those enterprises that accept the new method of operating in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions of the 6th and 9th Party Plenums, Political Bureau resolution number 26 and decisions number 25 and 26-CP of the Council of Ministers, boldly resolve problems on their own, do not rely upon the upper echelon, truly take the initiative in their production-business plans, correctly coordinate the three interests and practice good internal democracy, heighten their spirit of responsibility, develop their sense of collective ownership, exercise their right of collective ownership, accelerate their production and business, improve the material and cultural lives of workers, tighten the ranks of workers and, at the same time, contribute more to the state. In 1982, these profound realities assume even greater significance.

The various levels and sectors of the city are conducting a review in order to continue to study and increase the number of advanced model units, improving their quality and making them more widespread within the city. On the other hand, the functional sectors are steadfastly removing restrictions so that the basic units can take initiative in their production and business and achieve financial autonomy. This is a legitimate and pressing requirement of the enterprises; at the same time, it represents a long standing directive from the Party Central Committee and government that we have not implemented. We believe that, under the light of the resolution of the upcoming 5th Congress of the Party, the city will, in 1982, endeavor to successfully implement these rights of installations because they are the "key" to bringing about every socio-economic change in accordance with the resolutions of the party.

In addition, the city will continue to accelerate its basic investigations, urgently carry out city planning, build the structure of the economic-technical sectors, continue to accelerate the division of labor and the division of echelons between the central level and the city and between the city and the various precincts and districts and promote the zoning of the districts in the outskirts of the city. On this basis, we will adopt a policy for selectively apportioning capital investments, primarily for investments in depth. In the immediate future, efforts will be concentrated on the textile sector, the agricultural machine sector, the building materials sector, the agricultural and food product processing industries, the pharmaceuticals industry and a number of other essential consumer goods of light industry; efforts will also be focused on the food products belt in the outskirts of the city, livestock production, the harvesting of maritime and aquatic products, the planning of industrial crops and medicinal plants and so forth.

On the other hand, on the basis of accelerating the socialist transformation of the non-socialist segments of the economy, we must closely link transformation to building and reorganizing production by economic-technical sector in order to establish a division of labor and cooperation in production and business within the city. At the same time, we must establish cooperation in the form of joint businesses with the provinces of the area and establish international cooperation in order to make the highest possible use of existing equipment and machinery capacity within the city as well as appropriately develop the potentials we have in our labor, technology, arable land and so forth with a view toward creating abundant sources of raw materials for accelerating production and export activities, supporting everyday life better and accumulating capital in order to build the material bases of socialism. On this basis, a plan must be adopted for redistributing the city's social labor force and an effort must be made to achieve the goal of virtually resolving the unemployment problem in the city in 1982.

The city considers cooperating with the provinces of the area to be a task, a measure of strategic significance to the city and an objective requirement of a regional nature. In addition to the plan assigned by the central level, the provinces have very large needs for instruments of production and consumer goods; the city, given its position as the center of the region, is responsible for meeting

these needs of the provinces within the region, such as the needs for hand implements for farming, spare parts, agricultural processing equipment, building materials, consumer goods and fuels. Conversely, the city needs the provinces to supply it with grain, raw materials, agriculture, forestry and marine products for processing for exportation and domestic consumer goods (outside state plan norms) on the basis of the principle of benefiting both parties and helping to overcome the difficulties in production and everyday life of both parties.

The city must adopt a plan for expanding and intensifying its export and import activities by means of coordinating with the provinces and providing incentive for the processing and production of export goods within the locality with a view toward appropriately developing the export potentials of each installation. On the other hand, the city must adopt a plan for strongly developing the local export and import services, such as tourism, ship supply activities and so forth. To insure that the above is done well, we must concern ourselves with making investments in depth in and reorganizing the existing installations that produce export goods within the city by taking every possible step to provide them with the raw materials, fuels and spare parts needed to support the production of export goods. We must research specific policies designed to mobilize the varoius sources of capital among the people and adopt a policy for making appropriate use of local forces; at the same time, we must adopt economic-technical plans that are firmly based, that thoroughly calculate economic returns and the markets for export goods and that are closely guided and managed.

The city must continue to thoroughly and actively implement resolution number 26 and directive 109 of the Political Bureau on improving distribution and circulation (which includes financial activities, monetary activities, prices, wages, commerce and market management) and the resolution of the 2nd Congress of Delegates of the City Party Organization concerning these areas of work. In the immediate future, we must urgently expand the socialist commerce network (which includes the state-operated system and cooperative commerce) in organizing purchases to control the sources of goods and organizing sales (especially the retail network); at the same time, we must provide a full supply of goods governed by ration standards to persons who earn their income from the state and their dependents (in exact accordance with stipulated quantities and quality) and take steps to promptly and fully include all state revenues in the budget, insure full compliance with the tax policy, fulfill our obligations to the central level and balance the local budget. The management of monetary activities must be improved in order to insure a balance between money and goods, insure that we contribute to the overall balance of the central level and, at the same time, insure that the city can take the initiative in balancing the flow of cash within the locality. The use of credit must be concentrated on those projects and economic-technical plans that yield high returns and result in a rapid turn-around of capital. We must coordinate with a number of central sectors in researching and revising subcontracting prices in order to establish uniform subcontracting price management within the city in accordance with the requirement of combating subsidies, researching and revising building prices, enterprise prices and industrial wholesale prices on the basis of a precise and reasonable accounting of production costs and conducting research in order to propose ways to reasonably regulate the income of the various

segments of the economy and strata of the people. A policy must be adopted for mobilizing the capital of the people to support production and business and support everyday life. We must implement a strict system of economization. We must implement a truly detailed economization plan by assigning economization norms to each sector, each precinct and each district in 1982 and consider these norms to be compulsory as regards the evaluation of the completion of plans and awards in 1982. We must intensify the effort to effectively combat negative phenomena and endeavor to reduce, to the lowest possible level, the value of property that is diminished as a result of waste, theft, losses and damage while taking positive steps to protect and maintain state property.

We must continue to intensify the socialist transformation of agriculture, industry, commerce and the other trade sectors in suitable stages and through suitable forms of organization that insure the continued development of production and business. As regards the private sector, we must transform and reorganize production by product sector and by economic-technical sector and reorganize the market with importance attached to creating every possible condition for strengthening and developing the dominant role played by the state-operated economy, expanding the joint public-private form of business under the guideline of "sharing profits and losses" and improving the quality and increasing the number of cooperatives and production cooperative teams.

The city must continue to intensify its scientific research, with immediate attention to research designed to apply scientific-technical advances to resolve problems now being faced within the production sector, in daily life, in security and national defense activities so that science and technology truly become the foundation of the economic plan and economic activities; at the same time, we must improve the quality of the scientific-technical plan so that it truly becomes an integral part of the city's socio-economic plan and accelerate the implementation of the Political Bureau resolution on the science and technology policy and the specific policies that have been promulgated by the state. The goals of present research projects must be to make the best possible use of existing material-technical bases; formulate more economical ceilings on the consumption of technical materials; manage and improve product quality; develop and process domestic spare parts, raw materials and building materials in order to supplement or gradually replace types that must be imported; initiate the use of new, high yield varieties and breeds in crop and livestock production, etc.

The working people of the city are making every effort to display revolutionary heroism, diligence and love of their work with the deepest feelings for and the highest sense of responsibility to the party congress by means of practical and concrete actions by each unit and inidvidual and their efforts are becoming a continuous, widespread and uniform patriotic and love of socialism movement within the city to complete the tasks of the 1st quarter of 1982 as best possible and record achievements to celebrate the 5th National Congress of the Party.

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HAIPHONG ACTS TO OVERCOME BUDGET CUTS, SHORTAGES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Doan Duy Thanh, chairman of the Haiphong Municipal People's Committee: "From One Congress to the Next: the Achievements of the Party Organization and People of Haiphong"]

[Text] Under the light of the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Party and the resolutions and directives of the Party Central Committee, Haiphong decided to shift its economic management from the bureaucratic system and subsidization to the system of socialist production and business based on cost accounting. Its supply of materials, commodities and capital were very unstable and had been cut very much. During the past 5 years, especially the 2 years 1980 and 1981, Haiphong was allocated fewer primary materials than in any previous year. The budget allocated by the central level to the locality has constantly declined, by 23 percent in 1980 compared to 1975 and by 40 percent in 1981 compared to 1979.

In view of this situation, the municipal party organization focused its efforts on resolving the many problems in economic guidance and management, endeavored to achieve basic goals and, on this basis, gradually took the initiative in creating the conditions for gradually overcoming the difficulties being faced in production and everyday life and opening the way for the economy to develop and for social problems to be resolved better.

To begin with, we concentrated on bringing about a strong change in the production of grain and food products and accelerating capital construction while accelerating export-import activities and port support activities. The combined strength of Haiphong was mobilized to carry out these tasks.

In order to gradually resolve the grain and food problem, we gave priority to investing in the construction of material-technical bases, especially the construction of water conservancy projects, the reclamation of land from the sea in order to increase the amount of area under cultivation, the construction of new seed production facilities and the increased construction of the districts.

Product contracts with laborers at the agricultural cooperatives, which insure the close coordination of the three interests, have had a profound impact upon the activism of farmers in productive labor and have brought about major changes in production and management. Haiphong's agricultural production has begun to enter a new process of development, one that holds many fine prospects. During the 1980 10th month season, a season in which serious waterlogging occurred, some 2,500 hectares of rice had to be retransplanted and 11,000 hectares were destroyed by pests; however, as a result of the new contracts, Haiphong still transplanted 0.4 percent more than planned, which represented a 1.2 percent increase compared to the previous 10th month season. During the 5th month-spring season, the amount of area under cultivation increased 2.5 percent, average yield was increased by nearly 2 quintals per hectare and output increased by 22,000 tons.

In 1981, a year of unfavorable weather and prolonged drought, infestation by pests was continuous and serious, once spreading to one-half the amount of area under cultivation, and the supply of nitrogen fertilizer fell 20 percent short of the plan and only equalled 50 percent of the amount received in the previous year. In the face of this situation, the collective farmers of our city displayed initiative in production, overcame each of their difficulties and transplanted two crops of rice, which have nearly matured, on 10,000 hectares on schedule, thereby exceeding the plan on the amount of area under cultivation by nearly 1 percent, a 1.3 percent increase compared to 1980 (which does not include nearly 1,500 hectares in the areas in which land is being reclaimed from the sea). The various measures involved in intensive cultivation were applied in an integrated, well coordinated manner. Attention was given to preventing and controlling pests. The city achieved a high average rice yield for the entire year, 5,150 tons per hectare, and produced an output of 258,000 tons, the highest ever, thereby exceeding its plan quota by 4.3 percent and producing 38,000 more tons than in 1980. Uniformity in rice yields was achieved: 106 of the 168 cooperatives achieved yields of 5 tons of paddy per hectare. Five of the six agricultural production districts achieved yields in excess of 5 tons per hectare. Vinh Bao District recorded a yield of 5.9 tons per hectare. The output of sweet potatoes exceeded the plan quota by 17 percent, a 25 percent increase over the previous year, peanut production exceeded the plan by 37 percent, a two-fold increase compared to the previous year. The hog herd continued to grow; by the end of the year, the city had nearly 240,000 hogs, an increase of 1,700 hogs compared to the same time in 1980.

More than 700,000 farmers in the outskirts of the city have progressed from experiencing a between-season shortage of food to having an adequate supply of food throughout the year; their living conditions are stable and many families have reserve grain and a higher standard of living than previously.

Good results have also been achieved in the effort to reclaim land from the sea. We consider this to be an important measure in increasing the amount of area under cultivation, facilitating the utilization and deployment of labor and gradually changing the face of the city. Over the past several years, especially the 2 years 1980 and 1981, 3,300 hectares of land have been claimed from the sea in the new economic zones in Vinh Quang, Gia Minh and Trang Cat along coastal route number 14;

this land has been put into grain production and yielded more than 7,000 tons of paddy. We are strengthening material-technical bases in order to continue to reclaim land from the sea and increase the amount of area under cultivation.

As regards capital construction, we boldly eliminated more than a dozen projects that were not truly necessary and focused our efforts on key projects that will produce products rapidly and provide economic returns. We have mobilized the various sources of capital of the locality to make investments in the correct areas, investments that focus on key projects in order to put these projects into use on schedule and achieve high economic returns. The Quang Hung and Bat Trang pump stations, the Trung Trang sluice, the Ro De sluice, route number 14, the Vinh Quang State Farm and the Trung Dung State Farm are supporting the development of agriculture. The Rao Bridge, the road to Dinh Vu Island and the road across Cat Ba Island, which will support the defense of the nation, the economy and the tourist business, are being constructed. In the past year, tens of thousands of square meters of housing have been constructed. Many population centers consisting of rows of five story housing have sprung up, such as the housing centers in Quan Toan, Cau Tre, Dong Bop and so forth. In 1981, the total investment in capital construction by the city was 82.8 million dong, a four-fold increase compared to the plan assigned by the state. We were able to achieve this level because we mobilized the combined technical forces, labor force, materials, capital and manual workers within the city, thereby promptly overcoming the difficulties at each construction site. As a result, all projects were systematically completed and put into use on time, such as the south-west sluice drainage project, the sea dike project on route number 14 and the widening of Tran Nguyen Han Road. The Niem Bridge, which was destroyed by the U.S. imperialists and has now been reconstructed to be larger and more attractive, was completed in 19 months, 11 months ahead of schedule. The project to widen Tran Nguyen Han Road, which was carried out under conditions involving many difficulties, especially the need to relocate dozens of families in order to widen the road surface, was also completed ahead of schedule; the road connects to the new Niem Bridge and has changed the face of the southwestern portion of the city.

Although new to us, the export and import activities of the city have had the effect of stimulating the development of the local economy and have begun to yield good results.

We have accelerated local export activities and broadened our economic relations with a number of foreign markets with the permission of the government. To date, we have established some business capital and taken the initiative in importing some supplies and raw materials for production and commodities and medicines for use in everyday life, thereby helping to stabilize market prices. Our foreign trade business capital has been used to accelerate the construction of the capital construction projects of the city, thereby providing jobs to thousands of able-bodied young men and women at the various construction sites and helping to maintain social order and security.

The program for improving, expanding and providing more equipment in order to increase the capacity of the Cua Cam Seaport, the commercial seaport of the locality, has been carried out successfully; at the same time, we put the Cam River ocean

freighter into operation, thereby creating favorable factors for developing the potentials of the city while opening new prospects for transport and commercial activities as well as economic cooperation between the city and the provinces as well as with the foreign markets.

The city has also made advances in overcoming its difficulties and accelerating industrial, small industry and artisan production. Practically all enterprises have correctly implemented their plans for satisfying the three interests and practicing cost accounting. Communications-transportation activities, the management of houses and land and municipal management have been improved. Many efforts have been made to expand the socialist commerce network from the city to the various precincts and districts, thereby meeting the essential material and cultural needs of cadres, manual workers, civil servants, the armed forces and the laboring people.

Political security has been maintained. The fighting strength of the city's armed forces has been increased. We have regularly concerned ourselves with training and building the corps of cadres and strengthening a number of economic sectors and production and business organizations that occupy vital positions. Close coordination between the central economy and the local economy and the positive support of the sectors on the central level and many economic, cultural and military units have helped to build the locality, helped the city to overcome its difficulties and win victories in its economic and cultural development.

We have gradually made the district a management level and created the conditions for the districts to shift from purely administrative management to administrative-economic management, thereby tapping the initiative and creativity of the locality in bringing about a strong change in the agricultural, fishing, industrial and forestry production situation, establishing a socialist market within the scope of the districts and increasing the responsibility of the district level governments with regard to stabilizing and gradually improving the living conditions of the people.

To date, the city has turned over comprehensive management responsibilities to the districts and built the district level into a planning level that has its own budget. The districts formulated plans, organized production and redistributed labor on the basis of developing the existing potentials in their labor, arable land and material-technical bases in order to develop production, care for the living conditions of the people and fulfill their obligations to the state well.

We have also made the district level a management level and upgraded it to a planning level that has its own budget. Many districts have successfully fulfilled their function of managing the economy and practicing cost accounting, thereby meeting the municipal management requirements assigned to them.

We have boldly assigned jobs to and promoted cadres who dare to think and act, who display initiative and creativity in their work, thereby achieving clearly positive results, and who scrupulously comply with the lines and policies of the party and state.

The Haiphong party organization is correcting a number of shortcomings and weaknesses in order to bring about a stronger change: the effort to abolish the workstyle of bureaucracy and subsidization must be thoroughly understood and fully carried out within all sectors, on all levels and by each cadre and party member; plans must truly be formulated and balanced from the basic level upward; and the governments on the various levels as well as the management apparata of the sectors, especially the economic management apparata, must be strengthened and the capabilities of cadres must be raised to a level commensurate with the requirements of their new tasks.

Under the slogan "everything for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people" and in keeping with the guideline "the central level and the locality working together, the state and the people working together," the party organization and the people of Haiphong will surely overcome each of their difficulties and challenges and, by means of practical, concrete actions, contribute much more to the work of building and protecting the socialist fatherland and successfully achieving the goals that will be set forth by the 5th National Congress of the Party.

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BRIEFS

WORLD ENVIRONMENT DAY--Hanoi, 3 Apr (VNA)--The Vietnamese Council of Ministers has decided to set up the committee for the World Environment Day with Professor Ton That Tung as its president. The committee's executive vice-president is Doan Phuong, vice chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology. In a related instruction, the Council of Ministers called upon state bodies and mass organizations throughout the country to take active measures to remedy shortcomings in the protection of the environment, and also to make fuller assessment of the damage caused to Vietnam's environment by the imperialists and the Chinese aggressors, especially the long-term effects of the U.S. chemical warfare. [Text] [OW030727 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 3 Apr 82]

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

UNSTABLE SOURCES OF RAW MATERIALS RESTRICT PRODUCTION

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 6, Nov-Dec 81 pp 21-26

/Article by Danh Son: "Raw Materials in the Effort To Build and Perfect the Production Structure in Our Country"/

/Text/ Building and perfecting the production structure are one of the most important factors influencing the returns from social production and, through this, the performance of the basic task of socialism. The structure of production reflects the division of social labor and, as a result, defines the structure of the social product and social labor productivity. At the same time, the structure of the social product directly influences the various balances of the national economy in production and consumption. Thus, changing the structure of production will cause changes in the balances of the national economy. The production situation and the standard of living in our country in the recent past have shown that the present structure of production is inefficient and has led to rather serious imbalances:

--Between existing production capacity and the raw material and energy base or the lack of balance between the sectors that develop raw materials and fuels and the sectors that process them;

--Between the development of agriculture as the sector that produces the vast majority of the most essential instruments of consumption and the requirements of reproduction (labor);

--Between production and production support (primarily the infrastructure);

--Between sources of labor and work places, that is, between labor and the objects of labor and the instruments of labor;

--Between national income (or, under present conditions, between consumption) and the rate of population growth;

--Between imports and exports.

The result has been that production has increased very slowly: during the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, the gross social product increased at an average annual rate of 2 percent and national income increased at a rate of less than 2 percent while the population was increasing at a rate of approximately 2.6 percent per year.

The imbalances mentioned above have led to inefficiencies in all elements of the reproduction process within our country's national economy. To correct these inefficiencies, it is first of all necessary to perfect the structure of production and use the organizing of an efficient production structure as the base for resolving the difficulties in the other elements of the social reproduction process. In every stage of development of history, production has always been the material foundation of every balance in the national economy (the balance between accumulation and consumption, between the production sector and the non-production sector and so forth). Balancing production first of all requires balancing the various factors of production because production is a process in which labor, objects of labor and instruments of labor are coordinated in specific ratios. In order for production to be carried out smoothly and without interruption, the most important prerequisite is to insure balance among these three factors. Only on this basis is it possible to talk about the returns, the efficiency and so forth of production.

We are building socialism on the basis of small-scale production. However, even in this system of small-scale production there must be the minimum balance among labor, objects of labor and instruments of labor, even though the quality of the coordination of these three factors might not be high. One of the main reasons why production developed in a relatively smooth, continuous and stable manner in the early 1960's was that we had created the necessary balance among the factors of production. The war and its needs which far surpassed the capabilities of the economy plus subjective shortcomings in the management and planning of production disrupted this necessary balance and increasingly undermined the balance within the national economy. Restoring the balance among labor, objects of labor and instruments of labor must, in our opinion, be one of the important tasks in the years ahead. Over the past 20 years, production forces in our country have undergone quantitative as well as qualitative changes. As a result, in the present effort to perfect the structure of production, it is not necessary to restore balance based on the ratios of the war time period, but to establish the balance necessary for the development of production forces that have undergone both quantitative and qualitative changes.

This balance is manifested in three main areas: between labor and the objects of labor; between labor and the instruments of labor; and between the objects of labor and the instruments of labor.

1. The Balance Between Labor and the Objects of Labor

In view of our country's present production conditions and situation, this is the most important balance. The lack of jobs for laborers is a rather universal phenomenon in virtually all industrial enterprises. As a result, labor productivity

is low and machinery is only being used at approximately one-half of its capacity. According to data that has been compiled, we could produce at least 30 to 40 percent more consumer goods if we provided adequate raw materials, supplies and energy. The effort to perfect the structure of production must, therefore, be directed first toward the sectors that produce objects of labor: coal mining, fishing, cement production, metallurgy, chemicals and agricultural raw materials. Some persons might maintain that in a situation in which the ability to accumulate capital is very limited, as is the case in our country now, developing those sectors that require large investments of capital, as many of the sectors mentioned above do, will influence the rate of development of the other production sectors. However, in the face of the present major lack of balance between labor and the objects of labor, the most efficient course to take is to stimulate the rapid development of those sectors that produce raw materials and supplies with a view toward re-establishing the necessary balance between these two factors. We must clearly and fully understand that, 2 decades from now, in view of the rate of population growth, our country's national economy will have to provide jobs for at least 1 million persons who will reach work age each year. As a result, in the years ahead, in the effort to balance the factors of production, providing normal working conditions for the social labor force will be an extremely important balance.

In our country's industry, generally speaking, the average rate of growth of total output per year has been less than the average rate of growth of the labor force. During the period of the second 5-year plan (1976-1980), the average annual rate of growth of the gross industrial product was 5.7 percent while the growth of the industrial labor force was 9 percent. The coefficient of growth of the gross product compared to the labor force in industry has been gradually declining.

Chart 1

Index of Development of Total Output and Labor in Our Country's Industry Between 1975 and 1979

Gross Product			Labor		Coefficient
Millions of Dong (a)			Thousands of Persons(b)		
1975	7277.4	100	522	100	
1976	8208.9	113	539	107	1.06
1977	9028.9	124	624	120	1.03
1978	9520.1	133	707	138	0.96
1979	9089.9	125	727	142	0.88
Average rate of Increase		5.7		9.1	

Source: The Culture and Economy of Vietnam from 1930 to 1980; published by the Statistics General Department, Hanoi, 1980, pp 184-490.

In 1976, a 1 percent increase in the growth of the labor force corresponded to a 1.06 percent increase in the growth of output; this figure was 1.03 in 1977, 0.96 in 1978 and 0.88 in 1979. If we assume that the value of raw materials and supplies accounts for roughly 60 percent of the total output value of industry, the value of the raw materials and supplies used by one worker in industry has been declining (Chart 2).

Chart 2

The Value of the Raw Materials and Supplies Used in Our Country's Industry in the Past

	Value of Raw Materials and Supplies (millions of dong)	Per Laborer (thousands of dong)
1975	4373.0	8.54
1976	4925.3	8.97
1977	5417.3	8.85
1978	5712.0	8.05

Source: data compiled on the basis of Chart 1. There was a decline from 8.97 dong in 1976 to 8.72 dong and approximately 8.08 dong in 1978. This proves the lack of balance between labor and the objects of labor has become increasingly large and is the main reason why the growth of the gross industrial product has not kept pace with the rate of increase of labor.

If, in such a situation, we merely rely on a few norms governing the returns from invested capital, we will surely be unable to overcome the present shortage of raw materials and supplies because, in actuality, the sectors that mine and produce raw materials and supplies are the sectors that require large capital investments and the turn-around rate of capital investments in these sectors is slower than in other sectors. The main source of accumulated capital is national income. This source is created by labor. Labor must be coordinated with the other production factors in order to create the wealth of society. Marx told us that labor is not the sole source of wealth but must have raw materials and supplies as its premise.(1) The ever increasing percentage of the social labor force being employed in production in our country is dependent primarily upon the volume of raw materials and instruments of consumption. However, in the final analysis, the volume of instruments of consumption is also dependent upon the volume of raw materials and supplied needed to produce them. Therefore, the basic prerequisite to resolving the present problem of surplus labor is to increase the volume of the objects of labor (raw materials and supplies) and the instruments of consumption (primarily in the areas of food, shelter and clothing). This is of very important significance in establishing investment guildeines within our country's national economy at this time. In investments in new construction and the expansion of existing production installations, appropriate attention must be given to the two main factors of producing objects of labor and producing instruments of consumption. The structure of imports and the domestic production of machinery and equipment must, therefore, be directed primarily toward those types of machinery and equipment that support the mining and transportation of raw materials and supplies and the production of the most essential instruments of consumption.

In the recent past, we have not given full attention to creating an increasingly large and stable supply of objects of labor to serve as the raw material base for production and export activities.

Chart 3

The Per Capita Production of Some Important Raw Materials in Vietnam from 1955 to 1979

	1955	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
Coal (kg)	26.8	88.7	121	66	110	106
Wood (m^3)	0.03	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.04
Cement (kg)	10.4	13.5	21.8	13.1	11.3	13.4
Ocean fish (kg)	6.6	8.6	11.8	13.7	11.5	9.3
Salt (kg)	5.7	8.7	9.1	7.8	7.9	9.8
Jute (kg)	0.05	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5
Peanuts (kg)	1.3	1.7	2.3	1.8	1.4	1.5
Tobacco (kg)	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.3
Sugarcane (kg)	34.3	48.3	52.8	21.6	34.4	65.5
Tea (kg)	0.2	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.4	0.4
Rubber (kg)	2.5	2.6	1.8	0.8	0.5	0.8

Source: data taken from The Economy and Culture of Vietnam from 1930 to 1980, published by the Statistics General Department in 1980.

Attention must be given to the fact that there are very large consumer needs in our country for the products presented in the above chart; at the same time, these products are important export goods of our country. In the recent past, the growth in the production of the products mentioned above has not been sufficient to maintain domestic consumption at previous levels nor sufficient to improve the standard of living or meet rapidly rising export needs.

It is necessary to emphasize the matter of insuring that laborers have the ability to work by providing the essential instruments of consumption, primarily grain, food products, cloth, clothing and shelter to laborers. This is a task of strategic importance. In its socio-economic development line, our party has stated: developing agricultural production in a rapid, steady and stable manner is a strategic objective. Attention must be given to the fact that, due to its special characteristics, agricultural production cannot be increased as rapidly as industrial production, especially when farming is still not mechanized and is heavily dependent upon the weather, as it is in our country. The average annual rate of growth of industrial production and agricultural production during the main period of socialist industrialization was 15.8 percent and 1.1 percent in the Soviet Union (1928-1940), 13.3 percent and 4.2 percent in Romania (1950-1962), 14.2 percent and 2.5 percent in Bulgaria (1950-1962) and 9.5 percent and 4 percent in the GDR (1950-1965).(2)

In the past 20 years, although we have made many efforts, agricultural production has increased very slowly. The output of rice and corn, our two main grain crops (which presently account for 84 percent of grain output and 86 percent of the land under cultivation) has not increased significantly during the past 2 decades.

Chart 4

Output of Corn and Rice from 1960 to 1979 (1,000 tons)

	1960	1965	1970	1975	1979
Rice	9132	9369	10173	10539	10742
Corn	247	329	257	279	475

The nationwide output of grain has increased at the average annual rate of 1 percent in the recent past (while the population has grown at a rate of nearly 3 percent). The output of grain per capita was 291 kilograms in 1960, 303 kilograms in 1965, 240 kilograms in 1975 and 260 kilograms in 1980. In view of the fact that the population is projected to increase to about 60 million by 1985, in order to achieve the average of 350 kilograms of grain per capita per year, which is the minimum average, agriculture must produce 21 million tons of grain, that is, must increase its production 50 percent compared to 1980.

In actuality, however, the output of corn plus rice only increased by 3 percent between 1960 and 1965, 8 percent between 1965 and 1970, 4 percent between 1970 and 1975 and 4 percent between 1975 and 1979. Thus, the rate of increase in the output of corn and rice in each of the 5 year periods during the past 2 decades has never exceeded 8 percent and the grain output target of 21 million tons in the next 5 years (1981-1985) will require major efforts in every area: investment capital, fertilizer, water conservancy, scientific-technological advances, management, socialist transformation within agriculture, etc. Economic-technical calculations have been made with a view toward achieving the level of grain production mentioned above. According to our preliminary estimates, these economic-technical conditions will require several tens of billions of dong in investment capital. The effort to resolve the water conservancy problem in the Mekong Delta, the number one rice growing region of the country, will require approximately 10 billion dong in investment capital.(3) Providing the capital needed to establish these conditions is both extremely important and of a decisive nature as regards implementing the plan on grain and food products. Only on the basis of scientific and technological advances and on the basis of fully creating the necessary, stable economic-technical and social conditions is it possible to bring about such a major leap forward in agricultural output. In each specific period of time, as we endeavor to make an increasingly larger leap forward in agricultural output, it will be even more necessary to fully provide the conditions mentioned above.

2. The Balance Between Labor and the Instruments of Labor

This is a basic balance in raising the productivity and efficiency of social labor. Marx called the instruments of labor the skeleton and muscles of production.(4) This system operates under the impact and control of man. One of the factors in the nature of a law in the development of production is that the amount of equipment and capital per laborer is constantly increasing. In our country, a similar trend exists. In 1978, there were 10,688 dong of fixed assets per industrial worker; in 1978, this figure rose to 12,087 dong. Deserving of attention here is the fact that the increase in assets is occurring amidst a lack of balance between

fixed assets and liquid assets (which is presented in the portion of this article dealing with the balance between the objects of labor and the instruments of labor). As a result, the increase in the instruments of labor has not led to an increase in the social product, that is, has not raised social labor productivity, rather, it has caused a waste of machine and equipment capacity as well as a waste of labor. In the recent past, the percentage of scheduled workdays that were not worked due to work stoppages has been increasing: 2.4 percent in 1975, 2.0 percent in 1976, 3.1 percent in 1977 and 2.9 percent in 1978.

Thus, the balance between labor and the instruments of labor must be established on the basis of the balance vis-a-vis the objects of labor. The present trend of increasing amounts of fixed capital per laborer must be examined on a sector by sector basis. Specifically, in the sectors that create objects of labor and essential instruments of consumption, such as agriculture, forestry, mining, metallurgy and chemicals, it is necessary to create the conditions for this trend to develop smoothly in order to rapidly increase the sources of raw materials and supplies for production. In other sectors, this trend should be temporarily halted or, if possible, even reduced by transferring some projects and equipment capacity to other sector groups. This is related to the structure of imports and the production of instruments of production, primarily to the guidelines for the development of the machine manufacturing sector in our country in the years ahead.

The economic line set forth by our party, "giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of agricultural and light industrial development," has defined the guidelines for the development of heavy industry, in general, and the mechanical engineering sector, in particular. On the other hand, the present production situation in our country also demands that the mechanical engineering sector primarily support agricultural production. At present, about 75.5 percent of our economy's labor force is concentrated in the agricultural production sector. As a result, the balance between labor and the instruments of labor at this time is primarily the balance between the instruments of labor and agricultural labor. Thus, in the years ahead, the mechanical engineering sector must provide more machinery and other work tools, primarily ordinary tools and improved tools for agricultural production.

The requirements of intensive cultivation also require that industrial production provide an increasingly diverse supply of another important instrument of production, chemical fertilizers, which are produced by the chemical fertilizer sector. The role of fertilizer (inorganic and organic) in agricultural production in our country is clear. It determines up to 50 percent of crop yield. Agriculture must be supplied with fertilizer, which includes domestically produced chemical fertilizer. This is one of the most important prerequisites to the steady, continuous and stable development of agricultural production. At present, we must import more than one-half of our chemical fertilizers and, in some years, even as much as two-thirds (for example, in 1976 and 1977). This is one of the major shortcomings that must be quickly corrected. The natural conditions for strongly developing the fertilizer industry in our country are faborable. We have apatite and phosphate mines that have large reserves. Necessity and natural conditions are the two basic factors requiring that the agricultural chemicals sector be developed at a rapid rate.

In addition, the task of building energy and raw materials bases or, in other words, the task of balancing labor with the objects of labor, requires the strong development of the machine manufacturing sector and the sector producing instruments of labor to insure that the sectors that mine, transport and process domestic raw materials operate at high productivity and efficiency and meet the raw material needs of the country and exportation.

3. The Balance Between the Objects of Labor and the Instruments of Labor

The two balances presented above do not necessarily lead to a balance between the objects of labor and the instruments of labor because there is, through these two balances, only an indirect relationship between the objects of labor and the instruments of labor. Directly linking the objects of labor and the instruments of labor and establishing balance between them are necessary in order for labor to achieve its efficiency and productivity. This balance is very important in investments in capital construction. In the recent past, we have not given full attention to this balance and, as a result, have experienced an unnecessary shortage of raw materials and supplies with which to maintain existing production capacity or the new capacity that has been or is being constructed. The lack of balance between fixed capital and liquid capital in our country has been increasing in the recent past. Although production capital has been increasing, national income has not increased correspondingly (see Chart 5).

Chart 5

The Development of Fixed Capital (a) and National Income (c) in the Material Production Sector of Our Country's National Economy (1960-1975)

	a	c
1960	100	100
1965	205	140
1970	365	-
1975	512	180

Source: 1976 Statistical Annals.
The Economy and Culture of Vietnam from 1930 to 1980, published by the Statistics General Department.

The balance between the objects of labor and the instruments of labor must also be closely linked to the energy base, with energy being used as the premise for making efficient use of the instruments of labor and the objects of labor. Energy is the brick linking the objects of labor and the instruments of labor under the guidance of man. As a result, priority must be given to developing the coal, petroleum and electric power sectors at a rapid rate. The production of coal, our country's main source of raw materials and energy in the next few decades, virtually did not increase during the period from 1976 to 1980 (1976: 5.6 million tons; 1980: 6 million tons), thereby creating energy "starvation" in very many sectors. In the years ahead, we must complete a number of projects that have not been finished. If we do not pay full attention to this balance, there will be

the danger of it expanding the imbalance not only between the objects of labor and the instruments of labor, but labor as well. As a result, capital construction in the years ahead must be carried out in a selective manner and must be closely linked to our large and pressing actual needs; it must be closely linked to the development of the raw material sectors (agriculture, forestry, fishing and mining) and the sectors that create domestic raw material bases.

From the facts presented above, we see that the matter of building the raw material and energy base is a matter of pressing importance in the process of developing production in our country at present and in the years ahead. As a result, building the raw material and energy base must be one of the central and basic tasks of our country in the coming years. The 1976-1980 five year plan set forth the basic task as "utilizing existing capacity and building many new installations in heavy industry, especially the mechanical engineering sector, with a view toward primarily supporting agriculture, forestry, fishing and light industry and preparing to equip with technology in the subsequent period(5); however, this task has not been closely linked to the important material premises needed to implement it, namely, creating a firm and stable energy and raw material base. The raw material base consists of many constituent, basic components but domestic sources of raw materials must play the dominant role. The matter of establishing balance between the objects of labor and the instruments of labor must be viewed from two perspectives: balancing them in order to create objects of labor and balancing them in order to process objects of labor. Under our present production conditions, the first perspective must be the foundation, the premise for the second and the other balances in the production process. This is based on the following actual conditions:

a) The serious imbalance between processing capacity and the raw material base. Due to the shortage of energy and raw materials, machine capacity, generally speaking, is only being utilized at a low level. The percentage of production capacity being used in a number of industrial sectors is as follows: sugar: 30 percent; tobacco: 20 percent; refrigerated storage: 10 percent; cement: 20 percent, etc. This has reduced the productivity and efficiency of social labor and limited our ability to absorb and accept social labor into production.

b) The dependency of production upon too many sources of imported fuels and raw materials; at present, we must import about 70 to 90 percent of the raw materials needed for production. This faces us with a necessity: on the one hand, we must reorganize the structure of production within the national economy and, on the other hand, we must look for every way to reduce the percentage of raw materials that must be imported and replace more and more of these raw materials with raw materials from domestic sources.

c) Our export capabilities are still very limited. Our main sources of export goods, agricultural products and processed agricultural products, are still very small compared to market needs and import needs. The ratio of the value of exports to the value of imports in 1978 was 1:3.5. In view of the trend of development and economic returns, our country's foreign trade must be balanced in

the future by increasing the exportation of instruments of industrial production (industrial raw materials processed in many different forms, machinery, equipment, etc.).

All of the matters presented above lead to the conclusion that, in addition to agriculture and forestry, heavy industry, in general, and the mechanical engineering sector, in particular, must be oriented toward the extraction and transportation of raw materials and fuels, primarily at the raw material mines that have large reserves. If agriculture and forestry are also considered sectors that provide raw materials, the development of the production structure must, in our opinion, be primarily directed toward building and strengthening fuel and raw material bases for production in the years ahead. Only on the basis of a sufficiently large, dependable and stable supply of energy and raw materials is it possible to develop production in a continuous and stable manner. Building and developing the energy and raw material base are a decisive factor in organizing the process of reproduction and an important premise to carrying out industrialization.

In summary, our present production situation with its imbalances demands that we rapidly re-establish the three balances mentioned above, the crucial element in which is creating dependable and stable sources of raw materials for labor, especially grain and food products for humans, and for existing production capacity.

FOOTNOTES

1. See: K. Marx and F. Engels, "Selected Works," Volume 13, p 22, Russian version.

2. Source: P.I. Bagrij: "The Development of the Structure of Social Production Under Socialism," Berlin, 1974.

3. Source: proceedings of the Social Science Conference on the Mekong River Delta (March, 1981).

4. K. Marx: "Capital," Book 1, Volume 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, p 251.

5. The Political Report..., Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 72.

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BRIEFS

PEOPLE FROM NGHIA BINH--Unified plans and measures have been formulated for the migration of part of the people in Nghia Binh Province to Lam Dong Province in 1982 and the ensuing years. In 1982 alone, Nghia Binh will resettle some 3,000 families--comprising 15,000 persons and 6,000 laborers--in various new economic zones in Lam Dong Province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/306

AGRICULTURE

INCENTIVES URGED TO BOOST MARINE PRODUCT OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Marine Products Must Become a Major Business Sector"]

[Text] Last year, despite encountering more difficulties with supplies than in previous years, the marine products sector met and exceeded its state plan quotas and exceeded its 1980 production in terms of the quantity of marine products harvested, raised, purchased, processed, delivered to the state and exported. These results confirm the efforts made by the working people in the fishing industry, by the cadres and manual workers of the marine products sector, who are determined to put an end to the slow development of production, bring their economic management methods up to date and strongly shift from the administrative, subsidization style of management to cost accounting and business management.

A number of localities and installations made an effort to balance the supply of materials with production requirements, implemented various management and technical measures, effectively reorganized production and increased their output of marine products from 1.5 to more than 2 times compared to the plan. The payment of contract wages, piecework wages and bonuses was implemented at many installations. Many state-operated enterprises have creatively applied the experiences gained by the Vung Tao-Con Dao state-operated fishing enterprises in the use of final product contracts for individual ship and boat units and distribution based on the results of the work of each individual, thereby providing incentive for units to raise their labor productivity. The various forms of joint pisciculture businesses between the state and cooperatives, between cooperatives and families, the various forms of fish product contracts and contracts for the production of fingerlings at agricultural cooperatives, state-operated pisciculture installations and so forth have begun to provide incentive to make full use of ponds and lakes to raise fish, raise the productivity of pisciculture and protect marine product resources.

In order to gradually establish an economic balance and have, in the immediate future, enough supplies and fuel to maintain the development of the fishing industry, the marine products sector is taking steps to economize on the supplies, fuel and capital allocated by the state and make more effective use of production capacity to produce many more products at lower costs.

Maintaining existing production forces, restoring traditional trades, coordinating trades involving manual labor and rudimentary equipment with trades involving mechanized labor, developing the types of fishing that require little gasoline, coordinating many types of fishing within each unit of fishing boats and ships and raising the productivity of each trip to sea are the basic guidelines for completing the task.

In the immediate future, in order to continue to improve economic management and put production and business on a regular basis, it is necessary to closely guide the improvement and expansion of the various forms of contracts and bonuses to all production and business units and to establish and improve upon policies that provide incentive for production. We should rapidly implement the policies that provide incentive for cooperatives and farmers to make full use of bodies of water to raise fish and coordinate fishing with agriculture and forestry.

Our more than 3,000 kilometers of coastline and the dense network of rivers, lakes and ponds throughout the country are tremendous capabilities for developing the marine products sector. Fresh water pisciculture must become an important economic sector. Every province, municipality, district and city should organize a pisciculture sector.

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AGRICULTURE

VICE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE ON DEVELOPING MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 4-8

[Article by Nguyen Dang, vice minister of agriculture: "The Mekong Delta, Our Country's Number One Grain and Food Production Area"]

[Text] The Mekong Delta, which lies within the region extending from the Vam Co River to Cape Ca Mau, is the largest delta of the country, is an area that has rare, favorable natural and social conditions for the comprehensive development of agriculture, especially rice production.

There are now more than 2 million hectares under the cultivation of rice, which can be increased to a stable 2.5 million hectares once land has been cleared. If good water conservancy is provided in order to practice multicropping on approximately 1.2 million hectares, the land under the cultivation of rice in the Mekong Delta can be increased to about 3.4 million hectares, with a possible rice output of 12 million tons or more if intensive cultivation is fully practiced (at present, the entire country only produces about 12 million tons of paddy).

The land of the Mekong Delta is, generally speaking, good and relatively flat and the majority of it is covered with a layer of silt each year.

The Mekong River, 220 kilometers of which flows through our country, carrying about 500 billion cubic meters of water during the 6 month rainy season, and the dense network of rivers and streams create an abundant source of water for agricultural production. The rainy season lasts for 6 months and, at many places, lasts for nearly 7 months. The long seacoast and the rivers and streams within the area are influenced by the tides of the South China Sea, with its system of two high and low tides per day, and of the Gulf of Thailand, with its one high and low tide per day. In normal years, the floodwaters of the Mekong River gradually rise for 3 or 4 months without causing damage. The floodwaters only cause damage when there is heavy rainfall early in the season at the upper reaches of the river, as a result of which floodwaters rise quickly and unusually early.

The region's sub-equatorial climate is one of much sunlight, full solar radiation and few typhoons.

Travel is relatively easy, especially by water route.

The population, which numbers about 12 million, lives primarily by farming. Some of the people have knowledge of science and technology and possess production experience, especially production experience of a commodity economy.

The Mekong Delta is also right next to Ho Chi Minh City, the cultural, cadre training center, the scientific and technical center, the commercial center and the major industrial center that has an impact upon the entire area.

In view of these natural factors, the Mekong Delta can develop with a comprehensive, diverse and stable agricultural structure.

However, the difficulties faced in development are many, the most immediate one being that production is still much in the nature of natural production.

The amount of land that is acidic and saline is very large, nearly 2.59 million hectares, which consist of 1.89 million hectares of sulfate soil and 700,000 hectares of saline soil.

The water conservancy system is only beginning to be built and projects designed to reduce soil acidity, leach sulfates from the soil, block the intrusion of salt water and control floods are in the process of being established. A number of projects are incomplete and are not operating at design capacity.

The infrastructure has not been developed much. Installations supporting agriculture, such as power plants, machine installations and agricultural product processing plants, are still very few in number. There is still a serious shortage of roads, especially roads within villages and hamlets, and a serious shortage of means of transportation. Not much has been done to improve fields.

Agricultural transformation is still narrow in scope. The population is unevenly distributed, concentrated primarily along roads, rivers and canals.

The district and basic levels are levels that occupy important positions but they still have not been improved to keep pace with requirements. There is a very serious shortage of technical cadres and economic management and professional cadres, especially on the district and basic levels.

The difficulties mentioned above have limited the development of production. Some of these difficulties can be overcome quickly while other types require more time and must be overcome gradually.

Generally speaking, however, the potential for comprehensively developing the production of the Mekong Delta is very large, especially agricultural production.

During the past 5 years, since the total liberation of the South, despite the fact that the investments made in capital construction have not been large,

despite natural disasters, drought, flooding and planthoppers and despite the war on the southwestern border, agricultural production in the Mekong Delta has developed in all three areas: intensive cultivation, multicropping and the opening of new land to cultivation. The most evident results have come in the multicropping and the start of intensive cultivation to increase crop yields. In 1980, the multicropping of rice accounted for nearly 38 percent of the land under the cultivation of rice during the entire year, rice output increased 14 percent compared to 1976, the year of the largest bumper crop since liberation day, and increased 1 million tons over 1975.

In livestock production, hog herds have developed rather well and duck flocks are beginning to be restored.

The system of material-technical bases supporting agricultural production has been formed. The state has been providing additional tractors and agricultural machines each year. The allocation of crops and the production seasons of a number of good crops and species of livestock have begun to be established in a manner consistent with each specific area.

Due to the many bumper harvests and the impact of a correct economic policy, more and more grain and agricultural products have been mobilized for the state. The percentage of grain mobilized increased from 16 percent in 1977 to 20.7 percent in 1980. In particular, during the 1980 10th month season, the state mobilized four times as much grain as it did during the 1979 10th month season.

In the upcoming 5-year plan (1981-1985) and in keeping with the resolution of the 9th Party Plenum, the Council of Ministers has decided: "On the agricultural production front, we must focus appropriate investments and guidance on developing the tremendous potentials of the Mekong Delta, making it the number one grain and food production area of the entire country."

As regards the Mekong Delta, the long-range guidelines are focusing the efforts of the central level and the locality on accelerating agricultural production and fishing, rapidly increasing the output of grain, food products, raw materials for industry and export goods, building a prosperous agro-industrial economic area, coordinating economic development with cultural development, building the new, socialist countryside and building a strong national defense and security system.

In the years ahead, the focus of our efforts will be developing agriculture while developing the industries supporting agriculture; plans must be adopted for reasonably developing every source of marine products, protecting existing forests well and organizing the rapid replanting of forests in areas that have been zoned for this purpose.

The main agricultural commodities of the Mekong Delta are rice followed by soybeans and crops of export value and crops used as industrial raw materials, such as jute, sugarcane, rushes, coconut, pineapples, bananas, etc. Importance has been

attached to developing the production of subsidiary food crops in order to process livestock feed, accelerate livestock production and balance it with crop production, especially develop hog herds and duck flocks rapidly and increase the cultivation of aquatic products.

Resolution 148-CP of the Council of Ministers sets forth the task of endeavoring, by 1985, to raise the output of grain to approximately 9.5 million tons, in paddy equivalent, 9 million tons of which are paddy. As regards food products, an effort must be made to produce 200,000 tons of soybeans, 300,000 tons of pork, 25,000 tons of duck meat, 500 million eggs and 130,000 tons of freshwater and brackish water fish and shrimp. As regards raw materials for industry, an effort must be made to produce 140,000 tons of jute and 180,000 tons of sugar.

The primary norms mentioned above are very large. Compared to the results of 1980, a year of bumper harvests, these norms represent a leap forward in agriculture. Achieving them will require a very high level of determination, appropriate capital, supplies, equipment, cadres and guidance from the various levels, from the central to the basic levels, and many timely, well coordinated measures related to all sectors and levels within the state apparatus. Below are several matters of primary importance.

1. Planning.

We must continue to urgently carry out agricultural and forestry planning in a manner closely linked to the formulation of the 5-year plan and annual plans. Specific planning for each small area and each production installation must be promoted. On this basis, we must reorganize the structure of production, the allocation of crops, rotation cultivation, intensive cultivation, multicropping, the allocation of livestock production, crop varieties and species of livestock and establish suitable stages of development for each area that closely link livestock production to crop production and agriculture to industry, communications-transportation, distribution-circulation and cultural and social development. These are the guidelines and the specific steps that must be taken to build the district level, beginning by building one pilot project district for each province in order to gain experience.

Rural planning must be consistent with the planning for the development of each area and include designs for the construction of a number of public welfare projects, such as hospitals, medical aid stations, schools, child care centers, cultural halls and population centers. Attention must be given to continuing the basic investigations of natural conditions, the economy and society, from the amount of arable land and soil types to water sources, crops, the population and so forth in order to acquire precise data to serve as a scientific basis for increasingly improved planning and plans.

On the basis of dividing the Mekong Delta into six major farming areas consisting of 34 small areas:

--We must rearrange production guidelines, the structure of production, the allocation of crops and the technical measures employed in intensive cultivation to be consistent with the special characteristics of each area and each class of soil with a view toward balancing the factors of land, water, climate, crops and livestock, developing our two greatest assets, our labor and arable land, and accelerating the production of grain, food products, agricultural products for exportation and raw materials for industry.

--We must make full use of the basic advantages we have in natural conditions, production experiences, scientific and technical achievements and the new organization of production while avoiding and gradually overcoming the major difficulties posed by floods, waterlogging, drought, acidity, salinity, pests, etc.

--We must plan and establish key areas producing main crops (such as rice, soybeans, jute and so forth); this is very necessary in our method of guidance in order to concentrate well coordinated and simultaneous investments in the selected areas with a view toward rapidly increasing the output of agricultural products, especially agricultural commodities.

--Between now and 1985, an effort must be made to establish an area of 250,000 hectares of intensively cultivated, high yield rice yielding from 9 to 10 tons of paddy per hectare in two seasons per year (the winter-spring plus summer-fall seasons or the summer-fall plus early 10th month seasons), an area of 300,000 hectares raising one high yield 10th month rice crop per year yielding 4 tons per hectare and a state farm area in newly opened lands measuring from 150,000 to 200,000 hectares and producing an average of 2 tons per hectare during one season per year.

We must put a stable 100,000 to 150,000 hectares under the cultivation of soybeans on land used to raise one crop of floating rice, on land used to raise two rice crops (winter-spring rice plus spring soybeans plus summer-fall rice or winter-spring soybeans plus summer-fall rice plus early 10th month rice) and on high land (terraces and cultivated land) that contains much organic matter.

--We must establish a stable 50,000 to 75,000 hectares of land that is inundated for the planting of one jute crops or one jute crop plus one rice crop (winter-spring rice or 10th month rice).

2. The construction of material and technical bases.

Positive steps must be taken to build material-technical bases that are of central importance and can be constructed under present material and technical conditions in order to lay a firm foundation for successfully implementing the technical measures supporting production in the areas of water conservancy, seed, fertilizer, livestock feed, crop protection, veterinary medicine, machinery, the agricultural seasons, etc.

Importance must be attached to building the infrastructure, developing communications and transportation and developing the distribution-circulation network supporting

production. These elements have a direct impact upon production. It is necessary to quickly plan and gradually build a communications-transportation system that extends throughout the area and is closely linked to the major economic centers, especially the system of roads, seaports and warehouses. We must build the facilities needed to insure the successful purchasing of agricultural products, the supplying of materials for production and construction and the supplying of consumer goods to the people, especially in areas that are far from main roads and the new economic zones. We must plan and develop industrial installations processing agricultural and food products and processing export goods; we must develop the building materials industry to support the capital construction requirements of production installations, public welfare projects and housing for the people. Steps must be taken to strengthen and develop the electric power network in order to support production well.

It is necessary to boldly invest cadres and funds in scientific research and the application of technological advances in order to resolve the specific problems of the Mekong Delta, from the problems of soil, water, crops and livestock to the problems of construction, the production of building materials, the processing industry, communications-transportation, etc.

The various scientific sectors must closely coordinate in the basic investigations of natural conditions and the economy as well as society.

Research must be conducted on a priority basis of the various species of crops and livestock that are involved in the policy of accelerating production in this region. We must eventually establish technical regulations governing the various crops and species of livestock within each area.

The colleges, middle schools, research institutes, centers, stations, farms, enterprises and localities must adopt joint research projects that have specific objectives in order to support production and everyday life in the Mekong Delta.

3. Labor.

Arable land and labor are the two main factors of agricultural production. In the Mekong Delta, although labor is relatively abundant, it is not uniformly distributed: the areas around the cities and town, the areas along rivers and highways and areas of established farmland are very densely populated while areas that have not been opened, such as Dong Thap Muoi, the Long Xuyen triangle, U Minh and so forth, are very sparsely populated. In the nine provinces of the Mekong Delta, the population density is only about 300 persons per square kilometer; meanwhile, the population density is 769 persons per square kilometer in Ha Nam Ninh Province, 805 persons per square kilometer in Hai Hung Province and 1,082 persons per square kilometer in Thai Binh Province. The number of days worked each year per laborer here is roughly 100. As a result, redistributing labor and raising labor productivity are very important matters to the Mekong Delta, matters that must be resolved in an urgent but stable manner.

Preliminary calculations show that intensive cultivation, multicropping, the expansion of the land in use in agriculture, for both the development of crop

production and livestock production, and the construction of water conservancy projects will require about 800 million mandays, the equivalent of roughly 4 million laborers (each laborer working 200 days per year). This does not include the labor needed to develop industry, communications-transportation, building, commerce, the services, education, public health services and so forth.

These tremendous needs can be met in the following ways:

First and most importantly, it is necessary to increase the number of days worked per year by each local laborer from 100 to an average of roughly 200 days. This is a simple and inexpensive measure that will increase the sources of labor the most. Of decisive importance is the need to adopt correct policies regarding the various matters pertaining to labor.

--Some of the forces of the army can be used to perform economic work, primarily participating in capital construction in the field of water conservancy, communications, industrial construction, civilian construction, etc. Experience has shown that in order to utilize the forces of the army in a manner that yields economic returns while avoiding waste and avoiding posing obstacles to the implementation of assigned plans, it is necessary to have a clear division of labor and a specific division of responsibilities among the various sectors, necessary to tightly organize and closely guide implementation and, in particular, necessary to make thorough rear service preparations.

--The labor force can be supplemented with labor from the cities, primarily the cities of the South, especially Ho Chi Minh City, and from the provinces in the North.

In order for this relocation of persons to be successful, we must avoid acting in an impetuous manner that lacks both preparations and responsibility and causes major losses, as has occurred at a number of places in the recent past. We must conduct thorough research and carefully balance funds, supplies and means. The factor of foremost importance is to thoroughly prepare the minimum living conditions needed for laborers and their families as soon as they arrive; specifically, there must be housing, food, potable water, boats to use when the water rises and medicine for when they are ill. Persons should only be sent to those places where these conditions have been prepared.

In addition, it is necessary to make full use of the seasonal labor within the locality or in adjacent provinces.

4. The transformation of production relations.

Resolution 148-CP states: "...In order to successfully carry out agricultural cooperativization in the Mekong Delta in accordance with the guideline of making positive and steady progress, the various localities must endeavor to complete cooperativization, primarily in the form of production collectives, in the Mekong Delta by 1985. In the process of carrying out agricultural cooperativization in the Mekong Delta, suitable transitional forms can be employed, depending upon the

specific circumstances at each place, from production solidarity teams (work rotation and exchange teams) to agricultural cooperatives in order to closely link the cooperativization movement to the production movement."

In order to comply with this resolution there are many matters in many areas that must be researched in view of the conditions of the Mekong Delta:

As regards management, in the provinces of the North and coastal Trung Bo, product contracts with laborers within agricultural cooperatives has become a widespread mass movement and has truly created an atmosphere of enthusiasm, joy and confidence in the countryside. In Nam Bo, a number of cooperatives and production collectives in Hi Chi Minh City, Dong Nai Province, Hau Giang Province and a few other provinces have conducted pilot projects in product contracts with laborers and received the support of the people. Thus, product contracts with laborers within the cooperatives and production collectives in the Mekong Delta must be expanded and must be implemented as soon as a production collective is being organized in order to avoid going around in circles as we once did.

In addition, the transformation of production relations within agriculture is also closely related to the organizations of the other sectors in the countryside, such as the marketing cooperatives, credit banks and state-operated circulation-distribution installations. Establishing and guiding this system so that its elements are coordinated with one another within each production area and in accordance with the requirements of the agricultural seasons will have a very large impact in accelerating agricultural production.

5. Policies.

Adopting policies that provide incentive for production is very necessary. To begin with, we must properly implement the policies that have been promulgated; at the same time, we must conduct research in order to establish a number of policies that provide incentive for production, such as an investment policy, policies concerning prices, taxes and cropland use, a policy that provides incentive for intensive cultivation, multicropping and the clearing of wilderness, a policy giving priority to the collective production of cooperatives and production collectives, a policy providing incentive for the development of the planting of important crops or the raising of hogs and ducks, a policy providing incentive for cadres to work on the district and village levels and at production installations and a policy providing incentive for cadres to move from the provinces of the North to support the development of agriculture in the Mekong Delta.

Every policy that is adopted must truly become an economic lever that provides incentive to everyone and concentrates every capability on developing the Mekong Delta in accordance with the planning and plans of the state.

Overcoming every difficulty in order to develop the Mekong Delta is a revolutionary job, and revolution is the undertaking of the masses. Therefore, we must generate a nationwide mass movement, beginning within the provinces of the Mekong Delta.

In order to remold the thinking of the masses, it is necessary to give them a correct understanding by explaining the general domestic situation and the world situation and, in particular, by giving them a grasp of the lines and policies of the party and state. At present, however, in the rural areas, there are no newspapers to read, no batteries for listening to radios, and no electricity for televisions. This is a major shortcoming in our effort to propagandize and educate the people in the countryside. Chiefly because they do not know policies and lines and do not have an understanding of the general situation, citizens do not have a clear or full knowledge of their task regarding the country and very easily become confused and vacillate in the face of malicious rumors and the influence of the psychological war being waged by reactionaries.

The Mekong Delta is an area that lacks neither grain nor food products. The farmers there, in addition to meeting the needs of their families each year, also produce and sell enough products to purchase things that they need, such as newly constructed buildings, conveniences for use in everyday life, consumer goods, etc. At present, however, the state is not supplying many of the items farmers need. Thus, we are not reclaiming the money spent to purchase agricultural products and, in addition, are reducing the enthusiasm farmers have for production.

The farmers of the Mekong Delta as well as the other Vietnamese farmers not only live for themselves and their families, but also want to beautify and improve their villages and hamlets, to make their homeland more civilized. "Coordinating economic development with cultural development and the building of the new socialist countryside..." in the Mekong Delta in keeping with the resolution of the Council of Ministers is very necessary.

It can be said that the level of development of the Mekong Delta is lower than other areas in many respects. With the exception of the villages along the main water routes and the main roads, nothing has been constructed in the majority of the areas deep within the delta. Schools are run-down, there is a lack of desks and chairs, public health facilities are virtually non-existent, child care centers have not been organized and so forth.

We must show farmers that if they work hard in production and contribute much, the countryside will be improved: they will have schools for their children to attend, have child care centers and kindergartens in order to liberate women laborers, have convenient roads within their hamlets and villages, have clean and orderly markets, have public welfare projects of the cultural, literary-art and physical culture sectors, have lighting at night, have music, receive news over the radio, etc. In this way, farmers will surely be excited and enthused about their production.

In the final analysis, only by adopting practical policies, policies that are manifested in the plans of the state, to satisfy the above mentioned fervent aspirations is it possible to penetrate the feelings, penetrate the heart of everyone, to motivate farmers to enthusiastically and actively practice intensive cultivation and multicropping and carry out their production in accordance with the guidelines of the state plan.

In summary, the plan for the development of agriculture in the Mekong Delta is a major, coordinated program consisting of many goals. In the immediate future, although we are still encountering numerous difficulties, with the high determination of the party and state, the increasingly close coordination among the various sectors and levels and the efforts made by cadres and the people, the tremendous potentials of this region will surely be rapidly developed and yield increasingly good results.

The Ministry of Agriculture
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AGRICULTURE

SCIENTIFIC EFFORTS IN SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE DESCRIBED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 8-11

[Article by Trinh Van Thinh: "The Primary Directions Taken in Agricultural Scientific and Technical Work in Support of the Implementation of the 1976-1980 Five Year Plan and Preparations for the 1981-1985 Plan"]

[Text] The 1976-1980 five year plan has been implemented under conditions in which the entire country is liberated. We have had a new advantage in our favor, namely, the fact that agricultural production has been expanded to the entire country under diverse geographical and climatic conditions, thereby increasing the variety of agricultural products and causing one area to support another area. Zoning and planning efforts have been directed toward enabling each area to produce those products that it is best able to produce, such as rice and hogs in the Mekong Delta and the Red River Delta, corn and soybeans in Nam Bo, the midlands of Bac Bo and norther Trung Bo and industrial crops and the species of large livestock in the Central Highlands, southern Trung Bo and the highlands of Bac Bo.

The main difficulties have been: in the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, we must overcome the aftereffects of the war and the shortage of material and technical bases. In the past, agriculture in the South was very heavily dependent upon imports; not only were technical supplies imported (mineral fertilizers, insecticides, machines and fuel), but breeds of livestock (such as breeds of chickens for the industrial enterprises) and raw materials (such as powdered milk for the milk processing industry and raw materials for the livestock feed processing plants) were imported as well. Compared to past years, the importation of supplies for agriculture in the North, such as nitrogen fertilizer, has also declined significantly.

Against this background, agricultural scientific and technical activities have been guided, researched and developed in the following main directions with a view toward supporting the implementation of the 1976-1980 five year plan and preparing for the 1981-1985 five year plan and subsequent plans:

1. Developing upon the Strengths of the Most Efficient Agricultural Systems Under Tropical Conditions

The basic advantages of tropical agriculture are adequate sunlight and temperatures for crops to grow throughout the year, thereby resulting in the formation of many production seasons during the year. The greatest limitation of our country's agriculture is that the amount of farmland per capita is presently very low. Therefore, together with practicing intensive cultivation and opening new land to cultivation, we have applied the long standing experiences of our people in rotation cultivation, multicropping, companion cropping and the planting of overlapping catch crops in coordination with the achievements of modern agricultural science with a view toward creating advanced agricultural systems based on ecological conditions that enable us to constantly increase product output per unit of area.

The most significant achievement of agriculture in the Red River Delta has been the replacement of the long-term, 5th month rice season, with its varieties that produce low and unstable yields, with the spring season, with its short-term, high yield varieties, and the resulting addition of the winter season. In past years and during the past 5 years, the winter season has been constantly expanded to include a diverse variety of crops: western potatoes, corn, beans, melons, duckweed and livestock feed crops. The winter season also encompasses creative methods of farming: planting duckweed early, planting western potatoes on wet ground, developing winter soybean production and introducing many varieties of melons, beans and fruit to the winter production season. The new structure of agriculture, which consists of three or four seasons (the spring season, a catch crop of green manure overlapping the preceding and the following crop, the 10th month season and the winter season), has not only resulted in a higher output of grain and food products, but also supplied additional organic matter to improve and nourish the soil and supplied additional feed for the development of livestock production.

During the past 5 years, the structure of agriculture in the Mekong Delta has also undergone fundamental changes. The winter-spring and summer-fall rice crops have been added and the 10th month season has been extended. Multicropping is being practiced on nearly 1 million hectares, utilizing short-term, disease resistant, high yield varieties, thereby increasing the output of paddy rather significantly. In addition, in many rice growing areas, soybeans (short-term varieties), jute and so forth have been incorporated in the system of rotation cultivation.

Tropical agricultural land, even when supplied with mineral fertilizers and other inorganic nutrients, must also be nourished with biological protein and organic matter supplied through the most efficient farming systems. Legumes must be incorporated in the systems of rotation cultivation in all areas and on all classes of soil in order to supply food for humans and feed for livestock while improving and enriching the soil. In areas in which the soil is poor and has not been improved, science and technology must find varieties of crops that withstand sulfates, acidity, salinity, drought and waterlogging for incorporation within the structure of agriculture within each area.

Other agricultural systems that have been established are also being tested and expanded, such as the crop production-livestock production systems (raising rice as well as hogs, buffalo, ducks and fish; planting industrial crops and establishing grasslands for livestock production), agro-forestry systems (agriculture coordinated with forestry), agro-fishing systems, etc. Developing the agricultural systems that have been established (for example, the agricultural system in the areas that grow wet rice); testing and expanding the comprehensive agro-forestry-fishing systems on the basis of each set of ecological conditions, which include the soil, water, climate and plant and animal life; and researching and establishing agro-industrial systems on the district level in the different economic areas, these are some of the primary aspects of the 1981-1985 five year agricultural science and technology plan.

2. Making Full Use of the Country's Natural Resources and Accelerating the Application of Achievements in the Science of Biology in Coordination with Mechanization and the Application of Chemistry

The course being followed by agriculture in the developing countries (the majority of which lie in tropical regions) is: making full use of the country's natural resources, arable land, climate and labor; making full use of domestic materials that can be used as substitutes for materials that once had to be imported; and accelerating the application of achievements of the science of biology that hold much potential in tropical environments in order to overcome difficulties involving the shortage of technical materials and increase the effectiveness of mechanization and the application of chemistry.

During the past 5 years, as we did in preceding stages, we recorded a number of achievements in hybridizing new crop varieties; these new varieties have permitted us to practice intensive cultivation and multicropping and implement advanced agricultural systems based on specific ecological conditions. Varieties of wet rice have been put into production that withstand cold weather, withstand salinity and acidity and are resistant to rice blast in the 5th month-spring season and short-term varieties resistant to silver leaf disease have also been introduced in the early 10th month season in the North, thereby creating the conditions for raising rice yields 20-25 percent and expanding winter crop production. A number of disease resistant rice varieties combined with integrated pest control prevention and control measures have had the effect of exterminating planthoppers on millions of hectares under the cultivation of rice in the southern provinces. We have also put into production several new varieties of corn which are suited to many different areas and seasons and which produce yields 20 to 30 percent higher than the old varieties; a number of soybean varieties have shown prospects for becoming main varieties in the winter season and the spring-summer season in the northern provinces and the spring-summer season in the southern provinces. In addition, achievements have been recorded regarding western potato varieties through the techniques of planting winter western potatoes; new tea varieties through the technique of propagation by grafting; disease resistant and high yield coffee varieties; breeds of silkworm that are suited to the production of raw silk for exportation to replace the breeds of silkworm that once had to be imported; mulberry varieties; a number of "le," watermelon and cucumber varieties; and a number of pineapple varieties suitable for exportation.

New varieties only have an impact if, after they are selected and hybridized, they are incorporated in a system of propagation and tight seed management which insures an adequate supply of high quality seed for production and are sown and raised in accordance with the most efficient intensive cultivation practices for each variety. The results of scientific research in past years and during the past 5 years have created additional conditions for implementing the techniques involved in the intensive cultivation of new varieties: the techniques of improving depleted, sulfate soil; scientific irrigation, primarily for rice crops; cultivating early duckweed and sesbania, plowing under rice straw and using sticks of nitrogen implanted in the root zones of plants; preparing fields by machine; and preventing and controlling pests. In addition to the success achieved in controlling brown planthoppers, we put into production or widespread trials such crop protection measures as using red eyed bees to control pests, using aircraft and very small mechanical sprayers to prevent and control rice blast, rice ragged stunt disease, etc. Together with developing new varieties of industrial crops, we put into production methods of rapid propagation and methods designed to extend growing seasons, such as propagating tea plants by grafting, heavily pruning mulberry trees, extending the silkworm season, extending the pineapple season, etc.

In livestock production, together with the development of commercial cross-bred hogs and the technology of artificial insemination, we have begun to put into production a number of newly cross-bred types of hogs that permit us to increase hog yields even though the supply of seed has not increased by much. We have acclimated a number of breeds of high yield dairy and beef cattle and breeds of dairy buffalo and begun to build herds of cross-bred cattle and cross-bred buffalo. The techniques of raising breeding stock have been improved by the development of an environment for storing prepared hog semen, the production and use of cattle semen and buffalo semen frozen in tablet form and the use of hormones for sows. We have acclimated a number of breeds of commercial laying and broiler chickens and supplied enough chickens for the entire country without having to import breeds of chickens; we have developed the cross-breeding of our commercial ducks with a number of foreign duck breeds.

In conjunction with cross-breeding and developing new breeds of livestock, the technology of livestock production has been improved through regulations on the establishment of intensively cultivated grasslands, systems of rotation cultivation and techniques for the intensive cultivation of livestock feed crops on land allocated for livestock production and the use of domestic raw materials (fodder, starches, protein and minerals) in the manufacture of mixed feeds in accordance with industrial standards, thereby replacing some of the raw materials that once had to be imported. In order to protect livestock herds, we have improved the technology involved in the manufacture of many types of vaccines and developed a number of new vaccines, drugs to eliminate parasites and growth stimulants. We have established model veterinary networks extending from the provincial and district to the cooperative levels and created the conditions for limiting and eventually eliminating chicken pestilence and a number of other livestock epidemics by making reasonable use of vaccines in coordination with epidemic prevention sanitation efforts organized in the form of a mass movement.

The above mentioned biological measures, such as using new varieties and breeds, making full use of fertilizer and livestock feed of organic origin, manufacturing and using various types of biological agents and coordinating biological measures with other measures in order to prevent and control pests and epidemics, have, in actuality, permitted us to maintain and, in some cases, even increase the yield of crop and livestock production even though the supply of imported materials has constantly decreased over the years. These biological measures, especially the use of new varieties, have had the effect of developing the potential of arable land, the climate and manual labor and increased the effectiveness of mechanization and the application of chemistry. At the same time, we have also made full use of domestic materials in place of materials that once had to be imported, such as the raw materials used in the production of feed by industrial methods and the raw materials used to make the media for preparing biological agents. Even the ways in which imported technical supplies are used have been improved in order to achieve higher efficiency; for example, we are inserting sticks of nitrogen fertilizer into the root zone of plants, using very small mechanized sprayers to reduce the quantity of pesticide applied per hectare of land or head of livestock and using pesticides that are effective against many different diseases. Under certain production conditions, mechine systems, which include many machines and spare parts manufactured by us, have had the effects of reducing the need for labor, raising labor productivity, maintaining the seasonal schedule and reducing production costs, such as the system of machines used to prepare wet paddies and dry paddies for cultivation, the system of land clearing machines, harvesting machines and a number of milling machines and machines for centralized livestock installations.

3. Improving Economic Management, Strengthening the Management of Science and Technology and Creating the Conditions for Introducing Scientific Achievements and Technological Advances in Production

Scientific achievements and technological advancements can only have an impact within the framework of certain production relations and certain economic management methods. We must develop upon the superior nature of the collective system of earning a living and use the strength of policies of the socialist state and economic levers to introduce science and technology into production and cause science to become an increasingly strong force stimulating the development of production.

During the past few years, the resolutions of the party and the policies of the state have been designed to provide incentive for the development of agricultural production on the basis of satisfying the three interests (the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the laborer); regulations on the organization of production and the distribution of income within agricultural cooperatives, planning procedures and the system of product contracts for groups of laborers and individual laborers have created the fundamental conditions for encouraging laborers to voluntarily implement technological advances in production. This is a scientific research project based on the requirements of the realities of production, one that was started and must be developed in order to establish a new management system within our country's agriculture as pointed out in resolution number 37 (20 April 1981) of the Political Bureau concerning the science and technology policy:

"The various areas of research must be coordinated and oriented toward directly supporting the effort to perfect economic and social management. We must lay the scientific basis for improving the system of economic and social organizations from the central to the local and basic levels, for improving planning and for implementing management methods that are consistent with the level of development of production and society.

As regards the management of science and technology, carrying out scientific and technical activities over the past several years in accordance with scientific and technical advances programs that have specific objectives has had the results of assembling scientific and technical forces, continuously developing scientific and technical activities from investigation and research to technological advances applied in production and the more efficient use of investments in science, including both domestic investments and international cooperation.

Improving the system of agricultural management and improving the management of agricultural scientific and technical activities are one of the key points in scientific and technical work and are areas in which we must work while gaining experience and developing our theory under the 1981-1985 five year plan."

The Scientific Management Department of
the Ministry of Agriculture
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BRIEFS

LONG AN RICE HARVEST--As of 7 April, Long An Province had harvested 29,400 hectares of winter-spring rice. This figure represents more than 91 percent of the cultivated area. As of the same date, the province had completed soil preparation on nearly 12,000 hectares for the cultivation of the summer-fall rice and 10th-month rice and had planted jute on more than 1,000 hectares and manioc on 7,000 hectares. [BK150147 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Apr 82]

MINH HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--By late March, Minh Hai Province had collected more than 42,500 tons of paddy as agricultural tax for the 1981-82 period. This figure represents more than 75 percent of the target. All localities in the province are now encouraging the peasants to economize on the consumption of rice in order to be able to deliver this commodity to the state in large quantities. [BK150147 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Apr 82]

NORTHERN SOYBEAN INCREASE--Hanoi, 8 Apr (VNA)--The provinces in northern Vietnam are growing 32,500 hectares of soybean, up by 72 percent over the figure in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop, according to the Ministry of Agriculture. Soya is grown in the northern part of Vietnam in three seasons: spring, summer and winter. In winter, the main season for this crop, it can be grown in the lowlands, midlands as well as mountain regions. The main producers are Cao Bang, Ha Bac and Hoang Lien Son provinces and Hanoi. Production of soya has been given a strong boost in the past years. In 1981, the whole country had 78,000 hectares of soybean, 30,000 hectares more than the previous year, with a total yield of 60,000 tonnes. Under this year's plan, 145,000 hectares will be planted with soya. The agricultural service has produced a number of hybrids which are resistant to cold, heat and disease, such as the cold-resistant species named D.T. 74, the heat-resistant species D.T. 76, both being short-term and high-yielding. [Text] [OW091333 Hanoi VNA in English 0706 GMT 8 Par 82]

CSO: 4220/513

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

INCREASE IN CITY PRODUCTION--Hanoi, 9 Apr (VNA)--In the first quarter of this year the small industries and handicrafts in Tan Binh District, Ho Chi Minh City, produced nearly 2.6 million dong worth of export goods, passing its quota by six percent. This is an increase of 269 percent compared with the same period last year. The small industry and handicraft establishments have enlarged their floor space, acquired more machines, invested more capital and extended their material supply network so as to increase productivity. The textile workshops have produced 2 million meters of fabric of which 30 percent were exported. Output of plastic bags, children's toys, bamboo and rush articles and aromatic balm has gone up sharply. In particular, 14 tons of glassware were produced, 72 percent up over the first quarter of 1981. [Text] [OW091333 Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 9 Apr 82]

HANOI INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION RISE--Hanoi, 6 Apr (VNA)--In the first months of this year, gross production of Hanoi industry increased 33 percent compared with the same period last year. Fifty projects and products in honour of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam were completed, including a toy making workshop with an output of 500,000 pieces a year, a new hydraulic press for the making of hardened bamboo boards with a capacity 4 times as big as the previous machine, high-quality canvas for making shoes for export, sewing machines named "K.2 Than Long" with all components made in the country. [Text] OW091333 Hanoi VNA in English 0714 GMT 8 Apr 82]

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LABOR

EDITORIAL STRESSES ROLE OF VOCATIONAL MIDDLE SCHOOL CADRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Training of Vocational Middle School Cadres"]

[Text] Since the reunification of the country, the training of vocational middle school cadres has reached a new level of development. With the establishment of numerous vocational middle schools in the South, a nationwide network of vocational middle schools has been established, one that extends into all provinces, cities and industrial complexes, into the lowlands and the mountainous forests as well as the coastal regions. The vocational middle schools have trained tens of thousands of cadres, thereby contributing to the work of building and protecting the socialist fatherland. The collective of instructors, cadres and students have made efforts to overcome their difficulties in order to maintain the quality of training, build material-technical bases and maintain the activities of the schools. The number of progressive schools has been increasing with each passing day and many good experiences have been gained.

The Political Bureau resolutions on educational reform and on the science and technology policy have created favorable conditions for the activities of the vocational middle schools. However, these schools are still encountering numerous difficulties as a result of the general economic and social difficulties in our country and the management provided by the various sectors and localities as well as the schools themselves. The quality of training is, generally speaking, still low. There has been an increasingly obvious lack of coordination between the training and the utilization of vocational middle school cadres. There have been very many cases in which the sectors and localities have not fully concerned themselves with building and developing the corps of instructors and management cadres or building the material-technical bases supporting instruction and learning. Full attention has not been given to organizing the lives of instructors and students. It can be said that the shortcomings mentioned above are partially the result of our failure to correctly and deeply understand the importance of training or the role and position of vocational middle school cadres within the corps of scientific and technical cadres.

The vocational middle schools play a vital role in the effort to build the corps of technical cadres. Facts have proven that vocational middle school cadres are needed very much within the structure of a productive labor or scientific research

collective. Within the production sectors, they have the task of organizing and guiding manual workers and cooperative members in complying with established regulations and codes or performing individual jobs in the research and design fields under the guidance of an engineer. The laboratories at the scientific research institutes and colleges also need vocational middle school cadres. They can be collaborators working for college or post-graduate cadres carrying out scientific research projects. A reasonable balance among college level cadres, middle school cadres, manual workers and personnel within the structure of a collective of workers is needed to achieve high efficiency in production and develop science and technology. At present, this balance is lacking.

In the years ahead, we must continue to intensify the training of vocational middle school cadres in order to provide the necessary number of vocational middle school cadres and insure that the corps of vocational middle school cadres is well coordinated in terms of occupations in all agricultural, forestry, fishing, industrial, communications-transportation sectors as well as in the cultural, education, public health and other sectors. Training should not be loosely managed simply because of the temporary difficulties we face. The State Planning Commission, together with the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the other ministries, the various sectors and the localities are conducting research in order to quickly stabilize the network of vocational middle schools throughout the country. On this basis, a plan will be adopted for reorganizing the corps of instructors and building the material-technical bases with a view toward creating stability and steady development for the various schools and positive steps will be taken to overcome the difficulties and resolve the pressing problems of the vocational middle school sector.

The experiences of the progressive vocational middle schools are a valuable asset that must be widely disseminated and effectively applied for the purposes of accelerating the "two goods" emulation movement and implementing the training method of combining instruction and study with productive labor by trade sector and with experimentation and scientific research.

With the 5th Congress of the Party in mind, may the vocational middle schools throughout the country launch a mass movement in which they focus their efforts on overcoming the difficulties being faced and provide the conditions needed for instruction and learning, for experimentation and scientific research. Let the teaching of the forever revered Uncle Ho be everyone's slogan of action: "Regardless of the difficulties, we must continue to emulate to teach well and learn well."

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LABOR

BRIEFS

VOCATIONAL TRAINEES TO USSR--Recently more than 50 students from Ha Bac Province, the children of war dead and disabled, soldiers and families that made contributions to the revolution have been sent by the State to study the textile trade in the Soviet Union. On the morning of 28 June 1981 prior to boarding the busses that would take them to the Noi Bai Air Port they were issued their clothing, passports, exit visas, etc. However each of the students had to hand over 50 dong to the Ha Bac Province Labor Service. There was no prior notice of this payment which amounted to nearly 3,000 dong. At present the families of children leaving for off shore study are very perturbed and do not understand for what this money is intended. I recommend that the Ministry of Labor and the Ha Bac Province People's Committee investigate this matter and advise families to children leaving for training. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Dec 81 p 2]

CSO: 4209/307

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

INSTITUTE OF NUTRITION HEAD ON FOOD SHORTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Professor Tu Giay, head of the Institute of Nutrition: "It Is Suggested That the Party Issue a Resolution Concerning Concentrating Our Efforts on Resolving the Problem of Meals"]

[Text] The most pressing of the pressing problems related to the daily life of each and every person and one which everyone must think about on a daily basis is surely the problem of meals.

Morality comes only after sufficient food and clothing. President Ho taught: "We must eat to live, to work, to build socialism.

Eating not only has the purpose of meeting an essential need of life and production, but is also a source of enjoyment, a pleasure and part of the reward to which the worker is entitled following his hours of intense and urgent work.

Therefore, it is first of all necessary--as has been pointed out in many resolutions of the party--to struggle to insure that the worker (and his planned parenthood family) is well fed. Meals, while they must contain the necessary nutrients and starches, must also include additional protein, fats, vegetables and fruit in order to increase their value to the body, thereby helping to improve health and increase the ability to work. Meals, even though they might still be meager, must be tasty, clean and civilized. We cannot forget that meals reflect the level of culture of a people. It is also necessary to research ways to make preparing meals less of a chore for everyone and reduce the cost of meals.

Clearly, the issue of providing such a meal, a meal that is ample and nutritionally balanced, a meal that is clean and civilized, a meal that takes less time and energy to prepare and is consistent with income goes beyond the matter of providing a full supply of grain and food products in accordance with standards. This is not simply the work of the agriculture and grain sectors, but is also the common work of the entire party, of all the people. This is work on which the entire country, all sectors and all levels must focus their efforts. Everyone must think about and adopt a practical, concrete plan for helping to resolve this very large, very complicated and very pressing problem.

Below are a few examples:

First, there is the public health sector. It must be realized that the public health sector faces extremely large and difficult tasks. On the one hand, it must contend with the infectious diseases and dangerous epidemics that the developed countries have curbed or already abolished. On the other hand, the public health sector must contend with the illnesses of modern society: diseases of the circulatory system, cancers, occupational diseases, diseases caused by environmental pollution and so forth. It might be because the sector's task is so large and the fact that the sector lacks cadres that the matter of illnesses related to nutrition has not been raised in disease prevention work. A nutritional observation network has not been established within the disease observation network. Information has not been provided on malnutrition, marasmus, kwashiokor or vitamin deficiency nor have proposals been made on how to deal with these diseases. A nutritional sector has not been established in order to participate in establishing a diet for each ecological area of the country. The diet is the foundation for formulating economic plans, especially the agricultural production plans of the various localities. Very little has been done by way of inspecting and testing food products, taking precautions against fraudulent practices, taking precautions against food contamination and poisoning, taking precautions against excessive levels of pesticide residue in grain and food products, insuring the consumer of the quality of rice and food products or teaching about moderation in food consumption, sanitation and the nutritional value of the various types of food products. If the work mentioned above were promoted, it would surely make more than a small contribution to increasing the value of meals, even amidst continuing shortages.

We have the impression that the agriculture sector has done everything possible to help resolve the problem of meals. Our agriculturalists have conducted extensive research in order to rapidly increase agricultural output. However, if they were to delve deeply into meeting the requirements of meals that seriously lack protein and fats, they could surely find ways to make the soybean plant and palm tree grow faster and stronger than they do now.

The matter of providing technical guidance in establishing the VAC ecological system (garden - pond-livestock pen), the matter of making full use of the land around homes, agencies, schools, hospitals and so forth, if they received more attention from the cadres of the agricultural sector, would surely quickly help to provide many food products that will enrich and improve the quality of meals.

We all know that it is extremely difficult to increase agricultural output by 5 to 10 percent. However, due to the lack of coordination in harvesting, transportation and distribution, due to the failure to organize drying and processing and due to storehouses that are exposed to the elements and in which foodstuffs are destroyed by rats and mildew we have allowed a quantity of grain and food products, which has yet to be computed in detail but which is certainly very large, to be wasted and lost; this quantity is at least 30 percent of output per year, according to data compiled by India, or 40-60 percent, according to data compiled by the African countries.

The World Public Health Organization has conducted an investigation of the animals that carry dangerous diseases, rats, in Southeast Asia, and concluded that the number of rats in this region is very large. At the very least, each citizen in this region "supports" one rat. And, if each rat consumes an average of 10 kilograms of grain per year, we lose one-half million tons of grain annually to rats. Only a small number of persons doubts this.

Surely, if the grain sector, the food processing sector, the home trade sector, families and collective dining halls paid more attention to storage, the quantity as well as the quality of the meals of each of us would be increased by more than a small amount.

If the foreign trade sector paid attention to the requirements of meals, it could, on the basis of price fluctuations on the world market, flexibly determine which products are best to export and which are best to import from the standpoint of meals. If the world price of soybeans is equal to the price of rice, it can replace some of the rice that is imported with soybeans because the calorie content of soybeans is 20 percent higher than rice, the fat content of soybeans is 18 times greater than rice and the protein content of soybeans is more than 5 times greater than rice.

There are many different ways of computing and establishing a wage scale. However, if the finance sector gave its attention to the requirements of meals and market prices, it would surely rapidly take steps to resolve the present situation in which a number of persons must spend their entire earnings on very ordinary family meals that are inadequate.

If the zoning and planning sector gave thought to supporting the diet, it could, in rural planning, allocate to each family much more land for use in the subsidiary household economy and for the establishment of VAC ecological systems. The "plots" allocated to families need not be 5 percent but can be increased depending upon the amount of arable land of the locality and more land can be left around houses.

If it gave its attention to meals, the construction sector could design and construct stoves that economize on charcoal and firewood and dining halls and kitchens that are sanitary; the mechanical engineering sector could research the production of steam cookers that economize on energy and make full use of the value of food products; and the forestry sector could create many sources of food products in the forests.

If the information, cultural and educational sectors gave their attention to meals, they could publish many books and articles, hold many classes, show many films and so forth that present information concerning meals. If the Women's Union, Youth Union and Trade Union concerned themselves with meals, they could mobilize many activists to increase the production of food, practice economy and help to improve meals and encourage many persons to like to cook, to develop high skills and a high spirit of service.

Even the fields of basic science, if they concerned themselves with meals, could conduct interesting projects to help resolve the difficult mathematical problems regarding meals in our country and help provide the energy needed to dry, transport and process food products and cook food.

And, finally, if we reduced the rate of population growth from the present level of 2.2 percent to 1.2 percent, each of us would have 4 more kilograms of food products and 2 more kilograms of fuel each year.

It can be said that every sector and person, with the exception of none, can contribute their intelligence and energies to the effort to improve meals and each small improvement will help to improve the meals of everyone.

Because meals are related to very many sectors and because very many sectors (especially the transportation sector) can be mobilized to help provide meals, amidst the extremely difficult circumstances of the first years of socialist construction in the Soviet Union, Comrade Mikoyan, member of the Political Bureau and 1st vice standing chairman of the Council of Ministers, was put in charge of and made responsible for mobilizing and coordinating the various sectors to successfully resolve the problem of meals for the Soviet people.

We suggest that the following be included in the resolution of the 5th Party Congress: "The intelligence and energies of the entire country, of all sectors and levels, must be focused on resolving the problem of meals. On each level, from the central level to the provincial, municipal, district and village levels, it is necessary to make certain comrades responsible to the people for meals."

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

TWO CHILDREN PER FAMILY SUGGESTED AS NATIONAL GOAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Mar 82 p 3

[Article by Professor Hoang Dinh Cau, vice minister of public health: "Planned Parenthood: Each Family Should Have Only Two Children"]

[Text] Following the brilliant victory of the country, many problems have arisen that must be resolved. Why are our people, especially the people in the cities, still encountering many difficulties in their daily lives despite the many efforts that have been made? Why have agricultural production and industrial production not been accelerated? Why have negative phenomena in society not declined but have, at times, even increased?

Everyone has a different answer to these questions. Their causes are many. At present, however, practically everyone is in agreement that our country's population is increasing very rapidly: in 1936, the country's population was 18 million; 1960: 30 million; 1976: 49 million; and 1980: 53 million. In 1981, the population grew at a rate of 2.2 percent, a rate higher than that of many other countries in the world. We know that, speaking from an economic point of view, a 1 percent increase in the population requires that grain production be increased 2.5 percent and that national income be increased 4 percent in order to maintain a stable standard of living.

In view of the momentum of population growth and our present production conditions, it is impossible to provide every person with minimal living conditions, not to mention improving the quality of life.

A number of western sociologists refer to the "closed cycle of poverty" when talking about the third world countries. The primary elements of this closed cycle continue to be "excessive population growth-much surplus labor and unemployment-few jobs-low household income-poverty (inferior living conditions, a lack of food, slums, little knowledge and an underdeveloped cultural life)-the development of negative phenomena in society, rebellion and a lack of social order and security-low labor productivity and poor quality labor-an underdeveloped economy.

This harsh closed cycle has increasingly tied the hands of the peoples of the developing countries, causing them to writhe desperately in poverty and backwardness

and making it difficult for them to escape the clutches of the imperialists. Is not this closed cycle also affecting our people, impeding our progress down the path of protecting our independence and nation, building socialism and establishing a life of prosperity and happiness for everyone?

Industrial production is encountering difficulties and agricultural production does not provide an adequate supply of food products or grain. Meanwhile, the number of persons who must be fed has been increasingly by more than 1 million persons per year. In 1981, a year of bumper harvests, grain production reached 16 million tons, an average of approximately 300 kilograms per capita at a time when many countries in the world are producing about 1 ton per capita. It is necessary to rapidly and resolutely initiate planned parenthood, considering it to be a national policy, in order to rapidly reduce the rate of population growth to a reasonable level (about 1 percent annually). The goal of planned parenthood should be only two children per Vietnamese family. In the countryside, each woman of child bearing age, from 22 to 34 years of age, should have no more than three children.

How can we achieve this goal? Planned parenthood involves insuring that every family has children but primarily involves encouraging families to reduce the number of children to a reasonable level and to have a space of about 5 years between each child.

In the countries that have large-scale industries, even though the people live in an urbanized and highly centralized social organization, families are still not permitted to have too many children. Reducing the birth rate is a pressing requirement of an industrial production system. This is an actual experience in the nature of a law that has been seen in the developing countries.

The decision by our party to launch the planned parenthood campaign in the 1960's was a very wise decision. Although numerous difficulties were encountered during the war, the birth rate declined from 4.6 percent in 1960 to 3.1 percent in 1976. Following the reunification of the country, the 4th Congress of the Party stressed that it is necessary to further intensify the planned parenthood campaign and the 5-year plan (1976-1980) clearly stated our "determination to reduce the rate of population growth per year, endeavoring to achieve a rate of slightly more than 2 percent by 1980. Every sector and level must consider the planned parenthood campaign to be an effort of tremendous importance, of political, economic and cultural significance that makes a positive contribution to improving the lives of our people.

Over the past 5 years, we have made many efforts to achieve this goal and have reduced the rate of population growth to 2.2 percent throughout the country. However, this rate is still too high; besides the several localities in which the rate of population growth is roughly 1 percent, such as Nguyen Trai Village in An Thi District, Hai Hung Province (0.96 percent), Dien Phu Village in Dien Chau District, Nghe Tinh Province (0.9 percent) and Minh Nhat Village in Hoa Lu District, Ha Nam Ninh Province (0.69 percent), there are still many localities that have truly not concerned themselves with this issue. Besides the several provinces and municipalities that have made an effort to reduce the rate of population growth,

such as Hai Hung Province, 1.7 percent, Hanoi, 1.8 percent, Haiphong, 1.8 percent, and Ho Chi Minh City, 1.66 percent in 1980, there are still many provinces and municipalities in which the rate of population growth exceeds 2 percent, such as Bac Thai Province, 2.8 percent, Phu Khanh Province, 2.6 percent, Nghia Binh Province, 2.5 percent, Minh Hai Province, 2.9 percent, etc.

Let us make some calculations concerning our country's population (see chart at end of article).

It is impossible to allow the population of a locality to grow at random and then simply send groups of persons to clear land and establish new economic zones each year. At present, our population of more than 53 million ranks 15th in the world and our population density of 160 persons per square kilometer is one of the 10 highest in the world.

Now, let us return to our goal, namely, that each family should have only two children and that the rate of population growth should be rapidly reduced to 1 percent annually. To achieve this goal, we feel that the following steps must be taken:

1. We must intensify our propaganda and agitation efforts so that each citizen, each cadre and each party member clearly understands that planned parenthood is a major social issue, one closely linked to the economy and culture of the country.

Planned parenthood is a long-range, steadfast and difficult campaign, the success of which is dependent upon thorough knowledge on the part of each citizen so that each citizen can free himself from the ideological burden of old lifestyles, with their outmoded, backward habits. On the basis of adopting these new attitudes, everyone will select the measure best suited to their circumstances and make this selection on a totally voluntary basis. Everyone must realize that planned parenthood must become the way of life of each person and that it will help us to establish a model of the new style, equal, progressive, civilized and scientific family.

2. Planned parenthood must be considered and recorded as part of the plans for building and developing the national economy. Planned parenthood is also a large-scale revolution that lies within the scope of the three revolutions and is especially closely related to the production relations revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution; it demands the participation of the entire party and all the people in order to accelerate production and economic construction.

The various party committee echelons must lead the various levels of the government and the mass organizations in realizing their responsibility to implement and create every necessary condition in order to accelerate the campaign, establish population growth norms that are consistent with production plan norms and coordinate the guidance of production with the guidance of planned parenthood while regularly inspecting the situation surrounding planned parenthood.

The mass organizations must include planned parenthood in their work programs and in the major campaigns, especially the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Union and the Federation of Collective Farmers.

The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and the Vocational Training General Department must include the population issue in the official programs of the middle schools. The vocational schools, trade training schools and classes, party schools and mass organizations must include the population issue in their training programs. The Ministry of Culture and the cultural, information and propaganda agencies must include the population issue and family planning in their cultural, literary and artistic activities.

3. We must revise a number of regulations and policies with a view toward providing incentive for the practice of planned parenthood and insuring that children are raised well; in order to establish for families the conditions needed to raise their children well, it is necessary to pay a subsidy for the first and second child but no subsidy for the third child or subsequent children. As regards those families that unfortunately have many children and have been receiving subsidies, these subsidies should be maintained until the eligibility of these families expires. If the old subsidy is not equal to the new subsidy, these families will be eligible for the new subsidies.

--The distribution of housing should also be based on the nature of one's work, not on the number of persons within the family. For example, if both a husband and wife are research cadres, they should be immediately distributed one apartment, regardless of how many children they might have.

--Planned parenthood norms should be included in emulation standards, with appropriate rewards for their implementation.

--There should be some form of material reward to encourage individuals, units and localities that record achievements in steadfastly mobilizing the people to practice planned parenthood.

4. The public health sector should establish a specialized organization in charge of the protection of mothers and infants and the planned parenthood issue, an organization consisting of competent, specialized and professional cadres in order to insure absolute technical safety. Every possible favorable condition must be created to enable the people to practice planned parenthood, such as the widespread sale of condoms at low prices, abortions on demand and the implantation or removal of intra-uterine loops in accordance with the aspirations of each person. It is necessary to fully implement the various regulations that have been promulgated concerning planned parenthood, such as the regulations regarding nutrition, maternity leave, miscarriages, abortions, the implantation of intra-uterine loops, etc.

In the planned parenthood campaign in our country, we have received spiritual and material aid from the fraternal countries, our friends and the organizations of

the United Nations; however, the primary factor is the concerned leadership of the party and state that has created the conditions for the campaign to constantly grow. Due to its urgent but long-range nature, we must maintain the campaign and develop it in depth.

Every locality and sector must mobilize the combined strength of the entire party and all the people; only with the determination of the various party committee echelons and levels of government and the active participation of the mass organizations is it possible to achieve success in this campaign.

Population in 1980		Villages of 6,000 People	Districts of 100,000 People	The Entire Country: 53 Million People	
# of Children per Family	Rate of Population Growth or Decline	Population in the Year 2000	Population in the Year 2000	Population in the Year 2000	Population in the Year 2015
1 child	1.7 percent lower				
2 children	0.6 percent higher	6,726	112,700	60 million	
3 children	2 percent higher	8,915	148,590	78,750,000	106 million
4 children	equal to or exceeding 3 percent higher	10,836	180,610	95 million	149 million

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

STATISTICS REPORTED ON HA SON BINH'S NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Mar 82 p 3

[Excerpt from the opinions expressed by Do Thach Quang, deputy chief of the New Economic Department, at the Ha Son Binh Provincial Party Organization Congress: "Redistributing Labor and Sending People To Build New Economic Zones"]

[Excerpt] Over the past 5 years, Ha Son Binh Province sent 5,286 families consisting of 57,237 persons and 36,264 laborers to build new economic zones in Lam Dong, Song Be, Gia Lai-Kontum, Dac Lac, Kien Giang, Son La, Bac Thai, Ha Tuyen and Lang Son Provinces; these persons have cleared more than 6,000 hectares of land. In 1981, the province completed 111 percent of its plan for sending labor and 106.2 percent of its plan for sending persons to build new economic zones; the leading district in this effort was Phu Xuyen District.

By clearing land primarily by hand, 3,000 families that have started new lives in Lam Dong and Song Be Provinces cleared more than 4,000 hectares and harvested, from this land, more than 10,000 tons of grain; each person of the Da Hoai and Loc Duc Cooperatives harvested 500 kilograms of grain and many families received high amounts of grain.

Each family is raising an average of 1.5 to 2 hogs; chicken flocks have developed rapidly; and fruit crops, such as bananas, pineapples, papaya, jackfruit and mangoes have begun to be harvested. Each household at the Loc Duc Cooperative in Bao Loc District has planted from 200 to 300 coffee plants that are beginning to be harvested. The laborers sent to the rubber state farms in Song Be Province, in addition to meeting the contract quotas of the state farms, have also made full use of the land in gardens and the land in rubber tree nurseries that is not yet covered by shade to produce grain, legumes and peanuts, thereby raising their standard of living.

Many families have stabilized their lives and are building their new villages, building houses with peace of mind; many households have all they need to eat and have more food stockpiled than they did in their former villages. Practically all children attend school; health care is being given more attention with each passing day.

It can be said that, during the past 5 years, Ha Son Binh Province has created jobs for more than 50,000 persons and opened 6,000 hectares of new farmland. However, the effort to reduce the rate of population growth is still proceeding slowly. The program to send people to build new economic zones still must be carried out in a positive, urgent manner.

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Vũ Cảnh [VUX CANHS]

*Acting Head of the Department for Protection of the Fatherland's Security, Ministry of Interior; his article "Building a Mass Movement to Protect the Security of the Fatherland" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Mar 82 p 2)

Hoàng Vĩnh Bảo [HOANG VINHX BAOR]

*Head of the Public Health Service, Tien Giang Province; his article "Public Health Service Sector Efforts of Tien Giang Province in 1981" appeared in the cited source. (SUC KHOE 5 Mar 82 p 7)

Trần Văn An [TRAANF VAWN AN]

Head of the Meteorology and Hydrology General Department; on 10 Mar 82 he attended ceremonies establishing a joint SRV-USSR Scientific Research Bureau on Tropical Weather. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 Mar 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí [NGUYEENX CHI], *Senior Colonel

*Commander of the Special Opperations Branch; his interview marking the anniversary of his organization appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Mar 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Ích Diễn [NGUYEENX ICHS ZIEEN]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoa An District, Cao Bang Province; his article "The Crop Structure in the Mountain Area" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Mar 82 p 2)

Pham Huu [PHAMJ HUWUJ]

*Director of the Social Science Publishing House; his article on activities of his publishing house appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 6 Mar 82 p 2)

Phan Cong Khang [PHAN COONG KHANG], *Colonel

Commander of B.34 Gp. He was mentioned in an article about his unit's road construction activities. (NHAN DAN 14 Mar 82 p 1)

Vu Van Khanh [VUX VAWN KHANHS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Thuy District, Thai Binh Province;; his article "Producing Raw Materials for Industry" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 18 Mar 82 p 2)

Le Hong Khe [LEE HOONGF KHEE], *Colonel

*Deputy Commander for Political Affairs, Ha Nam Ninh Province Military Agency; his article "The People's Armed Forces Are Capable of Supplying Part of Their Grain and Food Product Needs" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Mar 82 p 2)

Le Trong Khuyen [LEE TRONGJ KHUYEENS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Nam Dan District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Strengthen Districts and Basic Level Organizations" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 17 Mar 82 p 2)

Nguyen Duc Ky [NGUYEENX DUWCS KYF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Da Binh District, Hanoi; his comments on improved living conditions in a district appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Mar 82 p 2)

Hoang Lanh [HOANGF LANH]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hue Municipality; his article "Development of Handicrafts and Artisan Industry" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Mar 82 p 2)

Bach Ngoc Lien [BACHJ NGOCJ LIEENX], Senior Colonel

*Deputy Commander of the Special Operations Forces [Bo doi dac cong]; his article on the 15th anniversary of his unit appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 19 Mar 82 p 3)

Phan Nhu Loan [PHAN NHUW LOAN]

*Deputy Head of the Vietnam Marketing Cooperative Management Board; her article "Some Proposals on Activities of the Marketing Cooperative Sector" appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 10-16 Mar 82 p 2)

Đỗ Xuân Oanh [DOOX XUAAN OANH]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; Secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 13 Mar 82 he attended ceremonies marking the 3rd Anniversary of Grenada's revolution. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Mar 82 p 1)

Hà Tam [HAF TAMS], *Lieutenent Colonel

Of the Border Defense Forces, Lang Son Province; his article "The Role of the Border Defense Post in Coordinated Battle to Defend the Security of the Border" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Mar 82 p 2)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Vice Chairman of the Social Science Commission; Head of the Institute of Economic Studies of the Social Science Commission; Editor-in-chief of the economic research journal NGHIEN CUU KINH TE; his article "Enthusiastically Excell to Properly Accomplish the Heavy and Glorious Missions of Economic Science" appeared in the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 6, Nov-Dec 81 p 5)

Hoài Thanh [HOAIF THANH], Deceased

Born on 15 Jul 09 in Nghi Trung Village, Nghi Loc District, Nghe Tinh Province; Member of the VCP; former Secretary General of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; former Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Standing Member of the Vietnam Writers Association; Publisher of the weekly culture newspaper VAN NGHE; he died on 14 Mar 82. (NHAN DAN 15 Mar 82 p 4)

Đặng Quang Thịnh [DAWNGJ QUANG THINHJ], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Chief of the Military Student Selection Board [ban tuyen sinh quan su], Ministry of National Defense; his interview on selection of military school candidates appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Mar 82 p 2)

Ngyuễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF]

*Head of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; Chairman of the Vietnam Social Science Commission; his article "Be Ever Worthier of the Concern ond Expectations of the Party and the Nation" appeared in the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 6, Jan-Feb 82 p 4)

Huỳnh Triệp [HUYNHF TRIEEPS], deceased

Born on 1 Jan 1904 at Tam Quan Village, Hoai Nhon District, Nghia Binh Province; a participant in the Revolution since 1928; he entered the VCP in 1930; former member of the VCP Committee, Binh Dinh Province; Delegate to the 1st National Assembly; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 6 Mar 82. (NHAN DAN 18 Mar 82 p 4)

Vũ Quốc Tuấn [VUX QUOOCS TUAANS]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the journal of the State Planning Commission TAP CHI KE HOACH HOA; his comments concerning the economics journal NGHIEN CUU KINH TE appeared in the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU KINH TE No 6, Nov-Dec 81 p 10)

Phan Vĩnh Tường [PHAN VINHX TUWOWNGF]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Hoa District, Cao Bang Province; he was mentioned in an article on corn growing in his district. (NHAN DAN 16 Mar 82 p 1)

Trần Anh Vinh [TRAANF ANH VINH]

Vice Minister of Mines and Coal; on 5 Mar 82 he participated in signing an agreement between the SRV and the USSR on scientific and technical cooperation in coal exploitation in 1982-83. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Mar 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quang Xá [NGUYEENX QUANG XAS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 12 Mar 82 he attended ceremonies marking the birthday of a Czechoslovak author. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 13 Mar 82 p 1

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CSO: 4209/270

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS, 16 DECEMBER 1981-15 JANUARY 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER No 2, Feb 82 p 32

[Text]

16. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry strongly condemns the Israeli act of aggression on December 14, 1981 against the Golan Heights, an integral part of the Syrian Arab Republic.

18. The working consultative meeting of Deputy Foreign Ministers of Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and other socialist countries (Poland, Bulgaria, the Democratic Republic of Germany, Hungary, the Soviet Union, Mongolia and Czechoslovakia) is held in Vientiane.

19. Leonid Brezhnev, General-Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, receives the title of "Vietnamese Labour Hero" and the Ho Chi Minh Order from the Council of State of Vietnam in honour of his 75th birthday.

21. Signing in Hanoi of a plan of cultural co-operation between Vietnam and Rumania for the 1981–1983 period.

– A consular agreement is signed between Vietnam and France.

22. Signing of a minute on co-operation and mutual assistance in civil aviation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

23. A protocol on finance is signed in Paris between Vietnam and France.

– "Stretching Power Line to Da River," a Vietnamese documentary film, is awarded the Golden Dove prize at the 24th international short films festival held in Leipzig (GDR).

24. Signing in Moscow of a protocol on cultural co-operation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

25. An agreement on Vietnamese financial service assistance to help Kampuchea in the coming year is signed in Hanoi.

26. At the invitation of the General National People's Committee of the People's Socialist Arab Al-jamahiriya of Libya, a government delegation led by Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, paid a visit to Libya from 22 to 26 December

– *VNA* rejects allegations by a spokesman for the Thai Supreme Military Command in Bangkok that Vietnam bombed Thai territory.

27. The 3rd conference of the National Mekong Committee of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the

Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea opened in Hanoi from 25 to 27 December 1981.

28. Vietnam proposes to China a suspension of hostile activities for 10 days during the Tet period. The proposal was turned down by China.

– The joint Soviet – Vietnamese Commission for Co operation on fishing organized a meeting in Moscow from 16 to 28 December.

29. Signing of a protocol on goods exchange and payment for 1982 between Vietnam and Mongolia.

– Opening of a conference of the women on the northern border by the Central Committee of the Vietnams Women's Union.

30. The 2nd session of the 7th National Assembly was held in Hanoi from 21 to 30 December 1981. It discussed and adopted reports by the Council of Ministers on the 1982 State plan, the State budget for 1982, the draft laws on military service and on army officers.

– At the invitation of the Government of Kuwait, Tran Quynh, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers, special envoy of the President of the Council of State, paid a two-day visit to Kuwait.

January

4 The Council of Ministers issues Resolution No. I on silkworm raising as well as policy and orientations to develop this traditional production.

5. The Vietnam Commission for Investigation of Chinese War Crimes condemns their war of destruction against Vietnam; making armed provocations, intruding 66 times into Vietnamese territory, 1.700 times into territorial waters and 1.300 into airspace; sending back to Vietnam those Vietnamese who emigrated to China.

– A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issued a statement condemning the US's recuperation of Utapao air base in Thailand.

6. The 7th conference of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee opens in Hanoi.

– AIPSO decides to set up a committee for solidarity with the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea led by its president T.N. Kaul, ex-secretary of the Indian Foreign Ministry.

7. The office of the Council of Ministers together with the Central Commission for Science and Education, the Central Secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Ministry of Education held a conference on implementing the decision of the Council of Ministers on professional orientation and the rational use of basic general school pupils and students from secondary schools.

9. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on payment between Vietnam and Mongolia.

10. At the International Spring Fair 1981 held in Plovdiv (People's Republic of Bulgaria) the Vietnamese pavilion was ranged in the second class with three kinds of goods conferred the gold medal.

– A high-level military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Minister of Defence, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam.

– At the invitation of the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, representative of the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) R.Y. Freiberg and delegations of the UNICEF National Committees from 17 countries (Great Britain, Belgium, Canada, the German Democratic Republic, the Federal

Republic of Germany, Holland, Hungary, Greece, Italy, Australia, France, Finland, Spain, Sweden and Switzerland, Norwey, Yugoslavia) paid a visit to Vietnam.

11. The Historical Museum of Vietnam, together with the Culture and Information Office of Haiphong, excavated a site at Cai Beo (Cat Hai district, 60km to the east of Haiphong). Remains date back to two periods – the Ha Long civilisation, 4000 – 4500 years ago, and the neo-paleolithic period, 6000-7000 years ago.

– A delegation of experts from various ministries of the Indian Government including 8 experts on economy, health, science and technology, paid a visit to the three Indochinese countries.

12. A protocol on goods exchange between Vietnam and Cuba was signed in Havana.

15. On the occasion of Nham-Tuat Lunar New year, the Huu Nghi border station, on authority from the Vietnamese government, released 11 Chinese soldiers captured while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory.

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END

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3 May 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2363

TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 2, 1982

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Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

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'TAP CHI CONG SAN' EDITORIAL VIEWS PARTY STRENGTH

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese February 1982, pp 1-6, 44

[Editorial: "Increase the Fighting Strength of the Contingent of Party Cadres Members"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] When a party possesses a correct political line, the strength of its cadres and members decides all successes.

Our party has applied the general Marxist-Leninist principles creatively to the circumstances of our country, devised a correct revolutionary line and constantly perfected it.

To carry out its revolutionary line successfully, our party has paid great attention to building its contingent of cadres and members. Many directives and resolutions issued by the party Central Committee have promptly illuminated problems involving tasks related to party cadres and members. In particular, the party Central Committee Political Bureau and the party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued two resolutions on organizational and ideological tasks. These resolutions basically devised guidelines and measures for building the force of party cadres and members in the new stage.

Due to the party's efforts, our body of party cadres and members has constantly grown strong. Since the fourth party congress, the number of party cadres and members has increased by 330,000 and most of them are outstanding elements in production, combat and other tasks. At present, our party has about 1.7 million members operating in more than 35,000 party organizations and establishments. More than a million members have graduated from political and dialectical refresher courses where different programs were taught. Nearly 500,000 members have attained the general education high school level, and more than 200,000 others are college and vocational high school graduates. The issurance of party membership cards, which has taken place for the first time in our country, has positively helped to purify the ranks of party members a step further.

Our party highly evaluates the revolutionary character of its members. Party Central Committee General Secretary Le Duan has affirmed: "A great number of party members are absolutely loyal to the cause of the party, have made sacrifices and worked with dedication for the fatherland and people and are, therefore, trusted and loved by the people. Party members have always been present where the struggle is fiercest, where things are most difficult and on the hardest jobs. Many of them have been in the vanguard with their exemplary acts and have led and attracted the masses into movements for production and fighting and for the construction and defense of the country. (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: Le Duan: "Under the Party's Banner, Take the Country to the Height of the Epoch" -- speech delivered at the grand ceremony to mark the VCP's 50th founding anniversary, 3 February 1930-3 February 1980) The contingent of party cadres has also grown strong. Besides the force of scientific and technical cadres and economic managerial cadres, whose number has risen to as many as hundreds

of thousands and is continuing to increase speedily, the body of leading cadres at all levels and in all sectors has been strengthened quantitatively. Many of them are seasoned and experienced. Others who have been chosen over the past years are outstanding elements emerging from the realities of the socialist revolution, the building of socialism and the defense of the fatherland.

Besides these good aspects, party cadres and members are still beset by weaknesses and shortcomings. We have not had much experience in building socialism, and our leadership and economic managerial abilities are still limited as compared to the requirements of tasks. Moreover, a number of party members are still incompetent. Because they are reluctant to study and lack the determination to progress, their general knowledge and ability are very limited. They are present in the party but cannot be of any help to its leadership. As for qualities, the fighting willpower of part of the party membership is on the decline; yet they demand enjoyment and rest and care only for their own interests, paying no attention to the lives of the masses.

A small number of party members are degenerate and have committed serious mistakes. They have taken advantage of the masses' confidence in the party and of the tasks assigned to them to steal public property, accept bribes, oppress the people and collude with dishonest elements in engaging in illegal business. This has damaged the party's reputation and eroded the relationship between the party and the masses. In addition, the fact that a number of leading cadres are conservative and bureaucratic, have violated the principle of democratic centralism within the party and the people's right to collective mastery, and are declining seriously in terms of fighting willpower and revolutionary ethics has further aggravated the negative factors in the party.

The weaknesses and shortcomings of these party cadres and members in the spheres of ability and revolutionary qualities and ethics have hampered greatly the organization of the implementation of the party's line, resulted in bad political and economic consequences and adversely affected the people's lives. Our enemy is striving to exploit these weaknesses and shortcomings in order to incite the masses and impair the party's prestige among the masses.

History entrusts our party with very glorious but also very weighty responsibilities. The party must lead our people in carrying out two strategic tasks simultaneously:

FIRSTLY, to build socialism successfully.

SECONDLY, to strengthen national defense, to firmly maintain political security and public order and safety, and to stand ready to fight and fight victoriously in defense of the fatherland.

Moreover, these tasks must be carried out during the bitter and complex struggle between the socialist and capitalist roads to settle the question "who will whip whom." The Beijing expansionists and hegmonists, in collusion with the warmongering forces of U.S.-led imperialism, are continuing to step up their activities aimed at opposing and undermining our country in all fields, and are waiting for the opportunity to launch a large-scale war of aggression to annex our homeland. Our people's enemies of all stripes are directing their spearhead at our party to sabotage it ideologically and organizationally.

The situation of the party, the historic tasks which it has to shoulder and the new conditions of its struggle necessitates a call for an INCREASE IN THE FIGHTING STRENGTH OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY CADRES AND MEMBERS.

Generally speaking, this means that the quality and capability of cadres and party members must be improved and that all basic conditions must be provided so that everyone may fulfill the tasks entrusted to him, thereby "proving themselves worthy of being the people's leaders and utterly faithful servants," as President Ho often instructed them.

All party committee echelons and party organizations should apply themselves to educating party cadres and members and creating all the necessary conditions for them to raise ceaselessly their Marxist-Leninist theoretical levels; hold fast to the party's line, positions and policies; and enhance their cultural standard and scientific, technical and professional knowledge, especially economic knowledge. It is necessary to organize cadres, especially leading cadres, to study economic theories, policies, organization and management, thereby creating a movement for the entire party to learn how to carry out economic work.

Along with educating party cadres and members and enhancing their consciousness and their ideological and educational levels, we must constantly attach importance to education, with the aim of improving their revolutionary ethics and quality. Under the conditions wherein the party leads the administration, belittling the requirements regarding the quality of the party cadres and members creates conditions for bureaucratism, individualism, opportunism and other negative manifestations to spring up, develop and gradually erode the party.

An extremely important requirement of the education and qualitative development of party cadres and members is TO HEIGHTEN THEIR UNDERSTANDING OF THE COMMUNIST IDEAL. This is the most important quality of a communist.

At present, a party cadre's or party member's understanding of the communist ideal is reflected specifically by his positive recognition that our nation's direct and dangerous enemy is the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and his full understanding of their schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage against our country. On the basis of such recognition and understanding, party cadres and members must constantly sharpen their revolutionary vigilance and their hatred for the enemy and stand ready to fight and fight victoriously.

Party cadres' and party members' understanding of the communist ideal is also reflected in their efforts to gain a profound understanding of the general socialist revolutionary line and the line of socialist economic construction, and in their resolve to implement these lines with the greatest zeal. Their understanding of the communist ideal also finds expression in the will to constantly improve their revolutionary quality, to oppose any form of individualism and opportunism, and to resolutely overcome all decline in revolutionary quality. To satisfactorily enhance party cadres' and members' understanding of the communist ideal, the party's ideological work must be improved even more forcefully in both form and substance and in method and organization. First of all, the scientific and militant character of this work must be enhanced. The theoretical and practical bases of the party's line must be proven by scientific arguments and vivid realities. On this basis, we must raise the level of consciousness of party cadres and members, increase their reasoning ability, overcome all manifestations of dogmatism, empiricism, and so forth. We must severely criticize all viewpoints which are at variance with the party's line, promptly struggle against negative manifestations in the process of implementing party directives and resolutions, and intensify self-criticism and criticism at all echelons and in all sectors. We must resolutely frustrate all enemy schemes and acts of psychological warfare.

The implementation of the efforts to improve the quality of party cadres and members depends not only on political and ideological indoctrination but also on the ORGANIZATIONAL BUILDING OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY CADRES AND MEMBERS.

We must devote much effort to BUILDING THE CONTINGENT OF CADRES and consider it the key measure in raising the capacity of the party and the state for leadership and organization of implementation. This contingent must have sufficient political quality, knowledge and capacity for work to meet the requirements of its tasks. On the economic front, it must be capable of implementing the party's economic line, building a new economic structure, fruitfully applying the new mode of economic management and successfully achieving the socioeconomic targets to be set by the fifth party congress.

We must satisfactorily carry out the selection and appointment of cadres, especially the key cadres of various echelons and sectors. For this purpose, we must have a thorough understanding of various party Central Committee and Political Bureau resolutions on cadre work since th is will help us acquire a correct viewpoint of the evaluation of cadres, and it will help us overcome the tendency to rate them mainly on the basis of their work records, their class origins, or their degrees, academic achievements, and so forth. We must distinctly define the specific qualities and abilities essential for each position in the party and state apparatuses, and must clearly understand the standards of each post. In these standards, we must also distinguish what is basic and indispensable from what it not and which can thus be waived. This is the best basis for us to CHOOSE THE RIGHT MAN FOR THE RIGHT JOB AND TO GIVE THE RIGHT JOB TO THE RIGHT MAN.

At present, in the contingent of leading cadres at various levels and in various sectors, there are comrades who, for many reasons, are no longer capable of meeting the requirements of their work. At the same time, highly promising cadres with sound qualities and capabilities have appeared in the movement. We must overcome manifestations of narrowmindedness and hesitancy and promptly and boldly promote to worthy positions in organs of party and state leadership those cadres who, in practical work and fighting, have shown that they possess real quality and capabilities, especially young cadres, women cadres; cadres from ethnic minority groups, and so forth.

To satisfactorily bring into play the strength and talents of the contingent of cadres in general and the contingent of leading cadres in particular, aside from the personal efforts of each cadre and stepping up the training of cadres in all respects, we must urgently IMPROVE THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND MANAGERIAL MECHANISM AND IMPROVE THE PARTY AND STATE APPARATUSES. Irrationalities in organization, policies, systems and work procedures have hindered and continue to hinder to no small extent the development of cadres' talents and initiative. No cadre, however capable he may be, can avoid being confused when functions and duties are not clearly spelled out, work is not rationally divided, work standards and the system of responsiblity are not distinctly established, and relations of coordination in work are not defined.

We must attach importance to training leading party cadres at all levels. On the basis of bringing cadre training methods up to date, we must quickly formulate plans for cadre work to meet the immediate requirements and to prepare for long-term tasks simultaneously. Along with strengthening existing leading cadres, we must satisfactorily carry out the selection of reserve cadres, give them the proper knowledge, and suitable work as a way of training and testing them, thereby helping them to develop quickly.

The quality of the party depends decisively on the QUALITY OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY MEMBERS. "If the party is strong, it is because its chapters are good. If a party chapter is good, it is because all its members are good." (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh: "On Party Building", Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 149). If each party member possesses all the necessary qualities and capabilities, is really a revolutionary militant and wholeheartedly fights in the interests of the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness, the party will surely be stable and strong, will fulfill any task satisfactorily, and will be trusted and loved more and more by the masses.

The resolution of the fourth national party congress has spelled out five requirements concerning the qualifications of a party member. The party Central Committee has also issued documents concretely defining each of these requirements to suit the demands of the present situation and tasks. We must base ourselves on these requirements to improve various tasks in building the contingent of party members. On the one hand, we must persistently educate party cadres and members so as to raise their level of consciousness and improve their quality and ethics. On the other hand, we must resolutely and really purify the party by expelling unhesitatingly and without delay all those who are corrupt, practice bribery and exploit and bully the masses; those who exercise opportunism; and those whose revolutionary will is crippled and who have become indifferent and morally rehilitated. At the same time, we must consider expelling from the party those whose level

of consciousness is too low, who have made no progress after being educated by party organizations, and who are no longer capable of leading the masses. Over the past 5 years our party has expelled more than 86,000 persons, most of them depraved and degenerate party members. This move was correct and necessary, but is still not enough. In not a few party organizations, there still are persons who are obviously not worthy of party membership. We must oppose all manifestations of being sympathetic, indulgent and protective and the "live-and-let-live" practice, and must continue to expel from the party those who are not qualified for membership.

The task of increasing the party's membership must be carefully guided. The party's ranks must be continuously broadened, especially where the number of party members is too small, such as in the southern provinces. We must pay more attention to admitting into the party people of the working class. We must, however, always attach importance to quality and oppose the tendency to pursue quantity only, because this will lead to a drop in the standards of party members. We must allow absolutely no unqualified person to gain party membership and must make every effort to prevent opportunistic elements from worming their way into the party.

To satisfactorily improve the quality and capabilities of party members, we must SATISFACTORILY CONSOLIDATE PARTY CHAPTERS. Party chapters are the cells of the party. They are the party's lowest-level units directly in charge of educating, training and admitting people into the party and sifting party members. In carrying out party building work we must pay sufficient and specific attention to the role of party chapters. Each party chapter should adopt concrete measures to educate and train its members and must resolutely struggle against all manifestations of negativism within the party.

In building the contingent of party cadres and members, we must attach importance to BUILDING AND STRENGTHENING PARTY COMMITTEE ECHELONS. Party committee echelons must be really strong and capable of leading all fields of work in their localities and units. Their strength is reflected first of all in their thorough understanding of the party's line and their ability to lay down correct and effective policies, to correctly resolve problems posed by life, and to successfully organize the implementation of the party's line. The strength of party committee echelons is also reflected in their ability to successfully promote the people's collective mastery, to satisfactorily bring into play the role of state organs and mass organizations, and to create vigorous revolutionary movements.

A party committee echelon must have a rational organizational structure to ensure the party's leadership in all fields of activity of social life. However, the question of structure must not be used as an excuse to lower the requirements vis-a-vis a party committee echelon, turning it into an organization of mixed character. Each comrade of a party committee echelon must fulfill set criteria on qualities and leadership ability, must be absolutely loyal to the revolution and the party's line and must have the ability, together with the echelon collective, to discuss and decide policies and organize their successful implementation. The abilities of each comrade in committee echelon must be developed through practical and rational division of labor, through an effective system of party activity and through the scrupulous implementaton of the system of democratic centralism and the system of collective leadership and individual responsibility.

Through party congresses at all levels, it is necessary to constantly innovate certain sections of a committee echelon and attract new, outstanding forces symbolizing the growth of the revolutionary movement.

A party committee echelon must adopt a revolutionary and scientific work system. To this end, it is necessary to carry out the following tasks harmoniously: Improving information work within the party; assessing information accurately in order to understand the actual situation correctly; applying a method of working according to plan; preparing and approving decisions in a scientific manner; promptly correcting shortcomings in organizing the implementation of decisions; and achieving consistency of action from top to bottom.

A precious tradition of our party and, at the same time, a source of strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is UNITY AND UNIFICATION.

For more than the past half centruy, in all the turning points in the revolution and faced with all dangerous ordeals, our party cadres and members have consistently maintained unity and unification within the party.

Since the fourth party congress, faced with the new ordeals of the revolutionary struggle and with the Chinese hegemonist expansionists' schemes and tricks aiming at sabotaging and sowing dissention within our party, all our party cadres and members have closed their ranks and maintained unity and unification of willpower and actions. Today, faced with new difficulties and ordeals of the cause of building socialism and defending the country, we, the Communists, must further develop the party's tradition of unity and unification. We must forever bear in mind President Ho's teaching: UNITY is an extremely precious tradition of our party and people. The comrades from the central level down to party chapters must maintain unity and unanimity within the party as they maintain the pupil of their eyes" (footnote -- President Ho's Testament).

To continue to strengthen the party's tradition of unity and unification at all levels, we must always understand the party's line and policies thoroughly, evaluate the actual situation correctly, maintain the practice of criticism and self-criticism in all party committees and chapters and improve the work system of all echelons.

Increasing the fighting strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is not an exclusive task of party committees and party organizations at all levels, but, first of all, a personal responsibility of each party cadre and member. All the care and assistance of a collective will be effective only when each person makes due efforts.

At present, our party is about to hold its fifth national congress. With the collective intellect of the entire party, the congress will adopt correct resolutions, thereby opening up a new era of development for the Vietnamese revolution. Increasing the strength of the contingent of party cadres and members is to provide a firm guarantee for the successful implementation of the resolutions of this congress.

Given this paramount significance, all our party cadres and members are resolved to overcome all difficulties and obstacles, to strive to improve their qualities and capability and to advance toward fulfilling successfully their noble mission in the new situation.

CSO: 4209/265

SOME OPINIONS ON IMPROVING THE WORK SYSTEM OF PARTY COMMITTEE ECHELONS

BK200500 Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Feb 82 pp 7-14

[Article by Nguyen Khanh]

[Text] I. The Work System Has a Direct Influence on the Quality and Effectiveness of Leadership

The work system is a combination of the regulations and procedures which every organization or its members must observe in order to resolve correctly the relations between the individual and the organization, among the various departments of an organization, and among the different organizations of a common organizational system. The work system is closely linked with the nature, position and responsibilities of every organization. Therefore, to ensure good work performance every organization as well as every cadre must develop and carry out a work system suitable to its functions. For a leading and managerial organ, the work system has a direct influence on the quality and effectiveness of leadership and management.

The work system reflects the organizational structure and operation of an organization and the characteristics of the relationship among the various parts of an organizational system. As a result, different organizations have different work systems. For example, the work system of a grassroots organization is characteristically different from that of a leading organ at the provincial or district levels; the work system of a military organ is characteristically different from that of an economic organization or a scientific research organ; and so forth. The work system also reflects the relations among different organizations. Under a system in which "the party leads, the people exercise mastery and the state is in charge of management," general and specific ties exist among party, state and mass organizations. The work system of each organization more or less reflects the ties of leadership, guidance, coordination and cooperation within the entire organizational system of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the party leadership.

The work system of party committee echelons reflects the principled character and the sense of organization and discipline as well as the initiative, creativity and the spirit of close cooperation of a party organization in all of its activities. It also reflects its level of organization and its organizational capabilities. In reality, a leading collective can only ensure the revolutionary and scientific character of its activities if its members carry out all operations in an organized manner according to the prescribed methods and procedures -- namely, if they have an effective work system.

The basic organizational principle of the party is democratic centralism. This principle ensures uniformity in thought and action throughout the party and closely combined discipline with the spirit of democracy, as reflected by the activities of party organization. To apply the principle of democratic centralism we need ideological and organizational measures, including an effective work system.

Without an effective work system, it is difficult for the party committee echelons to apply the principle of democratic centralism correctly. For example, the principle of democratic centralism cannot be guaranteed unless the information system is ensured -- namely, unless we can satisfactorily grasp the situation and promptly report on its developments; satisfactorily collect and analyze the opinions of members of the various party committee echelons and the organizations and cadres concerned on the issues pending solution; ensure observance of the various systems concerning meetings, discussions and decision making; and correctly enforce the various regulations concerning the implementation of resolutions, inspection work and so forth.

Collective leadership is a guiding principle of the party. One of the factors for ensuring the party's correctness in political and organizational leadership is the correct application of the principle of collective leadership, which is aimed at bringing into full play the intelligence and sense of responsibility of every member of the collective. Careful consideration, analysis and deliberation by the collective will help avoid omissions and superficial and subjective outlooks. Nevertheless, to apply the principle of collective leadership fully, an effective work system is a must.

The work system is inseparable from the organizational structure and operations method of the machinery. Meanwhile, the organization of the machinery and its operational methods change in accordance with the development of the situation and tasks. Today, as the party leads the administration and the great undertaking to build socialism and defend the fatherland, its leading role in the society is further enhanced with each passing day. Since the spheres of activities under party leadership are continually expanding, the party committee echelons now have to go deeper into the economic, cultural, scientific and technical fields in exercising leadership. The work system of party committee echelons must meet the new requirements of leadership; and therefore, enhancing the scientific character of methods and the work system has become a pressing requirement. Improving the work system is one of the measures designed to reinforce the capability for leadership of the party committee echelons in the new stage.

An efficient work system will creat conditions for the party committee echelons to make decisions that correctly reflect the leading role of the party and at the same time, develop the people's right to collective mastery and enhance the managerial capability of the socialist state. An efficient work system will accelerate the implementation of party decisions and improve their efficiency as it ensures strict, active and uniform observance by party, state and mass organizations as well as their close coordination.

The work system is part of the leadership method of the party committee echelons. It should not be misconstrued that the work system merely consists of trivial procedures and "administrative" regulations that may be disregarded by the leaders. As stated above, the work system consists of regulations and procedures that guarantee the organizational and leadership principles of the party. Being "systematized," these regulations and procedures are stipulations of a compulsory nature by the collective or the higher echelon, which everyone must respect and implement.

Developing an efficient work system and strictly implementing it is no simple task. It requires that the whole party committee and every leading cadre impose on themselves specific close and detailed regulations which have so often been easily brushed aside by small procedures with their handicraft workstyle. This is an act that calls for self-awareness out of a desire to improve work performance, together with the sense of organization and discipline. Improving the work system and developing a revolutionary and scientific workstyle is actually meant to change the old style and the old habit in our work conduct, and to carry out in an active and scientific manner the scientific-technical revolution in organizing our daily activities with the aim to enhance realistically the level of and capability for leadership of the party committee echelons.

II. The Work System in the Stages of the Process of Leadership

The party's leadership involves political leadership and organizational leadership. Regarding each specific problem, leadership consists of adopting a policy and organizing its implementation. The process of resolving a specific problem always comprises three stages: preparing a decision; making it; and carrying it out. These three stages are closely related to one another. Only with careful preparations can we create the conditions for making a correct decision; and only if the decision is correct will its implementation be meaningful. The work system is one of the organizational measures for ensuring satisfactory progress in all the three stages of the process of leadership.

Preparing for a decision: No matter what the work may be, good results are impossible without careful preparations. The quality of a decision is dependent for the most part on the quality of preparatory work. The two main tasks in the preparation of a decision consist of disseminating information and making plans for a decision.

Information is indispensable to all activities of social life. Today information has become a highly developed science that envelops all spheres of man's activities. Here, we are going to discuss only the dissemination of information necessary for the party committee echelons to make a decision.

To resolve any specific issue the party committee echelons must:

First, firmly grasp the party line and thoroughly understand the viewpoints, policies and guiding thoughts of the central level and the higher echelons concerning the issue in question;

Second, clearly understand the actual situation and especially the existing status of the matter under investigation; clearly recognize the problems that have arisen as well as the possibility and practical conditions for their solution; and successfully solicit the opinions of the masses, cadres and organs connected with that issue; and

Third, possess the necessary theoretical and practical knowledge to analyze and assess the issue and to select the method for its solution.

These are indispensable sources of information that allow the party committee echelons to discuss and adopt policies in a correct manner. These sources of information must be collected and selected for dissemination to every member of the party committee echelons. Furnishing every member of the party committee echelons with the necessary information is an important objective of the work system. Unless members of the party committee echelons are well informed -- that is, unless they are well prepared with full knowledge of the actual situation -- they cannot participate in discussions and make decisions with good results.

Information concerning each specific issue that is furnished to members of the party committee echelons is somehwat similar in nature but varies in size. For the key leading comrades of the party committee echelons and those directly responsible for the issue concerned, the information supplied to them must be more voluminous and detailed.

The party committee echelon is the organ that makes policies but elaborating those policies and implementing them is the job of the entire party apparatus and in many specific cases, of state organs and mass organizations. Therefore, along with supplying information to the party committee echelons, it is also necessary to provide sufficient information to those organs and cadres responsible for preparing plans and organizing the execution of decisions. This is also an important part of the work system of the party committee echelons.

The information supplied to the party committee echelons must be of high quality so they can discuss and adopt policies. In other words:

-- It must be accurate. It must come from reliable first-hand sources at the grassroots level and must not be distorted during the process of propagation.

-- It must be timely. This means it must be supplied at the right moment when the party committee echelons need it for discussion and making decisions.

-- It must be relevant. This means the content of the information supplied must meet the needs of the leading organs at each echelon and it must be neither insufficient nor superfluous.

-- It must be analytical and integrated to enable the party committee echelons to grasp the facts behind the issue and foresee the development of the situation.

After having had a firm grasp on the situation and clearly recognizing the content of the issue pending solution, we must select plans to achieve the best results. Important work policies of the party committee echelons often need different plans to enable selection. These plans are generally classified into three categories:

-- A plan for resolving the issue under optimal conditions;

-- A plan for resolving the issue under normal conditions; and

-- A plan for resolving the issue under difficult and unfavorable conditions.

In reality, while deciding on a policy, it is impossible to foresee fully all future developments of the situation and only general predictions about the development of the situation are possible. Therefore, the plans must include provisions pertaining to the possible emergence of abnormal factors that may influence the execution of decisions. The more accurate the predictions, the easier it will be to make positive preparations and enforce necessary measures for dealing promptly with all contingencies.

To ensure the quality of plans it is necessary to correctly select organs and cadres with the best capabilities and conditions for preparing them. In this regard, we must employ the various organs and organizations according to their regular functions, develop the role of the party's specialized departments and at the same time, enlist the service of state organs -- especially when preparations are made to resolve economic issues. It is only under special circumstances that it is necessary to set up a provisional organization for preparing plans.

The organs and cadres entrusted with preparing plans must collect the opinions of the organizations and individuals concerned or those who are highly knowledgeable about the issue pending solution. When submitting plans to the party committee echelons, they must present different viewpoints so as to help the party committee echelons thoroughly understand the issue and select the best plan.

A form of guidance that is closely related to the preparation of plans is experimentation. When a solution must be found for a new and important issue, it is necessary to experiment first in some units so that experience can be drawn to help arrive at a correct policy that is suitable with the actual local conditions. In order to ensure good results from and draw firm conclusions on the experimentation, however, key leading comrades of the party committee echelons must assume direct control of the experimental work.

Holding discussions and making decisions: This is the key stage of the leadership process of the party committee echelons. Discussions held by the party committee echelons constitute one of the main measures for manifesting the principle of collective leadership. Therefore, the most important task that must be done to ensure collective leadership and at the same time guarantee the quality of decisions is to organize party committee echelon conferences satisfactorily.

First, to be successful a party committee echelon conference must have a well-prepared agenda. Only essential problems that can be resolved at the conference should be brought forward; and requirements must be clearly set for resolving each problem included in the agenda. Except in unexpected or pressing circumstances, the agenda of a party committee echelon conference should generally consist of only those issues for which solutions have been well prepared.

Second, all members of the party committee echelon must be well prepared for the conference. For important issues, members of the party committee echelon must be informed in advance of the contents of the various solution plans and the different views on each plan. Each of them should be supplied with the necessary reference documents and given sufficient time for forming his own opinion.

Third, the conference must be held according to a tight and rational schedule with specific stimpulations concerning the subjects of discussion and the time allotted for presenting opinions. Conference time should be devoted chiefly to holding discussions, selecting the various plans and analyzing the pros and cons and the factors necessary for implementing decisions rather than to reviewing the situation. When conflicting opinions arise over important points, frank debates should be held for the purpose of seeking the best answer to the question.

In cases where there is a large number of party committee echelon members and the duration of the party committee echelon conference is limited, to ensure collective leadership the comrades presiding over the conference must strictly enforce the rules on discussion methods so that all or a major part of the party committee echelon members can express their views in the adoption of decisions.

The composition of participants greatly influences the quality of the conference. When the party committee echelon holds an enlarged conference, apart from the participation of members of the party committee echelon, it is necessary to request the attendance of a number of cadres who will either present programs and draft plans or express their opinions to help the party committee echelon assess the issue, and of other cadres who will assist the party committee echelon in organizing the execution of decisions. Nevertheless, it is necessary to select the attendants closely and appropriately in accordance with the agenda of each conference; and not every enlarged party committee echelon conference should be attended by representatives of all departments and sectors.

The decision taken by a party committee echelon reflects the unity of mind and action of the entire party organization. The resolution of a party committee conference must be approved and passed by the majority of its members and not necessarily by all of its members. We should not refrain from issuing a decision nor consider it a disagreement of the party committee echelon if some of the members in a party committee do not agree with the conclusion reached at the conference. In a conference, every party committee member is authorized to discuss all matters democratically, frankly and liberally. When a resolution has been adopted by the majority, all members will have to comply with it scrupulously. Even those comrades who held differing views during the discussion will also have to implement the resolution by speaking and acting in accordance with the resolution. This is to implement the principle of democratic centralization of the party organization.

The resolution of a party committee echelon is a vital means for the party committee to exercise its leadership function. It reflects the collective mind of leading organs and is a base on which to unify the thought and action of the entire party organization. As a result, the resolution -- either written or verbally transmitted -- must be clear, concise and succinct, clearly specifying the party committee's guidances for resolving the problems raised, the tasks to be done and the requirements of each task.

Organizing the implementation of resolutions: After issuing decisions, the primary duty of the party committee echelon, especially its standing committee, is to outline a specific program of action to guide the party apparatus in implementing the resolutions. The program of action usually involves the following four tasks:

-- Specify each question raised in the resolutions, that is, to elaborate on the requirements to be fulfilled and points to be emphasized in each task. With regard to those matters involving state management, they must be materialized and institutionalized into regulations of the state agencies.

-- Assign work to the right people and clearly define the responsibility of each agency and each cadre in charge of a specific job. This is a very important point in the work method and system to ensure good implementation of the resolutions.

-- Clearly determine the completion time for each job. In a resolution of the party committee echelon, there are jobs to be completed weekly, monthly, quarterly and yearly.

-- Establish a plan to control the implementation of resolutions. This plan should clearly stipulate the main objectives to be controlled and the manner of conducting inspections for each job.

After formulating a detailed program of action, the primary duty of the party committee echelon is to transmit resolutions. The main requirement of this task is to make every person involved in the implementation of resolutions clearly realize the significance and scope of the job that he himself must perform. Not only will he see the correctness of the policies set forth but he will also be firmly convinced that resolutions can be implemented. Only by doing so can we make all people volunteer to participate actively and enthusiastically in the implementation of resolutions. Transmitting resolutions well is mainly to fulfill well a key job in the ideological task to guarantee implementation of resolutions. In many circumstances, policies -- though they are correct -- have not been implemented successfully as a result of inadequate transmission which prevents people, who are responsible for implementing resolutions, from understanding their duties thoroughly.

To transmit resolutions is to guide the implementation of policies. Consequently, the key members of party committees should assume this job personally. To perform this job well, not only do we have to grasp the contents of resolutions firmly, but we must also have a good method in presenting solid reasoning accompanied by supporting documents. In this way we will be able to convince party members and the people regarding the necessity and correctness of policies and the practical feasibility of their implementation.

Each policy is implemented in a given circumstance under specific conditions. As circumstances and conditions constantly change, new ideological developments might occur in the course of implementing resolutions, even though the resolutions have been transmitted and understood well and have gained some initial confidence. The party committee echelon should therefore closely watch the thinking of cadres, party members and people in order to answer questions and remedy erroneous views and thoughts promptly by closely combining the issuance of specific guidances with the propaganda and educational tasks.

A matter of decisive importance with respect to the implementation of resolutions is how we should control and use the machinery and cadres to ensure that all jobs are correctly performed and well coordinated. This is one of the most complicated jobs in the process of organizing the implementation of resolutions.

Depending on the nature and specific contents of each policy, the party committee echelon should select the right personnel and rationally assign them work. To ensure good results, the organization of policy implementation must be assigned to the most capable and qualified organizations and cadres. First of all, the cadres should understand the policies thoroughly and should have some knowledge and experience in the field of their work. Attention should be paid to using and developing the abilities of those organizations and cadres who have practically contributed to the formulation of the selected projects.

There are two categories of organizations and cadres who assist the party committee echelon in organizing the implementation of resolutions: those agencies and cadres directly in charge of guiding and operating specific jobs; and those helping the party committee echelon follow up and control the implementation of resolutions. Although these two tasks are closely connected, there should be some distinction so that the organizations and cadres can be utilized properly.

The implementation of directives and resolutions of a party committee normally involves many sectors, authorities at different levels and organizations. In other words, this is a task characterized by its generality related to several sectors. Consequently, an important point in the work system is to organize the work well to ensure coordination and cooperation among the agencies and organizations involved in the implementation of resolutions.

Good coordination among the organizations to implement resolutions can only be secured on the basis of clearly determining the function and responsibility of each agency and each cadre who can develop his ability in line with his function in the course of coordination. Cases in which a series of cadres with different skills and holding different functions in various agencies and organizations were mobilized haphazardly to do the same job using a unified method, have actually decreased the role and operational effectiveness of the machinery and cadres.

The party committee echelon should create favorable conditions for all organizations and cadres to exercise their functions well. On the one hand, it must control closely the developments (either good or bad) in the implementation of resolutions by the authorities at different levels, by each type of cadre and by party members and the people in order to answer questions promptly and consider the suggestions of subordinates, helping them to resolve problems and overcome difficulties in the exercise of their duties. On the other, it must respect the authority of the organizations and cadres under its control, and must stimulate and develop their initiative and creativity. The party committee echelon must not slacken its leadership, must not tolerate indisciplined actions and must avoid doing the work which should have been done by subordinates or interfering into the activities which are within the latter's authority.

One of the most important leadership functions of the party committee echelon is to inspect the implementation of those policies which are currently in force. The party committee echelon must devise general stipulations for the inspection system and must adopt an appropriate inspection method for each particular policy.

Inspecting the implementation of a resolution is aimed primarily at quickly detecting and solving newly-developed problems in order to implement this resolution in a most satisfactory manner. Facts obtained from inspection activities in the past show that sometimes we have had to readjust the assignment of cadres and part of our plan for the implementation of a resolution. There have also been certain cases in which we have had to reexamine, revise and rectify those tasks and objectives which we have set forth. This means that we must rely on the real situation to ascertain the correctness of a policy. This must be regarded as an ordinary task, considering the fact that there have been some policies which were judged as totally correct at the time when they were initially put into force but later became in applicable as the situation did not develop as had originally been anticipated, thus rendering the policy no longer suitable. Therefore, those agencies and cadres in charge of helping the party committee echelon inspect the implementation of a resolution must ascertain the real situation so as to report and suggest what needs to be done to the party committee echelon in a copious and candid manner.

One of the most important inspection methods -- also regarded as an important factor of our working procedures -- is that the key leading cadres of a party committee echelon must make direct on-site inspections regarding the implementation of important policies and must personally contact cadres and non-party members at lower echelons or at the grassroots level for this purpose. Making frequent direct on-site inspections -- with the knowledge and the correct observation and evaluation of the cadres involved -- is regarded as the most effective method for the party committee echelon to grasp the situation firmly, stay close to his subordinates, understand cadres and the people, eliminate the ills of bureaucracy and conservatism, detect new factors and quickly solve hot problems arising in everyday life.

Improving the working method is an important demand and is regarded as having a great potential in improving the leadership qualities and efficiency of the party committee echelon. We must gradually and constantly improve our leadership skills in order to establish at all costs a scientific working system that is sensitive, reflects the spirit of urgency, promotes a fighting spirit, and is practicable and antibureaucratic, as already outlined in the resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum. This is a realistic action to be taken to improve the fighting strength of the party, develop the revolutionary and scientific character of the party, and truly contribute to preparing the fifth national party congress and to implementing its resolution.

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IMPROVING THE MANAGEMENT OF CADRES

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[Article by Pham Quan]

[Text] The correct political line and the correct cadre line are decisive prerequisites to insuring success in building and developing the corps of cadres. However, the results of cadre work are also dependent, to some extent, upon the organization of cadre management.

Concerning the importance of cadre management, Lenin pointed out that we must conduct good inspections and thorough examinations, provide a good education, "study people and find cadres who possess ability" because, if we do not perform these jobs well, "each and every order and decision will be an order and decision on paper only."(1)

Cadre management is defined by an organizational system, management procedures and principles and scientific and suitable management methods. Cadre management can only be carried out well when there is a correct economic management and state management mechanism. If the functions of each organization and the responsibility and authority of each individual are not concretely and clearly defined, there is no basis for evaluating, observing or assigning cadres. At present, now that the task of leading economic construction has become a foremost task of the party, new economic forms are being established, the mode of economic management is in the process of being changed and improved, the corps of cadres of each sector and level has developed widely, the district level has become a planning unit and so forth, all organizational work of the party must undergo a profound change in order to support the requirements of the new task well. As a result, we must also change cadre management and rapidly eliminate regulations that have become outmoded. The improvement of cadre management requires that problems be resolved in many areas in a well coordinated manner. Political Bureau resolution number 32 on organizational work set forth a specific guideline for resolving the problems in these areas. Below, we will only discuss a number of the most important areas:

a) First, there is the division of cadre management levels. Establishing the division of cadre management levels or, in other words, defining the scope of cadre

management on each level, is not work of an administrative nature, rather, it is work that requires careful, scientific calculations based on the requirements of the actual situation. Correctly defining the scope of cadre management of each level will insure that cadre work is under close, timely guidance and that the highest possible percentage of cadre forces is mobilized to support the various political tasks; at the same time, it will insure that cadre management is consistent with each type cadre and insure that the principle of democratic centralism is implemented in cadre work.

In our country, the division of cadre management levels is in the process of being revised. In the past, there was a time when every decision regarding cadres emanated from the various party committee echelons, the only staff agency of which was the organizational agency. In recent years, due to the requirements of the situation, we have gradually established cadre management levels with a view toward truly linking cadre management to the guidance of the performance of political and organizational tasks, quickly discovering talented persons in order to train and promote them and promptly replace unqualified and incompetent cadres. However, bureaucratic centralism, conservatism and delays in cadre management have been and are impeding the effort to organize the performance of political tasks and economic tasks. The scope of the cadres directly managed by the upper party committee echelons is too broad and encompasses many positions that could be put under the management of the lower echelons. At some places, the number of cadres directly managed by the provincial or municipal party committee or the party affairs section of a sector has reached 30,000 or 40,000 persons, thereby making it difficult for persons who directly manage cadres to come into contact or become acquainted with all the cadres they manage; as a result of which they often only know cadres through their files or personal histories, which are usually incomplete and fail to reflect the changes cadres have undergone. The persons who manage cadres frequently know little about the work being performed by the persons they manage. Their knowledge of cadres frequently comes from second-hand sources; they have little first-hand knowledge of cadres gained as a result of inspecting the work of cadres. In many cases, the evaluation of cadres is heavily dependent upon their past career, their academic position, their level of education, their attitude or style, not based on the final results of the work assigned to them. At some times and places, cadres are even evaluated on the basis of sentiment, inferences and whether a cadre is liked or disliked.

We have also failed to attach appropriate importance to the role played by the state agencies and mass organizations in the management of cadres. The state agencies generally only formalize the decisions of the party organization regarding cadres and do not appropriately play the role intended for them in the work involving the cadres of which they are in charge. The mass organizations generally only criticize and evaluate the cadres in charge within each agency and unit at conferences of manual workers and civil servants; they do not fully exercise their right to recall or suggest the dismissal of cadres on the various levels and in the various sectors who are considered to be unworthy or their right to introduce to the party organizations and state agencies outstanding cadres so that they can be considered for appointment to the various levels of leadership.

Cadre management also is not truly linked to the guidance of political tasks and economic tasks. In more than a few agencies and units, the persons in charge, instead of personally evaluating and observing cadres on a periodic basis, generally leave this work up to the organization agency even though they have better conditions than anyone else for understanding each cadre through the actual results of his or her work. The majority of the organization agencies on the various levels commit the shortcoming of not thoroughly inderstanding the political task of each sector and their style of cadre management is usually the administrative-bureaucratic style. More than a few agencies only provide cadre management within the party, consequently, there are cases in which cadres are not correctly evaluated or assigned. Because, in order to correctly evaluate an enterprise director, for example, it is not only necessary to listen to the opinions of the enterprise party committee, of the corps of cadres and party members within the enterprise, but also necessary to survey the opinions of the planning agency, the statistics agency, the finance agency and the banking agency.

Besides the manifestations of bureaucratic centralism that are found in the division of cadre management levels, there are still decentralization, fragmentation, the practice of doing as one sees fit and a lack of centralization and uniformity in the deciding of matters regarding cadres; at some places, there is even confusion in spite of the principles that exist. In some matters regarding cadre work, matters that should have been decided by the upper level, the lower level has gone beyond its authority and created a fait accompli. In more than a few cases, cadres have been assigned and promoted in a manner not consistent with the requirements of work, not based on standards or the structure of the corps of cadres; in some cases, cadres who have committed shortcomings at one place have even been given salary increases and promotions when transferred to another place; cadres who were unable to perform their tasks on the basic level have been transferred to the upper level to guide the basic level and have been given salaries and salary increases that do not comply with procedures, policies, regulations, etc. Abusing their authority, some individuals have arbitrarily decided matters related to cadres on the basis of their own personal motives; however, there have also been times when decisions regarding cadres that have been discussed by an entire leadership collective and endorsed by the majority of its members have had to be rescinded merely because of a few dissenting opinions based on unsound reasons. There have even been times when reasonable, good suggestions concerning cadres made by the leadership collective on the lower level have been set aside or rejected by a cadre of the upper level assisting the lower level without proposing a better solution.

At present, improving the division of cadre management levels is a pressing demand necessitated by changes in organization and cadres on a nationwide scale. The revision of the division of management levels must first be designed to strengthen the management of cadres in such a way as to insure centralism and unity, increase the cadre management authority and responsibilities of the leadership agencies on the various levels, especially the district and basic levels, expand cadre management to the specialized departments of the party in order to reduce the number of intermediary levels and more closely link cadre management

to the guidance of the performance of political tasks and economic tasks, to actual activities, to cadres. On this basis, the evaluation, assignment and promotion of cadres will be more accurate and rapid and the delays, conservatism, administrativism and bureaucratic centralism in cadre management will be overcome. Each level should only concentrate on managing its key cadres and should give the lower level the authority to manage the cadres that it directly utilizes while strengthening the inspections of the cadre work performed by the lower level. The key cadres directly managed by each level consist of leadership cadres, management cadres, scientific-technical cadres, leading literary and art cadres and cadres who, although they are not in charge, do perform important work. Each level must also manage the reserve cadres for the various key positions in order to adopt plans for training them.

Improving the division of cadre management levels also has the purpose of correctly coordinating cadre management by level and cadre management by sector to insure that cadre management is centralized within the party committee echelon and, at the same time, insure the strengthening of management by sector. The leading party cannot give light attention to cadre work; each party committee echelon must firmly control cadre work; these are matters of principle. The party controlling cadre work means that the party sets forth the cadre line, sets cadre standards, establishes cadre management principles and procedures, determines the selection, assignment and promotion of key cadres and inspects the performance of cadre work. the party insures that the various sectors have the necessary authority to select and assign the cadres of the sector. Each sector must manage its cadres in accordance with the standards, policies and procedures of the party. In actuality, no one understands the task of the sector or the cadres of the sector as well as the comrades in charge of the sector; therefore, the comrades in charge of each sector must bear the primary responsibility for building the sector's corps of cadres. The party committee, when deciding to assign cadres to guide the sectors under it, must respect the opinions of the concerned ministries and sectors and must assign cadres on the basis of the standards of each specialized department and sector. The ministries and sectors on the central level must closely coordinate with the various party committee echelons in planning, assigning and training cadres to lead and guide the various bureaus and services.

The new mode of economic management demands that the heads of production and business not only formulate and guide the implementation of production and business plans, but also control the management of cadres in order to support these plans. As a result, the division of cadre management levels must be designed to increase the cadre management authority and responsibility of the persons in charge of production and business installations. Enterprise directors, corporation heads and so forth must be given the authority to recruit, assign and deploy the cadres of the enterprise or corporation in an independent and timely manner in accordance with the prescribed structure of the corps of cadres and cadre selection standards, methods and regulations to insure that production and business develop in the correct direction and result in a profit. The comrades must have the authority to decide to reward or take disciplinary action

against the cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the enterprise or corporation, including firing persons who commit serious infractions of the code of labor discipline.

As regards the division of cadre management levels, it is necessary to reiterate one matter that is in the nature of a principle, namely, that the leadership agencies of the various levels and sectors must directly control cadre management. Of course, the organization agencies of the various levels and sectors must be command staffs that competently support the leadership agencies in the management of cadres but the leadership agencies of the various levels and sectors cannot rely entirely upon or leave everything up to the organization agencies as regards the management of cadres. The leadership agencies must personally acquaint themselves with the corps of cadres of which they are in charge in order to insure a high degree of independence and accuracy in the selection, assignment and promotion of cadres as well as in the prompt replacement of incompetent cadres. Together with making the highest possible use of the staff role of the organization agencies, the leadership agencies of the various levels and sectors must listen to the opinions of the mass of cadres, party members and people concerning cadre work. As the persons who are under the direct, day to day leadership of each person in charge, cadres, party members and the masses are very clearly aware of the shortcomings and weaknesses of each of their leadership cadres. They will tell the leadership agency who is a good cadre and worthy of being their leader; who is not a good cadre and must be forged more; and who has degenerated, become deviant and must be expelled from the corps of cadres. Attentively listening to and selectively accepting these opinions are a way to broaden the practice of democracy in the division of cadre management levels.

b) One important requirement in improving cadre management is to establish scientific procedures in the management of cadres, to improve the ability and the work methods of the organization agencies on the various levels. Cadre management is a science. In order to understand the strengths and weaknesses as well as the inefficient aspects of the structure of the corps of cadres, it is necessary to conduct scientific analysis based on the results of the performance of the political task of the locality or unit and on an accurate prediction of the requirements of upcoming tasks. In order to fully understand each cadre, utilize cadres well and help them to continuously make progress, we must not only keep abreast of their careers, but also possess certain knowledge of social attitudes and the science of education. In the Soviet Union and many other socialist countries, the specialized cadres in charge of party work, in general, and the specialized cadres in charge of cadre management, in particular, annually receive training in the science of organization, social attitudes and the science of education. In our country, there are still some persons who maintain the mistaken concept that cadre management is administrative, official work and that cadres only need to be loyal, possess a high sense of responsibility and display an attitude of devotion but have little need for scientific or professional knowledge. On more than a few levels and in more than a few sectors, the cadres in charge of cadre management generally work on the basis of empiricism, do not possess the necessary knowledge and do not employ scientific methods of thinking and working, consequently, they easily make mistakes and

shortcomings in the management of cadres. It has come time to train the leadership agencies of the various sectors and levels and the cadres specializing in cadre organizational work in the necessary knowledge of cadre work, in general, and cadre management, in particular. It must be remembered that when the level of knowledge is still low, it is difficult to avoid mistaken observations and decisions in the management of cadres. And, mistakes in the evaluation, treatment and utilization of personnel can inflict major losses on the revolution.

The establishment of scientific procedures in cadre management requires the establishment of cadre management rules and regulations that are scientifically based and suited to our present management conditions and level. As we know, cadre management is work consisting of many different elements, the purpose of which is to gain a systematic and comprehensive understanding of the past and the present, the person, the family and social relations, the qualities and abilities, the level of development, the health, living conditions and so forth of the cadre. Cadre management also includes appropriately criticizing and helping each cadre, treating each cadre in exact accordance with policy, utilizing each cadre correctly, assigning each cadre in a manner consistent with his qualities and abilities, etc. Each aspect of this work must be governed by rules and regulations that are binding upon everyone who is engaged in cadre management. Only with strict regulations is it possible to avoid the practice of doing as one sees fit, laxity, unfairness and so forth in cadre management. For example, in recent years, we have been following the guideline of assessing the opinions of cadres, party members and the masses when evaluating cadres now on the job, selecting reserve cadres, electing leadership agencies of the party and appointing cadres to management positions. This is a democratic method employed in the management of cadres to enable the leadership agencies on the upper level to coordinate their day to day management of cadres in order to gain a fuller and more objective understanding of cadres and promote them in a more correct fashion; at the same time, it is also designed to enable cadres and the masses on the lower level to supervise the work of cadres on the upper level.

The various levels and sectors must thoroughly inspect and control compliance with the positions and policies regarding cadres and cadre management regulations, considering them to be one of the effective guidelines for improving cadre management. If, in its inspections and control work, the upper level uncovers cases involving the misuse of authority, the failure to respect cadre management principles and regulations or incorrect decisions regarding cadres made as a result of improper motives or personal schemes, it has the authority to take stern disciplinary action and, at the same time, compel the lower echelon to cancel or amend these incorrect decisions.

The rapid, strong development of science and technology, especially of mathematics, has resulted in much that can be practically applied in cadre management. Many fraternal countries have been using scientific methods and modern equipment in establishing, collecting and storing cadre files, in compiling and integrating statistics on and analyzing the corps of cadres, in information work regarding cadres, in surveying public opinion regarding cadres, etc. We must learn and promptly apply these methods in order to rapidly eliminate the use of manual labor, which is now universal in cadre management work.

Today, cadre management cannot simply be carried out by organization agencies on the basis of old experiences and administrative work methods. As the agencies specializing in cadre management and on the basis of utilizing the various sources of information and material regarding cadres, the organization agencies on the various levels have the responsibility of integrating, analyzing and screening these sources of information and material and presenting optimum plans to the party committee and the agency providing guidance for their examination and a decision. The organization offices, departments and sections on the various levels must concentrate their efforts on helping the party committee echelons and agencies that provide guidance manage the key cadres on each level well; they must concentrate on researching and discovering reserve cadres, quickly discover talented persons when they are still very young and, on this basis, formulate cadre planning; they must help the party committee echelon and the agency that provides guidance inspect the lower level's compliance with the positions and policies regarding cadres and with cadre planning. The persons who are engaged in cadre management work must allocate much time for themselves to visit installations, to become involved in the realities of production and everyday life, to come into contact with the mass of cadres, to closely link cadre management to party member management, etc. Only in this way can they gain a deeper understanding of their work, of persons, select cadres correctly and overcome the practice of only dealing with a group of acquaintances instead of looking for many talented persons to recruit and promote.

c) One especially important aspect of improving the management of cadres is to formulate good cadre planning and to closely guide its implementation. Cadre planning is a long-term plan set forth for each level and sector for building the corps of cadres in order to effectively and promptly meet the quantitative and qualitative cadre demands resulting from the development of the revolutionary situation. Only by formulating and implementing a good cadre plan is it possible to take the initiative in providing cadres for newly established organizations, providing additional cadres where necessary and replacing cadres who no longer meet the requirements of their tasks and possible to overcome the patchwork nature, the passive nature and the lack of continuity in building the corps of cadres, especially leadership cadres and key cadres. Cadre planning must insure that the corps of cadres of each sector and level and the corps of cadres of each type (leadership cadres, management cadres, specialized and professional cadres, scientific-technical cadres and so forth) are efficiently structured, of adequate size and of the required quality. Cadre planning is an indispensable element in the present management of cadres.

Political Bureau resolution number 32 on organizational work clearly stated the jobs that must be performed in the immediate future and over the long range in cadre planning on the various levels and within the various sectors. Of these jobs, it is necessary to give special attention to correctly defining the stratum of reserve cadres for each position and doing a good job of training reserve cadres in theory, politics, ideology, specialized and professional knowledge, necessary practical experience and leadership skills so that they quickly meet standards commensurate with the positions to which they will be assigned.

Formulating and correctly implementing cadre planning will not only help the leadership agencies of the various levels and sectors firmly control the corps of cadres and deploy, assign and train cadres well, but will also create the conditions for the lower level to take the initiative in assigning its corps of cadres.

Cadre planning is carried out by each level that manages cadres, with the active participation of the cadre organization agency of the level; however, this planning must be approved by the authorized party committee echelon. If, in the course of implementation, the situation develops in accordance with planning, the lower level has the authority to make decisions concerning cadres. If changes occur that differ from the plan, the opinions of the upper level must be sought. This practice will combat bureaucratic centralism, combat laxity, decentralization, the habit of doing as one sees fit and partialism in cadre management and gradually put the management of cadres on a regular basis.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Letter to A.D. Txi-u-ru-pa," [Vietnamese phonetics], Vietnamese version, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume 44, p 449.

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JOURNAL REVIEWS HISTORY OF PARTY CONGRESSES

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN No 2 in Vietnamese Feb 82 pp 21-29

[Article by Nguyen Van Phung: "From the Unified Conference for Founding the Party to the Fifth Party Congress"--capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] It is not long before our country will witness an important political event -- the fifth national VCP Congress. The fifth party congress will review activities in all respects over the past 5 years and lay down the basic tasks and the socioeconomic targets to be fulfilled by the people throughout the country in the next 5 and 10 years. The fifth party congress will be a great landmark on the road toward building socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Since its founding, the VCP has held four congresses. The party has gone through a historic stage spanning 51 years. The party has spent more than 90 percent of this time either operating illegally under various reactionary dictatorial regimes or working under the conditions of war. This fact accounts for why only four congresses were held by the party during its half a century of existence. This fact also demonstrates that most of the party's major guidelines and policies have been determined not only by national party congresses but also by VCP Central Committee plenums, and occasionally by the VCP Standing Committee and VCP Central Committee Political Bureau meetings. Not only have these meetings performed the function of substantiating the resolutions of various party congresses, but they have also performed the functions of a congress. That is what history has brought about. Although the party statutes do not stipulate these functions for the party Central Committee, revolutionary requirements have compelled the committee to shoulder this responsibility in order to meet the pressing demands of history.

The party's failure to hold regular congresses is an inevitable restriction during a time when it had to operate under clandestine and war conditions. This was a deficiency in our party's political activity. However, historical facts show that all guidelines and policies charted out at these congresses and meetings were very correct and led to many great victories of historic and epochal significance. In practice, our party has been able to draw many valuable lessons on how to overcome restrictions created by historical conditions and how to develop to the fullest the wisdom of the masses.

THE UNIFIED CONFERENCE TO FOUND THE PARTY was held on Kowloon peninsula, Hong Kong, from 3 to 7 February 1930 under the chairmanship of Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc. The conference was of the size of a congress and it actually performed the functions of a congress. The great historic significance of the role of the unified conference was that for the first time in our country's revolutionary history it formed a unified revolutionary vanguard brigade for the Vietnamese working class. The conference devised the initial tactics and strategem for the liberation of our people from colonial and feudal rule and for regaining independence and freedom on the road toward socialism. Althouth the conference's political and strategic program prepared by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc was sketchy, it contained the basic orientations for the overall revolution, meeting various pressing demands in the revolutionary high tide which was, at that time, springing up in various areas throughout the country.

The unified conference to found the party marked a historic turning point in the history of the Vietnamese workers movement as well as in the national history of Vietnam. It also ended the long period of suffering when our country was engulfed in "darkness with no way out." The birth of the VCP opened a way out and brought about "an organization of revolutionaries" for our people. Many glorious pages have been added to history over the past half a century, but the most glorious was the success in creating "an upheaval" in the entire colonial and semi-feudal society, thus paving the way for the founding of an independent, free and unified Vietnam following the socialist path. With its unfading images, the turning point created by the unified conference in February 1930 will live forever in our people's memory. Directed by Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc -- a leader and organizer of genius -- in the first 5 days of the year of the horse [3-7 February 1930], the conference was able to fulfill its historic mission of unifying all communist organizations in the country under a correct revolutionary line -- the Marxist-Leninist line. The state of division and dispersion within the Vietnamese communist movement was then put to an end, and the heavy historical task entrusted to Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc by the international communist movement was then fulfilled outstandingly.

The first party Central Committee plenum held in October 1930 under the chairmanship of Comrade Tran Phu, first general secretary of the party was, in fact, considered as important as a congress. The plenum adopted the civil rights program of the bourgeois revolution (the political program) drafted by Comrade Tran Phu. This 1930 manifesto was the party's relatively perfect political program on the national democratic revolution. At the time when it was adopted by the party Central Committee alone and was waiting for the party congress' decision, the 1930 political program was authorized to be circulated merely as a draft document. In reality, however, it had already become an official document of the party and our revolutionary guiding banner in the entire process of the national democratic revolution.

The 1930 political program had a great influence on the party's line and policies during the national democratic revolution. The correct guidelines and creative standpoints specified in this manifesto were actually the link that connected one party congress of the party Central Committee plenum with another. Advancing the working-class-led revolution against imperialism and feudalism directly to socialism, using the workers and peasants as the main moving forces of the revolution, strengthening solidarity with the proletarian class in all oppressed countries, and making the party of the working class firm and strong were the basic spirit of the 1930 political program. Evaluating the historic significance of this political program, President Ho said: "Imbued with Marxism-Leninism, the party has been able to adopt a correct revolutionary line. In the 1930 civil rights program of the bourgeois revolution, the party pointed to the need TO STRUGGLE AGAINST IMPERIALISM AND FEUDALISM, to achieve national independence, and to ensure that the tillers own the land. That program is consistent with the earnest aspirations of our people, who are mostly peasants. For this reason, the party has been able to rally all major revolutionary forces to its side. As for the parties of other classes, they have either gone bankrupt or been isolated. Thanks to this, the right to leadership of our party -- the party of the working class -- has been consolidated and strengthened constantly." (Footnote -- Ho Chi Minh "Selected Works: Thirty Years of the Party's Activities." Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, volume II, page 154)

The (3 February) unified conference to found the party and the party Central Committee's (October 1930) plenum paved the way and made necessary preparations for the first congress of party delegates. While preparations for this congress -- which would have been held in accordance with a decision of the party Central Committee's October 1930 plenum -- were being made, all the party Central Committee members were arrested by the French imperialists. Comrade Tran Phu, the leader of the party at that time, was killed.

It was not until nearly 4 years later -- on 27 March 1935 -- that the first party congress was held in Macao (China). Attending the congress were 13 delegates representing 600 party members who had been reorganized after 4 years of struggling against white terror and of restoring and developing the movement.

The historic role of the first party congress was to bring all party organizations in various areas throughout the country as well as those in Laos and Kampuchea, and 11 mass revolutionary movements under the unified leadership of the party Central Committee; and to prepare the battleground for a new revolutionary high tide. However, the congress failed to accurately review the experience gained by the party since its founding. It failed to adopt a political program and to keep itself informed of the new developments and potentials of the international revolutionary movement. That is why it was unable to point out changes that corresponded with the new situation. These deficiencies were eliminated in the summer of the year that followed when the resolutions of the seventh international communist congress and of the party Central Committee's July 1936 plenum were issued.

The period between the first party congress and the (1951) second party congress saw a series of important historic events occurring in our country:

During the period 1936-39, under the party leadership, a mass movement to struggle for democratic liberties, to oppose reactionary colonialism, to demand peace, and to oppose war erupted in various areas throughout the country, rallying the support of millions of people. The success of this democratic movement led to the emergence of a mass political force which prepared material bases and battlegrounds for the August 1945 revolution. This success testifies to the total correctness of the party's line which was determined by the party Central Committee in its plenums of March 1937 and March 1938. Firmly grasping the substance of the resolution of the seventh international communist congress, our party managed to apply the resolution creatively in the specific situation of our country. It devised many policies, measures and forms which were most suitable to the historic conditions at that time.

The victory of the August 1945 revolution was of historic and epochal significance. It was "an unprecendented change of life for every Vietnamese." This victory was gained at a time when the country was a semifeudal colony, with a small population and land area, which was thousands of kilometers away from the area of operation of the Soviet army and which had no regular revolutionary armed forces; and when the proletarian revolutions in the two "colonialist countries," namely, France and Japan, were still not crowned with victories.

The great victory of the August revolution was ascribed to the fighting spirit and the sacrifices of our entire population and to the effects of the victories scored by the Soviet people and army during World War II. However, the major factor that decided this victory was the party's correct line which was decided upon at the various party Central Committee plenums held in 1939, 1940 and 1941; at the party Central Standing Committee meetings held in February 1943 and March 1945; and at the national party congress held in Tan Trao in August 1945. This line consisted of considering national liberation as a primary task; directing the revolutionary spearhead against the imperialists and fascists; relying on the strength of the main worker-peasant force to motivate the entire people to rise up; quickly seizing opportunities and using the art of staging uprising skillfully; seeking to know and use the force of revolutionary properly and building a Marxist-Leninist party with a correct line applicable to reality; ensuring that all party organizations were compact and politically pure, were operating clandestinely and were of high quality, and were capable of taking root among the masses. All these were the manifestations of the clear-sighted collective wisdom of the party, particularly the party Central Committee and various local party organizations.

At the time when the victory of the August revolution was just achieved, our party was not in a good position to hold a party congress right away as many "tough" problems involving the survival of the people's national sovereignty were being posed to our party. How could we defend the newly-regained national sovereignty at a time when we did not have regular armed forces strong enough to defend it, when there was no international assistance, when the rear was not prepared yet and when we were faced with an enemy having material and technical bases many times stronger than ours? The party Central Committee, led by President Ho, with its 15 years of experience in directing the revolution and of learning experiences in the world and with the development of its collective wisdom, chose a way which was proved by history to be the most

clear-sighted. This way consisted of motivating 25 million people to rise up to defend the revolutionary administration; carrying out the resistance while building forces in all respects in preparation for an inevitable war; and taking advantage of the differences in the enemy's internal ranks in a systematic manner by advocating forming a coalition government and promoting negotiations and the signing of agreements. These strategies were decided upon at the various meetings held by the party Central Standing Committee by the end of August 1945 and in November 1945 following its return to the capital; at the party Central Committee's plenum held in early March 1946 and at a conference of cadres held by the party Central Committee on 31 July 1946.

"When the French deliberately made war and when our restraint was exhausted, then the nationwide resistance began." (Footnote -- Collection of Ho Chi Minh's Works; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980; volume 1, page 472) This observation by President Ho Chi Minh serves as an explanation of the inevitability of the nationwide resistance against the French colonialists which erupted in late December 1946. If the resistance was unavoidable, then how to fight it victoriously? We could neither wait for the holding of a party congress to solve such an urgent problem nor could we hold a party congress immediately at that time. This problem had been solved before the resistance erupted. On 18 December 1946 the party Central Standing Committee decided to stage a nationwide resistance. A directive issued on 22 December 1946 outlines a policy to conduct an all-people, all-out and protracted resistance on a self-support basis. Efforts were to be made to motivate 25 million people to rise up concertedly against the enemy; to turn "each village or hamlet and city ward into a fortress," and "each citizen into a soldier"; to carry out the resistance while building the new regime; to carry out combat missions while building combat forces; to find an appropriate fighting method; and to build the party while carrying out combat missions. This correct way reflects the most clear-sighted collective wisdom of our party at that time.

THE SECOND NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS OF DELEGATES was held in Tuyen Quang from 11 to 19 February 1951, 16 years after the first congress. The second congress met at a time when the anti-French war of resistance was recording big victories. On the battlefield, the offensive initiative belonged to our army. Our main forces were capable of completely wiping out powerful enemy task forces one by one. Tempered in combat, our party continued to develop; from a membership of 5,000 during the August revolution, its ranks swelled to 766,349 members by 1950.

The second party congress was required by history to lead the war of resistance to final victory and to reorganize the Indochinese Communist Party in such a way as to suit the new situation which was developing in each Indochinese country.

The congress responded to this requirement by advocating the organization of a Marxist-Leninist political party in each of the Indochinese countries. In Vietnam, the Vietnam Workers Party was founded. Some 4 months later, the Khmer People's Revolutionary Party was established in Kampuchea. Five years after that, the Lao People's Party was born in Laos (this name was later changed to the Lao People's Revolutionary Party). In March 1951, the alliance of the three Indochinese peoples was founded. The second party congress adopted a program for the advance of the national democratic revolution to socialism, a new party statute to replace the 1935 statute, and 12 major policies aimed at achieving total victory for the war of resistance. Thus, the second congress paved the way for the success of the 1953-54 winter-spring campaign and the Dien Bien Phu campaign.

The victory of the 9-year anti-French war of resistance, which culminated in the 1953-54 winter-spring campaign, led to the 1954 Geneva agreement, opening up a new period in our country. The basic characteristic of this new period was the fact that the northern half of the country was completely liberated from imperialist and feudal domination while the southern half temporarily remained under the rule of U.S. neocolonialism. How could the southern half of the country be liberated? How could the northern half be advanced to socialism? We faced many difficulties in trying to answer these questions. The people's national democratic revolution led by our party had gone on for 24 years (1930-54) and had

scored big victories. The party had accumulated a great deal of rich experience in the quarter century of its existence. However, we still lacked experience in fighting against a new neocolonialist imperialist power, an imperialist chieftain with the most powerful economic and military potential in the imperialist camp: the United States. In the world, there had been no precedent of any new-style colony capable of defeating U.S. neocolonialism. This was a problem for our nation, especially our party, to resolve. History also posed another equally "tough," if not more difficult, question: Could one half of the country advance to socialism when the other half was not liberated yet? If the north should advance to socialism, should it coexist for a long time with neocolonialism in the south, or should the latter be abolished forthwith? Should socialist construction in the north be aimed mainly at bringing about civilization and happiness for our people there, or should it be directed toward creating conditions for completely liberating the south?

These questions were posed directly to our party, especially to the third party congress, which was scheduled to be held toward the end of the 50's. However, many events had taken place since 1954, many pressing demands had arisen, and many new international changes had occurred both in the capitalist and socialist systems, and in order to do anything at all in the postwar period, first of all we had immediately to heal the wounds of war. Life did not give us time to find a perfect solution, for we were overtaken by reality.

The third party congress could not be held as scheduled. The two questions raised in 1954, however, had been settled before the third party congress was convened. The problem of advancing the north to socialism was resolved in the 1956 conference of the Political Bureau and the 13th, 14th and 16th plenums of the second party Central Committee held in 1957, 1958, 1959 respectively. The correct policy adopted by these Political Bureau and Central Committee meetings resulted in the movement for agricultural and handicraft cooperativization and for the socialist transformation of private capitalist industry and trade and small tradesmen in 1960. The problem of how to liberate the south in the new historical conditions was resolved in the 15th plenum of the party Central Committee held in 1959. The clear-sighted and sound policy adopted by this plenum resulted in the movement for "concerted uprisings" in the south from 1959 to 1960.

THE THIRD NATIONAL PARTY CONGRESS OF DELEGATES was held in Hanoi capital from 5 to 10 September 1960. It was attended by more than 500 delegates representing more than 500,000 party members throughout the country. The congress decided on a perfect program for the socialist revolution in the north and the national democratic revolution in the south. It also adopted the guidelines and tasks of the First 5-Year Plan (1961-65), defined our country's foreign policy in the new stage, and adopted a new party statute to which were added a number of concrete points about the party's leading the administration.

The historic significance of the third party congress was that it succeeded in charting a correct path for our people throughout the country in the conditions of national partition, and in laying down two strategic tasks which were to be carried out simultaneously nationwide.

The great victory of the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation proved our party's clear-sightedness in determining its strategic line as well as in using appropriate methods to liberated the south. This clear-sightedness was reflected mainly in the party holding fast to and effectively guiding the strategy of holding high the two banners of national independence and socialism at the same time, and in carrying out two revolutionary tasks simultaneously: The people's national democratic revolution in the south and the socialist revolution in the north. These two tasks were aimed at a common objective: To complete the national democratic revolution in the south, achieve national reunification and advance the entire country to socialism. This adroit strategy gave our people an unprecedentedly great aggregate strength. Combining this strength with that of the three revolutionary currents of our time was precisely the secret formula for defeating an enemy who was many times stronger than us materially. The dual-banner strategy was translated by the third party congress into concrete policies and tasks. The congress defined the role of each strategic task and the historic mission of the two parts of the country as follows: The people's national democratic revolution in the south would play a DECISIVE AND DIRECT role in the struggle to overthrow the domination of U.S. imperialism and its henchmen; and the socialist revolution in the north would be THE MOST DECISIVE task in the development of all the revolution in our country and in the cause of national reunification.

The clear-sightedness of the third party congress is reflected in the fact that it promptly devised a correct line having the character of objective law of the revolution in our country at the time. The two strategic tasks were carried out simultaneously, with each playing its own decisive role, but the role of the socialist revolution (in the north) was the most decisive. This is a law.

This law was applied to all lines and policies of the party in the two revolutions. It was reflected clearly in the affirmation by the 11th party Central Committee plenum (in 1965) that the anti-U.S. national salvation struggle was the primary task of our entire party and all our people and soldiers. In this direction, the north devoted to the national salvation and defense war the entire strength of the socialist system. The north fulfilled outstandingly its mission as the revolutionary baseground for the entire country and, together with the heroic southern frontline, completely defeated the U.S. aggressors. On the front of transforming and building the national economy, the north also scored great achievements, ensuring the people's lives and preparing conditions for the building of socialism throughout the country in the future.

The fact that the entire country was completely independent and unified and was advancing toward socialism is a fundamental characteristic of our country following the complete liberation of the south. What were the tasks for our people in the new situation? What were the basic requirements for the country after our people won the right to be masters of the entire country? In principle, a goal of building a civilized and happy life for the people was to be set forth immediately after the ruling yoke of imperialism and its lackeys was eliminated. This was a necessity and, at the same time, the earnest aspiration of all our people. Thus a socialist revolution throughout the country was essential. By what way did the country advance to socialism in conformity with the characteristics of our country? This question was raised at the fourth party congress, and it was initially answered at the 24th party Central Committee plenum (3d tenure).

THE FOURTH PARTY NATIONAL CONGRESS was held in the capital of Hanoi from 14 to 20 December 1976. Attending the congress were more than 1,000 delegates representing more than 1.5 million party members throughout the country. It approved a perfected program on building socialism throughout the country, beginning with the Second 5-Year Plan, 1976-80. The soul of the programme was the question of socialist industrialization and socialist collective mastery. The congress paid great attention to the question of consolidation of national defense. It decided to change the party's name to the Vietnam Communist Party.

New historical conditions emerged more prominently in the wake of the fourth party congress. The question of consolidation of national defense and maintenance of national security was raised even more seriously. The Beijing ruling circles' strategy of weakening and annexing the three Indochinese countries was known before the fourth party congress was held, but it became conspicuous after 1978. This strategy is in collusion with the U.S. strategy which consists of finding a way out of the economic crisis, regaining the lost military supremacy, concentrating forces on counterattacking the three revolutionary currents and spearheading primarily at the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

From covert to overt betrayal, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists intended to bring the Vietnamese people to their knees with the launching of two strategic attacks, one from the south and the other from the north. To defend our sovereignty and territorial integrity, we were determined not to let them encroach on or undermine our independence which we had won with the flesh and blood of millions of our compatriots and soldiers over the past century and more. The most prominent event after the fourth party congress was our people's victory in the two wars of aggression masterminded and directly waged by the Chinese expansionists. Despite their humiliating defeat in these two wars, the Chinese expansionists still refuse to learn a lesson. They still nurture the design to annex Vietnam and the rest of the Indochinese Peninsula in the hope of paving the way for the realization of their dream of expansion and hegemony over Southeast Asia. At present, in coordination with and assisted by various U.S. bellicose forces, they are carrying out a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. This type of war has caused great difficulties to our people in carrying out the socialist construction program set forth by the fourth party congress, thus making it impossible for us to fulfill many planned norms.

We should have the courage to look straight into the shortcomings and errors of various party and state organizations in economic and social management. These shortcomings have prolonged the difficulties and caused imbalances in many respects. We should grimly uncover our weaknesses so that guidelines can be adopted seriously for corrective action.

However, to make an objective assessment, we must consider the economic situation on the basis of the general conditions in our country, and must take into account our difficulties in all respects, including difficulties caused by our shortcomings.

In overcoming the great and accumulated difficulties, over the past 5 years we have advanced the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic position, thus creating many unprecedentedly great potentials for national defense and socialist construction. We have succeeded in unifying the country in all respects, in establishing the system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country, in defeating the two wars of aggression waged by the Beijing expansionists, in strengthening the strategic alliance among the three Indochinese countries and between our country, the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and in overcoming the damage caused by the wars of aggression waged by the United States and the Chinese expansionists, thus promptly solving all urgent economic and social problems, overcoming famine, and initially improving the livelihood of the people in many rural areas. Additionally, we have been able to carry out socialist transformation in the South, and create new forces to make progress in 11 fields. These achievements testify to the heroic nature of our people and to the correctness of the general line and the economic line set forth by the fourth party congress.

We have many shortcomings. Our major shortcoming, however, is reflected in the way we concretize our line and the way we organize and guide its implementation.

The experience we have derived from our great victories in the past shows that the general line must be concretized right in the process of defining specific objectives for each short period, each field of work and each locality; and these objectives must be promptly amended and adjusted when the actual situation changes.

The historic experience of our country's revolution under the party's leadership also shows that if a line is to be concretized and fully implemented, the contingent of cadres must hold fast to and adroitly apply the law, and must be in firm control of the actual situation and have an adequate knowledge of the problems it has to resolve. All these qualities can be acquired only with time and through persistent efforts.

Our people still face many difficulties. To overcome them, we must firmly follow the path which has been proved correct by reality. This is the path chartered by the fourth party congress: The path of the working people's collective mastery and of national socialist industrialization. Realities over the past 5 years prove that our party has promptly detected complex developments in the situation, that it has adopted firm and judicious strategic positions, and that it has decided to take the right direction at crucial moments of the revolution. These firm strategic positions and correct directions stem from the line of the fourth party congress. These are also matters of principle of our country's revolution in the conditions of its advance to socialism from a small-scale production system and in the concrete conditions of the current international situation.

The new period imposes on our party and people extremely great, complex and weighty tasks. Our people, however, are fully capable of successfully achieving these tasks. We have overcome the initial difficulties in the new period. We now have a more profound understanding of our country and our people, a thorough knowledge of our enemy and the obstacles on our path, and a fuller perception of our strengths and weaknesses. We also have drawn useful lessons from the practice of socialist construction and national defense over the past 5 years.

These are new equipment for our entire party, people and army in the new struggle which, although replete with difficulties and hardships, is bound to be victorious.

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FROM THE NHA RONG PIER TO PAC BO CAVE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 30-39

[Article by Ton Quang Duyet]

[Text] Throughout his life, President Ho lived and worked at many places; his footprints were left in many localities at home and abroad. In his childhood, he had to travel much because of the demands of family life. In his youth, nurturing a long held ambition to move mountains, he decided to go in search of the path of national salvation. The places at which he lived and worked, whether he was there for only a short time or for a long time, whether they were near or far away, whether they were in the North or the South, at home or abroad, in his mother's village or his father's village, are of profound significance.

In 1894, Nguyen Sinh Sac, Uncle Ho's father, received his bachelor degree and was accepted as a student at the National College in Hue. He had to take his wife and two young sons with him. Uncle Ho, then only 5 years of age, had to leave his mother's village and go with his parents to live in Hue. Nguyen Sinh Sac's allowance at the National College was very small, consequently, he was forced to find a job as a teacher and his wife worked for hire weaving cloth in order to support the family.

In 1901, due to her very hard life, Uncle Ho's mother fell ill and died in Hue; Mr. Nguyen Sinh Sac, after earning his "pho bang" degree, took his children back to his village, having finished second best in his examinations. Uncle Ho and his family travelled more than 300 kilometers across mountains and rivers to reach his father's village of Kim Lien.

A few years later, Nguyen Sinh Sac was forced to return to his former occupation, teaching, to earn a living.

In 1903, he took a job as a teacher in Thanh Chuong District, more than 20 kilometers from his home, taking Nguyen Sinh Cung (Uncle Ho) and his older brother, Nguyen Sinh Khiem, with him. Seeing that the father and his two sons led a hard life, parents of his students would ask him about his family and he would reply: "My wife passed away in Hue. The eldest of my children, my daughter Nguyen Thi Thanh, we call her Bach Lien, must stay home to take care of the house. My eldest son

is Nguyen Sinh Khiem, or Khom, and my youngest son is Nguyen Sinh Cung, or Cong as we call him. Without Khom I have no food, so, I must take both of them wherever I go!"

In 1905, having been summoned to Hue to serve as an official, he and his two sons moved once again. After finding a place to live and with the help of a fellow villager who was also an official, he was appointed Secretary of the Ceremonials Office, a minor post at that time; as a result of which he was able to arrange for his two sons to attend school. Back then, it was popular to study the French language. Among Confucian scholars, there were many persons who maintained that learning the French language was an essential prerequisite to adopting European customs and becoming a servant of the enemy. At that time, there was, among the colleagues of Mr. Sac, a man named Mr. Nghe Nguyen The Song from Xuan Lieu Village, now Nam Yen Village in Nam Dan District. Having received his doctoral degree in 1898, he was a well known scholar who served as school principal in Quang Tri and frequently visited Hue. He was fluent in Chinese and also knew much about French education. He advised Uncle Ho to attend the Franco-Annamese School. Mr. Nghe Song once told Uncle Ho that in order to drive off the French pirates, it was necessary to know the written language as well as the customs and habits of France. Mr. Nguyen Sinh Sac agreed to allow Uncle Ho to enter the Dong Ba Franco-Annamese Secondary School in Hoang Thanh, which is now Phan Dang Luu Park on Phu Hoa Street (at the Dong Ba Gate in Hue). The curriculum included all three languages; Vietnamese, Chinese and French. Uncle Ho had already studyed Chinese and Vietnamese and had received some instruction in French literature from Mr. Nghe Nguyen The Song. At school, Uncle Ho displayed his intelligence and ranked at the top of his class; many of his translations were recited by his teacher to the entire class. Upon his graduation from the Dong Ba Secondary School, Uncle Ho was accepted at the Hue National College.

Having arrived in Hue just as the movement swept into the Hue Citadel, Uncle Ho participated in organizing small meetings within the school, talked about uniting the masses and freedom and urged his compatriots to unite. Then, he participated in various reform campaigns, such as the campaign to wear short hair and abandon the practice of wearing hair in a bun; Uncle Ho purchased a pair of scissors and gave haircuts to compatriots at markets and along busy streets. In May, 1908, the anti-tax movement in Quang Nam-Quang Tri spread to the Hue area. In noisy demonstrations, the people marched to the gate of the governor general's office to express their aspirations. Uncle Ho led many groups of demonstrators and served as interpreter for his compatriots appearing before French officials, consequently, the French attentively observed his activities. On the morning of 14 May 1908, the French officials sent a horse-drawn wagon to the college to arrest Uncle Ho and expelled him from the National College.

Then, Uncle Ho gradually made his way to the South with the intention of making preparations for leaving in search of the path of national salvation. Roads were not good back then and he encountered numerous difficulties during his trip southward; he walked most of the distance and occasionally obtained rides on sampans.

In 1909, having arrived in Quy Nhon at a time when Binh Dinh Province was holding examinations for the position of schoolmaster, Uncle Ho applied for the examination and passed. However, when he learned that Uncle Ho had been involved in the anti-tax movement in Hue, Fries, the governor of Binh Dinh, immediately removed Uncle Ho's name from the list of persons who had passed the examination.

Taking leave of Quy Nhon, Uncle Ho travelled to Phan Ri in Binh Thuan Province to the home of Mr. Truong Gia Mo, a person who had participated in the anti-tax movement with Mr. Tran Quy Cap. When Tran Quy Cap died, Truong Gia Mo was closely followed and was forced to suspend his activities.

After spending several days at the home of Trung Gia Mo, Uncle Ho and he went to Phan Thiet and were accepted by the Duc Thanh School to teach French literature. This was a private school of the Lien Thanh Association established by a group of patriotic literati. Having come into existence at the same time as the Dong Kinh Tuition-Free School in the North, the Duc Thanh School was established in accordance with the thinking of Phan Chu Trinh. Its founders were Nguyen Thong, a patriotic scholar in the South, and several other well known persons.

We m e t Nguyen Duc Tra, an 86 year old scholar from Nghe Tinh who now resides at number 73 Truong Dinh Street in Ho Chi Minh City and was once a student at the Duc Thanh School. He informed us that the persons in charge of the school as well as the Lien Thanh Association were divided into two factions: one faction supported the reformist tendencies of Phan Chu Trinh while the other faction supported Phan Boi Chau's policy of rebellion and was called the "Incite Rebellion Now" faction. The two factions argued with each other intensely. At the school, only the teacher called Thanh (Uncle Ho) and the teacher Hai (a learned, progressive Eurasian) did not support either faction but, instead, expressed the desire to travel overseas to gain an understanding of the issues first.

In 1910, after spending nearly 1 year at the school, Uncle Ho left without telling anyone and travelled to Saigon where he lived at the sleeping mat store of Mr. Le Van Dat, who also had ties to the Lien Thanh Association. This was a rather large wooden building with a thatched roof; in 1920, the thatched roof was replaced with a tile roof; it is now number 185/1 Co Bac Street, Ho Chi Minh City. The 72 year old son of Mr. Le Van Dat, Le Van Tu, still has a number of articles belonging to Nguyen Sinh Huy, that is, Nguyen Sinh Sac, that he keeps as a remembrance of him.

Bidding farewell to Le Van Dat, the owner of the sleeping mat store, Uncle Ho made contact with persons within the Lien Thanh General Association and was taken to live at another house near the general association's headquarters. Then, he made his way to a worker village near the Ba Son Plant, where he looked for work to support himself while learning a trade at the plant. In this village, he made a number of new friends, a few of whom trusted him. Ond day, Uncle Ho confided in his closest friend and urged this friend to go with him in search of the path of national salvation. At first, he friend promised to go, but when he realized that it would be a very risky undertaking, he did not have the courage to keep his promise.(1)

In early June, 1911, possessing high determination and calling himself Van Ba, Uncle Ho boldly went in search of the owner of the ship La Touche Treville of the Horse's Head Transport Company of France and asked for a job on the ship.

The preparations he made were very simple. In a small suitcase were packed two sets of seaman's clothing that had been purchased for him by friends at the Lien Thanh Association, which he insisted he should not accept.(2) Aside from this, he took nothing else. On the morning of 5 June 1911, from the Nha Rong Pier, through the door of the large, two-story building that was constructed in 1869 under the Tu Duc Dynasty, on the peak of which was a carving of two white faced dragons--the symbol of Vietnam in the feudal period--Nguyen Tat Thanh boarded the Le Touche Treville, received his "petty seaman's" card, which stated his wage as 50 quan per month, and started to work as a messboy.

The truth was that petty seaman Van Ba did not know how to do anything on a ship and had nothing but his bare hands, his courage and boundless patience but he accepted any job!

The job of messboy was a hard one: at 0400 hours he had to clean the large galley on the ship and start fires in the various stoves. Then, he carried coal, removed the garbage, etc. The work was very strenuous because the temperature was not regulated: it was very hot in the galley but very cold in the hold. He frequently had to carry heavy bags while the ship was lurching on rough seas. He cleaned the heads and emptied the buckets of human waste very often.

After the ship left the Nha Rong Pier for France, it stopped at very many piers in many different seaports; the first stop was Singapore, then Colombo, Marseilles and Le Havre. In Marseilles and Le Havre, where the ship once docked for a long period of time, Van Ba took time to see the scenery and see how the people lived.

Wherever he went, Van Ba saw that the vast majority of the laboring people were poor, only the very few persons who had position and power were wealthy and happy, had spacious homes and lived extravagantly. The people, generally speaking, were good. Many of the citizens of France were good and the French people in France were better than the French in the colonies. These were Uncle Ho's first observations.

In France, he sent a letter to Hai, the teacher, in Phan Thiet, his close friend with whom he had taught and studied at the Duc Thanh School, telling him that he had gone overseas and was unable to tell him when he left because his departure had to be kept secret. Uncle Ho told him about the hard life of a messboy on a ship: washing and drying large pots and pans that were too large for a small person to pick up and which had to be dragged across the deck; cleaning fish that flipped and squirmed, splashing blood all over his hands; cleaning the washrooms and heads; working strenuously day and night... During a farewell dinner for students at the Duc Thanh School who were going to Hue to study, Hai read the letter to everyone; everyone admired the patience and endurance of the teacher Thanh. In another letter to Diep Van Ky in Saigon, a close friend from his days of study in Hue, Uncle Ho also went into rather deep detail. When describing his backbreaking work on the French ship, Uncle Ho wrote two lines of humorous poetry:

--The hero goes joyfully through his day doing what he pleases,
Polishing the brass and the washroom and emptying the buckets of human waste!

When he first stepped foot in France, Uncle Ho immediately thought about meeting Phan Chu Trinh in order to learn about the situation and inquire about and discuss patriotic activities. Phan Chu Trinh, who received his Pho Bang degree in 1901, was a colleague of Pho Bang Nguyen Sinh Huy. He had served as an official for a while in Hue. Realizing that officialdom was corrupt, he respectfully asked that the French government reform officialdom, advocating "the punishment of corrupt officials." Advocating reform and opposing rebellion, he appealed: "Do not rebell, rebellion is death! Do not look to the outside, it is stupid!" Van Ba did not agree with Phan Chu Trinh as regards relying upon the French for reforms because asking the French colonialists to make reforms was much like asking a tiger not to eat meat, just as asking Japan to fight the French was no different than "inviting a tiger to the front door and welcoming a panther at the back door!" However, Uncle Ho still respected Phan Chu Trinh and considered him to be an outstanding teacher. This was evident in a letter he sent to him while Phan Chu Trinh was in France:

Your Excellency Hy Ma(3),

It has been a long time since I heard from you; how are you and what is the state of affairs there? I would like to know if I may meet with you before I leave because I very much need a few words of advice. Please reply immediately because I will be boarding a ship in about a week and going "I do not know where."

Regards to you, M. Truong(4) and Dat(5) and I wish you all peace and prosperity.

C.D. Tat Thanh(6)
10 Orchard Place
Southampten, England

According to the collection of books entitled "The Youth of Uncle Ho" by Hong Ha, Ba's ship travelled to Le Havre, a seaport in northern France. Of the persons working on the ship in Cua Khau, 14 seamen and personnel quit their jobs and went on shore. When the ship reached Le Havre, the crew numbered only 58 men. In Le Havre, the Five Star Company put the ship in drydock for repairs and transferred all of its seamen and personnel to another ship for return to Indochina. Van Ba, instead of accompanying them, stayed on shore and looked for work. He found work as a gardener for the family of the ship owner. He owned a villa a few kilometers away.

Although his work as a gardener was not very strenuous and the family of the ship-owner liked him, he quit his job and returned to the trade of seaman on another freighter of the Five Star Line on a trip around Africa. He knew that the trip on the freighter around Africa would not be as calm as the other journey; it would be a very tiring and long journey but he was determined to go. He said: "I am young, I am healthy, I can make it. I want to see those countries."

The ship subsequently crossed the Atlantic and arrived in the United States, the birthplace of the 1776 Declaration of Independence with its immortal words: "All men are created equal, they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights, among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." However, he saw behind the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor the barbarious crimes of the U.S. imperialists. He worked for hire in Brooklyn and frequently visited the black people of Harlem. He witnessed the cruel discrimination of the U.S. imperialists toward the black people. He witnesses scenes of groups of white people beating and cursing a black person or tying a black person to a tree, pouring gasoline on his head, pulling out his teeth one at a time, sticking a hot poker in his mouth and then setting him afire! The black person was burned to death amidst the applause and cheers of the murderers! Concerning this spectacle, Van Ba indignantly exclaimed: "So, this is civilization!"

At the age of 25, Ba had travelled more widely than any Vietnamese in any age!

Arriving in Great Britain during the country's period of greatest prosperity, he also looked for work in London, accepting a job shovelling snow, a very hard job, at a school; the weather was bitterly cold and he did not have adequate clothing. A few days later, he took a job shovelling coal in the cellar of a british factory where he did not see the sun all day. The furnace was hot and his wage was low, but he still saved money to study English. Next, he worked for hire at the Drayton Court Hotel on "Di A-vo-niu" Street [Vietnamese phonetics] in the Oet I-linh [Vietnamese phonetics] section of West London. There, he wrote a letter to the patriot Phan Chu Trinh. In London, he joined a trade union.

A short while later, he took a job as a kitchen helper at the large and very famous Carlton Hotel on Haymarket Street, a six-story hotel that stretched for 2 blocks. He worked under the supervision of the French chef Escoffier, whose culinary skills were known throughout the West and who had been awarded the title "King of the Kitchen." Seeing that Uncle Ho was a decent, diligent and simple person, the king of the kitchen promoted him from washing dishes to making pastries and taught him how to make his famous cream pies and peach pies.

In late 1917, Van Ba left his job as kitchen helper in London and returned to France, to the city of Paris.

When Van Ba met Phan Chu Trinh in France, he was advised by Phan Chu Trinh: "You should devise a plan for raising the intellectual standard of the people, agitating for democratic rights, clearly stating your position and demanding that the government protect and enlighten the people." Not satisfied with these words of "respect and repentence," Van Ba continued to think about the matter and decided to remain in Paris to learn more.

There, he found jobs so that he could continue his patriotic activities: developing photographs, writing a newspaper and so forth. It was during this period that he wrote "French Colonialization on Trial."

World War I had just ended; the imperialists who were meeting at Versailles to share the spoils of the war received an eight-point petition signed by Nguyen Ai Quoc demanding independence for the Vietnamese. The imperialists were extremely frightened by this. The uproar in public opinion gradually spread to the colonies. The name of the revolutionary Nguyen Ai Quoc emerged and resounded loudly from Paris to Indochina. The French colonialists in the mother country, especially those in Vietnam, searched everywhere trying to find out who Nguyen Ai Quoc was. From then on, the house at number 9 Cong Poanh Lane, the private home of Nguyen Ai Quoc, was surrounded and observed day and night. In Kim Lien and Hoang Tru (Nghe Tinh), all the lackeys of the French colonialists conducted investigations to determine Nguyen Ai Quoc's background.

He arrived in Paris in time for the congress convened by the French Socialist Party to discuss participating in the 3rd International. Nguyen Ai Quoc, having studied Lenin's platform, knew that the 3rd International supported the colonies and, as a result, endorsed it.

When the French Communist Party was founded in 1920, Nguyen Ai Quoc was one of the founding members who made many contributions. The members of the Central Committee of the French Communist Party, such as Cachin and Couturier, expressed confidence in and respect for Nguyen Ai Quoc. Recalling his reading of Lenin's "Thesis on the Nationality and Colonial Issues," Uncle Ho emotionally said: "Lenin's thesis moved and excited me, clarified my thinking and made me confident more than I can say! I was so happy I cried. Sitting alone in my room, I spoke in a loud voice as though I were addressing the masses: 'Suffering compatriots! This is what we need! This is the path of our liberation!'"

After 10 difficult years of wandering overseas and searching for the right answer (from 1911 to 1920), Uncle Ho had found the path of the great Lenin. To find it, he crossed the ocean from Asia to Europe, travelled around Africa to Latin America and then returned to the capital of France before achieving success!

In mid-1923, Nguyen Ai Quoc suddenly disappeared, causing his many close friends to make concerned inquiries about him; secret service agents searched for him everywhere.

In early 1924, Nguyen Ai Quoc reappeared in Moscow, the home of the October Revolution. There, he established liaison with the members of the French Communist Party with whom he had become close friends in France.

Having been able to visit Msscow and many other places, he saw that the Soviet Union was not a hell, as claimed in the propaganda of the imperialists, but was a country that was building socialism and making very much progress. There, the issue of teenagers was one for which very much concern was shown but the best was the care given to children. If Russia was not a paradise for everyone, it was a paradise for children; this is something that made a profound impression on Uncle Ho, a person who loved teenagers and children more than anyone else did!

Looking ahead and thinking about us, Uncle Ho secretly travelled to China in search of a way to return to Vietnam to spread what he had seen and learned during his journey.

One day, late in the summer of 1924, a day on which the sun was burning hot, at Sa Dien, an international concession in Canton, the bomb thrown by Pham Hong Thai, a patriotic Vietnamese youth, exploded and almost killed Merlin, a leading French colonialist in Indochina who was on a mission in China, thereby shaking the entire world "like a swallow signalling the start of spring." Late that year, Uncle Ho appeared in Canton. He established contacts with a group of patriotic Vietnamese youth in Canton, turned the Union of Hearts Organization into the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth and selected outstanding elements to serve as the nucleus of the communist group. He conducted training classes and sent word to Vietnam to encourage patriotic youths to come for training as cadres and return home to conduct activities.

After attending training classes, hundreds of cadres secretly returned home to conduct activities throughout the north, central and south of Vietnam. It was at that time that Chiang Kai-shek became a traitor and began to apprehend and kill Chinese as well as Vietnamese communist party members. The training classes had to be moved and became clandestine training classes. Uncle Ho had to turn over all of his work to the central office of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth and stay away from Canton for a while. In 1928, impersonating a Chinese merchant, he travelled to Thailand and made contact with the overseas Vietnamese organizations there and the elderly Vietnamese revolutionary in Thailand, Dang Thuc Hua, who was nicknamed Co Di(7) and used the pseudonym Ngo Sinh. A branch of the association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth was established in Thailand and exerted much influence. After the Vietnam Communist Party was founded, Co Di became an active communist party member and served as the nucleus of the Vietnam Communist Party chapter in Thailand.

The French Secret Service, sensing his whereabouts, had their lackeys search for Uncle Ho in Thailand; they were very close to him many times but thanks to the protection provided by overseas Vietnamese and the local people, Uncle Ho evaded the enemy's dragnet.

In 1929-1930, after the modern Vietnamese youth organization had been smashed, the French colonialists in Vietnam conducted a campaign of ruthless terror; arrests occurred daily from the North to the South, thereby creating a tense situation at many places, especially in the factories in all cities, the plantations in the South and at Truong Thi and Ben Thuy as well as in many rural areas of Nghe Tinh. Then, various communist groups were established, which engaged in propaganda and organized activities together: the Indochina Communist Party in Bac Ky, the Annamese Communist Party in Nam Ky and the Indochina Communist League in Trung Ky. All three of these groups engaged in intense activities at the same time, and competed with one another for influence. The French colonialists made every effort to suppress them in a vain attempt to crush the movement. The laboring masses at many places panicked and wavered. In the face of this situation, Uncle Ho, in the name of a representative of the Communist International, summoned the various communist groups in the country to Kowloon (China), organized the first Unification Conference and founded the Vietnam Communist Party on 3 February 1930.

In 1930 and 1931, under the leadership of the Indochina Communist Party, a revolutionary movement was launched throughout the country, the pinnacle of which was the Nghe-Tinh Soviet. Although the French imperialists submerged the 1930-1931 revolutionary movement in a sea of blood, due to the tremendous influence of the Ngue-Tinh Soviet, the Indochina Communist Party was recognized as a chapter of the Communist International.

Overseas, Uncle Ho was intensely pursued by the French and British imperialists and imprisoned in Hong Kong. Thanks to the wholehearted help provided by the British lawyer, Loseby, Uncle Ho escaped prison. The French imperialists conducted an intense manhunt in a vain attempt to recapture him. With the help of Loseby, Uncle Ho, disguised as a wealthy Chinese merchant on vacation, managed to flee Hong Kong.

The world situation was changing. In France, the rise of the people's Front to power had a large influence upon the countries of Indochina. In Vietnam, many political prisoners were released from the prisons and exile camps and friendship associations, transfigured revolutionary organizations and mass organizations were established. A rather large number of public and semi-public newspapers were published in Hanoi, Saigon and Hue. While the movement was developing, the leaders of these organizations frequently received letters from overseas offering opinions. The public newspapers of the party, such as LAO DONG (LE TRAVAIL) Newspaper, occasionally received articles for publication signed by different persons, persons whom their readers did not know. Many persons guessed that they were written by Vietnamese revolutionaries overseas who did not dare reveal their true identities.

The world situation then changed again in favor of the Vietnamese revolution. In the mother country, France surrendeded to fascist Germany. In the colonies, the colonialists in Indochina surrendered to Japan, thus opening the Sino-Viet border to a new aggressor army and helping them crush the Vietnamese revolution.

Uncle Ho secretly moved to the border area to establish contacts with the Chinese Communist Party and prepare to return to Vietnam to conduct activities in order to seize the favorable opportunity that might be at hand, as he had predicted, for mobilizing the masses to stage an uprising and seize political power.

One morning in early spring, 1941, the Party Central Committee sent a number of comrades to the Sino-Viet border to meet Uncle Ho at kilometer marker number 8. The place was in Ha Quang District in Cao Bang Province across from Nam Quang Village in China.

Using a cane, Uncle Ho walked quickly, followed by a few of our cadres. When he reached border marker number 8, he stopped, paid his regards to his comrades, peered at the scenery along the country's border and then everyone walked several more kilometers to Pac Bo Cave. After examining the cave, Uncle Ho stood up and inscribed in Chinese the date of his return to the fatherland (8 February 1941) on a layer of rock. It had been 4 months less than 30 years since the day he left the fatherland until the day he returned.

It had truly been a long time and his search for the path of national salvation had been very difficult. But no one knows precisely how many localities, from Asia to Europe, from Africa to the United States, he visited or how many thousand of kilometers he travelled by every means available in his journey and his search for the path of national salvation.

Pac Bo became the revolutionary base of the entire country. Deep within the mountain ranges, Uncle Ho became the elder Thu and then Mr. Ke of the local ethnic minorities. Although he had to concern himself with the great issues of the revolution, he still relaxed by writing lines of immortal poetry:

--At the bank of the stream at dawn, in the cave at night,
My rice gruel, corn and bamboo sprouts are prepared!
At my tilted stone desk, I translate the history of the party,
The path of revolution is truly bright!

In May, 1941, Uncle Ho convened the 8th Plenum of the Party Central Committee at Khuoi Nam, a few kilometers from Pac Bo, to evaluate the world and domestic situations, set forth the line of the revolution, establish the Viet Minh and lead the people of the entire country in carrying out the successful August Revolution and establishing the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, now the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

FOOTNOTES

1. Tran Dan Tien: "Accounts of the Active Life of President Ho."

2. In 1946, in a delegation of patriotic intellectuals from the South in Hanoi to visit Uncle Ho, there was a person named Truong Gia Ky Sanh, also known as Truc Vien (who is now 75 years of age and lives beside Nguyen Van Troi Market in Ho Chi Minh City). After hearing Huynh Thuc Khan introduce Sanh as the nephew of Hoang Gia Mo, Uncle Ho recounted this incident and inquired about the several families that had provided him with clothing.

3. Also known as Phan Chu Trinh.

4. The lawyer Phan Van Truong, a patriotic intellectual of ours at that time in France.

5. Phan Chau Dat, the nephew of Phan Chu Trinh, studied in France, became ill and returned home in 1919, passing away in the Hue Hospital in 1921.

6. C.D. is Cuong Diet, a term indicating his intensity.

7. Dang Thuc Hua, a person who was skilled in walking during his youth, was commonly called Di by his overseas compatriots; later, he was called Mr. Di and in his elderly years he was called great grandfather Di.

Captions to Photographs:

1. Picture of Uncle Ho in the Soviet Union's TIA LUA NHO Newspaper (1923)(p 31).

2. The ship Cac Li-ep-nech that took Uncle Ho from Hamburg to the Soviet Union (1923)(p 32).

3. Uncle Ho at the Congress of the Peasant International (1923)(p 33).

4. Caricature of Uncle Ho drawn by a German artist in 1923 and Uncle Ho's autograph on the caricature (p 34).

5. Document certifying Uncle Ho as a member of the Far Eastern Bureau of the Communist International (1924)(p 35).

6. Invitation from the Communist International inviting Uncle Ho to attend the 1 May ceremony at Red Square in Moscow (1924)(p 36).

7. Uncle Ho and comrades of the German Communist Party (1924)(p 37).

8. Uncle Ho and comrades of the Hungarian Communist Party (1924)(p 38).

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IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF THE NEWSPAPER "LE PARIA": NGUYEN AI QUOC AND THE NEWSPAPER " LE PARIA"

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 40-44

/Article by Nguyen Thanh/

/Text/ After participating in the founding of the French Communist Party (December, 1920) and working in the Colonial Studies Department of the Party Central Committee, Nguyen Ai Quoc and a number of foreign friends launched a campaign to found the Inter-Colonial Union (May, 1921) which, according to its statutes, was "the mass organization of the natives in all colonies," and decided to publish the newspaper LE PARIA /THE OUTCAST/ to serve as the organ for propagandizing, mobilizing and uniting the peoples of the colonies in the struggle for national liberation and liberation of the class against imperialism.

On 1 February 1922, Nguyen Ai Quoc and a compatriot named Stephani wrote an appeal which read in part: "For the sake of justice, truth and progress, it is necessary to abolish the artificial gap separating friends. LE PARIA is the first newspaper to have the purpose of carrying out this difficult task."

LE PARIA was published through contributions made by the members of the Inter-Colonial Union. Nguyen Ai Quoc accepted the task of organizing the editorial board and staff and invited the distinguished writer H. Bac-buy-xo /Vietnamese phonetics/ to head the paper. As a result of this struggle, issue number 1 appeared before readers on 1 April 1922.

Nguyen Ai Quoc always closely associated his responsibility and feelings with the glorious history of the newspaper from the time it was born until it ceased publication following several stages of his activities, not only in France, but also in the Soviet Union, Canton and so forth.

During the period he spent in France, Nguyen Ai Quoc, for 14 issues of the newspaper, from issue number 1 to number 14 (May, 1923), was the editor-in-chief, the treasurer, the distributor and salesman of LE PARIA.(1)

As editori-in-chief, he wrote articles, edited articles and laid out the newspaper. In addition to articles and illustrations signed Nguyen Ai Quoc, he also wrote

articles under the name LE PARIA, edited articles sent in by collaborators and wrote short stories and news briefs to fill the pages of the newspaper. The first article signed Nguyen Ai Quoc, which was entitled "Zoology," was printed in issue number 2 (1 May 1922) and the final article, which was entitled "The Colonial Academy," was printed in issues number 12 and 14. There were some issues in which he wrote four articles (for example, issue number 5 on 1 August 1922 contained articles entitled "Enlightened Murder," "Special Tastes," "Vietnamese Women and French Rule"(2) and "Open Letter to Albert Sarraut, Minister of Colonial Affairs").

The articles written by him fully reflected the thinking of V.I. Lenin concerning the colonial question, exposed the heinous, barbarous crimes of the colonialists in the colonies and denounced the racism of the white colonialists against the colored peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America. By means of actual quotations, these articles exposed the scheme of the colonialists to hide behind the billboard of enlightenment and civilization while considering the colonial peoples to be animals, while using their sweat and blood to make the industrial capitalists wealthy and beating and murdering the natives whenever they wanted. And, ironically, every manifestation of racism, every prohibition against freedom of speech, the poisoning of persons with alcohol and opium, the maltreatment of women and so forth, instead of being denounced by the colonial state, were actually praised by it!

The maltreatment and murder of colonial subjects were not individual, accidental acts, rather, they were systematic, conscious actions based on the colonial policy, the instructions of the Minister of Colonial Affairs, A. Sarraut, and the governors general.

With his profound knowledge of French literary language, Nguyen Ai Quoc employed very skillful, amusing and biting satire in political articles rich in imagery and presented, by means of very concrete evidence, the places where tragedies and crimes occurred as well as the criminal and the victim, thereby causing readers to feel deep pain and intense hatred of the country-robbers. He provided proof that even A. Sarraut had to admit to their crimes. And, the absurd argument of Leon Acsimbo, a French Member of Parliament, that the crimes of the French colonialists in the colonies should not be mentioned because there was much more injustice in France than in the colonies was sternly refuted by Nguyen Ai Quoc as being a deceptive argument. He wrote: "So, Mr. Acsimbo, permit me to say that you should not be so presumptuous as to teach lessons in equality and justice to others at a time when you do not practice these lessons in your own country. This is simply basic logic, is it not, sir?"(3)

Nguyen Ai Quoc pointed out that only communism could save the peoples of the colonies and mankind, in general, from the yoke of national and class oppression by closely linking the liberation of the colonies to the struggle of the working class of the various countries to topple imperialism and build socialist society.

The article written to commemorate the first anniversary of the founding of LE PARIA, which was printed in issue number 14, coincided with the conclusion of Nguyen Ai Quoc's activities in France. The article concluded with the appeal:

"French friends, colonial subjects living in the mother country, and native brothers and sisters in the colonies, respond to our appeal.

For the sake of LE PARIA, for the sake of the fight against dictatorship, against the colonialist sharks, let's get started!

Long live the cause of liberating the laboring people of the colonies!

Long live the cause of liberating native peoples!"

An "amateur" artist, Nguyen Ai Quoc drew a number of pictures for LE PARIA illustrating the antagonism between the colonialists and the natives, such as pictures entitled "Civilized on the Outside," "The Colonial Exhibit" and "Pull the Wagon Quickly!"

As regards financial activities, Nguyen Ai Quoc made very generous contributions, such as a regular monthly contribution of 25 francs; he used his skill in photography to "present to each reader who obtained 25 long-term subscriptions to LE PARIA a very beautiful photograph enlarged to 30 x 40"; and he encouraged the persons with whom he was living in France to donate money to support the newspaper. The lists of contributors and the amount of money contributed by them printed in LE PARIA showed that Vietnamese constituted the majority of the contributors and contributed the most money. This proves that LE PARIA had rather wide influence among Vietnamese, primarily within the stratum of laborers; on the other hand, it also gives an indication of the strong activities and tremendous prestige of Nguyen Ai Quoc among his compatriots.

Nguyen Ai Quoc personally wrapped and addressed the newspapers being sent to subscribers, tried to build newspaper sales and raised funds for the paper. Before leaving France and travelling far from his friends and comrades, far from the building used as the editorial office that he visited each day, he left behind a letter in which he observed: "Our common efforts, the Inter-Colonial Union and LE PARIA Newspaper, have achieved good results. They have showed France, genuine France, what is happening in the colonies. They have given France a clear understanding of how the colonialist sharks have been using the reputation and honor of France to commit unimaginable crimes. They have awakened our compatriots. At the same time, they have also made our compatriots see the true face of France, the France of liberty, equality and fraternity. However, there is much more that we must do." He urged his friends to "strengthen the Inter-Colonial Union" and "develop our LE PARIA Newspaper."

In May, 1923, Nguyen Ai Quoc took leave of Paris in order to visit the first socialist country in the world. In the Soviet Union, although he had to spend much time participating in important international activities and in studying Marxist-Leninist theory, Nguyen Ai Quoc still maintained close ties with the French Communist Party through letters. At the same time, he maintained close ties with LE PARIA Newspaper.

From Moscow, the first article that he sent to be printed in LE PARIA was entitled "The Arbitrary System in Indochina."(4) Later, employing the same line of thinking and a flexible writing style, he continued to write on colonial issues. Included among them were the articles "The Yoke of Oppression Has Regard for No Race"(5), "The Bankruptcy of French Colonialism"(6), "The Beauty of French Civilization"(7), etc. He also translated the article "Autonomy for Africa" from the MANCHESTER GUARDIAN(8) and wrote articles about his fatherland: "The Plight of Vietnamese Peasants"(9) and "Indochina and the Pacific."(10)

Before leaving the Soviet Union to travel to Canton, China, Nguyen Ai Quoc wrote an article entitled "Hands Off China."(11)

During his days in the Soviet Union, feeling deep grief over the death of V.I. Lenin, he wrote an article entitled "Lenin and the Peoples of the East"(12), which expressed the grief and gratitude of the colonial and dependent peoples in the East to Lenin, the great leader, the father of the proletariat and all oppressed peoples and which promised to follow the path charted by Lenin and struggle to liberate themselves from national and class oppression.

Although he received a meager subsidy while in the Soviet Union, which was still encountering numerous difficulties in the early stages of building the new society, Nguyen Ai Quoc still sent money to France to contribute to LE PARIA: issue number 28 of LE PARIA Newspaper published in August, 1924, reported that Nguyen Ai Quoc had contributed 96.25 francs.

In Canton, where he sought to establish communications with Vietnamese revolutionaries, began the work of building the first Vietnamese revolutionary organization under the light of Marxism-Leninism and undertook many important jobs for the Communist International, Nguyen Ai Quoc still regularly corresponded with the French Communist Party and wrote articles for Le PARIA Newspaper.

Still employing the same line of thinking and his familiar style, which had been developed more deeply and reflected more experience, he sent his first article from Canton, "The Turtle," which represented a new genre for him, and then wrote a series of political articles, such as "The Domination of Great Britain, China, India and the Sudan"(13), "French Imperialism in the Far East, Varen and Indochina"(14) and the final article "Rediculous Games or Varen and Phan Boi Chau," which were printed in issues number 36 and 37 in September and October, 1925.

Issue number 38, the final issue of LE PARIA Newspaper, which was published in April, 1926, printed the introduction to Nguyen Ai Quoc's "French Colonialization on Trial."

Through LE PARIA Newspaper, Nguyen Ai Quoc and his comrades-in-arms received the wholehearted support and assistance of the French Communist Party, began to establish solidarity between the colonial peoples and the proletariat of countries, especially the Russian proletariat, and carried out the struggle to liberate nations and races, to liberate the laboring people from the yoke of imperialist oppression.

LE PARIA Newspaper had rather widespread influence among the colonial subjects living in France, influence which spread from there to their homelands; at the same time, it was sent to many colonies, primarily the colonies of the French imperialists. Through LE PARIA, the French communists, the French proletariat and all of the democratic people of France who loved freedom and equality learned about the suffering in the colonies and felt shame because the genuine civilization of France had been sullied by the colonialists.

The French colonialists made every effort to block the influence of LE PARIA Newspaper and tightly controlled the routes by which LE PARIA Newspaper was sent from France to Vietnam. Considering LE PARIA Newspaper to be "banned nationally," they looked for ways to terrorize its readers, to convict anyone who circulated the newspaper of serious crimes, etc. However, despite each of their prohibitions, LE PARIA Newspaper secretly passed from the hands of patriotic seamen on ocean vessels to Vietnamese revolutionaries.

Issue number 1 of LE JEUNE ANNAM, the national liberation tribune, published on 23 March 1926 in Saigon (this newspaper was banned after a few issues) reprinted Nguyen Ai Quoc's "French Imperialism in the Far East, Varen and Indochina," which was printed in issue number 35 of LE PARIA Newspaper in order to widely disseminate the progressive political viewpoints and revolutionary thinking of the newspaper within Vietnam.

Although 60 years have passed, the image of LE PARIA Newspaper and the reputation of Nguyen Ai Quoc are still deeply imprinted in the memories of the elders of the Vietnamese revolution, who were, at that time, patriotic youths. The articles and illustrations of Nguyen Ai Quoc in the various issues of LE PARIA Newspaper are not only literary and artistic heritage of the Vietnamese revolution, but also a valuable heritage of the revolutionary literature and art of the world that is anti-colonialist and in support of the cause of liberating the oppressed peoples.

FOOTNOTES

1. According to a speech by Uncle Ho at the 2nd Congress of the Association of Vietnamese Journalists held on 16 April 1959.

2. The original French title was: "Le femme annamite et la domination francaise."

3. See: "Open Letter to Mr. Leon Acsimbo" printed in issue number 10 of LE PARIA NEWspaper, dated 15 January 1923 (not in the 15 April 1923 issue as stated in a number of previous documents).

4. LE PARIA Newspaper, issue number 16, July, 1923 (not the 18 July 1923 issue as stated in a number of previous documents).

5. LE PARIA, number 17, August, 1923.

6. LE PARIA, number 25, May, 1924.

7. LE PARIA, number 27, July, 1924.

8. LE PARIA, number 22, January, 1924.

9. LE PARIA, number 21, December, 1923; this article was printed in LE PARIA Newspaper before being printed in DOI SONG CONG NHAN(LA VIE OUVRIERE) Newspaper.

10. LE PARIA, number 24, March and April, 1924; this article is different from the article of the same name printed in "INTERNATIONAL NEWS" published in volume I of the "Collected Works of Ho Chi Minh."

11. LE PARIA, number 30, October, 1924.

12. LE PARIA, number 27, July, 1924.

13. LE PARIA, number 33, April and May, 1925.

14. LE PARIA, number 35, August 1925.

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OUR LIFESTYLE

Hnnoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 45-47

[Article by Nguyen Trung Thuc]

[Text] Every lifestyle corresponds to a specific social system; every social system has its own style of life.

The society that we are building is socialist society. Our social system is the socialist system. Therefore, our lifestyle must be the socialist lifestyle.

The socialist lifestyle demands, above everything else, that man possess the correct attitude toward labor. This correct attitude is expressed in working in a voluntary, willing, organized, disciplined, technical, creative and highly productive manner. The worker must be fully conscious of the fact that he is working not only for the sake of his personal interests, but also for the sake of the interests of the collective, of all of society; working is not only an obligation, a rule of life binding upon each and every person, but is also a right, a pressing need, a source of glory and happiness of each individual. The correct attitude toward work is also expressed in respecting the work of others, in practicing economy in production and consumption. The socialist lifestyle does not accept the attitude of laziness, a lack of organization or a lack of discipline in work. It rejects the thinking of only being concerned with oneself, only trying to better one's position without giving thought to the interests of the collective, of society. It is steadfastly opposed to theft, misappropriation, waste, bureaucracy, enjoying things at the expense of others, not respecting the work of others and so forth.

The socialist lifestyle demands a very high spirit of collective ownership on the part of everyone. This spirit of ownership does not stop at consciousness, but must be expressed in concrete, day to day actions. It is political and spiritual unanimity, mutual help and cooperation in labor, work and everyday life. It is determination to firmly protect the socialist fatherland in conjunction with building socialism; it is being vigilant against and ready to smash every scheme and act of sabotage and aggression of any enemy. It is being fully conscious of one's obligations and rights and voluntarily fulfilling obligations to society, to the state and to the collective. It is displaying the correct attitude in one's

relationships with everyone else. It demands that each individual display the highest possible level of initiative.

The socialist lifestyle demands ardent socialist patriotism harmoniously combined with the pure proletarian international spirit; stern opposition to bigoted nationalism, chauvinism and big country hegemony; opposition to the violation of the interests of other nations, colonial enslavement and wars of aggression, negligence in the fulfillment of international obligations and so forth.

The socialist lifestyle also demands true socialist humanitarianism as manifested in deep love of the working people; knowing how to unite, cooperate and help one another in labor, combat and the building of the new life; making the struggle for the freedom and happiness of each working person one's noble ideal and raison d'etre; building happy families on the basis of a happy society, families in which there is a full sense of responsibility and genuine love between husband and wife, a high sense of responsibility in the raising of children to be new, socialist persons and so forth.

Our socialist lifestyle is a lifestyle that originates in the fine nature of our society, in the pure ethics of the working class leading the government and in the necessary demands of the system of socialist collective ownership. This lifestyle is also a brilliant expression of the crystallization and development of the very best of the soul and essence of Vietnam that has been forged in our 4,000 year history.

Very many of us have set bright examples of this beautiful lifestyle. However, it is very regrettable that more than a few persons either practice or are under the influence of the non-socialist lifestyle.

Some persons maintain that they live their lives in a way in which the persons around them cannot find fault and then ignore everyone else. As a result of this outlook, they are indifferent in the face of negative phenomena and things in society that are contrary to one rule or another. They realize what is correct but do not protect it and see mistakes and negative phenomena but do not struggle against them. They only know how to take care of themselves and will not help others even if a house in their village is on fire.

Other persons maintain that, in view of the difficult conditions that exist now, every person must take care of himself, take care of his family and that caring for everyone is the responsibility of the party and state. As a result of this attitude, they have separated themselves from collective life, sometimes are opposed to the collective and only know how to take care of their own personal interests. Each of their thoughts and actions is based on personal interests and designed to further their personal interests; as long as they satisfy themselves, no one else matters. They evade every obligation to the fatherland, the state and the collective. They look for every way to live an idle life. They are ready to do things that are unethical, to violate the law provided that their ordinary personal desires are satisfied. Also as a result of subscribing to the philosophy that "I must take care of myself," they have no love of the working people, of

their comrades and friends; they do not unite or cooperate with or help one another in their labor, work and the building of the new life; they do not find happiness in the wholesome, good deeds of others. The persons who hold this attitude are the ones that demand the most of the party, the state, the collective and others. In the face of the difficulties and negative phenomena that still exist in society, they constantly complain. They do not see that they have any responsibility whatsoever to help reduce these difficulties and eliminate these negative phenomena.

Even more deserving of reprimand is the fact that more than a few persons express an attitude of support for this lifestyle. They maintain that everyone lives this way today; it is the only way to live that is "in keeping with the times," that is consistent with present social circumstances.

It is a mistake to approve such a lifestyle. Because, this style of life is not consistent with our social system at this time; it is the complete opposite of the socialist lifestyle. Maintaining that everyone is living this way today is even more of a mistake. Because, such a statement is an arrogant distortion of our people, a serious insult to our people. If this were true, how could we explain why so many persons have been and are working devotedly in all sectors, levels, localities and fields of social life without ever giving thought to personal considerations. They work not only for the sake of their own interests, but also the interests of all of society, for the sake of a much higher goal, working for the fatherland, for the inevitable victory of socialism. They work in a dedicated manner, happily accept the temporary difficulties we are encountering at this time, do not complain about these difficulties and do not allow them to reduce their will to fight or their revolutionary heroism. They willingly accept shortages and hardships because they understand that shortages and hardships are unavoidable in the period of transition to socialism, a period in which production capacity is low during the initial stage and the amount of wealth being produced by society is still small. How is it possible to mention all of the mothers, wives, fathers and so forth who happily encouraged their closest relatives to leave their homes to fight in defense of the fatherland and build socialism? How is it possible to mention all of the bright examples of genuine, pure, noble and loyal love and care for one another, comradeship, friendship and love between man and woman? What are all of these things if not brilliant manifestations of our noble lifestyle--a socialist lifestyle that embodies the color and essence of Vietnam?

Some persons ask why there are still so many manifestations of the non-socialist lifestyle in our society at this time. This question is not difficult to answer. Surely, each of us knows that our economy is still primarily an economy of small-scale production that is only in the initial stage of the process of advancing to large-scale socialist production, an economy whose material-technical bases are still very underdeveloped. When a society is still in a state of development in which the economy is primarily one of small-scale production, the attitudes, style, livelihoods, lifestyles and so forth of the persons within this society naturally embody the "color and flavor of small-scale production" to one extent or another. On the other hand, the 30 continuous years of extremely fierce warfare left our country with very serious aftereffects in many areas. In the South, although the exploiting classes have virtually been transformed, the poisons

of the slave culture and the social ills caused by U.S. neo-colonialism as well as the influence of bourgeois thinking and the remnants of the bourgeois style of life are still prevalant in society. From a subjective point of view, we have committed certain shortcomings, such as political and ideological education that is not timely or responsive to the sitiation, economic management that is still lax; there are manifestations of rightism in the struggle to overcome the remnants and manifestations of the non-socialist lifestyles and so forth.

The effort to establish the socialist lifestyle cannot be separated from the struggle against the non-socialist lifestyles. Because, only through this struggle can the strongpoints of the socialist lifestyle be widely and profoundly expressed. Struggling against the non-socialist lifestyles and establishing the beautiful socialist lifestyle are not only the responsibility of the party, the state and the dictatorship of the proletariat system, but also the responsibility of each of us. The cadres and members of the party must be in the vanguard in this field; they must always set bright examples of the socialist lifestyle.

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THOROUGHLY UNDERSTANDING AND SCRUPULOUSLY COMPLYING WITH THE MILITARY SERVICE LAW

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 48-52, 64

[Article by Dang Vu Hiep]

[Text] The Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam states: "The state taps the patriotism and revolutionary heroism of the people, implements a system of military service, develops the national defense industry and mobilizes manpower and materiel to build powerful people's armed forces and constantly improve the ability to defend the country. All state agencies, social organizations and citizens must fulfill the national defense and security task defined by the law"(Article 54).

In the more than 30 years of war, several generations of our people, especially the various strata of youths, eagerly fulfilled their task of defending the fatherland. Millions of our youths fulfilled their military obligation in a glorious manner. Ardent patriotism and revolutionary heroism are the strongest spiritual forces inspring the citizens of Vietnam to fulfill their military obligation well. The pages of our people's brilliant history of resistance against foreign aggression prove that defending the fatherland is one of the fine traditions of we Vietnamese. It is implemented in the closeness between rights and obligations and the most noble consciousness and the most sacred of feelings. Today, our people are carrying out two very large strategic tasks: accelerating socialist construction and always maintaining the highest possible level of combat readiness in order to firmly defend the fatherland in every situation while actively contributing to the struggle to maintain peace throughout the world. Our country is in a situation in which it is at peace but must deal with a comprehensive war of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists; at the same time, we face the possibility of a major war breaking out.

In the face of the requirements of the new situation and tasks, the Military Service Law promulgated by the National Assembly is designed to enhance our people's fine tradition of defending the fatherland, upholding the right of collective ownership of the people in the work of building a comprehensive, modern national defense system and, at the same time, creating conditions for citizens to fulfill their military obligation, thereby helping to build our army into a powerful force

that possesses an increasingly high level of regular force, modern development, possesses strong standing forces and powerful reserves and is ready to win victory over every enemy aggressor and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The Military Service Law recently promulgated by the National Assembly represents the experiences of decades of obligatory military service among our people; at the same time, it represents the full codification of the military service system and meets the new requirements of the present situation. The law sets forth general regulations in the nature of principles and regulations regarding the basic matters involved in the fulfillment of the military obligation, such as the regular military service of non-commissioned officers and soldiers, preparing young men for regular service in the military, joining and being discharged from the military, the rights and obligations of military personnel, registering for the military draft, the execution of general and partial mobilization orders and so forth.

The promulgation by our country's National Assembly of the Military Service Law in the present situation is of very important significance. It promptly meets the demands of the revolutionary situation and tasks in the new stage and the requirements of a people's war to protect the socialist fatherland. It is also very consistent with the actual situation of the country, of our people's present work of building up the army and strengthening the national defense system.

The recently promulgated Military Service Law both reflects and is defined by the nature of the socialist system, of the dictatorship of the proletariat state and the right of socialist collective ownership of our people; at the same time, it reflects the nature of the national defense system and the will and aspirations of our people.

The Military Service Law states: "Protecting the socialist fatherland is the sacred obligation and noble right of the citizen. The citizen has the duty of fulfilling his military obligation and participating in building the national defense system"(Article 1).

Facts have proven that building socialism in conjunction with protecting the socialist fatherland is a universal law of the socialist revolution; building the country in conjunction with defending it has been a law of the survival and growth of our nation in the several thousand years of its history. After winning total victory in the several decade war to liberate the nation, we had hoped to build the country in peace but, shortly after the country was totally liberated, our people had to contend with the Chinese expansionist aggressors. The task of protecting the fatherland, consequently, has become a very important and pressing task; at the same time, it is a long-range task of our nation, of our youths. Protecting the fatherland--one of the most sacred obligations of our people--has its origin in antiquity. Generation after generation of our forefathers made every effort to build, develop and defend the Vietnamese fatherland. The ardent patriotism, the precious virtues of the Vietnamese and the spiritual values of our nation that were formed and developed in the 4,000 year history of building and defending the country have been handed down from one generation to the next

and become the material strength of our entire nation. The strength of our people's patriotic tradition is seen in the spirit of giving one's life for the country; this spirit has been increased many times during the several decades we have been under the leadership of the party. Today, patriotism has assumed a new quality, a new essence now that the fatherland and socialism are one; it is patriotism closely linked to the love of socialism, genuine patriotism closely linked to the love of socialism, genuine patriotism closely linked to the pure proletarian international spirit. To the working people of our country today, protecting the fatherland also means protecting socialism, protecting the party, protecting the dictatorship of the proletariat state and protecting their own right of collective ownership and also helping to protect the world socialist community. The formation of such a concept of the socialist fatherland will lead to the conscious awareness of one's basic and pressing obligation in protecting the fatherland, which is the foremost, sacred obligation of each citizen.

Protecting the socialist fatherland is not only a sacred obligation, but is a noble right of the citizen as well. Our people waged an arduous struggle for many years in order to win this noble right. It expresses our people's ownership of the country. Only male youths who are 18 years of age and who pledge their loyalty to the fatherland, the people and the state of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are inducted into the military. Highly evaluating the role played by women in the struggle against foreign aggression and upholding the glorious tradition "when the enemy is at the doorstep, even the women fight," the Military Service Law states: "Women who work in the public health sector or another sector required by the army are registered for the military draft and are summoned for training; in peace time, they may voluntarily join the army. In war time, in accordance with a decision by the Council of Ministers, women are inducted into the army to serve in appropriate positions"(Article 5).

According to our country's constitution, every citizen is equal under the law; citizens must fulfill their obligations to the state and society. Consequently, the Military Service Law states: "All male youths, regardless of their nationality, social stratum, religious beliefs, level of education, occupation and place of residence, must serve in the Vietnam People's Army"(Article 4). Thus, every male citizen who meets all qualifications has both the obligation and right to serve in the army. Rights and obligations are closely linked to each other. The law insures that everyone fulfills this obligation and exercises this right in an equal manner. As an obligation, the obligation to serve in the army is one that must be fulfilled by everyone; there are no special rights that exempt someone from this obligation and no one may evade this obligation. The obligation and right to protect the fatherland also reflects the unity between the law and ethics in the obligation of each citizen. Protecting the fatherland is one of the most important expressions of the new ethics. The will, sentiment and aspiration of the citizen to participate in protecting the fatherland have been defined by the law as a noble obligation and right. For this reason, serving in the people's armed forces is a legal obligation as well as an ethical responsibility of a citizen of the SRV. The failure to uphold this ethical standard is also a violation of a legal standard. In order to insure strict compliance and insure fairness,

certain articles of the law define cases in which induction into the army may be postponed or a person's military obligation may be waived and also define how the implementation of the law should be organized. Military draft councils have been established in the villages, districts and provinces, with each echelon having clearly defined tasks. Thsse councils consist of the comrades in charge of the various sectors in the government and in charge of the Vietnam Fatherland Front, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Women's Union. The councils operate on the basis of the collective principle and council decisions must be approved by more than one-half of the council's members. Council decisions concerning inductions or the waiver or postponement of inductions must be publicly announced so that the people can observe and supervise their implementation; complaints by the people, if any, must be examined and resolved.

In terms of awareness, the most important base underlying the fulfillment of this obligation is increasingly high political enlightenment and correct knowledge of life on the part of the citizen. This base, together with the standards of socialist ethics are the basic prerequisites to everyone complying with the Military Service Law in a voluntary manner. In actuality, however, not everyone meets these basic prerequisites; therefore, it is necessary to develop the voluntary spirit and employ persuasion; on the other hand, we must insure the compulsory, strict nature of compliance with the law. Therefore, any person who fails to register for the draft, fails to appear for a medical examination or does not comply with an induction order or a training order, any person who impedes the registration for the military draft, medical examinations, the call-up of reserves or the induction of citizens and any member of a military draft council or personnel assisting a council that lacks a spirit of responsibility or abuses his position and authority by intentionally violating the law, especially during war time, will be prosecuted. Conversely, any locality, unit or person that records many achievements in implementing the military draft system will be commended.

After becoming military personnel, all citizens have the obligations and rights of persons in the army. Professional military personnel, non-commissioned officers and soldiers in the regular army and the reserves have the following obligations: to be absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the people and complete every task assigned to them; to display a high spirit of revolutionary vigilance and be ready to fight and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland; to protect the life and property and respect the right of collective ownership of the people; to set good examples in complying with the lines and policies of the party, the laws of the state and the orders and regulations of the army; to forge a sense of organization and discipline and a regular-force style; and to regularly study politics and military affairs and engage in physical training in order to constantly improve their fighting skills. At the same time, these military personnel are eligible for a number of systems established by the Council of Ministers and enjoy a number of privileges. These obligations and rights have the purpose of molding cadres and soldiers who possess the abilities and the qualities to complete their tasks and mold new, socialist persons within the army. Absolute loyalty to the fatherland and the people, an awareness of

protecting the interests of the people, the sense of organization and discipline and the spirit of routinely studying in order to improve one's fighting skills are the most basic qualities of a revolutionary military man and create the quality of our army; at the same time, they are the most important requirements that make our army truly a great school training the various generations of youths.

In order to strengthen the national defense system, build a powerful people's army and win victory in a people's war to protect the socialist fatherland, we must regularly make preparations in every area, which includes preparing all the people, especially youths, to fulfill their military obligation, their obligation to defend the fatherland. Lenin taught: "War is a challenge to each and every economic force and organizational force of every nation."(1)

In the several decades of continuous fighting against colonialists and imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, the ringleader of the imperialists, our people became deeply aware of the fact that war is a decisive, comprehensive challenge to the entire nation, the social system and each person. Today, if our people must wage a modern people's war to defend the socialist fatherland against aggression carried out by the big country expansionists and hegemonists of China in collaboration with the imperialists and other reactionaries, it will be a major challenge in many areas of life. Therefore, the preparation of morale, will, organization, skills and so forth must be carried out in peace time, in the process of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, carried out in a fundamental, routine and long-range manner for all the people, the young generation, each sector and each social organization. This is not merely the work of the military sectors and agencies, but is also the responsibility of the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system. The Military Service Law states: "Within the scope of their function, the state agencies and social organizations have the task of encouraging, teaching, organizing and creating the conditions for citizens to fulfill their military obligation"(Article 11).

Above everything else, it is necessary to encourage and teach citizens in a practical, effective manner. By means of interesting forms of activity and suitable themes, efforts should be focused on building socialist patriotism, the proletarian international spirit and the spirit of collective ownership among our people, among our youths. In particular, we must thoroughly teach to youths the ideals of communism, boundless loyalty to the fatherland, to socialism, political steadfastness, communist confidence and the current matters of importance regarding the communist philosophy of life.

It is important to truly raise each citizen's level of socialist awareness, the essence of which is having confidence in and love for the socialist system; having a deep hatred of the enemy and distinguishing between the nature of the socialist system and the exploiting systems, the nature of the people's army and the armies of the imperialists and reactionaries; having love for troops and voluntarily participating in the effort to strengthen the national defense system; maintaining revolutionary vigilance and fully complying with the military draft system.

Closely coordinating the effort to widely propagandize and teach the line and viewpoint of the party with regard to strengthening the national defense system and building the people's armed forces in the new stage, the Constitution and the Military Service Law of the state with the struggle against the psychological warfare arguments of the enemy that distort the positions and policies of the party and state and the struggle to overcome the backward, mistaken attitudes and thinking that adversely affect the enthusiasm of youths to join the army is a very important and pressing requirement at this time. We must generate correct public opinion among the various strata of the people regarding the implementation of the Military Service Law and must struggle to overcome pacifist thinking, the fear of hardships and sacrifices, the phenomenon of evading one's obligation or protecting deserters and so forth. Importance must be attached to teaching the nation's unyielding, heroic tradition and the steadfast revolutionary tradition of our working class, our party and our army in order to maintain and heighten the pride in having fulfilled one's sacred obligation to protect the fatherland.

In ideological work regarding the obligation to protect the fatherland, the most important requirement is to give each party member, primarily the members of the party committees of the basic organizations of the party, a deep understanding of the situation and tasks and their responsibility to strengthen the national defense system and build the people's army in the new stage of the revolution so that they play an exemplary-vanguard role in complying with the military draft system and serve as the nucleus in the implementation of this system by the masses. The propaganda and educational work of each party organization, each stage agency and each social organization cannot be highly persuasive, cannot achieve high results if cadres and party members do not set bright examples, if their actions do not match their words.

In order to implement the military draft system well, the leadership work of the party organizations and the management and guidance provided by the government cannot merely be limited to propaganda and education, but must also focus upon the successful performance of other important jobs. They are: inspecting and supervising the organization of universal military training for young men at agencies, enterprises and basic units before they reach military age; organizing close coordination among the various sectors and mass organizations in order to do a good job of regularly educating the various strata of people, correctly implementing the army's rear area policies and correctly performing each job in the induction phase; mobilizing and organizing the people to exercise their right of collective ownership in fulfilling their obligation and their right to supervise the implementation of the Military Service Law by the responsible agencies and persons; and attaching importance to praising and encouraging good examples while being determined to struggle against every negative phenomena and harshly deal with every violation of the Military Service Law.

In order to protect the socialist revolution, protect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, air space, ocean waters, borders and islands of the fatherland, our people must make every effort to build a strong national defense

system and powerful people's armed forces. The work of building and strengthening the national defense system must be closely linked to the entirety of the socialist revolution and socialist construction and must be considered the task of all the people, of the entire army, of the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system. It is important that each of our citizens clearly recognize his political responsibility in protecting the fatherland, in implementing the Military Service Law. We must always remember the teaching of the revered Uncle Ho that "the Hung Kings performed the service of building the country, we must work together to defend it." In order to be ready to contribute all our energies, our intelligence and, if necessary, even our lives to the cause of building and protecting the fatherland.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Collected Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1979, Volume 39, p 363.

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PRC 'MULTIFACETED WAR OF DESTRUCTION' ANALYZED

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Feb 82, pp 53-57

[Article by Nguyen Duc Thieng: "The Multifaceted War of Destruction Waged by the Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists"]

[Text] Following the tragic and shameful defeat of the truculent war of aggression which they waged from 17 February to 6 March 1979, the Chinese reactionaries have realized that they cannot annex our country through mere military measures. They have shifted then to a multifaceted war of destruction against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam (SRV) in order to weaken us and, whenever possible, wage a large-scale war of aggression.

In the past 3 years, implementing the strategy of a multifaceted war of destruction against Vietnam, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have maintained their military pressure and war threat continuously in several guises along the northern border.

They have regularly massed a large military force close to the border, dug trenches and built roads to move weapons, equipment, food and troops to various strongholds along the border. At times, they have sent troops to attack us, nibbling at our territory and occupying some of the heights along the border. They have thus far occupied 30 additional points in Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen and Hoang Lien Son Provinces. They want to control a large area deep inside Vietnamese territory, use it as a springboard from which to nibble at and occupy more areas of our territory continuously turning them into hot spots of protracted battles and absorbing more of our forces there so as to weaken our forces in other places and be able to further their land-grabbing operations.

To occupy the various heights and grab land has become an increasingly notorious goal of China's military attacks. The attacks to occupy Height No 1992 in Xin Man, Ha Tuyen Province in November 1980; Height 400 in Cao Loc, Lang Son Province; and Heights Nos 1800A and 1800B in Vi Xuyen, Ha Tuyen Province in May and June 1981 are the most notorious ones.

They further sent troops deep into villages to loot crops, fell trees, dismantle and take away houses, lay ambushes and plant mines to kill our troops, cadres and people going back and forth to work, causing a permanently tense and unstable situation. Then they accuse us of adopting a "scorched earth policy" to oppose China.

The Chinese reactionaries' military activities are aimed at pushing the war onto the Vietnamese side of the border area, creating a so-called border situation which will permit them to legalize openly the grabbing of some of our territory. They also hope that such a situation will enable them to send their spies and reconnaissance agents to our country to survey the situation here, conduct underground activities and psychological warfare, and stir up counterrevolutionary riots.

Moreover, through their military operations, especially their land-grabbing attacks on the border areas, the Chinese reactionaries want to improve their military deployment and further perfect their battle positions to the advantage of their war of aggression. At the same time by combining its war provocations with its slanderous campaign against our country, Beijing plots to stimulate the chauvinistic and expansionist psychology of its troops, directly preparing for a large-scale war.

Using the trick of "thief crying, stop thief," Beijing has passed the buck to us; rejected talks and continued to implement the strategy of multifaceted destruction against our country even more intensively.

Beijing's military acts of sabotage against Vietnam can be said to be carried out in several guises. They are aimed at many specific immediate objectives and combined closely with various cruel, fundamental and long-range plots.

The political and ideological attack constitutes a particularly important part of the multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Beijing reactionaries against the SRV. The war of spies and the psychological warfare not only support the military offensive but has been upgraded by the Chinese reactionaries to a strategic measure to attack our interior, muster the reactionary political forces and build disguised socialism and Marxism-Leninism in order to oppose and attack the Vietnamese revolution.

The Chinese reactionaries have further taken advantage of a small number of people still affected by the vestiges of Maoist ideology or those who are irresolute and dissatisfied, some reactionaries among the ethnic minority people and bad elements among the Vietnamese of Chinese descent, and have coordinated with the U.S. intelligence network to try and establish new reactionary organizations inside and outside our country. They have further sent thousands of scouts to the border areas of our country to survey the situation there and plant their agents among the ethnic minority people and in those border areas where many Chinese-born Vietnamese people are living.

They have used these elements in their distorting and divisive propaganda in order to undermine the confidence of the masses in our party and government. They have also used lackey Hoang Van Hoan to justify their aggressive activities, attract Vietnamese residents in China and exert a psychological influence on the people living in the border areas (former revolutionary bases) in order to attract some people into the so-called "Hoang Van Hoan armed forces." They have organized scores of camps and stations in the provinces bordering on our country in order to train reconnaissance agents, commandos and spies, and infiltrate them into our country.

It is clear that the Chinese reactionaries have purposely undermined the morale of each specific objective. With regard to comprador bourgeois, landlords and puppet troops dodging rehabilitation, they try to stir up a psychology of regret for the former regime in order to muster some opposition forces. With respect to workers and other laboring people, they attempt to instill a "bourgeois concept of trade unions" into them. As for the scientific and technical cadres, they contact those who are faced with a difficult livelihood, irresolute ideologically and degenerate qualitatively and tell these cadres that they have been exploited and that our regime pays no attention to intellectuals. Several times, they have spread false rumors saying that some of the famous social activists and scientists have left the country in order to cause confusion and suspicion among the people. They have incited some retired cadres to blame the party and the state.

The Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have concentrated on undermining the morale of our youths and teenagers -- their main target -- to smear the thoughts and emotions of the young generation and destroy our future forces and the latent potentials of our revolution. They have driven erring youths into the clandestine counter-revolutionary organization of quisling Hoang Von Hoan. They have further cruelly plotted to goad the children of our leading cadres and revolutionary families into committing wrongdoings and crimes in order to impair the prestige of the revolution.

The Chinese reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists have used the Vietnamese reactionaries who have fled abroad to publish reactionary books and magazines smearing our regime and beautifying the exploitative regimes of Western societies in order to incite more of our people to flee abroad. They trained those people who had been coerced and deceived by them to leave for China and have sent these people back to Vietnam to conduct their psychological warfare operations, organize espionage and sabotage our country.

They have paid much attention to using mass information facilities to conduct their reactionary, slanderous propaganda. The local radio stations and the 25 wired radio stations which China has built along its border with our country beam their broadcasts in different tribal dialects to the northern border of our country for three or four hours daily in order to poison the thinking of our ethnic minority people in the border areas.

The Beijing reactionaries have also emphasized the use of leaflets printed in beautifully attractive colors on good paper which contain specific and concise counterpropaganda themes suitable to different times and localities. They have sought every way and facility (aircraft, balloons, shelling, floating rafts downstream) to disseminate these leaflets. During 1981, they scattered more than 50 different types of leaflets in 10 northern provinces of our country.

They have also used small yet no less dangerous forms of propaganda such as spreading false rumors, telling dirty "political jokes" and composing folk songs and sayings to disseminate their reactionary themes. Such other forms as prophecy, fortune telling, ear-to-ear whispering and verbal transmission have also been used to sow suspicion among the people who cannot tell right from wrong and finally spread the news for them free.

The Beijing reactionaries' openly hostile activities to attack Vietnam politically and ideologically in the past fall in with their consistent strategy of sabotaging Vietnam and other Indochinese countries from several standpoints. They have taken advantage of the situation, in which our people are encountering economic and living problems resulting from decades of destructive wars, to attack us -- spearheading their attacks on our party and state -- in order to make some segments of our people suspicious and confused, thereby lessening their vigilance against the nation's enemy. They have also rekindled the vestiges of the former society which we have not eliminated completely in order to make our society insecure and disorderly, and pervert our lifestyle.

Economic sabotage to weaken Vietnam is also one of strategic objectives of the Chinese reactionaries' multifaceted war of destruction against Vietnam. More than 5,000 cases of armed provocations along Vietnam's northern border in the past 3 years have destroyed many houses, storage facilities, shops, hospitals, schools, crops and orchards of our people, forcing some of our people in the border areas to evacuate and leaving some areas uncultivated.

To weaken Vietnam's economy, the Beijing reactionaries have organized 20 markets along the border, selling commodities very cheaply or on credit and flooding our country with luxury items. At the same time, they have bought our goods at high prices, have raked in our gold and gems, and have bought some of our people into removing landmines in exchange for their commodities, and into selling eyes and horns of water buffalo, corn silk and anis root to them. All of these activities are aimed at destroying our production.

They have spread false rumors about increases in commodity prices and plans to replace currency. They have had their henchmen speculate in and hoard commodities, disrupting domestic markets. They have bought some of our cadres or have sought to corrupt some of our high-ranking cadres in order to cause negative manifestations in our production and life. The enemy's reconnaissance agents and commandos have coordinated with its henchmen inside our country to organize the sabotage of our economy, machinery, storage facilities and such important construction projects as ports and communications roads. Moreover, some Chinese-born Vietnamese and their lackeys have counterfeited money and food ration stamps, have falsified products and have played up the trick of exchanging it for the old currency in order to devalue the Vietnamese dong, destabilizing our economy. The enemy has further released epidemic-affected livestock (pigs, chickens and horses) across the border in order to kill our livestock and poultry. It has even taken advantage of the wind direction to cause several forest fires in Land Son and Hoang Lien Son Provinces.

The Beijing reactionaries in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionaries have carried out an economic embargo against our country in order to sabotage our international economic relations. They have distorted our party's correct international line to urge capitalist countries to cut their aid to our country and to cancel loan and trade contracts already concluded with our country.

Beijing hoped that its aforementioned acts of economic sabotage would worsen Vietnam's originally weak economy and that sooner and later we would no longer be able to bear its military pressure.

The destructive war waged by Beijing against Vietnam is very cruel from the military, economic, ideological, cultural, social and diplomatic standpoints. It is aimed at destabilizing our economy, weakening our country and creating favorable conditions for Beijing to wage a large-scale war whenever possible.

All of these hostilities fall in with Beijing's long range plan to "bleed" Vietnam, undermine the solidarity bloc of the three Indochinese countries and pave the way for a larger scale aggression to annex our country and Indochina as a whole and for expansion into Southeast Asia.

If imperialism is generally stigmatized by its reactionary and stubborn characters, Chinese expansionism and hegemony not only is reactionary and stubborn but also is badly treacherous. If the imperialists' regional plot is to invade Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries, making them old or new colonialists, to seize all resources, exploit labor, establish military bases and sabotage the revolution; then the Chinese reactionaries' plot is to weaken and annex Vietnam and Indochina as a whole, carry out genocide and national assimilation, and create a springboard from which to expand themselves into Southeast Asia and to advance toward global hegemony.

The Chinese reactionaries' plot vis-a-vis our country, Laos and Kampuchea is notoriously cruel, dangerous and relentless. since the plot constitutes their main guideline for expansion and Indochina is the main stronghold and key area to be occupied in order to expand themselves farther into the south. If Vietnam and Indochina as a whole cannot be annexed, in the immediate as well as distant future, the Chinese reactionaries will have no other way to realize their dream of expansion into Southeast Asia and the world. The Chinese reactionaries have long nourished the plot to annex Vietnam and other Indochinese countries. During our former resistance struggle against the United States, the chinese authorities still considered the United States as their enemy and were forced to help "the enemy of their enemy." However, ever since that time, they have prepared gradually to carry out their cruel scheme to annex Vietnam. No sooner had we extricated ourselves from the long and destructive war with wounds all over to be healed and with countless difficulties caused by the war, then the Beijing authorities already exposed themselves as the worst traitor. Expansionism and hegemony — the core of Maoism -- has turned the Beijing rulers into traitors who betray Marxism-Leninsim and the Chinese people, and into aggressors and saboteurs very dangerous to our country.

The Beijing reactionaries will leave no stone unturned in preparing for a large-scale war of aggression to annex our country whenever conditions so permit. The multifaceted war of destruction being waged by them is designed to create such conditions. So long as the Chinese authorities have not relinquished their expansionist and hegemonist dream, this multifaceted war of destruction will go on and the large-scale war to annex our country is still likely to occur. Our struggle against the expansionist and hegemonist plot of the Chinese reactionaries for national defense is a long, complicated and relentless struggle for survival during which we absolutely can not slacken our vigilance for a minute. History has entrusted our party and people with the mission of countering this dangerous enemy. This is a duty that we cannot shirk. For the sake of the country's independence and freedom, the people's happiness and the noble international obligations, let all our party and people tighten our ranks around the party Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Le Duan, and resolve to devote all our effort to building socialism successfully and defending the socialist Vietnam Fatherland firmly.

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COMMENTARY: HISTORY, A MIRROR

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 58-64

[Commentary by Le Xuan Vu]

[Text] Everyone who studies history knows that Vietnam has always had to contend with foreign aggression. Since the 3rd Century B.C., the nation of Vietnam has had to continuously resist aggression by the rulers of China. In the 3rd Century B.C., the China of the Han, following thousands of years of aggression during which they annihilated and assimilated many small countries and peoples in their region, expanded down to the border of Vietnam; from then on, aggression by the Chinese emperors always weighed heavily upon the succeeding generations of Vietnamese. The Chinese feudalists once forced Vietnam to be "dependent" upon them for thousands of years, thus turning Vietnam into one of their precincts or districts. They proclaimed themselves to be emperors, to be a royal dynasty. When they were strong, they committed aggression against Vietnam, considering people everywhere to be "their people"; when they were weak, they also committed aggression against and encroached upon the soil of Vietnam in order to "maintain tranquility at home by fighting foreigners"; once they even surrendered and welcomed an entire aggressor army so that the Chinese emperor could maintain the oppression of the Chinese people and continue to nurture the dream of expanding to the south.

The scheme of the Chinese feudalists to annex and assimilate Vietnam was truly an unchanging scheme. It was truly malicious, cruel and barbaric. Despite this, in the 22 centuries preceding the 19th Century, they were unable to conquer Vietnam. The Vietnamese people quickly developed a deep consciousness of their independence, a strong love of their country and homes, an unshakeable will, close unity and harmony from top to bottom; the entire country was one and bravely fought against foreign aggression; when one generation failed to drive off the enemy, the next generation continued the fight and fought until "the enemy had been routed and could not raise an army in 10,000 years..."(1), "fought for history to record that the heroic South was independent."(2) As a result, the history of Vietnam has been the history of the continuous fight against foreign aggression by a tenacious, unyielding people whose only desire is to live in peace in order to build an independent and free country and friendship with other nations.

They knew the circumstances of Vietnam at that time better than anyone else: they had given the green light to the United States to directly commit aggression against Vietnam when they said "Don't touch us and we won't touch you." They refused to implement the secret military treaty between Vietnam and China on sending pilots to help Vietnam protect Hanoi. They undermined every united action supporting Vietnam against the U.S. aggressors. They posed very large difficulties to the transportation of aid goods from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries being trans-shipped through China to Vietnam. They sought ways to "adjust" aid in order to limit Vietnam's ability to launch a large-scale attack. They schemed to undermine the united front of the peoples of the three countries of Indochina and so forth. Amidst these circumstances, it was even more necessary for Vietnam to display the strength of Thanh Giong, to more strongly uphold its patriotic tradition of resisting foreign aggression and follow the teaching of President Ho: "Our people possess ardent patriotism. This is a precious tradition of ours. Since antiquity, every time the fatherland has been invaded, this spirit has become intense and formed an extremely strong and large wave that has overcome every danger and difficulty and drowned all traitors and country-robbers."(5)

Vietnam's patriotic tradition of resisting foreign aggression is an inexhaustible storehouse, one that we must continue to exploit, not one about which too much has been said. This tradition has indeed involved China, but it was the China of the feudal lords, not of the Chinese people. The feudal lords would pass but the people would go on forever (despite this, whenever referring to this matter, Vietnamese books and newspapers of the time were careful to use the words "aggression from the North" in order to avoid flatly stating "aggression by China"). If, in fact, they "are determined to take the side of nations that are the victims of aggression and oppression," as manifested in Chou En Lai's "laying a wreath at the Temple of the Trung Sisters in Hanoi--the Trung Sisters' uprising was launched by these two Vietnamese women at the mouth of the Hat River in Me Linh against the national oppression by the Han, not "launched by Chinese and Vietnamese ancestors together" as they incorrectly maintain--why do they writhe like a leech covered with lime whenever they see Vietnam teaching its national traditions, especially the patriotic tradition in our history of resisting foreign aggression? Why do they become angry when they hear the words "aggression from the North"?

There can only be one answer: a sore spot has been touched because they, too, are supporters of big country expansionism and hegemonism just as the bygone emperors of China were. Did not Mao Zedong say: "It is natural for us to continue the cause of the Chinese emperors" and "We must conquer Southeast Asia, including all of South Vietnam, Thailand, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore... After conquering Southeast Asia, we can increase our strength in this region and then we will have the power to contend with the Soviet-East European bloc, then the wind will blow from the East to the West"?

As big country expansionists and hegemonists who are, therefore, unwilling to sever themselves from the history of aggression and expansion of the former rulers of China, they still have the old habit of considering Vietnam and the small,

neighboring countries to be vassal countries of theirs, as seen in the concept expressed by Mao Zedong in his book "The Chinese Revolution and the Chinese Communist Party," which was written in 1939 and reprinted in June, 1949 by the New China Bookstore (Duc Nam): "After defeating China, the imperialists occupied the vassal countries of China: Japan occupied Korea, Taiwan, Luu Cau, the Banh Ho Islands and Luu Thuan. Great Britain occupied Burma, Butan and Hong Kong. France occupied An Nam." In the relations between the two countries of Vietnam and China, they have sought, by every intricate means imaginable, to bring Vietnam into their orb, to make Vietnam their "vassal state," their "buffer" as they did in the past, to make Vietnam "lend them the road" for advancing into Southeast Asia.

However, the people of Vietnam, imbued with the truth "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom" and for the sake of the vital interests of the nation, for the sake of socialism and world peace, refuse to follow their orders. They immediately imitated the Chinese emperors who attacked Vietnam in ancient times by issuing an edict (much like the one issued by Emperor Tong: "...Should not people go back with you? It is an insult to not be received graciously. We are preparing our horses, chariots and troops and preparing our gongs and drums. If you submit, we will let you go; if you disobey our order, we are determined to attack.") that they would "teach Vietnam a lesson." And, following the traditional strategy of the Chinese emperors, they attacked Vietnam from both the south and the north. But the results on both fronts were tragic for them. The three countries of Indochina aligned themselves even more closely together. The truth about Sino-Viet relations over the past 30 years has also been widely publicized by Vietnam. They are just like a leech with two suckers, both of which are covered with lime, thus giving an appearance that is both tragic and comical: they talk at great lengths about the good they have done and express sadness over the state of Sino-Viet relations so that they can then make a great fuss about Vietnam undermining Sino-Viet friendship. How do they view Sino-Viet friendship? They do not view it as genuine friendship but as "friendship" within their clutches.

Vietnam and China are two close neighbors and the peoples of our two countries have a long standing tradition of friendship. In the struggle against imperialism, the peoples of the two countries have always been close to each other, have always helped and encouraged one another for the sake of the interests of the revolution of the people of each country. The Vietnamese value this friendship very much and always want to maintain and strengthen it. Since antiquity, the Vietnamese have stood ready to take in Chinese fleeing tragedies in their country; "Minh Huong," "Thanh Huong," the overseas Chinese that have happily lived in Vietnam for generations, have taken Vietnamese citizenship and so forth are eloquent proof of this. Even during the wars of aggression waged by the Chinese lords against Vietnam, the people of Vietnam alertly distinguished between the persons who started the war and the Chinese people who were pushed into war, "the innocent people who have been dying year after year at the places where fighting has occurred, the precious pearls trampled upon year after year"(6) who still struggled for a quick end to the war "so that the two countries could avoid the suffering of the past, so that their country (the country of the Minh) could avoid being the only country armed in peace time"(7), released hundreds of thousands of prisoners and provided them with the means to travel back to their country, thus

bringing happiness to the soldiers of both countries. When Vietnam won its independence and then the People's Republic of China was established, when even better opportunities existed for more strongly developing the friendship between the two countries, the Vietnamese valued this militant, fraternal friendship even more and continued to coordinate with the Chinese people in their revolutionary struggle, never infringing upon the independence, sovereignty or territory of the Chinese, never intervening in the internal affairs of China. Amidst very difficult circumstances, the people of China decicated some of their labor to help the Vietnamese in the wars of resistance against France and the United States and helped build the country; this is something that, regardless of the situation, the Vietnamese will never forget, even though we know that this help was mutual help, was reciprocal. Even in the present, when the leaders of China have committed aggression against Vietnam, have occupied the Paracel Islands of Vietnam, are always engaging in provocation along the border, threatening to "teach Vietnam another lesson," to "inflict a permanent wound upon Vietnam" and are ambitious of undermining the traditional friendship between the peoples of the two countries, the Vietnamese still are grateful for the help received in past years from the Chinese people and are very hopeful that genuine friendship between the peoples of the two countries will quickly be restored.

The "friendship" in word only of the big country expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing is, in actuality, designed to tie Vietnam to China, to force Vietnam to bow before them, is contrary to the interests of the peoples of the two countries and the revolutionary movement in the world and is not needed by Vietnam. Considering "friendship" with Vietnam to be nothing more than a favor done by China for Vietnam, the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing have said, without thinking, that Vietnam is Chinese soil, that the first king of Vietnam was Chinese, etc!(8) Even today, they continue to think the same old way, saying that countless production techniques, from farming techniques to the techniques of ceramic production, casting, sericulture, architecture and so forth were handed down by the Chinese to the Vietnamese. They act as though they do not know that Vietnam had the Lac agriculture, which involved a rather high level of intensive cultivation and two rice crops per year; that Vietnam had an ancient pottery trade that employed potter's wheels and reached a brilliant stage of development in the time of the Hung Kings; that Vietnam had iron implements besides the copper spearheads found at the foot of the Co Loa Fortress of the Au Lac period. They act as though they do not know that the Chinese books "Hau han thu" and "Thuy kinh chu" record that "Ma Vien...was subsequently cast on the Lac-Viet bronze drums in Giao Chi in the image of a horse and given as a present to the king." They act as though they do not know that there were drawings of houses with arched roofs on the famous Dong Son bronze drums. In summary, they consider Vietnam to be uncivilized, to be the "southern barbarians" waiting for the Chinese lords to enlighten them! Following the same line of big country thinking, they have used aid for Vietnam as both a "carrot" and a "stick," depending upon their political needs at the particular time and used Vietnam as a chip in their bargaining with the United States, sometimes encouraging Vietnam to "wage a protracted struggle," sometimes preventing Vietnam from launching large-scale attacks and sometimes

telling Vietnam not to be too hasty to negotiate with the United States; after the Paris Agreement was signed, they asked Vietnam to stop fighting for "one-half year, one year, one year and a half or two years," "five or ten years would be even better," so that the "United States would not suffer a defeat in Vietnam." What kind of "friendship" is this? The spy Le Xuan Thanh, who was captured on 30 March 1973, revealed that a top secret document of the Central Military Commission of the Chinese Communist Party stated:

"...Our country and the Vietnamese have had a national hatred for each other for thousands of years.

...We cannot consider them to be gunuine comrades of ours or turn over all our liquid capital to them. To the contrary, we have had to look for every way to put their country into a position in which it is neither strong nor weak in order to put them into the position that they are in now.

...On the outside, we have dealt with them as our comrades but, in spirit, we must prepare for them to become our enemy."

So, this is the "friendship" advocated by the supporters of big country expansionism and hegemony in Beijing! Yet they, feigning regret, say that Sino-Viet friendship was ruined because Vietnam was ungrateful, because Vietnam took the side of the Soviet Union, opposed China and practices regional hegemony, so that they can provoke the people of China into joining them in opposing Vietnam, in "punishing Vietnam."

One fact is that circumstances changed long ago. Their deceptive tricks have been increasingly exposed within China itself. Their betrayal by collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and sacrificing the interests of the Chinese people has been exposed more with each passing day. What is good for them is totally contrary to that which is good for the people. The Chinese people surely will not be deceived forever. The genuine friendship between the peoples of Vietnam and China will surely be restored and developed.

History is a large mirror on life. It is futile to try to conceal, distort and change history!

FOOTNOTES

1. Truong Han Sieu's Phu Song Bach dang.

2. Words spoken by Quang Trung while visiting his generals in Thanh Hoa when going to fight the Man Thanh aggressor army.

3. Excerpt from an article entitled "The Truth About Sino-Vietnamese Relations" printed in the Chinese journal INTERNATIONAL STUDIES, No 2 (1 October 1981) and printed in excerpt form in BAC KINH CHU BAO, Nos 41, 42 and 43. All passages within quotations that are not footnoted are taken from this document.

4. Le Dao: "Tuc tu tri thong giam truong bien," by Dam Chung Lan, Book 276, pp 2b-3a. Taken from "the History of Vietnam," Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, Volume I, p 171.

5. Ho Chi Minh: "Vi doc lap, tu do, vi chu nghia xa hoi," [For Independence, Freedom and Socialism], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 116.

6. Nguyen Trai: "Quan trung tu menh tap," History Publishing House, Hanoi, 1961, p 40.

7. Ibid., p 45.

8. Quang Duy Cuong: "Su thay doi cua moi tinh Trung-Viet," [The Changes in Sino-Viet Relations], THE NEW INTELLECTUAL (Beijing), 28 July 1978.

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POLAND, A DECISIVE ATTACK AGAINST THE REACTIONARY POWERS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 65-70

[Article by Thanh Tin]

[Text] The revolutionaries and progressive people of the world have been attentively following the latest developments of the Polish situation with profound joy.

The Military Council for National Salvation was established in accordance with a decision by the Polish Council of State in order to take urgent revolutionary measures to prevent a bloody civil war caused by the reactionary lackeys of imperialism. The Military Council for National Salvation declared martial law throughout the country at zero hour on 13 December 1981 and took a number of measures to stop and punish the acts of sabotage, disruption and provocation by the reactionaries, especially the counter-revolutionaries at the head of the Solidarity Trade Union.

The situation in Poland has gradually stabilized, following more than 17 months of economic and social stagnation and chaos. The revolutionary forces in Poland have brought about a turning point of decisive significance in protecting the accomplishments of the revolution and leading the country in restoring the economy, strengthening social order and security and continuing down the path of socialist development.

Imperialism's Malicious Counter-Attack

In the face of the latest events in Poland, the imperialists have been very alarmed and bitter; U.S. President Reagan and his close advisors in the White House have expressed particular indignation over the defeats of their reactionary lackeys in Poland. This is because Poland is one of the key targets for the counter-attack by the Reagan administration to undermine the socialist system and push back the three revolutionary currents in the world today.

For 4 or 5 years, the ringleaders of the imperialists have considered socialist Poland to be the weakest element in the socialist system, to be a place where they could carry out their scheme for peaceful change.

They flung themselves into opposing and undermining socialist Poland with all the insanity of anti-revolutionaries, anti-Soviets and anti-socialists and with the most malicious sense of class revenge. All counter-revolutionary "gray matter," the most powerful bosses of the CIA and the fathers of U.S. psychological warfare were sent to Poland and the areas around Poland in order to make the political situation in Poland more chaotic and cause a further decline in the economic situation in accordance with the guideline set forth by Washington: "The worse the situation is, the better." Tens of millions of dollars have been dispersed to dozens of radio stations, such as Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe and Voice of America Radio, dozens of satellite fed television stations and hundreds of newspapers, journals and centers printing and distributing leaflets in order to provoke the mass of workers in Poland to stage strikes, commit sabotage and oppose the socialist state and system in Poland. In August, 1980, the imperialist ringleaders in Washington rejoiced over the fact that they had brought Poland within the desired orb: the political situation was becoming more chaotic with each passing day, order and security were deteriorating, the economy had stagnated and the reactionary leaders of Solidarity were acting at will.

In early 1981, after Reagan entered the White House and established the bellicose foreign line and policy of the U.S. administration for the next 4 years, a basic element of which is opposing the Soviet Union and undermining the socialist system, the counter-revolutionary activities in Poland were intensified to an insane degree.

In early December, 1981, domestic reactionaries as well as reactionaries overseas maintained that the situation had ripened to the point where they could raise the matter of directly seizing power and completing their insidious plan of removing Poland from the socialist system and returning it to capitalism. They had both the intention and a plan to hang tens of thousands of genuine communists and terrorize law-abiding citizens under a program of the most insane class revenge. They arrogantly stated that in order to win complete victory for their counter-revolutionary cause, they were ready to submerge Poland in the blood of a civil war.

The imperialist powers in Washington no doubt felt that they faced a decisive opportunity in Poland. They thirsted for a victory in their plan to counter-attack the three revolutionary currents following towering defeats at home and abroad. They were elated that, this time, the socialist community would be smashed from within, thereby starting the process of the collapse of the world socialist system.

Clearly, the Polish gamble by the imperialists and the reactionaries has been a major gamble, one involving international and epochal plots, designed to reverse their extremely disadvantageous position and restore their power.

When a scheme is sinister, the tragedy that ensues is profound. On 13 December 1981, the Polish revolution dealt an appropriate blow to the imperialists and reactionaries, won a dicisive victory and completely changed the situation, thereby

ushering in a new period so that the communists and people of Poland can consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, totally defeat the insidious scheme of reactionaries at home and abroad, maintain the accomplishments of the revolution and continue to develop along the inevitably victorious path of scientific socialism.

The spearhead of the strategically significant counter-attack by imperialism and the reactionary powers was defeated by the revolutionary forces, the army, the security forces and the people of Poland.

They Do Not Know the Meaning of the Word Surprise!

The counter-revolutionaries in Poland as well as their bosses in Washington and the sinister powers supporting them overseas were taken completely by surprise. They were surprised by the timing of the revolutionary measures taken to suppress the counter-revolutionaries. The counter-revolutionaries were convinced that, on 15 and 16 December 1981, the Polish National Assembly would meet to ratify a law prohibiting strikes and give the government special powers to suppress the counter-revolutionaries; they were going to immediately call a general strike throughout the nation on 17 December 1981 and then stage an uprising to seize political power, despite the fact that a bloody civil war might occur. Throughout the week preceding 13 December, the government played over the radio tape recordings of the meeting held by the counter-revolutionary leaders in Radom, recordings which revealed to the people their fully criminal and despicable nature and which caused the majority of the people to feel very upset and call for the punishment of the criminals; some persons who had been deceived by the counter-revolutionaries began to wake up to reality. The decision by the Military Council for National Salvation to take determined steps to block the reactionaries on zero hour on 13 December 1981, that is, after their entire criminal scheme had been exposed and revealed and before they took action, was a very wise decision.

Being very subjective, the counter-revolutionaries did not consider the possibility that the revolution would forthrightly punish them under state law by means of the most decisive measures of dictatorship. They rejoiced at the fact that the government had been retreating since August, 1980, and thought that it would have to continue to retreat. Because the revolution had carried out a number of large-scale organization efforts in strict secrecy, the reactionaries, spies and espionage agents were unable to dampen, even by a little, the harsh blow that was about to fall upon their heads.

The counter-revolutionaries were convinced that they controlled the majority of the working people, especially in the industrial centers and the large rural areas, and would control them permanently. They had a vast network of personnel, which had plans and slogans for provoking the people into opposing the government. They did not suspect that after the tape recordings of the meetings they held in Radom were widely broadcast over the radio, the majority of the people would begin to denounce them, to oppose their scheme and support the necessary measures taken by the state. The revolution turned public opinion around and created an opportunity for strong actions by the state to punish the rebels.

The Polish counter-revolutionaries had too high an evaluation of their forces. They bragged that they had established strong activist forces that were tightly organized, had an appropriate plan of action, were tested in challenges and were experienced, consequently, when the government cracked down, they would immediately and successfully retaliate. However, at zero hour on 13 December 1981, the reactionary leaders were put in handcuffs and communications among them were cut; many reactionaries in the localities surrendered to state agencies and a number of persons who had mistakes began to repent. They only offered scattered resistance at a few places in the two regions of Gdansk and Silesia but this opposition was crushed. Their power has rapidly declined.

The Polish counter-revolutionaries and their bosses did not suspect that the tools of dictatorship used against them would be the people's army and the security forces of Poland. They had frequently boasted that their huge psychological warfare apparatus had paralyzed the morale and will and broken the organization of these tools; they were convinced that they would be successful in rendering the army and the security agency of the state ineffective. They rigidly thought that if forces suppressed them, these forces could only be units of the Soviet army and the armies of the Warsaw Pact. For this reason, for more than 1 year, dozens of U.S. spy satellites, AWACS reconnaissance planes and their rather large espionage and spy system in Europe only paid attention to the status of the Soviet army and the armies of the countries participating in the Warsaw Pact. The diplomatic response of the Reagan administration was also only prepared on the basis of this single possibility. This tremendous surprise explains why U.S. President Reagan did not react until more than 2 weeks later by taking brazen, completely ineffective measures to "punish the Soviet Union" by suspending trade, aviation and maritime relations between the two countries, thereby inflicting heavy losses upon U.S. businessmen; these measures were not supported by the "allies" of the United States and have tragically isolated the United States.

The Art of Skillful Action

Since 13 December, the Polish revolution has performed a large volume of political, ideological, military, security, administrative, economic and other work; however, the vital work that opened the way for the change that has occurred has been military work. Basically, this has been a very decisive, emergency military action carried out under the personal leadership and command of the Military Council for National Salvation, the chairman of which is Senior General Jaruzelski the first secretary of the Polish United Workers Party, chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense. The Military Council for National Salvation, which consists of 15 generals and 5 senior colonels and lieutenant colonels, acting under the leadership and command of Senior General Jaruzelski, carried out the rather enormous amount of ideological and organizational work involving the units participating in the suppression of the counter-revolutionaries in an urgent and highly effective manner and in absolute secrecy. Staff planning activities were very detailed and precise. Command activities were carried out in an urgent and decisive manner. Many members of the Military Council for National Salvation were appointed to vital positions in the various ministries and

sectors, the key regions and the important localities and given clear authority; they performed their work very successfully and, together with the state apparatus, have resolutely punished the reactionaries, maintained social order and security and rapidly restored a normal life of work. Many factories have again achieved rather high productivity. The supply of grain and food is more regular. The military courts have been working in an urgent and strict manner. The prison system has been very humane toward prisoners. The Polish Ministry of Interior has reported that about 5,000 persons have been arrested nationwide; meanwhile, the psychological warfare loudspeakers of the imperialist countries have proclaimed that hundreds of thousands of persons have been thrown into prison in Poland!

The units of the Polish army and security force completed their task in a very excellent fashion. Nearly all reactionary ringlerders were systematically apprehended; the reactionary powers have lost their leadership and are frightened. Their liaison system has been shattered. Stubborn reactionaries have been harshly punished. The state has adopted a policy of clemency toward persons who chose thw wrong path and repent. While directing the thrust of its efforts toward the reactionary lackeys of imperialism, the Military Council for National Salvation has adopted a flexible attitude toward the church; at the same time, it has adopted the policy of prosecuting under the law former leaders of the party and state who made serious mistakes and persons who have become deviant. Their mistakes and loss of revolutionary qualities created the conditions for the counter-revolutionaries to act at will, to provoke the people and sabotage economic and social life. This policy proves that the Military Council for National Salvation has a high spirit of responsibility, is very faithful and devoted and is absolutely loyal to the interests of the people; as a result, it has won the sympathy and confidence of the people. The changes that have taken place in the Polish situation since 13 December 1981 show that the Military Council for National Salvation created and made full use of an opportunity to rapidly change the situation from one of stagnation to one of initiative, from one of a defensive posture, concessions and retreat to a position of an unremitting, strong and continuous attack, thereby firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat, crushing the resistance of the reactionaries, maintaining the socialist system and protecting the free life of the people.

A Number of Useful Lessons

The Polish situation is returning to normalcy and stability. However, many difficulties still exist. The more than 17 months of willful destruction by the reactionaries in every aspect of economic and social life left behind serious consequences that will require time to overcome. Obstinate enemies at home and abroad have not abandoned their ambition of opposing and undermining the Polish revolution. The Reagan administration has decided to suspend aid and prohibit the shipment of American grain, food and goods to Poland with a view toward generating pressure in a crude manner. The psychological warfare apparatus of the U.S. imperialists and the neo-fascists in West Germany has been extremely agitated and distorting the truth; through slander, they have vainly tried to discredit the Military Council for National Salvation in Poland.

However, the present Polish situation cannot be reversed. Through personal experience, the Polish people have come to clearly see the decadent, malicious and anti-popular nature of the reactionaries within Solidarity and the other reactionary organizations and have come to increasingly understand that dictatorship over them is very necessary in order to protect the safe life of the people, protect the socialist democracy. Every vague understanding of and attitude of concession toward them led to major losses for society, to the danger of the destruction of the revolutionary accomplishments that the people of Poland worked so hard and shed so much blood to achieve.

According to reports that have been received, following the complex developments of the recent past, the Polish United Workers Party is being consolidated in order to truly be a genuine Marxist-Leninist party, the vanguard unit of the Polish working class and worthy of its historic role of leading the socialist revolution and socialist construction in Poland. Within the party there will be no room for persons who have degenerated or become deviant, for persons who have vague attitudes or waver, for persons who are not steadfast, for persons who confuse the revolution and counter-revolution or for the disciples of opportunism. The party will forever be a united bloc and not allow class enemies to monopolize, divide or undermine it.

Economically, the imperialists established an entire program to make very large loans to Poland and, on this basis, controlled the economy and gradually controlled Poland politically. In the recent past, the imperialist countries have taken advantage of Poland's 27 billion dollars indebtedness to them, a very large amount of which must be repaid in 1981, to create the conditions, both overt and indirect, to force the agencies of the Polish state to allow Polish reactionaries to act at will under the requirement of "respecting the broad democratic rights of each citizen so that different political tendencies can coexist"!

As regards ideological activities, Poland is undergoing very necessary and urgent reorganization to defeat the very malicious psychological warfare schemes of the imperialists and domestic reactionaries and trying to achieve a high degree of ideological and spiritual unanimity within society based on Marxism-Leninism. The issues of bourgeois democracy and socialist democracy are being illuminated among the classes of workers and farmers and among the circles of intellectuals, writers and artists. The Polish comrades have gained profound experience concerning the need to clearly inform the people of the country's situation, both its achievements as well as its difficulties, to explain their causes as well as the measures for developing upon the achievements and overcoming the difficulties of the country... They are spiritually preparing the working people to attack their work with high productivity in order to bring prosperity back to the country and bring happiness back to themselves while preventing mistaken tendencies to pursue the consumer style society of western capitalism.

The recent Polish situation has pointed out to everyone that, in the course of building socialism, it is necessary to fully and creatively apply the laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction in order to resolve, once and for

all, the question of "who defeats whom" which exists between socialism and capitalism in the areas of politics, economics, ideology and culture. At the same time, it is necessary to strictly comply with the Leninist principles of internal party life in order to build a party that is ideologically stable and strong and organizationally pure.

We believe that, when the difficulties and complications of the situation have been overcome, the Polish revolution will undergo a new stage of development and be worthy of being an important element of the world socialist system, a dependable part of the Warsaw Pact.

All communists and progressive persons in the world celebrate the changes that have occurred in Poland over the past 2 months. In actuality, a broad front has been formed that strongly supports the necessary measures taken by the Military Council for National Salvation to prevent a bloody civil war and return Poland to a free life of work in order and security and in accordance with the socialist law and Constitution. World opinion is exposing the fact that the bloody hands of the imperialists have been involved in Poland for several years and demanding that they end their intervention and respect the sacred right of self-determination of the Polish people.

The communists and people of Vietnam, who are thoroughly educated in proletarian internationalism, have been very attentively following the developments of the Polish situation for the past year and a half.

We are proud to be in the ranks of those who strongly support the communists and people of Poland, who promptly exposed and denounced the imperialists and reactionaries as the enemies of the Polish people. We resolutely support the necessary measures that the Military Council for National Salvation of Poland has been and is taking. We are very happy to see that the Polish communists firmly grasped the effective weapon of the dictatorship of the proletariat, punished the reactionaries for their crimes, reversed the situation, took the initiative and are continuing to attack class enemies until total victory is won.

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Vietnam Report

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18 May 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2365

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INTERIOR OFFICIAL URGES VIGILANCE AGAINST PSYWAR ACTIVITIES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Duong Thong of the Ministry of Interior: "Actively Struggle Against the Enemy's Psychological Warfare Activities"]

[Text] At present, along with their economic and military sabotage activities the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries are actively engaging in psychological warfare activities. The enemy's psychological warfare attacks the minds of men with regard to thought, sentiment, virtue, way of life, etc., in order to cause us to become uncertain and misinformed with regard to our awareness, to be suspicious and wavering to the degree that we lose faith, weaken our will, give up the struggle in actual activities, etc. It is a kind of warfare that is very dangerous. The various types of psychological warfare activities feature the contents and nature of the insidious war of destruction now being yaged by the U.S. imperialists and the Beijing reactionaries against our country. They infiltrate the economic and technical spheres and social life and affect the various social strata, in hopes of causing some people to become confused and wavering so that they can take advantage of that to carry out other dangerous acts of sabotage.

Not only just recently, but for a long time, the enemy have used psychological warfare as a dangerous offensive weapon. Today the U.S imperialists, in league with the Beijing reactionaries, are feverishly and continuously engaging in psychological warfare activities and ideological sabotage, and have made it a national policy to serve their counter-revolutionary strategy.

They have invested much money, selected and organized forces, and set up psychological warfare activities centers. In the past they brazenly and openly distorted and slandered, but today they carry out more wily, sophisticated schemes. Their activities are in three forms: white, black, and gray. They concentrate on activities of the "gray" variety, which means that they use ambiguous, demagogic schemes, and take advantage and distort. For example, they take advantage of the revolution to distort the revolution, and take advantage of our difficulties and shortcomings to blow things out of proportion, exaggerate, make inferences, and incite. They even bring out a few things that are in fact "true," then relate those things to many untruths to distort the situation. That scheme is used to attack elements among us who are hazy and vascillating and to

disorient people with regard to viewpoints and consciousness. They make use of all mass propaganda and information facilities, from broadcasting stations, films, and publications to such means of social communication as whispering campaigns and transmitting information orally.

In our country they are seeking all ways to bring about coordination between external attacks and the inciting of attacks from within. With that plot, they have actively used enemy elements and bad elements among Vietnamese living abroad to slander and misrepresent us in foreign countries.

Counterpropaganda arguments and insipid, lamenting, and provocative "lyrics" are being used by reactionaries abroad, who send them as "gifts" to people in our country, who then take them to cafes and snack bars and "subrosa" dance halls, and used them as inticements to win over and seduce youths. Or else people in our country "creat" a propaganda claim or a risque joke which is published in emigre and evacuee publications, or used by the Chinese reactionaries as the contents of leaflets they spread to sabotage us.

Our enemies, especially the Chinese reactionaries, regard the form of whispering campaigns and oral dissemination as an effective scheme, for it costs nothing, is not dependent on technical facilities, spreads information quickly, and is difficult to trace to the source. Their psychological warfare activities usually concentrate on the difficulties in our economy and lives, exploit negative phenomena which occur in society and the shortcomings and deficiencies in the implementation of Party and state policies, etc., and inventing exciting news and strange stories, in hopes of making waves and disturbing public opinion and social life. They also seek ways to propagandize the a way of life that is fast, chaotic, depraved, suspicious of everything, and has no need of ideals, in order to poison the soul of the masses. The enemy uses reactionary doctrines as weapons to attack us with regard to thought, consciousness, etc.

The enemy's psychological warfare and ideological sabotage activities are very dangerous and are intended to harm us in many ways. They concentrate on attacking our inner ranks -- the inner ranks of the Party, the people, the sectors, the echelons, and even the armed forces and security forces.

That actual situation requires that in both the short range and the long range we concentrate on coordinating the struggle against all forms of psychological warfare activity. A matter of decisive importance in all aspects of that struggle is, on the basis of raising the political-ideological level and the level of revolutionary sensitivity and vigilance, create the will to resist among cadres, Party members, and the masses, and thus create a deep, broad, strong, and sharp movement for the masses to participate in that struggle. The masses must be educated so that they can clearly realize the counterrevolutionary nature of the psychological warfare arguments, and expose their distorted, slanderous, despicable, deceptive schemes. Along with education, we must have organizational plans so that the mass movement can attain specific results in the struggle against psychological warfare activities. The development of revolutionary thought and new socialist thought must be accompanied by the prompt and effective uncovering of and struggle against all individuals and groups engaged in psychological warfare and ideological sabotage activities. Organizing the masses

to struggle promptly and on-the-spot is a very positive and effective measure.

In order to have a strong, effective mass movement, all units and organs must continually monitor the observance of the promulgated bylaws, discipline, and directives of the Party and state, principles and discipline regarding propaganda and freedom of speech, and discipline regarding the maintenance of secrecy, and take steps to promptly correct shortcomings, so that the psychological warfare arguments will have no effect. Furthermore, the organs, sections, and sectors, must, according to their missions and functions, participate actively in, and contribute practically and specifically to the common struggle. They must carry out propaganda and education by means of such social information and propaganda as broadcasting stations, publications, exhibitions, and speeches regarding vigilance. On that information-propaganda front, as stated in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the Fifth Party Congress, "We must always master the situation, at all places and at all times, resolutely attack the enemy, win victories every day and every hour, and promptly smash the enemy's psychological arguments and schemes." Furthermore, we must promptly uncover and bring to justice elements engaging in psychological warfare activities, and use such incidents as practical lessons and increase the struggle strength of the masses. We must enable the mass movement to be sufficiently strong to overwhelm all psychological warfare activities by the enemy.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY MEDICINE CHIEF CALLS FOR BETTER HEALTH CARE FOR TROOPS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Sy Quoc, Professor and Doctor, Head of the Military Medicine Department: "Do a Good Job of Caring for the Troops' Health"]

[Text] Our Party, state, and people are always concerned with, and create conditions for, doing a good job of ensuring the living conditions and health of the army. Since it was founded, in the course of 40 years of combat, development, and maturization, our army has accumulated much experience in organizing living conditions and ensuring health, but it cannot be satisfied with its accomplishments and results. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the Fifth Party Congress stated that "Protecting the health of the people is a noble revolutionary mission." On the basis of developing the great forces of the people, and the capabilities of the localities and the relevant sectors, we must make appropriate investments in order to protect and gradually clean up the environment, improve the quality and effectiveness of the work of preventing and fighting epidemics, prevent and fight the diseases of society, and do a better job of organizing physical examinations and medical care." As people who are assigned the task of military medicine, of caring for the health of troops, we believe that it is necessary to make all-round, outstanding efforts in many respects in future years.

The task of ensuring the health of the army must be in correct accordance with the system of socialist collective mastership in the army: i.e., it must be led by the Party, the commanders must organize its implementation, and it have the participation of the great masses of cadres and enlisted men. It must be based on the orders, statutes, and directives in the army, and be fully understood, and voluntarily and strictly carried out, by the entire army. The ensuring of health also contributes to the implementation of those orders and statutes and to the fulfillment of the unit's short-range and long-range political missions in each place and at each time.

Only if the task of ensuring health has a revolutionary, scientific nature can it bring about good results.

With regard to consciousness, it is necessary to tie in the ensuring of health wit with the fulfillment of the "Health to win victory," "Health to work well," and "Health to attain good training results" revolutionary missions. The task of

ensuring the troops' health is above all a basic mission of the army. Without a spirit of revolutionary offensive, of overcoming all difficulties, especially in the situation of the country's economy still experiencing difficulties, we cannot resolve the problems that are posed in caring for the troops' health.

We must find, and organize the implementation of, scientific measures to ensure the troops' health, morale, and living conditions. The troops' health is the combined result of the educational, organizational, command, training, production, health care, convalescence, disease prevention, and other measures. Only if such measures are appropriate to the living, combat, and working conditions in the troops in each place, at each time, and with regard to each type of unit can they be effectively applied and bring about good results. The military medicine sector must serve as the hard core and truly be a staff for leadership and command, in order to develop the combined strengthe of the troops as a whole in the task of ensuring health.

In order to ensure the health of the troops, in the new phase, from the point of view of the military medicine sector we must concentrate on resolving the following problems.

-- Ensuring that youths who are drafted into the army to fulfill their military obligations attain the stipulated health standards; coordinating with the Ministry of Public Health in closely managing the health of youths in the 16-17 age group; promptly treating diseases that could easily spread; teaching enlisted men about certain medical tops (first-aid bandaging, sanitation, etc.).

Every year the army accepts military personnel and students to enter its schools. Good preparations must be made for that task with regard to material conditions, morale, and working methods so that they will be less inexperienced, rapidly adapt to the collective, disciplined military life, and rapidly overcome the psychological and physical changes that often occur in military personnel during the first 6 months or so. The training of new military personnel must be in accordance with scientific principles: from a low level to a high level, from simple to complex, safety, and rationality.

-- In order to ensure health, we must do a good job of managing health. Health management is a modern medical measure that is based on weighing and measuring, clinical, and outpatient facilities, in order to evaluate, and have training plans regarding, the health of each person and unit. That health management must have good quality with regard to both officers and specialized military personnel, and with regard to a number of important components in the army. The commanders must grasp the unit's state of health every day and must be informed of the health situation after the regular (annual) health examinations. In all their plans there must be a health maintenance plan (included in the rear-services and military medicine part).

-- Many difficulties are still being encountered in the troops' living conditions, but we must ensure that they have a place to sleep and that the military camps have sufficient wells, mess halls, kitchens, privies, pig pens, latrines, and garbage pits). There must also be vegetable gardens and medicinal plant gardens.

Physical education and sports equipment is a legitimate, indispensable need of the army's youths. Depending on the circumstances, it is necessary to purchase or porduce appropriate equipment which meets the standards and is safe, and set aside sufficient time for the youths to exercise. Furthermore, the troops must be trained to counter heat and cold by using correct methods.

In addition to training and labor, there must be rest period. The troops must have half a day or a day off every 6 or 7 days so that they can bathe, wash clothes, write letters, read, participate in cultural activities, or do things of their own choosing, within the framework of military discipline.

-- In addition to organizing living conditions, political indoctrination, and sports, we must know how to prevent disease and accidents, and how to, when there is disease or an accidnet, respond promptly, positively, and comprehensively.

The structure of disease among our troops is not, in general, complicated, but it reflects the disease structure of people in the youth age group. We must guard against a number of diseases with natural sources of origin or diseases which spread locally, such as malaria, dengue fever, measles, and plague, in order to guard against infectuous respiratory diseases (influenza and such infectuous respiratory diseases as encephalitis, caused by a brain virus), infectuous intestinal diseases (dysentery, infectious food poisoning, and cholera), and a number of skin deseases. The prevention of accidents of the various kinds (in daily life, training, labor, and in communications and transportation) is the responsibility of the commanders. That task is stipulated in the safety bylaws and is ensured by means of labor protection facilities. It is necessary to educate the troops and workers so that they can understand and observe those bylaws, know how to use such facilities, and know how to organize first aid when accidents occur. It is necessary to carefully study how accidents occur (for example, in training and labor accidents often occur during the third or fourth hour, when the men are tired), in order to have effective means of preventing them.

The prevention of diseases and accidents in the combat arms and armed forces branches must take into consideration their special characteristics. Disease prevention on battlefields must be based on the structure of diseases on those battlefields.

In preventing and fighting diseases it is necessary to combine preventing diseases among the troops with preventing and fighting diseases among the people, studying the disease prevention and treatment methods, and improving the health of the people and popular public health, in order to creatively carry out that task in the army.

With regard to officers, in addition to measures to maintaining health in general it is necessary to undertake specialized studies so that the problems can be effectively resolved.

The above are some opinions regarding the matter of maintaining the troops' health in the present phase. In building and defending the socialist homeland, people are valuable capital. The health of people is an important part of that captial. It is necessary to fully implement measures which are both revolutionary

and scientific and to develop combined strength with which to maintain and improve the health of our army and our people, and contribute to ensuring their ability to work and fight, so that everyone can victoriously carry out the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress.

5616
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER DEFENSE POST CAPTURES SABOTEURS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Anh Hieu: "Border Defense Post 73 Goes to Each Village to Grasp the Situation"]

[Text] Pointing to a map, the commander of border defense post 73 said slowly, "Here it is! Our border defense post is small but it must fulfill security, national defense, and diplomatic missions.

I understood that all cadres and men there had to overcome many difficulties in order to fulfill their missions along a long segment of the border.

The two Military Exploit medals awarded border defense post 73 were noble awards which were proof of the work and responsibility of the cadres and men there, a group who were always united and victorious.

One afternoon -- I was told by the post commander -- five dark shadows appeared in a vacant field at the edge of the jungle. Now and then they would put their heads together to discuss something then, preoccupied, they entered the jungle and went west. That group of strangers could not escape the watchful eyes of our border defense troops. They were taken to the border defense post because they at first said that they had "come from Lam Dong to work in the jungle."

But when the reconnaissance personnel inspected their bundles they discovered five false seals, a map, a compass, and various kinds of counterfeit papers.

What was the relationship between those five strangers and a person named Hung? The "S-T liaison route?" Did the information provided by the people mesh with that obtained by the reconnaissance personnel? A plan was drafted to have the border defense post, the local administration, and the zone security comrades coordinate in tracking down and capturing the saboteurs.

The post commander, the deputy commander, and the head of the reconnaissance team held an urgent meeting. The next day, at H-Hour, our predeployed soldiers caught Hung red-handed at the border defense post. Several others immediately fell into the net.

What struck me as I listened to the post commander speaking of the unit's accomplishments was that each victory was a lesson. A profound lesson learned by the border defense cadres and men was to "form close ties with the local administration, proselytize among and educate the people in order to strengthen their consciousness of revolutionary vigilance, and fulfill all missions regardless of the difficulties."

The post commander added that one day, in district Y, no one went to the fields to produce. There was a rumor spread by the reactionaries that mighty China was about to send troops to invade Laos, take Nghe An and Thanh Hoa, and retake Kampuchea. Anyone who joined them -- especially youths -- would be treated well and would not be punished.

The cadres and men of border defense post 73 immediately went to each village to grasp the situation and motivate the people to track down the bad people.

For a period of more than a month the men of border defense post 73 lived with the local cadres and people and fulfilled their mission well. By means of fitting acts and sincere words, the men of the border defense post were able to win the hearts, respect, and love of the people. When they encountered difficulties the people went to the post to request the assistance of the cadres and men. The people were also numerous, widespread forces for uncovering the enemy. Border defense post 73 invested much effort in setting up people's security teams and in building up and training them. At first there were only 10 people but now there are dozens of people in the public security and militia forces.

Those actions created a combined strength in the area in which the troops were stationed with which to uncover and stop all acts of sabotage by the enemy in our country's border area.

5616
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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PETROLEUM SECTOR SPEEDS UP UNLOADING OF SOVIET TANKERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "POL Sector Unloads Ships Rapidly to Serve Production, National Defense, and Life"]

[Text] During the first quarter the POL sector safely unloaded 19 Soviet tankers of the various kinds. The unloading rate at the ports was faster than in the past. During the days on which ships were being unloaded the unloading rate was 105 percent of the norm.

In the emulation movement to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress, the POL ports signed emulation agreements with the tankers and, along with the relevant sectors and the Soviet cadres and sailors aboard the tankers, fulfilled their pledges and increased the unloading rate. The ports worked continuously and began to carry out the system of contracting out the unloading of indivual ships, with incentive bonuses for cadres and workers, while at the same time strengthening management, creating large storage capacities at the ports, deploying rational transportation facilities, and creating conditions for rapidly unloading the ships. In all, during the first quarter the number of days needed to unload a ship by nearly half a day per ship in comparison to the first quarter of 1981. The amount of dead time decreased. Despite the limited supply of POL, the rapid unloading by the POL sector ensured sufficient amounts to meet the essential needs of thekey sectors, and to serve national defense, production, and life.

5616
CSO: 4209/312

BRIEFS

YOUTH DELEGATION TO CUBA--Hanoi, 14 Apr (VNA)--A delegation of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has paid a visit to Cuba after attending the fourth congress of the Young Communist League of Cuba (U.J.C.). The delegation was led by Le Quang Vinh, secretary of the union's Central Committee. It was received by Julian Rizo Alvarez, secretary of the U.J.C. Central Committee. It also called on the secretariat of the Afro-Asian and Latin American People's Solidarity Organization (O.S.P.A.A.A.L.) and the Latin American Students Continental Organization (O.C.L.A.E.). [Text] [OW181209 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 14 Apr 82 OW]

CSO: 4220/552

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES GOOD IMPLEMENTATION OF PARTY CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of Organzing the Implementation of the Party Congress Resolutions"]

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress approved important resolutions which illuminated the revolution's path of advance. They properly apply Marxist-Leninist principles to the specific circumstances of our country.

The entire Party, the entire population, and the entire army must devote all of their enthusiasm, intelligence, and determination to doing a truly good job of organizing implementation and transform the resolutions of the Congress into lively reality in our country.

The transformation of resolutions into reality is a process of arduous struggle and is a common undertaking of the entire nation and of all of us. Lenin said that "The building of socialism will not exclusively by a task of the Communist Party -- the Party is merely a drop in the ocean -- but a task of all laboring massses." Therefore, in order to transform the resolutions of the Congress into reality it is first of all necessary to enable everyone to fully understand their contents and transform the determination of the Party into determination one the part of the entire population and entire army. The matter of most decisive importance is doing a good job of organizing implementation, i.e. there must be specific measures for mobilizing the strength of all forces in society in the task of building and defending the homeland, in order to attain the objectives set by the Congress. President Ho Chi Minh taught that "Once a policy has been adopted, steps must be taken to carry it out well."

Reviewing the course of recent history, the Fifth Party Congress affirmed that the line toward the socialist revolution and the line toward the construction of a so socialist economy approved by the Fourth Party Congress were entirely correct, but that the greatest deficiency was in the organization of implementation. That deficiency limited the results that were attained and in certain respects was the main reason for, or worsoned, the socio-economic difficulties. Therefore, in order to transform the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress into reality more attention must be paid to the task of organizing their implementation.

The organization of implementation is a sphere which demands great initiative and creativity on the part of the echelons, sectors, and units as well as each

individual. The resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress delineated the directions, the missions, and the objectives that must be attained over a relatively long period of time, during the 1981-1985 period and in the 1980's. In order to attain those objectives it is necessary to pass through a process of struggle from a low level to a high level, under difficult, complicated circumstances and conditions. That implementation lies within the over-all activities of many sectors and many base-level units -- the cells of a unified society. Therefore, the objectives directions, and missions of the Congress must be concretized in the form of plan norms, systems policies, and specific measures in each brief period of time which are appropriate to the conditions of each echelon, sector, and base-level unit. In concretizing the lines we must go all-out to avoid subjective thinking and impatience, or failing to grasp the specific circumstances or correctly evaluate the economic capabilities, which would lead to adventuristic objectives and measures which are not scientifically based. At the same time, it is necessary to avoid conservative thinking and tardiness, with emphasis on inaction and dependency, and not knowing how to develop the initiative and creativity of the masses to find solutions and create conditions for overcoming conditions and attaining, by all means, the objectives that have been set forth.

The transformation of the social economy is always affected by many different factors and relationships. To organize good implementation is to know how to overcome the localistic and individualistic phenomena, achieve good coordination among the spheres, sectors, and links, and the factors of the economic-social process in the spirit of socialist cooperation, strictly observe the stipulations and regulations, and ensure that all activities are harmonious and in balance. Management must be based on a unifed organizational structure, but it must also be based on the clever combination of economic, administrative, and educational measures. In each period of time, it is necessary to know how to concentrate on resolving the weak links and the key links, and determine the over-all development of all sectors, localities, and base-level units.

The good organization of implementation is also the art of model guidance. In the mass revolutionary movement there often occur new factors and good examples of all aspects or some aspects of the implementation of the Congress resolutions. The sectors, echelons, and base-level units must remain in close touch with the actual situation and continually recapitulate the experiences of the movement in order in order to uncover new factors at an early phase, promptly disseminate and propagate them, and correct distortions.

The present characteristic of our country, as indicated in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee, is that it "is in a situation of both being at peace and having to cope with a multi-faceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in league with the U.S. imperialists, while also having to be prepared to cope with the contingency of the enemy launching a large-scale war of aggression." We must simulteneously fulfill two strategic missions: successfully building socialism and being prepared to fight to solidly defend the socialist homeland. Therefore, we must always understand the viewpoint of comprehensiveness in organizing implementation. We must closely combine economics with national defense and national defense with economics. When fulfilling any economic or national defense mission we must consider whether in fulfilling one mission we harm the other one, and we must ensure that the two missions are well combined.

In order to organize the good fulfillment of the economic-social missions there must be a dynamic management structure, an effective, unified management apparatus, and a corps of ardent cadres who are capable of organizing their implementation. That requires, first of all, that the economic units rapidly transform their administrative, bureaucratic, supply management structure, adopt cost accounting practices, andexpand the right of the bases, localities, and sectors to take the initiative, while at the same time ensuring the centralized, unified management of the state. It is necessary to improve planning; do a truly good job of drafting plans at all three levels -- the central level, the local level, and the base level; and ensure that each planning echelon is truly the master in drafting, balancing, and fulfilling its plans, in accordance with the national planning guidelines. It is necessary to resolutely reduce the intermediate stages; carry out a division of labor and decentralization among the echelons and sectors and between the central level and the local level; and increase the responsibility of the echelons and sectors in fulfilling the economic-social missions.

Cadres play a decisive role in transforming lines into reality. The missions of building and defending the socialist homeland are very difficult and require a corps of cadres who not only have a high degree of enthusiasm but also have stable standpoints, correct viewpoints, certain knowledge of science, technology, and economic management, and ability to organize implementation. In order to do a good job of fulfilling their roles as the organizers of implementation, the cadres must continually study, improve their qualities and ability to act, develop a meticulous, appropriate work style, take the initiative in creatively and strictly implementing the resolutions of the upper echelon, and do a good job of implementing four systems: the system of responsibility, the system of labor and work discipline, the system of protecting public property, and the system of serving the people.

Our army, organized and steeled by the Party, during the recent period has, along with the entire population, fulfilled its glorious mission of strongly defending the socialist homeland and contributing positively to socialist construction. Today, under the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, and because of their difficult missions, all cadres and enlisted men in our armed forces must manifest a sense of responsibility, believe absolutely in the Party line, and endeavor to do a good job of implementing the resolutions approved by the Congress, in order to continually increase our fighting strength, build a professional, modern army, and fulfill their mission of defending the homeland, while also positively participating in economic construction and contributing worthily to the victorious implementation of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress.

5616
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON 1982 EMULATION MOVEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 April 82 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Chairman of Council of Ministers Issues Directive on Organizing an Emulation Movement to Victoriously Fulfill the 1982 State Plan"]

[Text] On 6 April the Chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive on organizing a patriotic socialist emulation movement to victoriously fulfill the 1982 state plan to create momentum for the fulfillment of the 5-year state plan (1981-1985).

The directive stated that:

In 1981, the first year of the third 5-year state plan (1981-1985), the patriotic socialist emulation movement of our entire population and army continued to develop well. The organization of emulation to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress stimulated the stronger development of the movement in many bases.

Those transformations, although not yet comprehensive and uniform, have brought about good results and could create momentum for the emulation movement to fulfill the 1982 state plan and for the creation of a high tide of emulation to fulfill the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

Fully comprehending and implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, the resolution of the 11th Plenum of the Fourth Party Central Committee, and Directive 91/CT-TW of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, in 1982 the sectors and echelons must do a better job of leading and organizing the patriotic socialist emulation movement, with emphasis on the following objectives:

Mobilizing the entire population and the entire army to manifest a spirit of collective mastership and consciousness of self-reliance, competing to overcome all difficulties, effectively using labor, land, capital and the material-technical bases of socialism, and meeting the needs of national defense, secuirty, defending the nation, and strengthening social order and security.

In order to fulfill those missions and objectives, it is necessary to orient the emulation movement toward the following major tasks:

1. Self-reliantly promoting production and construction, achieving self-sufficiency in foodstuffs to the greatest possible degree and contributing increasingly larger amounts to the state, not being dependent on the upper echelon or on foreign countries; seeking all ways to replace imported goods and self-produce things which are in short supply at the central level; fully utilizing labor, land, and the material-technical bases, and implementing the slogan "The state and the people work together, the central level and the local level work together" in the spheres of economic construction, the development of public health, culture, and education, etc.

2. Reducing by about 10 percent the level of fuel, materials, and raw materials consumption and expenditures, in comparison to the state plans and budgets that are assigned. Each sector, echelon, and base must have specific struggle norm regarding the reduction of materials depletion norms and the exercising of economy, in the spirit of the Council of Ministers' resolution on absolute economizing. Bringing an end to the phenomena of extravagance, waste, exaggeration, and formalism.

3. Doing a good job of distribution and circulation. Tightly managing goods, money, financial receipts, prices, the market, etc.; ensuring the concentration of the merchandise funds for the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products and the rationed and unrationed merchandise sold to cadres, workers, and officials. Stepping up exporting and importing and rectifying, expanding, and closely supervisingthe activities of the socialist commercial network.

4. Doing a good of fulfilling the national defense, security, and international obligation tasks. Building a powerful People's Army that is prepared to fight, defend the homeland, and fulfill its international obligations. Building a pure, strong People's Public Security organization; promoting a mass movement to protect the security of the homeland and maintain political security and social order and safety, opposing the negative phenomena in economic activities and in social life.

The directive stipulated the specific requirements regarding the calculation and investigation of all contributions and accomplishments, such as: increasing labor productivity, increasing output, improving quality, lowering production costs, and preventing and eliminating loss, waste, and damage. The attainment of ultimate results: making a profit, ensuring accumulation for the state while also increasing the collective welfare fund, increasing the workers' incomes, and reducing the negative phenomena. Doing a good job of fulfilling obligations to turn over foodstuffs and goods of the specified quality to the state, and exercising good financial management, monetary, and price discipline. Creating, consolidating, and perfecting socialist production relationships, amending organization, streamlining the administrative apparatus, and shifting all possible professional organs to the cost accounting commercial system. Broadly applying the technical advances and coming forth with innovations to improve techniques, organizing production, organizing labor, fully utilizing labor and the capacities of factories and equipment, etc.

The people's armed forces must promote the "Determined to defeat the aggressor troops, defend the homeland" movement, attain the five goals of the campaign to "Develop the good qualities and increase fighting strength" campaign, pay attention

to heightening the sense of responsibility of the cadres, strengthen unit discipline, and improve the troops' material lives and morale.

The People's Public Security forces must compete to do a good job of carrying out the four missions set forth by the sector and of ensuring that the enemy is defeated under all circumstances.

The directive reminded the commanders of the various sectors, echelons, and mass organizations to do a good job of organizing the 1982 emulation movement, review the implementation of the emulation agreements during the last year, organize emulation agreements for 1982, create, cultivate, and propagate examples of good management, recapitulate the experiences of leading and organizing emulation, etc.

The chairman of the Council of Ministers requested the heads of the sectors and echelons, especially the heads of ministries and general departments, the chairmen of the people's committees of the provinces, municipalities, special zones, etc., to clearly determine responsibilities for organizing and leading the emulation movement, while also coordinating with the mass organizations to carry out the directive at the base level.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

1981 PRODUCTION STATISTICS OF NAM BO REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Nine Provinces of the Nam Bo Delta Meet Many Norms of the 1981 State Plan and Exceed the Levels Obtained in 1980"]

[Text] The provinces of the Nam Bo Delta have confirmed that, as a result of improving the organization and guidance of economic construction and development and as a result of the impact of the new economic management policies of the party and state, the emulation movement of the provinces within the area has recorded many advances and met many norms of the 1981 state plan, exceeding the levels obtained in 1980.

In Tien Giang, grain output in 1981 exceeded the plan by 1.5 percent, an increase of 17.2 percent compared to 1980 and the highest level achieved within the area. The buffalo and cattle herds exceeded the plan quota by 2 percent. The hog herd increased by 14.8 percent compared to 1980, with the number of sows increasing 25 percent.

Industrial and handicraft production exceeded the plan by 9.2 percent and total output value increased 13.6 percent compared to 1980.

In distribution and circulation, the province exceeded its grain mobilization norm by 10.6 percent, the highest amount in the area.

The total value of export goods delivered to the state in 1981 only equalled 95 percent of the plan but increased by 75.7 percent compared to 1980. Budget revenues were collected 1 month ahead of the deadline, exceeded the plan quota by 40 percent and increased 2.5 times compared to 1980.

The other provinces in the area also recorded many achievements in a number of areas.

In grain output (in paddy equivalent), Hau Giang and Ben Tre Provinces ranked second and third behind Tien Giang Province, which exceeded its plan.

As regards the number of hogs, two provinces ecceeded their plans, An Giang and Kien Giang, with the next highest number of hogs being produced in Cuu Long Province. As regards the number of buffalo, Kien Giang and Tien Giang Provinces exceeded their plan quotas followed by Long An Province. As regards the number of cattle, Cuu Long, Kien Giang and Tien Giang Provinces exceeded their plan quotas. In local industrial development, the leading province was Cuu Long followed by Tien Giang and Hau Giang Provinces.

As regards marine products, of the six provinces that have fishing sectors, five provinces met and exceeded their plan quotas, led by Minh Hai Province which completed 83.7 percent [as published], followed by Ben Tre and Cuu Long Provinces. As regards grain purchases, Kien Giang and Hau Giang Provinces led the provinces of the area and exceeded their plan quotas, followed by Cuu Long Province.

In the mobilization of grain for the central level, some provinces met and exceeded their plan quotas last year, with Cuu Long, Hau Giang and Tien Giang Provinces taking the lead. In the delivery of agricultural and food products to the central level, An Giang led the other provinces followed by Hau Giang and Tien Giang Provinces.

On 5 March, after reviewing the 1981 emulation movement, representatives of the provinces of the area met in the city of My Tho to sign 1982 emulation pledges to complete the tasks of the 1982 state plan and launch a socialist patriotic emulation movement.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

RESULTS OF NEW AGRICULTURAL ORGANIZATION PROVE DISAPPOINTING

Paris POLITIQUE AUJOURD'HUI in French No 82.3.1. [Mar] 82 pp 57-69

[Article by Nguyen duc Nhuan: "The Damage of Socialist Witch Doctors and Bureaucrats in Vietnam"]

[Text] Five years after the reunification of the country under the sole leadership of the Communist Party, Vietnam is reeling before a catastrophic economic situation. Instead of the food self-sufficiency set as a goal by the 1980 plan, the farm production shortage grows larger with every passing year, totaling 6 million tons in 1980, despite rationing to the strict biological minimum imposed on a population of nearly 60 million. Socialist industry is declining, unable to meet a fourth of the basic food, clothing, health and education needs of the people. Given this dramatic situation, no one ignores the decisive weight of the incalculable aftereffects of the imperialist war or the new cycle of conflicts with China, either directly or through the interposition of Cambodia. Because of the Vietnamese intervention in Cambodia -- it did put an end to one of the most terrifying tyrannies of our time, however -- Vietnam is now cut off from the flow of aid and trade with the Western world that is essential to the country's reconstruction and development.

And yet, according to the leaders themselves, there is no lack of internal causes of the blockage and deterioration: extreme centralization, leading to de facto anarchy; rigid and unrealistic planning; extensive industrialization incapable of providing agriculture with even rudimentary means of production; and an economic policy that gives priority to government interests at the expense of the interests of collectives and the workers. The series of reforms promulgated since the beginning of 1980 in the different sectors of agriculture and industry is aimed at better balancing government, collective and individual interests: the establishment of a fairer basis of trade between the government and agricultural cooperatives; higher government purchase prices for farm products; the introduction of a generalized piecework wage system, both in industrial and agricultural enterprises, in order to give incentives to workers; and temporary measures to encourage the development of the private sector in small-scale handicrafts and cottage activities and services.[1]

It is not the intention of the author of this article to analyze all reforms and their real effects on the country's economic situation. Rather, the article

confines its study to a very limited aspect, one rarely taken up in a critical fashion in the publications or speeches of Vietnamese leaders, but which seems to have had an enormous bearing on the country's development policy: the organization of labor or, more precisely, the social division of labor.

More than financial management or the problem of material bonuses, the organization of labor is both a decisive factor in productivity and the principal indicator of the degree to which workers have control of the production process and their living and working conditions. The point of illustration will be limited to the organization of agricultural production, which shows how, in this rural sector scarcely touched by industrialization, the revolutionary government is going about applying a model for the division of labor in big, Taylorized industry (Leninist version) in order to promote the proletarian ideology and build a powerful working class.

Planned from the very beginning of cooperativization, full application of the so-called scientific organization of agricultural labor and space did not come about, because of the prolongation of the war, until 1973, when the party decided to regroup the cooperative-villages (300 to 500 workers) into larger cooperatives having communal dimensions (1,000 to 1,700 workers), heavily integrated into the agroindustrial system of the districts (30,000 to 40,000 workers with over 100,000 inhabitants).

The heads of the party-state saw in this the ideal solution for promoting socialist relations in order to improve agricultural production, which had steadily declined since 1959, and thereby raise the standard of living of the people and release the surplus labor and goods for industrialization and the army.

Ghost Cooperatives of the War Years (1965-1972)

In 1965, on the eve of the American bombing of North Vietnam, the party managed to include 92 percent of all peasants in the agricultural cooperatives. Actually, the major means of production (land, farm machinery) belonged to the state, but were turned over to local management committees. The party-state took 10 percent of production as property tax and bought 30 to 40 percent of it at very low prices as required deliveries, providing in exchange a limited quantity of industrial supplies. The division of labor was still based on simple cooperation: The cooperative management committee entrusted specific areas of land to fixed teams for a long period of time. The team was made up of about 30 persons who were either neighbors (*xom*) or relatives. There were not yet any special brigades except at the district's machine tractor station (SMT), when there was one. Cooperative members used them only rarely, refusing to pay the exorbitant cost of the tractor driver. As the saying went, *"Trau den an co, trau do an ga"* (the black buffalo eats grass; the red buffalo, meaning the tractor, eats chickens).

Aside from the duty of paying taxes and making the required deliveries, the village-cooperative remained in control of the production plan (what and how to produce) and the income distribution plan. By way of incentives to work

on government-owned land for low wages, the individual cooperative member received a provisional family allocation of land -- representing a total of a maximum 5 percent of communal land -- in order to help provide his own food and supply pork and hog manure to the government.

On the whole, cooperative production in the North was able in 15 years, despite the heavy drops of the early years, to approach the 1959 level, the last year of the family farm system, while making it easier for the government to get its hands on the agricultural surplus more easily. However, during that same period, the population increased 2.8 percent a year, going from 16 million in 1960 to 25 million in 1975 (for the North alone).

Food Production in Millions of Tons[2]

Year	1960	1963	1965	1968	1974
Production	4,698	5,013	5,502	4,628	6,276

What saved the North Vietnamese peasants from famine during the war years (1965-1972) was that, unknown to government officials, a good half of the cooperatives practiced sharecropping with cooperative members, entrusting the working of the land to them in exchange for payment, not to the teams, but to peasant families, the heads of which were often women, inasmuch as the men had gone to the front. In 1976, Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh labeled this period as that of the "ghost cooperatives."[3]

Massive food aid from China, despite its own undernourishment, amounted to nearly a million tons of supplies annually and essentially went to the army and the urban population.

In 1977 as in 1980, while visiting certain cooperatives in the North, the author often heard simple peasants and local cadres express nostalgia for the war years as the "golden age" of North Vietnamese socialism, during which the party-state gave its cooperative-peasants free rein. Thanks to back-breaking work on the family plot, the peasant in the cooperative could then invest the proceeds from his sales on the free market in the construction of a family house of stone or in a Chinese or Czech motorcycle.

Reorganization of Rural Space

After the calm produced by the signing of the Paris Accords (1973), the party embarked upon a vast campaign to reorganize the cooperatives, with the slogan of "promoting the scientific and technical revolution in rural areas."

In the village-cooperatives, the old structures of peasant solidarity had reemerged and had even managed to make a major change in state policy, to corrupt its cadres. It was useless for the party to rale against parochialism, the selfishness of the cooperatives ignoring the general interest: The resistance of the cooperatives held firm. It was not always passive, but was sometimes openly violent, according to the later admission of certain regional party secretaries. Local people hid paddy production in order not to turn it all over to the government, tried to terrorize local party cadres, poisoning their

well water, setting fire to their houses, looting their individual plots. A certain number of village party cells vanished during this period. Reinforcement cadres sent from the province or capital were greeted with stonings, tired up and beaten.[4] However, this did not prevent the peasants from taking up arms to fire on the American bombers or from going to the front to defend their villages and country.

These violent revolts, in the purest peasant tradition, were often put down. And yet, the party was having more difficulty in dealing with the craftier expressions of peasant resistance.

In order to eliminate the "negativist" phenomena of the village complicity, it then tried to broaden the dimension of the cooperative, to detach it from the natural framework of the village and connect it to that of the commune, only an administrative unit up to that time. Henceforth, the average cooperative would have a thousand homes, 4,000 to 6,000 inhabitants, 1,000 to 2,000 workers.

This reorganization of the socioproductive space had as its leitmotif a revolution in the production process, which was to introduce the scientific organization of work into rural areas. It was Le Duan, secretary general of the Vietnamese Communist Party, who in 1974 gave a strong boost to the movement. After condemning the corporative nature of the village-cooperatives, he gave the watchword: "Reorganizing agricultural production and labor in the direction of concentration, specialization and cooperation on an ever larger scale, creating socialist factories."[5]

Now the communal framework of 2,000 workers seemed too small: Large agricultural operations had to be set up, each having the dimension of a district. "In my opinion, at the current stage of mechanization, a local unit with about 10,000 hectares and some 40,000 workers -- about the size of a district -- should result in a more rational division of labor and organization of production."[6]

The current stage of mechanization has the following features: For 2 million hectares of cultivated land and 17,000 cooperatives, the North had, in 1975, only: 4,198 tractors divided among 122 machine tractor stations (SMT); 23,694 small hydraulic pumps; 9,237 shellers; 9,058 threshing machines and 1,927 livestock feed grinders.[7] Machine labor involved only 20 percent of all cultivated areas. Other aspects of the farm production process are entirely done with manual implements: seeding, transplanting, hoeing, harvesting. On the average, two workers share the use of a rudimentary hand tool, while five to six share a more "sophisticated" rake. Stations for the repair of machinery and tools are almost nonexistent.[8]

Bleeding of Male Population

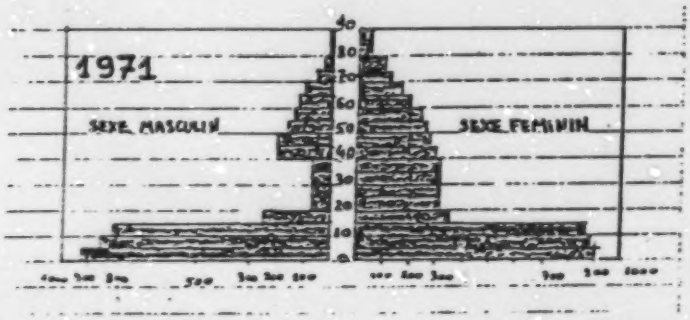
Actually, beginning in 1971, the party had to face extremely serious problems, particularly in agriculture. Not only did the North Vietnamese rural areas suffer from the frightful drain of young people of both sexes, but above all, it was bled white of its male generations between the ages of 18 and 40. Out

of a population of 1,000 in any village in 1971, there would be: 545 children between the ages of 0 and 15; 120 young people of both sexes between the ages of 16 and 30, but only 35 boys. Between the ages of 31 and 45, the ratio was scarcely better, about .45 percent. Mortality rates are unknown, kept as a military secret, but one can be sure that there was a heavy male predominance in such rates. It should be recalled here that the rural population constituted 89 percent of the total population in North Vietnam.[9]

Population Structures of a Typical Rural Commune in Vietnam, August 1970 (4,828 inhabitants)[10]

Age Groups	0-15	16-30	31-55	56-60	61-over	Total
Male						
Absolute numbers	1265	168	325	74	153	1985
Percent	26.2	3.5	6.7	1.5	3.2	41.1
Female						
Absolute numbers	1365	406	640	117	315	2843
Percent	28.3	8.4	13.3	2.4	6.5	58.9
Total						
Absolute numbers	2630	574	965	191	468	4828
Percent	54.5	11.9	20.0	3.9	9.7	100.0

Age Pyramid, 1 January 1971 (Estimate for a rural population of 10,000)



Even in 1980, the farm labor force was predominately female: 70 percent for the country as a whole and 80 percent for the North.[11] The near absence of machinery forced this mainly female farm population to use a family-type of operation. Consequently, beginning in 1972, the party promoted the scientific organization of labor among the farm population after grouping it into huge commune cooperatives of 4,000 to 6,000 inhabitants.

Plan Needs

The orientation of production no longer depended on the wishes of the cooperative, but rather, came from the district, which was to apply the government

plan locally. It would be the state, through the provincial and district echelons, which would decide "what types of crops to develop (rice, dry-farming crops, market garden or industrial crops) and to what extent, what types of livestock would be raised (hogs, fowl or larger animals) and what other trades would be practiced."[12]

Taking an overall view and considering the general interest, the government encouraged every cooperatives to "specialize in one or two varieties of crops or livestock based on its conditions." For each cooperative, it determined "the classification of agricultural branches as principal, complementary or supplementary."[13] The principal (food or industrial crops) and complementary (hog raising, and so on) branches were obligatory and had to conform to the state plan. Only supplementary activities aimed at meeting "the future needs of the population" were left up to the cooperative members' choice: poultry farming, fish breeding, handicrafts. However, in no case could these supplementary activities impinge upon the cooperative's obligatory production.

As a result, many villages that were once prosperous and famous because of their handicrafts were forced to do away with their skilled labor force and channel it into agriculture. Naturally, "the cost of a day of skilled labor is much higher than that of farm work. However, priority must be given to crops and livestock raising with respect to the use of labor, tools and capital."[14]

It was also the government or its specialized departments that would establish concrete technical standards for production (amount of water, fertilizer, seed, work) for every crop, every phase of growth, every crop season and every category of soil.

New Distribution of Tasks

The commune-cooperative no longer entrusts to every group of workers or families the entire production process on a given area of land, but rather, divides the entire labor force into some 30 teams, each specializing in a given activity and including an average of 20 to 30 persons divided into subgroups. Rice-growing itself has about 20 brigades: a technical brigade for the selection and handling of seed, the use of insecticides, the application of new growing techniques; two or three plowing and harrowing teams; one or two water brigades; a team of mechanics and a transport team; eight to ten basic crop-growing brigades for transplanting, crop cultivation and harvesting. The secondary branches of the cooperative have two or three livestock brigades, one reforestation and fruit tree team; three or four handicrafts teams; and two for supplies and commercial services. Each brigade has its head and deputy, usually members of the party and named by the cooperative chairman. Administration of the commune is entrusted to a management committee of about ten members, whose chairmen and deputy chairmen must necessarily be party members. Election of the committee by the general assembly of cooperative members is formal. A supervisory committee of three to five members is headed by the cell secretary.[15]

Normalization of Tasks

Such a degree of labor organization can only be based on an existing ability to normalize work and divide it up into simple, identical elements, from one work process to another. The peasant was formerly master of the entire production process, completing it in all its phases, with the help of other villagers for work of common interest such as irrigation, construction of dikes, transplanting and harvesting. However, inasmuch as the nationalization of land destroyed the base on which the peasant's multifaceted work rested, his share of the communal rice paddy, it is also up to the party to nationalize this mass of traditional knowledge in order to work out a body of coordinated scientific knowledge concentrated in the hands of leaders. This must then be imposed on the peasants, who have become farm laborers.

In order to draft work standards that must express the quantity and quality of work that a worker of average ability and strength must accomplish in an hour or during an 8-hour day, the special departments of the government first of all undertook to classify the agricultural activities of a cooperative into different branches (crops, livestock raising, handicrafts and trades) and then, within each branch, to survey the different types of work (crops involve five: plowing, harrowing, transplanting, spreading fertilizer, harvesting). Once again, each type of work is divided up into consecutive periods (transplanting has three: digging up sprouts, carrying them to the fields and then the transplanting operation itself). Finally, each period is divided up into chronometric movements (digging up the shoots has three: taking the shoots from the soil, freeing the roots of earth, tying bundles).[16]

Other factors intervene: the characteristics of the work (heavy/light; difficult/easy; complex/simple); the quality of tools; conditions of production: time, quality of the soil, and so on.

In order to set standards the committee makes tests entrusted to a group of three or four cooperative members "of average ability and strength." These tests are times in detail in order to find "a rational structure of the time needed to do each activity" and "eliminate dead time insofar as possible." Finally, these tests are recorded and constitute standards to be imposed on the workers. In 1973, the specialized government departments set up a total of nearly 400 work standards to be applied by the agricultural cooperatives.[17]

Wages are based on standards and a hierarchy of work (10 echelons). An average working day of 8 hours, average level and in keeping with the standards set, is given 10 points. At the end of the year or season, the cooperative member receives remuneration, in money or in kind, based on the total work points accumulated and the level of production of the cooperative, after farm taxes and the required deliveries to the state are deducted.

For the foreign observer, there is a striking contrast between, on the one hand, the rudimentary nature of tools made available to cooperative members and, on the other hand, the extreme sophistication of the social division of tasks, which limits each worker to the repetition of a certain number of movements. Confronted with the sight of a hundred women at work, repeating

the same actions over and over in a rice paddy, the sociologist might, without risk of error, advance the hypothesis that in the absence of real machines to order farm labor, the party invented this breakdown of tasks in order to make cooperative members mimic the movements of the absent machine, forcing them into a kind of unesthetic witch doctor's dance to hasten the coming of the great machine.

Aside from the magical aspect, the pseudo scientific organization, when applied to the Vietnamese countryside, creates contradictory effects: general mobilization, the bureaucratization of society, of new work habits.

General Mobilization

By taking the skill out of farm work through the extreme breakdown of tasks, now reduced to the repetition of mechanical gestures, and a reduction in wages, the party can easily enroll in the commercial production circuit the great mass of categories traditionally excluded from it: women, children and the old. The entire female population of working age is involved in production. According to official statistics, it occupies 70 to 80 percent of all farm labor and makes up 98 percent of the basic production brigades that do not have machinery. Mobilization of children and the elderly supplies 10 to 20 percent of the total work force, of which the party boasts: "The establishment of work and wage standards and the classification of jobs have made it possible to use labor that was too old or that has not yet reached the working age (old people, children from 10 to 12). With good management, these secondary workers (10 to 20 percent of the total work force) provide from 130 to 150 working days a year on the average."[18]

It should be noted that adolescents between the ages of 13 and 16 are already counted as part of the category of principal workers.

Consequently, this scientific organization of work (OST), which resembles the Stalinist organization of forced labor more than it does Taylor's scientific organization of work, has made it possible to release a minimum of 80 percent of the able, skilled male work force, with part going to socialist industrialization and the majority to the army and political-police organization. As Hoang Tung, member of the Central Committee and editor of NHAN DAN, the party daily, writes: "If we (the party) had not organized agricultural cooperativization, how could we have mobilized millions of men for the army?"[19]

Beginning in the 1970's, the figure dominating the Vietnamese countryside would be that of the splintered proletariat. The other omnipresent personage would be the *Can-Bo* [communist cadre] in Ho sandals, organizing and overseeing the working women.

Bureaucratization of Work and Society

Economically underdeveloped, North Vietnamese society is, on the other hand, governed by an overdeveloped bureaucracy. The party-state is conscious of the affliction and has constantly condemned it for 20 years, but it attributes it to secondary causes: the survival of the flaws of the old "feudal" society,

colonialism and economic underdevelopment. It refuses to see that it is the so-called scientific organization that introduces into the labor process a whole host of organizers, overseers, timekeepers, chiefs and deputies responsible for making the peasants perform their task, without mentioning the "brainwashers" -- political cadres bent on inculcating in them the love of the socialist work discipline. The fact is that at the very root of the bureaucratization of work and society is the party's intention of monopolizing knowledge and power, which demands permanent and ever-increasing control of the smallest actions of the proletariat, which retains of Western Taylorism only the perverse aspect of social and police control, reversing the order of priority.

According to the constitution, it is through the "general assembly of cooperative members" that all members exercise their "rights as collective masters." Actually, as the party press admits from time to time and in an abstract manner, it is the band of cell secretaries, chairmen, deputy chairmen and cooperative bookkeepers who collectively exercise their discretionary power over all cooperative members. "In the cooperatives," the REVUE DU COMMUNISME in Hanoi recognizes, "the assembly of cooperative members is not called together regularly or at all. Specific regulations, cooperative statutes, production, investment and supply distribution plans are not submitted for the deliberations of the general assembly.... The management committee is lacking in clarity in financial management, justice in remuneration and the redistribution of supplies, practices favoritism in the distribution of work and arbitrarily hands out punishments and rewards.... Cooperative members do not dare criticize the errors of the cadres out of fear of reprisals.... As for the election of members of the management committees, party and government cadres impose their candidacies or force cooperative members to elect the members of the leadership. Voting is done by raised hands, not by secret ballot."[20]

But it serves no purpose to criticize local cadres, to whom the party gives nearly all power over the people, in the deliberate absence of any civil code. Moreover, the exercise of power is pyramidal. The province and district exercize their proletarian dictatorship over the cooperatives in their turn: "Recently," one reads in the same journal, "a certain number of cooperatives have dared to complain about the fact that regional authorities impose production indexes to the letter with respect to every plant, every animal, bureaucratically. Without any consideration of real conditions, they force the cooperatives to grow new varieties of rice on hundreds of salty or flooded hectares, abandoning rice growing on suitable land, which is then turned over to industrial crops.... They impose obligatory delivery quotas without any relation to real production, purchase prices far lower than production costs, but on the other hand, they sell industrial articles to cooperatives at exorbitant prices."[21]

At the different local level are new castes of tyrannical, pleasure-seeking *Can-Bo* in the image of the national level. A survey done by the JOURNAL DU FRONT PATRIOTIQUE in a dozen rural districts in North Vietnam describes the behavior of the *Can-Bo* as follows: "The corrupt cadres holding key posts in the administration of the communes and districts can commit abuses of power without fearing either party discipline or state law. They use every possible

means to steal the property of the cooperatives and the state in broad daylight. They organize all kinds of meetings well-supplied with rice alcohol in order not to participate directly in production. A simple inspection tour of the rice paddies gives them a pretext to slaughter hogs and fowl at the expense of the cooperative. The slightest working visit by district and provincial cadres to the cooperative is the occasion for reception and farewell banquets, the presentation of gifts, paid for out of cooperative funds."[22]

False production plans, false production balance sheets, are common practice: "Plans for the various activities remained formal...drafted for a precise purpose: obtaining the approval of district authorities in order to have supplies of materials and loans. Index figures on crop yield and production were more or less distorted in order to make them agree with those suggested by the administration."

At year's end, three accounting balance sheets are customarily drawn up. One, official and to be sent to the government, inflates production costs, wages paid to cooperative members, the extent of natural disasters, in order to conceal real production.[24] The other, semi-official, aimed at all cooperative members, is closer to reality. The third, kept secret among the members of the management committee, is used by them to get ahold of the largest share of the income: "Production," writes LE JOURNAL DU FRONT, "exists only on paper: paper hogs, paper fertilizer and even paper wages.... Cooperative cadres work as dilettantes, rarely go to the fields. And yet, at the end of the harvests, their families receive the lion's share."[25]

The Taylorization of agricultural work engenders new behavior, new attitudes toward work, generalized indifference and irresponsibility, as the secretary of the party of Haiphong Province admits: "Work difficult to control was often botched, plowing and harrowing done catch-as-catch-can. Instead of being spread evenly throughout the rice paddy, manure was left in piles close to the little dikes. Instead of pulling weeds, the mud was simply moved to hide them from the eyes of the commissioner-inspector."[26]

Most of the time, the cooperative member is zealous in applying the scientific organization of labor to the letter. Each one waits for the gong and for everyone to be present before beginning work at the same time.[27] Each one strictly confines himself to the task assigned, totally ignoring those of the others, despite the consequences on work as a whole: "If the bunds let the water from the rice paddies drain out, it was pointed out to the head of the production brigade, but the breach was not repaired."[28]

In this country often subjected to natural disasters (typhoons, droughts, floods), the scientific organization of work seems to amplify their harmful effects. Instead of mobilizing to harvest before the proper time and thereby limit the damage (as peasants once did), cooperative members have a disturbing tendency to scrupulously respect the agricultural schedule set by government bodies. They deliberately leave it up to specialized teams to handle disasters and members of these brigades must always await orders from their chiefs before moving. Some years, dead losses due to this spirit of collective irresponsibility are put by official economists at 40 percent of the harvest.

The person who uses farm tools and machinery is not the person who maintains them or supplies them, whence this monstrous coexistence of a serious shortage and a senseless waste of implements. In many cooperatives, the few machines, such as shellers and power saws, are abandoned or systematically ruined in order to facilitate cheating by manual labor.[29] Actually, these actions are dictated by the instinct for survival: One grabs a few handfuls of one's own rice before it is stored in state granaries: "As the sheafs of grain were being hauled to cooperative drying areas, rare was the person who did not fill his pocket with grain. One could also see the women telling their children to follow them so they could pick up the grain they dropped along the way."[30]

The truth is that the wages received by far cooperative members are extremely low and unreliable. In some avant-garde cooperatives cited as an example for the entire country and for which the government spares no investment in machinery and fertilizer, the average monthly wage is 25 dong, enough for the purchase of 20 kilograms of paddy at the official price. In other cooperatives, the average monthly wage is 10 dong, enough for 10 kilograms of supplies.[31] However, according to certain local investigations, the worker in model rice cooperatives actually lives less well than the worker in "weak" cooperatives, who devotes much less time to collective work in order to devote himself to the family plot, handicrafts and peddling (*di buon*).

Another characteristic of the "new worker" in the socialist cooperatives is the practice of continually surpassing work standards, in keeping with the principle of socialist emulation, but by cheating. An average work day is given 10 points in remuneration, but very often the average cooperative member reaches the end of the year with a point total equivalent to 400 working days, doubling the plan goal. This is all the more paradoxical because in actual truth, the cooperative member spends only 200 sunny days on the collective rice paddies and only 3 or 4 hours a day.[32] The party has often condemned this "point race," denouncing the bonds of friends and relatives which, despite the scientific organization of work, reign in these brigades essentially made up of women.

Relaxation of socialist work discipline results in growing reinforcement of organizational activities and the sending of more commissioner-inspectors, but the results have not been up to expectations, as admitted by the secretary of the party committee in Haiphong in 1980:

"This deterioration of the situation has caused the party committee in Haiphong to send more cadres to the district, sometimes as many as 100, in order to consolidate the movement. On harvesting days, detachments of blue- and white-collar workers from the city and the district have been sent to cooperatives to help bring in the crops. City leaders are trying to help the rank and file to consolidate the organization of the party and the administration of the cooperatives and to give a strong boost to the work of ideological education. But the trend toward deterioration has not been checked."[33]

Drop in Work Productivity

While the new organization of farm work has released the great majority of male workers for other activities, replacing them by all working-age women, it has

apparently not yet improved the productivity of farm work despite the additional investments in goods and materials. There has been an increase in the number of workers, or rather, in the number of overseers and inspectors, but production is stagnant and productivity has dropped (18.1 percent per worker). A survey of some ten rice-growing cooperatives in one delta district in the North shows this downward trend since the reorganization of agricultural space and work.

Evolution of Work Productivity in District N Before OST (1972-1974) and After (1975-1977)[34]

	Units	Annual Averages for Periods 1972-1974	1975-1977	2/1 %
Gross production	1,000 dong	36,714.6	36,272.7	28.7
Material expenditures	1,000 dong	8,600.3	11,810.3	137.3
Real production (A-B)	1,000 dong	28,114.9	24,462.4	87.0
Total workers	1 person	67,639.0	72,286.0	106.9
Real production per worker C/D	1 dong	414.6	339.0	81.9

An analysis of the evolution of areas cultivated per worker before and after application of the scientific organization of work confirms the downward trend of agricultural work output.

Averages Areas Cultivated Per Worker Per Year in District N[34]

	Unit	Annual Averages for Periods 1972-1974	1975-1977	2/1 %
Areas cultivated	hectare	32,125	33,041	102.85
Total workers	1 person	67,339	72,284	106.9
Areas cultivated per worker per year	m^2	474	457	96.4

With the beginning of the application of these new forms of organization in the rich delta in the South, the country's total production obstinately refuses to respond to the desires of the party, which had planned food self-sufficiency by 1980, with 20 million tons of products. But it is mainly the North that is the principal cause of the country's food shortage.

Vietnam's Food Production (in millions of tons)[35]

	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981
Total production	12.0	13.5	13.0	13.5	13.8	14.0	14.8
North's share	5.5	6.1	5.1	5.5	5.8	6.0	6.3
Minimum needs	18.0	18.5	18.8	19.0	19.5	20.0	21.0
Shortage	6.0	5.0	5.8	5.5	5.7	6.0	6.2

Nostalgia for Old Ways

The new organization of rural space and work was considered as one of the final stages in a process of disintegration of the peasant communities leading to the great socialist agricultural enterprise, as one high official in the regime described in 1963: "Socialism is a modern fact of life and the socialist agricultural cooperative is a modern enterprise which is completely idfferent, in both spirit and its forms of organization, from the traditional communities. In order to establish socialism, one does not rely on the traditional communities; one begins by demolishing them."[36]

But the results of the OST are not at all conclusive: The continuous decline in farm production since 1959, the beginning of cooperativization, could not be checked. In 1979, in a moment of truth and disappointed by the concept of the "new man" of which he had wanted to be the principal promoter, Le Duan, secretary general of the PCV, turned nostalgically to the old ways of Vietnamese peasant tradition: "On a single parcel of land," he writes, "the peasant used to work alone or aided by one other person. Now the cooperative makes 10 or 15 persons work, but the results are scarcely better.... Working late, getting up early, braving the sun or morning frost: These were the virtues of the peasant of yore. Today, although the cooperatives should develop these same virtues through the scientific organization of labor, one no longer finds this style of conscientious work."[37]

Nor should one seek the explanation for this difference in attitude to work in "the eternal individualistic mentality of the peasant," as is customarily done here or elsewhere. Fifty years ago, the great geographer Pierre Gourou, whom certain party intellectuals called a "colonialist mind," noted in his vast, unequaled investigation into Tonkin rural areas that the traditional peasant had a fairly community-minded, democratic spirit created by the objective conditions of flooded rice growing: "Communal land is cultivated with as much care as private land," Gourou wrote in 1936, "and in this country, one does not see the carelessness that apparently characterized the Russian peasant under the system of the 'mir'. The Tonkin peasant meticulously works this land of which he is not the permanent owner because he knows very well that in this country of poor soil, only human effort can ensure good crops. Furthermore, he feels accountable for his actions to the village."[38]

Gourou had naturally denounced the deleterious influence that undermined these communities based on the family working of communal land: the encroachment of the imperial bureaucracy, the introduction of French law favoring the establishment of large landholdings to the detriment of communal land.[39] He recommended regenerating and developing the institution of communal land.[40]

Instead of eliminating the imperial and colonial hobbles that prevented these peasant communities from developing by modernizing, the Revolutionary Government preferred to demolish the latter, setting up in their place vast state agricultural enterprises and turning the community peasant into a wage-earning farm worker subject to the scientific organization of labor. And yet, it was mainly these traditional peasant communities, more than the budding proletariat, which had made the victorious fight against colonialism and imperialism

possible. The scientific organization of work, set up by the party, deprives the peasant of fair pay for his work, but above all, mutilates him, makes him irresponsible and prevents him from entering into true cooperation with other free workers.

At a time when PCV leaders, planning the meeting of the Fifth Congress of the party in 1982, seek to halt the steady deterioration of the national economy and in particular, of agriculture, certain official economists recommend giving more material bonuses to farm workers (increase in purchase prices of farm products, development of allocations of individual plots, and so on). These would be circumstantial receipts of dubious effectiveness against the growing food shortage of 6 million tons a year, as long as the party wants to maintain and develop the Stalinist organization of work (OST) and of society.

Without a doubt, this organization constitutes a solid pillar of the monopoly over knowledge and power of the party. But the price to pay will be increasingly intolerable for the Vietnamese nation, with a population of 60 million already in 1981: the continuing growth in economic underdevelopment and poverty, which already classifies the country at the bottom of the LDC (least developed countries).[41]

There can be no other solutions than those that would allow the reemergence and spontaneous development of a living society of multiple collectives of free workers, peasants, artisans, blue-collar workers and intellectuals, with their tumultuous contradictions, naturally, but also with their fervent desire to rebuild the country so long torn by war. This civilian society would recreate a legal state heretofore left only to the party. The privileged role of the party would be to develop, along with other political forces, the contradictory social movements instead of arbitrarily heading the nation.

Can Vietnamese society, with all its progressive friends throughout the world, still expect the Vietnamese Communist Party to be capable, as it was during two long anti-imperialist wars, of stimulating and respecting the unsuspected springboards of the people's creativity rooted in the tradition of the national peasant communities, in order to build a modern socialism of free men, outside the framework of any dictatorial Leninist, Maoist model? International economic and cultural aid is a necessary, but not adequate, condition for the realization of such a hope.

FOOTNOTES

1. See the economic report presented by Nguyen Lam, vice chairman, minister and director of planning, 20 December 1980, before the National Assembly. LE COURRIER DU VIET NAM, January 1981. Speech by To-Huu, member of the Politburo and deputy prime minister, in LE COURRIER DU VIET NAM, No 10-1981, p 3 and the following.

2. Institute of Statistics, Hanoi, 1978. "Economic and Social Development of North Vietnam: 1960-1975," pp 41 and 117, and Vo Nhan Tri: "Economic

Growth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam," Hanoi, 1967, pp 293 and 426. Production includes 80 percent rice and 20 percent corn, sweet potatoes and manioc.

3. HOC TAP (Theoretical Party Journal), Hanoi, September 1976, p 20.

4. TAP CHI CONG SAN (Journal of Communism), Hanoi, October 1979, p 69 and following.

5. Le Duan, Pham Van Dong, in "Toward the Great Socialist Production," Hanoi, 1975, p 42 and following.

6. Le Duan, op. cit., p 47.

7. National Institute of Statistics, Hanoi, 1978, op. cit., p 115.

8. ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, Hanoi, No 4, 1979, p 26 and following.

9. National Institute of Statistics, Hanoi: "Social and Economic Development of North Vietnam," 1978, p 41.

10. Calculations based on information given in LA REVOLUTION AU VILLAGE, Nam Hong, Hanoi, 1975, p 54.

11. TAPCHI CONGSAN (PARTY JOURNAL), October 1980, p 18.

12. ETUDES VIETNAMIENNES, No 51, Hanoi, 1977, p 48.

13. Op. cit., p 48.

14. ETUDES VIETNAMIENNES, No 51, Hanoi, 1977, p 119, and No 27, 1970, p 197 and following.

15. LA REVOLUTION AU VILLAGE (NAM HONG), Hanoi, 1975, p 64.

16. ETUDES VIETNAMIENNES, Hanoi, 1977, No 51, pp 107 and following.

17. LA REVOLUTION AU VILLAGE (NAM HONG), Hanoi, 1975, p 65 and following, ETUDES VIETNAMIENNES, No 51, Hanoi, 1977, pp 126-127.

18. ETUDES VIETNAMIENNES, No 51, Hanoi, 1977, p 102.

19. TAP CHI CONGSAN, 1978, No 2, p 16.

20. TAP CHI CONGSAN, Hanoi, No 1, 1979, p 55 and following.

21. Ibid.

22. DAI DOAN KET, Hanoi, 15 August 1980.

23. ETUDES VIETNAMIENNES, Hanoi, 1977, No 51, p 181.

24. NGHIEN CUU KINH TE (Economic Studies), 1980, No 6, p 11.

25. DAI DOAN KET, 15 August 1980.

26. LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM, Hanoi, 1981, No 2, p 12.

27. ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, Hanoi, 1980, No 6, p 13.

28. LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM, ibid.

29. ETUDES ECONOMIQUES, op. cit., p 19.

30. LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM, ibid.

31. NGHIEN CUU KINHTE (Economic Studies), Hanoi, No 2, 1977, pp 61-67, No 4, 1977, p 32, No 1, 1979, p 41, and No 4, 1980, p 44.

32. ETUDES VIETNAMIENNES, Hanoi, No 51, 1977, p 121.

33. LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM, Hanoi, 1981, No 2, p 12.

34. NCKT (Economic Studies), Hanoi, October 1980, pp 31-33.

35. Composition of production: 80 percent rice, 20 percent corn, sweet potatoes, manioc, taro, soybeans.

36. Nguyen Khac Vien, "Toward a New Agriculture," 1963, article reprinted in EXPERIENCES VIETNAMIENNES, Paris, E. S., 1970, p 115.

37. Le Duan: "Ve Hoptac Nong Nghiep" (Cooperativization), Hanoi, 1979, p 141.

38. Pierre Gourou: "The Peasants of the Tonkin Delta," Paris, Editions de l'Art et d'Histoire, 1936, p 370.

39. Op. cit., pp 360 and following.

40. "The use of the Soil in French Indochina," Paris, Editions Hartman, 1940, p 232.

41. Detailed results of the 1979 census remain unpublished and kept as a military secret because they would have revealed a population close to 60 million, on the one hand, and a very great imbalance in the ratio of the sexes for the generations between the ages of 20 and 55, on the other hand. Food production in 1980 was 14 million tons. That of 1981 will be a little better: 15 million tons.

11,464
CSO: 4200/39

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH WORKERS--During February and March, Nghia Binh Province sent almost 8,000 workers to various localities to help build new economic zones, mostly in Dac Lac, Lam Dong and Gia Lai-cong Tum provinces. Various villages and cooperatives in these provinces have assigned cadres to these new economic zones to help build public welfare establishments and stabilize the new resettlers' daily life. [BK211315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Apr 82 BK]

DAC LAC RESETTLERS--More than 26,200 families with 137,000 workers of various nationalities in Dac Lac Province have adopted settled farming and a settled life. They have built 51 cooperatives and traded with 51 cooperatives in other localities. During the past 6 years ending 1981 various settled farming and settled life areas reclaimed 21,900 hectares of virgin land for cultivation mostly rice crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Apr 82 BK]

MINH HAI RESETTLERS--In the first quarter of this year Minh Hai Province received 420 families from Ha Nam Ninh Province for resettlement in its new economic zones. These resettlers have already embarked on agricultural production. The province plans to receive an addition of 1,700 families from its sister province of Ha Nam Ninh in the second quarter. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Apr 82 BK]

AID FROM HUNGARY--The Hungarian Red Cross Association and Communist Youth League recently sent 2.4 tons of consumer goods worth some 200,000 forints as gifts to the Vietnamese people. This shipment of goods was handed over to the vice president of the Vietnam Red Cross Association by Hungarian ambassador to Vietnam Jozsef Varga on 20 April. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Apr 82 BK]

RESETTLERS FROM BINH TRI THIEN--During the first quarter of 1982, Binh Tri Thien Province has successfully encouraged more than 1,400 families comprising 7,000 people to leave for new economic zones in various southern provinces. Some 5,200 of them have been sent to certain rubber plantations in Song Be and Dong Nai Provinces. [Hanoi Domestic Service in vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Apr 82 BK]

RESETTLERS FROM HO CHI MINH CITY--The Ho Chi Minh City Committee for New Economic Zones, with the help of various sectors, has prepared to send more than 1,800 families to certain state farms in the city suburbs and Song Be Province. Efforts have been made by all sectors and establishments concerned to ensure that the new resettlers can be at ease to participate in building new economic zones. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Apr 82 BK]

LAM DONG RESETTLEMENT--Over the past 3 months, Lam Dong Province has resettled in its new economic zones more than 574 families, including 2,859 laborers, from Ha Nam Ninh, Binh Tri Thien and Nghia Binh Provinces. Lam Dong has also encouraged the local people to give part of their seeds and hand tools and other materials to the new resettlers so that they can engage in production quickly. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/309

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR GREATER EFFORT IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Ensure Victory on the Most Important Front"]

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress, continuing to carry out the lines toward socialist revolution and socialist economic construction delineated by the Fourth Party Congress, laid down the guidelines for the economic-social strategy for the immediate future -- the 1981-1985 five-year period and on to 1990. That is a period in which we will continue to carry out socialist construction and socialist transformation, further strengthen our people's political unanimity and morale, reduce and overcome difficulties, stabilize and improve the people's living conditions, stop and eliminate negative phenomena, and create a new balance in the national economy, while preparing to take stable, strong steps during the succeeding period, in order to promote industrialization and successfully build socialism.

In order to build the socialist economy under the condition of our country's economy being characterized by small-scale production, it is necessaryto overcome the serious aftereffects of many long wars and neocolonialism. In the immediate future, we must bring into play the combined strength of the system of socialist collective mastership in order to exploit as well as possible the existing and latent capabilities and create a new production force and higher labor productivity, at a time when we do not yet have large-scale, relatively developed industry. The Congress pointed out that our most valuable capital is labor; that the greatest potential, one that can be exploited first of all, and the object of labor which can put to work the largest labor force, is land (including forests and seas); and that a very great capability are the sectors and trade (including secondary trades in the rural areas, handicrafts, small industry, and the consumer goods industry installations), which can be strongly developed and which use much labor. Our strongest motive force is the system of collective mastership, which with the leadership, guidance, and assistance of the Communist Party, allows the combining of labor with land, the development of sectors and trades, and the early creation of a new labor force. Therefore, the Fifth Party Congress decided that "In the 1981-1985 five-year period, and in the 1980's, we must concentrate on the strong development of agriculture, regard agriculture as the most important front, advance agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production, endeavor to promote the production of consumer goods and continue to develop a number of important heavy industry sectors, and combine agriculture, the consumer

goods industry, and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure."

In order to advance agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production, especially in the 1980's, it is necessary for agriculture to carry out its production and distribution in accordance with national plans. Agriculture must endeavor to fulfill three missions: providing food for society, supplying agricultural raw materials for the consumer goods industry, and creating increasingly more plentiful and richer sources of exports. We must use labor and land along the lines of intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation and combined commerce in order to develop cultivation, animal husbandry, processing, and the rural sectors and trades. We must promote the scientific-technical revolution in agriculture and actively build the material-technical bases of agriculture. We must complete socialist transformation in proper forms and following the correct path, strongly develop the state sector, consolidate the cooperatives and production collectives, and encourage the correct development of the family economy. The district is the sphere for carrying out a division of labor, reorganizing production, making good use of labor, land, forests, and the sea, practicing intensive cultivation and developing the handicraft and service sectors and trades. Gradually perfecting the district echelon is an important taks for fulfilling those missions.

The sectors, confirming the important position of agriculture in the national economy, have the abligation of contributing worthily to the great enterprise of developing agriculture and building a new countryside. Each sector must determine its 5-year and 10-year action programs, important parts of which must contribute to serving the development of agricultural production and to resolving the food problem and the problem of raw materials for industry. The province, districts, villages, cooperatives, state farms, and production collectives, as well as the entire agricultural sector, have the mission of accurately determining their action programs in order to fulfill their missions and attaining the greatest possible production. Victory on the agricultural front is the most important condition for ensuring victory in all the other sectors and in the national economy as a whole.

5616
CSO: 4209/311

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR NATIONAL RICE SEED SYSTEM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Putting the Management of Rice Varieties on a Regular Basis"]

[Text] In crop production, crop varieties are the primary prerequisite and, at the same time, the internal condition of crops that determine how they react to the laws of biology and are very sensitive to external circumstances. It is through the variety of crop that the favorable internal factors of plants have an effect. As a result, the variety of crop is a technical factor of decisive significance in meeting the norms on yield, the amount of area under cultivation and total output.

In the guidance of agricultural production over the past years, the various localities and the responsible sectors have concerned themselves with resolving the problem of rice varieties from both perspectives: providing an adequate supply of good varieties to meet the needs of intensive cultivation, multicropping and the expansion of the amount of area under cultivation; and, during each season, insuring that all land is put under cultivation in exact accordance with production techniques, even in years of natural disasters.

Over the past 20 years, together with the campaign to establish the new production relations in the rural areas of the North and gradually introduce technological advances in crop production, we have gradually replaced old, low yield varieties with new, short-term, high yield varieties. In recent years, the reorganization of the structure of production and the reallocation of varieties have brought about changes of a revolutionary nature in fields. The yields of the new varieties are, on the average, 50 to 100 percent higher than the yields of the old varieties of rice. The replacement of the majority of the 5th month rice season with spring rice together with the expansion of the early 10th month rice crop have permitted the cultivation of winter crops in the North and increased grain production by nearly 1 million tons. In the South, new, short-term varieties of rice have permitted the cultivation of a winter-spring rice crop and a summer-fall rice crop on nearly 1 million hectares, with yields exceeding those of 10th month rice. Varieties of rice that are susceptible to planthoppers have been replaced with rice varieties that are resistant to planthoppers in order to eventually exterminate a pest that has caused heavy damage in fields for many years.

The widespread use of flexible forms of seedling cultivation (yard-grown seedlings, direct sowing and so forth) utilizing varieties of rice that can be transplanted late has insured successful production amidst complex weather changes.

However, work with crop varieties is still marked by many shortcomings and weaknesses that must be resolved.

The largest problem is that many varieties, including "first-line" main crop varieties have degenerated. Varieties have become mixed, the purity of varieties has declined, rice plants head at many different levels in fields, the sprouting ability of rice plants is poor and there has been a marked decline in yield, quality and the weight of rice grains, thereby causing a large waste of seed paddy. It has been estimated that the damage caused by poor quality seed paddy on a nationwide basis amounts to 980,000 tons per year.

The main cause of these problems are the many loopholes and weaknesses in the organization and management of varieties. Many new varieties have been put into production without the permission of the authorized agency and without being researched and tested. Anyone has the right to introduce a variety, to name a variety and anyone can put into production varieties that are not consistent with local natural conditions as well as varieties that contain the origins of pests. Many good varieties that have been put into production have degenerated within the space of a few years as a result of not being properly maintained, stored or strengthened. As regards organization, there is no unified, tight system of crop variety management nor have the necessary policies been adopted to insure that work with varieties proceeds smoothly.

In order to meet the requirement of developing grain production in the years ahead, putting work with varieties, primarily varieties of rice, on a regular basis is a pressing task. Of all the measures that must be taken in a well coordinated manner (from ideological measures to measures regarding organization, policy, technology and management), the need to establish unified management of work with varieties through the formation of a national rice seed system is the measure of greatest importance and most decisive significance, is a measure that has a positive impact upon all the other measures employed in this work.

The four-level rice seed production system consists of:

--The seed production agencies on the central level that produce primarily hybrid seed and some level I seed for reserve.

--The seed production agencies on the provincial level which receive hybrid seed from the central level to produce level I seed.

--In the districts, the cooperatives specializing in seed production which receive level I seed in order to produce level II seed.

--All other agricultural cooperatives organize seed units and receive level II seed for the production of an adequate supply of level III seed for the cooperative.

The provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac as well as Hanoi are rapidly shifting from the old rice seed system to the new, progressive form of organization.

The four-level rice seed system has the following advantage: it reduces the amount of area under cultivation and the quantity of seed of the central, provincial and district seed production agencies by at least two or three times compared to previously. In the past, cooperatives had to transport 40 to 50 tons of paddy each season in exchange for a large quantity of seed paddy but were still unable to put all of their land under cultivation; now, they need only transport 2 or 3 tons of level II seed paddy to produce seed on 25 to 30 hectares.

This method reduces costs, is consistent with our overall capabilities in the construction of material bases, the level of management and the level of technology and insures the production of good seed to meet the requirements of production. Cooperatives that are unable to organize seed units can select a good production unit that has stable production conditions and good cropland to produce seed for the cooperative. The widespread use of final product contracts with laborers should be encouraged on all seed production levels.

The localities, production installations and responsible sectors should try to rapidly put the work involved in rice varieties on a regular basis and insure that there is enough good seed to transplant all land in exact accordance with techniques during the various production seasons in all areas. Of utmost importance is the need to complete the establishment of the national rice seed system in order to unify the management of seed from the central level to the production installations on a nationwide scale.

7809
CSO: 4209/296

REPORT ON COPING WITH TYPHOONS, FLOODS

BK170506 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 82

[NHAN DAN 17 April editorial: "Stand Ready To Cope With Typhoons and Floods"]

[Text] According to forecasts by the water conservancy, hydrological and meteorological sectors, more rains, typhoons and floods are possible this year than in previous years. There will be many depressions which could develop into typhoons in the South China Sea.

This year, our people must stand ready to cope with possible flash floods and typhoons, especially major floods similar to those in previous years. Dike and embankment systems are the most important projects in controlling floods and flash floods and must be maintained in good condition even in adverse weather.

In coping with natural calamities, the better prepared we are to cope with the worst possible events, the more likely we will be able to actively prevent and minimize damage.

Planning for prevention and control of floods and typhoons can be divided into three stages, namely the stages of consolidating material and technical bases, inspecting and being alert. If these stages are carried out carefully, we can then deal promptly with various natural calamities.

In vast areas, besides the general, natural conditions there are unique local conditions. As a result, it is necessary to design appropriate preventive measures for each locality.

Northern provinces with dike and embankment systems to control flash floods, especially the Red River floods, have sustained no major flash floods over the past decade. Many sections of the Red River bed have become clogged, preventing the smooth flow of its currents. Dikes and embankments have many cracks and other damage not completely discovered and repaired.

The strengthening of dikes and embankments in the northern provinces must be completed before the "Tieu Man" [Tieeu Manx--eighth solar term, 28 May-6 June) flash floods or before 21 May. Inspections must be made and dikes, embankments and sluices closely controlled and plans formulated to

strengthen and repair these systems promptly. Due to limited material and technical facilities, these provinces must concentrate manpower early to strengthen and repair sections of various key dikes and embankments.

The southern provinces, with fewer dikes, experience flash floods every year in both the central and southeast Nam Bo regions and the Mekong River delta area. These regions must pay attention to prevention and control of flash floods and early floods. They should promptly plant summer-fall and 10th month rice crops with short-term rice varieties. Summer-fall rice should be planted earlier to permit harvesting before 15 August, especially in upper river areas. This task must be carried out along with the building of embankments in areas with favorable conditions to control early flash floods. In order to protect the people's lives and property, it is necessary to guide and encourage those living in riverbank areas to build embankments and raise their ground floors, build boats for the people and organizations, protect roads and bridges and prevent flash floods and landslides which may cause damage, especially to Route No 1 and the Thong Nhat railroad.

Because of tree-felling practices, mountainous localities must prepare themselves to cope with flash floods in order to protect lakes and dams. Tasks concerning the collection of information for hydrological and meteorological forecasts directly help in the struggle to fight natural calamities. All antityphoon and flood facilities and equipment must be fully maintained according to plan and at fixed places, especially at critical places. All flood control forces must be fully organized and carefully trained including dike management teams and emergency rescue units. Regulations on dike building and other water conservancy projects must be implemented scrupulously throughout the typhoon season. Unusual phenomena must be discovered promptly and preventive measures must be taken quickly.

To prevent and control typhoons and floods urgently is an important task which directly guarantees success in carrying out the economic and social tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress, especially the production of grain and food and protection of the people's lives and property. These tasks are the obligation of the entire party, people, armed forces and state.

CSO: 4209/309

BRIEFS

RUBBER PLANTATIONS--Various rubber corporations and plantations in localities are making preparations to plant an additional 11,600 hectares of rubber trees in 1982 or 100 percent more than the previous year. The Phu Rieng, Dong Nai, Dau Tieng, Binh Long, Phuoc Hoa and Dong Phu rubber corporations have been assigned by the rubber general department to plant new rubber trees. They have prepared soil and set up planting pattern to fulfill their assigned task. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Apr 82 BK]

NORTH GRAIN REPORT--As of 10 April 1982, the northern provinces and municipalities had delivered to state granaries 76.2 percent of the overall grain procurement target set for the 10th-month crop season of 1981. Specifically, the 95 percent of the norm for grain obligation was fulfilled; for the collection of agricultural tax, 93 percent; and for non-obligatory grain purchases, 56 percent. Eleven provinces and municipalities--including Hanoi, Haiphong, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Hoang Lien Son and Son La--together with 111 districts and 3,528 cooperatives overfulfilled their grain obligation quotas. Hanoi and Hoang Lien Son overfulfilled the overall grain procurement quotas for the 10th-month crop season of 1981 by 7.2 and 3.1 percent respectively. [Text] [BK180600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Apr 82]

QUANG NAM-DA NANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Quang Nam-da Nang Province to date has harvested more than 18,000 hectares of winter-spring rice. On the average the rice yield is higher than the previous years. Dai Loc District harvested an average yield of 45 quintals per hectare. Along with the harvest work the province is preparing land and equipment for the spring-summer rice crop. [BK211315 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Apr 82 BK]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--Long An Province as of mid-April had harvested almost 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, achieving more than 93 percent of the planted area. The province has also plowed almost 15,000 hectares of ricefields for summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Apr 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Tien Giang Province has harvested more than 45,000 hectares of winter-spring rice with an average yield of 26-30 quintals per hectare. The province in early days of April plowed more than 10,000 hectares of ricefields for the summer-fall and the 10th-month rice crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Apr 82 BK]

BEN TRE AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--The People's Council of Ben Tre Province recently held a meeting to review the implementation of the 1981 state plan and discuss guidelines and tasks for 1982, especially measures to improve the people's daily life. The province is striving to produce, for this year's plan norms, 330,000 tons of grain plant 36,000 hectares of coconut, catch 24,000 tons of fish and shrimp, raise 130,000 hogs and improve circulation and distribution. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Apr 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--During 8-14 April, Cuu Long Province collected and purchased an additional of more than 2,000 tons of paddy, bringing the total amount of grain obligation since the early crop to 85,000 tons or 85 percent of the plan norms for winter-spring crop. Dung Liem, Long Hoa and Tam Binh districts took the lead in grain obligation tasks. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Apr 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATIONS-Cuu Long Province to date has purchased and collected 90,000 tons of grain, achieving 90 percent of plan norms for the 10th-month and winter-spring crops. The province is striving to fulfill its 100,000 tons plan norm for these two crops. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Apr 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/310

BRIEFS

GDR-BUILT NICKEL PLATING FACTORY--A GDR-built nickel plating factory has been commissioned recently in Haiphong Municipality to commemorate the 1 May international labor day and the 30 April victory day. This factory has been equipped with modern device and equipment which can plate up to 120,000 square meters of metal surface annually. [BK030605 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 May 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/310

LIGHT INDUSTRY

'NHAN DAN'EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Develop the Production of Consumer Goods"]

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress pointed out that in the immediate future the principal contents of socialist industrialization will be to concentrate on strongly developing agriculture, regard agriculture as the most important front, advance agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production, promote the production of consumer goods, continue to develop a number of important heavy industry sectors, and combine agriculture, the consumer goods industry, and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure. The development of the consumer goods is tied in with the development of agriculture and heavy industry in the following order: agriculture-consumer goods industry-heavy industry, which is the rational structure for the present course of socialism. The reciprocal effects exerted by those three components of the national economy are very closely intertwined and stimulate one another. The development of one component is a precondition for the other components, and the leading component is agriculture. That is a correct economic policy for exploiting our economic capabilities as well as possible, for meeting the urgent requirements, forming a rational economic structure, and creating conditions for rapidly accumulating capital for industrialization. To promote the production of consumer goods is to increase the value of agricultural products, stimulate agricultural production, expand the division of labor, create additional jobs, develop the economy, and increase labor productivity and the national income.

Our consumer goods industry is not yet large, but its existing capabilities, and especially its exploitable potential, are considerable. In our country there are tens of thousands of consumer goods production installations, including the food industry, light industry, small industry, and handicrafts, not to mention large numbers of individual handicraft workers and the secondary family economy. Many heavy industry installations and even national defense industry installations are also capable of producing consumer goods. Our country has rich natural resources, has a plentiful supply of labor, has traditional sectors and trades, and has a skilled corps of handicraft workers. Although those production forces have different technical levels and organizational scales, they are forces with noteworthy capabilities to create rich sources of consumer goods. Those forces have not yet been developed to the maximum. For many different reasons, part of the production capacity has not yet been well utilized. Some enterprises have not

operated at full capacity because they lack materials, raw materials, and energy. Other installations have not been able to determine their production direction, product line, or commercial mode. Although the bureaucratic-supply type of management has been partly overcome, it still exerts a negative influence on production in many localities and bases.

In order to promote the production of consumer goods it is necessary to reorganize production and improve management, so that we can effectively develop all existing production capabilities of the economic components; use all technical levels, from mechanized and semimechanized to handicrafts; and utilize all appropriate organizational forms -- state, collective, and individual -- on all scales: large, medium, and small. As pointed out in the Congress documents, we must inventory and categorize all sectors and trades, carry out rational division of labor and cooperation throughout the nation, develop all capabilities of central industry, local industry, small industry, and handicrafts, and use every individual handicrafts, worker to develop production in the large municipalities and cities and in the rural areas. All-out attention must be paid to developing the strengths with regard to consumer goods production of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Hai Phong, Da Nang, Viet Tri, Nam Dinh, etc. There must be an alliance among state, cooperative, and individual bases in order to promote the production of each product. In the immediate future, attention must be paid to doing a good job of resolving problems regarding investment, the increasing of technical equipment, the improvement of techniques, the production and supplying of raw materials, and the use of economic levers, and appropriate incentives for collectives and individual workers, in order to strongly develop small industry and handicrafts, both the traditional sectors and trades and the new sectors and trades.

Promoting the production of consumer goods is a mission of the production sectors and of society as a whole. Wherever there are needs and specific material conditions, the production of goods to meet the needs for food, clothing, housing, travel, study, and medical treatment, and of goods essential for daily life, must be organized. The above-mentioned policies and directions regarding the production of consumer gooods must become a major mission and a major part of the economic-social programs of each base-level unit, district, precinct, province, municipality, and industrial sector in the second phase of the party organization congresses or the sector cadre conferences. Each sector and locality must endeavor to develop its existing and latent capabilities in order to draft plans, orgnize production, and contribute to meeting the common needs of society, while also creating increasingly larger quantities of export goods.

5616
CSO: 4209/311

BRIEFS

SOVIET LIGHTNING RESEARCH EQUIPMENT--Moscow, 1 April--A set of Soviet-made research equipment for the study of lightning has been sent to Vietnam, writes MOSCOW NEWS. It will help in the photographing and measuring of electrical discharges and also in forecasting the path of thunderstorms. Vietnam is situated in one of the most storm-prone areas of the earth, and thunderbolts inflict considerable damage. They account for 70 percent of the damage to power lines. The Vietnamese meteorologists, assisted by their Soviet counterparts, will locate the areas where thunderbolts strike most often, and will take the necessary protective measures.--NAB/TASS [Text] [Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 3 Apr 82 p 7]

CSO: 4220/533

END

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VIETNAM REPORT

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[Listed in the order as published in NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82]

POLITICAL BUREAU AND SECRETARIAT OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE VCP

GENERAL SECRETARY

Lê Duẩn [LEE ZUAANR]

General secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU

Lê Duẩn [LEE ZUAANR]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trường-Chinh [TRUWOWNGF-CHINH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Đồng [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Thọ [LEE DUCS THOJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Chu Huy Mân [CHU HUY MAAN]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Tố Hữu [TOOS HUWUX]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm (NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE POLITICAL BUREAU

Nguyễn Cơ Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đồng Sĩ Nguyên [DOONCF SIX NGUYEEN]

Alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

SECRETARIAT

Lê Duẩn [LEE ZUAANR]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Thọ [LEE DUWCS THOJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

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Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Xuân Bách [TRAANF XUAAN BACHS]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Lê Duẩn [LEE ZUAANR]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trường-Chinh [TRUWOWNGF-CHINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

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Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Thọ [LEE DUWCS THOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Trinh [NGUYEENX ZUY TRINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Tranh Nghị [LEE THANH NGHIJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Quốc Hoàn [TRAANF QUOOCS HOANF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX]

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Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

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Lê Văn Lương [LEE VAWN LUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Chu Huy Mân [CHU HUY MAAN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Tô Hữu [TOOS HUWUX]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thanh Bình [NGUYEENX THANH BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Chí [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIS]

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Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Cao Đăng Chiêm [CAO DAWNG CHIEEMS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Côn [NGUYEENX COON]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Quang Đạo [LEE QUANG DAOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; her election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Đông [TRAANF DOONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Ngô Duy Đông [NGOO ZUY DOONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

La Lâm Gia [LA LAAM GIA]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Song Hào [SONG HAOF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Thị Hồng [VUX THIJ HOONGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; her election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Bùi Thanh Khiết [BUIF THANH KHIEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Lê [TRAANF LEE]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Long [TRAANF VAWN LONG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đồng Sĩ Nguyên [DOONGF SIX NGUYEEN]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Như [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; her election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đỗ Văn Nguyện [DOOX VAWN NGUYEENXJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Phương [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

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Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Sớm [TRAANF VAWN SOWMS]

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Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Cơ Thạch [NGUYEENX COW THACHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Thí [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thụ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận [NGUYEENX DUWCS THUAANJ]

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Đào Duy Tùng [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Tùng [HOANGF TUNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tứ [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Trìu [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vịnh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

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Trần Xuân Bách [TRAANF XUAAN BACHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Bình [NGUYEENX DUWCS BINHF]

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Lê Đức Bình [LEE DUWCS BINHF]

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Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

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Vũ Đại [VUX DAIJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Hữu Đắc [TRAANF HUWUX DAWCS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hòa [NGUYEENX HOAF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đinh Nho Tiềm [DINH NHO LIEEM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Mão [VUX MAOX]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Bình Phương [BINHF PHUWOWNG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEE DUWCS THINHJ]

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Nguyễn Văn Chính [NGUYEENX VAWN CHINHS]

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Lê Quang Chữ [LEE QUANG CHUWX]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Y Ngong Niêk Đam [Y NGONG NIEEK DAM]

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Nguyễn Đáng [NGUYEENX DANGS]

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Lê Văn Hiền [LEE VAWN HIEENF]

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Trần Quốc Hương [TRAANF QUOOCS HUWOWNG]

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Nguyễn Xuân Hữu [NGUYEENX XUAAN HUWUX]

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Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

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Vũ Đình Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

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Vũ Ngọc Linh [VUX NGOCJ LINH]

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Trương Minh [TRUWOWNGF MINH]

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Y Một [Y MOOTJ]

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Hồ Nghinh [HOOF NGHINH]

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Lê Văn Phẩm [LEE VAWN PHAAMR]

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Bùi San [BUIF SAN]

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Nguyễn Văn Sỹ [NGUYEENX VAWN SYX]

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Bùi Quang Tạo [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

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Lê Viết Thắng [LEE VIEETS THAWNGS]

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Lê Phước Thọ [LEE PHUWOWCS THOJ]

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Mai Chí Thọ [MAO CHIS THOJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Vĩ [TRAANF VIX]

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Phạm Bái [PHAMJ BAIS]

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Nguyễn Kỳ Cẩm [NGUYEENX KYF CAAMR]

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Nguyễn Văn Đức [NGUYEENX VAWN DUWCS]

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Nguyễn Văn Hớn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWNS]

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Phạm Văn Hy [PHAMJ VAWN HY]

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Hoàng Nó [HOANGF NOS]

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Hoàng Quy [HOANGF QUY]

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Phan Minh Tánh [PHAN MINH TANHS]

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La Thăng [LA THAWNG]

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Võ Trung Thành [VOX TRUNG THANHF]

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Vũ Thắng [VUX THAWNGS]

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Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

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Lâm Văn Thê [LAAM VAWN THEE]

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Vương Dương Tường [VUWOWNG ZUWOWNG TUWOWNGF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Anh [LEE DUWCS ANH]

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Hoàng Cầm [HOANGF CAAMF]

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Lê Ngọc Hiền [LEE NGOCJ HIEENF]

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Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ]

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Đoàn Khuê [DOANF KHUEE]

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Vũ Lập [VUX LAAPJ]

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Bùi Phùng [BUIF PHUNGF]

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Nguyễn Quyết [NGUYEENX QUYEETS]

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Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS]

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Hoàng Văn Thái [NOANGF VAWN THAIS]

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Đàm Quang Trung [DAMF QUANG TRUNG]

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Nguyễn Thế Bôn [NGUYEENX THEES BOON]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Nam Khánh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

ALTERNATE MEMBERS OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Nguyễn Chấn [NGUYEENX CHAAN]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Cảnh Dinh [NGUYEENX CANHR ZINH]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 28 p 1)

Lê Văn Dỹ [LEE VAWN ZYX]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Phan Xuân Đợt [PHAN XUAAN DOWTJ]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Hồng Hà [HOONGF HAF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Phạm Hùng [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

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Nguyễn Khánh [NGUYEENX KHANHS]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đinh Văn Lạp [DINH VAWN LAPJ]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Đức Lương [TRAANF DUWCS LUWOWNG]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. [NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Chu Tam Thức [CHU TAM THUWCS]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Phan Ngọc Tường [PHAN NGOCJ TUWOWNGF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Triết [LEE VAWN TRIEETS]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Tiến Trịnh [NGUYEENX TIEENS TRINHJ]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí Vu [NGUYEENX CHIS VU]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Phạm Thế Duyệt [PHAMJ THEES ZUYEETJ]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Thị Đường [TRAANF THIJ DUWOWNGF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; her election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Ngọc Hải [VUX NGOCJ HAIR]

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Vũ Tuyên Hoàng [VUX TUYEEN HOANGF]

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Phan Thanh Liêm [PHAN THANH LIEEM]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Yến [NGUYEENX THIJ YEENS]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; her election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn An [NGUYEENX VAWN AN]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đại [LEE DAIJ]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Điền [TRAANF VAWN DIEENF]

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Hà Trọng Hòa [HAF TRONGJ HOAF]

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Hà Thiết Hùng [HAF THIEETS HUNGF]

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Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

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Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

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Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this postion by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

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Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; her election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Trang A Páo [TRANGS A PAOS]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

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Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

Hồ Quang Hóa [HOOF QUANG HOAS]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 1)

CONTROL COMMISSION OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

Member of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 2)

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Member of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 2)

Vũ Thị Hồng [VUX THIJ HOONGF]

Member of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; her election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 2)

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Member of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 2)

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Member of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 2)

Phạm Chánh [PHAMJ CHANHS]

Member of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Member of the Control Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; his election to this position by the 5th Congress of the VCP was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Apr 82 p 2)

ALIASES
(In Alphabetical order)

Tám Bé [TAMS BES] see Trần Văn Điền [TRAANF VAWN DIEENF]

Tư Bình [TUW BINHF] see Vũ Đình Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Chín Cần [CHINS CAANF] see Nguyễn Văn Chính [NGUYEENX VAWN CHINHS]

Sáu Chí [SAUS CHIS] see Nguyễn Văn Chí [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIS]

Năm Chữ [NAWM CHUWX] see Lê Quang Chữ [LEE QUANG CHUWX]

Mười Cúc [MUWOWIF CUCS] see Nguyễn Văn Linh [NGUYEENX VAWN LINH]

Mười Dai [MUWOWIF ZAIF] see Trần Văn Long [TRAANF VAWN LONG]

Chín Hải [CHINS HAIR] see Lê Văn Phẩm [LEE VAWN PHAAMR]

Sáu Hậu [SAUS HAAUJ] see Lê Phước Thọ [LEE PHUWOWCS THOJ]

Tám Hiền [TAMS HIEENF] see Lê Văn Hiền [LEE VAWN HIEENF]

Năm Hòa [NAWM HOAF] see Trần Lê [TRAANF LEE]

Sáu Hoàng [SAUS HOANGF] see Cao Đăng Chiếm [CAO DAWNG CHIEEMS]

Ba Hưởng [BA HUWOWNG] see Lâm Văn Thế [LAAM VAWN THEE]

Mười Hưởng [MUWOWIF HUWOWNG] see Trần Quốc Hưởng [TRAANF QUOOCS HUWOWNG]

Bảy Hữu [BAYR HUWUX] see Nguyễn Xuân Hữu [NGUYEENX XUAAN HUWUX]

Tư Hy [TUW HY] see Phạm Văn Hy [PHAM VAWN HY]

Bảy Mây [BAYR MAYS] see La Lâm Gia [LA LAAM GIA]

Tư Nguyện [TUW NGUYEENXJ] see Đỗ Văn Nguyện [DOOX VAWN NGUYEENJ]

Sáu Sên [SAUS SEEN] see Nguyễn Văn Hớn [NGUYEENX VAWN HOWNS]

Nguyễn Tuấn Tài [NGUYEENX TUAANS TAIF] see Trần Kiên [TRAANF KIEEN]

Nắm Trung [NAWM TRUNG] see Nguyễn Đáng [NGUYEENX DANGS]

Nắm Vinh [NAWM VINH] see Võ Trung Thành [VOX TRUNG THANHF]

Nắm Xuân [NAWM XUAAN] see Mai Chí Thọ [MAI CHIS THOJ]

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No. 2368

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 9 TAKES STEPS TO DISCIPLINE, MOTIVATE YOUNG SOLDIERS

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 1, Jan 82 pp 7-8, 11

[Article by Senior Colonel Pham Van Boi, Head of the Political Department of Military Region 9: "Initial Steps in Steeling Young Soldiers in Military Region 9"]

[Text] The Mekong Delta is the area of operations of Military Region 9. That area has the greatest agricultural production potential in our country. Its people have a tradition of resolute revolutionary activity and diligent labor. They are a very rich source of youths to supplement the army and participate in the enterprise of economic and cultural development and socialist transformation and construction.

During the past several years troop recruitment in the Mekong Delta provinces has been carried out smoothly. Youths between 18 and 20 years of age have contributed positively to combat and combat-readiness to defend the homeland, to fulfilling our obligation to assist our friends, and to production labor. Many young soldiers have achieved outstanding accomplishments and have rapidly come of age. That is the most basic feature. But there are still many problems regarding the recruitment, turning over, and forging soldiers which must be posed, discussed, and resolved. Instances of some youths avoiding their obligations or, after they have entered the army, lacking consciousness of organization and discipline, etc., have caused some cadres in the Military Region to be reluctant to accept troops recently recruited in the Mekong Delta provinces, out of fear that they will adversely influence the organization, discipline, and accomplishments of the unit etc.

The Standing Committee of the Military Region Party Committee has concluded that that is a mater of special importance in the development of forces and the fulfillment of the Military Region's political missions, and that it is also closely related to the transformation and development of that rich delta area.

Therefore, we must first of all bring about a transformation in the consciousness of the cadres and men throughout the Military Zone with regard to the present situation and missions of our country's revolution, in order to enable everyone to be profoundly aware that the direct, immediate enemy is the Chinese expansionists. For a long period of time the entire nation will have to fulfill two strategic missions: carrying out socialist transformation while also strengthening our national defense forces in order to be prepared to fight to defend the socialist homeland. If that is to be achieved the Military Region must be fully responsible for forging and cultivating the young soldiers in the Mekong Delta.

As that problem was being urgently posed, the Fourth Party Congress came to a successful conclusion. There followed a political activity cycle on the youth work by the Political General Department which was expanded to the entire Military Region. The official documents and the speeches of the leaders of our Party and state point pointed out the basic viewpoints regarding the youth work during the phase of transition to socialism. The Party Committee of the Military Region arranged for the cadres, Party members, and Youth Union to study those documents.

The evaluation of youths was discussed very enthusiastically. A question that was posed was why some youths who are inducted and assigned to a unit that is engaged in combat or is producing in alkaline, marshy areas are not unstable, while others from the same group assigned to other places or activities with better conditions desert?

In addition to the common characteristics of youths throughout the country, it must also be realized that youths in the Mekong Delta grow up in an area with especially favorable natural conditions. There are plentiful agricultural products, fish, shrimp, and fruit are readily available, and it is very posible to eat one's fill of mangos. The free, individualistic way of life of individual peasants has permeated the young generation, and the educational level of youths is lower than in the other areas. That is not to mention the influences of neocolonialism. When they enter the army, some of them continue to carouse, their consciousness of organization and discipline is weak, and they always feel restrained. But in considering why such youths cannot be forged into good soldiers, we cannot only note the deficiencies of the masses without realizing the weaknesses and deficiencies in the organization and leadership work of the Party committee echelons and the negative effect of cadres and officers who are not exemplary.

In brief, we must have a scientific, comprehensive, and profound way of looking at things. We should go about things in the wrong way, which would lead to a negative, incorrect way of appraising the qualities of youth. Since the creation and strengthening of a new consciousness among the Party Committee echelons, cadres, and Party members in the Military Region, clear progress has been made in forging young soldiers. Let us take the results of the campaign for the entire Youth Union to participate in Party building to prove that observation: in 1978, only 80 youths in the Military Region were admitted into the Party, but in a 3-year period (1979-1981), more than 10,000 soldiers had that honor. The Party's leadership role in the Military Region was strengthened to an important degree.

Untils which have strong movements and do a good job of forging soldiers know how to combine the teaching of ideals, dreams, and obligations with concern for the living conditions of the young soldiers.

The fighting strength of the army and the work of a unit depend, in the final analysis, on voluntariness in the acts of the soldiers. Young soldiers must be educated so that they can clearly understand the goals and ideals of combat, tied in with the dreams of youths and their noble obligation of defending and building the socialist homeland, so that they can be conscious of steeling themselves and striving to overcome all challenges. With regard to some youths in the Mekong Delta, that is something that is still very new. They must be educated from the very beginning, with regard to the most basic matters, so that they can gradually

improve themselves. Therefore, in addition to the basic training program the Military Region has arranged for the study of its glorious historical traditions. During the past 30 years the Military Region has had nearly 100 heroes and martyrs. Such outstanding people as Ho Thi Ky, Tran Hoang Na, etc., were youths. And it has confirmed that the people who will continue to build on and maintain those traditions, and inherit the combat ideals of those heroes and martyrs, will be the young generation of today.

The activity forms that are appropriate to youths have been expanded. The soldiers respond to many seminar and youth forum activities. In the course of opinion exchanges on "What is an attractive way of life?" and "What is a life of ideals?" youths reach the most correct conclusions.

Education not accompanied by concern for the youths' living conditions will lead to empty theory without any long-lasting results. Concern for the spiritual and material lives of the youths, at a time when many difficulties are being encountered in our country's economy and there are limited supplies for the troops, is a specific, permanent task in the units. Company 18 of Battalion 8 is a model in the Military Region in that regard.

Although it is now fulfilling a combat mission in a neighboring country, the company's Party chapter has led the unit in creating a rather well-rounded way of life. The company has a library of 160 good books, some of which were contributed by the men and some of which were bought by the unit. The unit provides books and pencils to poorly educated soldiers and teaches them academic subjects. One soldier whose family encountered difficulties was given 150 dong by the other members of the unit. The money for such activities is obtained from a fund of earnings from the unit's cultivation and animal husbandry activities. Initially the unit had to borrow 1,200 dong of capital, but a year later, when it sold its vegetables and meat, it took in more than 10,000 dong. It now has 500 chickens and ducks, a herd of hogs, and thousands of square meters of vegetable and subsidiary food crops that will soon be harvested. The members of the company live in harmony and comradship, and the food it grows improves the daily diet of the men, who regard the unit as their home. Of course, no one deserts.

Many units in the Military Region are exchanging opinions and studying the experiences of Company 18.

The cultural and artistic activities, and the sports activities, of the Military Region have also been improved. For 3 consecutive years the Military Region has held competitions. This year nearly 1,000 people participated in the all-Military Region competition. That is not only an activity that satisfies the needs of youths but also manifests a collective spirit and the forging of organization and discipline by means of collective activities.

A task that has a very great effect on the steeling of young soldiers is bringing into play the youths' spirit of collective mastery in the various spheres of activity, especially in building a collective way of life and creating a work style that is wholesome, urgent, and appropriate to the requirements of the missions. It must be based on the viewpoint that the revolution is an undertaking of the masses under the leadership of the Party. The masses in the army are young soldiers.

They have initial perplexities, but they are people who are eager to learn, like things that are new, and are enthusiastic in activities. If well guided and organized, they are entirely capable of manifesting a spirit of collective mastership and gradually participating in managing the unit, and thereby becoming good soldiers and skilled commanders.

From the very beginning the Military Region pays much attention to the youths' collective lives. The command cadres and political cadres must, along with the Youth Union cadres, organize such activities, in the process of both guiding organization and gradually introducing and improving the ideological contents of the Youth Union's activities.

A year or two ago, many people were reluctant when it was decided to carry out a broad forum campaign among the youths in the Military Region. Now that form has become a well-liked, voluntary activity. Youths have taken the initiative in holding collective activities and they can resolve a number of weaknesses and deficiencies which cannot be resolved through the use of other means.

But the teaching of ideals and obligations to youths must be carried out earlier, more fully, and more profoundly. That process takes place in schools, families, and localities and is a task of the cultural and educational sectors and of the revolutionary mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the political organization of youths. The army strengthens, maintains, and develops, while also guiding youths in fulfilling their obligations. For that reason, the cooperation between the Military Region and the sectors and localities in its area of operations, and especially between the Youth Union organization in the army and the provincial Youth Union chapters, must be tighter. The Military Region plans to hold a "Congress of Young Determined-to-Win Soldiers" to encourage the exchange of opinions and tighten the relationship between the Youth Union organization in the army and the localities at the end of 1981.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FUNCTIONS OF HANOI SUBWARD SECURITY ORGANIZATIONS DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Mar 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Tuong: "The Present Organization and Activities of the Subward Forces Defending the Security of the Homeland"]

[Text] How many organizations are there?

For more than 20 years now it has been noted that in Hanoi there are many organizations and mass forces which fulfill the mission of protecting political security and social order and safety. In the subwards (previously the precincts), there are between three and six organizations. One person "shoulders" two or three jobs, but when he turn to the left or to the right he runs into someone else. Some tasks are duplicated but others are not carried out or are not carried out thoroughly.

First of all, let us consider the neighborhood protection committees. Those committees were formed after the capital was liberated in 1954. After passing through many organizational changes, such as the neighborhood, the precinct, the administrative representative committee, and today the subward people's committee, the protection committees continue to exist. At present, there are 79 protection committees in the city. In fact, in some subwards after the formation of governmental administrations and subward public security forces the protection committees were not led and guided by the Party committee echelons as effectively as in the past.

Under the protection committees there are people's security teams and groups -- organizations of masses who live together in a number of houses or in a collective housing area which consist of 5 to 15 households.

The activities of the people's security teams and groups have always been guided by the protection committees and the zone police, so there is usually duplication with regard to contents and they have not achieved many results.

Three years ago the people of Hanoi seldom heard the "striking of gongs and beating of drums" by the civil defense units during the fire-fighting competition festivals. Many people believed that setting up civil defense units in the precinct (now the subward) would had no positive effect but would exist in form only, for the units' mission was to fight fires, floods, and storms in the subwards but in fact their activities and results were vague.

In the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, in some precincts and subwards there have also recently been formed Youth Security Assault units, "red star" units of teenagers and children, fire-prevention units, units to maintain traffic order, etc. Because there are so many such organizations, the question that is posed is how they should be built and guided so that they can fulfill their missions. What should the function and role of each of those organiztions be?

Different Opinions

In the city as a whole there are now more than 20,000 people's security teams and groups.

Lieutenant Colonel Nguyen Dinh Thanh,head of the public security organ of Ba Dinh Ward, who has devoted much time to developing the mass movement to protect the security of the homeland, affirmed to us that "The people's security teams and groups may be compared to solid bricks making up the foundation of a house. In Ba Dinh Ward more than 2,200 people's security teams are operating regularly. In February alone the people's security teams collected more than 300 bits of information. On the basis of that information, the subward security forces accurately and promptly stopped and arrested many law violators. The people's security teams have educated and managed nearly 1,000 backward people, who have undergone good transformations. We believe that the present activities of the security teams and activities are necessary and appropriate. Should they not be directly led and guided by the Party chapters?"

For that reason, comrade Dao Cong Phe, Chairman of the People's Committee of Cua Nam Subward, believes that it is necessary to set up people's security teams and groups on the most convenient geographical basis, and not tie in the security team with two neighborhood teams, as it is now. With appropriate numbers, and activities that are in close contact with the masses, the security teams will be able to disseminate and carry out the various tasks as rapidly as possible, and remind one another to observe the bylaws. In 1981, the number of law violations in Cua Nam was reduced by 55 percent, and the number of violations by people from other places was reduced by 70 percent in comparison to 1980. The activities of the security teams contributed notably to those reductions. The Party chapters and cells are responsible to the subward Party committee for leading those forces in fulfilling the security maintenance mission. But only about 40 percent of theteams in Cua Nam are operating well. Twenty percent of them are weak because the Party chapters have not been concerned with leading them. It must be emphasized that their performance also depends on the key role played by the subward public security forces, most directly the zone police. When there are work pland and contents for each team and group, that unit operates well.

In order to evaluate the situation objectively, we met with comrade Dao Tao, head of the security movement office of the Public Security Bureau, to learn more about that matter. According to comrade Tao, about 25 percent of the people's security teams in the city operate well. Why is the ratio still low? For the two reasons mentioned in relation to Cua Nam Subward. After exchanging opinions with Captain Nguyen Huy Hong, head of the public security organ in Dien Bien Subward; and Senior Sergeant Nguyen Thanh Lam and Third Lieutenant Ho Thanh Luyen of the zone police; and Mr. Bo, head of the people's security team, we realized even more clearly

the staff role of the Public Security forces. Because it had not yet done a good job of bringing into play the function of the Public Security forces in developing the mass movement, in 1981 only 84 of the 100 people's security teams in Dien Bien Subward were classified as "fair," and none was classified as "good."

In fact, at present the protection committees in the subwards work side-by-side with the subward Public Security forces in fulfilling the mission of maintaining political security and order. The subward administration manages the committee and makes decisions regarding its organization and work contents. If not skilfully used, that organization can easily become an intermediate echelon between the subward and the people's security teams. Should it become a mass force which directly fulfills missions at the base level? According to the chairman of the People's Committee of Cua Nam Subward, and comrade Hong, secretary of the People's Committee of Ngo Quyen Subward (in Son Tay City), "The subward Public Security police should be assigned responsibility for professional guidance, with the Party committee providing ideological leadership, in order to avoid the present duplication." We believe that there is merit to those opinions.

How about the civil defense forces?

Every year, for every civil defense unit that trains for a few days and is tested for a day there are expenditures amounting to thousands of dong. In 1981, more than 10,000 dong were spent on fire-prevention techniques demonstrations by the civil defense units. A survey has revealed that the fire-fighting effectiveness of the civil defense units in the subwards is still very limited, and that in many places the civil defense units are not active. The civil defense units have been set up, but there is a shortage of equipment and facilities. At the conclusion of the examination and training season, barrels and buckets were thrown here and there and the people scattered in all directions. Every time there is a fire, by the time the civil defense unit is concentrated either the people have already put out the fire or the fire has grown and already caused major damage.

It is very necessary that the local people prevent and fight fires, but in order to simplify organization the prevention and fighting of fires should be tied in with the activities of the people's security teams and groups. Wherever it is necessary to set up compulsory units, they should be tightly organized and have the necessary equipment, and we must avoid the phenomena of superficiality and formalism.

The movement to protect the security of the homeland is a mass revolutionary movement. If those forces are to operate effectively they must be closely led by the Party committees. In the course of advance and in the activities of the mass movement to maintain security in the subwards, it is necessary to gradually overcome irrationalities in order to develop the combined strength of the masses.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY TRAINING IN DUC LINH DISTRICT

Phan Thiet THUAN HAI in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Thanh Van: "Duc Linh District"]

[Text] Recently the Military Committee of Duc Linh District organized the first phase of military training in 1982 for 555 cadres and fighters in the militia and self-defense belonging to 17 villages and 6 organs in the district. The content of training includes the following headings: chain of command, technical matters, camouflage tactics, personal defense, attack, shooting, defusing mines and grenades, initial shooting drills aimed at targets numbers 4 and 7. Thanks to good preparation of the teaching material, of the teaching aids and of the drilling ground, and thanks to the consciencious guidance of the cadres and the learning efforts of the fighters, after 20 days of training 100 percent of the fighters attained the required level in a control shooting with actual bullets; 81.5 percent reached the relatively good level and 4 fighters got an outstanding score, namely: Dang Minh Thang of Duc Hanh village; Nguyen Dang Chuong of Duc Phu village; Le Manh Hien of Nam Chinh village; and Nguyen Dinh Chin of Nghi Duc village.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DETECTION OF SMUGGLING 'CONTRIBUTES TO ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT'

Danang QUANG NAM - DANANG in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Le Trung Thanh of QN - DN Customs Branch Office: "Tale of Protecting the Economy - A Case of 'Dropping Childbirth'"]

[Text] One March morning last, the public address system of the civil airport of Danang blared up reminding the passengers heading for Ho Chi Minh City to pick up their luggage and get ready for going to the plane. In the stream of people going towards the exit there was a pregnant woman, her face drawn as she complained about the attacks of a person about to give birth. Mai Cong Bang and Pham Huu Tuong of the customs cell and Ho Xuan Thanh of the airport public security cell rapidly stepped up to the woman and politely said: "How are you feeling? Is there anything that we can do for you?"

The lines of suffering clearly showed on the distorted face of the woman. She could barely answer: "I... I am having these terrible pains. Could you please help me... go out to the plane so that I could go back quick to Saigon, for even if I gave birth [on the plane] I would still feel at ease [being back in Saigon]."

"Take your time, the plane from Hanoi is not quite here yet. You can go into the waiting room and rest. Here we have all that is needed for emergency intervention including emergency birth."

The woman held her stomach, softly emitted complaints and weakly followed the others into the room, sat right down on the floor and breathed strongly in a most pitiable fashion. Ten minutes later she felt that she had to give birth... not to a little one crying on seeing the outside world but to a bagful of over 8 kilograms of western medicine of all kind, especially expensive kinds, in which there were some 2,000 red and yellow silkworm-shaped tetracyclin pills, 2,000 penicillin pills, the whole amount valued at nearly 30,000 dong.

It turned out that the three comrades of the customs and public security cells have noticed every step of the woman--they are very different from the steps of a true woman in childbirth--as soon as she came into the airport. They also noticed her "pregnant stomach" which was narrow around the waist and much too large near the chest. The hand that she used to alleviate the "pain" of her belly in reality was needed only because her stomach was "too weighty" and had to be held up. All these unusual signs did not escape the vigilant eyes of the other three comrades, and that was how they helped her give birth... to a child which was in no way a regular one! The woman's name was Nguyen Thi Thao, living at number 160 Hoang Dieu Street, Danang, an expert in long-distance smuggling.

On the same day the army men belonging to the unit on duty at the airport also discovered and pulled out of the cute tourist suitcases of Nguyen Thi Hong 265 meters of expensive material, which were being smuggled from Danang to Ho Chi Minh City.

The above two incidents of smuggling, which happened at the same time on the same flight, yield questions that the defendants must answer to the law. But there are also questions that the cadres in charge at the Danang civil airport must be the ones to answer. Many cadres on duty who have all the papers needed and whose papers are in perfect order have the greatest difficulty in getting a flight ticket, sometimes they have ask for the intervention of this or that organ before they could get it. Why is it that merchants--and the above two cases are merely illustrative ones--can smuggle on the air flights as easily as if they were going to the market?

The answer to these questions cannot be made simply through words, it must be given in the shape of the most effective measures which consist of immediately fixing up the loopholes inside the airport organs so that the Danang civil aviation branch can effectively contribute to the traffic and economic development of the country.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF THE THUAN HAI PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

Phan Thiet THUAN HAI in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Ngo Duc Thanh, PX 15 Bureau, Provincial Security: "Provincial Security Forces"]

[Text] Turning towards the Fifth Party Congress, 100 percent of the units and cadres and fighters in the whole Public Security forces have been mobilized and have of their own will registered to struggle and complete in outstanding fashion the tasks assigned to them. By now 41 units have sent in their records to register themselves for struggling to hold firmly and wrest the competition banners during 1982. Of the 41 units which have registered to struggle and compete, 22 have registered to struggle to hold on firmly to or wrest for the title of "Determined to Win" units while another 19 units have registered to struggle to hold on to or wrest the title of "Progressive Units." The whole Public Security forces of Thuan Hai have registered to struggle to reach the standard of units awarded the rotative banner of the Council of Ministers during 1982.

Of the various projects involved PH 12 Bureau struggles to complete the repairing of a project 7 days before the stipulated time, it struggles to economize and lower the expenditure level of oil and gas in transportation and combat service of mechanized vehicles from 20 liters of gasoline on 100 kilometers down to 18 liters per 100 kilometers, all other plan norms have been completed before schedule. PV 13 Bureau which is the unit serving operational and fighting guidance from the provincial level down to the grassroot units and vice versa, has insured two-way communication in a totally "unhampered, rapid, secret, timely and accurate" fashion, it has made sure that there be at all time enough cadres and fighters who fight regularly 24 hours out of 24 in a day. Besides attending to the equipment and keeping time in the shifts that have been assigned them, 100 percent of the cadres and fighters in the unit have of their own will registered to work 2 extra hours on each shift, devoting these two hours to inservice training to improve themselves professionally and to repairing, cleaning and maintaining the equipment. The cadres and fighters in the unit take it upon themselves to repair successfully and put back into operation 2 machines belonging to 2 friendly units serving fighting guidance and command, to improve upon a machine which previously had to use 16 batteries at the same time and thus was wasteful while having a weak power; they adapted the machine to electricity, thus economizing on the 2 machines of the friendly units tens of thousands of dong for the state. Furthermore, PV 13 unit also had time to lay a telephone line of 2.5 kilometers and to install a switchboard of 20 numbers in the service of command and guidance in operations and fighting of the two friendly units. PX 15 Bureau has coordinated with the executive board of the provincial Public Security organ in order to set forth and develop a plan to organize cultural,

entertainment, gymnastics and athletic activities to greet the Party Congress and serve the cadres and fighters, to provide them with entertainment and fun, such as: races, volleyball meets, ping pong competition, intra-unit political song festivals at the time of inauguration of the Party Congress. Responding to the focused activities organized by the provincial youth union in the city of Phan Thiet, the youth union within the provincial Public Se-urity organs has launched the cleaning wave meant to beautify the organs and streets as well as the garbage dumps near Phan Thiet station and around the organs. The cadres and fighters in the people's public security forces and police have rapidly expanded the plans to protect and strengthen the base units with cadres, planting key personnel in key operational areas which are complex and of vital importance, thus contributing to protecting well the political security and public order and safety at the local level in all circumstances.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHAN THIET CITY ARMED FORCES ACTIVITIES

Phan Thiet THUAN HAI in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 8

[Article by Nguyen Thuy Duong, HT. 5A. 1550 Phan Thiet: "Phan Thiet City Armed Forces"]

[Text] Chalk scoring to greet the Fifth National Party Congress, in the past days and weeks the Phan Thiet City armed forces have whipped up an intense movement for revolutionary action in each cadre and each fighter in the armed forces and in the self-defense militia.

Using the slogan "Be vigilant and combat ready to protect the Fatherland," unit C2 which is the Heroes Unit of Phan Thiet City has carried out on a regular basis activities to consolidate and increase the amount of military training, patrolling and guard work to protect our shores and implement the orders, to do well the duty of improving on the situation of grain and foodstuff through one's own means. A checkup of all the various headings in military training shows that 100 percent of the personnel have reached the required level, of which over 50 percent have reached the level of relatively good; the violations of army orders have also been limited and the correct style of the military has found good expression in the implementation of the slogan "the whole army acts in accordance with orders and regulations." Unit D481 has coordinated with almost 100 cadres of the self-defense militia belonging to the various subwards in the city in order to participate in flood relief in the district of Ham Thuan, thus insuring safety to 100 percent of the people and protecting their property from the damaging floodwaters.

The self-defense militia of the villages of Hung Long and Binh Hung have also consolidated the organization and building of their forces, raising their quality and numbers step by step. As an initial step, the rate of growth of the self-defense militia of Hung Long subward has increased by 7.6 percent as compared to the entire population, and Binh Hung has also increased by 4 percent as compared to the entire population.

The Phan Thiet City military organs have also gradually raised their quality of work so as to serve in time the command and guidance work in the local military activities. Also in this competition drive, the Phan Thiet City military organs have organized one traditional medicine plant gathering group composed of 4 comrades who went up to the woods to gather these plants; in five days this group has been able to gather 200 kilograms of fresh medicinal plant. Moreover, the Phan Thiet City military organs have also expanded the military training work to over 50 state organs so that by 27 March 1982 they can organize to participate in military training.

Parallel with the task of combat readiness to protect the Fatherland, the city military organs and unit D481 have launched an iron and steel scrap collection drive in order to give it to the state. Fired with the spirit of competition, in 4 days they have been able to collect 4 tons of iron and steel which they turned over to the superior echelons.

At the present time, fired with the new competition spirit which is being launched vigorously within all the armed forces of the city, the Phan Thiet City military forces are continuing to boost up a new competition drive to score new achievements to greet the Fifth Party Congress.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEASURES IMPLEMENTED TO SAFEGUARD SECURITY, PUBLIC ORDER

Vung Tau VUNG TAU - CON DAO in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by "Nguoi Bao Ve"("The Protector"): "Implement Well the Measures to Protect Political Security and Public Order and Safety"]

[Text] Clearly seeing through the sabotage plots of the imperialists, of the Peking hegemonistic expansionists and of other reactionary kinds, we have constantly remained vigilant, strictly implemented various regulations and activities needed to protect our political security, maintain public order and safety, firmly protect the local economic and national defense bases, and protected the life of the laboring people. Since our special zone plays an important role politically, economically and from the national defense point of view, the enemy will certainly increase their sabotage on many levels, seeking in particular to sabotage our oil explorations and exploitations. They viciously implement their psychological warfare so as to divide us internally, split the unshakable solidarity between our people and the beloved Soviet friends who are in our country to help with our oil industry. We do not leave out relatively subtle sabotage actions or bold ones which would create politically negative effects and cause losses in the economic and living conditions of our people.

It is for this reason that the work of political security protection and of maintenance of public safety and order must be given attention at all time. At no time can this work be neglected. This is also one of the contents of our work which must stand out during the time of Party chapter congresses at various levels. We must do this job really well in order to contribute importantly to the success of these congresses.

The work of political security protection and of maintenance of public order and safety includes many aspects and must be carried out on many levels. Nonetheless one must pay particular attention to the more important areas. In the case of each organ, each unit, each neighborhood we must know how to concentrate on essential links, on weak spots. At no place can we stop at simple study sessions or general vigilance raising sessions, we must instead always come up with concrete measures. Whatever calls for urgent attention to overcome weak points and loopholes must be attended to through concentrating our efforts, means and material means in order to guarantee at all cost the protection of state secrets and of our economic and national defense bases. Directly ahead, each organ, unit, neighborhood or village must base itself on the requirements of protection (there must not be any happening detrimental to the local security) in order to review its protection plans, to rework its regulations regarding the protection of secrets, the

prevention of dishonest elements, and the prevention of sabotage. We must also rehone our protection forces in order to strengthen them and perfect them till they are thoroughly firm and strong. At the same time we must increase our checkup work and watch and implement really strictly our internal protection regulations. Wherever there is need for materials in order to carry out the work we must strive solve it early and adequately with the requirements of protection in mind; we should not be stingy with small things and neglect the larger requirements, which will lead to negative consequences. Through the constant review of the work of security protection in each organ and unit, we will point out the strengths and weaknesses, criticize and struggle against the expressions of lack of vigilance found in the cadres and staff. We should raise the revolutionary vigilance of the people so as to create a firm backing for the protection of security and of the public order. We must commend publicly and play up those who have done well, strictly punish those who have violated the internal protection regulations, especially those who have caused damage to the state property.

The sabotage plots, activities and levels of the enemy never stop at any one spot. The communist man must ceaselessly raise his revolutionary vigilance and must be extremely sensitive to their sabotage tricks. We must do and do well what is realistically needed to protect ourselves. We must know how to closely coordinate our forces and organizations in each locality or unit with the launching of a large mass movement to participate in the protection of the Fatherland's security in our special zone.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MODEL IN MASS MOVEMENT TO PROTECT SECURITY VIEWED

Vung Tau VUNG TAU - CON DAO in Vietnamese 1 Apr 82 p 7

[Article by Pham Hung: "Chua Phat Cluster, Thang Tam Subward - A Model in the Mass Movement to Protect the Security of the Fatherland in the Special Zone"]

[Text] Drawing their experience from the 1980 security work and closely following the resolutions and directives of the Special Zone Party Committee and of the Special Zone People's Committee, and receiving the direct guidance and attention of the Subward Party Committee and of the Subward People's Committee, the mass movement fo the protection of the security of the Fatherland in Chua Phat cluster has in the past one year grown truly strong and been ceaselessly expanding. The cluster's [security] committee has been consolidated with the cooperation of the comrade security forces of the area, together with the cooperation of women's, youth and front organizations, which all combine to make a strong entity. Basing themselves on the families which have served the revolution, the former soldiers and active youths in each square block, each cell have established block cells, civil protection cells and people's security cells. The subward has been able to establish a militia unit which at the beginning consisted of 12 youths but which by now has increased to 60, in which 15 are women, who regularly carry out patrols and mount guard, keeping the public order and security. The subward organizes political sessions meant to understand and learn the Party and state policies, the rights and duties of the citizens in the building and protection of the Fatherland, meant to understand and learn the meaning and objectives of the movement for "All people to protect the security of the Fatherland." On a monthly basis the cluster cadres organize meethings todraw conclusions as to the experience of guiding the movement. Weekly, the various blocks and cells all organize common activities.

Through these study sessions and experiences drawn from their achievements, the people have come to be deeply aware of the meaning and need for the "all-people's movement for the protection of the Fatherland" and determined to struggle against negative expressions such as gambling, alcoholism, poor implementation of the Party and state policies. Through such activities the solidarity, mutual help spirit among the people in the cluster have ceaselessly been strengthened. The registration of temporary residence and temporary absense is checked on regularly.

To raise the spirit of vigilance and readiness to protect well the public order and security, the cluster has also organized drills so as to build smooth, timely and integrated coordination among the various blocks and cells in whatever circumstances.

The people in the cluster have coordinated with the security forces and caught many robberies and embezzlements of socialist property such as the case of those

who stole 40 ice slabs of Hong Duc Ice Enterprise, the arrest of a whole gang of thiefs, the arrest of 6 fellows who hoarded gasoline for the purpose of fleeing the country to go abroad, and the arrest of many connections and actual organized groups to flee abroad. The Nghe Tinh Soviet road which formerly no one dared to go by after night fell is now used by the people in normal fashion. The situation of outright robbery at the bus stations has stopped. The watermelon and vegetable gardens of the agricultural production groups in the subward are no longer being robbed and the people in the cluster can feel secure now in production. Brother Bay Tran, a cluster cadre, said: "People here contribute of their own will money to feed the militia who patrol and stand guard at night in order to protect their property. When the militia brothers do not accept they say, 'Rather spend one dong than losing one's whole property.' That is precisely the faith of the people in the solicitude of the authorities and the faith of the people in the movement for protection of the security of the Fatherland.

Chua Phat cluster of Thang Tam subward is a cluster with a relatively comprehensive movement for the protection of the security of the Fatherland, a movement which has firmly developed. It is worthy of being a progressive model in the mass movement for protection of the security of the Fatherland in the special zone.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED ON ACHIEVEMENTS OF FIFTH CONGRESS

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 pp 7, 8

[Interview with Minister of Foreign Affairs Nguyen Co Trach: "Resolutely Implement Our Proper, Principled Foreign Policy" -- Excerpts of this interview appeared previously in FBIS DAILY REPORT Asia & Pacific FBIS-APA-82-070 Vol IV No 70 12 Apr 82 pp K2-K4]

[Text] On the occasion of the brilliant success of the recent Fifth Congress of the VCP we interviewed comrade Nguyen Co Trach, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Alternate Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee.

Q: Please give us the appraisal of the Congress with regard to our diplomatic work since the Fourth Party Congress.

A: The Congress observed that the past 5 years, since the Fourth Party Congress, have been a very glorious period of our nation. We have experienced many difficulties and have many deficiencies, but we also won victories and had very great successes, including successes on the diplomatic front.

The most outstanding successes during the past 5 years were the further strengthening of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries and the very rich and fine developments in the all-round cooperative relationships between our country and the Soviet Union and the other countries in the socialist community. The Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation reached a new level of development and is an extremely important factor ensuring the victory of the enterprise of building and defending our socialist homeland.

In addition to the victories of the fraternal Laotian and Kampuchean people, the victories of our people in the anti-U.S. resistance in the past and in the present struggle against the aggression and intervention of the reactionaries who follow Chinese expansionism and hegemonism consolidated and strengthened to the greatest extent ever the national independence of the three Indochinese countries, consolidated the position of socialism in Indochina, and created the posibility of peaceful cooexistence between two groups of countries with different political and social systems in that region, and of the maintenance of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The imperialists and international reactionaries, exploiting the so-called Kampuchean problem, the evacuation, civil rights, the use of chemical weapons, etc., have given rise to a worldwide, campaign to oppose us, blockade us economically, and isolate us politically, but their insidious plot has suffered an important defeat. As during the anti-U.S. resistance war in the past, today the people of the world and the forces of revolution and peace have given our people ardent, widespread support and highly value our people's just cause. Vietnam is still in the hearts of all revolutionaries and all peace-loving people of the world. Holding high the flag of peace, national independence, and socialism, and combining patriotism with true proletarian internationalism, our people's victories have exposed the true face of the Beijing reactionaries, contributed to bankrupting Maoism in the world, protecting the purity of Marxism-Leninism, and encouraging the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and social progress.

The reason for those victories and accomplishments, as stated in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee, which comrade Le Duan presented to the Congress, is that during more than half a century of activity the Vietnam Communist Party has had very correct foreign and domestic policies, based on Marxism-Leninism, which our Uncle Ho advocated and resolutely implemented.

Q: What will the direction and missions of the diplomatic work be during the coming period?

A: The Fifth Party Congress clearly defined the present revolutionary missions of our country as successfully building and strongly defending the socialist homeland.

All of our diplomatic activities must keep the peace and bring about international conditions that facilitate the attainment of that supreme objective. Our diplomatic activities must contribute to defeating Beijing's policy of allying with the U.S. to carry out a multi-faceted war of destruction and plots to weaken, then annex, our country. While endeavoring to fulfill the missions of building and defending the homeland we must positively contribute to the struggle of the world's people for peace, national independence, democracy, and socialism -- the foremost missions of which are defending peace, achieving international concord, and defeating the plots of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionaries to step up the arms race and create tension in the world.

In order to fulfill that mission well, as pointed out by the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress we must continue to apply the Party's diplomatic line of continually strengthening and consolidating the special relations among Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, which is a matter of vital significance with regard to the destiny of the three countries; strengthening and consolidating solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, which is the foundation stone of the international line and foreign policy of our Party and state; and uniting with the nonaligned countries and the forces of peace and progress in the world.

Q: Consolidating peace and stability in Indochina and Southeast Asia, in order to build and defend the nation is the greatest objective, the most ardent aspiration, of our people, so what is preventing us from attaining that objective?

A: The policy of aggression and intervention of the Chinese expansionists and hegenonists. With the support and encouragement of the U.S., theyhave endeavored to create tension in Southeast Asia, in order to encourage the ASEAN countries to confront the Indochinese countries and conceal the true danger threatening peace and stability in Southeast Asia: Beijing's policy of expansionism and hegemonism.

Q: In the 1976-1978 period there began to be developed good relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries, and there was a widely held opinion that a new chapter had begun. But relations now are much worse.

A: That's correct, the present relations between Vietnam and the ASEAN countries are bad, but they are much better than during the period in which the U.S was committing agression in Vietnam. In the past, some of the ASEAN countries sent troops to join those of the U.S in committing aggression in Vietnam. Now there is no war between those countries and our country.

Our people have always been resolute and indomitable, and have not allowed anyone to violate the national sovereignty of the homeland, but they are a people who have the tradition of peaceful relations with neighboring countries and are prepared to forget all past enmity in order to establish good relations. Our people's victory over the U.S. in 1975 ended the period of military conflict between the ASEAN countries and the Indochinese countries, and strongly stimulated the tendency toward peace and neutrality in the region. In the 1975-1978 period we improved and established ordinary relations with all ofthe ASEAN countries.

The war launched by the Chinese aggressors against Vietnam from two directions in 1979 and China's policy of allying with the U.S. to encourage the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries sabotaged the process of concord and peaceful coexistence which was forming and developing in the region.

But during the past 3 years Beijing's policy has suffered an important setback. More and more people in the ASEAN countries have come to realize the danger posed by China. The fact that China has maintained a tense situation along its borders with Vietnam and Laos, helped the Pol Pot gang oppose Kampuchea, and used Maoists to commit sabotage and carry out coups in the ASEAN countries is entirely contrary to the interests of the ASEAN countries themselves. Those countries realize more and more clearly that the Kampuchean affair is an affair between China and the Indochinese countries, and that they cannot continue to allow China to use them as tools to oppose the Indochinese countries.

I had the occasion to tell the Indochinese countries that they had fallen into China's trap: first, China had encouraged them to oppose the three Indochinese countries in order to conceal the true danger to the Southeast Asian countries; second, China's support for the Pol Pot gang against the Kampuchean peole is a precedent for its support of pro-Chinese reactionaries in the ASEAN countries to oppose their governments. The ASEAN countries are victims of China's hegemonistic policy. They should escape from that dangerous trap as soon as possible. The Indochinese countries are also victims of China's hegemonistic policy, but they have not fallen into China's trap and are resolutely struggling against China's hegemonism. That also benefits them.

Q: Beijing and its allies incorrectly claim that the situation in Southeast Asia is unstable, and Thailand is threatened, because of the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

A: Our troops are in Kampuchea because of an agreement between the governments of Kampuchea and Vietnam, in order to counter the threat of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. This is not the first time, but the third time, our troops have been present in Kampuchea. The first two times, China strongly supported us, for those were the times of the wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, which benefitted China. But this time we are opposing China's expansionism and hegemonism, so China fiercely opposes us. At the same time, China uses the presence of our troops in Kampuchea to invent the so-called threat posed by Vietnam to the ASEAN countries, in order to encourage the ASEAN countries to oppose the Indochinese countries and conceal the truth: the threat to the Indochinese countries posed by China and its intervention in the ASEAN countries. Vietnam has twice withdrawn its troops from Kampuchea. The first time was after the anti-French war, the second time was after the anti-U.S. war. That proves that Vietnam respects the independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea. This time, Vietnam and Kampuchea will agree on the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops after the Chinese threat has ended.

There is even less basis for saying that we threaten the security of Thailand. History has many times proved that Thailand has always been a threat to the three Indochinese countries. In a period of only 40 years, since 1940, the Indochinese countries have been victims of Thai aggression and enmity at least five times. The first time, in 1940, Thai troops invaded Laos and Kampuchea. The second time, in 1954, Thailand joined the SEATO aggressor bloc to oppose the three Indochinese countries. The third time, between 1960 and 1962, Thailand send troops to intervene in the special war in Laos, and it cooperated with Ngo Dinh Diem to oppose the neutrality of Kampuchea. The fourth time, between 1965 and 1973, it sent troops to participate in the U.S. war of aggression against the Indochinese countries and allowed the U.S. to use bases in Thailand to bomb Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea. The fifth time, since 1979, it has allied with China against the Indochinese countries and has allowed Pol Pot and the other Khmer traitors to use Thai soil to oppose the Khmer people and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Never in history have Vietnamese troops set foot on Thai territory. Once, when I met with the Foreign Minister of Thailand, I told him that never, in the past or in the present, had we sent troops to Thailand, but that Thai troops have three times set foot on Vietnamese territory: the first time in 1788, the second time between 1833 and 1847, and the third time between 1965 and 1973. The Thai Foreign Minister said there had only been two times, not three!

It must be added that since 1978 we have many times recommended that Thailand sign a nonaggression pact with us, but each time it has refused. The three Indochinese countries have also many times recommended that a demilitarized zone be set up along the Thailand-Kamphuchea border or that steps be taken to ensure peace and stability along that border, but each time it has refused.

Q: Please tell us more about our present policies toward China and the ASEAN countries.

A: With regard to relations with China, we resolutely struggle against the expansionist, hegemonistic policy of the Chinese ruling circles toward Vietnam, but at the same time we always attached much importance to friendship with the Chinese people and would like to restore normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity, and the resolution of problems by means of negotiations. We have made many peace proposals, including the signing with China of a peaceful coexistence treaty. Recently, we proposed an extension of the cessation of military activities through the Tet period along the border between the two countries. China's repeated rejections of our peace proposals and continuing armed provocations along our border have caused public opinion to realize clearly that China has an interest in maintaining the tense situation in the region and that it is the principal threat to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

With regard to relations with Thailand, we,along with Laos and Kampuchea, have many times affirmed respect for the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of Thailand. We and Kampuchea have agreed that some of the Vietnamese troops will be withdrawn from Kampuchea if Thailand stops helping the remnant troops of Pol Pot oppose the Kampuchean people. Recently the three Indochinese countries announced their readiness to discuss with Thailand the problems relevant to Indochinese-Thai relations in any appropriate form. If Thailand truly desires peace and stability in the region and has good will, as it has declared, it should respond to that reasonable, rational proposal.

With regard to relations with the ASEAN countries, the three Indochinese countries set forth their seven-principlesin order to resolve the problem of relations between the ASEAN countries and Indochina and build a peaceful, stable, and cooperative Southeast Asia. We are prepared to discuss with the ASEAN countries matters relevant to regional peace and stability in a regional conference based on equality and respect for one another's legitimate interests, without imposing opinions on one another and without outside intervention.

Our peace proposals are consistent and are in the interest of the Southeast Asian countries. There is a firm foundation for the tendency toward peace and peaceful coexistence in Southeast Asia. During the past 35 years the colonialists and imperialists have used war, and waged one of the bloodiest wars in history to annihilate the revolutionary forces in Indochina, but they were completely defeated. The revolutions of the three Indochinese countries not only were not annihilated but won victories of international and historical significance which fundamentally changed the comparison of forces in Southeast Asia and resulted in the formation of two coexisting groups of countries in Southeast Asia which belonged to two different social systems. The reactionaries who follow the expansionism and hegemonism of the Beijing ruling circles are seeking ways to reverse that tendency. They may prolong the tense situation in Southeast Asia, but it is certain that they cannot reverse the developmental tendency in that region. For that reason, we firmly believe that although there are still difficulties the struggle to maintain and consolidate peace and security and serve the enterprise of building and defending our homeland is certain to be victorious. The policy of the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling circles to create tension and destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia and oppose the three Indochinese countries is being isolated and is certain to be completely defeated.

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SIGNS OF ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT BEGINNING TO APPEAR

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 2 Apr 82 p 19

[Article by Michel Blanchard in Hanoi]

[Text] VIETNAM'S economy is weak, partly because of underdevelopment but also because of administrative mistakes. Yet signs of improvement are beginning to show.

The end of the Vietnam war revealed the true level of underdevelopment in a country which was economically dependent. According to the World Bank, the per capita gross national produce in 1977 was US$160, putting Vietnam, at that time, among the 25 poorest countries in the world.

The decline continued until 1981. Statistics for the years 1976 to 1980 showed a fall in both agricultural and industrial production, a deterioration of the population's standard of living and a marked decline in purchasing power. In these years per capita income fell from US$101 in 1976 to US$91 in 1980.

The war, the American embargo, the high rate of population growth (2.2 per cent per annum) and natural disasters were not the only reasons, however.

The ruling party has now acknowledged "errors and insufficiencies." Criticism has been levelled at bureaucrats, called "apathetic mandarins" by the party daily *Nhan Dan*, and at incompetent cadres as well as the continuation of war-time state subsidies to enterprises, an artificial policy providing little stimulus.

Problems

Official figures for 1978 showed that Vietnam's economy was made up of 38.4 per cent agriculture, 27.8 per cent industry, 16.4 per cent commerce and 7.8 per cent construction. Eighty per cent of the population was employed in agriculture, primarily rice cultivation.

But the agriculture sector is plagued by low financial returns and storage, collection and distribution problems due to communications difficulties.

Since the last Communist Party Congress in 1976, the accent has been on encouraging agriculture, to ensure self-sufficiency in food production. But although the great famines have disappeared, people get only just enough to eat.

In 1981, food production reached 15 million tonnes, which was 700,000 tonnes better than the year before and the highest level since 1970. The improvement was mainly due to the introduction of a system of payment which allowed comune members to sell their surplus production on the free market. The system, known as the "khoan," was previously condemned and it was only introduced under pressure and because the peasants plainly lacked enthusiasm for their work.

In spite of the progress which followed this shift to economic pragmatism, it seems that the economy will not develop without costly investment in such areas as the control of water — investment which the country cannot afford.

Industry at one time came close to folding. Production of consumer goods was particularly hard hit because of the shortage of raw materials but also because of unrealistic planning. Factories, wholly nationalised in Northern Vietnam, worked at about one-third capacity, and authorities admitted to a "large number" of unemployed. In the South the position was hardly better.

Progress came with the introduction, under pressure from the bases, of piece-rate payments. During 1981 things improved, as confirmed by the annual report to Escap published in Bangkok. Light industry will now get priority ever heavy industry for about 10 years.

The new slogan seems to be, "egalitarianism encourages sloth and irresponsibility." Socialism is not being questioned but the so-called "three interests" — state, collective and individual — must be taken into account.

The South has about 20 per cent of the country's industrial capacity and is the most important agriculture area: the Mekong River delta alone has 48 per cent of the rice lands. In the South, the mistakes of the first years were condemned. Agricultural pricing has been adjusted and trade liberalised. Last year, sale of pork to the state increased by 250-400 per cent.

Dependent

The new financial autonomy and the policy of free market pricing brought other increases in their wake, however. Electricity prices went up tenfold and food prices rose 150 per cent in 1981. But salaries did not follow and the "fixing" and even corruption spread.

Another problem, which is being tackled energetically at the moment, is the lack of electrical power, said to be due to the absence of a global policy.

Vietnam remains dependent on foreign aid, mainly from the Soviet Union, and is heavily in debt. The new catch-phrase is "self-help" with the aim of replacing aid with cooperation.

Vietnam is pinning its hopes on its oil. It is also making efforts to improve its exports of other commodities such as tinned products, tea, coffee, tin and crafts. It has reduced its imports and has launched an economic campaign.

Vietnam is also trying to widen its foreign relations. It currently receives aid from Belgium, France, India, the Netherlands, Sweden and various agencies of the United Nations. — AFP

CSO: 4220/614

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TAX DEPARTEMENT HEAD INTERVIEWED ON TAX POLICY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 Mar 82 p 3

[Interview with comrade Pham Thi Mai Cuong, Head of the Industrial-Commrcial Taxation Department of the Ministry of Finance: "How Does the Tax Policy Serve to Stimulate the Development of Small Industry and Handicrafts"]

[Text] Q: How does the industrial-commercial tax policy stimulate the development of small industry and handicrafts?

A: The requirment of stimulating the development of small industry and handicrafts is a foremost principle among the principles that are considered in drafting the industrial-commercial tax policy. Specifically, Article 1 of the industrial-commercial tax statutes stipulated that "The system of industrial-commercial taxes regarding the coopratives, cooperative organizations, and individual households engaged in industry and commerce is based on the following principles:

"Stimulating the small industry-handicraft sectors to develop in correct accordance with the line of the Party and the state, contributing to the fulfillment of sector plans, redistributing the production forces, developing the new economic zones, encouraging technical improvements in order to increase labor productivity and lower production costs, and contributing to completing the transformation of, and perfecting the socialist production relations toward, handicrafts."

Some stipulations of the tax statutes clearly manifest the above-mentioned attitude of the state. Specifically:

-- With regard to the business tax: The production sectors are taxed at a rate of from 1 percent to 3 percent, ordinarily 2 percent (while the commercial, restaurant, and service sectors are taxed at a rate of from 3 percent to 5 percent).

-- With regard to the income tax: the small industry-handicrafts sectors are taxed at a rate of from 8 percent to 40 percent (while the service and restaurant sectors are taxed at a rate of from 10 percent to 60 percent and the commercial sector is taxed at a rate of between 12 percent and 70 percent).

Furthermore, there are stipulations regarding the exemption or reduction of income taxes in order to stimulate the development of production. For example:

Cooperatives purchasing machinery or equipment, or building production workshops, pay a lower income tax rate.

When a collective or individual installation moves its production base at the request of the local administration and encounters difficulties when it arrives at its new location, it is considered for an exemption from or reduction of income taxes.

-- Cooperatives which produce by using waste materials, waste products, and local raw materials and materials which they are allowed to exploit to replace imported raw materials and materials or replace raw materials and materials that were formerly supplied by the state are considered for exemption from or reduction of income taxes.

Q: Some people believe that some aspects of the current tax policy restrict the development of small industry-handicrafts production. For example, the income tax is collected on a progressive basis, so the higher the output the higher the tax rate. Is that right? Are family handicrafts and the secondary occupation of cadres, workers, and officials exempted from taxes?

A: The opinion that the progressive tax rate does not stimulate production is incorrect. We believe that under the present conditions, when the scales of production and the incomes of the production bases are very disparate, if the tax were collected at a uniform rate it would not be fair or rational. On the contrarary, only if the tax is applied progressively can it have a stimulating effect and make a fair, rational contrubution: people who have high incomes must contribute much, while people who have low incomes contribute little or are exempted from taxes. However, people who produce skilfully, have high productivity, and produce high-quality products deserve a higher income than people who are ordinary or below-average producers.

With regard to the family handicrafts and the secondary occuptations of cadres, workers, and civil servants, the current tax policy stipulates that family handicraft activities and the secondary occupations of workers or state personnel, if the local people's committee verifies that the income derived from such activities only supplements their main incomes and contributes to resolving some of the difficulties in the families' lives, are exempted from taxes.

Q: In implementing the new resolutions of the Party and state, what new policies does the tax sector have to contribute the development of small industry-handicrafts production?

A: At present, because there have been changes in small industry-handicrafts situation, in the price situation, and with regard to living conditions, the current tax policy has a number of points which are no longer appropriate, so the industrial-commercial tax sector is studying a new policy to be submitted for the approval of the Ministry of Finance, the government, and the National Assembly. It is a major, very complicated economic-financial policy which is relevant to many sectors and spheres of activity and is relevant to the lives of society as a whole and of all citizens. That requires that we very fully and comprehensively recapitulate the process of carrying out the tax policies in the past, fully

understand the political line of the Party and state regarding economic construction and transformation during future years in accordance with the following guideline: the industrial-commercial tax policy must reflect more strongly the Party's production viewpoints.

Recently, during the conference held to recapitulate the 1981 tax year comrade Do Muoi, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, made the following remarks:

"The tax work is not only intended to bring in financial income but also has a positive effect on the various spheres of production and circulation, social life, socialist transformation, and the construction and consolidation of socialist production relations.

"If we do not develop production and expand the circulation of goods there can be no basis on which to increase tax collections, and the people will be unable to fulfill their obligation of contributing to the state. Therefore, industrial-commercial taxes must first of all contribute to promoting the development of production, expanding circulation and, on that basis, increasing state income."

There must be specific stipulations in order to more clearly manifest the state's attitude of giving more preference to the production sector than to the other sectors, and to thereby stimulate and exploit all capabilities to develop production in correct accordance with the lines and policies of the Party and state.

The Government's report during the second session of the Seventh National Assembly clearly stated that "We must promptly study the financial and monetary policies in order to build an economy based on the exploitation of our own capabilities, change over from the supply-as-needed system to the system of economic cost accounting and from dependence to mastery, and with a spirit of self-reliance develop the role of finance and money in furthering the improvement of economic management and in developing production."

Fully manifesting that spirit, industrial-commercial taxes must serve to encourage everyone engaged in industry and commerce to contribute, according to their ability, to the state treasury. Specifically, except for a small number with excessively low incomes, all collective and individual small industry-handicrafts production bases must contribute to the state treasury. Thus stimulating the development of production does not mean exempting the production bases from taxes but managing and correctly implementing the tax policy and, by that means, developing all latent capabilities in order to develop production. The stimulation of the development of production must be manifested in the preferential treatment of production in comparison to commerce and in preferential treatment for the efforts of producers who increase productivity and produce many products for society.

5616
CSO: 4209/335

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPORTANCE OF SMALL INDUSTRY, HANDICRAFTS STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "An Important Component of the Socialist Economy"]

[Text] Industry and agriculture are two basic economic sectors of our country. To build an economic structure that closely and correctly combines agriculture with industry, right from the beginning the concentration of energy on developing agriculture must be combined with stepping up production of consumer goods, in which small industry and handicrafts play an important role. Like the consumer goods industry in general, small industry and handicrafts directly process and raise the value of agricultural products, supply society with consumer goods and all kinds of tools and spare parts used in production and create a source of goods for export. To develop small industry and handicrafts has a great significance in the rational and effective use of labor and development of more occupations while satisfying the people's multifaceted needs, helping to expand domestic and foreign markets, at the same time creating jobs for the working people and contributing to redistribution of labor and accumulation for the budget. As of the end of 1981, the value of small industrial and handicraft production was 3.8 billion dong (calculated at 1970 fixed prices) and accounted for 44.5 percent of the value of national industrial production and 68 percent of the value of local industrial production. The value of export handicraft goods accounted for nearly one-fourth of the total national export value. More than 60 districts reached the value of small industrial and handicraft production of 10-40 million dong; 13 provinces and municipalities, more than 100 million dong. Ho Chi Minh City alone reached nearly 1.5 billion dong; 15 wards and districts, 10 million dong or more, with 3 wards more than 200 million dong each. The work force in small industry and handicrafts, excluding those people having family secondary occupations, numbered nearly 2 million. The achievements obtained, though just the beginning, proved the great capabilities of small industry and handicrafts. The political report of the VCP Central Committee at the 5th Party Congress asserts: "Small industry and handicrafts, which have a great potential in our country and are an important component of the consumer goods industry, have been and are being transformed and reorganized to become a socialist economic component and to hold a long and important position in the national economy, especially in the present first stage."

Implementing the party congress resolution requires strong development of small industry and handicrafts in both cities and rural areas, in every cooperative, subward and village and on a ward and district scale. The direction for production is to concentrate on exploiting in the most effective manner the capabilities of the country as a whole and of every locality so as to step up production of consumer goods and to contribute to satisfying the urgent needs for foods and clothes, housing, education, transportation and health care; quickly increasing production of export goods of good quality; and at the same time ensuring production of enough regular and improved tools to be used in different economic sectors, first of all agriculture. The development of small industry and handicrafts must be closely linked with agriculture from the basic unit level, create new distribution of labor and gradually contribute to forming the agricultural-industrial structure on the district scale and the industrial-agricultural structure on the provincial scale.

Reorganizing production and renewing management are matters of vital effects that must be correctly dealt with. Unlike large-scale industry, the development of small industry and handicrafts does not require large capital investment and uniform material bases, but relies instead on the energy and capital of the masses first, with dissimilar technical scope and capacity, mobile and flexible operations and concentrated use of highly skilled workers and sources of labor and raw materials scattered everywhere. This characteristic is a basis for adoption of appropriate forms of organization ranging from cooperatives and production teams to individual handicraft occupations and family secondary occupations, for the purpose of ensuring development of production, varieties of goods and fulfillment of the people's needs. Reorganization of production must be combined with continuation of the socialist transformation in the South, consolidation of the production relationships in the North and at the same time strengthening of equipment and technical improvement to promote a new development for small industry and handicrafts. For this collective production sector, planning and the state policies are directed toward guaranteeing for the production installations the right to be responsible for their own production and business, to be financially self-ruled, to comply with the law and to fulfill their obligation to the state, as well as properly encouraging collectives and individuals to strongly develop production and occupations, both age-old and newly-created occupations.

Every progress to be made by small industry and handicrafts must also be a step toward building the industrial-agricultural structure and developing the economic force of socialism.

5598
CSO: 4209/321

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOME PRODUCTS SAID TO ACCUMULATE IN WAREHOUSES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Mar 82 p 3

[From the Enterprises to the Construction Sites column by "Nguoi Quan Ly" (Manager): "Excessively Large Warehouse Inventories"]

[Text] After more than 2 months, many enterprises of the Municipal Industrial Bureau still have not been able to market their products because of high prices or because of disapproval by customers. The enterprises with the largest warehouse inventories are the Bat Trang Porcelain Enterprise, with 500,000 products; the Thang Long Metal Products Enterprise, with 11,000 bicycle locks; the Lock Enterprise (in Dong Anh), with nearly 100,000 locks; the Civilian Electrical Repair Enterprise, with 450 type-10A electrical transformers; the Hanoi Rubber Products Enterprise, with 30,000 pairs of labor protection boots; the Hanoi Latex Enterprise, 470,000 pairs of latex sandals; the Wood Screw Enterprise, with 8 million screws; the Ngu Hiep Enterprise, with 40 tons of nails; the Nam Hong Enterprise, with 1,000 improved carts; the Luong Yen Enterprise, with 2,000 hand-operated grindwheels, 500 automobile jacks, and 2,000 suspension scales; the Dong Thap Enterprise, with 40 woodworking machines, etc.

The warehouses are small and are not airconditioned, so metal items easily rust, porcelain and glass items are easily broken, etc. The value of such products is considerable, in some places amounting to several hundred thousand dong and in other places several million dong, while some enterprises lack operating capital and others must cease production because they lack money to buy materials. The enterprises are still in a situation of waiting, while consumption and production needs go unfulfilled.

The directors of those enterprises hope that the city will soon readjust prices so that they are appropriate to the places of production and to the present purchasing power of the people. If goods remain in the warehouses for a long time, waste may occur.

5616
CSO: 4209/325

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

READERS COMMENT ON EXCESSIVE NONPRODUCING CADRES

Danang QUANG NAM - DANANG in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 4

[Article signed by "A number of members of Que Phu 1 Agricultural Cooperative: "The More There Are Indirect Cadres, the More the Work Does Not Get Done"]

[Text] Que Phu 1 Cooperative in Que Son has 1,112 laborers and 265 hectares of field but the number of indirect cadres has jumped from 72 in 1981 to 130 by the beginning of this year, averaging 1 indirect cadre per 9 laborers. In some production teams which have less than 20 hectares of land, there may be up to 4 cadres consisting of one team leader, one deputy team leader, one secretary in charge of points and one technical cadre in charge of monitoring the situation of insects. Theoretically such a cooperative must be very strong, its production must be increasing, but the results have proved the contrary to have happened. In fact by the time the winter-spring rice has started blossoming the contracting out to the workers is still not yet completed; the teams 5 and 7 still transplant here and there. In some localities the fields are dry and the rice infested with insects and aphids yet the management still has not gotten to it. As for a number of secondary crop land devoted to tapioca, yam and beans, they are sometimes just given freely to any contractor. The above situation has drawn complaints and created a lack of faith in the cooperative members.

We would like to suggest that Que Phu 1 Cooperative review its work.

1751
CSO: 4209/326

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH RESETTLERS--Nam Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province recently sent 114 families of 528 persons, 263 of them workers, to new economic zones in Lam Dong Province. The province has provided each person and each worker with respectively 100 and 500 dong and each family with 2 breeding hogs for resettlement in their new place. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 May 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/340

AGRICULTURE

RICE PRODUCTION INCREASE IN MEKONG DELTA NOTED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 2 Feb 82 pp 24-25, 30

[Article by Duong Hong Hien: "Developing Rice Production in the Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] Situation and Experience

The Mekong Delta has extremely abundant potentials as regard agriculture, forestry and fishing, especially in rice production, but it also is faced with many great difficulties caused by acidity, salt content, flooding and waterlogging, due also to the still individual mode of production and to the fact that it is a newly liberated area presenting many complex problems economically and socially speaking. Since 1975, however, much progress has been recorded in rice production, most particularly in regard to the application of science and technology to the field. Of note are the revolutionary transformations in the structure of the rice plant which open up many vistas in the total transformation of planting seasons and in the very structure of production. The two-crop rice production area has increased from around 300,000 hectares in 1975 to about 900,000 hectares in 1980, bringing about an increase of 1.2 million tons of rice production. Even on the one-crop area one notices a trend towards diversifying the crop: the early maturing rice is planted more frequently and the late-planting rice records high and stable productivity when it replaces the long maturing rice crop. Since the very structure of the rice crops has been changed, conditions have been created for multiplying the crops of soja bean, jute, corn, kaoliang and yam on what used to be rice production land. This production has the potential of being grown on over 400,000 hectares by 1985. This will in turn open up the potential for developing hog breeding, duck raising, fish breeding and vegetable fertilizer growing in order to effectively support intensive cultivation and multiplication of rice crops.

To obtain the above production results, together with the successful prevention and fighting against brown aphids in 1979, about 1 million hectares of land have been sown with a new variety of aphid-resistant rice which exhibits a high productivity. The local high-productivity rice varieties have been assessed and selected, then five of them have been disseminated in response to the requirements of intensive cultivation and crop multiplication: this was decided quickly and the new varieties were rapidly put into production. The various specialized and technological networks dealing with rice seed multiplication, soja bean, jute, and pig breeding, or dealing with plant protection and veterinarian care, as well as those dealing with machinery and agricultural building materials, have been built. The system of research institutes, universities, middle and elementary level organizations has also been consolidated. Twenty-five hundred university and secon-

dary level cadres (1,500 of whom are university level cadres) have been sent down to strengthen the provinces and districts. Many exemplary instances of rice production boosting and of scientific and technological application have appeared and represented many precious experiences.

From the above results one has been able to draw experiences relating to science and technology and regarding the guidance of production and technological application. Even in the present situation with its many difficulties it is still possible to develop the production of rice. Those localities that are doing well in this regard have all shown to have a high degree of responsibility and of self-strengthening, the determination to mobilize the masses to rearrange the crop and planting calendar, to select seed (using good seed), to carry out small-scale irrigation projects, to add fertilizer, to apply methods of intensive cultivation, especially keeping to the correct agricultural calendar, increasing the care of the fields and the prevention and elimination of insects and pests.

However, the above results are only the first steps on a very wide area, a very complex situation with many fundamental problems remaining: the most important factors of production which are composed of labor, soil and machinery, are still being used wastefully; in multiple crop areas people have begun intensive cultivation but there still remain many neglected aspects, especially as regards the summer-fall rice crop; in single-crop area intensive cultivation has not even been started; the implementation of small irrigation projects, the building of field banks, ditches, sewers and pumps still leaves much to be desired; the production and planting calendar still includes many irrationals. The proceeding with the three revolutions here has become an urgent question.

1981-1985 Production Objectives and the Requirements of Science and Technology

In order to build the Mekong Delta into the number 1 key grain production area for the entire country, by 1985 the Mekong Delta should be producing 9 million tons of paddy, representing a 66 percent increase over 1980. Based on the production objectives which have been discussed with the provinces, in order to reach 9 million tons of rice in 1985 we must both carry out intensive cultivation on the entire area (the production volume increase owing to increased productivity will occupy 63.8 percent of the total increase) and multiply the crops over 1.25 million hectares of cultivated land, plus the reclamation of another 150,000 hectares of waste land. Of the three rice crops the efforts should be concentrated on expanding and practising highly intensive cultivation in the case of the winter-spring rice, then on stabilizing the summer-fall rice crop, giving it a higher productivity, on giving closer guidance to the cultivation of the main crop both in terms of area expansion and productivity increase, in those areas with already high productivity as well as in the areas where production still runs into difficulties such as flooding, waterlogging, acidity and salt content.

To actively contribute to guaranteeing the implementation of the above objectives, the scientific and technological work is called on to respond to many urgent requirements.

1. An appropriate action orientation is needed

We must find every way of promoting the fundamentally favorable conditions regarding our manpower capabilities (in doing irrigation, field edification, producing

fertilizer in order to intensify the care, etc.), our soil conditions, our water resources, climate, good seed, and material bases as well as building materials, which we will strive to increase, in order to rearrange the planting and crop schedule so as to be in close touch with each locality and each season, going beyond intensive cultivation.

We must pay attention to promoting our biological materials, i.e. our good seed varieties, and biological processes in close association with increasing our material bases in order to take advantage of the favorable conditions, restrict the difficulties. This restriction can be done step by step, locality by locality, and at different times, or we can avoid specific difficulties at specific times and in specific aspects of the work.

2. Ascertaining and incorporating technical progresses into production is the determinant factor that decides the final outcome of all scientific and technological work. It should become the essential direction of all scientific and technological activities for the next five and following years.

The recently held Mekong Delta Science and Technology Conference has ascertained the existence of 17 technical progresses that need to be applied in the case of rice growing in order to contribute to reaching the economic and technical objectives that have been set forth. These are the results of various experimentation and especially of the recapitulation of primary examples and of production crops since 1975, which have received the unanimous support of the provinces and been led to a conclusion by the Ministry of Agriculture.

These techincal progresses have been are being applied on a relatively wide area. They need now to be broadened to every locality and in a synchronous manner, especially in the key rice intensive cultivation areas and in the crop multiplication areas. As for the remaining areas, we will select among those technical progresses which can be applied on a wide area and in an effective manner. These technical progresses, in the first place those having to do with a rearrangement of the planting, crop and other field work calendar, plus the selection of seed so as to be totally in tune with the various localities and production seasons. From that we will ascertain and multiply fast the various rice seed varieties which have been studied and decided upon, and we will apply technical blueprints so as to make them really adapted to each area. Highly productive areas, crop multiplication areas, those that still have difficulties in the production of rice, and the state farms will base themselves on these findings in order to determine their concrete requirements meant to organize and solve the question of material bases such as: the implementation of small-scale irrigation projects and the building of fields, the fertilization and reforming of the soil, the multiplication and selection of good seeds, the manufacture of organic fertilizers, green manure and the economic use of chemical fertilizers, the bolstering of prevention and elimination of insects and pests, and the increased efficiency of the various kinds of machinery and implements.

In particular, we should pay attention to the key two-crop rice production (high productivity) areas, the one-crop rice production areas (on which crop multiplication is in the form of an additional soja bean crop), which by 1985 should cover an area of over 23 percent, yield a production equivalent to 35 percent of the rice total, and yield other commodities nearly half (45 percent) the amount produced by the entire Mekong Delta. The piloting will be done first in 10 pilot districts in

10 provinces with 109 cadres of provincial, district and central levels who have had previous training, who have been oriented as to the structure of the plants, the planting crops and seasons, seed selection, the technical processes of intensive cultivation, and the methods of guiding production and techniques at the districts and base levels. These cadres will be strengthened by another 600 university level (mainly) and secondary level cadres who will be sent down to the districts.

3. Increasing our scientific and technological potentials

We must strengthen the research bases (institutes and schools) at the central level and the various provincial research farms and stations. We should build the research programs so as to prepare for supplementing and raising the level of our technical progresses which will be applied to production in 1984-1985 and make preparations for later on, for long range planning.

We should complete by 1983 at the latest the building of material bases for the provinces and districts and the professional management networks in the professional technical system regarding plant seed and animal breeds; that for protecting plants and veterinarian care; and that for agricultural machinery.

We must strengthen and perfect the network of cadres at the central, provincial and district level through training and forming them. In particular, we should pay attention to forming, training and inservicing those cadres at the district and grassroot levels (priority going to the village and hamlet levels, to the production groups, then at a later date to the cooperatives).

4. Improving the management of technical operations

As regards the incorporation of technological progresses into production, we need to help the district level rectify their organization and methods of guidance in production and agricultural techniques in order to realize at the same time the three revolutions, in which the scientific and technological revolution should truly be the key revolution. In this regard, we have provided the comrade agricultural committee chairmen of pilot districts in various provinces with training and we have sent 100 cadres down to the pilot districts. At present we must still come to the locality to help the districts build their scientific and technical programs in close connection with the building of production plans, and help them organize methods to create scientific and technological activities in the various mass movements as they compete in making inroads into the area of science and technology.

As far as scientific and technological research is concerned, we must pay attention to creating the conditions for the various institutes, especially the universities and secondary level schools which have the funds to have a small amount of materials and equipment in order to carry out research in tandem with the instruction. We must pay particular attention to coordinating the various research bases into a streamlined program; closely link the research of each base unit with the economic and technical requirements of various areas, with the specialized research programs for each kind of plant (such as rice, soja bean, etc.) and with the various programs of research dealing with soil and fertilizer; link the activities of various provincial agricultural services, as well as those of the various program committees, with the specialized research subcommittees of the Ministry's Science and Technology Council; and get the help of other branches.

Resolutions

1. To create total communication and agreement from the center down to the provincial and district level to the point of actual coordination of activities in answer to the economic and technical requirements of the various areas, especially of the key areas.

2. To play up the self-strengthening awareness in order to overcome difficulties. This is to be combined with appropriate encouragement both spiritually and materially in the case of those scientific and technical cadres who go down to the base units and those who actually incorporate technical progresses into production.

3. To invest appropriately into the number 1 key area of the whole country in grain production as far as the cadres, time, and materials are concerned. Up to now, this area has received only 12 to 15 percent of the total investment of the whole country in regard to materials, funding, cadres, etc.

1751
CSO: 4209/327

BRIEFS

INTENSIVE CORN CULTIVATION--Corn is the most important subsidiary crop in our country at present. To increase the food source and fodder for hogs and domestic foul, the Ministry of Agriculture is leading and urging provinces and cities to expand acreage for intensive cultivation of corn in order to increase the countrywide acreage from 379,900 hectares in 1981 to 450,000 hectares in 1985, of which 120,000 hectares will be in corn specialized cultivation areas. The state will provide these areas with seeds, fertilizer and technical facility to achieve a yield of 25-30 quintals per hectare. It is expected that these areas will produce an output of 300,000 tons or 55 percent of the country's corn production. [Text] [BK131115 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 82]

NORTHERN 5TH-MONTH SPRING RICE--Thanks to the recent moderate rainfalls in the north some 421,000 hectares or 51.6 percent of the 5th-month spring rice have blossomed, mostly in provinces of the former fourth zone. These provinces are caring for their ricefields and concentrating efforts on discovering and eradicating harmful insects in their nascent stage. [BK131513 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 82 BK]

NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of early May, Nghia Binh Province had planted 25,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving nearly 50 percent of the planned area or 10,000 hectares more than the same period last year. Along with planting the summer-fall rice, the province's cooperatives and peasants are caring for the early rice crop and concentrating their efforts on discovering and eradicating harmful insects. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 May 82 BK]

SONG BE PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES--To date Song Be Province has consolidated 107 cooperatives and production collectives out of its existing 110 cooperatives and 280 production collectives. All cooperatives in Log Ninh District have applied product-based contractual system in this year's 10th-month crop. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG AGRICULTURE--Tien Giang Province recently held a solemn ceremony to receive a rotating banner awarded to it by the Council of Minister for taking the lead in agricultural production among the southern provinces in 1981. The province's total agricultural output in 1981 was 552,000 tons,

overfulfilling its plan norm by 1.9 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 May 82 BK] As of late April, Tien Giang Province had built 19 cooperatives and 180 production collectives, providing work for 13,700 families on more than 8,000 hectares of arable land. The province is striving to improve the established cooperatives and production collectives in order to implement the party's line on cooperativization and collectivization satisfactorily. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 May 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 3 May, Cuu Long Province had delivered to state granaries more than 92,610 tons of 10th-month paddy, achieving 93.6 percent of the plan norm, of which 37,190 tons were paid as agricultural taxes. Vung Liem District took the lead in grain obligation, delivering to state 11,630 tons of paddy. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 May 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/340

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

FULL DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER SOURCES SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from an address by Pham Cong Lac, director of Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plant and delegate of Thuan Hai Provincial Party Organization: "Developing Electric Power Sources Throughout the Country"]

[Text] After the South had been fully liberated, under the resolute leadership of the VCP Central Committee and the government, all our cadres and workers of Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plant were working tenaciously and bravely to overcome many difficulties and challenges, to strive to restore and perfect the plant, to start production of power according to plan and to drive the plant toward very basic and deep changes. The plant was mobilizing its entire force of cadres and workers, upholding the spirit of collective ownership and creative labor, resolutely maintaining uninterrupted power supply to ensure providing all sectors of the national economy with safe and continued electric power and helping to fulfill the second 5-year (1976-1980) state plan.

Shortly after the liberation the plant started production and in the last few months of 1975 was able to produce 40 million kilowatt-hours. With that pace of development and thanks to the assistance of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior, Thuan Hai and Lam Dong Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, we were able to fully restore its equipment and to make the plant operate steadily at full capacity as planned. Its output was increasing everyday: more than 435 million kilowatt-hours in 1976, nearly 1.1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1980 and more than 1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1981.

Thus in terms of electrical energy produced 1980 was the best year, with the output surpassing even the planned output of the average years having lots of water and showing an increase 2.5 times as compared with 1976 and 16.5 times over its highest preliberation production (in 1965).

An important and outstanding strength was the fact that the electricity contributed by the plant to the electric power network of the South accounted for an increasing percentage, from 34.5 percent in 1976 to 72 percent in 1980 and 65 percent in

1981. As a result, the Southern Electric Power Corporation was able to reduce every year the share of thermoelectric power and thus to lower the rate of consumption of oil by the factories having diesel engines and using thermoelectricity from 400,000 to 200,000 tons per year.

The above results brought about high economic effectiveness, created a state of stability in the operations of the Saigon-Da Nhim electric power network and proved the correct direction of development recommended by the 4th Party Congress, namely, "to combine hydroelectric power with thermoelectric power, to attach utmost importance to the former."

The above-mentioned achievements resulted from the fact that the Ministry of Power and Southern Electric Power Corporation had adopted correct policies and guided in time the restoration of the plant's projects and equipment, such as restoring the 230-kilovolt transmission line, repairing and replacing 200 meters of badly broken water-pressure pipes by fully using the domestically available materials, overcoming technical and work-area difficulties with determination and bold action and taking initiative to improve techniques and management, particularly technical management, and to seriously carry out all programs and rules in production. Those were the things that the previous puppet regime had relied on foreign technicians to do. The cadres and workers of our plant completed the above-mentioned work within a short time and in December 1975 the Da Nhim power source was connected to the electric power network of Ho Chi Minh City.

We were also able to replace in time the broken generator shafts and turbine bucket blades and to boost the output of the plant to 160 megawatts exactly as planned.

Under the leadership of the Thuan Hai Provincial VCP Committee, the plant attached great importance to providing political and ideological education; caring for the living conditions of cadres and workers; teaching them patriotism, love for socialism and pride -- the pride of intellectuals and workers being able to serve the revolution; heightening the sense and understanding of class in the ranks of industrial workers; wiping out feelings of inferiority and strengthening solidarity, mutual understanding and confidence; and assigning work with confidence to promote close cooperation in order to fulfill the common task.

To ensure supplying all sectors of the national economy with electric power and using more fully the hydroelectric power sources in general, and the Da Nhim hydroelectric power in particular, we totally agree to the part of the report on the "Major guidelines, tasks and goals concerning the economy and society in the 5 years (1981-1985) and 1980's" dealing with the electric power sector, which calls for "step up the development of hydroelectric power and combine large scale with intermediate and small scale." Our country has abundant sources of water energy, average annual rainfall of 1,500-2,000 millimeters, as much as 3,000-5,000 millimeters in some years and localities, and narrow and long terrain, with high slope,

two-thirds being forests, mountains and rivers relatively evenly distributed throughout the country; as to the rate of electric power production in kilowatts per square kilometer, our country is among the ones that have the highest rate with 85 kilowatts/square kilometer. According to economic and technical calculations, we can reach the hydroelectricity-producing capacity of 17.5 million kilowatts and the annual consumption rate of 80-90 billion kilowatt-hours. A regrettable thing is that this large and abundant source of hydroelectric power has not yet been fully exploited as the country as a whole has a total output of only 300 megawatts, with electrical energy being about 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours. Moreover, the development and full use of the hydroelectrical source can bring about extremely great benefits as we can carry out water conservancy and flood prevention projects, develop water communications, improve ecological conditions, save coal for industrial production and export and save foreign exchange since we do not have to import a lot of oil for the oil-burning diesel and thermoelectric power plants.

On the basis of such great benefits, we propose the following:

1. To concentrate on development of hydroelectric power as the main direction to be followed by the electric power sector after the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant. As an immediate job, to make urgent preparations for an early start of construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant on Dong Nai River and to study, to explore and to make plans for speedy construction of a number of hydroelectric power plants in the central provinces, from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Thuan Hai and Tay Nguyen, because of a serious shortage of power and water in these localities. On the basis of these hydroelectric power sources, to form a unified nationwide electric power network.

To step up construction of small hydroelectric power plants with capacity ranging from tens to hundreds of kilowatts in eastern Nam Bo, Tay Nguyen and northern highland provinces, as our machine industry is totally capable of making equipment for these plants. The Ministry of Power has successfully manufactured 4 sets of 250-kilowatt equipment for Quang Nam-Da Nang Province to be used in its plants on Cung River.

2. To unify management and to assign the Ministry of Power the task of studying, exploring, planning and making positive plans for stepping up construction and development of hydroelectric power in the 1980's and in the future in accordance with the principle of "the state and people work jointly" and "the central and local administrations work jointly."

3. To put aside each year an appropriate amount of foreign exchange for the electric power sector to import the necessary parts which the country so far cannot make.

4. To use the 120-megawatt thermoelectric power plant built with Czech aid as a supplemental power source for the southern provinces to urgently satisfy their need for electric power.

We also suggest that the state make in-depth investment to allow the Da Nhim hydroelectric power plant to build a secondary reservoir upstream from Don Duong dam for the purpose of fully using the volume of water that must be drained each year to produce 100 million additional kilowatt-hours and to save 30,000 tons of oil a year. In addition to raising the electric power output, the secondary reservoir also has the effect of limiting alluvial accumulation in the main reservoir and quadrupling the period of operations of the latter.

5598
CSO: 4209/321

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

NOTICE ISSUED ON INTERRUPTION OF ELECTRIC SERVICE IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 Mar 82 p 4

[Notice: "Interruption of Electricity"]

[Text] Tuesday, 16 March 1982, from 0900 to 1600: There will be an interruption of electricity for the organs, enterprises, and people in the following areas: Cho Mo Bach Mai, Minh Khai Street, Dai La Bach Mai, the Vong intersection, the University, Bach Mai Hospital, Mai Huong Hospital, the Bach Main pumping station and the area along the dike from the Vinh Tuy warehouse to Yen So Village in Thanh Tri District.

From 0900 to 1700: The Kim Van, Khuong Dinh, Dinh Cong, and Thanh Liet areas, the Wooden Door Enterprise, the Giap Bat Stevedoring Corporation, and the Fresh Foods Truck Transportation Group.

Wednesday, 17 March 1981, from 1000 to 1600: The Truong Dinh and Tuong Mai areas, and the Cuban Noodle Enterprise, the Tuong Mai Beverage Enterprise, the Export Foods Enterprise, the Infants' Powdered Formula Enterprise, and the Hai Ha Foodstuffs Enterprise.

Thursday, 18 March 1982, from 0900 to 1200: The So intersection, the head of Nguyen Trai Street, the end of Tay Son Street, the Cu Chinh Automobile Overhaul Enterprise, the Thong Nhat Passenger Vehicle Enterprise, the Binh Minh Photographic Paper Enterprise, Bach Mai Airfield, the Thong Nhat Bicycle Enterprise (Dong Da factory), and the Khuong Thuong and Kim Lien C collective housing areas.

5616
CSO: 4209/335

LIGHT INDUSTRY

GOODS OF POOR QUALITY REMAIN UNSOLD IN WAREHOUSES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Huong Lien: "Goods of Poor Quality Find No Buyers"]

[Text] Production of consumer goods is an important task mentioned in the political report of the VCP Central Committee at the 5th Party Congress and being second only below the task of agricultural development. The goods offered on the market must be guaranteed to have the quality that satisfies the required standard. This is the responsibility of producers and commercial business organizations. It is troublesome for consumers who have to buy goods of inferior quality made by state-operated and collective installations. This does not count the counterfeit goods made by the bad elements who do illegitimate business and pursue profit.

It is possible to cite the cases of below-standard products that remain unsold in warehouses of the domestic trade sector. There are 1.5 million bicycle spokes that can be bent easily and have threads unfit for end nuts. Locks valued at more than 9 million dong remain unsold because cylinders and keys do not fit. Last year 30 percent of packed tea did not satisfy requirements. While wholesale and retail prices were adjusted upward several times, the quality of products seemed to be decreasing, which led to their remaining unsold in warehouses. The enterprises of the Hanoi Industrial Service alone have unsold stocks of hundreds of thousands of pairs of plastic slippers and half a million items of poor quality manufactured by the production installations of Bat Trang Porcelain Enterprise. Among the goods of poor quality there are vacuum bottles which break easily and towels which are easily torn and are made of smaller and smaller size. In the food industry, liquors of various kinds produced by many localities contain chemical sweeteners and toxic ingredients in still large amounts; fish sauce does not contain the same level of protein as required and has been diluted with water from lakes, ponds, etc.

Why do we have products that do not satisfy the quality standards? Some people think that while there are many difficulties in connection with raw materials and a serious lack of balance between supply and demand, the concern is just to make

goods in large quantities so as to have things to use right away and, for the sake of production installations, not to worry too much about quality standards. The result is that workers can produce more and get higher wages based on what they produce but the goods are of poor quality causing harm to social goods funds and consumers. Recently many production and business installations did not have the brands, technical standard and quality of their goods registered and a number of local mass organizations which do not have productive functions, such as the women's associations, Red Cross, unions, etc., have opened factories and stores to do business, thus making the goods market even more confusing. Meanwhile, quality control in the production and domestic trade sectors is far from strict. Many batches of goods have been found to be of poor quality only after they were shipped out of the factories and made available for distribution and circulation. Sometimes it is impossible to distinguish the goods that have gone through the quality control system of an enterprise from the ones that have not because there are no particular indications or code numbers.

Producers are responsible till the end for the products they make in terms of satisfying the quality standard as specified by the state, sector or enterprise, or in economic contracts. The commercial sector also has a considerable responsibility for ensuring quality of goods and cannot leave goods in warehouses for a long time and fail to inspect on a regular basis warehouses and counters, which will lead to poor quality and deterioration of the stored products. In the job of purchasing goods, control of product quality must be carried out in a strict and regular manner, with no delivery of poor-quality goods and deliberate upgrading of quality. Stores and counters cannot pursue turnovers and sell goods of poor or lower quality at the same prices as the ones of required quality standard. Stores are responsible for maintenance and repair of goods that are under warranty or allow buyers to exchange for other items in the case their quality is too poor.

The quality of goods also depends on wrapping, packing and transportation. The way we organize transportation of fish sauce at the present time does not guarantee quality because along the way bad people can dilute it with water. Or hundreds of tons of laundry detergent which is not packed and lies in the open in the harbor have become poorer in quality and affected by losses. The domestic trade sector once had to sustain a total loss of the fluorescent lights it transported from a faraway location because of inadequate packing -- as the crane lifted the shipment and put it on the ground, the lights became a heap of broken glass.

Public opinion condemns the production and business installations that are dishonest and sloppy and introduce counterfeit and poor-quality goods to the market. The brands and quality standards of the industrial consumer goods made by enterprises, factories and production installations, collective or individual, must be registered to show the sense of responsibility of producers toward consumers. Along with rewards for increases of productivity and output, let us pay attention to proper quality rewards and punishment to encourage producers to maintain and raise the quality of their goods.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hoàng Anh [HOANGF ANH]

Terminated as minister of finance; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Văn Cẩn [VUX VAWN CAANR]

Terminated as minister of public health; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Dương Quốc Chính [ZUWOWNG QUOOCS CHINHS]

Terminated as minister of war invalids and social welfare; this change in assignment occured on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Terminated as vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Hữu Dự [TRAANF HUWUX ZUW]

Terminated as minister of light industry; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Song Hào [SONG HAOF]

Appointed minister of war invalids and social welfare; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX]

Appointed chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited souce. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Terminated as chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Võ Văn Kiệt [VOX VAWN KIEETJ]

Appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Lam [NGUYEENX LAM]

Terminated as vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; terminated as chairman of the State Planning Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Vũ Đình Liệu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 82 p 1)

Hoàng Đức Nghi [HOANGF DUWCS NGHIJ]

Appointed minister of supply; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đồng Sĩ Nguyên [DOONGF SIX NGUYEEN]

Terminated as minister of building; appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; appointed minister of communications and transportation; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Phương [TRAANF PHUWOWNG]

Terminated as minister of home trade; appointed vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Sam [TRAANF SAAM]

Terminated as minister of supply; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Bùi Quang Tạo [BUIF QUANG TAOJ]

Appointed chairman of the Government Inspection Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Thí [DAWNGJ THIS]

Terminated as minister; terminated as secretary general and chief of cabinet of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đinh Đức Thiện [DINH DUWCS THIEENJ]

Terminated as minister of communications and transportation; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEE DUWCS THINHJ]

Appointed minister of home trade; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Thụ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUJ]

Appointed minister; appointed secretary general and chief of cabinet of the Council of Ministers; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Chu Tâm Thức [CHU TAAM THUWCS]

Appointed minister of finance; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Trần Nam Trung [TRAANF NAM TRUNG]

Terminated as chairman of the Government Inspection Commission; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Phan Ngọc Tường [PHAN NGOCJ TUWOWNGF]

Appointed minister of building; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Chí Vu [NGUYEENX CHIS VU]

Appointed minister of light industry; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Hồi Xuân [DAWNGJ HOOIF XUAAN]

Appointed minister of public health; this change in assignment occurred on 23 Apr 82 and was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Apr 82 p 1)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Mai Văn Bảy [MAI VAWN BAYR]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Science and Technology Must Be Relevant to Production" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Apr 82 p 4)

Phạm Văn Bồi [PHAMJ VAWN BOWIF], *Senior colonel

*Head of the Political Department, 9th Military Region; his article "Initial Advances in Forging Young Combatants in the 9th Military Region" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN Jan 82 p 7)

Nguyễn Văn Cấp [NGUYEENX VAWN CAPS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Port of Haiphong; his article "The Port of Haiphong Strives To Achieve and Surpass the 1st Quarter Targets of the 1982 Plan" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Mar 82 p 3)

Lương Kim Chung [LUWOWNG KIM CHUNG]

*Deputy head of the Mass Physical Education and Sports Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE VHAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Phạm Thị Mai Cường [PHAMJ THIJ MAI CUWOWNG]

*Head of the Industry and Commerce Tax Department [Cuc Thue cong thuong nghiep], Ministry of Finance; her article "How Does Taxation Policy Stimulate the Development of Handicrafts and Artisan Industry Production?" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 13 Mar 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Hùng Cường [NGUYEENX HUNGF CUWOWNGF]

*Deputy head of the Political Tasks Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Bùi Cao Dũng [BUIF CAO ZUNGX]

*Deputy head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Hà Bá Đắc [HAJ BAS DAWCS]

*Deputy head of the Mass Physical Education and Sports Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the District level. [THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Đồng [NGUYEENX NGOCJ DOONGF]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Tho Xuan District, Thanh Hoa Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Phan Tam Đồng [PHAN TAM DOONGF]

*Deputy head of the Salt Industry Department; his article "Raising Sea Salt Production in Our Country" appeared in the cited source. (ATAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 82 p 49)

Hoàng Đườm [NOANGF DUWOWMJ]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Organizing Front Activities in Nghe Tinh Province" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 14 Apr 82 p 2)

Trần Độ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Head of the Arts and Culture Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended a conference of the Ministry of Culture to review cultural work during the past year. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Apr 82 p 140)

Đặng Gía [DAWNGJ GIAS]

Vice minister of food industry; his article "The Food Industry in the Service of the Mekong River Development" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 82 p 49)

Lê Văn Giao [LEE VAWN GIAO]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ba Vi District, Hanoi; recently he attended a conference on local party history. (HANOI MOI 11 Mar 82 p 1)

Mai Văn Hiến [MAI VAWN HIEENS]

Editor-in-chief of MY THUAT the journal of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; his name appeared on the masthead of the publication. (MY THUAT No 1, Apr 1981 masthead)

Đào Hương [DAOF HUWOWNGS]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Hàn Đức Kim [HANF DUWCS KIM]

*Deputy head of the Machinery Research Institute, Ministry and Engineering and Metals; his article "A Brief Account on Implementation of State Program 24-03 to Machine Spare Parts" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 82 p 49)

Hồng Văn Lĩnh [HOONGF VAWN LINHX]

Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; head of the Hanoi VCP Committee Department for Research in Party History; recently he attended a conference in Hanoi on local party history. (HANOI MOI 11 Mar 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Linh [NGUYEENX LINH]

*Deputy head of the Science and Education Department, VCP Committee, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Võ Thị Hoàng Mai [VOX THIJ HOANGF MAI]

*Member of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; *Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 she attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Hoàng Vĩ Nam [NOANGF VIX NAM]

Editor-in-chief of THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI, the monthly journal of the Institute of Social Science Information, Vietnam Social Science Commission; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (THONG TIN KHOA HOC XA HOI No 11, Nov 82 masthead)

Nguyễn Tam Ngô [NGUYEENX TAM NGOO]

*Deputy head of the Civil Proselytizing Department [of the VCP Central Committee?]; on 20 Jan 82 he attended a conference of the Vietnam General Trade Union Confederation. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 3, Mar 82 p 45)

Khương Công Nhận [KHUWOWNG COONG NHAANJ]

*Deputy head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Đoàn Đình Nhuyên [DOANF DINHF NHUYEEN]

*Head of the Cadre and Organization Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Lương Hồng Phúc [LUWOWNG HOONGF PHUCS]

*Head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Hai Hung Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phùng [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUNGF]

Deputy head of the Department for Research in Party History of the VCP Central Committee; on 20 May 82 he was the scheduled speaker at the Doan Ket Club in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 20 Mar 82 p 4)

Chu Quang [CHU QUANG]

*Deputy director of the Sports and Physical Education Service, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Đình Quang [DINHF QUANG]

President of the College of Motion Pictures and Theater; his comments on the upcoming 5th Congress of the VCP appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 26 Mar 82 p 3)

Lê Nguyễn Thành [LEE NGUYEEN THANHF]

*Head of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Thanh Hoa Province; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Đoàn Thế Thiêm [DOANG THEES THIEEM]

*Director of the Physical Education and Sports Service, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Đinh Văn Thọ [DINH VAWN THOJ]

*Deputy head of the Plans and Finance Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Mai Trọng Thường [MAI TRONGJ THUWOWNGF]

*Chief of cabinet of the Ministry of Culture; recently he attended a conference organized by his ministry to review cultural accomplishments in the past year. (VAN NGHE QUAN DOI Apr 82 p 140)

Trần Văn Toán [TRAANF VAWN TOANS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Thuy Nguyen District, Haiphong; on 23-24 Mar 82 he attended a seminar in Thuy Nguye District, Haiphong on the contents and methods for building a physical education and sports movement at the district level. (THE DUC THE THAO 17 Apr 82 p 4)

Lê Thế Trung [LEE THEES TRUNG]

*Deputy head of the Military Medicine Academy; his article "Protect and Restore the Living Environment" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 16 Apr 82 p 5)

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Tap Chi Cong San

No. 3, 1982

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3 June 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2369

TAP CHI CONG SAN

No. 3, 1982

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

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THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE ARE DETERMINED TO DEFEAT ANY AGGRESSIVE SCHEMES OF CHINESE EXPANSIONISM AND HEGEMONY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 1-12

[Article by Truong Chinh]

[Text] The war of aggression made by the Chinese army against our country three years ago and its humiliating defeat will go down forever in history as an important victory of the Vietnamese people and the world's people as a whole for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and also as one of the dirtiest actions of the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership.

On February 17, 1979, the leaders of the Government of the People's Republic of China openly launched a brutal aggression against Vietnam, a socialist, independent, sovereign country whose decades-long struggle for national liberation had always been closely related to the fight of the Chinese people and had actively contributed to the defence of the southern part of the Chinese mainland.

This out-and-out war of aggression, however, was conducted by Beijing under the signboard of an "offensive in self-defence" to "protect the border" against "Vietnamese provocations and aggression against China!" Who could be convinced that the Vietnamese people, who were fresh from a long and extremely difficult anti-aggression war for independence and freedom, who are still bearing many battle wounds, and who valued nothing more than peace to rebuild their country and build for themselves a happy life free from want and care, were sending their troops in an aggression against a neighbouring country many times bigger? Nobody could believe this, not even the people in power in Beijing, whatever they might be saying.

This way of aggression of the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing was designed to be as a strategic deployment to catch Vietnam in a crossfire in order to surround and annex it from two directions -- from the southwest, with a "special war" undertaken by the puppet Pol Pot army, and from the north, with a direct war conducted by the Chinese army; yet Beijing was claiming that Vietnam, as a "minor hegemony," was "invading and bullying Kampuchea," and had to be "punished" and taught a "lesson" to "explode the myth of an ever-victorious Vietnam!" The outcome of the war, as we could see, was that it was Beijing, not Vietnam, that was taught a good lesson!

The fact was that the war of aggression made by Beijing in February 1979 had been planned for a long time, and the reason for its being launched has neither the victories of the Vietnam People's Army along Vietnam's southwestern border, nor its assistance to the Kampuchean people in liberating Phnom Penh in January 7th that year. Even so, that war revealed Beijing's passivity and confusion in deploying and carrying out its

two-pronged strategic plan. As revealed by an American source, Geng Biao, now minister of defence, said in January 1979 that under the devastating onslaught of the Vietnam People's Army in coordination with the attacks and uprisings of the People's Revolutionary Army of Kampuchea, the puppet clique of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary had lost Phnom Penh seven months earlier than expected.

This was a war of aggression of a fairly large scale ever conducted since the end of the Second World War. It has very sinister objectives, but was described as an "operation limited in time and space" with "limited objectives!" Beijing wanted to hoodwink public opinion and, by diversionary tactics and deception, to blunt the vigilance of our army and people with the "limits" of the war. This, it hoped, would give it the benefit of surprise and also a chance to save its face in case of a hurried retreat.

In practice Beijing fielded almost 600,000 regular troops, including 11 army corps and many unattached divisions, about 700 aircraft of various kinds, almost 600 tanks, armoured vehicles, and thousands of artillery pieces. At the same time all the great military regions were ordered to stand by. In strength the invasion army almost doubled the U.S. forces at the height of the Korean war (1950-1953) and by far exceeded the number of U.S. combat troops during the peak of the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam (U.S. troop strength was 327,000 in the Korean war, and 549,500 in the Vietnam war. Israel, in its aggression against Egypt, Syria and Jordan in 1967, fielded 100,000 troops).

The Chinese aggressors launched attacks the length of Vietnam's northern border, from Quang Ninh Province to Lai Chau Province, with concentration on the provinces of Lang Son, Cao Bang and Hoang Lien Son. Big forces were used in "human wave tactics" and attacks followed attacks in an effort to smash our defences and occupy the towns of Cao Bang, Lang Son and Lao Cai within a few days and then deploy further on our territory. Units of the "Chinese People's Liberation Army" committed intolerable crimes everywhere, destroying towns, villages, factories, schools and hospitals, killing women and children in an utterly inhuman manner, looting and committing arson. Their crimes were reminiscent of the fascist "scorched earth policy".

One wonders what the 600,000 Chinese troops would have done if they had not been violently intercepted and severely punished by our army and people. Would they have stopped at our border towns and then would have withdrawn willingly? Or would they have moved further? War develops according to its own logic and with the subjective assistance of the belligerent parties. Have there been any generals, who, in leading their armies, failed to seize a good occasion to press attacks and follow up exploits in order to win resounding, unexpected victories? How could it be that the people in power in Beijing did not have such ambitions? So it was clear that our own efforts and great international support decided the outcome of the war in our favour. The fight put up by our army and people with great courage and sacrifices on the northern border received a devoted assistance from the whole country. It had the effect of stopping all enemy advances and forcing the aggressors to withdraw in shame. It put a stop to the war in a manner favourable to Vietnam, and dashed all arrogant ambitions of the reactionary rulers in China.

A few people, not knowledgeable, were astounded by the Chinese invasion in Vietnam. But the fact was that China had long harboured this dirty scheme, and Vietnam, with initiative, had prepared for the eventually of a war provoked by China from the north.

Certain circles in the West are still speaking abut this as a "fight between communist countries," saying that it showed that "differences on national interests have prevailed over ideological unity in the socialist countries!" No. This author, in an article called Ve Van de Cam-pu-chia (on Kampuchea) published in November 1979, gives the main outlines of the nature of the reactionary clique within the Beijing leadership, and speaks about their schemes and actions to annex Kampuchea and oppose Vietnam and Laos for hegemony over Indochina and expansion to Southeast Asia. The present article will deal with a number of historical facts of the Sino-Vietnamese relations and with Beijing's long-standing schemes and premeditated actions against Vietnam, thereby pointing to the reactionary nature of the present Beijing leaders who are following "post-Mao Maoism" or "Maoism without Mao."

As it had already been known, the Vietnamese people and the Chinese people, in long revolutionary struggles against imperialism, their common enemy, supported and assisted each other and joined efforts in building a friendship between two nations with "common mountains and common rivers." Together with the Soviet people and the peoples of other fraternal socialist countries the Chinese people gave Vietnam a great support and assistance which will be forever remembered by the Vietnamese people. A completely new chapter opened in the histories of the two nations with the advent of the new era in the human society. Old hatred engendered by aggressions committed by feudal China were gradually forgotten. Owing to historical and geographical conditions in Vietnam and China, especially to the international situation at the beginning of this century, very close relations were established between the Vietnamese revolution and the Chinese revolution: Vietnamese revolutionaries, especially Nguyen Ai Quoc (Ho Chi Minh), in their quest for a way to save their country, espoused Marxism-Leninism and took the Vietnamese revolution along the path charted by Lenin. In pursuing the cause of national liberation under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Vietnamese revolutionaries primarily learned from the experiences of the Russian October Revolution and from the experiences of the Soviet people in many fields. At the same time they benefited from the experiences of the Chinese revolution, the French revolution, etc. The Communist Party of Vietnam applied with fluency the universal theories of Marxism-Leninism to the concrete situation in Vietnam, thereby charting a correct, creative course for the Vietnamese revolution and taking it from one victory to another. History over the past decades shows that certain number of leaders of the Chinese revolution headed by Mao Zedong, while continuing to assist the Vietnamese revolution -- a thing which they could hardly desist from while imperialism remained their enemy -- continued to harbour their expansionist and hegemonistic dream toward Vietnam just as the Chinese emperors did in the past. And they pursued this sinister design by capitalizing on the assistance full of proletarian internationalism of the Chinese people to the Vietnamese revolution. Furthermore, these schemes and acts were dissimulated under the cloak of "revolution" and "Marxism." Mao Zedong's thought, even when it still played a certain role in the democratic revolution in China -- a positive role in the struggle against imperialism and feudalism, which, however, was limited by the ideologies of the petty bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie -- already gradually revealed its non-proletarian nature. In particular, after the People's Republic of China was born and embarked on the period of socialist revolution, Mao Zedong's thought became reactionary. It has revealed itself more and more as a medley of the the ideologies of many different non-proletarian classes and social strata, from the peasantry, petty bourgeoisie and bourgeoisie to the feudal landlords, which has nothing in common with Marxism-Leninism and scientific socialism. This hodge-podge, however, has been camouflaged under Marxist terminologies. It is actually aimed at opposing Marxism-Leninism, socialism and the independence of nations, driven by the foolish ambition of ruling over the whole of our planet. Mao's global strategy may be summed up in the following major objectives:

1. To make Maoism replace Marxism-Leninism.

2. To make the Chinese Communist Party the leading party of the revolutionary movement of the working class and people throughout the world.

3. To make China the centre of the world ruling the whole planet.

To realize these ambitions, it is essential that China must be strong and stronger than the Soviet Union. Accordingly, China has entered into strategic alliance with imperialism headed by the United States, and has asked the United States and the other imperialist powers to help it in its "modernization" program including the modernization of the army.

What is the most prominent feature of Maoism? It is expansionism and the doctrine of Greater Han hegemonism. This is actually big-nation chauvinism, a type of bourgeois nationalism heavily seasoned with the feudalist ideology born at a very early date from the historical and geographic conditions of ancient China. It lingered through medieval China, sustained humiliating defeats in the modern times when China was parcelled out by the colonialist and imperialist forces and reared its head again in modern China following the victory of the Chinese revolution of 1949, thanks to the impact of Marxism-Leninism and the inexorable trend of our era.

In the present era when the working class has become the central figure of society and socialism has become the inevitable development of human society, the Greater Han Ideology becomes Mao Zedong Thought decked out as Sino-rized Marxism-Leninism with the illusion of transforming China into the centre of world revolution and building a Chinese-type socialism as opposed to scientific socialism of Marxism-Leninism.

In fact, during the many decades of assisting the Vietnamese revolution, Mao Zedong and his followers in the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party deftly played the "Vietnam card" with a view to attaining the status of a big power on an equal footing with the other big powers in the world. They contained and used pressure on Vietnam when giving it aid, and sought every possible means to control Vietnam and drag it into China's orbit in order to have its hold on Vietnam and thereby to control Indochina and expand to the whole of Southeast Asia. During the war imposed by the French colonialists and later during the war launched by U.S. imperialism against Vietnam, they applied a policy of keeping Vietnam from either winning or losing, and permanently divided in order to serve as a buffer between China and imperialism. They wanted Vietnam never to grow strong, instead to remain always dependent on China.

During the Vietnamese people's war against French colonialism, when the possibility had been opened for the Vietnamese army and people, following the Dien Bien Phu victory, to push the offensive ahead and liberate the whole country, Beijing stepped out to act as the main negotiator with the French colonialists and compromised with them on a solution which benefited only China and France and was detrimental to Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. It pressured Vietnam into accepting a solution which did not fully reflect Vietnam's victory and the balance of force between Vietnam and the enemy on the battlefield at the time. Beijing intentionally limited Vietnam's victory, sacrificed the interests of the peoples of the three Indochinese countries so that China might have a peaceful environment to build itself into a super-power and also to carry out step by step its scheme of weakening and eventually controlling the Indochinese countries, as part of its strategy of pushing southward into Southeast Asia.

Through the above diplomatic move, China also aimed to win international recognition as a country on a par with the four big powers, standing members of the United Nations Security Council, and therefore acquired a major role in the settlement of international issues, first of all issues in Asia. In the Vietnamese people's fight against the U.S. imperialists, China at first attempted to prevent Vietnam from carrying out the struggle to achieve national reunification by pressuring it into accepting the theory of "prolonged ambush" in southern Vietnam. It did not approve of the Vietnamese people in the south undertaking an armed uprising and a revolutionary war to overthrow the neo-colonialist rule of the United States.

Even in the early sixties China still tried to draw Vietnam into opposing the Soviet Union in an attempt to "assume the leadership of the world revolution". But it did not succeed. While loudly denouncing U.S. imperialism, Beijing had in fact given the green light to the United States to launch a direct war of aggression in both parts of Vietnam with Mao Zedong making his notoriously reactionary statement: "If you do not harm us, we will not harm you."

Beijing exerted itself to undercut all unified actions of the world revolutionary and progressive forces in support of the Vietnamese people's resistance to American aggression, and continued to make Vietnam rely and depend on China. It opposed Vietnam's diplomatic struggle in Paris aimed at forcing the U.S. to de-escalate, and it did this under the signboard of "opposing the United States to the end," which was actually to "fight the United States to the last Vietnamese" and prolong the Vietnamese people's anti-U.S. resistance indefinitely thereby to weaken Vietnam for the benefit of its expansionist policy. From the late sixties Beijing reversed its alliance policy, gradually revealing its policy of regarding the Soviet Union as its main enemy while entering into trade relations with the United States in an attempt to take China to the position of the third super-power of the world. In the early seventies, capitalizing on Vietnam's victory Beijing conducted negotiations with the United States behind Vietnam's back in order to prevent Vietnam from completely liberating the south. It wanted the United States to withdraw its troops but to maintain the Nguyon Van Thieu puppet regime in order to keep Vietnam permanently divided and weaken it.

In that sense, the complete victory of the Vietnamese people in the resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation was not only a disastrous defeat for the U.S. imperialists but also a stinging failure for the expansionists and hegemonists in Beijing. (On the historical questions mentioned above, see the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry's white book published in October 1979 and entitled "Truth About the Vietnamese-Chinese Relations During the Past Thirty Years).

Obviously, Vietnam has always been a factor of paramount importance in Beijing's global strategy in general and more particularly in its strategy of pushing southward over the past several decades. In the eyes of the reactionary rulers in Beijing, an independent, unified, socialist and growingly prosperous Vietnam would be a major obstacle to China's policy of expansion in Indochina and the rest of Southeast Asia. It is actually for this reason that since the complete liberation and reunification of Vietnam Beijing has been even more frenzied in opposing Vietnam and this it did by many brutal means and methods, of which the most brazen have been the "special war" they conducted in Kampuchea and their large-scale "two-pronged strategy," which have both failed miserably.

Thus, the war between Vietnam and China in February 1979 was not a "conflict between communists" but essentially a bitter struggle between national independence and socialism on the one hand and aggression, expansionism and hegemonism on the other, a bitter struggle between Marxism-Leninism and Maoism.

By openly invading Vietnam with intent to annex later the rest of Indochina and Southeast Asia, the reactionaries in the Beijing authorities have fully revealed their real nature. Under the cloak of Marxism-Leninism and borrowing the name of socialism, today they are unblushingly following the tracks of the "sons of heaven" in ancient China. They have proved themselves to be the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese people, the enemy of national independence and socialism in Indochina and of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, a very dangerous enemy of the world revolutionary movement, and the enemy of the Chinese people themselves.

Their war against Vietnam has been a profession of faith through which to clearly demonstrate their position of anti-communism and alliance with imperialism, to win the "confidence" of the U.S. and the other war-mongering imperialist forces, and plead with the U.S. and other imperialist powers for help in order to step up their "four modernizations" and translate their dream of quickly turning China into a super-power and the centre of the world — which is actually a dream of global hegemony — into reality. They have been willingly serving as a storm-trooper of the U.S. in Asia in the counterrevolutionary global strategy of U.S. imperialism and have actually become an "eastern NATO" as they often call themselves shamelessly.

If one is to accept the definition of "proxy wars" in the present world as often mentioned by Brzezinski and some other Western strategists, China's aggressive war against Vietnam is actually one such war of the U.S. conducted by the proxy of Beijing. Likewise, the Pol Pot clique's aggressive war on Vietnam's southwestern border is a proxy war of Beijing conducted by Pol Pot. It can also be seem as a proxy war of the U.S. conducted by Beijing and the Kampuchean reactionaries against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries. The U.S. has been playing the "China card" in the Kampuchea issue, and Beijing has offered to serve as a valet of the U.S. taking upon itself the task of punishing Vietnam to avenge the U.S. and, coincidentally, to materialize its expansionism and hegemonism in Indochina and Southeast Asia. The reactionary Beijing authorities have really betrayed the Chinese people's long-standing revolutionary tradition.

Nevertheless, as did the Chinese emperors in the past, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have suffered a humiliating failure in all fields, military, political and diplomatic, on the battlefront, at home and in the world, just as the defeat of the U.S. and its henchmen in southern Vietnam in 1975 was also the failure of China's scheme of dividing Vietnam permanently and turning it into a buffer and dependency of China, Beijing's defeats in its aggressive wars on Vietnam's southwestern and northern border respectively in 1975 and 1979 were also defeats of the U.S. plan to stage a comeback on Indochina and Southeast Asia in the "post-Vietnam" period.

Beijing's defeats have proved that under the rule of the Maoist clique without Mao, China is big but not strong. In its war of aggression against Vietnam, Beijing showed many weak points in the military, political and economic fields, although it has a number of advantages such as a large land area, a big population and a common border with our country by land, sea and air. These defeats have also proved that U.S. imperialism and the Sino-American collusion in the past and in the "post-Vietnam" period may cause to us certain difficulties and complexities but cannot tip the balance of force which is favourable for the revolution in Indochina and Southeast Asia, nor check the impetuous offensive of the three revolutionary currents in the world and reverse the inexorable trend of development of our time.

The Vietnamese people's victories in their fight against the aggressive wars waged by the reactionaries in the Beijing authorities demonstrate the great might in national defence of the Vietnamese people which, following their victory over the U.S. aggressors, quickly reunified their country and took it onto the path of socialism. The Vietnamese armed forces and people have inherited rich experiences accumulated for many decades in their past struggle against imperialism for national liberation and have further enriched them in the concrete conditions of their present war for national defence against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen. We have drawn many valuable lessons in the process in order to constantly improve our defence capabilities along the line of closely combining economy with national defence, building an all-people, all-sided and modern socialist national defence, and building strong people's armed forces, in order to cope with all contingencies. We have stood our ground victoriously and will stand steadily forever in this storm-beaten land on the shore of the Pacific soaked with the blood of our most beloved sons.

Every Vietnamese has the right to be proud of the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam, the great President Ho Chi Minh and the heroic Vietnamese nation and Vietnam People's Army.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese nation has fulfilled its great historic mission of defeating the U.S. imperialist, smashing the U.S. scheme of aggression in Indochina, and preventing the U.S. from using Vietnam and Indochina as a whole as a springboard to expand to east Asia and Southeast Asia, thus inflicting a heavy blow on U.S. neo-colonialism and contributing to the stormy development of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese nation has won in its first confrontations with Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, thus blocking the expansion southwards of the new emperors in "New China," defending the Vietnamese people's independence, freedom and socialism, fulfilling its internationalist duty towards the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples and positively protecting the revolution and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

In ancient, medieval and contemporary times, whenever the northern expansionists wanted to use Vietnam as a foothold to advance southwards, they were stopped by the Vietnamese nation. At present, by bringing that glorious national tradition to new heights in the new historical conditions, the Vietnamese armed forces and people have recorded very brilliant victories, further illumining the traditions of self-reliance, heroism and unsubmissiveness of their nation.

We have fought and have won not only for the sake of our country and the other countries on the Indochinese Peninsula, but also for the sake of all nations in Southeast Asia and the Chinese people themselves. The genuine Chinese revolutionaries loyal to Marxism-Leninism clearly understand this. An increasing number of people in ASEAN countries have become conscious of this. As time has proved and will prove, Vietnam has never invaded and will never invade any one of the ASEAN countries.

The Vietnamese people's victories in the two past wars for national liberation as well as in the two recent wars for national defense allow us to affirm that in their new historic confrontation with Chinese expansionism and hegmonism in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, the Vietnamese people have won and will certainly win complete victory. Relying on the superiority of the socialist system which is being built and consolidated step by step in the whole of our beloved country, strengthening our close solidarity and militant alliance with the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean peoples, enjoying the assistance and allround cooperation of the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, we have enough spiritual and material force to firmly defend our socialist homeland against all aggressive wars launched on any scale by any enemy, however big and fierce it may be.

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Though heavily defeated in their war of aggression against Vietnam, the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership have not given up their scheme of weakening and annexing our country and their strategic scheme of southward advance.

They are now engaged in a type of sabotage war against Vietnam in many fields in the hope of causing our collapse without having to resort to a major war, according to the ancient Chinese military theory of "victory without battle." At the same time they go on with preparations for a large-scale war.

This type of Beijing sabotage war is not like the war of destruction conducted by the U.S. Air Force. It is waged on all the military, economic, political and cultural fronts and involves many different forces and many extremely vicious methods.

Chinese armed forces, permanently massed close to our northern border, are harassing us with the permanent threat of aggressive attacks. The enemy provokes localized armed clashes, nibbles at our territory, sabotages military, economic and cultural installations on the first line, organizes bases for counterrevolutionary, rebellious and subversive activities from within, while feverishly preparing for war of aggression of different magnitudes.

Along with military activities the enemy is trying to sap our economic strength in the hope of weakening up both economically and militarily, locally and on the national plane. Taking advantage of our difficulties in economy and everyday life, the enemy sabotages machines, equipment, means of transport and communications, etc., hindering our efforts in socialist transformations and socialist construction in various localities.

The enemy is also feverishly engaged in psychological warfare and espionage by covertly organizing anti-government activities and disrupting public order and security, thereby sapping our political, ideological and organizational strength.

In its schemes of opposing, weakening and annexing Vietnam, Beijing has always resorted to the guise of revolution, Marxism-Leninism and socialism. It viciously attacks our party and its correct revolutionary line with the pretext of "defending the revolutionary line of President Ho Chi Minh" and helping a handful of reactionaries under Hoang Van Hoan to "remake revolution" and "restore the Sino-Vietnamese friendship."

These dirty schemes and actions of the reactionary clique in the Beijing leadership must be completely exposed to the Vietnamese people, the peoples of the other Indochinese countries, the Chinese people, and the world's people as a whole.

While scheming and maneuvering against Vietnam, Beijing also teams up reactionary forces on the payrolls of China and the United States in opposition to the Kampuchean revolution and the Lao revolution.

In Kampuchea the enemy stepped up a "special war" based on the territory of Thailand and conducted mainly by remnants of the army of the defunct "Democratic Kampuchea" after [in accordance with] Mao Zedong's "protracted guerrilla warfare." Meanwhile Beijing continues to draw the Asian countries and many other countries in a noisy chorus at the United Nations on the so-called "Kampuchean problem," blatantly interfering in Kampuchea's internal affairs.

Concerning Laos many different methods are combined: Sabotage from within, rallying Lao reactionary forces, organizing bases of counter-revolution and making guerrilla warfare locally to control vital points, while preparing for rebellions and subversive war. At the same time Beijing maintains a permanent tension along the Lao-Thai border and repeatedly threatens to throw Chinese forces in a war of aggression along the Chinese-Lao border.

On the strength of these facts should one not now say about a new strategy deployed by Beijing in Indochina following the emergency of the "Kampuchean problem?" This strategy is designed to oppose national independence and socialism in Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries now that the peoples of the three countries, having won together, are advancing together toward socialism and in this way, bringing about a new situation and creating a new, unprecedentedly firm, strategic posture in this part of the world. In this strategy Beijing benefits from a growing collusion with the United States, which, taking advantage of China's betrayal, is seeking to "return" to Indochina to counter the revolution on this peninsula.

It is clear that U.S. imperialism continues playing the "China card" in both its global strategy of counter-revolution and its Southeast Asia strategy. Beijing, for its part, is playing the "American card" to carry out both its global strategy against the Soviet Union, the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement, and its southward advance strategy against Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to conquer the whole of Southeast Asia.

That China is a great threat to peace and independence in Southeast Asia has been made clear again by its refusal to our proposals for a ceasefire along the Sino-Vietnamese border and for resumption of the Sino-Vietnamese talks, its continued abetment of pro-Chinese reactionaries in Southeast Asia, its harbouring the Pol Pot clique for use against Kampuchea, and its opposition to the trend towards dialogue in Southeast Asia. This reveals China's scheme of causing tension in Southeast Asia in an attempt to pit the ASEAN countries against the Indochinese countries in service of its divide-and-rule policy regarding this region.

The present rulers in Beijing are criticizing Mao Zedong in what [is] described by the West as "de-Maoization," thus causing some people to believe that they are "returning to Marxism-Leninism." Yet, what they are doing is calculated to defend Mao's thinking which they term as "the common property of the Chinese people" and a "collective product of Chinese revolutionary leaders led by Mao Zedong," thereby to apply Maoism more effectively. Post-Mao Maoism, as such, is all the more dangerous.

Although there are some dissimilarities between post-Mao Maoism as practised by the present ruling clique in Beijing and Maoism in practice during Mao's lifetime, the two are in no way different in nature. It remains Great-Han expansionism and hegemony applied to new historical circumstances and carried out under the guise of Marxism-Leninism and socialism. The "four modernizations" programme advocated by Deng Xiaoping and his followers within the framework of the Chinese global strategy of counter-revolution is always aimed at making China a super-power by the end of this century to achieve global hegemony. Beijing, for this purpose, is openly siding with imperialism and all other reactionary forces in opposition to the Soviet Union, Vietnam, the socialist community, and all the three currents of the world revolution.

Beijing's policy is to rely on the United States and the West in general to carry out its "modernization" program. It has always stressed that China's modernization must be "socialist modernization." But the fact is that it is causing a gradual degeneration of the socialist factors in Chinese society, from the superstructure to the infrastructure. Meanwhile, the capitalist factors are being restored step by step, and are taking shape and developing in a variety of forms. This has consequently exacerbated the internal contradictions of the Chinese society as can be seen in the serious differences that have surfaced leading to infighting and purges among the authorities at different levels.

Thus, the road of "four modernizations" taken by Beijing in its drive for global hegemony is actually the road of capitalism of China and making China dependent on imperialism. By the whims of history, nobody can dismiss the possibility of the new China becoming a new-type colony of the imperialist countries as the China of contemporary times which became a new-type colony dismembered by different imperialist forces.

It is certain that the genuine revolutionaries in China and the great Chinese people shall not let this misfortune occur. There is only one way out: to repudiate Maoism and Mao's global strategy and return to genuine Marxism-Leninism.

We Vietnamese are determined to defend our beloved socialist motherland while fulfilling our international obligation toward the fraternal Lao and Kampuchean people in defeating all aggressive schemes and acts of Beijing. We should make no mistake that the dangerous and immediate enemy of our people at present is the reactionary Maoist group in the ruling circles of China, and that the fundamental and long-term enemy of the revolution of our country and the world revolution is imperialism headed by U.S. imperialism.

Thus, for our people, to oppose Maoism is actually to oppose Beijing's expansionism and hegemonism, the worst expression of Maoism at present. At the same time, we must defeat China's current type of war of sabotage and stand prepared to smash any aggressive war on any scale in the dischange of our national and international obligation. We must expose the psychological warfare and pseudo-revolutionary rhetorics, criticize the pseudo-Marxist theories and eliminate the noxious effects of Maoism in order to defend the correct revolutionary line of our party, defend the ideological front of our people and army, and defend the purity of Marxism-Leninism. We must use both the "weapon of criticism" and the "criticism by weapons" when necessary to defeat the new aggressor both on the military and political fronts, both on the theoretical and ideological fronts. We must be armed with a correct outlook of history when examining issues in our country and in the world.

By our own fight against the southward push strategy of Beijing in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, our people have made a positive contribution to defending national independence, peace and stability in Southeast Asia, to the revolutionary cause and safeguarding of peace of the world's people including the Chinese people.

Under the clearsighted leadership of the party, let our entire people and army step up the emulation movement to fulfill the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution in the new stage: to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese motherland.

In all circumstances we must strengthen our country in all fields. In this way, we shall foil the enemy's plan of weakening us and bringing about our collapse, and also will create conditions for addressing the urgent demands of the economy and the people's life, generating a positive force to defeat all aggressive wars of the enemy if ever it is reckless to launch one. As we grow stronger the enemy could have to think twice before undertaking any military adventure, and in this sense we will be in a position to push back the danger of war and preserve a lasting peace.

We regard the building of socialism as our primordial task but at the same time will not for a moment relax in our task of preparing to fight and fighting victoriously in defence of our motherland. We must closely combine economy with defense and security, care for the material and cultural life of the people, ensure social security and order and oppose all negative manifestations in society. That also means to care for building and consolidating the rear, a paramount permanent factor determining the victory of war.

We must build a strong all-people national defence, improve the quality of our people's armed forces and constantly improve our defence posture so as to ensure that the whole country as well as each locality, while engaging in productive labour for economic construction and cultural development, always remain in high preparedness to cope victoriously with all contingencies.

CSO: 4209/307

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE THREE ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Mar 82, pp 13-22

[Article by Dao Duy Tung; passages within single and double slantlines denote respectively italics and boldface as published]

[Text] In evaluating our past economic achievements and difficulties we have learned several lessons, namely, the lesson of /correctly realizing the structure of interests in socialism, the priority of economic interests and the use of these interests as a motivating force in socialist construction/.

In performing economic activities, we usually think that by nature our regime can create many possibilities for developing the economy quickly and effectively and, in fact, these possibilities have become realities in several cases. Yet, why do our economic activities still lack dynamism in some respects, and why have many of our potentials not been satisfactorily exploited? To answer these questions, it is impossible not to mention our knowledge about the role of economic interests in socialist construction.

We all know that "the economic relations of a given society are manifested primarily under the form of /interests/." (Footnote: Karl Marx-F. Engels: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1970, Vol I, page 749) /All revolutions are staged after all primarily out of economic interests./ (Footnote: Karl Marx-F. Engels: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1971, Vol II, page 481) In his report on the draft constitution in 1959, President Ho spoke of the three interests: /"In our regime, the interests of the state, collectives and individuals are basically unanimous."/ (Footnote: Ho Chi Minh: On Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, page 69) In many documents, our party and state have often emphasized the question of combining the use of material incentives with moral education to promote the development of production. Nevertheless, we should realize that it is a real /process/ to understand profoundly and apply effectively the controversial points on economic interests.

Following liberation, the norhtern part of our country advanced toward socialism. We rapidly restored the economy, developed agriculture and established a network of consumer goods industries. We began to build some heavy industry installations and stepped up the educational and cultural tasks. The face of our country and people changed quickly. The people's material and spiritual lives were definitely improved during the 1955-65 period. When we tried to expand our socialist industrialization, however, many difficulties started to appear along our path of socialist construction. Sluggishness appeared in economic management. Although the campaigns to "improve the management of cooperatives" and "to build three and oppose three" contributed to improving the situation, there still were many outstanding problems. While our party and state were drawing upon experiences to overcome the above deficiencies, the anti-U.S. struggle took place throughout the country.

Entering the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation, our state had to adopt many new measures to mobilize "everyone to work twice as much." Millions of youths were inducted into the army. The regime of administrative subsidization and egalitarian distribution became all the more widespread. Many of the war-support efforts had to be made at all costs. In such a situation, it was not easy to realize and apply well the economic interests as important motivating forces to develop production.

Following the liberation of the south, our party has indicated that the bureaucratic system of subsidization in economic management must be eliminated. "Plans must be used as a main tool, independence in production and business must be further extended to primary installations and profit-and-loss accounting must be carried out adequately. Political and ideological education must go along with material incentives while the sense of discipline and responsibility must be enhanced." (Footnote: Le Duan: Political Report at the Fourth VCP Congress, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, page 139) These viewpoints, however, have not been thoroughly understood. Sluggishness in economic activities has not declined. It is in this very situation that such advanced models as the Con Dao fishing company, the Pho Yen ball bearing factory and so on have appeared. By analyzing the creative activities of these installations, we realize clearly, profoundly and specifically that the correct settlement of relations among the economic interests plays a very important role in overcoming sluggishness in the economy. It was under such circumstances that the party Central Committee's sixth plenum upheld the role of harmoniously combining the "three interests", considering it an important principle that should be thoroughly understood in managing the economy and amending economic policies.

Since the party Central Committee's sixth plenum, there have been improvements in economic management. In our economic activities, we have begun emphasizing the economic interests of all organizations and workers with the results of production and business. Sluggishness in economic activities has begun to be overcome. Economic activities tend to be mainly positive. Nevertheless, while implementing the new policies related to the problem of the "three interests", we cannot avoid mistakes and shortcomings which stem from our incorrect and inadequate knowledge of the source of economic interests and the principle of combining the three economic interests harmoniously, and from our failure to pay proper attention to the interests of society in the process of implementing the "three economic interests" by applying these "three economic interests" inconsistently, and so forth. It is therefore necessary and urgent to grasp Marxist-Leninist viewpoints firmly, learn from the experiences of fraternal countries and analyze the real situation in our country in order to understand thoroughly our party's viewpoints on the problem of "three interests."

//The Three Economic Interests and Collective Mastery//

Economic interests are an expression of economic relations and of the relations between man and man in production. The person who controls the means of production, who manages the production process and who decides the distribution of products is precisely the one who plays the decisive role in the system of various interests. Under the socialist regime, the ones who control the means of production, who play the role of production managers and who decide the distribution of products are the collective of laborers. They are collective masters in the economic field. They use the means of production to carry our production and to increase the volume of products so as to satisfy their own needs or, in other words, to cater to their interests.

As V.I. Lenin put it: "Once the proletariat has seized state power, its most basic and vital interests require that it increases the quantity of products and develops the productive forces of society on a large scale." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: COMPLETE WORKS, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 44, p 422) Under the socialist system, economic interests are manifested in the forms of the interests of society, the interests are manifested in the forms of the interests of society, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual laborer. Only by catering to these interests, so as to satisfy the needs of laborers gradually, can the latter's collective mastery become a reality. For this reason, under the socialist system, the "three interests" -- which combine to form the interests of laborers -- are an objective of collective mastery. The party Central Committee's draft political report to the fifth party congress submitted to the party congresses at various echelons for suggestions said: "...An important objective of collective mastery is to bring into play the strength of the community exercising mastery in conjunction with developing the strength of individual masters, and to use the unity among the three interests -- those of the state, the collective and the individual laborer -- to ensure the interests of the state and of the collective while paying due attention to those of the individual laborer." This concept of collective mastery put forth by the party is the result of an application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and an analysis of the evolutionary process of the history of human society, the shaping of the world socialist system and the realities of our country's revolution. This concept is guiding our people's socialist construction and is, in turn, being improved and further solidified by the creative activities of the masses. The movement for product contracts with laborers in agriculture is concrete proof of this process. This new form of contract is a satisfactory combination of the "three interests"; as such, it helps raise the collective mastery of the collectivized peasants to a new level.

Under the socialist system, the interests of laborers are not an abstract notion; they are manifested in diversified forms as the common interests of society, those of the collective, and those of the individual laborer. Viewed from a different angle, these interests also include those of each installation, of the localities and of the country as a whole, to say nothing of the interests of various classes and strata of society, and so forth. The objective existence of these interests is decided by the level of development of the productive forces and production relations, by the different conditions of each locality, by the role and effect of each economic establishment, by the standards and capabilities of each laborer, and so forth....

/Economic interests of society/ are the interests enjoyed by the laboring people nationwide and by all the collectives that are members of the socialist society. The economic interests of society are based on the laboring people's collective mastery of production materials, labor, land and natural resources. They require that material and technical factors be utilized effectively in accordance with a centralized plan to produce a great deal of material wealth for meeting the ever-increasing demands of the laboring people and the whole society, and to ensure the comprehensive development of each member of the society. The economic interests of society are ensured through the centralized and unified management and administration of the administrative apparatus from the central to local and grassroots levels. Thus, the administration is the sole genuine representative for the interests of all the laboring people. We should not mistake the economic interests of society (also known as the interests of the state) for the interests of the administrative apparatus; and must understand that they are the common interests of all the laboring people for whom the administration acts simply as a representative to look after the common interests of the entire country.

/Economic interests of the collective/ are the interests enjoyed by people working together in a specific economic organization such as an enterprise, a cooperative and so forth. The economic interests of the collective are the right to collective mastery exercised by the production unit in using production materials, labor and natural resources at its disposal to produce as much material wealth as possible for the common benefit of the society and at the same time, for its own benefit. A state-run enterprise is an economic unit under the ownership of the entire people; and the products it turns out belong to the whole society. If this enterprise successfully develops its creativity and initiative in production and business on the principle of financial independence, it can recover production costs and on top of it, earn some profit. Proceeding from this, not only can it turn over more and more products to the state but it can also increase its own funds, enhance collective welfare and improve the living standard of its own workers. Meanwhile, the collective interests of the cooperatives fall under another category. Agricultural cooperatives are production units of the working class and the collectivized peasantry. The products turned out by the cooperatives are also aimed at satisfying the demands of the entire society but each cooperative has its own right to collective mastery. If a cooperative makes good use of its labor and land, expands its branches and trades and creates abundant material wealth, it can, after discharging its obligation to the state, use the remainder directly for expanding production, distributing it among its members and improving collective welfare. The interests of the collective must be respected and they should not be mistaken for the interests of mass societies or organizations.

/Economic interests of individual laborers/ involve the right of a person to use his talent, intelligence and labor in creative labor for producing wealth to meet the needs of himself and his family and, at the same time, to fulfill his obligation to the entire society. The interests of individual laborers come first of all in the form of wages and bonuses paid in state-run enterprises, the income of cooperative members in collective economic units, and social welfare allowances such as benefits for education, health protection, vacations and so forth. It is necessary to distinguish between the interests of individual laborers under the system of socialist collective economy and private interests. While people engage in individual businesses, their interests are linked with the system of collective ownership. Therefore, we should not set the interests of society and the collective against the interests of individual laborers.

Each of these types of interests has its own characteristics but there exists among them a fundamental uniformity based on the system of public ownership over production materials. These interests are organically interrelated and deeply influence one another. The fundamental interests of the collective and individual laborers can only be guaranteed on the basis of ensuring the interests of society. On the other hand, the interests of society are realized through the effective activities of collectives of laborers and individual laborers. Of these three types of interests, /the interests of society play a leading role./ Negating or neglecting the interests of society will naturally give rise to thoughts and actions that are corrosive to the economic foundation of socialism. Nevertheless, to say the interests of society play a leading role does not mean to consider lightly the interests of the collectives and individual laborers. Neglecting any one of the three

interests will only result in damage to the other two; and basically speaking, even the interest that we "respect" will also be subjected to harm. The problem is to combine harmoniously the three interests.

//Harmoniously Combining the Three Economic Interests is a Driving Force for Socioeconomic Development//

The process of harmoniously combining the three economic interests is, in reality, a process of solving contradictions. The emergence of contradictions calls for a settlement and once they have been resolved, an agreement is reached. New contradictions will arise, however, calling again for a settlement. Thus, the emergence of contradictions is an objective matter whereas early detection and prompt settlement of contradictions to create a state of harmony among the three economic interests involve man's own efforts in economic leadership.

Far from being afraid of contradictions, we must study, discover and respect the objective character of the emergence of contradictions; and we must devise measures to deal with them promptly and curb the negative aspects. In harmoniously combining the three economic interests, it is a difficult art to discover contradictions promptly, to take the initiative in forging an agreement right in the planning stage and to devise correct measures for achieving economic targets in both the short and long terms.

On the dialectical relations characteristic of the harmonious combination of the three economic interests, Comrade Le Duan pointed out: "Socialism [as published] is a society of free laboring people, in which individual interests and social interests are in agreement and so are the interests of each worker and his family and the interests of the production collective and the state. Only with a rich society will each person enjoy a plentiful life. That which is beneficial to the society is also beneficial to oneself... As the society cares for the life of each person, every individual must work his best for the society. To work for the society is to work for oneself." (Footnote: Le Duan: /Socialist Revolution in Vietnam/, Su That publishing house, Hanoi, 1976, Vol 2, pp 529-530)

The three economic interests are the integral parts of a unity, but each is relatively independent from the others. Because of this, each of the interests also carries in itself a characteristic moving force. These characteristic forces, however, are always integrated in a harmonious combination of the three economic interests to form an aggregate moving force which stimulates production.

Speaking of the common interests of society is speaking of the people's collective mastery throughout the country. This mastery can generate an enormous moving force. If, in war, patriotism was a moving force which prompted the people to make sacrifices and fight, then currently the desire to see the country becoming prosperous and strong is a moving force which stimulates everyone to engage enthusiastically in creative labor. During the wars of resistance, reports on the annihilation of an enemy post or the downing of an enemy plane always filled the people throughout the country with enthusiasm, pride and a new will to fight. This was patriotism. The people

then realized that their interests and those of their families were closely linked with those of the fatherland. In the current building of socialism, the interests of society will become a very important moving force when each laborer and each collective clearly understand that both their immediate and long-term interests depend on those of all society. As a matter of fact, in our economic building, the pieces of good news about the progress in the construction of the Da River hydroelectric power plant, about the high productivity of a coal mine in Quang Ninh, about the development of prospecting activities and the preparations for oil and gas exploitation in the south, about a bumper crop in the Mekong Delta, and so forth, have filled everyone with as much enthusiasm and pride as the military exploits did during the wars of resistance. The more conscious a community exercising collective mastery is of the interests of society, the stronger the moving force which stimulates its working spirit will become.

Correctly understanding the interests of the collective and considering this as an important moving force stimulating enterprises and cooperatives to produce as best they can is a matter of very important significance. In the agricultural field, for a long period of time, there have been few frontrank cooperatives, while average and weak cooperatives have comprised the majority. We have launched several campaigns to improve the management of cooperatives. Although these efforts have yielded some results, they have not yet changed the situation radically. One of the important reasons for this state of affairs is that, aside from failing to pay attention to the interests of the individual peasant who is a cooperative member, we have not yet attached importance to the interests of the collective. Moreover, the cooperative has not yet really become empowered to exercise its mastery in planning. For a long period of time, many outmoded pricing and collection-purchase policies have not been revised. Recently, along with applying product contracts with laborers, our state has implemented several new policies, and this has encouraged many cooperatives to work more satisfactorily. In the state enterprises, it is obvious that wherever the independence of enterprises has been respected, wherever the "three interests" have been correctly associated and wherever the interests of the enterprises themselves have been given due attention, the enterprises concerned have been encouraged to carry out their production and business activities more satisfactorily.

In studying the individual motivating force of laborers, we must pay attention first of all to the relationship between the interests of the individual and those of the collective. The creation of common interests for society by collectivized labor is the nature and superiority of socialism. The strength of collectivized labor, however, it derived from the personal efforts of each laborer in the collective. Looking back on the development of mankind's society, we see that under the system of slavery, man was considered merely as an animal and his talents were not developed at all. Then came the feudal system wherein private ownership was introduced and the laborers could bring into play some of their talents to work on lands owned by themselves; but in the main, they were still hampered by fuedal bondage. It was not until capitalism came into being that laborers were freed from feudal control and labor was liberated in the sense that the laborers could freely sell their own labor to the capitalists. Due to the inherent contradictions of capitalism, however, the talents of the laborers could only flourish to a limited extent. It is only when the socialist system was introduced that the laborers were truly liberated and the talents of every individual had the conditions for development. Nevertheless, to turn this possibility into reality we must devise suitable measures for developing to a high degree the strength of the collective as well as the strength of each individual laborer.

In reality, for some time in the past we failed to realize fully the role played by the interests of individual laborers. The contracting out of product quotas to laborers has produced good effects because it promotes the interests of the individual laborers, prompting them to pay attention to the results of labor and the end-products for their own benefit, and consequently, to identify themselves with the collective. To pay appropriate attention to the interests of the individual laborers is meant neither to encourage individualism nor to give rise to thinking of private ownership, but actually to link the interests of the individual laborers with those of the collective and to give the laborers material incentives to work with enthusiasm.

V.I. Lenin taught: "In a country with a small-scale agriculture, comrades, you must first of all lay small but firm bridges across state capitalism to reach socialism not by relying directly on fervor but with the zeal triggered by the great revolution by stimulating personal enthusiasm and the essential interests of each individual and by applying the principles of profit-and-loss accounting." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "In Commemoration of the Fourth Anniversary of the October Revolution," COMPLETE WORKS, Su That publishing house, Hanoi, 1970, Vol. 33, pp 73-74)

The application of the principle of harmoniously combining the "three interests" in the past has actually contributed to promoting production, thus enabling many economic establishments to operate more vigorously and effectively and helping break the state of economic stagnation. This is the dominant aspect. Beside this, there have been some deviations arising from the tendency to pay attention only to the interests of the collective and the individual laborers while neglecting the interests of society and the state. It is necessary to rectify and prevent such deviations promptly and to check their development which may erode the socialist economy. We must, however, analyze these deviations realistically, devise correct measures to solve the problems and carry them out within the prescribed limits. Since the measures for combining the "three interests," for enhancing the right of enterprises to independence, and for stressing the personal interests of laborers have only been carried out in some fields, unless we realistically analyze the situation from a correct viewpoint, we might overact in suppressing these deviations and negate the interests of the collective and the individual laborers; and this would mean a reversion to the outmoded methods for doing business.

To consider economic interests as a very important motivating force to encourage the laborers to work hard is not meant to treat economic interests as the one and only motivating force. Beside them, other factors such as psychology, customs, tradition, the sense of responsibility, the sense of organization and discipline, and so forth also have no small an impact on the work attitude. Therefore, in economic leadership, we must pay great attention to economic measures and combine them with administrative and ideological education measures.

//Harmoniously Combine "The Three Interests" in the First Stage of the Transition Period, and Establish a Suitable System//

Economic interests possess not only a class character but also a historical character. While studying and resolving the question of "the three interests" under the socialist system, we must place it in a specific time frame of the transition period from capitalism to socialism. The settlement of the problem involving the relationship among "the three interests" in the transition period to socialism is definitely not similar to that in the period of developed socialism. And even in the transition period to socialism, there are different stages. This is not to mention the fact that the specific historical conditions of a country also influence in no small measure specific solutions to the question of "the three interests."

At present our country is in the first stage of the transition period. The economy still comprises many sectors. Alongside the state-rune and collectivized economic sectors, there also exist the state capitalist economic sector, the individual economic sector of individual peasants, handicraftsmen and small merchants, and the private capitalist economic sector. This is a general description but the situation varies in each region and it becomes even more complicated in each sector. In the rural areas of the north, peasants have embarked on the path of collective work while in the Mekong Delta, only a small percentage of the peasants' households there have joined production collectives and cooperatives.

There are different strata of individual peasants. In the cities, there exist alongside private industrialists, handicraftsmen and artisans a fairly large number of people engaged in trade and services. Many of them are earning an income that far surpasses that of workers and civil servants.

This economic situation adds more complexities to our efforts to resolve the problems involving interests. Here the problem is not only to resolve the relationship among "the three interests" within the socialist economic sector but also to deal with other matters as well — such as the relationship between "the three interests" in the socialist economic sector and the interests of the nonsocialist sectors, the relationship between the interests of society and the interests of individual laborers, and the relationship among the interests of the state, the workers and the capitalists in joint public-private enterprises. In the present situation, to ensure the interests of society, the collective and the individual laborers, we must, along with resolving the internal relationship among these "three interests," also resolve the relationship between these "three interests" and the interests of the other economic sectors; and we must regulate the excessive income of those people engaging in trade operations, effectively curb speculative and smuggling activities, resolutely punish embezzlers of socialist property, and so forth.

At present our people are building socialism while having to stand ready for combat to defend the fatherland. Our party has set forth strategic targets for the 1980's: gradually stabilize and improve the people's life and advance toward mainly meeting the people's material and cultural demands; continue to build the material-technical bases of socialism; complete the socialist transformation of the south and perfect the production relations in the provinces of the north; and meet the demands for defending the country, consolidating national defense and maintaining security.

The harmonious combination of the "three interests" cannot be separated from these strategic objectives. These objectives are closely interelated and in both the short and long terms, it is not allowed to concentrate on a certain objective while slighting the others. At a time when our country still remains economically poor, the difficult problem is to achieve all of these objectives at the same time while ensuring harmony among the three economic interests.

Because of the need to achieve these strategic objectives, we are faced with many complicated problems in resolving the question of economic interests in our country: the relationship between the economy and national defense; the relationship between immediate and long-term interests; and so forth. To stress the complexity of the problem is not meant to back down but to find the most satisfactory solutions to the correct combination of the "three interests." The more satisfactory this combination, the easier it will be for us to achieve these objectives.

While resolving the question of harmoniously combining the "three interests," we must also pay attention to the fact that /for a long period of time in the past, we enforced a bureaucratic management system based on subsidization./ This system has become deeply rooted in the entire economic life and is greatly impeding our efforts to develop the national economy. Unless we eliminate the bureaucratic management system based on subsidization, we will in no way be able to ensure the "three interests" harmoniously. Therefore, the harmonious combination of the "three interests" cannot be separated from /a radical change of the bureaucratic system of subsidization through the application of socialist management and business methods which use planning as the central focus and link planning with profit-and-loss accounting./

Plans reflect in an all-round manner the various interests, targets and orientations for the development of the national economy. Therefore, the three economic interests are manifested first of all in the contents of the plans and in the authority for formulating plans. The economic interests of the society as a whole, of the collectives, of the localities and of individual laborers are spelled out primarily in economic development plans for the entire country and for each locality, enterprise and cooperative, and in the plan of each family. In formulating the state plan and plans for localities, enterprises and cooperatives, whether the level of socialist collective mastery is high or low depends on the degree of harmony achieved in combining the three economic interests. Only when they see that their own benefits are reflected in the state plan as well as in the plans of localities, enterprises and cooperatives will the laborers strive to carry out these plans satisfactorily.

Our shortcomings in planning work consist of the failure to carry out planning activities at all levels, to formulate plans based on the conditions at the grassroots level, to link planning with profit-and-loss accounting, to encourage and force every establishment, locality and sector to do business in a profitable manner for the purpose of expanded reproduction, and to use material interests as an incentive to make the individual laborers engage in production enthusiastically. In other words, we have failed to combine the "three interests" harmoniously, thus being unable to create a strong motivating force to encourage the establishments, localities and individual laborers to develop their initiative and creativity in implementing plans and producing ample wealth for society. For this very reason, the 11th Plenum of the party Central Committee not only emphasized the need to renew planning work actively but also set a number of specific guidelines for the formulation of plans.

A very important factor related to the harmonious combination of the "three interests" consists of the policies designed for the circulation and distribution front such as the policies on prices, wages, collection and purchase, taxation and income, and the policies on distribution and compensation in cooperatives and so forth. Every individual and collective as well as the entire society is very sensitive toward these policies. A change in prices, wages or in the methods for compensation and distribution in cooperatives would quickly draw reactions from millions of people and immediately influence the productivity, life and labor attitude of everyone. In past years, many of our policies did not take into proper account the economic interests of the localities, establishments and individual laborers; and their negative impact on production could be clearly felt.

In 1981 we scored comprehensive successes on the agricultural front. These successes stemmed from many causes with the chief one being that our party and state had promulgated various new policies on stabilizing grain obligation, on giving out contracts based on end-products to laborers, and on regulating prices for the purchase of agricultural products. On the basis of combining the various interests, these correct policies had the effect of encouraging the localities and establishments to carry out their business with better planning and enhancing the work enthusiasm of peasants and workers. This is a very vivid and practical lesson in the combination of the "three interests."

The mechanism for ensuring the "three interests" encompasses many aspects but most important to us is the mechanism that regulates the economy and at the same time, supervises the harmonious combination of the "three interests." The problem is how this mechanism can effectively supervise the combination of the "three interests."

Under the capitalist system, when it is found that the price of a certain item of merchandise is no longer appropriate or a certain banking procedure is inconvenient, the capitalists will try by every means to change it immediately. Our system is a socialist system; its superiority creates all the conditions for bringing into play the strength of the whole community as well as that of each individual and for developing the dynamic character of the managerial apparatus. Why have we been slow, however, in detecting policies that are no longer appropriate? Also, why have we failed to revise them once they are known to be inappropriate, even for years on end in some cases? These very problems require that we devise measures to enable the managerial organs to operate dynamically. For a certain managerial organ, what will it earn as a reward when it develops new innovations in economic management or suggests measures for rectifying policies on prices and wages that are found to be inappropriate? Also, what form of penalty will it be subjected to if it fails to do so? Unless specific responsibilities are defined spiritually and materially, it will be very difficult to make the apparatus operate dynamically. In view of this, the problem is to improve the performance of the mechanism that supervises efforts to ensure the "three interests." This very problem requires that we carefully study the party's methods for leadership, the operation of state organs and the role of mass organizations to participate in economic management.

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ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN THE PERIOD OF TRANSITION TO SOCIALISM IN OUR COUNTRY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 23-29

[Article by Vu Huu Ngoan]

[Text] Economic interests are one of the most universal phenomena in social life. We have already discussed this matter to some extent in light of our circumstances.

At present, the situation is intense throughout our country. As F. Engels advised: it is economic interests that change the broad masses. In this enormous change, positive and negative factors are interwoven in a very complex manner. If we eliminate the subjective shortcomings and difficulties caused by the organization of management, every complicated problem we face is, in the final analysis, a reflection of the effort to establish special, unique economic forms that are best suited to the present stage in the period of transition to socialism in our country.

The economic interests referred to here are not merely the abstraction of a scientific category, rather, they primarily exist as rungs in the ladder of motives for economic actions. In other words, economic interests are expressed in a subjective form.

In the final analysis, economic motives are of decisive significance as regards the substance and strength of other motives. According to F. Engels, in the final analysis, every revolution is carried out primarily for the sake of economic interests and these interests are the principle that basically control each and every principle with which we must comply. And, V.I. Lenin also pointed out: politics is the condensed form of economics.

The origin of economic motives is: the life of man always involves needs and demands to satisfy needs. Needs of a realistic nature are dependent upon the level of development of the mode of production. When these needs can be met, they become the vital interests of persons and motivate them to take action to meet these needs. Seen in this light, it is needs that become the motives for actions and interests that determine the development from subjective to objective.

It is necessary to emphasize the fact that needs, of themselves, are not economic interests, rather, only those needs that have been established from the point of view of society become economic interests. In socialist society, the level of income of the manual worker, the farmer and the intellectual and the way in which this income is earned are closely inter-related. Economic interests only arise within the framework of this relationship. In other words, economic interests are an objective economic category, are primarily a manifestation of production relations, not dependent upon the will and desires of man. According to F. Engels: "The economic relations of a given society are primarily expressed in the form of interests."(1)

Economic interests play the role as the mechanism through which all economic laws have an effect. Here, the objective nature of economic laws is expressed through interests so that man's actions comply with these laws and, as a result, maintain the existence of objective production relations. There are no economic motives outside production relations. Correct motives are motives that reflect progressive production relations, reflect the production relations that are in existence. Incorrect motives are motives that reflect the remnants of the old, outmoded production relations.

No pure, objective economic interests exist outside man. Here, that which is objective is recognized and applied by man. On the one hand, through economic interests, man pursues his life; on the other hand, through economic interests, the objective trend of development of social production is carried out. As a result, economic interests become one of the basic, universal motives behind the continuous development of social production and life.

Due to their important and objective impact, correctly understanding and resolving the problem of economic interests is a matter of strategic importance. Economic interests occupy an important position in the economic line; they must be one of the factors to which importance is attached in policies of an economic nature and must be thoroughly understood in the work of organizing and managing the national economy, especially in the period of transition to socialism under the conditions and circumstances of our country.

In the period of transition, especially during the initial stage, many different economic segments exist. Some economic segments are socialist in nature while others are non-socialist in nature. They all exist in an objective manner, in a manner not dependent upon our will. The various segments of the economy have an impact upon one another. This is evident in the fact that the different types of economic laws are interwoven and this also means that the different types of economic interests are also interwoven. Although it plays the dominant role and reflects the trend of development of the economy, the socialist segment of the economy does not have the form it did when socialism won basic victory. The non-socialist segment also does not have the form it did when the system of private ownership was dominant.

The objective existence and the above mentioned basic characteristics of our economy which consists of many different segments must be reflected in the economic positions, policies and measures during the period of transition to socialism. Each segment of the economy has its own structure of economic interests

and each of these structures of economic interests has its own internal relationships and a relationship with the other structures of economic interests. Therefore, the most essential aspect of the positions, policies and measures designed to utilize the various segments of the economy must be the coordination of the various economic interests. Some economic interests are inherently antagonistic, consequently, we must establish this coordination in conjunction with struggling to reduce antagonizing contradictions. As regards antagonistic economic interests, our effort to coordinate them must bring them closer together, not worsen the antagonism between them. As regards economic interests that are basically the same, this coordination must be designed to insure that this basic, objective unity of these interests exists in reality. As regards the private, capitalist segment of the economy, we must take into full consideration the interests of capitalists, of manual workers and of the socialist state. If, within a private, capitalist enterprise, the interests of the socialist state are being harmed and workers are suffering as much as they did in the past, the existence of this enterprise is only harmful. Conversely, if the interests of capitalists are not being satisfied, they might engage in negative activities and even oppose the interests of the socialist state. As regards the joint public-private segment of the economy, we must coordinate the interests of the capitalist, the interests of the socialist state, the interests of the collective of workers and the interests of each individual worker. The capitalists in joint public-private enterprises are especially concerned with their profits, shares and salaries. As regards the private farmer segment of the economy, we must coordinate the interests of the state with the interests of each farmer. This is one of the broad, pressing economic issues of utmost importance in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in an agricultural country. And, as regards the state-operated segment of the economy and the collective segment of the economy, we must coordinate three interests: the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual laborer.

The socialist state embodies the class nature of the working class. The class interests of the working class represent all of society. The laboring people of the entire country exercise their ownership primarily by means of the state, through the state. Therefore, the interests of the state, which, in essence, are the interests of all of society, are present in all of the different segments of the economy; at the same time, the state determines how to organize the coordination of the various economic interests during the period of transition as well as in the other stages of socialism. A policy to employ a certain economic segment that does not organize the coordination of economic interests will not achieve any positive results. According to Marx, wherever there is not a unity of interests, there cannot be a unity of purpose, not to mention unity of actions. The state bears the main responsibility for organizing the coordination of economic interests and it is the state that suffers the worst consequences when these economic interests are not coordinated. In fact, if economic interests are violated, social production and life are undermined or developed slowly, thereby prolonging the period of transition, and, in the end, it is the state, that is, all of society, that suffers the heaviest losses.

The coordination of economic interests must occur in all elements of the social reproduction process because production relations and the economic laws have an

impact in all elements from direct production, distribution and trade to consumption. Economic interests involve many levels of expression. If the positions, policies and measures designed to coordinate economic interests are not sufficiently concrete for all of these elements, production might still develop slowly and difficulties might still be encountered in everyday life.

However, the coordination of economic interests occurs in a direct and central fashion in the field of distribution-circulation because, in this field, interests are most clearly evident and, through this field, strongly influence production.

There are various tools, measures and primary forms of organization used to establish coordination among the various economic interests during the period of transition to socialism.

First, there is the establishment of a division of labor among the various segments of the economy by means of establishing lists of business products. Some products are only handled by the state, some products are for cooperatives, some products are for the development of the subsidiary household economy of cooperative members and some products are for private businessmen for a certain period of time. It is here that the relationship between the state plan and the market emerges.

Secondly, there are the various forms of taxes on the various segments of the economy.

Thirdly, there is the profit distribution within the enterprises of the different economic segments.

Fourthly, there are the wages paid to cadres, manual workers and civil servants.

Fifthly, there is the income in cash and in products earned by means of the number of mandays worked by cooperative members.

Sixthly, there are prices. This is an important aspect of economic interests, one related to each and every person, every stratum and every economic segment within society.

Seventhly, there is cost accounting in the socialist economic installations.

Under the conditions of an economy that consists of many different segments, the tools and measures mentioned above must be designed to stimulate those interests that reflect the objective trend of development and curb those interests that go against this trend. The reciprocal impact of the various structures of economic interests between the socialist economic segments and the non-socialist economic segments in the period of transition compels us to adopt suitable transitional economic forms, that is, forms that utilize the different factors of the different production relations in keeping with the trend of advancing to socialism. The important issue to a small farmer economy is to select intermediary stages and erect many small bridges in order to gradually but steadily advance farmers to

socialism. As Lenin pointed out: "There is no decree that can be issued to shift from small-scale production to large-scale production, and, in this area, we must employ gradual persuasion depending upon the progress of changes in order to show people that socialism is inevitable."(2)

If we introduce suitable transitional economic forms at the right time and, in this manner, closely coordinate the various economic interests and highly stimulate the interest of the individual and, as a result, achieve high returns for society, we will create an intense revolutionary movement in socialist construction, cause this revolutionary movement to be organized in actuality and become a festival of the masses.

If, compared to the other transitional economic forms, the forms employed to unify the three areas of interest of the state-operated economic segment and the collective economic segment are much higher, they are completely socialist in nature.

In fact, however, the socialist system of public ownership with its two different forms of ownership and the direct social nature of labor have emerged but have not fully or completely matured, as seen in the existence of commodity-money relations and the impact of the law of distribution in accordance with labor; this has caused the development of the three areas of interest within the socialist economic segment. They are: the interest of all of society, represented by the state, the collective interests of the workers within each economic installation of socialism and the individual interests of the workers within these economic installations. We abbreviate this system of economic interests that encompasses three different areas as the three interests. Economic interests are always a manifestation of specific production relations. The three interests are the special system of economic interests of socialism; they did not exist in any previous social system and will no longer exist in the stage of civilized communism.

It can be said that wherever cost accounting must be practiced, there is the relationship of the three interests. The three interests can only emerge at state-operated factories, state farms, agricultural production cooperatives, small industry and artisan cooperatives, the production installations of a number of state agencies, state-operated stores and marketing cooperatives. At a state-operated or collective transport installation, a state-operated or collective building unit or a collective dining hall that practice cost accounting, the three interests exist. Conversely, there cannot be and, as a result, should not be "hospitals of the three interests" or "classrooms of the three interests," even though the persons working at these places also have economic interests. There are a number of persons and places that have broadened the three interests incorrectly to the point that they have abused the three interests relationship and attributed to it characteristics that it does not have. It is as though they think that any economic activity engaged in "at one's free will" is called an activity involving the three interests. There are some persons who mistakenly think that the 8 hours they work at a state agency are for the state and that all time outside these 8 hours is for themselves. This gives rise to a metaphysical concept of the three

interests similar to Sonio's mistaken concept concering the "final hour," which Marx criticized.(3)

In fact, the three interests are virtually identical. President Ho said: "Within our system, the interests of the state, of the collective and the interests of the individual are virtually the same."(4) This objective oneness originates in the fact that the system of collective ownership is the Red thread running throughout all of the economic interests of socialism. It causes each interest to embody all three interests. And, the economic laws have an impact within the state-operated and collective economic segments through the unity of the three interests. Therefore, the unity of the three interests has become one of the basic moving forces stimulating the development of the socialist national economy. There is no economic law of socialism that has an effect only through the interests of the state, only through collective interests or only through the individual interests of the laborer. In economic policies, measures and activities, exaggerating or strengthening one interest while reducing another, thereby separating them, will cause the moving economic forces of socialism to lose their effect. The three interests are closely linked to one another; if any one of these interests is violated, all three interests will ultimately be harmed.

The three interests cannot be divided, they permeate one another. However, each interest has its own form. The three interests also involve certain contradictions. These contradications have objective origins and subjective activities can exacerbate these contradictions. However, the system of collective ownership insures that the contradictions among the three interests are not antagonizing contradictions.

The basic oneness of the three interests exists side by side with their contradictions; therefore, we must know how to coordinate the three interests and are, at the same time, fully capable of achieving this coordination.

Through a system of reasonable policies and measures, we are fully capable of smoothly coordinating the three interests, both qualitatively and quantitatively, in the different periods.

In the initial stage of the period of transition in a country that is advancing from small-scale production, a country in which manual labor still predominates, the material-technical bases of socialism are being built in a selective manner and the material base of the system of collective ownership has not yet formed, understanding and having a correct impact upon economic interests and stimulating, to the necessary degree, individual interests in the coordination of the three interests in order to stimulate the development of production become even more important and pressing. If, at a time when the level of production is still very low and product output is meager, we have a correct impact upon economic interests, the masses will be able to immediately exercise their mastery--their mastery of labor, their mastery in labor, their mastery by means of labor, their mastery in their existing trade in order to improve the lives of themselves, their families and all of society. This will help to overcome one of the most serious forms of waste now being encountered, the waste of labor. And, it will also make the policy of using our labor, raw materials, supplies and existing trade sectors

to produce wealth a reality, thereby helping us to overcome our present difficulties and shortages.

While coordinating the three interests, we must firmly maintain the dominant role played by the interests of the state; the matter of emphasizing one aspect or another of interests is a matter of providing guidance that is suited to each time and place.

The interests of the state play the dominant role because they insure that the contradictions among the three interests do not become antagonistic. And, the entity to whom these interests belong, that is, the state, is the most decisive entity in the coordination of the three interests. The interests of the state play the dominant role because they are, in essence, the interests of all the people, whom the state represents, and because the people exercise collective ownership primarily by means of the state and through the state.

Are there signs that show that the three interests have been smoothly coordinated? This is truly a difficult question. Economic interests are social relations that cannot be measured by some simple method and surely cannot be measured by means of arithmetic! Here, we must use social methods, must have signs of a social nature.

First, the worker must work and produce with enthusiasm. This is an essential prerequisite but not the only prerequisite. In fact, once policies and measures have been adopted to smoothly coordinate the three interests, it is inevitable that the worker will display enthusiasm in work and production. On the other hand, enthusiasm in production is not necessarily the result of coordinating the three interests well; therefore, there must be other signs.

Secondly, production must develop in both quantitative and qualitative terms with an efficient division of labor. The common denominator of all three interests is an increase in the gross social product, in which the rate of increase of national income is faster than the rate of increase of the gross social product, thereby proving that the three interests are coordinated well.

Thirdly, the standard of living of each worker and collective must be higher than before and contributions to the state must be the same or higher.

Fourthly, from the point of view of all of society, the practice of economization must be improved. If there is an increase in discarded materials and defective products in order to increase the output of subsidiary products, the interests of the state are harmed and the three interests are not coordinated well.

The national economy is a sophisticated, complex system. Using economic interests, in general, and coordinating the three interests within the socialist economic segment, in particular, are only one of the basic moving forces. To fully and strongly develop the economy, it is necessary to use many types of moving forces. In the period of transition, especially during the initial stage, it is even more possible and necessary to coordinate measures designed to stimulate economic

interests with measures designed to provide motivation while using administrative methods to organize and manage the national economy, as this is the only way measures designed to stimulate economic interests can be highly effective. Understanding and establishing smooth coordination among the three interests have also become a socialist ethical standard. Therefore, we have established economic interests as a basic objective and, at the same time, used them as a moving force to carry out socialist transformation and socialist construction.

FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx and F. Engels: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, Volume I, p 749.

2. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, Volume 28, p 267.

3. Sonio maintained that some work hours compensate for production costs while others create the essential product and the final hour creates the surplus product (VHN).

4. Ho Chi Minh: "Ve cach mang xa hoi chu nghia va xay dung chu nghia xa hoi" [The Socialist Revolution and Socialist Construction], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 6.

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"THE ROLE AND RELATIONSHIP OF THE THREE ECONOMIC INTERESTS IN SOCIALISM"

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Mar 82 pp 30-35

[Article by Xuan Kieu; passages in single slantlines denote italics as published]

[Text] In studying the three economic interests, we see that they pose numerous problems, of which the one concerning the role and relationship of these interests assumes a very great theoretical and practical significance. An incorrect understanding of the role and the dialectical relationship of the three economic interests would rsult in deviation in their promotion, and in one of the interests being neglected or one-sidedly emphasized. Therefore, speaking of the role of each of the economic interests is to speak of the smooth and principled general relationship in the harmonious combination of all the three economic interests.

The three economic interests are an objective economic category of socialism and one of the most concrete and practical forms in which the working people's collective mastery is manifested.

The system of public ownership of the means of production constitutes an objective basis for fostering the three economic interests in socialism.

The relationship based on the all-people ownership of the principal means of production gives rise to the economic interests of all society. These interests in turn require that the means of production owned by the entire people be effectively used ceaselessly to develop and improve social production in order to satisfy the increasing needs of all members of society. As long as attention is not given to developing social production and importance is not attached to social labor productivity, the economic interests of society cannot be said to have been served. Lenin said: "Once the proletariat has seized state power, its most basic and vital interests require that it increases the quantity of products and develops the productive forces of society on a large scale." [Footnote--V.I. Lenin: Complete Works, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 44, p 422] In the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, ensuring the increase of society's economic interests is a strategic problem to which the party and the state of proletarian dictatorship must pay utmost attention. Lenin clearly pointed out:

"At present, our main policy is to build the country economically so as to accumulate more wheat, to produce more coal, and to use this wheat and coal more rationally to ensure that no one will have to go hungry. This is what our policy must be." [Footnote--V.I. Lenin: Complete Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, Vol 31, p 457]

Socialist production can be carried out only by state-run and collective socialist production units reorganized as required by the division of social labor and by cooperation in labor. The existence of these production units is an objective condition for the emergence of the collective economic interests of laborers of the same unit. It is precisely these collective economic interests which objectively require that production units (such as enterprises, cooperatives...) satisfactorily use the means of production allocated to or appropriated by them, increase their overall labor productivity and improve the quality of their products. Thus, the appearance of the collective economic interests is an objective necessity.

The promotion of these interests, however, depends mainly on how rationally and how effectively the means of production placed under the management of or appropriated by are used, that is, on the organizational and managerial capabilities of each enterprise, each cooperative... the collective economic interests can be fostered only when production units are capable of covering their production expenditures (including live labor and materialized labor) and creating a quantity of surplus products, thereby satisfying the need to expand the production of units and rapidly increasing the collective welfare, while contributing to the common process of reproduction of all society by fulfilling and overfulfilling the plan to turn over their products to the state.

In the conditions of socialism, laborers are the masters of their country and their production units. They have both the obligation and the right to work and are entitled to the fruits of their labor, depending on the extent of their contributions to the collective and society. Under the socialist system, therefore, aside from the economic interests of society and of the collective, there also are the interests of the individual laborer the objective basis of which is the material and spiritual needs of the laborer and his family which are essential for the reproduction of their labor strength. Under the socialist system, the labor strength of each individual is an integral part of the collective labor strength, and the fruits of labor which each person enjoys are also a common achievement of collective labor.

These three economic interests are bound together by a close relationship; we cannot cater to one without simultaneously promoting the other two. These interests, however, cannot blend with one another because each has its own role to play and is relatively independent from the other.

As stated earlier, defining the role of and relationship among the three economic interests is a problem of a profound theoretical and practical significance. As a matter of principle, we must affirm that /the economic interests of all society always play the leading role/; they decide the direction, the scale, the structure and the rate of development of the national

economy. Lenin clearly pointed out: "The interests of the largest popular masses--in fact, that means the interests of society as a whole--directly guide the worker-peasant administration." [Footnote--V.I. Lenin: Complete Works, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Vol 44, p 232] Under the socialist regime, the working people are the masters of the country and their collective mastery is exercised mainly through the state. The state of proletarian dictatorship is the representative of the most basic interests of the working people. "In exercising their mastery through the state, the working class as well as the laboring people in general holds in its hands all the social work forces, all the resources of the country, all the work tools, supplies, capital..." [Footnote--Le Duan: /The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam/, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol 3, p 623] Seizing control of material and technical means as well as organizing their management and deploying them nationwide to create a high social labor productivity and large quantities of product is the highest expression of the working people's collective mastery throughout the country. For this reason, affirming the leading role of society's economic interests is a matter pertaining to the nature of socialism, of the system of socialist collective mastery, and of the state of proletarian dictatorship. President Ho taught us: "Under the socialist and communist regime, in which the working people are masters, each person is a member of the collective, plays a definite role in and contributes his labor to society. Therefore, the interests of each individual are included in and part and parcel of those of the collective. Only when the collective's common interests are catered to can conditions be created for promoting the private interests of the individual." [Footnote--Ho Chi Minh: /Selected Works/, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Vol 2, p 105]

The system of public ownership of the means of production constitutes an objective basis ensuring the right of all laborers to participate in the management and use of society's principal means of production as well as in the distribution of their products. This system is also an objective basis prompting each laborer to pay attention not only to the fruits of his own labor but also to the results of all social production activities. This is an obvious superior aspect of socialism over capitalism. Capitalism, because of its exploitative nature, cannot arouse the worker's zeal for labor; nor can it excite the concern of all laborers for the results of society's common production efforts. Under the capitalist system, each capitalist only concerns himself with catering to his personal and selfish interests, and constantly striving for surplus value and his own profits. He pays attention neither to the interests of laborers nor to those of other capitalist. The bitter competition among capitalists causes production in the capitalist society to develop chaotically. It is the contradiction between the organizational character of each separate enterprises and the state of anarchic production in all society which has plunged the capitalist economy into an unending crisis. The opposition between the interests of the bourgeoisie and those of the working class and laboring people is the root cause of the bitter class struggle in that society of exploitation of man by man.

On the contrary, socialism is primarily concerned with all the laboring people's interests and places the economic interests of the entire society above everything else, considering them simultaneously as an objective and

a decisive factor in the development of the national economy. Without this development, it is impossible to talk about any interests, regardless of whether they are the interests of the entire society, production collectives or individual workers. It is obvious that under the socialist regime /and in any situation, the interests of collectives and individual workers are always subject to the common interests of the entire society./ This is an obvious truth, since this is in fact subjecting the immediate and partial interests to the fundamental and lasting interests of workers, the interests of small collectives to the interests of large ones (the entire society) and the personal interests of each worker to the interests of all the laboring people. Evidently, socialism is concerned not only with the interests of the entire society but also with the interests of small collectives and individual workers. Lenin indicated clearly: "Only socialism can create possibilities for expanding social production and the distribution of products, and subject them to scientific bases in order to make the laboring people's life the most comfortable and enable them to enjoy happiness." (Footnote--V.I. Lenin: Complete Works, Progress Publishing House, Moscow 1977, book 36, p 471)

Lenin further said: "The promotion of individual interests plays the role of increasing producton." (Footnote--V.I. Lenin: Complete Works, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, book 33, p 74). Imbued with Lenin's teaching, we must simultaneously ensure the three economic interests in the most harmonious manner suitable to each step in the construction of a new society. In the initial stage of the present period of transition to socialism in our country, all the requirements of accumulating capital, stabilizing and improving the people's livelihood, and defending the country are raised imperatively. How are the relations among the three economic interests going to be settled? To resolve this problem correctly is actually not simple. Under the premise of respecting the leading position of social interests and of placing these interests above all else, we must pay the most attention to the economic interests of collectives and individual workers. The concern with the economic interests of collectives and individual workers is concentrated on the following points: First, by correctly applying the economic laws, the state of proletarian dictatorship must establish a system of policies capable of encouraging the collectives and individual workers to participate enthusiastically in productive labor.

Second, all measures must be taken to secure jobs for people fit for labor so that they can have the conditions to contribute their efforts and skills to society. When the social interests and the contributions of each worker to the common labor results increase, the benefits of all workers will also increase. Third, the implementation of economic interests of the collectives and individual workers must be oriented correctly toward the socialist orbit, considering the economic interests of the collectives and individual workers must be oriented correctly toward the socialist orbit, considering the economic interests of the society as an axis around which the economic interests of collectives and individual workers revolve. This means that the settlement of collective and individual interests must proceed from the economic interests of society. It is absolutely forbidden to infringe upon the interests of the entire society or to place the collective and individual interests above the social interests, and the sectarian and local interests above the national interests. This is a relatively complicated matter that

calls for good leadership and managerial and organizational ability to detect and resolve promptly the new contradictions arising from the relations among economic interests.

As stated earlier, the three economic interests are closely related and part and parcel of a unity. Unity is a matter pertaining to the essence of things; the unity of the three economic interests is determined by the system of all-people ownership of the means of production. The laboring people are the collective masters of society's principal means of production. For this reason, every product turned out by the labor of the centrally run or the local economy, the state-managed or the collective economy...is, in the final analysis, a result of the efforts of both individuals and collectives (the big collective is society and the smaller ones are production units), and intended partly for society, partly for the collective, and partly for the individual laborer. All products, whether they are distributed directly or indirectly, are used to satisfy the immediate and long-term needs of laborers. Marx said: "...what the producer is deprived of individually, he will get back directly, or indirectly, as a member of society." (Footnote--K. Marx and F. Engels: /Criticism of the Gotha and Erfurt Programs/, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1957, p 23)

The unity of the three economic interests is also reflected in the fact that the laborer is a representative of all these interests. Whether the needs of each individual are satisfied or not depends on the extent of his contributions and on the results of the common labor of each production collective and of society as a whole. This helps stimulate the concern and the sense of responsibility of each individual for the results of the business activities of factories, cooperatives and society.

The unity of the three economic interests is affirmed in the following statement by President Ho: "In our system, the interests of the state, the collective and the individual, are virtually identical." (Footnote--Ho Chi Minh: /On Socialist Revolution and the Building of Socialism/, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 69)

This affirmation of the unity of the three economic interests is by no means a denial of the contradictions among them. Affirming the objective existence of these contradictions is a methodological problem of enormous significance. Quickly detecting and promptly dealing with these contradictions is the basic condition for achieving a harmonious combination of the three economic interests.

The contradictions among the three economic interests in socialism have their objective basis in the division of social labor, the existence of different production units, the different needs and different economic and cultural interests of each locality, each enterprise, each cooperative...because of the difference in their specific interests, each production unit and locality usually pay more attention to their own interests than to those of other units and localities, and more broadly, of society as a whole. Similarly, each individual normally thinks more of his specific personal interests than of those of the entire collective of laborers and all society. This is the objective cause which often provokes contradictions among the three economic

interests. Under the conditions of socialism, however, /these contradictions are not antagonistic/, because on the basis of the system of public ownership of the principal means of production, the interests of the individual, the collective and all society are virtually identical.

These contradictions can be prevented and overcome by conscious efforts of people who respect and correctly apply the objective economic laws, by defining a system of rational economic policies and by appropriately settling the relationship among the three economic interests in conformity with the specific economic situation in each state of the period of socialist construction.

We must, however, realize that in reality, it is very difficult to prevent contradictions among the economic interests. This is because man's understanding and application of the objective economic laws can be improved only gradually; in other words, the economic laws cannot really be profoundly understood and correctly applied by man instantly. The problem is that man must quickly detect and promptly resolve these contradictions; only in this way can he achieve a harmonious combination of the three economic interests and create /a strong moving force/ for developing incessantly the socialist economy.

/The harmonious combination of the three economic interests is a problem of special importance/ in economic leadership and management. Whether the general production machinery of society, as well as each production unit such as an enterprise, a cooperative...operates satisfactorily or not depends to a very large extent on whether the relationship among the three economic interests is settled correctly or not. Reality shows that enterprises, cooperatives...often work well because they have a correct viewpoint in settling the relationship among the three economic interests. In such production units, the economic interests of society are placed above the rest while those of the collective and the individual laborer receive utmost attention. These units also study and adopt appropriate measures to settle promptly any contradiction which crops up, to achieve a harmonious combination of the three interests, to ensure the overfulfillment of the plan for delivery of good quality products to the state, to increase the accumulation of capital of enterprises and cooperatives and to augment the income of individual laborers.

The harmonious combination of the three economic interests must be achieved in a flexible manner and according to the actual situation of the development of the production forces and the improvement of socialist production relations. Determining the portions of social products to be allocated to each group of interests as well as defining the relationship of proportion in the distribution of the national income among the three groups of interests is something that can be done. Reality has clearly shown that the division of the gross social product and the distribution of national income depend on the requirements of the task of building the economy and improving the people's living conditions in each stage. (This is to say nothing of the present very exacting requirements of the tasks of consolidating national defense and protecting the fatherland).

For example, in the present stage, the state may deem it necessary to allocate an adequate portion of the social product to the consumption fund for use in stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions so as to stimulate all people strongly to engage in productive labor zealously, thereby creating a large source of accumulation. In another stage, the state may consider it imperative to establish a higher ratio of accumulation in order to expand production and to create conditions for basically and steadily improving the people's standard of living. The important thing is that in each specific stage of development, the state of proletarian dictatorship must perceive the need to transfer a portion of the social product from one group of interests to another. The art of management organization and the adroitness in directing the national economy lie in the ability to determine reasonable limits for these adjustments, which must be carried out in such a way as to prevent a reduction or increase in the social product of one group of interests from adversely affecting the efforts to cater to the other groups, and to ensure that, basically, such adjustments are still consistent with the harmonious combination of the different economic interests.

In short, the harmonious combination of the three economic interests must be achieved in such a way as to ensure the leading role of the economic interests of all society, to place these interests above those of individual collectives and laborers, to see to it that what is beneficial to society is also beneficial to the collective and the individual, and vice versa. The interests of the collective and the individual laborer can be steadily ensured only if the common interests of society are respected. Increasing the economic interests of society is to provide a basis for ensuring the fullest satisfaction of the needs of all production collectives and all members of society.

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PRODUCT CONTRACTS FOR COLLECTIVES BASED ON THE FINAL RESULTS OF PRODUCTION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 36-43

[Article by Trinh Binh]

[Text] The payment of piecework wages to collectives of workers based on the final results of production, which was first successfully implemented at the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory and Internal Combustion Engine Spare Part Factory Number 2 in Bien Hoa, has now been applied in 19 enterprises and plants, such as Implements Factory Number 1, Internal Combustion Engine Spare Part Factory Number 3, the Mechanical Engineering Measuring Implements Factory, the hoe shop of the Agricultural Mechanical Engineering Factory, the casting plant of the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works, the Phan Me Coal Mine, the Son Duong Tin Mine and so forth, and is continuing to be gradually expanded to a number of other installations. Generally speaking, at those placing paying piewework wages to collectives based on the final results of production, labor productivity has increased, more products are being produced, product quality has improved in many respects and the income of manual workers has been increased.

Once a factory that operated inefficiently, the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory implemented product contracts for collectives based on the final results of production in early 1980 and underwent good changes in many areas in the 2 years 1980 and 1981: output increased 62 percent, labor productivity increased 19 percent, the percentage of defective products declined 2.07 percent, wages per unit of product declined 68 percent and the average income of the worker increased 58 percent.

Implements Factory Number 1, which implemented product contracts in early 1981, has achieved the following results: the output of drill bits has increased 25.75 percent, labor productivity has increased 10 percent, the percentage of defective products has declined 0.07 percent, wages per unit of product have declined 6.17 percent and the average income of the worker has increased 46.61 percent compared to when product contracts were not in effect.

The Tran Hung Dao Machine Works implemented contracts in April, 1981, in its casting plant with the following results: compared to the time when product

contracts were not in effect, output has increased 28 percent, labor productivity has increased 48 percent, the percentage of defective products has declined 14 percent, wages per unit of product have declined 12 percent and the average income of the worker has increased 46.61 percent.

Many other factories or plants have also undergone significant changes for the better. On the basis of the initial results presented above, a number of conclusions concerning the payment of wages to collectives on the basis of the final results of production can be drawn.

Wages Are Closely Linked to the Final Product, to the Final Results of Production

Many resolutions and directives of our party and state have emphasized the need to pay piecework wages with a view toward raising productivity, improving product quality and implementing the principle of distribution in accordance with labor. In reality, however, our payment of wages does not correspond to the results of production; the wages of a production worker in any stage of production are computed on the basis of the results of the products produced in that stage of production and, if the productivity of the individual increases, his wage also increases. Individual productivity is ordinarily from 100 to 150 percent above the quota and, in some cases, even in excess of 150 percent, consequently, the worker earns a rather high wage but, in the end, the production plan of the plant or factory is not met, products are of poor quality or the percentage of defective products is quite high, production costs are not reduced and, in some cases, the state must incur losses. It is the state and the enterprise collective that must bear all of these adverse consequences. Clearly, this type of remuneration is not closely linked to the final results of production, rather, it is still based on the stage of production or job and stops at individual product parts, at intermediary norms and intermediary results.

The experiences of the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory and a number of other factories and plants show that it is necessary to link the payment of wages to the final results of production. It is first of all necessary to correctly define what the final product is. The final product is not the individual parts that each worker makes ineach stage of production or the finished products of each job on the same production line. The final product must be the result of the production of the entire industrial process consisting of all of the various stages of work added together (such as the payment of wages for a hoe at the Agricultural Machine Works, a drill bit at Implements Factory Number 1 or a cubic meter of overburden or 1 ton of mined coal at the Phan Me Coal Mine) is only the results of one stage of an industrial process but is in the nature of a finished product or a semi-finished product that can be weighed, measured, counted and tested in terms of quantity and quality for the purpose of computing piecework wages in accordance with the established method (the payment of piecework wages for bearings, bearing rings and bushings in the ball bearing parts produced by the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory and the payment of wages for engine blocks, fly wheels and "cu lat" at the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works).

It is necessary to set goals, to define the final product results that must be achieved and only when these goals and results have been achieved is it possible to pay wages on the basis of unit prices and the wage fund that has been computed; coversely, if these goals and results are not achieved, workers must pay penalties in accordance with prescribed regulations.

The ultimate goals that must be achieved are higher labor productivity and higher output, with consideration given to the plan assigned by the upper level for the entire year and on the basis of the equipment capacity and labor of the plant or enterprise with attention given to providing material incentives to create the conditions for raising productivity and output. Generally speaking, goals should not be set so high that they cannot be met and, as a result, cause a negative attitude within the plant or enterprise; goals also should not be set too low, even lower than the state plan, as this would make it unnecessary to even raise the matter of product contracts for collectives based on the final results of production.

As regards quality, it is necessary to insure that stipulated product specifications are met as well as insure that the permissible percentage of defective products is met; if they are met, wages may be paid on the basis of unit prices and the established wage fund but, if they are not met, a penalty must be paid and the unit price wage is reduced. In addition, it is possible to establish additional regulations concerning bonuses and penalties for product quality, especially at places where the percentage of defective products is still high, such as places that cast iron, cast steel, mine coal, etc.

As regards the use of supplies, it is necessary to insure that established supply consumption ceilings are met and an effort must be made to economize on and reduce the consumption of supplies and raw materials; if economization is achieved, in addition to paying piecework wages, a bonus of 1 percent of the value of the supplies saved can be paid; conversely, if the consumption of supplies exceeds ceilings, the wage unit price must be reduced and a certain percentage of the supplies used over and above the consumption ceiling must be paid in damages.

As regards equipment, vehicles and machinery, it is necessary to operate machinery at capacity as well as keep vehicles in operating condition and promptly repair them when they break down; if machine capacity is exceeded, in addition to paying pieeework wages, a bonus may be paid; conversely, if vehicles and machines break down frequently and the plan is not met, the piecework wage must be reduced and damages must be paid.

The ultimate goals mentioned above clearly are not intermediary norms or intermediary results; these final results, which express the three interests (the interests of the state, the collective and the individual worker), must be computed in the form of specific data with a comparison and analysis of economic returns in the following areas: how much the average income of the worker will increase on the basis of the results achieved regarding output and quality at the piecework wage; how much wage costs per unit of product will increase or decrease; how much labor

productivity will increase compared to the increase in wages; and, finally, consideration must be given to the three interests, primarily to how the interests of the worker are being satisfied.

The computation of norms on final results should be done monthly, not for a long period of time; through monthly norms, workers can compute their montly income and, on this basis, they can calculated what they must do in light of the plan to earn a higher wage. Paying wages on the basis of the final results of production and, conversely, achieving the final results of production before being paid fulfill the distribution and incentive functions of wages and heighten the impact of wages upon production; they are also a way to encourage the worker to closely link himself to the final objectives of production and to closely link the material interests of the individual to the interests of the collective and the state.

The Payment of Wages to the Collective and the Organization of Production and Organization of Labor

Paying wages to the collectiee is a form of contract wages which, for a long time, as a result of not being able to pay wages directly to individuals, a number of units have been using so that the collective can distribute wages to individuals. However, the new aspects here are that the makeup and organization of production collectives and labor collectives are different.

In the past, the collectives to which wages were paid were the sections and units specialized by job, such as the lathe section, the milling section, the plane section and so forth in the mechanical machining area of the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory; the sand preparation section, the mold section, the iron refining section and the steel refining section in the casting operations of the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works; the truck section, the power shovel section and the drilling machine section in the mining operations of the Phan Me Coal Mine and so forth. The products of these sections were only the sum total of parts of many types of products produced by industrial processes, consequently, the payment of wages, although based on the section, was still payment based on the stage of production; the workers in each stage knew the work of their stage of production and it was possible for workers in stages that produce many parts to earn a high wage while those working in later stages that produced few parts to earn a small wage; in the end, due to the lack of coordination, either finished products were not produced or the products that were produced did not meet established quantitative and qualitative requirements. Now, paying wages to the collective closely links the collective to the final product, to the final results of production; this collective must be the master of and be responsible for its product and endeavor to produce, not individual parts, but complete final products, from bearings, bearing rings, bearing bushings, piston rings, hoes, drill bits, socket wrenches and thread dyes to engine blocks, fly wheels, "cu lat," tons of coal, cubic meters of overburden and so forth in accordance with the stipulated final product goal.

This give rise to the question of how to organize production and organize labor in a manner consistent with the new specifics and requirements of the payment of wages to the collective. The common experience gained from the units that have implemented the payment of wages to the collective is that the collective of one section, unit, sector or plant is responsible for producing each final product unit from the first to the last steps involved in its production in a closed, complete cycle so that when one looks at the organization of production and organization of labor, the fact that a final product is being produced is immediately evident. As regards specifics, there are three methods of operation with three different forms of organization of production and labor:

--A total reorganization into mixed collectives specialized by product, not by industrial process as previously; for example, at the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory, the two production plants were merged into one plant divided into four production sectors by product: bearing, bearing rings, bearing bushings and the forging sector (for bearing rings), with each sector being reorganized and retooled. The sector chief has the right to select the section members of the sector and the section members elect section chiefs, determine the staff of the section and expel unqualified persons from the production line. The Phan Me Coal Mine merged its mining and transport plants and put all power shovels, drilling machines and trucks into mixed sections specialized by product. Each section must produce the required number of cubic meters of overburden and number of tons of coal; each section determines its own staff and the section chief is elected by its members and selects the members of the section; each mixed section works separately within each area of the mine. This is also something which the workers at the mine never dared think of before.

--Partial reorganization involving specialization by industrial process and specialization by product and designed to achieve a final goal: for example, at the casting plant of the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works, operations were once organized into the mold production section, the mold drying section, the iron refining section, the sand mixing section, the cleaning section, the transport section and so forth; but now, wages are only paid to sections producing three important parts: the engine block section, the fly wheel section and the "cu lat" section. Each section has workers who make molds, workers who dry mold, workers who dismantle molds, clean products and transport products, with the mold production workers being the center of operations. The sand mixing section, because it must support the entire plant, is still specialized by industrial process but is closely linked to the final results of production through the "sale of sand" to the mixed sections, the price of which is included in the overall wage unit price of the product. In addition, the iron pouring section, which should separate its workers into individual product sections, is still part of the iron refining section due to the lack of adequate workers and is included in the overall wage unit price; if the output of products increases by a large amount, iron pouring workers receive a much larger wage, but if the product increases by a small amount, they receive a small wage.

--Not reorganizing production or labor and maintaining the sections specialized by industrial process but efficiently rearranging their organization, streamlining

their staff and assigning a wage fund to the entire plant or factory based on the volume of products. On the basis of combined labor quotas and a combined wage unit price per unit of product, a number of norms on final production results are established that must be met in order to pay wages in accordance with the established plan, as has been done at Implements Factory Number 1, which pays wages to the drill bit plant, the thread dye plant, etc.

The methods of operation and forms of organization mentioned above are not models that can be applied everywhere, but must be applied on the basis of the specific situation at each place, on the basis of whether the nature of production is very complex or only slightly complex, whether the production cycle is long or short, whether technical conditions are complete or incomplete and on the basis of the specific capabilities of cadres and their ability to provide guidance. However, regardless of the situation, paying piecework wages to a collective based on the final results of production but without reorganizing production or reorganizing labor, that is, maintaining the same organization and number of workers but only changing the method by which wages are computed or only increasing the wage unit price per unit of product, is not paying wages based on the final results of production and can only achieve a few immediate results, results that will be neither permanent nor stable. Of course, reorganizing production and reorganizing labor are difficult and complex problems, especially at places that produce many products, each of which consists of hundreds of parts and involve production cycles lasting months or more. As regards these places, organizing the payment of wages to each stage of work, each section or the entire production line is a matter that must be researched and carefully considered and cannot be done in the same way for each entity. However, the problem that is faced continues to be the need to closely link the payment of wages to the organization of production and the organization of labor and primarily to reorganize operations into small collectives, into sections and units that have clearly defined production tasks, short production cycles, simple final products, the proper number of workers, internal stability and competent cadres in charge. Organizing such collectives will closely link workers to one another and closely link their responsibility to the collective; on this basis, it will create strength for achieving the final objective. This also involves a struggle between the progressive and the backward, between the positive and the negative, a struggle to show persons who are lazy or who have many bad habits their shortcomings and cause them to voluntarily leave the production line and engage in subsidiary production or other work, thereby reducing the staff of the factory or plant.

Paying Wages on the Basis of Reasonable Quotas, Unit Prices, Bonuses and Penalties

The basis for paying piecework wages to collectives in accordance with the final results of production is, above everything else, the establishment of reasonable combined labor quotas and combined wage unit prices.

At present, enterprises, generally speaking, have labor quotas but they are primarily quotas on the stages of work performed by main production workers; there are many jobs performed by subsidiary and support workers as well as virtually all of the work performed by cadres and indirect management personnel that are not

governed by quotas. As a result, in order to pay piecework wages, it is necessary to readjust the quotas governing stages of production and to formulate and perfect quotas for subsidiary and support workers and management personnel in order to, on this basis, establish combined labor quotas per product unit (which encompass industrial labor, subsidiary labor, support labor and management labor). On the basis of combined quotas, it is necessary to establish wage unit prices per unit of product and compute the wage fund for the collective in accordance with the final product so that the collective can accurately divide wages among its members. As a result, there is no scientific basis for talking about paying wages in accordance with the final product without establishing combined labor quotas per unit of product. The industrial labor quotas of main production workers are, at present, primarily established on the basis of statistics and experience; the number of quotas requiring technical foundations is very small (in 1980, only 9.5 percent of the quotas of the entire Ministry of Engineering and Metals were technically based; during the first 6 months of 1981, this figure was 9.6 percent). Because quotas are still not accurate, the labor productivity of the individual far exceeds them (by an average of 138 percent in the Ministry of Engineering and Metals during the first 6 months of 1981) but overall productivity has not risen. Of course, consideration must be given to actual production conditions, which involve difficulties resulting from a shortage of electric power, the shortage of supplies and the shortage of raw materials; however, because the stage of production is the basis for computing the combined wage unit price, for paying the worker and for establishing the output of final product that must be achieved, the quotas on the work performed in the stages of production must be accurate and reasonable.

As regards the wage unit price, it is necessary, on the basis of the combined amount of work time, to compute the combined wage unit price per unit of product and the combined wage fund for the entire collective in accordance with the final results of production. In view of the present difficult situation concerning living conditions, the wage unit price must be reasonable, must insure an increase in income in order to provide incentive for higher labor productivity and must insure that the combined wage fund does not increase at a rate faster than the rate of increase of labor productivity, which is a rather complex problem. It is unreasonable to provide incentive for higher income by reducing quotas, by raising the wage unit price, by introducing many new types of subsidies conceived of by the unit or by raising the existing subsidies above stipulated levels, thereby creating a very high wage coefficient, one that is many times higher than the basic wage, and, on this basis, raising the wage fund too high compared to productivity and output.

Of course, raising the income of the worker is something that must be fully encouraged and how high the income of the worker is is not something to be concerned about; however, if income is raised at any price without conditions and requirements regarding the final results of production that must be achieved for society and the collective at a time when the commodity fund for society is not increased, labor productivity declines, product quality is poor and active, skilled workers receive the same wage as negative, poorly skilled workers, correct incentive is not provided.

At those places that have been paying correct piecework wages to collectives in accordance with the final results of production, the combined wage unit price per unit of product includes:

--The direct unit price for main production workers, which includes the base unit price computed on the basis of the work grade salary and the industrial labor quota.

--The variable wage unit price, which includes a number of subsidies in accordance with regulations: the regional subsidy, the harmful environment subsidy, the trade subsidy and the piecework wage incentive rate together with the wage subsidy under decision 219/CP.

--The indirect unit price for subsidiary workers, support workers and assistants (electrical-mechanical, implements, transportation and so forth) and for direct management personnel supporting the production of the final product computed on the basis of the ratio between subsidiary, support and management personnel and the prescribed product output.

In addition to the general unit prices mentioned above, it is also possible to compute progressive unit prices in order to pay progressive piecework wages; however, this should only be done when deemed necessary and must be carefully considered. Here, there is the problem of paying reasonable wages to indirect management personnel and closely linking their responsibility to the final results of production. There are two cases that must be considered and two ways to resolve this problem.

In the case of the payment of collective piecework wages based on the final results of production to the sections and units within the scope of a plant of an enterprise, the wages of the subsidiary workers, support workers and indirect personnel of the plant are included in the indirect unit price included within the combined unit price of the product. As regards subsidiary workers, support workers and assistants who belong to the subsidiary and support plants of an enterprise (such as the electro-mechanical plant, the implements plant, the transport plant and so forth), any unit that is assigned to work with a plant in which piecework wages based on the final product are being paid, the wages of its workers are included in the combined wage unit price of the plant. In addition, other subsidiary and support workers as well as indirect personnel, from the director to the management agency, will have their bonuses computed on the basis of the final results of production.

In the case in which collective piecework wages based on the final results of production are being paid to all plants and the final product of the enterprise is only a type of product consisting of few parts with a short production cycle and the subsidiary, support and indirect forces of the enterprises have been efficiently established, it is possible to include the wages of all of these forces in the combined wage unit price, that is, possible to pay collective piecework wages based on the final results of production to the entire enterprise. This has been the base at the Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory and Parts Factory Number 3. The Pho Yen Ball Bearing Factory began paying the new wages to the entire

enterprise in March, 1981. After initiating the payment of piecework wages based on the final results of production to the main production sectors as well as the subsidiary and support production sectors of the enterprise, the factory reduced the staff of the management agency from 20 percent to 12 percent. On this basis, the enterprise established a combined wage unit price for a standard bearing and then multiplied it by the total number of bearings assigned under the plan to establish the factory's total wage paid on the basis of final products. And, everyone from the director on down is paid in accordance with this wage fund; if the final product is large, the director receives a high wage but if the final product is small, the director receives a small wage. Of course, this is not called piecework wages for the director but it does show that the income of everyone from the director on down is closely linked to the final product and this is the only way to closely link the rights and responsibility of each person within the enterprise to the final results of production.

Together with paying wages in accordance with quotas and unit prices, bonuses and penalties are something which enterprises use, but not on a regular basis. In conjunction with paying piecework wages to collectives in accordance with the final results of production, bonuses and penalties must also be closely linked to the final results of production in accordance with the established plan. Accompanying bonuses must be corresponding penalties, considering these to be controls that insure that the proposed final results of production are achieved. We should not only give attention to bonuses and not penalties nor should bonuses be high but penalties low; and, it is necessary to use bonuses and penalties in key areas where problems must be resolved, such as the casting operations of the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works, where the most important requirement was reducing the percentage of defective products by 50 percent; therefore, the machine works implemented rather strong bonuses and penalties in this operation. If the percentage of defective products is reduced, a bonus of 50 percent of production costs is paid for each product; if the percentage of defective products exceeds the ceiling, a penalty of 50 percent of production costs must be paid. At the Mai Hac De Casting Plant of the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works, the situation over the past 3 months has shown that the payment of piecework wages to collectives on the basis of the final results of production in conjunction with the bonuses and penalties mentioned above have had the effect of motivating workers to reduce the percentage of defects in the production of three parts by 4 percent compared to the ceiling and reduce the percentage of defective products by nearly two-thirds compared to the same period of time in 1980.

The payment of piecework wages to collectives of workers based on the final results of production is a progressive form of wage payment that has been proven by reality to be correct. However, it is also only one of several economic levers that help to stimulate production and is a stage of transition from administrative management based on subsidies to socialist business management. Therefore, the payment of wages cannot be considered a miraculous measure that can resolve each and every problem, rather, in conjunction with it, it is necessary to properly prepare the conditions for production, such as raw materials, supplies, technology and so forth, while intensifying political and ideological education and mobilizing the masses to exercise their right of collective ownership in production management within their enterprise.

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COMPLAINTS AND DENUNCIATIONS, AN IMPORTANT RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF OUR PEOPLE

Hanoi TAP CHI CHONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 44-49

[Article by Prof Nguyen Ngoc Minh; passages within single and double slant-lines denote respectively italics and boldface as published]

[Text] The promulgation of the regulation on considering and settling complaints and denunciations filed by citizens has answered our people's long felt aspiration. It speaks for the superiority of the socialist regime and our party and state's concern over the exercise of the people's right to collective mastery, and helps strengthen relations between the party, state and people.

One of the most important problems in a socialist society is the satisfactory settlement of /the relations between the people and state, and between the state and people./

Unlike the state of the exploiting classes--their tool to oppress and exploit the working people--the socialist state is "the proletariat which organizes itself into a ruling class" to rule the minority group of oppressors and reactionary elements and to achieve democracy vis-a-vis the working people. Lenin said: "The proletarian democratic system is a million times more democratic than any bourgeois democratic system" (TAP CHI CHONG SAN footnote: V.I. Lenin: "Discussion of Socialist Law"; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1970 p 44). The fundamental difference between the socialist state and the state of the oppressive classes lies in the fact that the socialist state is of the people, by the people and for the people. It has no other objective than to serve the people. Therefore, during the early days of the establishment of the people's administration, President Ho Chi Minh defined the relations between the people and the state and vice versa as follows: "Government organs from the central level to the villages are the servants of the people. They are supposed to carry out administration work for the people, and not to oppress the people as in the era under the French and Japanese domination." (TAP CHI CONG SAN footnote: "Ho Chi Minh: Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1980 Vol 1 p 370)

In a situation where the party leads the adminstration, it is necessary to define the /relations between the party, the people and the state./

President Ho Chi Minh summed up the definition of this relationship in his testament as follows: "We must maintain the purity of our party, be worthy as leaders and faithful servants of the people."

The thoughts of President Ho Chi Minh and our party have been profoundly understood and are reflected in the party's resolutions and state laws.

The new Constitution of our country specifies: In the SRV, the collective masters are the working people, comprising workers, peasants, socialist intellectuals and other working people, with the worker-peasant alliance, led by the working class, as the core." (Article 3) Our party's viewpoint on collective masters is that they are also the masters of the political, economic, cultural and social domains; masters of the whole country, of each locality and grassroot unit, of society, of nature and of themselves.

As masters, the people must have a voice in the various aspects of social life in order to directly or indirectly participate in state and social management while controlling the activities of state organs, cadres and officials. They must strive to eliminate deviations, violations of state policy and the law and protect the party, state and their own legitimate interests.

One of the people's rights to collective mastery is the right to complain and denounce. As a result, our Constitution has specified: "Citizens have the right to lodge with any state authority a complaint or denunciation regarding transgressions of the law by any state body, social organization, people's armed forces unit or individual employed by those state bodies, organizations or units." (Article 73)

This is a matter of great significance to a party which is vested with the task of leading the administration. Comrade Le Duan said: "It is necessary for a ruling party to take precautions against two dangers--errors involving its lines and policies, and abuse of power by its authorized cadres and their arrogant attitude toward the people." (Footnote: "Le Duan: On Party Building," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1978 p 64) In exercising their right to make complaints and denunciations with a sense of socialist collective mastery, our people can help prevent these dangers while supervising all the activities of state organs and state cadres and personnel, thus making our party firm and strong and our state truly a state of the people, by the people and for the people, and enabling them to have more confidence in their party and state. Meanwhile, our state is fully aware of the need and has the necessary measures to ensure that every citizen is entitled to exercise this right toward any organ of the state as well as to any member of that organ. In view of this, the right to make complaints and denunciations characterizes both our system of socialist collective mastery and our society.

The right to make complaints and denunciations also reflects the singlemindedness of and the close relationship between the people and the state in our society. Under a capitalist regime, complaints and denunciations are designed to cover that regime with a cloak of "democracy" which is, in fact, aimed at harassing or harming honest people and protecting the personal interests of the exploiting class or smearing the reputation of others actuated by base

motives. Under our regime, however, complaints and charges are made for the sake of the legitimate interests of the state, the collective, and each citizen aimed at firmly maintaining state law, consolidating the socialist legal system, and establishing a correct relationship among the party, the state and the people.

Many basic problems have been solved through enforcement of the regulation governing the right to make complaints and charges. It is, therefore, necessary to point out a number of the most vital questions.

//1. Who Has the Right To Make Complaints and Charges? And About What?//

The spirit of Article 73 of the Constitution and of Article 1 of this regulation is very broad. /All citizens/ have the right to file complaints and denunciations with any organ of the state against actions by state organs, economic, cultural and social organizations, units of the people's armed forces or by any individual of these organs and organizations that infringe on the interests of the state and the collective and the legitimate interests of citizens.

Citizens may file complaints and charges with the state organs concerned through letters or personal contacts. These organs have the responsibility to receive letters and concerned persons. The dates, times and places of contact must be posted publicly. This is a very important and essential regulation, which reflects not only the objectives and scope of the right to make complaints but also the conditions and methods of exercising it. Our state not only stipulates this right but also creates favorable conditions for all citizens to exercise it easily. To all Soviet organs in Russia in the past, Lenin gave this instruction: "To enable everybody to visit any Soviet organ without the need of any pass, it is necessary to post the regulations governing the dates and times set for receiving the masses not only inside but also outside that organ. It is absolutely necessary to make arrangements in such a way so that visits to various organs can be made freely and without any type of pass" (Footnote: "Lenin: Discussions on Socialist Legal System," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1970 p 336). In our country, complaints and charges can be made under any form that is convenient to all citizens: Through letters, personal contacts, verbal statements as well as through radio and television stations and the press. These complaints and charges must be processed and settled by the organs concerned (articles 8 and 10 of the regulation).

To protect the complainants and plaintiffs, the regulation stipulates that it is prohibited to reveal or forward /letters of accusation/ and their copies and statements of accusation to the organs, organizations or persons under accusation. It is also not permitted to forward /complaints/ to organs, organizations or persons under complaint if such action is found to be detrimental to the complainants.

//2. Authority for Investigation and Settlement//

In fact, too many letters of accusation reportedly have been forwarded to various organs at the central level as well as to the party's and state's

highest organs of leadership in the recent past. There are two main reasons for this. First, complainants and plaintiffs often have confidence in these organs and feel that they are the most authoritative organs which can settle their complaints and charges fairly and quickly. Second, in some cases competent organs at the lower level fail to pay adequate attention to and process complaints in accordance with their responsibility or settle them promptly and properly, thus compelling the persons concerned to continue to file their complaints with the higher levels. This does not include cases in which protection of and partiality to persons under accusation, and injustice to the complainants are prevalent.

Another reason is that a letter of accusation is usually sent to several organs at the same time, as its sender believes that it will be settled by one organ or another.

To limit the situation in which letters of accusation are forwarded to the higher levels while enabling the organs concerned to settle complaints and charges properly, this regulation stipulates clearly the authority of various organs responsible for the settlement of complaints and charges. They are not allowed to shift their responsibility onto other organs.

The regulation defines the distinction between complaints and charges.

/Complaints/ against personnel of organs and organizations shall be processed and settled by the leaders or leading bodies of those organs and organizations. Complaints against leaders or leading bodies of organs and organizations shall be processed and settled by leaders or leading bodies of the immediate higher echelon.

/Charges/ against personnel of organs and organizations shall be processed and settled by leaders or leading bodies at the immediate higher echelon. Charges against leaders or leading bodies of organs and organizations shall be processed and settled by leaders or leading bodies at the immediate higher echelon or at the next higher echelon.

It is necessary for competent state organs to coordinate with other concerned organs (attention must also be paid to coordinating with such mass organizations as trade unions, youth unions, women's unions, and so forth) in processing and settling complaints and charges. This is aimed at ensuring democratic centralism and broadly developing the right to collective mastery of the people through the process of state organs and mass organizations so that the practice of processing and settling complaints and charges in an arbitrary manner and at will can be avoided.

One important point which requires our attention is that this regulation is aimed mainly at settling offenses of an administrative nature. Therefore, the authority for processing and settling these offenses should rest with organs that belong to the executive system while the authority for processing and settling criminal and civil offenses still rests with the people's organs of control and the people's courts as stipulated in the current law.

/3. Time Limits for the Settlement of Complaints and Charges/

To avoid delay and extension in the processing and settlement of complaints and charges that could adversely affect the interests of the state, the collective and the citizens, the Constitution has pointed to the principle that all complaints and charges /must be processed and settled quickly/ (Article 73). This is because the weightiest responsibility of state organs is to serve and protect the interests of the people. We must not ignore the people's grievances and losses, and must not allow offenses to drag on. If we fail to settle offenses promptly, it will be difficult for us to compensate for their consequences. To help concretize the Constitution, this regulation has clearly stipulated the time limits for each level in processing and settling complaints and charges. Complaints that fall under the jurisdiction of the village and city ward levels (or equivalent units) must be processed and settled no later than /1 month/ following the date of receipt of such complaints; for other levels, this time limits is /3 months/. The time limits provided for charges are much longer. Charges that fall under the jurisdiction of the village and city ward levels (or equivalent units) must be processed and settled no later than /2 months/ following the date of receipt of such charges; for other levels, this time limit is /6 months/. Concerning complicated matters that require time-consuming investigation, time limits can be extended but must not be more than double the time limits stipulated above.

//4. Rights To Retrieve One's Honor and Receive Indemnification//

The right to complain and denounce are worthless if the plaintiffs cannot be indemnified spiritually and materially. Consequently, the right to restore one's honor and receive indemnification constitutes a fundamental principle for ensuring citizens' rights and benefits, and a practical demand of the plaintiffs and denouncers. If honor is actually assailed, the victim is entitled to restitution of his honor. Our people treasure honor and human dignity, and would rather lose some of their material assets than their honor. The law stipulates that guilty agencies, organizations or personnel are dutybound to make indemnification (article 4) in order to avoid the use of the state or unit funds to indemnify losses caused by an individual, especially when this individual is a commander or leader.

//5. Role of National Assembly Deputies and the People's Councillors//

It is the National Assembly deputies and the people's councillors who maintain regular contact with the people. They often receive the people's complaints and letters of denunciation. In the spirit of promoting the role of popularly elected agencies, deputies and councillors--representing the people's aspirations and rights--the law prescribes that these deputies and councillors must study and forward the people's complaints and letters of denunciation to the competent agencies, and must follow up their processing and keep the plaintiffs and accusers informed of the results.

The competent agencies involved must keep the deputies and councillors informed of their action. This is also a measure to urge responsible agencies scrupulously to handle cases of complaints and denunciations within the prescribed time.

//6. How To Deal With// Violations of the Right To Complain and Denounce

To enforce strictly compliance with the law, the state stipulates two types of penalty. Those who are responsible for receiving, forwarding, considering and settling the complaints and letters of denunciation by citizens, and fail to comply with the stipulations of this law, will be dealt with according to /administrative discipline./

Those who commit the following offenses, will be punished according to the criminal code./

Those who abuse their authority and position to interfere with cases of complaint and denunciation or to deal with complainants and accusers, will receive a jail term from 3 months to 3 years. The same punishment will be applied to those who intentionally fail to carry out decisions concerning cases of complaints and denunciation, causing losses to complainants and accusers. Those who seek revenge against complainants and accusers will receive a heavier jail term of from 6 months to 6 years. Conversely, those who abuse the right to complain and denounce, and purposely distort the truth to slander others or an agency or organization will also be punished with a jail term of from 3 months to 3 years.

Consequently, this law determines ways to deal with various cases and is aimed at ensuring that a citizen's right to complain and denounce can be implemented scrupulously and that no one can abuse this right.

We should maintain a sense of socialist collective mastery before being able to use the right to complain and denounce correctly and effectively. The sense of mastery over society and oneself means awareness of the common interests of the society and collectives and our legitimate rights and correctly motivated benefits. At the same time, we should have a high and constructive sense of responsibility; refrain from distorting the truth and insinuating to confuse agencies; and lodge our complaints with the competent agencies as prescribed by law. We should have an accurate knowledge of citizens' rights and duties, and should enhance everyone's sense of mastery in order to use correctly and effectively the right to complain and denounce.

Those agencies responsible for considering and settling complaints and denunciations should uphold their spirit of serving the people and oppose irresponsibility and indifference or "even hardheartedness in the fact of the people's difficulties and sufferings" (Footnote: "Political Report of the Party Central Committee to the Fourth VCP Congress," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1977 p 147). At the same time, we should implement our duties scrupulously, promptly, justly and fairly in accordance with policies and laws. If citizens use correctly their right to complain and denounce while the state agencies consider and correctly settle complaints and denunciations, they will contribute to creating the superiority of our socialist regime. Comparing the socialist regime to the capitalist regime, Lenin observed: "No matter how democratic they are, the most advanced capitalist republics still use thousands of legal procedures to prevent workers from participating in the state management." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "On the Role of Mastery by Agricultural and Industrial Workers Over Economic and State Management";

Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1967 p 37) As for us, "we try every way to get rid of these obstacles" to reach the point where "the laboring people can participate in state management." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: Ibid, p 38)

We should immediately ensure that the right to complain and denounce is observed and properly used and that the responsible agencies or personnel settle cases of complaint and denunciation in a fair, just and timely manner, avoiding delay and backlog, and reducing losses for the state and the people. Nevertheless, the most important point is the necessity of finding out the causes of complaints and denunciation in order to eliminate them radically. This issue, although fundamental, is not easily solved. In the present situation, the struggle against phenomena which violate citizens' right to mastery, erode the interests of the state and the collective, and misinterpret the party policies and state law, and against other negative manifestations, must be conducted uniformly and be targeted properly by motivating the masses to participate in the struggle and by applying administrative, economic and educational measures to emphasize the severity and justice of the law. The more effectively this struggle is conducted, the fewer will be the numbers of complaints and denunciations. The time will come when our state machinery becomes really strong and firm, our people's mastery is enhanced definitively, and all cadres and personnel of the state respect citizens' rights and realize the necessity of protecting the interests of society and collectives. Then, complaints and denunciations will certainly be a rarity, and there will be instead /petitions/ to beautify society and make the people's life more happy.

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THE POSITION OF THE COUNTRY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 50-55

[Article by Nhuan Vu]

[Text] In their wars to defend the fatherland or liberate the nation, our forefathers attached particular importance to making full use of the "position of the country," considering it to be a basic factor in victory, to be the secret and source of "Vietnam's strength."

When the country was flourishing, even though it had to contend with enemies many times larger and encountered numerous difficulties at first, the generals of our nation always had firm confidence in ultimate victory.

In the third war of resistance against the Nguyen aggressor army (1287-1288), when he learned that the emeny had crossed our country's border, Tran Hung Dao said: "This year, when the enemy comes, it will be easy to fight them." This was because he fully understood the prosperous situation of the nation of Dai Viet.

Another characteristic of our nation's life is that the nation of Vietnam was formed at a very early date and has had a very strong sense of nationhood: the Hung Kings built the country of Van Lang in the Bronze Age in the territory stretching from the foot of Ba Vi Mountain to Tam Dao Stream and bordering the Red River.

During the long periods of "northern domination," the enemy was unable to assimilate our nation. In the year 40, the uprising of the Trung Sisters threw off the yoke of domination of the Dong Han and "brought back the era of the Hung Family." in 544, having swept away the ruling clique of the House of Luong, Ly Bi declared the country to be founded and gave it the name Van Xuan...Son Ha, which had clearly defined borders. With the emergence of the country of Dai Viet, our country assumed a clear identity as an entity in which the two factors of land and people coalesced with each other for the purpose of achieving basic national goals.

Nature placed our country at the "threshold" blocking the path of aggression and expansion of the Chinese feudalists into Southeast Asia. Lying on the Indochina peninsula and having a long coastline facing the South China Sea, our country is in a position in which it has had to contend with the leading colonialist and imperialist powers of contemporary and modern times. For this reason, throughout their 4,000 year history, we Vietnamese have had to always closely link the building of the country to defending the country; we have always had to be ready to build the country and take urgent action to save it. Our nation's aspiration is only to live in "sovereignty and security" leading to "lasting peace." Therefore, in this land, the just cause has always been on our side, is the origin and vitality of the country. However, the just cause is only effective if the position of the country is correctly applied, if the land and people play their role.

To begin with, let us examine the characteristics of our country's position in the wars against the Chinese feudalist aggressor dynasties.

For a long period in our history, the threat to our nation's independence has primarily come from the north. On land, the expeditionary armies of the Chinese feudal dynasties that invaded our country, regardless of how large they were, could only advance their troops over two main routes: from Lao Cai and from Lang Son. These routes, which were the only routes, went through many passes. Because of this, in 981, Le Hoan annihilated the Tong Army at Chi Lang; in 1427, also in the same area, the Lam Son Partisan Army killed Lieu Thang.

By sea, the navies of the northern pirates had to cross the Bay of Ha Long and sail into the Bach Dang River. Thousands of warships of the Nam Han, the Tong and the Nguyen are permanently buried on the bottom of this glorious river. Once, the Nguyen Army, using sea and land forces, attacked us from the south through the Cham Pa route. However, the land of Hoan and Ai was not an "easy route" for the aggressor army either.

The concept "land" has, since antiquity, encompassed all natural conditions, including the terrain, climate and weather. Together with space, there is also time. Our country's very warm and humid climate is comfortable to our people but was burning hot and harsh to the northern aggressor armies. The natural resources of our country are truly abundant. We had enough copper and iron to forge weapons to fight the enemy. Even in the times of An Duong Vuong, our army and people cast hundreds of thousands of copper spearheads. The rather abundant rice of the fertile Red River Delta provided enough for our army and people to fight the enemy. There are also the rains, the sunlight, the typhoons, the heat and the cold in our country that became arrows, bullets, swords and spears for fighting the enemy. By being the masters of space, our forefathers had conditions in their favor for taking the initiative in using the factor of time. The enemy general Quach Quy was unable to remain on the bank of the Nhu Nguyet River for a long time. The army of Lieu Thang had no choice but to move from Chi Lang to the deadly ground of Xuong Giang. In an instant, Lieu Thang was beheaded at the foot of Yen Ngua Mountain. In an instant, O Ma Nhi's fleet of warships were pulled by the tide (into the rows of stakes in the Bach Dang River) and was destroyed by us. The

long days and months terrified the aggressor armies of the forth as soon as they stepped foot in our country.

In wars of national liberation as well as wars to protect the fatherland our forefathers, using the treacherous terrain of the fatherland, "could attack when on the offensive and maintain their positions when withdrawing." To the enemy armies, our country was a "hell" in which they found it "difficult to advance or retreat" as soon as they entered our country.

The terrain of our fatherland is extremely important. However, it is still only an objective factor, one that can become "worthless" or even "counter productive" without the proper impact of the subjective factor, that is, man.

Analyzing the reasons for the three victories over the Nguyen pirate aggressors, Tran Quoc Tuan said: "During the period of Dinh Le, making use of good and honest persons, the South became strong but the North was exhausted and weak; there was unity from top to bottom, the people were unanimous in their feelings and formed a military corps that destroyed the Tong Army." "O Ma Nhi was surrounded on all four sides as soon as he left Toa Do, king and subjects were united as one, brothers were in harmony, everyone in the country joined forces and the enemy was captured..."(1) Analyzing the position of the country in the war of resistance against the Minh, Nguyen Trai wrote: "Today, we have raised a partisan army, there is unity from top to bottom, extreme heroism has been shown, our officers are becoming increasingly skilled, our weapons are becoming increasingly sophisticated and we till our fields while fighting the enemy."(2) The facts presented above prove that when brandishing the banner of the great cause, when charging forth to attack the remnants of aggressor armies or when arising to throw off the yoke of domination of the enemy, the Vietnamese have, in the various periods of their history, always been stimulated by ardent patriotism, which is the firm foundation of our national solidarity. The community of nationalities living within the territory of the nation of Vietnam, from the mountainous jungles to the lowlands and the seacoast, have always unanimously agreed to establish a "people's front" on the basis of "one person fighting one battle, 10,000 persons fighting one battle."

From the Dinh, Ly, Tran and Le Dynasties to the Tay Son cloth shirted hero Nguyen Hue, our forefathers placed the "existence of the fatherland" above everything else because to "lose the country" would mean "the destruction of families." For this reason, the "Dien Hong Conference" became a truly rare event in history; for this reason, the primary mode of warfare of our forefathers, be it in a war to defend the fatherland or a war of national liberation, was "to send the entire nation into battle against the enemy," which was a type of "people's war" that emerged at a very early date in our country and which, with time and on the basis of experience, was gradually developed and perfected. All of the expeditionary armies of the North that invaded our country were blocked and resolutely attacked as soon as they entered the border areas by militia forces of our ethnic minorities and were attacked by the forces of the provinces and districts coordinating with a contingent of our main force army all along the route of their march until they were dealt decisive, annihilating blows by our great army.

Our human factor is truly multifaceted. Since antiquity, the Vietnamese could not and were not permitted to become backward in the techniques of casting weapons, of creating the necessary means of war. The crossbows, the Co Lao Citadel in the period of An Duong Vuong, the light warships in the Tran period, the cannons and ramparts of the Ho Quy Ly period, the battle elephants of the Lam Son Partisan Army, the warships and fire-guns of the Tay Son Army and so forth, these realities prove the development of production forces in our country in the different periods of history.

With weapons and means of war suited to the terrain, the Vietnamese, over a period of many centuries, developed the art of uprisings and warfare and developed the unique Vietnamese methods of fighting. Nineteen hundred and forty-two years ago, the Trung Sisters organized and successfully carried out a widespread uprising in which, according to Hau Han Thu, the people in the four provinces of Giao Chi, Cuu Chan, Nhat Nam and Hop Pho "arose as one." Fourteen centuries later, when Le Loi and Nguyen Trai raised the banner of rebellion, our people everywhere continuously staged uprisings, thus forcing the enemy to draw back to a number of deserted cities, where they were "chopped to pieces." When waging war, our forefathers employed skillful, resourceful and flexible methods of fighting suited to the specific conditions existing during each period of time. However, in order to win victory over an enemy that was generally larger and stronger than us, the methods of fighting of Vietnam have usually been characterized by "using weakness to attack strength, using few forces to fight many enemy forces."

The strength of the people is the combined material and spiritual strength of each person within the bloc of national solidarity. The human factor that was developed over many generations became an objective factor, became an extremely valuable tradition of our nation. Among the various factors that form the human factor, the most significant is the factor of leadership, the factor of the center determining the overall effectiveness of the country's position.

In order to resist enemy aggressors, our nation has, in the various periods of its history, always maintained a favorable position for the country as though it were a treasure handed down from one generation to the next. Generally speaking, the nation of Vietnam has had many great national heroes possessing outstanding talents that have led the people in winning victory over the enemy and in liberating or defending the fatherland. However, there was also the case in which Hau Quy Ly, although he was determined to wage a war of resistance, did not adopt the correct line for it, did not unite the people, used the terrain of the country incorrectly and, as a result, could not avoid defeat; and, there was also the case in which the Nguyen Dynasty, which represented the decadent, corrupt and heinous ruling feudal class, caused the country to decline. These were only individual cases. Vietnam's favorable position for our forefathers' just cause of saving and defending the country was a factor that was respected, maintained and enhanced in the course of history. It is the tremendous source of our nation's potential strength.

In the past, although the position of our country was based on the foundation of the just cause of liberating the nation and maintaining its independence, inevitable

limitations were still encountered, limitations that originated in the social system. As the primary force that made the greatest sacrifices in the cause of saving and defending the country, the "serfs" were still not the masters of the country. After each victory over foreign aggressors, the laboring people continued to be suppressed and exploited by the ruling feudal class.

The August Revolution (1945) brought the position of Vietnam to a new historic turning point.

Under the leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party and the great President Ho Chi Minh, our nation, seizing the favorable opportunity resulting from the victory by the Soviet Red Army over Japanese fascism, arose and liberated itself from imperialism. The country secured its independence, the people secured their freedom and the country and the people achieved harmony within a single entity. Our party built a new, perfect position for the country, one in which the various factors coalesce with one another in a harmonious manner and create an invincible strength. Here, man is the master and the two factors of the people and the territory have assumed a new nature. The people here consist of the strata of workers, who are closely united with one another, together with the other progressive and patriotic strata of society, which create a broad bloc of national solidarity struggling to liberate the nation and bring the "rights of life, happiness and liberty" to the people. This is what our forefathers called the "oneness of the people."

Under the wise leadership of the party, we have selected and made use of "good and honest persons." The historical lessons in the traditions of our nation show the profound dialectical unity between the "oneness of the people" and "selecting good and honest persons." The greater the "oneness" of the people is, the larger is the number of "good and honest persons" who are rallied; conversely, as more and more "good and honest persons" are selected, the "oneness" of the people becomes stronger, thereby creating an invincible strength.

In the dangerous situation immediately following the August Revolution, when the "fate of the country was hanging by a thread," President Ho Chi Minh and our Party Central Committee, understanding and developing upon the basic factors of victory, made every effort to build and develop the position of the country and thwart every insidious scheme of enemies, both foreign and domestic. With the strong position of the country that had been created in our just undertaking, in the perfect human factor, our nation enthusiastically responded to the appeal by President Ho to join forces in struggling against the enemies of starvation, ignorance and foreign aggression! With pride rooted in the nation's 4,000 year old civilization, Uncle Ho said: "Unity, unity, broad unity; success, success, sweeping success!"(3)

The broad bloc of national unity based upon the alliance of workers and farmers that was built by our party and President Ho marks a qualitative change and, at the same time, is the pinnacle of the human factor in the history of Vietnam.

In the age of Ho Chi Minh, the position of our country also assumed a new quality, a new essence. It is the position of a country in which:

"The borders and mountains for 1,000 miles are in one house,
The proletariat in all four directions are brothers!"(4)

Under the leadership of the party and President Ho, the revolutionary undertaking of our people during the period of history extending from the founding of the party to the present day has been carried out with the mutual support of the three revolutionary currents of our times, most noteworthy being the support of the fraternal socialist countries, especially the tremendous, wholehearted support of the Soviet Union. In the past, the wars of resistance waged by our nation against the Chinese aggressor feudal dynasties also occurred against the background of the Chinese emperors having to simultaneously send forces to spy on or deal with other neighboring countries. However, this was only a natural battle position, it did not occur within consciously coordinated actions. It was only indirect support, indirect influence and effect. In the present age, we have received spiritual inspiration and direct material assistance from our friends throughout the world. In particular, from the land of the great Lenin thousands of miles from Vietnam, the Soviet Union has given our people valuable support and created the conditions for us to build socialism in the North, the great rear area of the South, and win victory over the U.S. imperialists in both zones of the country.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a part of the forces of peace, democracy and socialism in the world, is the bastion of socialism in Southeast Asia. In this land, the people of Vietnam won victory over the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists, completed the liberation of the nation, reunified the country and made their contribution to the maintenance of peace in Southeast Asia and the world.

Also in this land, our people stood shoulder to shoulder with the peoples of Laos and Kampuchea in the fight against common enemies, the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and now the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, thereby creating a "three legged" battle position for the three nations on the Indochina peninsula; with the peoples of these two fraternal countries, we have built the permanent and warm Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea militant friendship.

Of course, in order to win victory over the enemy, we must, above everything else, rely upon and properly employ the human factor and the terrain of the fatherland.

Throughout the two wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists, on the basis of the terrain of Vietnam and the people of Vietnam closely linked to each other within the broad bloc of national solidarity, we created a remarkable people's war front, a front of "all the people fighting the enemy," a front in the three strategic areas, the mountainous jungles, the rural lowlands and the cities, turning them into the areas of operation, the areas of warfare of the three military elements: the main force troops, the local troops and the guerrilla militia. Relying firmly upon this battle position, our army and

people attacked the enemy by means of the three spearheads: military activities, political activities and military proselyting. The people and terrain of Vietnam coordinated with the offensive position of the three revolutionary currents of the times gave rise to an offensive strategy: general offensives and mass uprisings, to a unique Vietnamese method of fighting.

After more than 50 years of decisive and steadfast struggle, our people, under the leadership of the party, completed the liberation of the nation and the reunification of the country, recording countless brilliant feats of arms in the process: the victory of Dien Bien Phu in 1954, the 1968 spring victory, the 1972 victory of "Dien Bien Phu in the skies," the great victory of the spring of 1975 and the brilliant victory of the spring of 1979. To write these imposing pages of history, millions of Vietnamese in the mountainous jungles, the rural areas in the lowlands and the cities stood shoulder to shoulder within the great bloc of national solidarity and accepted every sacrifice in order to defeat the enemy, thereby setting an immortal example of the character of Vietnam, the position of the country of Vietnam.

During the years and months that our country has been encountering numerous difficulties and hardships, our enemies shallowly think that we are weakening. They do not see that, under the leadership of the party, our people have gained a clear understanding of the strength of the position of Vietnam and, as a result, are confident in ultimate victory.

The position of the country of Vietnam has undergone a new, qualitative change. Under the light of Marxism-Leninism, our party has raised the position of the country to a new pinnacle; the position of the country is built on the foundation of the thinking "there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," on the foundation of the right of collective ownership of the working people and on the foundation of socialism. The position of the country of Vietnam is also built on the foundation of the comprehensive alliance among Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and the other fraternal socialist countries and the strong offensive position of the three revolutionary currents of our times. The strength of the position of the country of Vietnam in the age of Ho Chi Minh, therefore, has multiplied many times.

The position of the country of Vietnam has never been as stable or strong as it is today. By nurturing and making full use of the invincible position of the country, we will surely overcome every adversity and challenge, thwart every scheme and maneuver of the enemy and successfully build and firmly defend the beloved socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

FOOTNOTES

1. "Dai Viet su ky toan thu," Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 1967, Volume II, p 80.

2. Nguyen Trai: "Complete Works," Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 1969, p 119.

3. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume II, p 280.

4. Ibid., p 181.

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THE SOVIET UNION, THE PILLAR OF PEACE AND THE RELIABLE BASE OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 56-60

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Throughout the world, an extremely sharp class struggle is occurring over the issues of revolution and counter-revolution, peace and war between the three revolutionary currents, the nucleus of which is the Soviet Union, and the community of socialist countries, on the one side, and, on the other side, imperialism, led by the U.S. imperialists collaborating with the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists together with all other types of reactionaries. In this struggle, the attitude displayed toward the Soviet Union is the test of revolutionary viewpoint, of proletarian internationalism.

Class enemies are looking for every way to slander and attack the Soviet Union and fabricating all sorts of stories to distort the brilliant achievements of realistic socialism in the Soviet Union and discredit the position, role and foreign policy of the Soviet Union in the world. Arguments about "violations of human rights" and "no democracy" in the Soviet Union, about "Soviet hegemony" and "the hand of Moscow," about "the military threat" of the Soviet Union are daily headlines of the psychological war agencies of the imperialists and reactionaries. In particular, they are using the Polish situation and making a great fuss about "the struggle for freedom in Poland," about the "intervention" of the Soviet Union! They are insanely angry over the bitter defeat suffered in their scheme to topple the socialist government in Poland, separate Poland from the socialist community and, on this basis, break up the socialist community from within and establish a springboard for aggression against the Soviet Union, thereby undermining peace in Europe and the world.

It is regrettable that within the international communist and worker movement there are some persons who, despite the obvious truth, have expressed viewpoints contrary to the interests of the Polish people and harmful to the cause of revolution and peace in Europe and the world. In western Europe, a number of persons, in the name of communist party members, have loudly criticized the Polish United Workers Party and state for taking determined measures to protect the fruits of the revolution, protect the socialist system and combat the subversive activities of the reactionary lackeys of imperialism. They have also loudly attacked the Soviet Union for its

so called "intervention in the internal affairs" of Poland. On the basis of the Polish issue, they have reached very incorrect conclusions concerning real socialism and the prospects for scientific socialism. They have attacked the domestic and foreign policies of the Soviet Union. They have proclaimed that "the stage of development of socialism that began with the October Revolution has lost its stimulus," that the socialist community is in "crisis," that socialism is entering "the third stage," etc. At a time when the people of Poland need the international support and solidarity of revolutionary and progressive persons in order to overcome the difficulties caused by domestic reactionaries who are lackeys of imperialism, at a time when the imperialists and international reactionaries are insanely directing the thrust of their efforts against Poland and the Soviet Union, the above mentioned mistaken actions by persons proclaiming themselves to be communists in western Europe are clearly very harmful to the cause of revolution and peace. Their stand and viewpoint prove that they have become divorced from reality, from Marxism-Leninism. There is no longer any doubt that their policy of widely spreading these incorrect arguments is benefiting imperialism and the international reactionaries in their struggle against the socialist community, against the three revolutionary currents in the world.

The position and role of the Soviet Union in the world have been confirmed by progressive mankind; they originate in the great October Socialist Revolution, the light of which has spread to all continents and awakened hundreds of millions of persons who arise and win the right to be the masters of their own destinies. This position and role have been closely linked to the process of development of the Soviet Union over the past 60 years and more. In more than ten 5-year plans, the Soviet Union gradually built socialism under difficult conditions and today has completed building a developed socialist society and is opening the way to communism. As it enters the 1980's, the Soviet Union is more powerful than ever before, possessing unparalleled economic and military might. As a result, the political and diplomatic positions of the Soviet Union in the world are even stronger. This is a firm foundation for maintaining peace and supporting the revolution. This makes enemies angry but makes the revolutionary and progressive people of the world happy and excited.

More than anywhere else in the world, real socialism has recorded the most brilliant achievements in the land of the soviets. There, the superior nature of socialism is clearly evident in production relations, the political system, social relations and the rate of development of production forces. The socialist system has created the conditions for achieving the dreams held for centuries by the laboring people, for bringing to them democratic rights that are thousands of times more "democratic" than those of the capitalist system, thereby insuring that they truly participate in the management of the work of society and the state and insuring that the talents of each individual develop without limitation. Of course, in the socialist countries, there is no room for persons who undermine the socialist system, for persons who propagandize war and racial discrimination, who praise the system of oppression and exploitation and the decadent lifestyle of the bourgeoisie. The use of the power of the dictatorship of the socialist system against them is by no means a matter of "violating human rights," rather, it is the only step that can be taken to guarantee democratic principles and genuine human rights.

Taking the lead in building the new society, the Soviet Union has set a bright example of implementing the thinking of Marxism-Leninism and applying the fundamental laws of the socialist revolution and socialist construction, thereby contributing invaluable experiences to the storehouse of Marxist-Leninist theory and world revolutionary practice. These experiences are of extremely important significance to the countries following the path of the October Revolution but this does not mean that the Soviet Union even imposes its "model" upon other countries. Of course, in the work of building the new society, it is impossible to avoid difficulties, even certain mistakes and shortcomings. Because, this is a new undertaking requiring study and creativity. Because, the remnants and influences of bourgeois thinking cannot be washed away all at once. Because, enemies are always looking for ways to commit sabotage. However, most important is the fact that these things are not part of the nature of the socialist system and socialism has the dynamism needed to overcome them.

The Soviet Union has not only taken the lead in building the new society, but has also taken the lead in supporting the world revolution, setting a bright example of proletarian internationalism. As a result of the Soviet Union's decisive contribution to the defeat of fascism in World War II, the world socialist system was born and has constantly been strengthened. Today, comprehensive cooperation exists among the countries of the socialist community in all fields of economics, politics and military affairs and there is very close political coordination in the international arena. The economic alliance of the CEMA member countries has yielded tremendous results and entered a new qualitative stage, the stage of coordinating long-range economic plans and carrying out large integrated projects. As a result, these countries have been able to develop in a stable manner without crises or unemployment, have evaded the embargo of imperialism and limited the negative impacts of the economic crises of capitalism. Generally speaking, over the past 30 years, the national economies of these CEMA member countries have developed twice as fast as those of the industrial capitalist countries. Over the past 10 years, the industrial potential of the CEMA member countries has doubled. During the period from 1976 to 1980, the gross national income of these countries increased, generally speaking, by 22 percent, total industrial output increased 26 percent in 1980 compared to 1975 and annual agricultural output increased by 8 percent compared to the previous 5-year plan. These tremendous achievements cannot be separated from the cooperation and assistance of the Soviet Union, especially economic and technical, in the spirit of proletarian international solidarity, equality and mutual benefit. Under the 1981-1985 five year plan, the Soviet Union will continue to be a source of raw materials, fuels and supplies and will provide scientific and technical assistance to the CEMA member countries.

As regards we Vietnamese, the support and assistance that the Soviet Union has given us over a long period of time have been extremely large, effective, heartfelt and selfless. Our party and state have frequently confirmed that this support and assistance have been one of the factors determining the victory of the Vietnamese revolution. In the recent past, the cooperative relations between Vietnam and the Soviet Union developed into comprehensive relations. The Soviet Union has been helping us a great deal to develop fuel and energy facilities, such as the Vung Tau

petroleum and natural gas project, the water conservancy and hydroelectric power project on the Da River, the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, the Pha Lai-Vinh powerline, the Mong Duong and Vang Danh Coal Mines, the Cao Son Strip Mine and so forth. The Soviet Union has also supplied equipment for the Tinh Tuc Tin Min, the Lao Cay Apatite Mine, the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, factories to repair construction machinery and transport vehicles, the Bim Son Cement Plant, rice mills, tea processing plants, many cultural and educational projects and so forth. The Soviet Union has equipped units to build water conservancy projects, clear land and expand state farms raising lemons and various types of tropical plants.

As regards the other countries in the world, the Soviet Union has also provided assistance in many areas. The Soviet Union always sympathizes with and supports the just cause of nations and has established relations of economic cooperation and assistance with many countries, such as the People's Democratic Republic of Korea, Yugoslavia, Angola, Afghanistan, Algeria, India, Iraq, Iran, the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, Kampuchea, Laos, Syria, Ethopia, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Benin, Madagascar, etc. The basic guidelines adopted by the 26th Congress of the CPSU are to continue to develop, on a long-term basis and on the basis of equality, mutually beneficial trade, comprehensive economic relations, scientific-technical relations and other relations with the developing countries and continue to provide economic and technical assistance to these countries in the construction of industrial enterprises, energy projects, agricultural projects and other projects, thereby helping to strengthen the economic and political independence of these countries.

Deserving of attention is the pure nature of the relations between the Soviet Union and other countries. They are relations of cooperation, equality, mutual benefit, assistance and selfless support in the proletarian international spirit. The Soviet people only use the fruits of their manual and mental labors to trade with other countries, to assist fraternal and friendly countries. For this reason, the prestige and influence of the Soviet Union in the world have constantly increased and today extend into practically every region of the world. This is an objective fact, is something in the nature of a law; this prestige and influence are in no way the results of an "ambition to compete for influence," the result of "expansionism," the result of "exporting revolution" and so forth as proclaimed by the propaganda agencies of the imperialists and reactionaries. According to the logic of the reactionaries, they have the right to exploit the peoples of other countries at will, suppress revolutions and intervene anywhere on the pretext of their "vital interests" and "strategic interests" while the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have no right to sympathize with and support the peoples of other countries but must, instead, sit silently and let them act at will! This is the logic of thieves.

As regards the issue of war and peace, the Soviet Union has always brandished the banner of peace, determined to struggle against every scheme to start a war.

Reagan has assumed power at a time when the United States is mired in a comprehensive crisis and has suffered continuous defeats in the face of the offensive strength of

the three revolutionary currents in the world. His ambition is to reverse the situation and restore the internal strength and external influence of the United States by means of extremely reactionary domestic and foreign policies. Reagan cancelled the agreements on the limitation of strategic weapons signed by the United States with the Soviet Union, ordered the production of the nitron bomb and announced the largest arms race program in the past 35 years, one that will cost a total of 1,600 billion dollars in military expenditures over the next 5 years. In fiscal year 1983, according to budget projections recently presented by Reagan, military expenditures will rise to 263 billion dollars! By means of pursuing the arms race, creating a tense situation, giving military aid to lackey countries, pressuring allies to sever relations with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, selling weapons to China and launching a campaign against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba, Reagan hopes to achieve military superiority and a position of strength in relations with the Soviet Union and regain the leadership of U.S. allies.

Clearly, the source of the tense world situation, of the threat of war, is imperialism, primarily the United States. The source of this situation does not at all lie in the existence of the two military blocs: NATO and The Warsaw Pact. NATO was born in April, 1949. It is an aggressor bloc. The Warsaw Pact was not born until 6 years later, in 1955, and is in the nature of defense against NATO. The strength of this pact is the dependable shield against every scheme to start a war and commit aggression, is the most important fortress protecting the security of the Soviet Union and the socialist community. In this work, the Soviet Union bears the primary burden and is the main base of support. If NATO and the Warsaw Pact were put on an equal footing, if the United States and the Soviet Union were put on an equal footing and if these two countries were given similar policies, it would not be possible to differentiate the content and nature of the foreign policies of countries. The attitude of remaining outside blocs is the attitude of evading the struggle against imperialism and, in actuality, only benefit one bloc, the imperialist bloc. This attitude leads to actions against the forces that are struggling for peace and socialism, not against the forces that are actually threatening peace and the progress of the people of the world.

In fact, the Soviet Union and the socialist community are always pursuing a peace-loving foreign policy. War is totally contrary to the nature of the socialist countries. The Soviet Union is always proposing peace initiatives. The peace platform set forth at the 26th Congress of the CPSU clearly reflects the Soviet Union's desire for peace and satisfies the aspirations for peace of the peoples of all countries. This platform has won the support of public opinion in other countries, especially western Europe, where there is an intense struggle for peace and against the United States. Recently, on 3 February 1982, during a reception for the representative of the Council of Advisors of the Socialist International on Military Disarmament, L.I. Brezhnev once again stated the readiness of the Soviet Union to reduce the arms race and limit medium-range nuclear weapons.

The people of Vietnam totally support the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union. We are grateful to the Soviet Union for the wholehearted support and assistance it has given to the revolutionary cause of our people. This assistance

expresses the genuine proletarian international spirit and the beautiful friendship of the Soviet people for the people of Vietnam. We consider solidarity with the Soviet Uion, cooperating in a comprehensive manner with the Soviet Union and the socialist community to be a long-range strategy, to be the foundation of our state's foreign policy. We maintain that, at a time when the imperialists and reactionaries are insanely using the Polish situation to oppose the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries, every scheme to lessen the role of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries supports the enemy and causes harm to the cause of world revolution and peace.

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THE CHARACTERISTICS AND TREND OF THE PRESENT WORLD ECONOMY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 61-70

[Article by Professor Dao Van Tap]

[Text] Several Major Characteristics

Excluding the first 5 years after World War II, which were a period of widespread restoration and readjustment of the economies of countries, during the next two decades (the 1950's and the 1960's), the growth of the economy of countries was primarily based on exploiting the factors of development in breadth and applying the achievements of the new, widespread scientific-technological revolution. As regards the socialist countries, the two factors mentioned above were coordinated with the superiority of the newly established socialist system (except for the Soviet Union, which established it earlier); therefore, the rate of growth surpassed that of the capitalist countries. even though the capitalist countries, due to certain historic conditions, temporarily had material bases that surpassed those of the socialist countries.

The relatively high rate of growth and the phenomenon of few deep and prolonged economic crises of the capitalist economy during these two decades laid the groundwork for all sorts of "theories" supporting capitalism: "People's capitalism," "regulated capitalism"(without crises), the "convergence" of capitalism and socialism, etc. A few stars of growth caused people to quite easily forget or not see the dark clouds gathering in the skies of the capitalist world. And, even more importantly, while the powerful European and American capitalists were shouting with joy over this growth, the millions of persons living in the underdeveloped countries together with representatives of a national spirit were becoming increasingly upset over the sophisticated and clever, crude and barbarous acts of exploitation and plundering by the new "mother countries" against them. And they were forced to think about the actions that had to be taken to end or at least improve their plight of being objects sacrificed for the "development" of their exploiters.

The rate of growth that was more rapid than that of the opposition also gave rise within a number of persons in the socialist countries to a simple concept and an impetuous attitude concerning the victory of socialism in the competition with

capitalism in the field of material production. They did not fully recognize the inevitable nature of and a suitable mechanism for coordinating the superior nature of socialism with the achievements of the scientific and technological revolution. In the proceedings of the congresses of the fraternal parties, we readily find remarks, criticism and guidelines for correcting this shortcoming. This valuable lesson became a policy guideline of the communist and worker parties of the socialist countries.

In the 1970's, the world economy reached an important turning point as a result of an unprecedented event, the capitalist economic system suffering three crises, 1970-1971, 1973-1975 and 1979-1980, with the 1973-1975 crisis being the most comprehensive, the deepest and the longest of these crises.(1)

This was not an ordinary crisis. It was a special crisis, a crisis that originated not in internal economic causes within each capitalist country, but one which was closely linked to the profound general crisis of capitalism under the impact of the three revolutionary currents, closely linked to the post-Vietnam war world situation, with the most direct cause being the struggle for control over natural resources waged by the countries newly liberated from the yoke of colonialism. This struggle, which primarily involved the struggle waged by the petroleum exporting countries, helped bring to an end the period in which developed capitalism could exploit and squander the sources of raw materials plundered in the "third world." This new aspect caused the 1973-1975 economic crisis (and even future crises) to bear the imprint of the age of decisive struggle between the three revolutionary currents, the center of which are the Soviet Union and the socialist community, and imperialism and the other international reactionary powers.

Ironically, the center of economic crisis has been America, the richest and strongest country in the capitalist world. During the past 10 years, true prosperity has not been evident in this country. The rate of growth has fluctuated (the average rate was 3.4 percent during this decade compared to 4.9 percent during the previous decade). Production capacity has always been used at a low level while unemployment has reached a new post-war record (standing now at 9 million, according to official figures). Inflation has become so serious that when he assumed the office of president, Reagan had to admit that the United States was experiencing difficulties because of the "worst" period of inflation and that "inflation threatens to shake at the very foundation the lives of millions of Americans." The United States was known for many decades as the huge warehouse of the world, as a country that always had a trade surplus and abundant gold reserves. Today, however, the situation is completely different. The United States leads the world in budget deficits (a deficit of 60 billion dollars in 1980) and in foreign trade deficits(1980: 36.3 billion dollars). When 1981 concluded, it was reported that the U.S. economy had declined for 4 consecutive months.

The economic crisis in the United States and the other capitalist countries is, at the same time, a crisis of the economic regulatory mechanism of state monopolistic capitalism on a national scale as well as a multi-national scale. However, this regulatory mechanism embodies a contradiction: the measures employed to combat inflation usually cause production and business to decline and unemployment to

increase; conversely, when they try to stimulate production and business, inflation is exacerbated. However, an even greater difficulty as regards regulatory policy lies in the fact that the capitalist economic situation today does not involve only stagnation or only inflation, rather, both of these dangerous maladies exist side by side. Moreover, recession and inflation are occurring at the same time as the monetary crisis and the energy crisis. As a result, the ability of the bourgeois governments to take action is even more severely limited.

The capitalist countries account for more than one-half the gross product of the world and control many leading production and technological sectors; they also control the majority of international financial and commercial activities, control and exploit, to differing degrees, the economies of the countries of the "third world" and, during the 1970's, increased their trade with the socialist countries. For these reasons, the crisis and inflation in the developed capitalist countries have exerted a worldwide effect.

As regards the capitalist countries themselves, the crisis has exacerbated the economic and social contradictions within each capitalist country and increased the competition among the three centers of the capitalist world. With rightists within the bourgeoisie having come to power, the crisis has stimulated the arms race policy and created a tense situation in the world. This has been most evident in the United States since Reagan assumed the presidency.

As regards the developing countries, this is an opportunity for the multi-national corporations to place the burden of the crisis on their shoulders. Through international financial and commercial mechanisms, the developed capitalist countries have found ways to regain that which they were forced to give up when purchasing oil and other raw materials at prices adjusted upward. In order to protect their legitimate interests, the developing countries have united within the non-aligned movement, within regional cooperation organizations, within exporting associations and so forth to struggle against the acts of retaliation by the developed capitalist countries. Their struggle centers around objectives that have been systematized in the form of a general platform: the new international economic order. It would be unrealistic to think that this platform can be easily implemented merely by means of "north-south" negotiations. The "third world" countries must pay the price by waging collective struggles as well as national struggles. As had been predicted, now that the profits of the capitalists have been threatened, they have resorted to every decadent trick imaginable. The "carrot and stick" continues to be the traditional policy of the imperialists, only the means by which this policy is implemented have changed. The Reagan administration leans more toward the stick than the carrot. However, times have changed. The "third world" countries, with the support of the world socialist community and on the basis of the strength of their national and international solidarity, will surely not be suppressed by the new persons in power in America.

As regards the socialist countries, the crisis in conjunction with inflation in the capitalist world are a factor that is not favorable for development, neither in terms of the product sold nor the products imported, which include necessary raw materials, equipment and machinery. The great increases in the prices of imports

have also raised new problems for the production and circulation of socialist countries. On the other hand, the economic crisis proves the need for and the superiority of the socialist economic alliance, the pillar of which is the Soviet Union. In fact, were it not for this alliance, the economies of many socialist countries might be experiencing many more severe consequences of the capitalist economic crisis. On the basis of this new reality, it is totally necesaary for the countries within CEMA to review the process of cooperation and division of labor in the recent past and adopt measures for promoting the process of alliance.

However, the negative influence of the economic crisis was not the main aspect of the economy of the socialist countries in the 1970's. The main aspect was that, during this decade, the economic strength of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries increased significantly. Despite objective and subjective factors that caused the rate of industrial development to fall below that of the preceding two decades (an average of 10 percent per year from 1950 to 1975), the rate of development of the socialist countries within CEMA was still twice as high as that of the developed capitalist countries (7.8 percent from 1971 to 1978 compared to 3.4 percent).

The gap between the scale of production of the socialist countries and the developed capitalist countries is gradually being eliminated; the gap in the level of development (as seen primarily in the level of technology and labor productivity) is being significantly narrowed. In the late 1960's and early 1970's, western Europe lost its position as the most developed economic region in Europe to the socialist countries within CEMA. CEMA has far surpassed western Europe in primary products(2) and surpassed the United States in the majority of primary products, being second to the United States only in the fields of electric power, chemicals and automobile production.

The increase in overall strength, including economic strength, of the socialist countries, has permitted them to: 1) maintain and develop production and stabilize the standard of living of their people; 2) help the revolutionary movements on the three continents develop strongly following the victory of Vietnam and the two countries of Laos and Kampuchea; 3) firmly protect the socialist community and struggle to maintain peace; 4) repel the threat of war caused by the U.S. warmongerers and their reactionary allies, including the Chinese reactionaries. As the economic strength of the socialist countries, which is closely linked to their correct foreign and domestic lines, has constantly increased, it has had a positive effect upon the socialist and communist cause, upon the cause of national liberation and the maintenance of peace in the world.

In the 1970's and at present, in order to further increase their economic strength, the socialist countries tried and are trying to resolve the problems arising in the course of development with a view toward achieving a higher level of development. Generally speaking, these problems are productivity, quality and efficiency.

The problems being faced are different than before, different than the period in which quantity and rate of development were the most pressing problems. This was the period in which the socialist national economic system was taking shape, the

period in which war or internal revolutionary wars had just ended, a period in which development in breadth still played the decisive role in increases in the output of products for society, etc. As the goals of each period differ, so do the policies and measures employed to achieve them.

The Chinese economy was taken to the brink of bankruptcy by Maoism. Deng Xiaoping and clique, pursuing their own political intentions, have schemed to rescue the Chinese economy from this tragedy by means of an ambitious program, the "four modernizations," together with a number of reforms of a pragmatic nature. However, in nearly 5 years, the economic situation still has not changed as they have desired. Development plans that were more illusory than realistic were replaced with economic "adjustment" plans. The "adjustment" was first projected to last for 3 years but was later increased to 5 years and it has now been heard that it might last all the way until the end of the 1980's. All of the impulsive norms on grain output, steel output, petroleum output and so forth had to be reduced, and not just once. The dependable sources of foreign capital are not as large as they first thought. In the end, the vision of a "powerful China" catching up to and surpassing the economically developed countries by the end of this century was talked about less and less in the Chinese press and is hardly ever mentioned today. Rather, it is the China with 1 billion citizens that do not have adequate food, do not have adequate clothing and lack work that is being intensely debated. Because China's top officials are pursuing a policy of collaborating with imperialism and opening the door to the West, the question of where China is going is also being raised. While economic and social problems remain a mess, the political fight has never abated since the "great helmsman" passed away. China is also very far from the "great stability" that the Deng Xiaoping faction wants to create. This is a situation that must be taken into consideration when evaluating the ability of Beijing ruling circles to act.

The Main Economic Problems

On the basis of the world economic situation during the period following World War II, especially during the recent decade, it is possible to make several observations.

The unified nature of the world economy has been strengthened. It must be emphasized that the term "unified" as used here must be understood as the increasing development, in both breadth and depth, of the economic ties among nations and regions. Breadth is the ordinary trade and credit relations; depth involves the forms of specialized cooperation and division of labor, coordination of plans and coordination of economic policies in joint forms based on the nature of the social system of the concerned countries.

Following the October Socialist Revolution and the birth of the Soviet Union, there was a time when it was thought that the unified international economy had been destroyed and would only be restored when communism won victory throughout the world. Here, unity was synonomous with purity of socio-economic systems. When the world socialist system was born, the matter of the unified nature of the world economy was raised once again. America's policy of blockade and embargo against the socialist countries temporarily served as somewhat of a basis for skepticism

concerning the unified nature of the world economy. This skepticism disappeared when East-West economic relations were expanded and began to develop in the early 1970's.

The unified nature of the world economy has its own objective bases. First, there are the rising trade needs of each country and each region. Secondly, there is the global nature of many economic issues, such as food, energy, raw materials, the environment, the law of the sea, the use of space, trade and development, etc.

In the present situation, what purposes does it serve to again raise the matter of the unified nature of the world economy?

To begin with, it requires that we fully study the influence of the economic changes that have occurred in the world upon each country, especially those with which we have relations, and, on this basis, adopt suitable policies and measures designed to develop upon advantages and prevent and overcome the harmful influences of these changes. This requirement is becoming a pressing requirement as recession, stagnation and inflation continue to dominate in the capitalist world. This requirement is of even greater significance to those countries that once lived at near subsistence level and have now begun to participate in world economic activities.

Secondly, it provides us with a basis for struggling for the establishment of equal economic relations among countries and struggling against the economic blockades and embargoes still frequently employed by the imperialists, headed by the United States, to support their sinister intentions. These actions, as we have seen, cannot last forever partially because they go against the trend of development of the world and partially because the advocates of blocades and embargoes must suffer the consequences of their actions. It is easy to see the ignorance recently displayed recently by the Reagan administration by severing trade relations with the Soviet Union and Poland at a time when America is suffering a serious trade deficit. History has proven, is proving and will continue to prove the famous argument set forth by V.I. Lenin when the imperialists were still besieging the young Soviet country: "There is a force greater than the aspirations, will and determination of any government or hostile class, the force of the economic relations of the entire world, which will force them to establish contact with us."(3)

The contradiction and struggle within the world economy have reached a new stage of development. The basic and overriding contradiction within the world economy is, of course, the contradiction between the two opposing world economic systems. Due to the nature of the different social systems, the struggle between the two systems has, from the very outset, embodied characteristics different from those of the competition that still routinely occurs among capitalist countries or groups of capitalist countries.

The essence of this struggle is the matter of strengthening economic potential because, only with this potential, is it possible for each side to achieve its objectives. To capitalism, these objectives are high monopolistic profits and regions of influence that produce profits. To socialism, these objectives are

the socio-economic development plans. Concerning this matter, socialism has recorded brilliant achievements over the past three decades and more. In the 1970's alone, despite a number of unfavorable objective and subjective factors, the socialist economy continued to develop in a stable manner and socio-economic programs continued to be carried out. On the basis of applying the achievements of modern science and technology, labor productivity in the Soviet Union increased 1.5 times and many of the most modern industrial sectors were developed or constructed: the atomic powered machine manufacturing sector, space technology, the electronics and micro-electronics industry, the micro-biology industry, laser technology, man-made diamond production and the production of other synthetic materials. The increase in its economic potential has permitted the Soviet Union to carry out large programs to improve social welfare, raise wages and raise retirement pensions and other types of subsidies, improve living conditions and increase the supply of consumer goods. In 10 years, the social consumption fund grew by 82 percent and the total volume of retail sales increased 70 percent and at stable prices.

Of course, during this period, the economic potential of capitalism did not stand still, but its contradictions and shortcomings became clearly evident. In the past, we only saw the contradiction between production and consumption during crisis; in the 1970's, a new contradiction emerged: the contradiction between production capacity and the supply of energy and raw materials. In the past, the raw material and fuel reserves of the "third world" were considered part of the economic potential of the capitalist countries; during the 1970's, this concept could no longer be maintained. More and more nationalist countries have been assuming complete and permanent sovereignty over these sources of strategic natural resources. Thus, the economic potential of the capitalist countries is becoming a problem. The tremendous scientific and technological potential they possess can only limit the degree of severity of this problem, not eliminate it. This is something which the agencies that set forth the strategy of the developed capitalist countries absolutely must take into consideration when determining the guidelines for actions at home and abroad. Now, be it western Europe, Japan or America, the energy and raw material issue always occupies the foremost position in their foreign strategy. For example, as regards the United States at this time, one of every two barrels of oil consumed is imported. Whether or not the U.S. imperialists can cause major trouble in the world depends, to an important degree, upon the supply of petroleum and the various raw materials and other fuels. As regards Japan and Western Europe, whose dependency is very much greater than that of the United States, the problem is becoming increasingly serious. As a result, the struggle to increase economic potential has, to a large degree, become a struggle concerning the issue of energy and raw materials, an issue to which there are many different aspects:

First, it is a struggle between the developing countries, primarily the raw material exporting countries, such as the petroleum exporting countries within OPEC, and the developed capitalist countries.

Secondly, it is a struggle among the developing capitalist countries to control areas that mine and supply raw materials within the "third world."

Thirdly, it is a struggle between Japan and Western Europe, on the one side, who want to cooperate with the Soviet Union in the development and supply of raw materials, and America, on the other side, which wants to control its "allies," Japan and Western Europe, within the International Energy Association,(abbreviated IEA).

In the struggle to resolve these problems, the developing countries occupy a very important position. At present, there is a common struggle concerning the matter of the policy to be adopted toward these countries between, on the one side, the socialist countries aligned with the national liberation movement and, on the other side, the imperialists countries, headed by the United States. This struggle is also an arduous, decisive and long struggle because the enemy of socialism and the national liberation movement still controls significant economic, technical and financial forces. However, the position of strength is not theirs. The strengthening of the alliance of socialism and the national liberation movement has permitted the gradual winning of victories and will permit even larger victories to be won.

In the present world economy, there are also contradictions and competition among the industrial capitalist countries. In the 1950's, the absolute and comprehensive superiority of U.S. capitalism gave the capitalist countries of western Europe and Japan no other choice but to yield to this "powerful ally." In the 1960's, western Europe and Japan together nearly equalled the United States in strength and competed vigorously with it, but the superiority of the United States did not significantly decline. In the 1970's, especially during the second half of the decade, the situation changed in a way few people suspected: Japan arose as a formidable competitor of both the United States and western Europe, which were shaken by the influx of Japanese goods on the capitalist market, even within their own territories. The Japanese-American and Japanese-western Europe balance of trade tilted toward Japan, thereby causing tremendous trade deficits that frightened European and American ruling and business circles. Japan's gross national output is still below that of the United States but it leads the capitalist world in the production of electronics, automobiles, shipbuilding and so forth. However, what scares European and American capitalists the most is that Japan leads in industrial labor productivity, having pushed the United States into second place.

Panic-stricken over the "miraculous" development of Japan, Amercan and western Europe have joined together to pressure Japan into reducing its exports to their markets but they have not been successful in this effort. So, western Europe and the United States have rushed to "learn the secret of competition of Japanese capitalists." For a long time, U.S. capitalists proclaimed themselves to be the teachers of industrial organization and management; now, they cannot conceal their confusion over the unique aspects of Japan's industrial management. Once the teachers, they have now become the students! This situation faces the U.S. imperialists with a difficult choice: to accelerate the arms race and suffer the economic consequences or intensify investments in the economy and the reorganization of industry in order to correct their defeated competitive position. This allows the following conclusion to be drawn: while they must always be vigilant in the

face of the sinister schemes and reckless actions of the U.S. imperialists, the people of the world must also clearly realize what the limit of their power is.

In addition to the common economic problems of the world, there are also specific problems of individual regions. A list of economic problems of a global nature was compiled by researchers many years ago, with the most significant of these problems being: food, energy, raw materials, population, jobs, underdevelopment, the protection of nature and the environment, etc.

Scores of international and regional conferences have been held to discuss and find solutions to these problems. One can endorse the viewpoint of many organizations and scholars that with the huge production apparatus and the level of scientific and technological development that are now in the possession of mankind, it is possible to resolve the problems that are being faced on a global scale. However, imperialism, led by the United States, controls powerful means and pursues the objectives of aggression and exploitation, thereby impeding the process of independent development and progress of nations, impeding every effective form of international cooperation to resolve the pressing problems facing mankind. Therefore, the premise to resolving these problems is the struggle being waged by the progressive people of the world to defeat every scheme and act of aggression of imperialism and the reactionary powers collaborating with it.

The key force in this struggle is the world socialist system, the pillar of which is the Soviet Union.

The main direction of development of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries at this time is toward the objectives of productivity, quality and efficiency. To achieve these objectives, it is necessary to further improve the economic structure, make every effort to exploit the factors of development in depth, widely apply scientific and technological achievements, continue to improve the system of management and planning and economic incentives and participate more deeply in the process of the socialist international economic alliance primarily by means of coordinating national economic policies and plans.

As regards the underdeveloped socialist countries, such as Cuba, Mongolia, Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea, it is necessary to accelerate the performance of the basic economic tasks of the period of transition to socialism and coordinate the efforts of these countries with socialist international assistance through the special programs and measures of CEMA and through cooperative and mutual assistance agreements with each socialist country.

Due to the influence of the economic crisis of the capitalist world, a new problem faces all socialist countries, namely, the need to quickly adjust to the situation on the international market, the most important aspect of which is the need to improve the quality of export goods, increase the variety of products and improve our ability to compete. The production system and the technical equipment of each country must be designed to meet these requirements.

In the face of the aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialists, the socialist countries must still be ready to deal with a new style blockade or "embargo" by America and its followers. Strengthening the socialist economic alliance while developing economic trade relations with other countries are positive and effective ways to deal with the hostile policy of the U.S. imperialists.

As regards the developed capitalist countries, the situation in the early 1980's still has not improved. Serious inflation in conjunction with continually rising unemployment are the salient characteristic of the situation. Confusion over how to cure the sick economy has given rise to two different positions in the search for a solution.

One position has as its principle increasing the state's intervention in the economy and regulation of the economy. The second position is the opposite, the "laissez faire" attitude toward production and business activities. As we know, the second position is unacceptable under conditions in which state monopolistic capitalism is monopolizing the economies of the primary capitalist countries. However, the first position has had little effect in recent years. In the face of this dilemma, U.S. ruling circles can only set forth a piecemeal policy, as seen in the economic program recently announced by Reagan. This program embodies very large contradictions: the budget deficit is large (45 billion dollars in 1979-1980) but the program advocates a reduction in taxes, primarily in the business taxes of capitalist corporations. On the pretext that the budget deficit must be reduced, the Reagan administration has severely cut civilian and social expenditures, thereby causing indignation among the American public. The expenditures that should be reduced the most, national defense expenditures, which are actually expenditures in preparation for war, rose to 160 billion dollars in 1981. The logic of the imperialists is clear: it is a vain attempt to free themselves from or reduce the severity of the economic crisis by means of the arms race, by means of preparing for war and creating a tense situation in the world following a brief period of relaxation of tensions.

In the present situation in the United States and the world, increasing military expenditures and intensifying the arms race are no different than pouring additional oil on the fires of inflation, exacerbating the energy crisis and creating a more serious trade deficit. And, as the United States becomes more deeply involved in the new arms race, its position within the world economy will continuously decline at a time when Japan, West Germany and the other allies of the United States have an opportunity to become stronger. Generally speaking, capitalism surely cannot recreate the favorable conditions that existed for economic development in the 1950's and 1960's, especially in view of the supply of energy and raw materials. As a result, it can be predicted that it will be difficult to improve the capitalist economic situation in the 1980's compared to the 1970's.

In a vain attempt to free themselves from the frustrating difficulties of the crisis, the U.S. imperialists and the allies of the United States have increased their infiltration in and control of the developing countries, thereby making the struggle of these countries to strengthen their political independence and win

economic independence more complex. However, as the situation becomes more complex, the more rapidly will divisions occur among the developing countries. After overthrowing the colonialists and feudal landlords, a host of countries have chosen the progressive course of development toward socialism.

In the remaining developing countries, there are various forms of struggle against the attempt by the multi-national corporations to place the consequences of recession and inflation upon the heads of the peoples of these countries. The economies of many developing countries are in a process of evolving from colonial economies into national economies; in a number of countries, there is a process of evolution from an economy with backward, outmoded social relations to a progressive economy. These two processes cannot be reversed. Thus, the 1980's will also be a decade of new advances by the third world.

In our country, the economic development guidelines and tasks for the years from 1981 to 1985 and all of the 1980's will be set forth by the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Vietnam Communist Party. By thoroughly understanding and fully carrying out these guidelines and tasks, correctly coordinating our own efforts with international aid and cooperation and quickly adapting ourselves to the world economic situation, the people of Vietnam will occupy a worthy position within the world economy and climb with the socialist countries and other progressive countries to new rungs on the ladder of development and prosperity.

FOOTNOTES

1. TAP CHI CONG SAN has publiseed articles that reflect and analyze this crisis.

2. In 1979, CEMA produced 1,620 billion kwh of electric power, 210 million tons of steel and 590 million tons of petroleum; meanwhile, the European Common Market produced 1,180 billion kwh of electric power, 130 million tons of steel and 65 million tons of petroleum.

3. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume 44, p 374.

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VIETNAM'S THREAT POTENTIAL TO ASEAN EXAMINED

Kuala Lumpur ASIAN DEFENSE JOURNAL in English May 82 pp 16-27

[Article by G. Jacobs]

[Text]

When evaluating the naval threat presented by Vietnam to the ASEAN countries, it is important to consider what requirements Vietnam must meet, in terms of "internal" security first, before it can consider the likely effectiveness of supporting with naval forces any "foreign" objective the political leadership may view necessary.

In this regard Vietnam has a requirement to maintain control of the "coastal" traffic of the fishing fleets along the coast and the small number of coastal trawlers still trading along the coast. This was not an easy assignment during the time of the South Vietnamese governments in Saigon - it cannot be viewed as being significantly less today. In one regard, recent refugee developments may have simplified the coastal patrol task, for it is believed that over 5,000 fishing boats and sampans were used in the massive exodus from the country two years ago.

Periodic 'incidents' with Chinese gunboats plying the northern waters of the Gulf of Tonkin has further limited the extent of deep water fishing and has restricted the overall operational areas used by Vietnamese craft.

Beyond the above requirements, which are still probably met by the remainder of U.S. and Chinese patrol craft received during the Vietnam War, Vietnamese foreign policy has dictated a Vietnamese naval presence in the waters of Kampuchea. Since the Vietnamese invasion in late-1978, the Hanoi government has been intent on "legitimising" the legality of the invasion and subsequent occupation. Despite the Soviet aid to restore operations at Kompong Som, little trade is done there except by Soviet and Soviet-bloc merchant ships (excluding Third World ships often under the Panamanian flag, owned by Vietnam). Vietnam however, does maintain a number of small patrol craft and gunboats in Kampuchean waters; to support their territorial claims and also to keep Thai fishing boats out of the area. It is not believed that any of these coastal patrol missions, and reports of occasional gunfire incidents with Thai naval security forces, have included ex-Soviet naval craft.

Other than the coastal surveillance mission for Vietnamese naval craft, one remaining requirement exists that requires larger naval craft. That is the capability to operate to and from the Vietnamese occupied islands of the Spratley Group. These are not solely occupied by the S.R.V. (for those unfamiliar with the island groups). Taiwan occupies Pratas and Thitu Island (to the north) of importance; the Philippines occupies Reed Bank and it's importance to the Nido Oil Field complex; and further north, the Chinese occupy the Paracel Islands - including an important missile patrol boat and gunboat base at Woody Island. The Vietnamese complained heavily in diplomatic circles when the Indonesians offered exploration tracts in the North Natuna Islands. All of these areas of oil exploration by the ASEAN countries are considered within the "influence" perimeter of the Hanoi government. For the ASEAN members, other than Thailand, it is in these waters of the South China Sea that Vietnam is likely to "con-

test" the presence of ASEAN economic ventures.

The S.R.V. occupies six islands - Spratley, Nam-yit, South-west Cay, Sand Cay, Amboyna, and Sin Cowe. It is understood from notice to Mariner's that Spratley Island now has more than 500 metres runway. This length might allow Vietnamese to operate their Beriev BE-12; plus C-7/BUFFALO, and C-123/PROVIDER tactical transports from this strip. All six coral islands are probably fortified with artillery, bunkers, etc. (not unlike those held by the Japanese in WW II).

In this naval environment, how prepared are the ASEAN naval forces? As indicated in the accompanying schematic, Thailand can be considered to have rough "equivalency"; while the garrison forces of Taiwan and the Philippines would be "overwhelmed" during any determined Vietnamese naval offensive against their current positions. The situation with regards to Malaysia, Singapore, and Indonesia is what might be termed "neutralized" - Vietnamese naval challenge to their authority is unlikely - defined as "parity" - due to the distance of operations required, and the rough naval "equivalency" between the ASEAN countries operating in their own "home" waters and the likely Vietnamese naval forces which might offer challenge to them. As illustration of this point, the only area where Vietnam is likely to challenge the 'southern three' ASEAN members would be in the area of the Natuna Islands. In such a situation, with adequate crisis "warning" time, the three countries could easily station a combined frigate and missile patrol boat/gunboat naval task force far exceeding the capabilities of a small Vietnamese expeditionary force composed of "Petya", "Osa" and ex-United States ship types. While Indonesian naval forces have diverse geographical responsibilities, given seven days "alert" time, they should be able to concentrate the bulk of the frigate and submarine force within the extreme southern portions of the South China Sea.

If the Vietnamese chose such a 'demonstrative' act, to sortie to the area of the Natuna Islands, some period of "warning" time should be available. The United States might also be alerted through communications monitoring, though no assumptions should be made about the "availability" of a U.S. naval force within the immediate area. In all probability the S.R.V.'s timing of any island "assaults" in the South China Sea area would be done under the 'cover' of another diversionary crisis in any part of the World. Further requirements for U.S. naval forces in the Persian Gulf/Indian Ocean region, or a developing crisis on the Korean Peninsula would provide adequate "drawdown" of existing U.S. Carrier Battle Group forces so as to severely limit the likely ships in nearby ports (Hong Kong, Subic Bay, etc.). A study done at the U.S. Naval War College four years ago indicated that an "average" U.S. naval force "level" of ships deployed to the 7th Fleet - minus those in overhaul, included the following: two carriers, five missile cruisers, eight destroyers, and nine frigates.

There thus becomes two "levels" of analysis to consider when comparing Vietnamese naval forces with those of the ASEAN countries. One, the "theatre" balance (representing overall naval force totals - country by country); and, second, the naval "engagement" level of analysis. On a theatre-level analysis, the naval forces of Malaysia, Indonesia, and Singapore would be capable of countering any likely Vietnamese incursion(s) into the most southern portions of the South China Sea.

On the "engagement" level, operational losses should be expected by the ASEAN naval leadership. The victories will not likely be as 'clear-cut' as were the Israeli naval engagements (using some similiar missiles and missile-boat platforms) against the Arab states during the Yom Kippur War (or before). While the Arab states used mostly Soviet missiles and gunboats of the same types operated by the Vietnamese, it should be expected that the Vietnamese will perform more proficiently with their "Osa", "Shershen" and frigate classes. On a 'one-for-one' basis, comparing Vietnamese and ASEAN missile and gunboats, a "qualitative" edge belongs with the individual ASEAN craft. It will none-the-less be a "fluid" battle situation (if a Vietnamese naval "assault" force is involved), where fast attack craft "formations" may not be easily held once losses begin to occur.

An added dimension to the long-range protection of Vietnamese naval forces is the fitting of SS-N-2/STYX surface-to-surface (SSM) missiles to the former U.S. cutter of the "Barnegat" class. It is not known how many launchers are fitted, but conceivably could include two launchers forward and two aft. This ship,

accompanied by a number of small missile and torpedo/gunboats, would still present a formidable escort force for any Vietnamese assault landing force intent on taking some of the islands of the South China Sea.

As for the small Taiwan garrisons, any defence from the sea for them will have to rely on the monthly transit of a destroyer to escort a garrison-resupply LST. The Taiwanese in the early-1970s were fond of sending one of their three-inch gunned frigates for this escort, for the diesel engines provided excellent range characteristics; not available from their larger turbine driven destroyers (which require a refuelling on the return leg of the trip). These diesel-powered frigates are no longer available, and must therefore limit the "loiter" time available for such resupply sorties. For the Philippines, "closer" situated and within air cover distance from both Philippine and U.S. air facilities in Luzon, they do not expect to have a problem with maintaining sovereignity over the islands that are now held. The various frigate class ships in service do not have the electronic fittings to counter the SS-N-2 missiles; therefore, any "engagement" would be at the choosing of the Vietnamese. Not a very acceptable situation to be in from the Philippine viewpoint - assuming U.S. destroyers were not operating in the area with any Philippine naval force. And this could happen in the "early" stages of a growing crisis in the South China Sea.

The Vietnamese also have acquired a maritime patrol capability over most of the South China Sea, with delivery of a small number of ex-Soviet Beriev BE-12/MAIL twin-engined amphibian flying boats. The aircraft possesses a nose-mounted search radar, and may or may not have the Soviet version of the Magnetic Anomaly Detection (MAD) gear for anti-submarine warfare. The aircraft can perform a circuited patrol radius of 750 nautical miles (with adequate reserves for "loiter" time). A "water" take-off mission would be only half this range. While only Indonesia possesses a submarine force (2 "Type 209" and 2 "Whiskey" class), it remains *unlikely* the aircraft were acquired solely for their anti-submarine search and attack capability. Counterparts of the BE-12s, are a number of ASEAN maritime patrol aircraft capable of providing adequate warning of hostile ship movements within the southern zone of the South China Sea. These include Indonesian and Philippine GAF "Search Master" and SA-16A/ALBATROS aircraft. It should be expected that during any "crisis" in the South China Sea, U.S. Navy P-3 and RAAF P-3s would also be involved in search, photographic, and intelligence gathering missions.

Recent delivery of three Fokker-VFW F-27/MARITIME patrol aircraft will add significantly to the PAFs ability to rapidly analyse shipping information - including determination of hostile warships "hiding" among merchant shipping transitting the waters of the South China Sea region. A further discussion of Vietnamese military capability appeared in an earlier author's work entitled "Soviet Pacific Fleet, Vietnam and ASEAN" (*A.D.J.*, August 1981). The observations made concerning possible "conflict" areas within the South China Sea region then, still remain valid at this time.

Super-power involvement in the potential naval conflicts that could occur between ASEAN and Vietnamese forces will likely be limited. Since the Sino-Vietnamese War in 1979, the Soviet Union has been increasingly active in the region as a whole. This has included a more regular rotation of TU-95 BEAR anti-submarine and reconnaissance activities, accompanied by a very significant rise in the number of Soviet support ships regularly stationed in or operating through the South China Sea. More detailed comments on these operations were included in the author's work "The Soviet Navy: Supporting Its Overseas Deployments" (*A.D.J.*, February 1982). Soviet interest is based on their concern about China, and protection for a major "client" state (the S.R.V.). In the latter case it is hoped the S.R.V. will off-set their own border (and political) difficulties with the Beijing regime (in the simplest of interpretations).

The United States is no longer a major naval force in the South China Sea, though the U.S. Navy does try to maintain as much presence there as commitments in North Asia and the Indian Ocean will allow at this time. It is understood the U.S. Navy is now maintaining a permanent monthly destroyer "surveillance" effort off the Soviet facilities in Vietnam. This should be viewed as a welcome development by the ASEAN countries, for it represents the concrete mili-

tary applications of the Reagan Administration's political commitment to increasingly "stand-by" its friends. This should mean more U.S. Navy ships in the immediate area during any crisis with Vietnam. The ASEAN concern should be that it still might not be enough to discourage the Hanoi regime from military operations in the South China Sea region: therefore, the naval forces of the area must be increased and improved in order to defend their "own backyards".

AIR THREAT

When considering the "air threat" that Vietnam presents to the ASEAN members, it is most difficult to make an in-depth review, without making some generalizations - which may be difficult to support in detail without creating a great volume of minute details on weapons and missile systems specifications. Such detailing is beyond the intent of this article without access to classified information which in the author's view would provide more accurate details.

Yet is is not on these technical details that major foreign policy decisions are made - including the one that commits one country to war with another. The military specifications and systems details are left to the military "establishment", to get the most out of the weapons that are on hand, to get the "job done" within the political guidelines.

The "air threat" presented by one country against another must be looked at sometimes in "generalities" only, for most often it is a "multi-dimensional" military problem and one that rarely allows the analyst to evaluate such criteria as: pilot proficiency, munitions availability (from iron bombs to LGBs), staff attitudes, contingency targeting and weaponeering ability, and flying capabilities and restrictions on the flight personnel. Given these artificial restrictions placed on the analyst, there are some broad comments that often can be made which will remain valid at any given time.

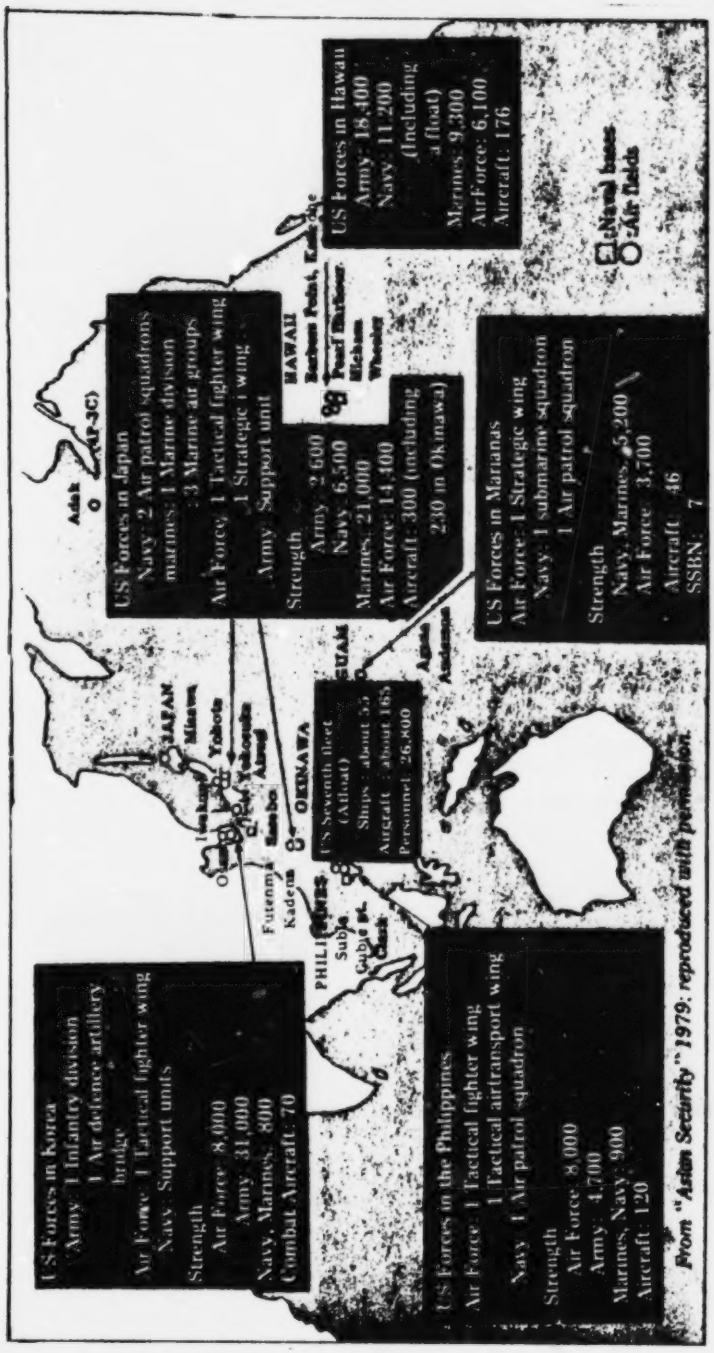
What is true of an air force's quality in one year, may no longer be valid five years later. Rapidly changing technology and new weapon systems adoption (or the lack of), will impact on the performance of both man and machine. And finally, there is nothing like prolonged "combat" experience.

The air force of Vietnam today is not what it was a decade or decade-and-a-half ago - for a number of reasons. For few of those pilots of (North) Vietnam who lived through the "air war" with the U.S. Air Force and Navy, would now be flying. Most would have been moved to desk jobs (administration). A few colonels might still be flying, but not regularly. Fuel costs and flight time restrictions would not likely allow it. The numbers and territory of operations have radically changed. Vietnam now includes Northern and Southern portions and includes responsibility for the Vietnamese "client" (occupied) states of Laos and Kampuchea. During the middle period in the "air war" - about mid-1968, the North Vietnamese Air Force was able to keep only about 20-25 aircraft within the whole of North Vietnam. This included a small number of Mig-21 and Mig-15/17 fighters clustered around the air fields at Kep, Gia Lam, and Phuc Yen. All the rest - over one hundred, were kept "operational" and for training, in China, "out" of the strike "areas" of American aircraft.

No longer do the Vietnamese combat pilots have any consistency of flight hours and combat operations, especially air-to-air combat. This deteriorates pilot performance, as well as air defence control direction personnel, (very critical in the Soviet-style air force system used by the Vietnamese). And the air force of North Vietnam was always a "defensive" force. To do battle with the nations of ASEAN it must become an "offensive" force. The transition is not as easy as one would assume, especially under the close supervision and controls that are part of the Communist bloc air forces.

What threat then remains? Vietnam has about 600 potential combat aircraft and transports. Additionally, supporting this large force are about 200 utility and forward air controller (FAC) aircraft; an estimated 250 operational helicopters and 60 training aircraft. There may be some photo reconnaissance versions of various Soviet aircraft in service (Mig-21/FISHBED-H, etc) and a small force of maritime surveillance BE-12/MAIL amphibian flying boats. The main air threat to the ASEAN countries lies with the large fighter component - estimated at between 240 and 300 fighters (also capable of short-range strike missions).

U.S. Military Deployment in the Western Pacific



From "Asian Security" 1979; reproduced with permission.

VIETNAMESE AIRFIELD SYSTEM (NORTHERN AREA)

VIETNAM	(AIRCRAFT TYPES)
Phuc Yen	Mig-21, - 17
Yen Bai	Mig-21, -19, -17
Kep	Mig-21, -17
Kein An	Mig-17
Gia Lam	F-5A/B/E
Vinh	Mig-17

(Additionally, Dong Suong, Hou Lac, Bai Thuong, Vinh, Dong Hoi provide commercial and military services. During the Sino-Vietnamese conflict in 1979, F-5/FREEDOM FIGHTERs were deployed 'north' to Gia Lam Airfield; though they are probably no longer there.

SOUTHERN AREA

Da Nang	Mig-21
	A-37B
Phu Cat	Mig-19 and A-37B
Nha Trang	(poss) A-37B
Pham Rang	Mig-17 and T-37C
Tan Son Nhut	F-5s and A-37B
	F-5s (Mig-21s?)
Bien Hoa	A-37B (poss. F-5s)
Binh Thuy	A-37B

(Additional airfields include Vung Tau, Ban Me Thout, Phu Bai, and Pleiku; plus the Soviet Union's operated facility at Cam Rahn Bay).

LAOS	AIRCRAFT TYPES:
Vientiane	Mig-21 and (poss) T-28D
Xiang Khouang	(poss) Mig-21 and AC-47

Additional airfields used to include Pakse, Savannakhet, Luang Prabang, and Phong Savan capable of handling T-28 through Mig-21 type aircraft).

KAMPUCHEA	
Phnom Penh	T-28D and (poss) AC-47
Ream Kompong Som	T-28D
Battambang	T-28D
Siem Reap	T-28D and (poss) AC-47

This is composed of an estimated 130 aging Mig-17/FRESCO sub-sonic interceptors; 50 ex-Chinese Mig-19/FARMER-D fighter-bombers; and a growing force of Mig-21/FISHBED interceptors. The Mig-21 force is apparently in a state of quality upgrading, following the 1979 conflict with China. Most of the Mig-21s at that time were either FISHBED-D "all-weather" versions or a mix of FISHBED-C/E "clear weather" interceptors. In the mid-1970s a small number of FISHBED-Fs were purchased, providing further all-weather intercept capability. The D/F-models do not have internal cannon, though an external 23mm belly-pod is available. Reliance is primarily on the AA'OLL or ALKALI air-to-air missiles (the latter may not be in Vietnamese service). The earlier C/E-models have an internal 30mm cannon. All four models

RECENT THAI ARMS PURCHASED FROM THE UNITED STATES

AIR FORCE:	
1979-80	18 F-5E F/Tiger II fighters
	34 T-33 trainers
	3 C-130H/Hercules transports
1978-79	4 F-5E/Tiger II fighters
	(previously 43 F-5E 25 F-5A,)
	3 F-5F and 2 F-5B
	6 OV-10C/BRONCO COIN/strike
	3 Swearingen IV A/Merlin transports
	4 CH-47C/CHINOOK helicopters
	13 UH-1H/HUEY helicopters
Missiles	180 AIM-9B/SIDEWINDER AAMs
	40,000 2.75" HVAR rockets
GROUND FORCES:	
Tanks:	35 M-48A5, 15 M-48A2
APC:	94 V-150/Commando A/C, 31 M-113A1
AA Systems:	24 M-163A1/VULCAN AD system
Anti-tank:	38 M40A1/106 MM RR
	6 MGM-71/TOW launchers + missiles
	300 M-47/DRAGON launchers + missile
Artillery:	18 M-102/105MM towed Howitzer
Infantry:	7,000 M-16A-1 machine guns
	7,100 M-203-40MM grenade launchers
	244 M-60C light machine guns
	170 M-29E/81MM mortars

can also carry two 16-round rocket pods for 57mm rockets.

It is believed the Soviet Union airlifted or sealifted 25-30 additional FISHBED/Export-J versions into Hanoi during and shortly after the conflict with China in 1979.*

Reports beginning in 1981 indicated that Vietnam may have purchased another 50 FISHBED fighters, and that they were being assembled at what remains of the Da Nang Air Base complex. These probably involved "assembly" of crated aircraft, not manufacturing aircraft. There is little question that the Vietnamese did well with the slow-speed Mig-17 and high speed Mig-21 "mix" in air combat tactics during the Vietnam War. This mix is apparently still preferred, for the Vietnamese continued to receive Mig-17s from the Soviet Union after the March 1979 conflict. In an offensive role, the Mig-17 would be used in the "low altitude" fighter role; 5-10,000 ft altitude being likely. Accompanying the aircraft would be Mig-21s flying separate formations-both at medium and lower altitudes. The Mig-17 would also perform the strike fighter mission, attacking lines of communication (LOC), airfields, supply and fuel dumps, etc.

Supporting this mission, but likely more "ground support" oriented, would be the A-37A/COIN light attack aircraft - of which about 35 probably still remain in useful service. New SU-17/FITTER-B strike aircraft would undertake 'priority' targets under attack—where speed of approach might be important. Despite the limited offensive strike range of the aircraft, it is still capable of basing in Vietnam and striking major Thailand air bases. No sophisticated tactical missiles are reported in Vietnam, except those stocks left by departing U.S. forces. "Shelf-life" would probably make all those non-serviceable now. Some more sophisticated SU-20/Export FITTER-C aircraft may have been acquired since March 1979.

Reports at the end of the year indicated that Vietnam has acquired its first Mig-23/FLOGGER aircraft, (see *"Far Eastern Review"*, December 11, 1981) though this is not confirmed in other defence journals and comes from a Vietnamese-based diplomatic source. It is probable the variant in service is the FLOGGER-E, which is the all-weather intercept export-version of the FLOGGER-B. This version carries the same air-intercept radar (JAY BIRD) as late-model

FISHBED aircraft, and would provide a degree of commonality with Hanoi's Mig-21's. Hanoi might also be the recipient, now or in the near future, of the FLOGGER-F, an air support export variant of the Mig-23/FLOGGER-B.

In the air-intercept role, the FLOGGER-E would operate with four AA-2/ATOLL AAMs. The report indicates squadron-level operations at Kep Air Base, and Kontum (Central Highlands of the 'south'). The latter is very unlikely, as the limited airfield there has not been operated for combat aircraft since the South Vietnamese government departure.

If they are being operated in the 'south', it is more likely at Phan Rang, Phu Cat, Tuy Hoa, or Da Nang—all of which have been mentioned as locations where ex-Soviet jets are now stationed. The initial operations are probably based on a supply of 30 aircraft, though this might be only the first increment of another thirty or sixty aircraft of the Mig-23 type.

"GROUND THREAT"

It is not an easy task to directly compare the armed forces of the ASEAN states with those of the S.R.V. In general, the armed forces of the ASEAN states have been organized along counter-insurgency lines - light in armoured equipment with emphasis on light infantry weapons for the individual soldier.

The ASEAN governments were primarily threatened with "internal" subversion throughout the 1950s and '60s period, and tailored their ground forces to reflect this threat. Hanoi, emerging from the insurgency war that ultimately turned into an Asian-style "conventional" war for South Vietnam, in the mid-1970s with a major ground force organized along conventional warfare structure. For the first time, the ASEAN states (and particularly Thailand) were faced with a major land power who possessed significant quantities of light and medium tanks, medium and heavy artillery, and a significant number of helicopters and transports to support the combined manpower of the 'northerners' and new draftees in the 'south'.

It is very difficult to obtain an accurate picture of current Vietnamese ground forces, in any detail. Lack of access by Westerners and Asians into the areas of the former 'South', and the lack of travel in Laos and the 'North', severely limits the level of understanding about Hanoi's actual military capabilities on the ground. General summaries of available manpower are presented each year by the Institute for Strategic Studies (London); these do not present a picture that tells of the "loyalty"-level of southern draftees, disposition of major organizational units, ability of Vietnam to operate ex-United States equipment and what quantities are still in service. These are really more critical questions about Vietnamese military power than are total manpower questions.

Some understanding of the Vietnamese capability to "surge" and deploy larger-than-normal military units was demonstrated during the December 1978 invasion of Kampuchea. Accounts vary as to the actual number of forces involved; but one reasonable estimate is that a "low-to-high" estimate of the following organizations were involved: 6-9 Infantry Divisions, and 9-14 Independent Infantry Regiments. The attacks were directed across three broad fronts— in the 'south' from Chan-Tho; the 'central' thrust from the Parrot's Beak and Loc Ninh; and, in the 'north' from the Central Highlands base at Pleiku. Some sources indicate that the Vietnamese also landed an infantry regiment at Kompong Som and along the coast south of Kampot city, though this author doubts that these areas were taken by "sea-delivered" ground forces. Vietnam used elements of light and medium tanks, including some ex-South Vietnamese equipment (mostly APC and armoured cars).

There appears to have been little difference between the Vietnamese assault methods used against Kampuchea and those used in the latter-days of the assault on the 'South'; with the exception that some air support operations were part of the Kampuchean invasion. The total assault may have involved some 120,000 troops and supporting forces. While not using Soviet "steam-roller" tactics akin to the European area, the Vietnamese did make judicious use of their tank and armour support units to over-run quickly the lightly-equipped forces of Pol Pot.

Thus, from the above can be drawn some understanding of the Vietnamese capability to invade portions of Thailand, should the Hanoi regime make this political decision. This could come in the form of a "demonstrative" assault (such as was done during the fighting around Non Mark Moon) seizing small "tactically" advantageous locations; to a

VIETNAMESE "ASSAULT" FORCE OPTIONS

ORGANIZATION:	PERSONNEL STRENGTH	PERSONNEL WEIGHT (tons)	EQUIPMENT (type)	EQUIPMENT WEIGHT (tons)
Howitzer Battalion (Soviet D-30 or Type 54)	260-275	30	12 guns	75
Anti-Aircraft Battalion (37MM x 18; 14.5MM ZPU x 12)	est. 525-550	60	18 guns x 12 guns x	75 65 140 (total)
Engineer Battalion	est. 300	35	15 trucks	90
Recoilless Rifle Company (57 or 75MM RR)	est. 110	12	9 RR	6
Infantry Regiment	est. 2,800	325	Misc. Equip	200
	Sub-Total:	462		511
	TOTAL: est. 973 tons			

- Based on WWII style loading, each ex-US LST could accommodate the entire "assault" and subsequent "defence" group (Howitzers and anti-aircraft guns). All 4 LST's may not be operational.
- Alternately, three "POLNOCHNIY" LSM and three ex-U.S. LSM ships could easily accommodate this regimental assault force.
- On short haul requirements, involving coastal waters only, the remaining LCM force could add significantly to the manpower lift capacity.

full scale "province" seizure effort involving combined infantry and armour forces of Vietnamese "regulars"

Thailand, on its part, has been attempting to "upgrade" its conventional warfare capabilities since 1978. Included in this programme is the gradual transfer of the anti-communist insurgency warfare responsibilities to the hands of the Thai Rangers. In the last four years, the force has grown to 160 light infantry companies with about 13,000 personnel. This will significantly increase over the coming years. By the end of the current year, about 20 per cent of the counter-insurgency responsibility will be in the hands of this "local" force. As expected, some "maulings" have occurred at the hands of seasoned Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) "regulars". Similiar experiences can be expected in the early development of this organization in other regions facing Laos too, until the organization gets a better hand on training and tactics. It is not a force to oppose Vietnamese, Laotian, or Heng-Samrim "regulars". The Thai Army is being upgraded for this task.

Indicative of the increased emphasis on "conventional" warfare by the Bangkok government, is the recent acquisition of ex-American M-48 (about 50) and M-60 (about 16-20) medium tanks, and 150 SCORPION light armoured tanks. Continued procurement of the Cadillac-Gage V-150/COMMANDO vehicle series, TOW missiles, and added quantities of 155-mm howitzers is indicative of the upgrading that is currently being pursued on behalf of the Thai army. However, the army still lacks some long-range artillery which was so successfully employed by U.S. forces during the Vietnam war, particularly the M-107 175-mm gun and M-109 155-mm self-propelled howitzers. Thus, while improving and upgrading its forces, there are still significant gaps in Thailand's capabilities to deter a determined Vietnamese conventional thrust into the country. While few observers would expect the new Reagan administration to standby idly and watch Thailand be "absorbed" by the Hanoi regime, there is the continuing requirement that Thailand be able to defend its ground territory until U.S. air and sea power can augment the defences of the country. The infusion of further armoured vehicles and long-range artillery will remain a continuing requirement for the Thai army for some years to come.

Ho Chi Minh City is known to be the headquarters of the 4th Corp. This is believed to have responsibility for all of the former 'southern' zone and Kampuchea. The divisions there are heavily equipped with 'southerners' drafted into military service; and most of the forces in Kampuchea are a "mix" of northern and southern "regular" divisions. Known divisions include the 330th Division (Can-Tho), 4th. Division (Soc Trang), plus the 2nd, 3rd., 9th., 10th., and 320th. Divisions. that are under this corps and have served in Kampuchea as well. The famous 324th and 325th Divisions are believed still stationed in the old-DMZ region and in adjacent Laos. What is believed to be Military Region IV is thought to be under the 3rd. Corps Headquarters (possibly located at Qui Nhon on the coast).

Most of these organizational units must be considered in some degree inaccurate, in view of the fact that most of the existing information comes from refugees and defectors and has a lapse of timeframe involved. Additionally, with the continuation of the war in Kampuchea, it is likely Hanoi will have to 'rotate' divisions from the 'northern' regions into the area of combat (during major 'clean-up' operations which have some vague similarity to the U.S. "sweeps" done during the Vietnam War). The problems remain somewhat the same with regard to flushing out various guerilla groups operating in Kampuchea. Until a major loyal Cambodian-manned armed force can be raised in Kampuchea, Hanoi will continue to have a major manpower requirement in this area. While few would doubt that Vietnam's armed forces are stronger and superior to any others in the immediate area, it is not a force without problems (logistical, loyalty, maintenance, etc.).

Given the fact that the ASEAN states have no contingency plans for the moving of combat forces to Thailand for Vietnamese thrust there, Thailand must be considered "on its own" with regard to getting Asian support during a future conflict. What is needed is a comprehensive military operation plan by the respective members of ASEAN to "forward deploy" military equipment in Thailand (for their exclusive use), and adequate plans to provide Malaysian, Singaporean, and Indonesian combat infantry into Thailand during an "emergency". Likewise, there should be plans for moving ASEAN air squadrons (particularily F-5s for air de-

fence to free Thai air units); and, a plan of cooperation between the navies of Thailand and ASEAN for securing maritime security in the Gulf of Siam.

Annual exercises in these directions should be held, maybe along the lines of those held between U.S. and Korean armed forces each year. Australia during the 1962 Laos Crisis moved an air squadron of CA-27/SABRE jets into Thailand. ASEAN states should exercise in this same fashion annually, with emphasis on "air defence" exercises, because TACAIR operations would be less familiar to ASEAN countries operating in Thailand and the immense problems of coordination of differing air and ground forces in not operating under a common set of doctrines. ASEAN exercises have shown that each nation continues to operate under its own "set of rules", and that common doctrines are many years off—given that the political hurdles are settled by leaders of the different "states".

THE UNKNOWN FACTORS: U.S. AND THE USSR

United States policy can be recognized to be in a state of flux at this time. The tendency was to reduce U.S. military commitments throughout Asia during the Carter Administration; now this seems to have been halted and a status quo established with regard to maintenance of naval, air, and ground force stations in "forward basing" posture throughout the region. Yet, despite various statements concerning the U.S. posture in Asia, American policy still appears to be not yet fully decided with regard to some areas. It may be due to the trauma of the Vietnam War and the fluidity of the region's power groupings which is still keeping the United States from being the "force" (economically, politically, and militarily) that it once was in the region.

Most important for the ASEAN states is the presence of an F-4 PHANTOM II fighter-bomber squadron normally at

U.S. MILITARY FORCES WESTERN PACIFIC

	(LOCATION)
NAVAL FORCES	
COMCARDIV 5	Cubi Pt., Philippines
Assigned: USS MIDWAY (CV43)	Homeport: Yokosuka, Japan
NAVAL SURFACE GROUP, WEST. PAC	
Assigned: (Flag) USS BLUE RIDGE (LCC19)	Subic Bay, Philippines
1 Missile Cruiser (CG)	
1 Stores Support Ship (AFS)	
DESTROYER SQUADRON 15	Yokosuka, Japan
1 DDG, 4FF	
SUBMARINE GROUP 7	Yokosuka, Japan
2 SS (USS GRAYBACK - Subic Bay, P.I; USS DARTER - Sasebo, Japan)	
NAVAL AIR FORCES	
3 P-3 Patrol Squadrons	Agana, Kadena and Cubi Point NAS.
FLEET MARINE FORCES	
1st Marine Amphibious Force/Comm. Gen. 1st Marine Div.	Camp Smith, HI
Third Marine Division (est. 11,500 men)	Okinawa
First Marine Aircraft Wing	Okinawa
First Marine Brigade (est. 4,200 men)	Kaneohe Bay, Hawaii
Third Force Service Support Group	Okinawa
Two Amphibious Squadron's	one West Pac, one Hawaiian area.
(each normally comprising 1 LPH, 1 LPA 2 LPD/LSD, 2 or 3 LST vessels)	
AIR FORCES	
3 Tactical Fighter Wings (TFW)	Clark AFB, P. I.
(approx. 72 aircraft each TFW)	Kadena AFB, Okinawa Kunsan/Osan AFB, Korea Anderson AFB. Guam
1 Strategic Bomber Squadron (approx. 14 B-52D/Stratofortress + KC-135s)	
ARMY FORCES, approx. 32,000	(all Korea)

One infantry division, one Support Brigade, one Air Defence Artillery Brigade, one Signal/Comm. Brigade, 4th Missile Command.

Clark Air Force Base, Philippines. Equally important is the presence at Cubi Point of a P-3/ORION maritime patrol squadron. The latter is important to the ASEAN states in maintaining consistent patrols of the South China Sea region, beyond its commitment to the U.S. naval posture in the Indian Ocean. The former U.S. Commander-in-Chief, Pacific, Admiral Maurice F. Weisner previously wrote in 1978: "The ASEAN countries, wary of the military strength and intentions of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, believe that U.S. forces sustain the necessary atmosphere of security that allows them to proceed with their ambitious plans of economic development and nation-building." " . . . . . ASEAN is a decidedly non-military organization". Of the latter statement, there can be little question; emphasized by the problems of political agreement alone in approaching a solution to the Kampuchean problem during the Pattaya Conference in 1981.

The following statement by Admiral Weisner typifies senior military attitudes at CINCPAC (Commander-in-Chief, Pacific), Hawaii: " . . . . . U.S. forward basing posture in the Asia-Pacific theatre thus reinforces the immutable fact that perceptions of relative power and resolve are critical factors in the balance and stability of the Asia-Pacific region, and that the forward military presence of the United States through its impact upon these perceptions, helps to deter conflict and more generally dampen destabilizing tendencies throughout the region. Clearly, military strength is not the only component of U.S. national power; . . . . . " This prophetic statement was published in the summer of 1978; the Kampuchean invasion by Hanoi began during January 25, 1978.

Author Derek Davies (*"Far Eastern Economic Review" Dec. 25, 1981)* suggested that President Reagan might avail himself of the opportunity to reactivate the effort to establish full recognition of the Hanoi regime, and felt that Reagan could accomplish this task much in the same manner as President Nixon handled the opening of relations with China. His reasoning is that Hanoi would "thus be presented with a tempting alternative to its current dependence on Moscow." Unfortunately, I do not feel this is a viable "reading" of President Reagan - at least at this time in his presidency. If the Vietnamese leadership requires United States recognition in order to "ease" their country out of the Soviet-bloc "client" states, then Hanoi is a far weaker regime than this writer believes it to be. Mr. Davies then goes on to say that if the Reagan administration succeeded in this gesture, "he would have denied Moscow a cheaply-purchased surrogate in a strategically vital area of the world; he would have cauterised the chief source of violence and instability in the region and the main threat to America's friends, and he would have changed the map of Southeast Asia as positively as Nixon's visit to Peking (Beijing) . . . . " Without doubt . . . . . however, it fails to recognize the internal dynamics within Hanoi's leadership and that there are supporters of Moscow within this collective leadership who fully want to continue their current "status" with Moscow - partly based on the fear of what Beijing would be likely to do if Hanoi were not in Moscow's influence perimeter. Hanoi as a "client" state might be expensive now for Moscow variously estimated at between US$3-million to US $6 million a day (economic and military assistance), but it may be Moscow's fervent hope that Vietnam will become a valuable military-alliance state in the future, particularly, in the way that Cuban troops have been used on the African continent in support of Communist regimes there.

As North Korean Mig-21 pilots used to fly in Libya, the same sort of non-Soviet troops from Vietnam might be useful in Africa or elsewhere at some future time. So Moscow has strong interests in maintaining the "relationship" with Hanoi, besides the often discussed advantages provided by the use of naval facilities at Cam Ranh Bay. The two major Soviet advantages are the proximity to the Chinese submarine and naval base at Yulin (Hainan Island); and, the potential development as an intermediary station on the "rotational" support of the Soviet Indian Ocean detachment from the Pacific Fleet. That Moscow is concerned over the potential of Chinese naval power, the following is worthy of noting: "China is focussing increasing attention on the East & South China Seas and the Indian Ocean, and is drawing up plans for her military presence in their waters. In this connection, the American journal "Foreign Affairs" made the following observation:

COMPARATIVE AIR STRENGTH

	VIETNAM	THAILAND	PHILIPPINES	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE	INDONESIA	CHINA (SOUTH CHINA ONLY)
MEDIUM RANGE BOMBERS	0	0	0	0	0	(22 non-op)	Est 60
LIGHT BOMBERS	10 (1)	0	0	0	0	(10 non-op)	Est 30-45
FIGHTER-BOMBERS (+LIGHT ATTACK)	240 (+50) (+35) (2)	25 (5) (+95)	25 (6) (+16)	0(+Poss.88) (+15)	67	28 (1+4) (7) (+16)	Kuang Chou: 650 Total
FIGHTERS	175 (3)	25	24	12	18 (+6)	16	Kunming: 160-175 Total
RECONNAISANCE	0	7	0	0	8	0	Est 20
MARITIME RECON	6-10 (4)	14	9 (+SAR)	3	0	12 (+6) (+ SAR)	Est 10-15
TRANSPORTS	Est 150	Est 50	Est 60	25-28	12	Est 50	Est 60
HELICOPTERS	Est 250 (op)	Est 140	Est 50	Est 70	28	Est 45-50 (+22)	Est 45-50

Figures in brackets refer to the "type" of aircraft in Footnotes.
'+' indicates additional aircraft on order.

FOOTNOTES:

(1) IL-28/BEAGLE may still be in service; provided in the late-1960s. Soviet spares support would have to be continued over the years for the aircraft to remain serviceable.
(2) Includes 30 Su-7B/FITTER-A, 50 Mig-19/FARMER, 130 Mig-17 FRESCO. A soviet shipment of Su-20/FITTER-C strike fighter is believed to have been made at the time of the Sino-Vietnamese War, in March 1979.
(3) Estimated 160 FISHBED/Mig-21 and twenty-odd remaining serviceable F-5A/E fighters.
(4) Ex-Soviet Navy Beriev BE-12 MAIL supplied in 1980-81.
(5) RTAF F-5A/E fighters. Light attack aircraft include A-37B/COIN, T-28, OV-10C, etc.
(6) Includes F-8H/CRUSADER and F-5A fighters. Light attack include T-28D and SF-260.
(7) Includes F-5E and CA-27/Avon-SABRE. Light attack include OV-10F, and will soon include one squadron of the first A-4/SKYHAWK strike fighters. Ex-Soviet types in storage include 22 Tu-16, 10 IL-28, 15 Mig-21, 35 Mig-19, and 40 Mig-15/17 types. All are useless without receipt of further Soviet spares - or, possibly some overhaul and spares support from either Egypt or China.

"Sea power, traditionally as much political, is a military instrument of national power, and seems ideally suited to China's new international role as well as to her Maoist strategic doctrine." *

As far as Moscow is concerned, it will be in Vietnam-Laos for some years, and is unlikely to support any Hanoi leadership that desires to change the current status of providing leased naval base facilities and Aeroflot air services throughout the Indo-China region.

VIETNAM'S FUTURE POSTURE

It is understood from meetings last year that Hanoi would continue to receive about the same levels of Soviet aid, both military and economic, that it had received the year earlier. This despite requests from Hanoi for significantly larger aid in both categories.

Therefore, what can the ASEAN states expect in the way of changes during the next couple of years? Understanding the military aid given in the last two years since the Sino-Vietnamese War in March 1979, may provide some alternatives. The following thoughts are based on recent changes, and are based on comparable aid packages provided by Moscow to other "client" states:

Air: It is reported that 50-60 Mig-21/FISHBED-J Export fighters (similiar to those for India) are currently being assembled for service. The "J-Export" model provides improved engines, J-band radar, and an internal 23-mm cannon lacking in some of Vietnam's earlier FISHBED fighters. As the current generation of "export" fighters, it is expected Hanoi will continue receiving this version for another three or four years. It is essentially comparable to the F-5E/TIGER II. Vietnam operates a small number of SU-7B/FITTER-A fighter-bombers, shipped in early-1979. Vietnam is a likely candidate for large quantities (50-100) of the newer generation SU-20/FITTER-C (export version) within the next three years. The remaining A-37s will not be operational and the Mig-17s will only be marginally effective in the ground-support role. To replace the aging ex-U.S. transports remaining, it is likely that Vietnam will begin receiving the AN-12/CUB four-engine transports used by Aeroflot on military/civil air service throughout the region. Large numbers of AN-24/COKE and IL-14/CRATE light transports will continue in service for some years. Some additional MI-8/HIP will be received; as well as the first quantities of MI-24/HIND-A &-D versions of this very impressive Frontal Aviation helicopter.

Naval: Half of the Vietnamese naval force has been incorporated within the last two years, including two "Petya-I" escorts, four "Shershen" PTFs, four "Osa-II" PTGs, four "S.O.1" escorts. It appears the Soviets are transferring to Vietnam the remaining "Petya-I"s, and the last remaining Soviet Pacific Fleet "Shershen's" (replacing them with more modern "Stenka" class units). Half the remaining "Osa-II"s have been sent to Vietnam; another six or eight may still remain and might well be transferred ("doubling" the Vietnamese PTG force). There are also 20-25 "Osa-I" units remaining in the Pacific—probably under KGB service. Some of these may also go to Vietnam. Only one or two "Petya-I" remain with the Soviet, Pacific Fleet and it should be thought that Vietnam might be the recipient of these remaining ships or the "traditionally" transferred two "Riga" class gun frigates. The Soviets are listed with about ten units each of "Riga" and "S.O.1" class escorts, any number of which might be given to Vietnam. The first "T-43" or "T-58" minesweeper/escorts may be transferred; large quantities of which still exist in Soviet inventories. The ASEAN states should thus expect the Vietnamese to double their current naval force in the coming three years; providing greatly added flexibility to Vietnamese military options.

Army: The biggest items will continue to be Soviet tank and artillery transfers, including limited quantities of the T-62 (though now out of Soviet production and replaced by the T-64 and T-72). Further T-55s will still comprise the bulk of transferred tanks; for with its unsophisticated and rugged characteristics and a 700-km range (with auxiliary tanks), it still represents a formidable tank for the Southeast Asian area. Further PT-76 light tanks, plus quantities of APC's will enhance the "mechanization" of some Vietnamese infantry units. Further quantities of the venerable SA-2/GUIDELINE SAM will continue, as well as small quantities of the SA-3/GOA and SA-6/GAINFUL which will provide Hanoi with a more widespread SAM force.

VIETNAMESE NAVAL SHIP CHARACTERISTICS

TYPE	GUNS	TORPEDOES	MISSILE SYSTEM	SPEED
Frigate				
"U.S. BARNEGAT"	1-127MM (5-in) (poss) 37MM AA	(none)	2 (?) SS-N-2/STYX	est. 18 kts
"PETYA I"	4-76MM (3-in) (twin)	5-406MM (16-in) (Quintuple)	(none)	35 kts
Corvette				
"ADMIRABLE"	1-75MM (3-in) 2-40MM (single) up to 8-20MM (twin)	(none)	(none)	est 14 kts
Missile Craft				
"OSA-II"	4-30MM (twin)	(none)	4 SS-N-2/STYX	36 kts
"KOMAR"	4-25MM (twin)	(none)	2 SS-N-2/STYX	36 + kts
Gun Attack Craft				
"SHERSHEN"	4-30MM (twin)	4-533MM (21-in) some units only	(none)	40 kts
"S.O.I."	4-25MM (twin)	(mines)	(none)	28 kts
"SHANGHAI"	4-37MM (twin) 4-25MM (twin)	(mines)	(none)	28 kts
Minesweeper				
"YURKA"	4-30MM (twin) 4-25MM (twin)	(none)	(none)	18 kts
Landing Ship Medium				
"POLNOCHNIY"	2 or 4-30MM (twin) 2 x 16 - 140MM Rocket Launchers (forward)	(none)	(none)	21 kts

REGIONAL NAVAL BALANCE: SOUTH CHINA SEA AREA

	VIETNAM	THAILAND	PHILIPPINES	MALAYSIA	SINGAPORE	INDONESIA	CHINA (SOUTH SEA FLEET ONLY)
DESTROYERS	0	0	0	0	0	0	3 (7)
FRIGATES	3 or 5 (2)	6	7	2 (+2)	0	11	8 (8)
CORVETTES	2	0	11	0	0	6 (6)	7 (9)
MISSILE ATTACK CRAFT	11 (3)	6 (+2)	0 (+3)	8	6	3 (+4)	Est. 25 (10)
TORPEDO ATTACK CRAFT	10	0	0	0	0	0	Est. 75 (11)
GUN ATTACK CRAFT	Est. 20 (4)	25	4 (+2)	28 (5)	6	9	Est. 125-130 (12)
SUBMARINES	0	0	0	0	0	4 (+2)	Est. 15-18 (13)

Figures in brackets refer to the 'class' of craft in Footnotes.
"+" indicates additional weapons or craft on order.

FOOTNOTES

(1) The Chinese South Sea Fleet force is "estimated" in all ship types listed; however, they are considered reasonably accurate and quite adequate for the general discussion of Chinese Navy presence available on "short notice" (1-7 days) for operations in the South China Sea and Gulf of Tonkin. It is postulated that the PRC can re-inforce missile boat and escort frigates forces from the East Sea Fleet in 7-14 days; and 10-20 days from the North Sea Fleet.

(2) Two ex-Soviet "Petya-I" class delivered in December 1978. Some sources indicate two additional units delivered in April 1981. Third operational unit is ex-USN cutter of the "Barnegat" class; now SS-N-2/STYX surface-to-surface missile equipped.

(3) Includes 8 "OSA-II" and 3 "Komar" PTG's.

(4) Includes 4 "S.O. 1" PC, 16 miscellaneous ex-Chinese and U.S. types. Two added "Shershen" torpedo attack craft are reported delivered in 1981-bringing class to 10 units. (Torpedo or Guns).

(5) Includes 6 "Jerong", 18 "Sabah"/"Kris" classes.

(6) Ex-Soviet "Kronshtadt" class PC.

(7) "Luda" class - three to five in South Sea Fleet.

(8) 4 "Chengdu" (CSS-N-2) and 5 "Jiang-Nan" classes.

(9) 6 "Kronstadt" one "Etorofu" class.

(10) Mixed "Osa" and "Hegu" classes.

(11) Includes 25 "Hu-Chuan"; plus "P-6" (and "P-4's" in reserve).

(12) Estimated 100 "Shanghai II" and 20 "Shantou"; some "Hainan" class fast attack craft also serve in the area.

(13) All "Romeo" class - usually operating from Yulin Sub Base (Hainan Island). Some "Whiskey" class operated from the "Yulin" base in the 1960's and into the early 1970's; and may have been the result of a reaction to U.S. carrier forces in the Gulf of Tonkin; and, insufficient numbers of newer "Romeo" class units. One "Whiskey" was reported seen surface-operating after the Chinese seizure of Woody Island, in September 1974.

Thus, in the coming years, Vietnam will remain militarily strong in relation to its weak neighbours (excepting China); while the ASEAN nations will be strong economically, they will be likely to lack political and military strength in the mid-decade period. This "imbalance" between the ASEAN states and the Vietnamese-dominated states will give rise to the continued probability of further conflict in the region—until a more "equitable" balance is attained within the contending area as a whole, and between individual states within the region. ☐

CSO: 4220/15

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER TROOPS IN THANH HOA PROVINCE TRAIN MILITIAMEN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Van Coc: "Thanh Hoa Border Troops Organize Training for Over 1,400 Militiamen"]

[Text] The border troops of Thanh Hoa Province, in addition to fulfilling their task of training, patrolling, being ready for combat and maintaining border security, recently organized training for 1,425 militiamen from the villages in combat techniques and tactics on mountainous terrain and in combat schemes for the protection of the border during enemy violations. During tests they all satisfied the requirements, with 91.2 percent of them getting good and outstanding scores. Border posts 37 and 39 doubled their border patrols. Thanks to vigilance and tight control, their patrolling teams succeeded in uncovering three illegal deals and recovering tens of thousands of dong for the state.

Border posts 78, 82, 80 and 72 coordinated their activities with the local administrations' propaganda work in calling the youths into the army. They dug anew and repaired tens of kilometers of trenches and combat fortifications. Also in recent days post 37 got 500 additional fry to raise. The heroic combatants of post 41 taught teenagers and children of the Hmong and Thai ethnic groups four songs, which praise the party and Uncle Ho. The cadres and combatants of posts 43 and 45 assisted the local people by providing them thousands of man-days in building water-conservancy works to bring water into ricefields for on-schedule crop planting.

5598
CSO: 4209/324

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PROTECTION OF STATE FARM PROPERTIES, PRODUCTS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Tran Vu Nguyen, Thanh Hoa: "Protection of Products in State Farms"]

[Text] The movement to sign product contracts with laborers is being extended to all state farms. But the protection of the products there is not yet satisfactorily maintained. In Sao Vang state farm (Tho Xuan District in Thanh Hoa Province) the major product is sugar cane. Every year at the time of harvest, in spite of the fact that the state farm properly organizes patrolling and protection of sugar cane fields, with quite a lot of manpower invested in protection, unauthorized cutting of sugar cane is an ill that continues to take place. Some sugar cane fields of nearly 30 hectares were invaded by dozens of people who cut sugar cane to eat and to carry with them as much as they could. In Ha Trung state farm (in Thanh Hoa Province), although the men in charge of protecting the pineapple and peanut crops worked very hard during the harvest time, there still were losses of pineapple. In Lam Son state farm (in Thanh Hoa Province), even the cattle raised in the mountainous area were stolen, with their herds gradually decreasing in size.

We know that in many state farms serious stealing of such products as rice, manioc, tea, coffee and peanut was taking place. This situation was rather common and has been lasting for many years. That was the greatest concern of cadres and workers of those state farms. It also was hampering the paying of piecework and product wages and the improving of the standard of living of workers.

We think that protection of state farm properties is not solely the job of directors and protection committees but there must be a correct awareness on the part of local party committee echelons and administrations, particularly at village and district levels, and such specialized organs as the public security forces and the courts. These organs must promote close coordination, have a firm attitude and fairly handle all cases of violation of properties and products of state farms so as to gradually limit and eventually put an end to this negative practice.

5598
CSO: 4209/323

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STEP TAKEN TO STOP THEFTS AT CO LOA RAILROAD STATION

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by Vu Kim Toan of the Party Committee of the Ha-Thai-Hai Railroad Dis-Trict: "Stop the Theft of Cargo at the Railroad Station"]

[Text] The Co Loa railroad station handles a large volume of cargo. On some days hundreds of freight cars of the various kinds are loaded or unloaded. The principal goods are coal and the various kinds of iron and steel to serve the cities of Hanoi, Ha Son Binh, and Vinh Phu, and the goods of eight cargo shippers in the western border provinces.

There was a very serious loss of cargo before and after the issuance of directives 81 and 108 of the Secretariat, until the beginning of November 1981. Adults and children (from 9 to 16 years of age) often sneaked into the storage yards from many directions, entered the freight cars and the warehouses, and stole coal, iron and steel, and the other types of cargo. On some daysthere were several hundred such people. Adults and children carried goods weighing 30 to 40 kilograms -- baskets of coal, steel bars, and coils of steel -- on their heads and shoulders.

Every time a passenger train passed through or stopped at Co Loa the passengers witnessed such negative scenes. During 1980 and the first 6 months of 1981 all of the hundreds of tons of cargo.

Because of that negative situation, although the Co Loa railroad station set aside separate areas for each shipper so that the cargo could be protected, and although many shippers took many very positive steps, such as putting up barbed-wire fences, building high brick walls, and deploying protection forces night and day, cargo was still stolen! In view of that situation, the station master, a member of the Party committee of the Co Loa railroad station zone, many times reported to the Party committee and administration of Viet Hung Village and to the public security organ of Dong Anh District. Because of the concern of the District Party Committee, the public security organ of Dong Anh District sent a public security team to set up a post at the southern switching head of the Co Loa railroad station at the beginning of 1981.

That public security team took many positive steps to stop the thefts and ambushed, pursued, and arrested the perpetrators. Some of the public security policement had accidents while fulfilling their missions. However, by the beginning of November 1981 they still had not been able to stop the theft of cargo. Indeed, it had become increasingly more serious.

In view of that situation, the Ha-Thai-Hai Party organization determined that the Co Loa railroad station was one of its key anti-negativism objectives. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapter and the Party organization's military committee requested permission to carry out an anti-negativism project at the Co Co Loa railroad station to achieve accomplishments to honor the Party Congress.

When that matter was discussed in conference, everyone was worried that they would not be successful and that they would be subjected to revenge. Indeed, some people had poured kerosene into a collective well and crammed rocks into the switch boxes, the switch rails at the railheads, which created difficulties for production and threatened safety. Every time a train arrived it had to stop outside the station, which made it easy for those people to steal cargo and open the freight car doors so that the cargo would fall out. That caused the workers to exert a lot of effort, and sometimes when the train entered the station the freight car doors would hit people who were working. That caused everyone to be reluctant to participate in the anti-negativism campaign.

In fact, within a week after the beginning of the protection work of the unified guidance committee and the Assault Youth team of the Co Loa area, the thieves held back and dared not steal cargo brazenly, as in the past, but only by sneaking in three or four people. Only 3 days after the beginning of that campaign, Section 79 of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee issued official document No 213 assigning responsibility for organizing protection to Dong Anh District, along with the shippers and the Co Loa railroad station. Two days after the issuance of the directive of Section 79 of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee, Dong Anh District carried out administrative inspections in the two hamlets of Gia Luong and Duc Noi, and in the collective housing area of the cadres, workers, and personnel of the Co Loa railroad zone. The results were that 80 tons of coal and 4 tons of iron and steel were recovered from nearly 60 families. From some families there were recovered nearly 10 tons of coal, 5 kilograms of chemical sugar, and 300 to 400 kilograms of iron and steel.

Since the unified protection committee of the railroad station area and the assault team of the Youth Union chapter of the Co Loa railroad station area began their work, and since the decision of Dong Anh District to carry out an administrative inspection, progress has been made in stopping the theft of cargo in the Co Loa railroad station area.

The results attained in stopping thievery at Co Loa were that there was an organization to coordinate all aspects, from top to bottom and from the shippers to the railroad station, and the decisive action taken by the locality. If there are no administrative inspections by the district, and if everything is left up to the Loa railroad station and the shippers, even if results are attained they will not be permanent and absolute.

The second lesson that was learned was that it is necessary to carry out education to stop the evils of negativism within the ranks of the cadres, workers, and personnel of the shipping organs whose work involves the transporting of cargo, and especially those who work at the railroad stations and do protection work at the storage yards and warehouses, including the public security forces and teenagers in the schools and in the Youth Union.

The above-mentioned results were only initial ones which we must maintain and further promote if we are to stop the theft of cargo, especially coal being transported by train.

By means of the experiences of the Co Loa railroad station the Ha-Thai-Hai Railroad District will assign to the Youth Union and the self-defense forces in a number of other railroad stations the task of guiding anti-negativism in order to carry out directives 81 and 108 of the Secretariat.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PORT OF HANOI TRIES TO STOP THEFTS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 5

[Article by "P.V.": "The Port of Hanoi Takes Many Additional Steps to Protect State Property"]

[Text] In view of the serious extent of the theft of cargo at the port of Hanoi, the Municipal Party Committee assigned to the Party Committee and People's Committee of Hai Ba Trung Ward responsibility for exercising territorial management, closely guiding the public security sector, the port units, and the subward administrations, and applying many measures to resolutely stop negative phenomena in the port area.

The ward administration guided the subwards and villages around the port in continually investigating, bringing to justice, and stopping bad people who enter the port to steal cargo. The refreshment stands in the area, where the stolen cargo was harbored and sold, were closed and forbidden to do business. The protection forces were rectified and reorganized to ensure their quality. Workers who did not have a serious attitude toward their work, or who colluded with crooks and people who engaged in illegal livelihoods were disciplined and replaced.

With regard to the interior of the port, the Party Committee and director, along with the trade union organization, educated all cadres, workers, and personnel with regard to their responsibility and rights, while also teaching them the bylaws and regulations. In the course of the education and study, the port categorized its cadres and workers, 90 of whom were classified as Category C, people who habitually stole state property and goods at the port. With the slogan of stressing education, the port concentrated those weak, deficient people and educated them for 3 consecutive days. After studying, they reviewed their deficiencies and promised to correct them. If they continue to violate socialist property they will be punished according to law.

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SRV READY TO NEGOTIATE WITH THAILAND

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 30 Apr 82 p 1

[Text] HANOI is prepared to take the "first step" to allay Thailand's concern about the presence of Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea.

'Thailand can then take the scond step and the third step can be taken by us,' Vietnam's Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach told PATRIOT in an exclusive interview.

Each step could be taken one at a time, but all of them should be linked to each other, he said.

Mr Co Thach, who concluded his visit to this country on Thursday, felt that the prospects of a comprehensive political settlement in South East Asia had improved during last one year. 'But we have still a long distance to cover and we have to work patiently for it,' he added.

The Vietnamese Foreign Minister called for establishment of a zone of peace and cooperation in the region comprising of the ASEAN countries, the three Indo-Chinese states, Burma and South Asian nations.

PACT OFFER

He reiterated the offer of a non-aggression pact to Thailand to be accompanied by other confidence-building measures.

Vietnam has already proposed partial withdrawal of its forces in Kampuchea, provided Thailand does not allow its territory to be used for destablising the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

Mr Co Thach felt that there was greater realization among the countries of ASEAN that 'the situation in Kampuchea is irreversible.'

'In fact, there is no Kampuchean problem; the real problem is the Chinese policy of confrontation.'

Of course, we can say that there is the problem of Vietnam's military presence in Kampuchea' but this is linked to the Chinese threat against us, against Vietnam and Laos', he added.

'Many people ask,' Mr Co Thach said, 'why Vietnamese troops continue to be in Kampuchea if it has consolidated its positon.'

'This is so because there is China behind the remnants of the Pol Pot clique,' he added.

Mr Thach did not visualise any immediate possibility of change in the Beijing policy in the area. 'The Chinese will continue to encourage conflict and confrontation in the region.'

'We continue to live in the era of a coalition between China and the US which was inaugurated with Mr Nixon's visit to Beijing in 1973', he remarked.

Mr Co Thach, who returned recently from a tour of some West European capitals, felt that South East Asia is far away from their minds. But they have lived for the last several years in a climate of detnete and they know that if peace is jeopardised in South East Asia, it could endager detente elsewhere also. He did not think they would like the situation to deteriorate there. He found several indications of a rethinking in West European capitals about the problems in South East Asia.

Mr Co Thach was very happy with his talks with External Affairs

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HEROIC DEATH IN A RICE-SALVAGING OPERATION IN KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Feb 82 p3

[Article by Nguyen Tran Thiep: "Because of Those Sacks of Rice Full of Loyalty and Love"]

[Excerpts] The people of Prek Takeo Village, Samrong Thom Subdistrict, Kean Svay District in Kandal Province intended to make a tombstone bearing an epitaph as a tribute to the Vietnamese soldier who had fallen in this land and had left in their hearts admiration and immense affection. Mr Heng Man, the village public security cadre, said so to me. He then recounted what happened:

"I remember with much love that Vietnamese soldier. I have this house and have enough to eat and to wear -- all thanks to the revolution and the Vietnamese troops who, along with the Kampuchean troops, drove away the Pol Pot army. I saw with my own eyes the Vietnamese soldier die while salvaging the rice Vietnam sent over to aid our people. The generations of my children and grandchildren and we will never forget this loyalty and love."

Mr Heng Man mentioned the names of those people who had witnessed from the beginning to the end the act of dead hero Bui Van Tinh, including guerrilla Khmek, women's association chapter chairwoman Boot Vonna, etc. and added:

"For days we did not leave the bank of the river. All of us were very sad. Many of us wept, knelt and bowed where Tinh had sacrificed himself."

I had not known Bui Van Tinh and up to this day, in spite of much effort, I was still unable to get hold of a picture of that comrade who had upheld the qualities of VPA combatants while fulfilling an international task in a friendly country. I noted what was being said about him.

An Unexpected Accident

Every month Co-so-bi Corporation of Ho Chi Minh City was responsible for transporting goods, grain and foods -- our people's aid to the friendly country -- up the Mekong River to the capital city of Pnom Penh.

That time the boat Minh Giang 3 towed a barge full of rice. As it came to within 40 kilometers from Pnom Penh and while traveled in the river, the barge hit something hard. Water quickly entered it. To avoid the danger of the barge pulling the boat along with it while sinking, skipper Ho Huu Hinh ordered the severing of the boat from the barge.

Receiving subsequent orders from the captain right after the two had been separated, deputy captain Nguyen Thien Can quickly steered the boat away from the barge and rushed to the bank. Another unfortunate thing happened: Minh Giang 3 felt a strong collision. Water rushed in. The boat was gradually sinking.

A conclusion later was drawn about what had happened. That section of Mekong River was more than a kilometer wide. Although Minh Giang 3 was moving in the right lane, it unfortunately hit a Pol Pot army vessel that had been sunk many years back which nobody had marked anything about on the navigational chart. That regrettable accident was really unexpected and it was hard to predict such a happening.

The Right Solution

At 2000 hours on ... , Major Huynh Cao Son greeted the representative of Minh Giang 3. After recounting what had happened, the representative raised the question:

"We are very worried. If we do not salvage the rice immediately, it will be all lost. The rice is badly needed for the people who have just come back from where they were suppressed by Pol Pot to build a new life. We intend to hire people to retrieve the rice in the sunk barge, but about the 96 tons of rice in the freight cabins of the boat, we suggest that you lend us a hand."

Group leader Huynh Cao Son was faced with a dilemma. The state-operated boat Minh Giang 3 did not belong to Troop Station (Vietnamese: binh tram) M79 and sank as far as 40 kilometers from Pnom Penh; therefore, he had all the good reasons for turning down the request. But the conscience of a troops' unit commander working under some international obligation did not allow him to do so. Troop Station M79 (of the Transportation Department of the Rear Service General Department) had barges and many good swimmers. He said:

"Our people are not yet very well off. Every family has been saving some rice in order to pool their shares and to have this large amount of rice to assist a friend with, and the people of the friendly country are greatly in need of this rice. You can go and report that we will send Company 9 over to salvage the rice."

Tears of Loyalty and Love

The news of the Vietnamese soldier who had sacrificed himself was quickly spreading all over Prek Takeo Village. Women, old and young, elderly people and

children all rushed to the bank of the river. The most capable divers of the village volunteered to enter the boat to find the body of the Vietnamese soldier. Among the people, crew members, cadres and combatants of Company 9 many were crying and sobbing. Captain Tran The Vinh, the M79 political officer, was so anxious. The body of Tinh was inside the boat, but he could not remove it. He raised the question to the Ministry of Communications of the friendly country, which enthusiastically responded:

"We will have skipper Pich Prom go there immediately aboard a vessel equipped with a crane and a team of divers. This is our responsibility toward that Vietnamese comrade who has sacrificed himself for the international obligation."

The divers' team, including two good divers, Ung Von and Mat Et, of the friendly country, found the body of Tinh. Tinh died and left behind feelings of sorrows and affection among the people of Prek Takeo Village and adjacent areas. Troop Station M79 organized a period of learning the example of dead hero Bui Van Tinh, the member of the Communist Youth Union who had volunteered to do the hard work and upheld the qualities of a VPA combatant fulfilling the international obligation in friendly Kampuchea.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

STRENGTHENING SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL MANAGEMENT UNDERTAKEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Strengthening Scientific and Technical Management in Provinces, Municipalities and Special Zones Subordinate to the Central Government"]

[Text] On 13 April, the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a directive about strengthening scientific and technical management in the provinces, municipalities and special zones subordinate to the central government. The directive has this to say:

Lately scientific and technical management has been organized in the provinces, municipalities subordinate to the central government. Along with the nationwide system of scientific and technical management, this activity has shown its effects on the localities. After Resolution 37 of the Political Bureau on the scientific and technical policy was issued, the scientific and technical management in the localities has made further progress.

So far 39 out of 40 provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central government have set up their scientific and technical management organs. However, this managerial work on the part of the localities is still far from capable of satisfying all needs; scientific and technical activities remain scattered, with many progressive techniques which proved useful in the model centers still waiting for being widely applied; the ranks of scientific and technical cadres of these provinces and municipalities, which are quite large, have not yet been properly placed and used while very little importance is being attached to scientific and technical management and production management, with the same situation of doing things carelessly and sloppily, making counterfeit goods, etc. remaining and causing serious waste.

One of the reasons behind the above-mentioned situation is that the local scientific and technical management organizations have not yet been made strong enough to suit the task assigned to them. In many localities, the cadres in charge do not have the level of competence commensurate with their scientific and technical

managerial task, the cadres are weak in terms of specialized and professional capabilities and there is a serious lack of equipment, materials and work conditions. Many points related to the position of the scientific management organs in the overall management system of the localities have not yet been clearly defined; the leadership provided by party committee echelons over this work is far from strict, nor is it appropriate for the characteristics and law of development of science and technology.

Seriously implementing Resolution 37 of the Political Bureau on the scientific and technical policy for the purpose of overcoming the above-mentioned weaknesses, the chairman of the Council of Ministers gave this directive:

In the time to come, the provinces and municipalities concerned must properly mobilize the scientific and technical force of sectors and echelons in their localities and of the central research installations for a good survey of the local resources and natural and social conditions and, on this basis, take the necessary measures to properly exploit local resources and labor and to quickly and widely apply progressive techniques and production initiatives and experiences to production and everyday living. They must properly organize the dissemination of information and scientific and technical knowledge; make technical management in production an established practice on the basis of standards and norms, with accuracy of measurements and tight control of product quality being maintained; and effectively put an end to the situation of doing sloppy and careless work, running after quantity, making counterfeit goods and causing damages to the national economy and the people, for the purpose of vigorously developing agriculture, strongly expanding the consumer goods-producing occupations, increasing the volume of export goods and properly exploiting any local potentials.

To do this job properly, the localities must seriously implement the regulations, procedures and decisions issued by the state in connection with scientific and technical planning, initiatives, technical improvement and rationalization of production, dissemination of scientific and technical news, building of well-established technical management, adoption of standards, control of quality of products and goods, inspection and certification of measuring instruments, etc.

The directive points to the specific work that the provinces, municipalities and special zones must pay attention to doing properly so as to quickly perfect and strengthen the system of scientific and technical management from provincial to local level in terms of organization, the material and technical base, work conditions, as well as policies on cadres, etc.

Finally, the directive states the responsibilities of chairmen of provincial and municipal people's committees and the chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission for assuming leadership over the implementation of the Council of Ministers chairman's directive on strengthening scientific and technical management in the provinces, municipalities and special zones subordinate to the central government.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

VO NGUYEN GIAP ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON QUALITY CONTROL

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 3 Mar 82 pp 1-4

[Speech by Vo Nguyen Giap at the National Conference on the Quality of Products and Goods, 25 March 1981: "On Quality Control Management of Products and Goods"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

I am very pleased to visit your national conference to review the quality control management of goods and products. I am also pleased to see that many comrades in charge of the sectors and echelons are attending the conference. However, the absence of representatives of a number of important sectors must be noted. First of all I would like to convey the cordial greetings of Premier Pham Van Dong and of the other leaders of the Party and state to all of you, and through you to everyone engaged in managing the quality of products and goods throughout the country. Having monitored the reports ofthe participants, I think that the conference was well-organized. In accordance with the decision of the Premier, during the recent period many sectors and localities have reviewed their management and control of the quality of products and goods. You have heard the report of the conference's preparatory committee. That report mentioned the accomplishments that were achieved during the recent period as well as the extremely serious deficiencies in that sphere.

Today, on behalf of the government, I commend the enterprises, production bases, and groups of cadres, workers, and personnel which have, although encountering many difficulties in production, with a sense of responsibility toward their work and by applying positive measures, endeavored to stabilize the quality of products. I also commend the efforts of the standards, measurements, and quality organs of the sectors and localities in organizing the implementation of the quality control management of products and goods.

I commend the State Scientific and Technical Commission, and specifically its Standards-Measurements-Quality Department, for making all-out efforts in organizing, guiding, and supervising the sectors and echelons to implement Decision 159-TTg of the Premier regarding the management of quality control of products and goods.

I applaud the leaders of a number of ministries and localities who show concern for and tightly manage the quality of the products of their sectors and localities. I say "a number" because there are still a considerable of sectors and

localities which still are not truly pay attention to quality control. Among them are some extremely important sectors the heads of which are not participating in this conference.

At this conference, I would like to remind you of the displeasure of the Party Central Committee and the Government, and of the consumers, over the general situation of the quality of products of most of the production and commercial bases. That is the situation of the quality of products and goods steadily declining, which causes great economic harm and affects the ensuring of the people's living conditions and economic exchange relations with foreign countries.

In the course of organizing the implementation of the directive of the Premier, the sectors and localities have isolated the good points, deficiencies, reasons, and experiences in the management of products and goods quality. I hope that you will strictly review you own responsibility and that of your unit and in the future carry out better and more fully the important decision of the Premier regarding that matter.

In our meeting today, I want all of us to realize the importance of the quality of products and goods, so that we can work together to further strengthen the management of the quality of products and goods. All of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee mention the matter of improving product quality and regard that as a principal means of increasing the effectiveness of production, ensuring the people's living standards, and increasing our country's export capability.

Product quality is an extremely important aspect of economic activity. It may be said that the improvement of product quality is a matter of a law-like nature in the development of social production, especially socialist production. The improvement of quality not only increases the utilization value of goods but economizes on labor, materials, and raw materials, increases labor productivity and export capabilities, and in the final analysis satisfies better and more fully the needs of society and of the people.

You know that toady, in the socialist countries the improvement of product quality is regarded as a strategic mission, as one of the main ways to improve economic effectiveness. I think that the same is true with regard to us. When we do economic work we must pay attention to economic effectiveness, to the products we produce. That means that we must be concerned with both quantity and quality. At one time or another it may said that there must be sufficient quantity to meet the needs of the people, then when production has developed there arises the question of quality. In fact, that is only a way to emphasize the problem, for if a product or a commodity is to have value and consumption value there must be not only quantity but also quality. Quantity always goes hand-in-hand with quality. If quality is poor and the product is useless, for all practical purposes there is no quantity. Therefore, when resolving the problem of quantity we must always be concerned with quality. At the same time, when we improve quality we also increase the quantity of goods that are usable and have high utilization value. Indeed, high-quality goods or equipment will be more durable and better, and the period of use will be many times longer than that of poor-quality goods. Therefore, there are more goods to fulfill needs and there is more economizing in the use of society's raw materials, materials, and labor, which creates the capability

to produce additional goods. Therefore, we must clearly realize that the needs of society can only be fulfilled when quantity and quality are attained. Quantity and quality are not in opposition to each other but are interrelated. At a very early stage Lenin set forth the slogan, "better few but good." Therefore, it is essential that we pay attention to quality.

When we speak of quality we must speak of the specific contents of quality under certain economic-social conditions. But under any given economic-social conditions the requirement is to attain the best possible quality. Therefore, under certain conditions quality has specific contents and a maximum degree. In the present phase, in which we are experiencing many difficulties, the question of quality is posed even more clearly, in order to be able to use labor, raw materials, and materials as well as possible in creating the greatest possible utilization value. From the reports you have clearly seen that failure to pay attention to quality leads to a terrible waste of raw materials, materials, and labor, to an extent that not only reduces utilization value but harms the people's health. We do not demand, and cannot demand, that the quality of products exceed the quality of raw materials, materials, machinery, and the level of technology. But we demand that those products have the best characteristics and capabilities that can be attained under the given conditions. That is a rational requirement. We criticize the viewpoint of being concerned only with quantity, chasing after quantity, and light ly regarding or ignoring quality. After the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the Party Central Committee, many production bases fully utilized all capabilities regarding labor, natural resources, and production capacities to "take off" and produce many products for society. That is the positive side. But a considerable number of bases only "take off" and are not concerned with quality. Thus they do not carry out that task in correct accordance with the spirit of the resolution. The resolution stated that "We must stress both quantity and quality, and strive to attain the maximum quantity and quality allowed by the actual situation. We must not work haphazardly and carelessly, which causes the waste of raw materials and creates bad habits in production and management."

In our country, in the past many localities had such traditional products as raw silk, silk cloth, silverware, etc. Under the socialist system, we must restore and develop those traditions and create new traditions. In addition to quantitative development it is essential that we improve quality and especially pay attention to the important products which can become products representative of our country, such as the various kinds of tropical agricultural products. Only thereby can we have products representative of our country's leading production sectors and localities, and only then can there be high-quality traditional local products.

The management of product quality control is a combined problem. Product quality control is a very important content of scientific-technical management, and it is related to many other problems regarding economic organization and management in general. Therefore, during this conference there should be present comrades with authority who represent the production and planning organs as well as the price, statistics, and financial organs. Product quality management must be regard regarded as an organic part of economic management. The combined organs of the state, the production, distribution, and circulation sectors, and the localities must share responsibility in the task of managing the quality of products and goods. The process of managing product quality must be carried out uniformly at

all levels, from the state down to the enterprises, in the manufacture and storage of products, from designing and manufacturing to circulation and distribution and operation or use; and among the management measures, from economic-technical management and scientific-technical advances to organizational, administration, legal, and educational measures.

I hope that the conference clearly understands the importance of quality, an never speak of quantity without speaking of quality. During the recent period some bases have done a good job of controlling the quality of products and goods and therefore have good products to supply for export. We commend those bases, but regret that there are not yet many of them.

Among the positive examples, I would like to mention some production means production means produced by the Ministry of Engineering and Metals. Recently that Ministry adopted the policy of improving the quality of its products, including a research program to improve the quality of machine tools. I believe that that was correct -- improving quality while increasing quantity. However, at present the quality of even the simplest workers' hand tools, such as knives and mattocks, is not yet high (indeed, in some places their quality is very poor) and they soon become useless, which causes the shortage of such tools to become even more serious. Although the durability of such products as diesel engines and Bong Sen tractors has been increased and the quality of some machine tools has recently improved, in general quality is still low and must continue to be improved.

We severely criticize the production bases and the responsible organs which have allowed the quality of many export goods to decline to a serious degree. Customers continuously complain about them and we are in danger of losing our markets for such products as frozen sea food, canned fruit and fruit juice, and a number of other products.

We are not pleased over the situation of the continuing poor quality of such essential consumer products as cloth, soap, etc., and the quality of such office supplies as fountain pens, ink, etc., greatly declining.

Especially, we are also worried over the quality of foodstuffs: there is a good deal of paddy, stones, and sand mixed in with the rice (in some cases 20 to 30 times more than the standard), wheat is mouldy, and the quality of fish sauce and dipping sauce has declined to a serious degree, are not very nutritious, and have a low ratio of protein. Thus, from the point of view of nutrition we see even more clearly how quality is related to quantity.

There are many reasons for that situation: in part it is because of the sense of responsibility and consciousness of the producers and in part it is because of deficiencies in the organization of production, scientific-technical management, and economic management. As you all know, the quality of products depends on their design, on the materials used to make them, on machinery, and on the organization of production. But in each of those aspects, man is still the most important factor. Thus in the final analysis the most important factor in quality is the devotion and quality of man's work. It is a matter of the quality of workdes, the quality of managers, the quality of those in charge, and the quality of our economic management.

Our Party is always concerned with gradually improving the people's living conditions. That viewpoint must be fully understood in managing the quality of products and goods. We must pay attention to the quality of products and goods not only in the state enterprises but also in the collective bases and even in the individual bases, as well as with regard to goods on the free market. I would like to say that if we have recently paid a certain amount of attention to the quality of goods in the state enterprises and some of the collective bases, we have paid practically no attention to products produced by the other collective bases and especially by individuals. That is a great deficiency that must be overcome, for at present such products still account for a large part of the total output and are usually essential consumer goods. Under our socialist system, all social products, no matter from what source, must have utilization value, be sanitary, and be safe. The state is responsible for providing close guidance and management. Every day we encounter many products that do not meet standards, are not sanitary, are of poor quality, or are ersatz goods. There are even ersatz medicines, some of which endanger the users' health or even their lives. Therefore, those free-market goods must be controlled by the state. In order to overcome that deficiency the responsible organs, especially the joint organs of the state and the relevant ministries, and especially those of the provinces and municipalities, must clearly understand that problem and take prompt steps to rectify it. They must study, and recommend to the government, ways to end the extremely poor quality of goods on the free market.

In the immediate future we must urgently study and regulate the quality of products and goods on the free market and severely punish those who produce adultrated or ersatz goods.

I hope that after this conference we will intensify the quality control of products and goods and cause the echelons, ministries, sectors, production bases, and workers to clearly understand the important role of the quality of products and goods. Following this conference the necessary tasks that were brought out in your reports must be codified and transformed into laws so that they can be implemented. Here I would like to stress a number of points:

First, the sresponsible organs in this sphare -- the State Scientific and Technical Commission, the State Planning Commission, the State Price Commission, the Statistics General Department and the Ministry of Finance -- must, along with the sectors and echelons, carry out studies in order to do a good job of consolidating and building the system of product quality management, with specific goals, specific objects, and specific requirements, and maintain and gradually improve the quality of products and goods, especially the essential consumer goods, the export goods, and the important means of production.

Second, the quality of products and goods, along with the numerical norms, must become legal norms in the production plans and in the circulation-distribution plans, as stipulated in the decision of the Premier. Furthermore, they must become a norm for evaluating the results of the contracting-out contracts at the present time. When products are contracted out it is necessary to clearly stipulate the quality norms.

Third, during the course of this conference I noted that you have manifested concern and worry, and have recommended many measures to maintain and improve the quality of products and goods. That is very praiseworthy. If those measures are to be applied there must be a plan to perfect organization and strengthen cadres and the material-technical bases, from the state standards, measurements, and quality control organs of the State Scientific and Technical Commission to the organs of the provinces and the production and circulation-distribution organs.

Fourth, it is necessary to set up a clear system of responsibility, for ultimately the quality of products is a matter of the quality of the managers, of the workers who produce the products, and of the labor of man. It is also an important manifestation of the spirit of collective socialist mastership. Therefore, it is necessary to strengthen the spirit of mastership and stress the creation of a clear system of responsibility for each worker, sector, echelon, and person with regard to the quality of products andgoods.

The quality of products must be the yardstick for measuring the responsibility and conscience of each producer and management cadre toward the people and the country.

I hope that in the immediate future all of those tasks will be carried out. If the quality of products and goods is one of the principal contents of socialist economic activities and is a direction of strategic significance, the implementation of the tasks set by this conference will signify a new developmental step in our socialist production.

Today I willnot to speak at length, for to do so would be to emphasize "quantity" and would be inappropriate to the spirit of this conference, which is to stress "quality." I hope that all of you, including those of you who are present here and the comrades with responsibility and authority who are not present here today, will contribute positively to managing the quality of products and goods. You must be embued with the thought of improving the quality of products and goods and regard that as an extremely important policy with regard to economic development in our country.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BUILDING MATERIAL, TECHNICAL BASE OF SOCIALISM URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Building the Material and Technical Base of Socialism"]

[Text] Building the material and technical base of socialism is a basic task of socialist revolution, for this base is the factor of topmost importance that determines the success of the new system. The backbone of this base is the large-scale mechanized industry. The severe contradiction in the first stage of socialism is between consumption and accumulation, which are still small, but if we do not gradually raise accumulation, the contradiction will be more severe. This is a very difficult undertaking for us because as we move forward from an underdeveloped economy, we must first of all satisfy the minimum needs related to the standard of living and thus have a very limited initial capacity for accumulation. Expanded reproduction can be achieved little by little only with accumulation. Thus the party line on economic construction asserts the need to resolve correctly the relationship between accumulation and consumption, both to maintain the standard of living and national defense and security needs and to build the material and technical base of socialism so as to improve the standard of living and to satisfy the national defense and security needs at a higher level. Building the material and technical base of socialism in the stage ahead actually is carrying on the socialist industrialization in appropriate steps as determined by the 5th Party Congress. The political report of the VCP Central Committee points out: "To continue building the material and technical base of socialism is primarily aimed at stepping up agricultural production and production of goods for consumption and export, at the same time providing other economic sectors with more technical equipment and making preparations for a more vigorous development of heavy industry in the next stage."

With the above-mentioned goal, the capital construction plan in different periods must be set up in accordance with suitable development scale and pace. The basis for determining such development scale and pace is the objective material conditions and the ability, both present and potential, to obtain capital, materials and

technology. In the 5-year 1981-1985 plan, as the socioeconomic report of the VCP Central Committee indicates, since our materials and capital are limited and we must satisfy on a top priority basis the urgent needs of everyday life and export, we must rationally set the overall level of investment in capital construction and use the invested capital correctly and effectively.

A great shortcoming in capital construction was the state of investment being scattered, thinly spread and uncoordinated. Every sector and locality wanted to have big construction and to start many projects, but as capital and materials were not sufficient, those construction projects were left unfinished, the time of construction had to be extended and the results were a waste of wealth and energy and at the same time led to more imbalance in the national economy. This situation has not yet been overcome so far. Some localities, instead of firmly postponing any new projects, have even started new projects which they would not be in a position to continue until completion.

Economic effectiveness is the objective requirement of every economic activity. To ensure effectiveness in construction, we must start from the above-mentioned spirit and firmly concentrate capital on the key projects and sectors and the most important products. The key projects are the ones mentioned in the state plan for such sectors as agriculture, electric power, coal, oil and gas, machine industry, paper, yarn, sugar, communications and transportation, and export. In the national economy as a whole, in every sector and every locality as well, there must be review and rearrangement of capital construction projects to ensure increasing the rate of progress toward completion. Pay utmost attention to in-depth investment, exploit to the highest degree the existing capabilities and combine both intensive and extensive investment. As an immediate step, do not invest in additional construction projects when the old production installations of the same kind have not yet fully exploited their producing capacities. And stop construction work in any projects that are considered impossible to be completed or after completion of construction will be under no conditions to operate.

Building the material and technical base of socialism is the common undertaking of the country as a whole. Capital construction must be carried out in accordance with the slogan, "The state and the people, the central and local levels do the work together." In addition to the concentrated capital investment by the state, all sectors and localities have the obligation to mobilize their self-supplied capital and the capital of the cooperatives and people for transforming and widening the production installations and all welfare, cultural, educational and public health projects. The activities of the building sector must be directed toward properly fulfilling the task of reorganizing the building installations, improving the managerial structure in the sector and organizing and raising the professional capacity of cadres and workers so as to ensure and ceaselessly raise the effectiveness and quality of building and to correctly fulfill the state capital construction plan.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INVESTING IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS TO BE SELECTIVE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Investing in Key Construction Projects"]

[Text] As our capabilities are limited, investing in only key construction projects to ensure fulfilling the key economic tasks is a correct policy that brings about the greatest economic results. The political report of the VCP Central Committee to the Congress pointes out: "Reorganize capital construction to make it more suitable for our capabilities and to guide it toward creating additional favorable conditions for further developing the existing material and technical bases, aiming at the most urgent economic and social goals."

Implementing this policy a number of sectors and localities have begun to reorganize investment in construction. The Ministry of Electric Power puts nearly 90 percent of the total capital into 2 large-scale key projects -- the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant. The Ministry of Light Industry puts nearly 80 percent of the total capital into 4 key yarn factory projects in Hanoi, Nha Trang, Vinh and Hue and the Vinh Phu paper mill complex. Other ministries have also reduced by 5-10 projects from their original plans. Hai Hung and Ben Tre Provinces and Haiphong have reduced by nearly half of the projects as compared with the number of projects last year, etc. Investing capital in key projects has led to a concentration of materials, means and labor and made organization, management and leadership over construction stronger. Building and assembly plans can thus be carried out more easily with their goals being attained and surpassed. However, there are still quite a few places where investment is scattered. One province had only 12.6 million dong of capital but made investment in 62 projects. Another province where several construction projects had been left unfinished because of a lack of materials started dozens of new ones. One ministry, in spite of limited capital, invested in 88 projects above its rank. In the above-mentioned units, it turns out that a project receives a few hundreds of thousands of dong of capital only. Such projects surely are in no position to be carried out in a concentrated, quick, neat and coordinated manner; the labor force is indirectly affected as it grows larger because of the need to have people to manage and take care of the scattered materials and means.

With scattered investment and no calculation of results, almost all sectors and units organize their own construction force. Not only a ministry assumes the combined function of establishing a construction and assembly corporation but also a corporation dealing in vegetables and fruits has also established a construction enterprise. By actual count over 20 ministries and general departments have their own construction forces. In many provinces, almost all services have organized construction and assembly units. Labor productivity is low. Means and equipment are underused. The Hanoi area alone has more than 40 construction corporations; often on one street there are 4 or 5 construction jobs that are not so complicated but 7 or 8 corporations and enterprises from out of town are there to do the work. In the meantime, the local forces of wards and districts capable of handling these jobs must go elsewhere, even the far-away provinces, to make bids for jobs. The waste of fuels, means, materials and labor because of this uncoordinated and duplicated manner of organizing construction work is not small. To reorganize construction labor we cannot help having correct investment plans aimed at the key projects.

As they developed their construction plans, many localities began to carry out quite properly the motto, "The state and the people, the central and local levels work together." Some sectors, localities and local units provided their own capital which was 2-3 times the one invested by the central government in order to step up the building of their material and technical bases. This kind of action deserves encouragement. What needs more interest is no matter what kind of capital is used, the arrangement for a construction project must be considered carefully to comply with the principle of investing in what is more important and in accordance with the overall project and plan. Effectiveness of investment is considered on the basis of an overall view for the interests of the national economy as a whole. Investing another dong of capital in construction should always require some additional materials, fuels and means. Therefore, investing without seriously calculating such factors can very well lead to drawing materials from the key projects and worsening the lack of balance, which finally means all projects may remain unfinished, with great damages caused to the common undertaking.

Effectiveness of construction must be considered from a broad view, from the first to the last job. And being able to select a correct investment plan is the first job of great significance in the use of accumulated capital.

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AGRICULTURE

EFFORTS TO BE MADE FOR SUCCESSFUL SUMMER-AUTUMN SEASON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Apr 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Full Preparations for Summer-Autumn Production Season"]

[Text] The summer-autumn rice season is in the midst of busy seeding and transplanting. This is a season involving an area of more than 700,000 hectares, of which the provinces south of Binh Tri Thien account for the most, except for Nghe Tinh which has about 15,000 hectares. In the Nam Bo provinces, this is a new production season. The provinces in the Mekong River delta are switching from the habit of growing only one crop -- the tenth-month rice -- per year to growing two or three crops along the line of intensive cultivation and multicropping.

The summer-autumn rice season offers favorable natural conditions: enough water and plenty of light. Many "leafhopper-resistant" and high-yield varieties have adapted themselves and are being grown in larger areas. After 6 years the season has become more and more stable. Medium and small water conservancy works now under construction are the material and technical base that ensures a new production season. In the past hundreds of thousands of hectares of summer-autumn rice in some years had been a total loss because of early flood, but in 1980 although the flood was serious, only 30,000 hectares were lost thanks to the construction of embankments and drainage systems. If we can overcome drought early in the season and flood in the middle and at the end of the season, we will have a great possibility to extend the cultivated areas and to practice intensive cultivation to raise the crop yield.

For multicropping the summer-autumn rice is mainly grown in the ricefields where the winter-spring rice is grown. In the areas where only one rice crop -- a long-term variety -- is grown per year (no growing in the winter-spring season because of lack of water) we should plant two short-term rice crops: the summer-autumn rice and the late tenth-month rice. This possibility has been proved by actual planting. Binh Tri Thien Province in 1981 had some cooperatives that obtained an average of more than 4 tons of summer-autumn paddy in an area of 2,300 hectares. In some years the southern provinces harvested tens of thousands of tons of paddy more than what their plans had called for in that season.

This year work on the summer-autumn season is being under many favorable conditions. The rainy season arrives early. Good preparations are made for the "leafhopper-resistant" rice variety. There are materials, particularly chemical fertilizer and insecticide, in acceptably sufficient quantities. The plowing machine teams are consolidated one step further.

The best schedule for this rice season is to seed and to transplant in such a way that harvest will take place at the end of July or early August. Late harvesting will encounter rains and flooding, and there will not be time enough for planting the tenth-month rice. In the areas that encounter water difficulties and must wait for rain water, the schedule for seeding and transplanting of the summer-autumn rice is 15 May as the latest date.

To encourage everybody to grow an additional rice crop we must implement correct policies to ensure the interests of both producers and the state. As far as organization is concerned, we must continue to buid and gradually consolidate the rice-growing areas where high yield is obtained, make appropriate investment in these areas to ensure stable production and at the same time pay appropriate attention to other rice-growing areas.

Although to have another grain season is not very much, this represents an important success of agriculture, which currently is the topmost front in terms of importance.

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AGRICULTURE

THIRD WEEDING DONE FOR RICE CROP IN NORTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "The North: Third Weeding Done in 430,000 Hectares of Rice Crop; the South: Urgently Working for Summer and Autumn and Tenth-Month Rice Crops"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department and Ministry of Agriculture, as of 15 April, the northern provinces have completed the third weeding for 430,000 hectares of fifth-month and spring rice, an increase of 10,000 hectares as compared with the same time last year. Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung Provinces did the third weeding in more than 60 percent of their rice-growing areas; Thai Binh in more than 80 percent. The rice plants in the fields that had been weeded in time were growing nicely as there were thunderstorm rains and sunshine. In some areas where the rice had been planted late, the growth was not uniform. The cooperatives inspected the fields, put rice plants in groups of good and poor growth, looked for harmful insects so as to concentrate on caring for them and fertilizing and to enhance uniform growth and destroyed the insects they found. As compared with what had been 10 days before, the areas affected by harmful insects increased by 61,000 hectares; in addition to rice leaf rollers and leafhoppers there was rice blast that harmed the rice plants. In scattered areas some high ricefields still lacked water.

In the South, almost all winter-spring rice plants headed uniformly and ripened all at the same time. Harvesting was done quickly and neatly by localities to avoid damages caused by rains. The provinces have so far harvested 50 percent of the cultivated areas, with Ben Tre, Tien Giang and Kien Giang having harvested 80 percent and higher. Long An harvested more than 90 percent of its cultivated area. The estimated yield was quite good and surpassed the planned goal in many provinces: An Giang 45 quintals per hectare, Dong Thap 40 and Tien Giang 30.

The southern provinceshave been urgently working for the summer-autumn and tenth-month seasons since there were lots of rains which came earlier than in the previous years. They have so far plowed 234,000 hectares and transplanted rice seedlings in 32,000 hectares. Of the latter figure the provinces south of Thuan

Hai have accounted for nearly 30,000 hectares. The provinces in the Mekong River delta did the first plowing for the tenth-month rice in 112,000 hectares and transplanted the early rice seedlings in more than 3,000 hectares.

The Ministry of Agriculture reminds the northern localities that they should attach importance to inspecting the fields to uncover any harmful insects for the sake of prevention and control, preventing drought at the end of the season and assuming tight leadership over applying fertilizer to rice plants before and during the time they are in boot in order to increase their yield and to avoid infestation and damage by harmful insects. They should strengthen the care and protection of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants in the spring season. The provinces in the highlands should quickly complete their corn- and manioc-growing plans. They should check the quantities and quality of tenth-month rice seeds, pay attention to the varieties used in low areas and fight brown leafhoppers.

The southern provinces must quickly and neatly harvest the winter-spring rice crop; complete the water conservancy and ricefield-building projects; and properly distribute gasoline and oil, fertilizers, insecticide and vehicle and machine spare parts so as to step up rice and subsidiary food production in the summer-autumn and tenth-month season.

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AGRICULTURE

GROWING SUBSIDIARY FOOD CROPS TO BE FURTHER STEPPED UP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Clearing up Confusion and Doubts To Step up Growing of Subsidiary Food Crops"]

[Text] There still is much possibility for us to extend the areas for growing subsidiary grain crops, which are grown in dry soil, by means of multicropping in the delta and both multicropping and opening of new land in the midlands and highlands. To ensure satisfying the need for grain of more than 50 million people now and 60 million people by 1985, with the existing rice-growing areas and the ones to be developed but still inadequate, we cannot help raising the proportion of subsidiary food crops in the grain crop cultivation pattern. Subsidiary grain crops also contribute to developing animal husbandry (processing of feed), serving some industrial sectors (processing of liquor and alcohol) and export (tapioca). The 5th Party Congress resolution concludes: "To devote total energy to development of both rice and subsidiary food crops" so as to raise the volume of grain production.

In the second 5-year plan, grain production is to be increased at the average annual rate of 4.5 percent, including 2.5 and 18.2 percent for rice and subsidiary food crops converted to paddy equivalent, respectively. These figures prove that as we actively increase the areas and yields of rice, a precious grain crop now grown in the largest area and showing much potential increase of yield, it is correct to follow the direction of vigorously increasing subsidiary food crops since they make an important contribution to quickly increasing grain production and satisfying society's dietary needs. The provinces that have many hills and mountains like Lam Dong, Dong Nai, Son La, Lai Chau and Binh Tri Thien have grown subsidiary food crops accounting for 40-60 percent of the grain crop cultivation pattern. Thanks to multicropping, some delta provinces like Hai Hung and Ben Tre have quickly increased subsidiary food crops. More achievements will be scored in subsidiary food production if proper importance is attached to intensive cultivation and increase of crop yield. Although the subsidiary grain crops are supposed to offer high yields -- corn can provide 30-40 quintals and sweet potato, potato and manioc 150-200 quintals per hectare -- the actual yields of many such crops in all these years have remained low: corn yield was fluctuating at the level of 10-11

quintals, sweet potato 50 quintals and manioc 70-80 quintals per hectare. Many subsidiary food crop-growing areas remain unfertilized. Many difficulties are not fully resolved by the sectors concerned, including organization of harvest, purchases, transportation, processing and consumption, and as a result subsidiary food crops are not put into reserves nor become commodities; production effectiveness is poorer than in the case of some other crops; and farmers in a number of localities, particularly the ones that have enough grain for their own consumption, do not like to grow these crops. Subsidiary food crops are being restricted in terms of development and seem to be decreasing.

The directive about the third 5-year plan as pointed out by the 5th Party Congress is to raise the production converted to paddy equivalent of subsidiary food crops to 3-3.5 million tons by 1985 so as to have a volume of grain production of 19-20 million tons, i.e., to achieve average annual increases at the rate of 4 percent for cultivated area and 5 percent for output. The annual average output of subsidiary food crops in this 5-year plan must increase by nearly 1 million tons converted to paddy equivalent as compared with that in the preceding 5-year plan.

As to the subsidiary grain crops, we can either set up specialized-crop zones to grow them or have different families grow them in a scattered manner and open new land to extend the cultivated areas while using the existing land to grow them as additional crops. Since all localities have different natural conditions and customs, they should choose an appropriate cultivation pattern of their own rather than a uniform one. For subsidiary grain crops the possibility of growing additional crops is very great because their growth period is short and they can be grown in the spring, winter and summer-autumn crop seasons in accordance with a crop rotation system that suits each locality.

Since they are crops that are grown in dry soil, mostly in the land having some grade, hence a high degree of erosion, if we do not practice intensive cultivation and fertilize the soil, not only the yields will not increase but also the fertility of the soil will be reduced and in the long run the soil will be depleted, laterized and parched. Consequently, any localities that grow subsidiary food crops must pay attention to soil restoration for their ricefields, hilly and upland fields. To apply the technical progresses that have been determined as suitable for each crop, to apply them in a uniform manner and to create the necessary material and technical base is necessary to gradually raise and stabilize crop yields. To use stable and green manure made on the spot to fertilize subsidiary food crops and to adopt a rational crop rotation system, particularly in the case of leguminous plants, is to make the soil more fertile everyday for subsidiary food crops.

In the development of subsidiary food crops as products for self-sufficiency of individual areas to become commodities that are part of the distribution of products

in society as a whole, the greatest difficulty is to combine production with purchase, processing, transportation and consumption. The agricultural, grain, food, industrial, commercial and communications and transportation sectors must closely coordinate their activities and participate in resolving the question of subsidiary food crops in a timely and effective manner if they want to quickly raise the output of these crops and to contribute to resolving the grain problem for society as a whole.

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AGRICULTURE

LOCALITIES, SECTORS URGED TO BOOST SOYBEAN PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Apr 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Vigorous Development of Soybean"]

[Text] Soybean has long been grown in all parts of our country, from the delta and mislands to the highlands. From 1954 to 1960, the North exported it in the form of seeds, but the quantities were rather small. However, soybean has never been grown on a large scale. It is limited in the traditional zones: it it planted in the land solely used for subsidiary food crops, in new alluvial soil, upland field and hilly land. In reality, it is considered a secondary crop plant within cooperatives and families. Since there have been no technical progresses in connection with seeds, prevention and control of harmful insects and arrangement of planting season, its yield is low; and with insufficient awareness of soybean the cultivated area and production, which remain small, tend to decrease even more.

Since late 1979 or early 1980 the awareness of the role of soybean has been growing. As it is compatible with the soil, climate and weather conditions of different areas, it can be widely distributed to take advantage of the natural conditions of our country. It supplies an important amount of protein in the diet of our people and for development of animal husbandry and serves as raw material of the food industry. Along with other plants of the legume family, soybean is a short-term crop that can be grown many times in a year and helps to improve the soil. It is an export product that has a large, lasting and stable market.

Soybean production is being on the rise. In 1980 it was grown in 48,000 hectares; and in 1981 this figure rose to 75,000, nearly twice the area of the previous year. Its yield rose from 5-8 quintals per hectare to 7 quintals in 1980 and 7.5 quintals in 1981.

Growing more soybean does not affect the cultivated areas of other crops in our country. It is grown mainly in the fields where only one rice crop is grown and the land is left fallow during the fifth-month and spring rice season; in the land

that is used to grow one subsidiary food crop and one rice crop; and in the fields solely used for subsidiary food crops and short-term industrial plants, or where favorable conditions allow growing additional crops between two rice crops. Therefore, the possibility of extending the cultivated areas is quite great. With technical progresses related to seeds, we now have varieties that offer high yield and grow within 70-120 days, others that tolerate moisture and relatively low temperatures, etc.; therefore, it is possible to extend the cultivated areas and to raise soybean yield within a relatively short time. The Fifth Party Congress decided that "soybean must be widely grown" and that by 1985 we should try to get a production of at least from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of seeds in order to prepare for better performance in the years to follow. These are the norms that are within our ability to fulfill but at a greater speed, which requires that all sectors and echelons make very great efforts and take synchronized measures.

In each locality of a region, arrangement must be made in terms of production base and appropriate crop rotation and multicropping to have a soybean-growing plan within the crop-growing plan and at the same time to determine steady steps to be made in each season and each year. In the third 5-year plan, we primarily use the varieties that have been definitely selected for different seasons and areas and at the same time prepare for conditions that allow producing new varieties that have greater adjusting capacity and offer higher yield. We must be sure to use 1 hectare to produce seeds for every 10-15 hectares of main-crop soybean growing. As we harvest soybean, we often have rains and generally high level of air moisture and, therefore, must have processing, drying and storage facilities in order to ensure good quality of seeds.

Although soybean can fix nitrogen in the soil, if we want to get high yield, we must need the things that the technical plan calls for, such as fertilizers, insecticide and water.

To quickly extend the cultivated areas we must have a close coordination among many sectors -- agriculture, industry, distribution and circulation. The Fifth Party Congress pointed out that "there must be a policy of encouraging development." All organs must be responsible for considering early and adopting rational policies, particularly the ones having to do with investment, prices, purchases, etc., and encourage collective production units and farmers and their families to actively apply technical progresses so as to extend the soybean-growing areas, to practice intensive cultivation to increase the yield and to reach the goal set in the plan for soybean production.

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BRIEFS

DONG-NAI SUMMER-FALL RICE--Taking advantage of early rainfalls, peasants in Dong Nai Province have actively accelerated the cultivation of various kinds of summer-fall crops. To date they have planted summer-fall rice on 4,500 hectares or 35 percent of the planned acreage. [BK190939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 May 82 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 12 May, Dong Thap Province had collected more than 93,000 tons of grain. This figure, which represents some 62 percent of the annual grain collection norm, includes more than 18,000 tons collected in the form of agricultural tax. [BK190939 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 May 82 BK]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HUYNH TAN PHAT ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 1-3, 33

[Article based on opinions expressed by Huynh Tan Phat, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, at a conference on the organization and management of local capital construction in the north: "Gradually and Comprehensively Achieve the Contents of Capital Construction Management"]

[Text] On the basis of recapitulating the experience of the past several decades in the management of capital construction, and on the basis of the direction of improving the management of capital construction in order to enter into the achievement of the socialist commercial management mode and the capital construction management statutes promulgated by the government, which set forth the main principles to serve as basis for researching the amendment, supplement, and completion of the entire system of new regulations regarding the management of capital construction and overcoming the present situation of cost-reimbursement administrative management in capital construction.

Now, after the completion of the research and promulgation of 19 documents accompanying the capital construction management statutes, in accordance with Directive 32-CT of the Council of Ministers, we will concretize the management principles and modes set forth in the statutes by means of the regulations guiding all investment activities in capital construction investment from the central level to the local level, in the spheres of construction of the state, the collective, and the people. Thus we have began to form a system of laws in the sphere of capital construction to serve as a means of effectively serving the management of capital construction during coming years.

Many opinions of the localities and sectors expressed during this conference have been very valuable to the State Capital Construction Commission and the state organs responsible for researching the drafting of the 19 above- mentioned documents to be submitted to the Council of Ministers for promulgation.

The promulgated management statutes were a foundation stone of the task of advancing to the perfection of the socialist commercial management structure in capital construction. That new management mode demands that we reorganize production and rectify the organization of management so that it can be appropriate. That was the central problem discussed by the conference, which reached a high degree of unanimity with regard to many points. Capital construction at both the

central level and the local level is a sphere which has a very broad inter-sector nature and is related to many spheres in the economic- social life of the localities. It demands concentrated management based on a rational division of labor and decentralization, in order to quickly bring an end to the situation of construction organization and the production of construction materials being too dispersed and fragmentary and lacking unified, all-round management in the sphere of the province, municipality, precinct, and district.

At the central and local levels, the prompt perfecting and improving of the activities of the organs fulfilling joint management functions with regard to capital construction is one of the urgent requirements to help the state and the people's committees at the various levels fully understand the capital construction management statutes and organize management in accordance with the statutes in all sectors and at all echelons.

I. Gradually and Comprehensively Carrying Out the Contents of Capital Construction Management in the Provincial, Municipal, and District Spheres

The strengthening of unified management of some aspects in the sphere of the provinces and municipalities has the following very urgent characteristics:

1. Management of Construction Planning:

In the management of capital construction the first link is plan management (including design planning), that task follows economic zoning and the distribution of production forces and is based on joint construction plans.

Under our conditions, because full basic studies have not been made and we have not fulfilled the plan to distribute the production forces throughout the country, there is no basis on which to zone the basic economic areas, but it is necessary to draft provincial and municipal construction plans. Prior to the time when there were over-all provincial and municipal plans we had to draft specific plans for the functional sectors, or had to provide specific construction sites. All aspects of planning must be carried out simultaneously, and it is not necessary to wait for one plan before drafting another plan, and the over-all plan must not be separated from the specific plans, for it is the next step at a certain ratio.

The management of construction according to plan is the responsibility of the organ exercising over-all management of construction: at the central level it is managed by the State Capital Construction Commission and at the local level it is managed by the provincial or municipal capital construction committees.

Decision 35-CP made the following division of labor: at the central level the State Capital Construction Commission has the function of managing construction in the sphere of the nation and directly drafting the over-all plans of the municipalities directly under the central echelon, the important tourist and economic areas, the industrial areas, etc., while the remaining tasks related to construction planning in the sphere of the province or municipality are undertaken by the localities. If the provinces are not yet capable of drafting plans they must build up their own forces and advance to working with the guidance and assistance of the State Capital Construction Commission or the assistance of the other provinces.

With regard to all construction projects in the localities, the provincial and municipal people's committees have authority and responsibility for selecting sites in accordance with the architectural and aesthetic plans and requirements of the municipalities and the factors regarding environmental protection.

The provinces must also promptly draft plans for their key districts. The State Capital Construction Commission must carry out the central level's key districts.

2. Design management:

Our weak links at present are that the planning of capital construction investment is not yet carried out well and that the same is true with regard to preparations for investment. According to the Statutes, beginning in 1982 there must be economic-technical justifications for the construction projects. The Council of Ministers is responsible for reviewing the economic-technical justifications, for the all of the important projects approved by the Council of Ministers are related to the strategic missions and economic line of the Party and state, of which the State Planning Commission is the staff in that regard (in accordance with Decree 35-CP), with the advice of the State Capital Construction Commission.

In the localities, as stated in the circular explaining the statutes regarding capital construction management, it is appropriate for the provincial capital construction section (or committee) to assist the review council, for the economic-technical justification encompasses many spheres of capital construction management for which the local administration is directly responsible, such as planning, the construction site, architecture, construction techniques, the foundation structure, etc., and not merely with regard to capital investment, for with regard to planning the localities are responsible for concretizing the plan balances the State Planning Commission has worked out with them.

All construction projects must be located in the localities, so if the localities do not exercise management with regard to architectural designing there will be adverse consequences. Therefore, one provincial and municipal people's committees are responsible forthe above-mentioned planning aspects and for the architectural designing of all projects, including those constructed in the provinces and municipalities with capital provided by the central echelon.

3. Construction Economics Management (unit prices, norms, and estimates):

Unit prices, norms, and estimates are at present a major concern. The State Capital Construction Commission will go all-out to, along with the ministries, sectors, and localities, do a good job of carrying out those tasks and fulfill those requirements rapidly and accurately. Therefore, the provincial and municipal people's committees must provide close guidance and rely on their staff organs, the procincial and municipal capital construction sections (or committees).

With regard to cost estimates based on the new system of wholesale prices, the State Capital Construction Commission, having reached agreement with the State Price Commission, the Ministry of Finance, and the other relevant organs, has submitted a report to the Council of Ministers so that it could stipulate the general increas increase ratios. The localities capable of doing so must compare their costs with the general unit prices and may recalculate the cost ratios. Before promulgating them they must seek the advice of the State Capital Construction Commission.

The determination of new unit prices is an extremely urgent task which requires the localities to concentrate on carrying it out so that it can be completed as soon as possible and in order to ensure the rationality and accuracy of the set of new unit prices.

The State Capital Construction Commission drafted a plan to provide professional training and guidance so that that task could be completed in 1981.

With regard to the cost estimate management regulations (applying the new wholesale price system), the State Capital Construction Commission held discussions with the functional ministries and the ministries with construction forces, in order to promulgate a complete set of new unit prices (regulations regarding secondary construction expenses, design costs, other expenditures among the cost estimates, etc.).

In balancing their 1981 books (beginning on 1 Octover 1981), many localities carried out that task under the guidance of the State Capital Construction Commission and completed it by the end of the year.

4. Construction Quality Management:

As stated in the report of the Capital Construction Commission, during recent years the quality of construction projects has steadily declined, with regard to the various kinds of industrial projects as well as the civilian projects, the communications and water conservancy projects, etc. Many projects are of poor quality, are unsafe, and unattractive architecturally.

The principal reasons are that quality control of the projects have not received attention and has been relaxed, and the situation of neglect and carelessness in designing and construction as well as in the approval of designs and even with regard to the architectural form.

At the same time, we have not yet been able to organize a good apparatus to control the quality of projects from the central level down to the local level. At the local level, there are no quality control elements at most of the corporations and construction sites, or if there are such elements their activities are very weak and ineffective.

The localities must promptly organize control apparata and inspect construction quality down to the construction site level, with specific division of labor and decentralization. They must continually gain experience with regard to project quality (good projects, bad projects, etc. As far as the state is concerned, the State Capital Construction Commission is preparing to hold a conference on construction quality. The sectors and localities are responsible for helping the Commission and the relevant organs do a good job of preparing for that conference.

5. Scientific-Technical Management:

In order to do a good job of serving construction management and fulfill the above-mentioned management requirements, we must pay attention to scientific-technical management as well as to the application of advances in construction science and

technology to production, from designing to construction and the production of construction materials.

In order to fulfill the requirements of scientific-technical management and introduce new techniques to production and construction, the localities must be concerned with the corps of cadres doing scientific-technical work and continually cultivate, and do a good job of using, them in order to have a corps of scientific-technical cadres who are numerous and skilled in their specialties. To do so is to ensure the fulfilling of all requirements regarding the quality of construction and promoting technical advances in construction.

II. Other Important Tasks

1. Preparing for investment: The local capital construction sections must coordinate with the provincial and municipal planning committees in studying a capital construction investment plan in the 1981-1985 period, selecting lists of key projects in the localities, guiding the drafting of economic-technical justifications, and organizing the review of economic-technical justifications in order to prepare for the 1982 capital construction plan (the contents of economic-technical justfications will be promulgated in the coming period).

2. With regard to plan drafting, the provinces and municipalities must promptly complete over-all draft plans to submit for approval by the government, accompanied by study of regulations or rules that are appropriate to each locality. In managing production plans it is necessary to organize inspection teams to closely manage construction according to plan, in both the state sector and the collective and people's construction sectors.

3. With regard to organization, it is necessary to strengthen the provincial and municipal capital construction capital construction committees and the capital construction management elements in the districts and villages so that they can do a good job of fulfilling their administrative-economic management function in the sphere of capital construction, and take steps to train cadres in the system of capital construction management apparata so that they can grasp the construction policies and regulations, while also propagandizing and explaining so that the people can clearly understand and correctly carry out the construction regulations.

In organizing construction, the State Capital Construction Commission will coordinate with the relevant organs in reorganizing production in each province and district so that it can be rational. It is necessary to consolidate the specialized production organizations (civilian, water conservation, and communications) and be concerned with organizing construction forces at the district level in order to build for the state while also building for the cooperatives and the people. The localities must pay attention to finding appropriate forms and measures to tightly manage construction in the agricultural cooperatives and for the people.

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CSO: 4209/348

LIGHT INDUSTRY

MEKONG DELTA FOOD INDUSTRY TO STRESS SUGARCANE, VEGETABLE OIL

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 21-23

[Speech by Dang Gia, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Food Industry, at the Mekong Delta Scientific-Technical Conference in September 1981: "The Food Industry Sector Serves the Development of the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] Along with the agricultural sector and the other sectors, the food industry sector produces products to serve the people's diet, national defense, and export.

In the process of fulfilling that mission, in addition to developing the economy and the sectro's science and technology, we must be concerned with developing the local economy, especially the areas with land appropriate for growing and developing food industry crops, such as the Mekong Delta. That is a large area with relatively flat terrain and with rather favorable climate, soil, and other natural conditions. Its rivers, streams, canals, and roads greatly facilitate water transportation. Those are basic conditions which assist the zoning of concentrated, stabilized raw materials areas and the organization of a food processing network.

Participation in the scientific-technical program to meet the requirements of economic development in the Mekong Delta also creates conditions for us to carry out a number of research projects and apply over a large area the advanced techniques that are developed in the food industry sector. The economic development of the Mekong Delta also creates conditions for maintaining and developing the production of a number of specialized food industry sectors in the south.

In actuality, we have strongly promoted the research projects and completed the draft agenda of technical advances to be included in the 1981-1985 plan. The contents of that agenda will concentrate on the following matters:

I. The Growing and Processing of Sugarcane

Sugarcane has high utilization value in the food industry and in many other industrial sectors. Prior to the 1970's sugarcane was grown on a concentrated basis in such eastern Nam Bo provinces as Song Be, Dong Nai, and Tay Ninh, around Ho Chi Minh City, etc. But since then its cultivation has been spread to nine Mekong Delta provinces. Output and area have steadily increased. If in 1976 there

were only 23,420 hectares, by 1980 the sugarcane area had increased to 57,560 hectares and output had increased to 2,590,200 tons of sugarcance. Despite such obstacles as low-lying terrain, many areas being waterlogged for long periods of time, and high-alum soil, including some places with saline soil, sugarcane has continued to grow and develop rapidly. In the Mekong Delta it is also possible to use such facilities as junks, boats, motorized barges, motorboats, motorized vehicles, and nonmotorized vehicles to transport sugarcane to the places of processing.

The peasants of western Nam Bo have also accumulated much experience in growing and processing sugarcane. If in 1977 there were about 799 manual sugar mills in nine provinces, by 1981 there were 2,198 sugar mills in six provinces (not counting An Giang, Kien Giang, and Minh Hai). Such products as brown sugar, coarse white sugar, chunk brown sugar, and cask sugar are widely sold on the southern market.

In the south, the Ministry of Food Industry has a modern installation to research sugarcane seedstock, sugar mills, and sugar refineries. Over the course of many years the Ben Cat Sugarcane Research Station has researched and grown 285 varieties of sugarcane. In the course of experiementation and selection, there have been developed a number of promising varieties, such as NCO 310 and C0715, which are being grown in several eastern provinces; F156, which produces good yields and has good sugar content (if well cultivated it can yield 80 to 90 tons per hectare), and the residue ratio is 12 to 14 percent; VD54-143 and F134, recently introduced from the north; HN56-12, which has a rapid growth rate (in 6 months, it reaches a height of more than 3 meters; MY55-14 and Ir 60-5, high-yield varieties imported from Cuba, etc. During the coming period it is necessary to carry out a survey of the sugarcane varieties being grown in the Mekong Delta, combined with the experimental growing of a number of varieties, so that they can be monitored and selected in the course of the research, after ways have been found to adapt and crossbreed them and there are appropriate cultivation and vegetation protection conditions, in order to create a sugarcane variety structure appropriate to low-lying, waterlogged, and high-alum land and to the climate there. The struggle goal is to attain an average output of more than 45 tons per hectare by 1985.

With regard to processing, the Ministry of Food Industry has the Binh Duong sugar mill with a capacity of 1,500 tons of sugarcane per day; the Hiep Hoa sugar mill, with a capacity of 1,500 tons of sugarcane per day, and two modern sugar refining installations: the Bien Hoa refinery with a capacity of 60,000 tons per year, and the Khanh Hoi refinery, with a capacity of 45,000 tons per year. It is now constructing a number of new installations. The existing installations alone require a volume of raw materials that includes 800,000 tons of sugarcane and 105,000 tons of coarse sugar per year.

In order to meet the requirements of economic development in general and those of the food industry sector specifically, it is necessary to find the right policies regarding raw materials and products in order to increase the volume of products for export and domestic consumption. The policy of developing the growing of sugar sugarcane and producing goods for export is one of the sector's principal policies. However, in order to develop sugarcane growing and build installations to process sugar it is necessary to invest a large volume of capital, materials, and equipment, principally equipment designed and manufactured in our country.

An appropriate amount of land in the Mekong Delta can be set aside to grow sugarcane. The factors of land, soil, climate, transportation, manpower, and cultivation conditions in the Mekong Delta are sufficient to grow sugarcane and develop its processing.

In organizing the processing of sugar from sugarcane we have weighed and carefully discussed a number of conditions and factors in order to select a policy toward processing. Among those conditions and factors were the following: Because sugarcane is grown and developed in large area encompassing nine provinces, so the volume of sugarcane that must be cut and transported so that it can be processed is very great. Assuming that by 1985 we can devote 500,000 hectares to growing sugarcane, with an average yield of 45 tons per hectare, we will have to transport 22.5 million tons of sugarcane in the shortest possible time, for 1 day after sugarcane is harvested 2.7 percent of its sugar is lost; after 2 days 8 percent is lost, and after 3 days as much as 21 percent of the sugar content is lost. Thus there cannot be sufficient facilities to transport the sugarcane from the west to the east, and the existing enterprises cannot manufacture sufficient facilities in time. Therefore, the policy with regard to processing during the 1981-1985 5-year period will be essentially to develop small industry sugar installations with a capacity of 30 tons of sugarcane a day. If greater capacity is desired, we will install two or three additional sets of equipement to achieve a capacity of 60 to 90 tons of sugarcane a day. They will be located in sugarcane areas far from the large sugar mills. They will produce granulated sugar, lump sugar, molasses, and cask sugar for domestic consumption. Some of the cask sugar sent to the large sugar mills to be refined for export.

Accompanying the sugar mills will be installations to produce alcohol with capacities of 100,000, 3 million, or 5 million liters of alcohol per year in order to fully utilize the sugarcane residue.

Our Ministry has assigned to the Design Institute the task of designing that equipment, including packaging equipment, and has assigned its manufacture to the machine-building enterprises. During the past several years we have equipped a number of localities, each time gaining supplementary experience and making adjustments. The only thing remaining to be done with regard to the main part of the research is to adjust the design one more time, manufacture the equipment, and ins install and operate it at a test installation so that it can be installed on a large scale. That technical advance can be disseminated to the provinces of Hau Giang, Ben Tre, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, Kien Giang, etc. The number of installations and their locations will continue to be discussed. The remaining problem with regard to the sugar equipment systems is that the ratio of sugar recovery and the quality of sugar are not yet high (one ton of sugar per 19 - 20 tons of sugarcane). We have included further adjustments in our research plan. In the future the manufacture of equipment may be assigned to strong local machine-building enterprices or by machine-building enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City, with the cooperation of the army's machine-building factories.

II. The Processing of Cooking Oil (Vegetable Oil).

Fat, along with carbohydrates and protein,is one of the three principal components of our diet. We still produce too little fat to meet the requirements of our

people's diet and of export. The growing of oil-bearing crops to process into cooking oil and the exploitation of the existing processing installations is an essential matter. The Mekong Delta has natural conditions favorable for the growth and development of such oil-bearing crops as peanuts, soybeans, cocoanuts, and other crops. At present all nine provinces grow such crops but because there is no unified plan their production is dispersed, and yields are low and not uniform. Harvesting, preliminary processing and storage depend on private individuals and the customs in each area. Therefore, although the statistical numbers are large the amount of raw materials purchased is small and utilization value is also low.

The Southern Cooking Oil Combine has a number of modern oil-producing enterprises with a total capacity of 86,000 tons of refined oil per year. The Nha Be enterprise has a capacity of 48,000 tons a year, the Tuong An enterprise has a capacity of 18,000 tons a year, etc. But at present they can only operate at one-tenth of their capacity because they lack raw materials.

There are two principal phases in the processing of oil:

In the first phase the unrefined oil is obtained by pressing or extracted. In this phase simple, nonmechanized equipment or the various kinds of modern machinery may be used. The second phase is the refining and production of such vegetable oil products as salad oil, margarine, shortening, etc. In this phase, only if modern equipment and advanced processing techniques are used can good quality and a high oil utilization rate be attained.

On the basis of the actual raw materials situation and the sector's existing material-technical conditions, we forsee the course of development of cooking oil processing during the 5-year plan as being the establishment of many small-scale and medium-scale oil-pressing installations with capacities of from 1,000 to 2,000 tons of raw materials a year in the areas which grow oil-bearing crops on a concentrated basis, in order to process as much as unrefined oil as possible for export or to be renined. The Ministry of Food Industry has assigned to organs within the Ministry the designing and manufacturing of that equipment, which can be widely used in the localities. We plan to construct a number of installations in the provinces of Ben Tre, Cuu Long, and Dong Thap. The other places will exchange opinions and hold discussions in order to determine the volume of oil-bearing crops and carry out basic studies regarding natureal condtions. That method of implementation will have many advantages and be economical: we can fully utilize raw materials scattered about in many places with the investment of little capital; it is appropriate to the local machine-building enterprises' ability to manufacture equipment, it can be carried out rapidly, and there can be a large quantity of unrefined oil to supply to the existing oil refining enterprises so that they can fully utilize their capacities. The refined oil can be exported. Furthermore, along with the oil-pressing mills there can be built factories to process such food products as soybean sauce, dipping sauce, soybean curd, animal feed, soap, soap powder etc., in the form of clusters of food-processing factories which form combines. By that method of growing and cultivating we can carry out the policy of simultaneously developing the central economy and building up the local economy, thus enabling the two sectors to positively assist each other.

In the sphere of research, we believe that it is necessary to carry out studies of the various cocoanut varieties, especially the tall cocoanut trees and the dwarf cocoanut trees, and the other high-yield varieties in the Mekong Delta. We must determine their yields, quality, and suitable conditions in order to have a basis on which to select varieties, zone their cultivation, and advance to cross-breeding and pure-breeding a number of recently imported varieties, in order to have a good variety structure. At the same time, we must survey and experimentally grow a number of oil-bearing crop varieties in order to determine which contitions and areas are appropriate for such crops and the techniques for harvesting and preliminarily processing them.

In the sphere of technical advances, in addition to mills to press crude oil we may stress the building of plants to produce fermented dipping sauce in order to fully utilize the residue of soybeans and peanuts after they have been pressed to obtain oil, on the scale of 600,000 to 1.2 million liters a year of dipping sauce that is 15 to 18 percent protein or 300 to 600 tons a year in the case of thick soybean sauce.

In order to contribute to the harvesting and preliminary processing of soybeans and mung beans, as well as a number of other grain food crops appropriate to areas with much rain or which must be purchased in large quantities when it is fresh and moist, the Ministry of Food Industry has a developed model drying machine with a capacity of 2.5 tons an hour (about 20 tons per shift) which uses such local fuels as rice husks, bean shells, etc., and reduces moisture content by about 6 percent (from 20 percent to 14 percent). The complete machine weighs 23 tons and costs 150,000 tons. All such machines produced in our country have been operating for 3 years in the Central Highlands.

The processing of foodstuffs in the localities includes many other varied problems: the production of confections, the processing of vegetables and fruit, the processing of meat and fish, salt-making, the production of soft drinks, etc. But in the 1981-1985 5-year plan we are dealing with only two problems: sugar produced from sugarcane and the pressing of crude oil, and the related problems of producing alcohol from sugar residue, plants to produce food products (bean cakes, thick soybean sauce, soybean curds, and dipping sauce), and kernel-drying equipment. When there are conditions for doing so, the other products and the other forms of processing will be discussed specifically with the localities, for such technical that have been applied to actual production conditions and have attained economic and technical effectiveness. Nearly all such equipment is manufactured in our country, which facilitates its development. When working with the localities we will unify the specific measures in order to ensure that those technical advances are applied to actual production and contribute to developing the economy and improving the people's living conditions, especially in the Mekong Delta provinces.

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LABOR

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL HAILS WOMEN'S CONGRESS

BK211305 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 82

[NHAN DAN 21 May editorial: "The New Developmental Step of the Women's Movement"]

[Text] The Fifth Congress of Vietnamese Women has concluded successfully. The congress unanimously approved the political report of the Women's Union Central Committee and a draft project for amending the union's regulations and action program for the 1981-85 period.

The new executive committee of the union consists of active members well experienced in the women's movement and of many outstanding women under the campaign to build new women for national construction and defense. The success of the congress marks a new developmental step of the women's movement in our country.

On behalf of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Van Dong, at the congress, analyzed the revolutionary situation and tasks of our country in the light of the Fifth Congress of our party, pointing out the fundamental party viewpoints on the women's issue and on the task of motivating women and indicating the action guidelines of the union in the new revolutionary stage.

He said: As an heroic and powerful revolutionary body and a great social labor force, Vietnamese women have a high sense of responsibility and determination. There must be an action program from the central down to grassroots level for women to cooperate with the people throughout the country in accelerating the socialist revolution and making very important contributions on all fronts.

The women's union is dutybound to mobilize and help women to develop their collective mastery, make even more contributions to the country and socialism and continually struggle for the liberation of women and the building of new socialist women.

The 7-point action program of the Vietnam Women's Union reflects a thorough understanding of the Fifth Party Congress resolutions. It manifests the will and aspirations of women of all strata who resolve to unite around the party and the state to form a firm and strong bloc unified in both mind and action in order to overcome bravely all difficulties and ordeals, make positive contributions to the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland, and

implement victoriously the guidelines and tasks and the economic and social objectives set forth by the party congress for the coming 5 years.

Through this program, women exercise their collective mastery and their right to equality, and train themselves as new socialist women. With such an action program and implementing the slogan "Everything for the Socialist Fatherland and the People's Happiness" the women's union strives to mobilize women to emulate in productive labor and practicing thrift; encourage their husbands and children to fulfill military obligations; adopt birth control; build new cultural families; raise healthy and good children and organize family life well.

On the productive labor front--especially to produce grain, food products and consumer and export goods--women constitute a very important work force capable of turning out ever more and better products at low production costs for society.

The family economy is part and parcel of the socialist economy. State policies encourage rural women to cooperate with their husbands and and children to expand orchards and fish ponds, grow mulberry for silkworm raising, raise livestock and poultry and develop many other jobs and professions.

Female workers in cities, including civil servants who are assuming many decent jobs, are also our potential in the production of consumer and export goods, and in the expansion of jobs, sectors and services considered as very essential to the people's livelihood. We can actively create more job opportunities and increase the income of families.

Women are a powerful and very important force in the socialist revolution and national defense. Our party, state and people strive to do their best to ensure that women can have the chance to fulfill their duties as workers, wives and mothers, and to care more for their liberation cause.

All party committee echelons are responsible for intensifying leadership over the task of motivating women, making the viewpoints and policies of our party and state toward women understood thoroughly and implemented scrupulously. The women's union should change its scope and method of action to cope with the demands of each circle of women and to foster and train its cadres constantly and comprehensively so that they can surge forward and keep abreast of their new duties.

We resolutely struggle to eliminate all feudalistic habits belittling the role and ability of women, and all paternalistic, arrogant, departmentalist and sectarian behavior.

In the light of the Fifth Party Congress resolutions, with women's rights defined by the constitution and law, and with their mass organizations whose glorious and strong revolutionary traditions are developing increasingly, women in our country are fully conditioned to surge forward constantly and make even greater contributions to building and depending the socialist fatherland.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

EDUCATION NEWSPAPER PUBLISHES ARTICLES ON ABUSE OF TEACHERS

Quang Nam-Da Nang Teacher Beaten to Death

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Leter in Readers' Opinions column from Pham Hong Linh, Principal of the Duy Vinh Basic General School: " Teacher Nguyen An Passes Away"]

[Text] Teacher Nguyen An, an instructor at the Duy Vinh Basic General School in Duy Xuyen District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, was beaten in a classroom by Pham Thanh Len on 30 September 1981. During a period of more than 3 months the school had him treated in many hospitals -- Duy Xuyen, Hoi An, the Da Nang General Hospital, etc. -- but his injuries did not get better. On 19 January 1982 he died at the Da Nang General Hospital from injuries to the brain and lungs.

The death of teacher An was a great loss to his family and to the teachers and students. As for Len, the person who committed that painful crime, he is still beyond the law. After that beating took place he was jailed for a day and after teacher An died he was again arrested, but for some reason was released.

In order to protect the socialist legal system and defend the honor and prestige of the teachers and schools, we urgently recommend that the responsible organs promptly and severely punish the criminals.

Teachers Demand Protection

Hanoi NGUOI GICAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Letter in Readers' Opinions column from Dao Tien Thi on behalf of the teachers of the Yen Binh Basic General School in Vinh Lac District, Vinh Phu Province: "Teachers Must be Protected"]

[Text] Recently we have heard of many instances of teachers being beaten by hooligans. All of the teachers at our school are extremely angry. Recently there have been similar incidents at our school. Although no blood has yet been shed, they continually insult us, threaten us, throw dirt and rocks at us, provoke us, and pick fights. Most of them are youths 15 to 18 years old (and they win over a number of students in the school). They often gather at the school gate at night to throw dirt and rocks at the teachers' collective housing area. They insult and

throw dirt and rocks at teachers who have to work at night, and on one occasion they pushed a woman teacher into a pond. On another occasion they threw rocks into a classroom that was in session.

Such incidents occur not only in our school but also in many other schools in the area. We urgently recommend that the education management echelons hold discussions with the relevant sectors and take steps to immediately put an end to that situation in order to protect the teachers and ensure the quality of education. Hooligans who perpetrate such barbarous acts as in the Xuan Quang incident (Bac Quang District, Ha Tuyen Province) and the Duy Linh incident (Duy Xuyen District, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province) must be appropriately punished in accordance with law, to set an example for the others.

Student Convicted of Beating Teacher

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Mar 82 p 2

[Unattributed article]

[Text] Recently the Hanoi People's Court conducted an appeal trial of the case of Hoang Cong Nang beating a teacher, Miss Nguyen Thi Da. The court declared Nang guilty of the crime of committing violence against a cadre fulfilling her duty. He was sentenced to 9 months in prison, beginning on the date of his arrest, with 6 months off for time already served. Miss Nguyen Thi Da was authorized to bring civil suit at the inferior court level (regarding compensation for injury).

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DIRECTIVE OUTLINES TASK OF LOCAL ADMINISTRATIVE SCHOOLS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Apr 82 p 1

[Article: "Organization of Administrative Schools in Provinces and Municipalities Subordinate to the Central Government"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued Directive No 272/CT about consolidating organization of administrative schools in the provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central government.

The provincial and municipal administrative schools have the task of organizing elementary and advanced training for state management cadres in the localities in accordance with the state plan and policy, which consists of the following:

- To train incumbent cadres being members of village, subward and town people's committees and administrative officers of state management organs of district, provincial and similar levels.

- To train state management cadres in accordance with midlevel programs in order to provide the local administrations with additional cadres.

- Along with the organs concerned to organize advanced training for members of people's councils at all levels.

The cadres in [illegible]ge of the schools and those unit chiefs are appointed and work under the regulations of the organs subordinate to the people's committees of the provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central government.

The directive defines the task of building the ranks of full-time and part-time teachers, building schools, providing the necessary means and creating favorable conditions for teaching and learning.

It also determines that the Central Administrative School is responsible for opening advanced training courses for teachers to be sent to provincial and municipal administrative schools, unifying curricula and ensuring the quality of teaching in the latter in accordance with the new task.

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SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

LIST OF 1981-1982 STATE PLAN SCIENTIFIC-TECHNICAL PROGRAMS PUBLISHED

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 37-43

[Chart of "Priority Programs for Scientific-Technical Progress of the 1981-1985 State Plan"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The Council of Ministers issued Decision No 65-CP, dated 26 February 1981, approving a list of 71 priority state programs for scientific and technical progress in the 1981-1985 phase. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers then issued Decision No 139-TTg, dated 27 June 1981, and Decision No 43-CT, dated 2 March 1982, regarding the selection of directors for those programs.

Our journal has summarized the contents of those three decisions in the form of the following chart:

Order	Program Number	Title of Program	Managing Organ	Program Director
1	02-01	Research to apply rice cultivation techniques on a scientific basis	Ministry of Agriculture	Vu Tuyen Hoang, Ph.D., head of the Grain and Food Crops Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
2	02-02	Determine and apply the technical measures for producing and processing subsidiary food crops: corn, kaoliang, white potatoes, manioc, and sweet potatoes	Ministry of Agriculture	Nguyen Kim, deputy head of the Grain and Food Crops Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
3	02-03	Researching and applying scientific-technical methods to develop hog raising in different economic areas	Ministry of Agriculture	Nguyen Van Thien, M.A., deputy head of the Animal Husbandry Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture

4	02-04*	Research and application of technical measures to develop rubber	Ministry of Agriculture	Nguyen Huu Chat, head of the Rubber Research Institute of the Rubber General Department
5	02-05	Determination and application measures to increase our coffee production capability	Ministry of Agriculture	Pham Quoc Sung, M.A., director of the Coffee-Cocoa Research Center of the Ministry of Agriculture
6	02-06	Research and apply measures to increase tea production capabilities	Ministry of Agriculture	Do Ngoc Quy, M.A., head of the Phu Ho Tea Research Center of the Ministry of Agriculture
7	02-07	Determination and application of technical measures for producing legume crops: soybeans, peanuts, etc.	Ministry of Agriculture	Hoang Duc Phuong, deputy head of the Industrial Crop Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
8	02-08	Research and application of scientific-technical measures to develop the raising of water buffaloes and cattle and increase the output of meat and milk in the different parts of the country	Ministry of Agriculture	Nguyen Van Thuong, M.A., Assistant Professor, head of the Animal Husbandry Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
9	02-09	Creating and applying measures with scientific bases to increase the output of, and rationally use, animal feed in the different parts of the country	Ministry of Agriculture	Le Sinh Tang, M.A., deputy head of the Animal Husbandry Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
10	02-10	Creating, and applying in production, methods of intensive cultivation agricultural production, the process of zoning economic production, the specialization and concentration of production, and the process of economic and managerial stimulation	Ministry of Agriculture	Nguyen Lam Toan, M.A., deputy director of the Agricultural Economic Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture

*The State Scientific-Technical Commission will recommend that the number of this program be changed to 40-01.

11	02-11	Creating and applying measures for increasing the fertility of the soil and effectively using land and fertilizer in the various parts of the country	Ministry of Agriculture	Nguyen Vy, M.A., acting head of the Soil-Agricultural Chemistry Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
12	02-12	Creating and applying technical measures to develop cotton production	Ministry of agriculture	Cao Ky Tri, director of the Nha Ho Cotton Technical Center of the Ministry of Agriculture
13	02-13	Creating machinery systems and the scientific bases with regard to the organization and distribution of agricultural machinery stations, and measures to rationally use, repair, take care of, and maintain agricultural machinery and equipment	Ministry of Agriculture	Nguyen Dien, M.A., head of the Agricultural Implements and Mechanization Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
14	02-14	Creating and applying measures for increasing capability to produce oil-bearing crops (cocoanuts, oil palms, and castor beans)	Ministry of Agriculture	Nguyen Xuan Han, deputy head of the Industrial Crop Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
15	02-15	Applying scientific-technical advances in clearing wasteland and preventing erosion on newly cleared land	Ministry of Agriculture	Thai Phien, M.A., deputy director of the Soil-Agricultural Chemistry Institute of the Ministry of Agriculture
16	04-01	Researching, building, and applying the commercial forestry systems to ensure combined productivity and rational use of the various kinds of existing forests and carrying out afforestation with different objectives	Ministry of Forestry	Nguyen Huu Quang, M.A., Vice Minister of the Ministry of Forestry
17	04-02	Researching combined agricultural-forestry methods to be applied in the natural economic areas in order to harvest additional grain products	Ministry of Forestry	Pham Xuan Dat, Minister of Forestry

18	06-01	Researching and applying irrigation systems and methods for using them in the different areas in our country	Ministry of Water Conservancy	Dao Khuong, M.A., Assistant Professor, head of the Water Conservancy Science Research Institute of the Ministry of Water Conservancy
19	06-02	Researching and applying combined measures for achieving the maximum use of our country's water resources in the 1981-2000 period	Ministry of Water Conservancy	Phan Si Ky, head of the Water Conservancy-Hydroelectricity Design Institute of the Ministry of Water Conservancy
20	06-03	Studying and drafting a scheme for the joint use of the water sources of the Red River, Mekong River, and Dong Nai River basins in the 1990-2000 phase	Ministry of Water Conservancy	Tran Duc Kham, deputy head of the Water Conservancy Planning Institute of the Ministry of Water Conservancy
21	06-04	Researching and applying rational structures and technical advances in the construction of water conservancy projects in the natural conditions of Vietnam	Ministry of Water Conservancy	Nguyen Thanh Nga, deputy head of the Water Conservancy Science Research Institute of the Ministry of Water Conservancy
22	06-05	Researching and applying methods and projects for flood control in the Red River and Mekong River deltas	Ministry of Water Conservancy	Vu Tat Uyen, M.A., Assistant Professor, deputy head of the Water Conservancy Science Research Institute of the Ministry of Water Conservancy
23	08-01	Researching and applying the scientific-technical bases in order to increase and rationally use the maritime products of the sea and the continental shelf	Ministry of Maritime Products	Bui Dinh Chung, M.A., head of the Institute of Maritime Products Research of the Ministry of Maritime Products
24	08-02	Researching and applying the scientific-technical bases and methods to increase and rationally use fish and the other maritime products in inland waters	Ministry of Maritime Products	Pham Manh Tuong, M.A., head of the Freshwater Fish Research Center of the Ministry of Maritime Products

25	10-01	Researching the optimal balancing of fuel and energy nationally and for each area in the 1986-1990 phase. Determining the principal direction for creating a fuel-energy balance by the year 2000	Ministry of Power	Pham Khai, Minister of Power
26	10-02	Determining the optimum degree of national electrification and researching the scientific bases of the construction of a unified Vietnamese electrical system by the year 2000	Ministry of Power	Pham Van Huan, M.A., Vice Minister of Power
27	10-03	Researching and applying measures for increasing the operational effectiveness of the thermoelectric plants	Ministry of Power	Vu Ngoc Hai, deputy director of the Northern Electric Power Corporation of the Ministry of Power
28	10-04	Researching and applying in the energy sector the automation and protection guidance and adjustment systems in order to increase the safety of electricity supplying, improve the quality of electric power, and reduce the loss of electric power in the electricity grid	Ministry of Power	Pham Tien Ba, M.A., deputy head of the Technical Department of the Ministry of Power
29	10-05	Manufacturing and effectively applying in the national economy equipment that uses new energy (solar, wind, biomass)	Ministry of Power	Vu Dinh Bong, head of the Technical Department of the Ministry of Power
30	12-01	Researching and applying measures to rapidly and rationally develop the coal sector in Vietnam	Ministry of Mines and Coal	Tran An Virh, M.A., Minister of Mines and Coal
31	14-01	Researching and applying effective methods to mine and use Lao Cai apatite ore	Chemicals General Department	Tran Ngoc Lai, director of the Mine Design Corporation of the Chemicals General Department

32	14-02	Researching and applying new techniques to perfect the existing methods of producing chemical products used in agriculture	Chemicals General Department	Do Huy Dinh, M.A., deputy head of the Industrial Chemicals Institute of the Chemicals General Department
33	16-01	Creating and producing consumer goods for which there are broad needs (textiles, leather goods, earthenware and porcelain, paper, cardboard, etc.), with good quality and in many different varieties, on the basis of effectively using domestic raw materials with the existing equipment capabilities, and researching new production techniques and forms of labor organization	Ministry of Light Industry	Ngo Dinh Truong, head of the Technical Department of the Ministry of Light Industry
34	18-01	Researching and applying new technical processes in the production of high-quality food products, and applying measures to develop the products and make combined use of raw materials	Ministry of Food Industry	Nong The Can, M.A., Vice Minister of the Ministry of Food Industry
35	22-01	Establish a scientific basis for a policy regarding exploration for oil and natural gas, and evaluate the oil and gas reserves in Vietnamese territory. Determine the necessary conditions for exploiting and processing oil and natural gas in Vietnam	Oil and Natural Gas General Department	Le Van Cu, deputy head of the Oil and Natural Gas General Department
36	21-01	Establishing and applying effective technical processes and equipment to produce ferrous metals produces and raw materials	Ministry of Engineering and Metals	Tran Van Quy, M.A., deputy head of the Nonferrous Institute of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals
37	24-02	Researching, selecting, and applying technical processes and equipment to mine and grade tin, bauxite, titanium, and rare earth ores, and process, smelt, and refine metals	Ministry of Engineering and Metals	Nguyen Duc Quy, M.A., deputy head of the Nonferrous Metals Institute of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals

38	24-09	Researching and applying in production technical processes, equipment, and assembly tools to produce and restore the worn parts of motor vehicles, diesel engines, and construction and transportation machinery	Ministry of Engineering and Metals	Hoang Duc Kim, M.A., deputy head of the Technology Institute of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals
39	24-04	Improving the quality of machine tools and equipment	Ministry of Engineering and Metals	Nguyen Ngoc Le, M.A., head of the Machine Tools and Equipment Institute of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals
40	26-01	Researching and applying in construction housing standardization plans, residential area projects, methods, and plans, and new technical procedures in construction and the production of construction materials	Ministry of Building	Pham Van Trinh, M.A., head of the Hanoi-Ministry of Building Architectural College
41	26-02	Fully utilizing potential regarding raw materials and the existing production capabilities to produce varied, high-quality construction materials to serve construction, life, and exports	Ministry of Building	Nguyen Van Man, head of the Construction Materials Institute of the Ministry of Building
42	28-01	Drafting a system to organize and protect the environment in eastern Nam Bo until 1995	State Capital Construction Commission	Dam Trung Phuong, architect, head of the Joint Construction Planning Institute of the State Capital Construction Commission
43	34-01	Researching and applyiny measures to increase the ability of the Haiphong transportation hub to clear up the backlogs, with high economic effectiveness	Ministry of Communications and Transportation	Pham Xuan Thang, acting head of the Transportation Economics Institute of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation
44	34-02	Creating, and mastering the manufacturing of, new ship designs, and creating and applying advanced techniques to restore and repair old and damaged ships	Ministry of Communications and Transportation	Trinh Xuong, acting head of the Ship Design Research Institute of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation

45	34-03	Planning a unified, balanced, rational communications and transportation network by the year 2000	Ministry of Communications and Transportation	Tran Tuan Anh, head of the Planning Institute of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation
46	34-04	Reorganizing the transportation network along the lines of creating a unified socialist transportation system throughout the nation, in order to fully exploit the latent capabilities of the transportation sectors, increase economic effectiveness, and gradually meet the needs of the national economy	Ministry of Communications and Transportation	Bui Van Suong, M.A., deputy head of the Economics Institute of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation
47	34-05	Industrializing the construction of communications-transportation projects	Ministry of Communications and Transportation	Pham Huy Phuoc, M.A., Assistant Professor, head of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation
48	38-01	Drafting a plan for a unified electrical communications network of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Post and Telegraph General Department	Truong Van Thoan, deputy director of the Post and Telegraph General Department
49	44-01	Creating the bases for drafting a long-range plan for geological exploration and geological-economic zoning within the territory of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by means of joint research in geology, geophysics, and fossil fuels, and drafting maps with scales of 1/500,000 and 1/200,000	Geology General Department	Tran Duc Luong, head of the Geology General Department
50	44-02	Evaluating the prospects regarding fuel and energy (coal, peat, radioactive elements, and geothermal) in Vietnam and drafting a policy toward geological exploration	Geology General Department	Pham Xuan Hoang, head of the Scientific-Technical Management Department of the Geology General Department

51	44-03	Evaluating the prospects regarding metal and non-metal ores in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, drafting a map of the potentially most important areas and drafting a policy toward geological exploration	Geology General Department	Pham Quoc Truong, deputy head of the Geology General Department
52	44-04	Researching the hydrological and geological conditions of construction sites and evaluating the underground water resources of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Geology General Department	Vo Cong Nghiep, M.A., deputy head of the Scientific-Technical Management Department of the Geology General Department
53	44-05	The economics, organization, and planning of geological exploration and the economic-geological evaluation of mineral raw materials in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Geology General Department	Tran Dy, deputy head of the Geology General Department
54	46-01	Researching the completion of a highly accurate land survey network for the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	State Surveying and Mapping Department	Ngo Phuc Hung, Ph.D., specialist with the State Surveying and Mapping Department
55	46-02	Creating the optimal technological procedures for drafting large-scale maps	State Surveying and Mapping Department	Vu Nghiem, M.A., specialist with the State Surveying and Mapping Department
56	48-01	Creating and applying biological measures regarding the selection of seedstock and breeding stock, the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, and the protection of flora and fauna, and methods of using biological stimulants, fertilizer, and animal feed	Vietnam Institutes of Science	Nguyen Huu Thuoc, M.A., deputy director of the Biology Institute of the Vietnam Institutes of Science
57	48-02	Drafting and applying methods for preventing cracks in construction projects and overcoming the consequences of the formation of cracks in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Vietnam Institutes of Science	Nguyen Trong Yem, M.A., acting head of the Institute of Earth Sciences of the Vietnam Institutes of Science

58	48-03	The drafting of a national atlas of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam	Vietnam Institutes of Science	Nguyen Van Chieu, M.A., Professor, deputy director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science
59	48-04	Researching and introducing to production technical processes to produce technical electronic products and materials with which to manfacture them	Vietnam Institutes of Science	Vu Dinh Cu, Ph.D., Professor, deputy director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science
60	48-05	Researching and applying mathematical, cybernetics, and computer science methods to serve the development of production and economic management	Vietnam Institutes of Science	Phan Dinh Dieu, Ph.D., Professor, deputy director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science
61	48-06	Carrying out joint studies on the seas and continental shelf of Vietnam and researching ways to rationally use their natural resources	Vietnam Institutes of Science	Dang Ngoc Thanh, Ph.D., Professor, deputy director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science
62	48-07	Applying the accomplishments of space research and utilizing space	Vietnam Institutes of Science	Nguyen Van Hieu, Ph.D., Professor, deputy director of the Vietnam Institutes of Science
63	48-08	Applying measures for improving the quality of materials and technical equipment and increasing their durability when used in the hot, humid conditions of Vietnam	Vietnam Institutes of Science	Vo Phien, M.A., head of the research office of the Tropical Technical Institute of the Vietnam Institutes of Science
64	50-01	Researching the use of nuclear energy in the national economic spheres	Nuclear Research Institute	Pham Duy Hien, M.A., Professor, deputy head of the Nuclear Research Institute
65	52-02	Creating and putting into use new technical processes, and providing equipment, to manufacture precision parts, diesel fuel injectors, and hydraulic products, create new measuring equipment, and organize semi-manufacturing	Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools	Dang Huu, M.A., Professor, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools

66	55-02	Establishing the scientific basis of protecting, restoring, and rationally using natural resrouces and the environment	Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools	Nguyen Dinh Tu, M.A., Professor, Minister of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools
67	58-01	Researching and applying to production scientific-technical methods of labor protection in order to improve labor conditions and reduce labor accidents and occupational diseases	Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions	Dinh Ba Lan, head of the Labor Protection Scientific-Technical Institute of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions
68	60-01	Drafting a system of principles and regulations regarding management and organization, and measures to improve management in order to develop Vietnamese science and technology	State Science and Technology Commission	Doan Phuong, M.A., deputy director of the State Scientific-Technical Commission
69	64-01	Creating a source of naw materials from medicinal plants for the pharmaceutical industry in order to produce vegetation-based medicines and researching and applying methods to produce pharmaceuticals	Ministry of Public Health	Nguyen Van Dan, Professor, Vice Minister of Public Health
70	64-02	Carrying out medical research and organizational measures to create rational diets for the various age groups and occupations in Vietnam, on the basis of making opitmum use of foodstuffs available in our country	Ministry of Public Health	Tu Giay, Professor, head of the Nutrition Institute of the Ministry of Public Health
71	70-01	Drafting a preliminary general plan for distributing production forces in the 1986-1995 period	Central Economic Zoning Committee	Nguyen Van Bien, member of the Standing Committee of the Central Economic Zoning Committee

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Tuấn Anh [TRAANF TUAANS ANH]

*Head of the Planning Institute, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Some Thoughts on a Unified Transportation System" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI No 6, Dec 81 p 4)

Nguyễn Hoài Bảo [NGUYEENX HOAIF BAOR]

*Deputy head of the Education Service, Lam Dong Province; in Mar 82 he was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Nghiêm Chưởng Châu [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]

Director of the Education Service, Hanoi; in Mar 82 he was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Hoàng Ngọc Giới [HOANGF NGOCJ GIOWIS]

*Head of the Education Service, Thanh Hoa Province; in Mar 82 he was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Nam Hải [NGUYEENX NAM HAIR]

Publisher of the communications and transportation journal KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI No 6, Dec 81 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Hồng [NGUYEENX HOONGF] aka Nguyễn Nguyên Hồng [NGUYEENX NGUYEEN HOONGF]
deceased

Born on 5 Nov 1918; member of the VCP; member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Writers Association; president of the Haiphong Arts and Letters Association; he died on 2 May 82. (NHAN DAN 4 May 82 p 4)

Trương Thị Hồng [TRUWOWNG THIJ HOONGF]

*Director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City in Mar 82 she was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. [NGUIO GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Lưu Điển Khoa [LUWU DIEENR KHOA]

Head of the Education Service, Ha Bac Province; in Mar 82 he was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUIO GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Lê Sĩ Liêm [LEE SIX LIEEM]

Editor-in-chief of the communications and transportation journal KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI No 6, Dec 81 inside front cover)

Thân Thị Kim Liên [THAAN THIJ KIM LIEEN]

*Deputy head of the Education Service, Cao Bang Province; in Mar 82 she was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUIO GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Vũ Ngọc Linh [VUX NGOCJ LINH]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 24 Feb 82 he attended the 10th anniversary ceremonies at the Thai Nguyen Industrial High School. (NGUIO GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Mar 82 p 3)

Bùi Long [BUIF LONG], *Lieutenant General

Of the Border Defense Forces; his article "Execute the Nationalities Policy and Build a People's Defense Line To Protect the Border" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Apr 82 p 3)

Trần Đức Mai [TRAANF DUWCS MAI]

*Head of the Education Service, Nghe Tinh Province; in Mar 82 he was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Đồng Chí Nam [DOONGF CHIS NAM]

*Head of the Building Service, Hai Hung Province; his article "Changes in Hai Hung Province's Building Industry During 1981" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 3, Mar 82 p 9)

Nguyễn Thị Ngân [NGUYEENX THIJ NHAAN]

Deputy head of the Education Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; in Mar 82 she was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUIO GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Đoàn Thị Nhu [DOANG THIJ NHU]

Acting head of the Pharmaceuticals Institute, Ministry of Public Health; her article "Promote Production of Medicines for Women and Children" appeared in the cited source. (PHY NU VIETNAM 21-27 Apr 82 p 2)

Đỗ Nhuận [DOOX NHUAANJ]

Secretary general of the Vietnam Musicians Association; editor-in-chief of the journal AM NHAC; his 60th birthday was noted in the cited source. (AM NHAN No 1 1982 p 7)

Ngô Hải Phong [NGOO HAIR PHONG]

Head of the Education Service, Long An Province; in Mar 82 he was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Tử Phú [NGUYEENX TUWJ PHUS]

Head of the Education Service, Hai Hung Province; in Mar 82 he was a delegate to the 5th Congress of the VCP. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Apr 82 p 3)

Trần Hữu Sáng [TRAANF HUWUX SANGS], deceased

Member of the VCP; former standing member of the VCP Committee, Nam Dan District, Nghe An Province; specialist in the SRV Chamber of Commerce; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 2 Apr 82 at page 62. (HANOI MOI 3 Apr 82 p 4)

Lý Văn Sáu [LYS VAWN SAUS]

Vice chairman of the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; on 10 Apr 82 he was scheduled to speak at the Doan Ket Club in Hanoi on current events. (HANOI MOI 10 Apr 82 p 4)

Vũ Văn Sự [VUX VAWN SUWJ] aka Trần Hiền [TRAANF HIEENR], deceased

Member of the VCP; former chief of cabinet of the Hanoi Trade Union Federation; former deputy head of the Roads and Bridges Service, Hanoi; former trade union secretary of the Dien Co and Luong Yen Factories; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 10 Apr 82 at age 64. (HANOI MOI 13 Apr 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Tấn [NGUYEENX TAANS]

Deputy editor-in-chief of the communications and transportation journal KHOA HOC KY THUAT GIAO THONG VAN TAI; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KHOA HOC GIAO THONG VAN TAI No 6, Dec 81 inside front cover)

Lê Thanh [LEE THANH], Major General

*SRV military attache to the USSR; his article "Collapse of Peking's Expansionist Plans in South East Asia" appeared in the cited source. (Moscow VOYENNO ISTORICHESKIY ZHURNAL Feb 82 p 61)

Nguyễn Ngọc Trần [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRAAN]

Vice chairman of the State Science and Technology Commission; on 1 Apr 82 he attended a reception for a visiting French science and technology delegation. (HANOI MOI 3 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tứ [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Vice chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 3 May 82 he attended activation ceremonies of the Liaison Committee of Vietnamese Who Studied in the USSR. (NHAN DAN 4 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Vượng [NGUYEENX HUWUX VUWOWNGJ]

*Deputy head of the Watercraft Construction Research Institute, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article "Some Thoughts on the Organization and Activities of the Watercraft Construction Research Institute" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC KY THUAT BIAO THONG VAN TAI No 6, Dec 81 p 1)

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CONTENTS OF MARCH ISSUE OF STATE S&T COMMISSION JOURNAL

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[Text] On Quality Control Management of Products and Goods (pp 1-4)
(Article by Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the Party Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers.)

The Good Use of Our Country's Raw Materials Potential (pp 5-6)
(Article by Phan Van Tuong of the Chemistry Department of Hanoi University.)

On Organizing the Exploitation and Coordinating the Use of Scientific Equipment (pp 7-8, 48)
(Article by Nguyen Viet, a cadre of the State Scientific and Technical Commission.)

Some Features of the Program of Scientific-Technical Progress in Legume Crops (pp 9-11)
(Article by Hoang Duc Phuong, director of the Program of Scientific-Technical Progress in Legume Crops of the Ministry of Agriculture.)

Improve the Efficiency of Sea Salt Production in Our Country (pp 12-15)
(Article by Pham Tam Dong, deputy head of the Salt Industry Department.)

Some Features of the Implementation of State Spare Parts Program 24-03 (pp 16-17)
(Article by Han Duc Kim, deputy head of the Central Scientific-Technical Information Institute.)

The V.R.A.C.T. System and the Introduction of Scientific-Technical Advances in the Mekong Delta and Contiguous Areas (pp 18-20)
(Article by Tran Van Ha, member of the Standing Committee of the Science and Training Council of the Ministry of Agriculture.)

The Food Industry Sector Serves the Development of the Mekong Delta (pp 21-23)
(Speech by Dang Gia, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Food Industry.)

The Innovation Movement at the Thanh Cong Textile Mill (pp 24-25)
(Article by Nguyen Xuan Ha, Director of the Thanh Cong Textile Mill in Ho Chi Minh City.)

The Innovation Movement of the Singer Factory (pp 26-28)
(Article by Vuong Huu Truong, Director of the Singer Factory in Ho Chi Minh City.)

Information Activities and the Dissemination of Science and Technology in the Localities (pp 29-33)
(Article by Nguyen Nhu Kim, head of the Central Scientific-Technical Information Institute.)

Documentation:

--On Developing the Scientific-Technical Work to Implement Resolution 15-HDBT on Promoting Economizing (pp 34-36)

--Priority Programs for Scientific and Technical Progress of the 1981-1985 State Plan (pp 37-43)

--Communique on the Preparatory Meeting to Set Up the Vietnamese Federation of Scientific and Technical Associations (p 44)

News of Scientific-Technical Activities (pp 45-48)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RIGHT OF WAY REGULATIONS FOR PRIORITY CONVOYS RELEASED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Mar 82 p 4

[Communique by the Ministry of Interior: "Regarding the Use of People's Police Escort Vehicles"]

[Text] The Ministry of Interior requests that stage organs, social organizations and the entire people carry out the following regulations while using highways nationwide:

1. Special priority vehicles are convoys with police automobile or motorcycle escort leading the way.

2. Police escort autos are painted yellow, with a dark blue stripe on each flank, along with the word "Police." On the top, there are blue signal lights, sirens and loudspeakers.

Whenever a police escort auto flashes its blue signal lights and sounds its sirens--three brief blasts at a time--all motorized and rudimentary means of transportation on both sides of the road must reduce speed to the minimum, move close to the right side of the road, and yield right-of-way to the convoy. Pedestrians must not walk on the roadway or run across it. Whenever a police escort auto flashes its blue signal lights and sounds its sirens continuously, all motorized and rudimentary means of transportation must stop close to the right side of the road to yield right-of-way. Pedestrians must not cross the roadway.

3. Police escort motorcycles (two-wheeled or three-wheeled) are the ones displaying public security flags.

Whenever a police escort motorcycle appears, displaying a public security flag and sounding its siren, all motorized and rudimentary means of transportation on both sides of the road must reduce speed to the minimum, move close to the right side of the road, and yield right-of-way to the priority convoy. Pedestrians must not walk on the roadway, and must not walk or run across it.

Whenever a police escort motorcycle appears, displaying a public security flag and sounding its siren, with the motorcyclist raising his left arm straight and turning the palm of his hand forward, all motorized and rudimentary means of transportation must stop close to the right side of the road to yield right-of-way. Pedestrians must not cross the roadway.

4. Ambulances, fire engines, vehicles transporting dike rescuers in times of floods, public security vehicles, and military vehicles on emergency missions must:

--If going in the same direction as the priority convoy being escorted by police autos or motorcycles, yield right-of-way and must not pass under any circumstances.

--If going in the opposite direction to the priority convoy, reduce speed, move close to the right side of the road and yield right-of-way to the priority convoy.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIIC SECURITY

QUALIFICATIONS OF SECURITY PERSONNEL LISTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 82 p 4

[Article: "Properly Selecting Personnel To Supplement the People's Public Security Force"]

[Text] Building the people's public security force so that it is strong enough to complete the tasks assigned to it is an important job in helping to carry out the two strategic tasks of the revolution at this time, building socialism and defending the fatherland. The Political Report at the 5th National Congress of the Party stated: "We must build a people's public security force that is pure, strong in every respect, truly the effective tool of the dictatorship of the proletariat state and is absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the party and the people; possesses regular-force, modern forces that are politically stable, professionally skilled, well qualified in science and technology and equipped with the necessary specialized equipment; and possesses dependable, strong semi-specialized forces and a broad mass base, thereby insuring the excellent completion of every task."

To carry out the general task presented above, we must perform many specific jobs regarding organization, education, cadre training, improving professional skills, launching mass movements, maintaining security, strengthening installations, equipping with technology and so forth, with very much attention given to selecting personnel for the people's public security force. Selecting personnel is the job of foremost importance in the task of building the force because only with good personnel who meet necessary requirements is it possible to have a foundation for improving the quality of the effort to strengthen the organization and upgrade the people's public security force to a regular-force, modern organization. The Council of Ministers' decision on the selection of personnel for the people's public security force, as is the implementation of the Military Service Law, is designed to achieve this objective.

Persons selected for the people's public security force must first be absolutely loyal to the fatherland, the party and the people, be in complete agreement with the lines and policies of the party, promise to struggle throughout their lives for the socialist revolution, the security of the fatherland and the happiness of the people and lead a pure life. These are the first prerequisites of people's

public security cadres and soldiers who possess the determination to fulfill the task of protecting the fatherland, protecting the party, protecting the right of collective ownership of the working people and protecting the socialist revolution. They are also principles that reflect a high spirit of revolutionary awareness in combating the schemes of the various types of spies and espionage agents of the enemy and other counter-revolutionaries seeking ways to insert persons in our organizations in order to sabotage us.

In addition to being politically reliable, persons selected for the people's public security force must also possess the necessary level of education, possess an aptitude for specialized public security work and be in good health. These are also indispensable prerequisites of public security cadres and soldiers who are capable of completing the very serious and complex tasks assigned to them, have the skills to fight within an armed force, are resourceful and flexible and effectively deal with the various types of very malicious and clever enemies, who generally employ sophisticated, modern means.

In order to thoroughly implement the class line and viewpoint of the party in building a tool of dictatorship of the state, we must increase the number of persons within the people's public security force who come from the background of manual workers and give priority to selecting direct production workers who have worked for many years in mines and enterprises. Attention should also be given to selecting for the people's public security force military personnel who possess good qualities and have fulfilled their military obligation and graduates of colleges, academies, vocational middle schools or middle schools who have been working in the various sectors or recently graduated in order to train them to be cadres who possess broad knowledge, fighting skills and specialized work skills. At the same time, attention must be given to selecting comrades who have participated in public security work in the villages or along the streets or participated in security work at agencies and enterprises and have shown themselves to possess an aptitude for this work; with concessions made for their level of education, sons and daughters of the ethnic minorities should also be selected for the people's public security force in the mountain and border provinces, where a tense state of combat regularly exists.

The selection of personnel for the people's public security force will surely encounter difficulties in cases in which the persons being selected have stable jobs in other sectors. These obstacles can only be overcome through the enthusiastic support of the various sectors and levels. The leadership cadres of the various sectors and levels must clearly recognize the need to build a people's public security force that is pure and strong in every respect for the sake of the fatherland and the revolution and create the conditions for the people's public security force to select personnel without difficulty.

Our cadres and people, especially our youths, who love the fatherland and socialism want to personally contribute to maintaining political security and social order and safety and hate the enemy and the negative phenomena that have cast a cloud over the life of our people, will surely eagerly volunteer for the people's public security force.

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CSO: 4209/331

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW UNIFORMS FOR PEOPLE'S POLICE FORCE ADOPTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Mar 82 p 4

[Article: "Notice on New Uniforms for People's Police Force"]

[Text] Pursuant to a directive of the Ministry of Interior on changing the designs and colors of uniforms of the people's police force, on 20 March the Director of the Hanoi Public Security Service issued notice, saying that from 23 March 1982, the Hanoi people's police force will wear uniforms with the following characteristics:

A. Colors:

1. Young seedling green color uniforms for people's police forces in charge of social order.

2. Dark withered weed color uniforms for cadres and combatants in charge of management and reformation of prisoners, and for fire-fighting police.

3. (Slate?) gray color for cadres and combatants in charge of port management.

B. Designs:

1. Autumn-winter uniforms:

a. Officers: Open wide collar shirt with necktie, for officers of both sexes.
b. Noncoms: Buttoned collar shirt with no necktie, for noncoms of both sexes.

2. Spring-summer uniforms:

--Jacket for all male officers, noncoms and combatants.
--Spring-summer shirt for female officers, noncoms and combatants.

The notice also states, "All those who do not belong to the people's police are strictly forbidden to make, wear, buy and sell people's police uniforms without authority."

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PUNISHMENT DEMANDED FOR ATTACKERS OF TEACHER

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Readers' Opinions column: "The Persons Who Brutally Attacked a Teacher and the Xuan Quang School Must Be Promptly Punished"]

[Text] At approximately 2030 hours on the night of 2 November, 1981, teacher Le Ngoc Ken, having completed preparing his lesson, was standing by a pole on the veranda in front of his room in the teachers collective housing area. Someone whistled and asked: "Is that you Ken?" As Ken turned around and was about to answer, he was suddenly struck forcefully in the left eye by a fist; one of his attackers then wrapped his arm around Ken's head and pounded it into the veranda post, causing him to bleed profusely. They beat him in the ribs, causing him to roll over twice. His head injured, teacher Ken called out for help. Seeing that no one was coming to help nim, they punched him in the right eye, in the left eye and then kicked him into the ditch along the road. They jumped into the ditch, held both of his hands against his sides and then punched him continuously in the stomach and sides. Even more brutally, they jumped on his stomach and kicked him in both sides many times. Hearing people running from the school, they fled. The collective of teachers and the people quickly took teacher Ken to the village medical aid station for emergency treatment. Ken, who had been severely beaten, was unconscious; he had throbbing pain in his stomach and chest and his eyes were very swollen. While they were creating a disturbance at the gate to the school, the hoodlums threatened: "We will beat the soul out of you; from now on, any teacher out on the street at night will be beaten to death." Everyone tried to treat the teacher's injuries, but, for 3 days, he complained of pain, was delerious and could not eat or drink. On the fourth day, blood appeared in his feces and urine. Ken was taken by teachers and students to the Bac Quang Hospital, some 40 kilometers away by forest road, for treatment. In past years, the hoodlums attacked and intimidated teachers many times: from the beating of teacher Ken 3 years ago in the soccer field to the beating of a woman teacher at Nguyen Thi Ly School last year; now, they stand along the road each day calling the name of each teacher, challenging them to come out and fight with them and then throwing stones in large numbers into the lake, onto the roofs of buildings and into the collective housing area of teachers. Once, as a teacher was instructing

a lesson from his rostrum, Tam, Khu, Trinh and Chu called his name, challenged him to fight them, cursed him and mimicked the teaching of teachers and so forth.

Bad persons have been and are beating, threatening and trampling upon the dignity and person of teachers, thereby creating panic and fear among the teachers and students of the Xuan Quang PTCS School. We urgently suggest that the Xuan Quang and Bac Quang governments appropriately punish these hoodlums and take steps to insure the safety of teachers.

Bui Le Loi (principal)
Quang, Ha Tuyen
the Xuan Quang PTCS School
(Bac Quang, Ha Tuyen)

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CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER CALLS FOR JUSTICE IN ATTACK ON TEACHER

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Readers' Opinions column: "The Criminals Must Be Severely Punished"]

[Text] I read the article entitled "Teacher An Brutally Assaulted While Teaching Class" by Pham Hong Linh (the principal of the Duy Vinh PTCS School in Duy Xuyen, Quang Nam-Da Nang), which was printed in issue number 22 of NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN Newspaper on 25 November 1981 and told about the two youths in the locality who burst into the classroom and barbarously assaulted the teacher Nguyen An while he was teaching class.

This was an extremely brutal, inhumane act that seriously violated the law and, at the same time, violated the dignity and person of a socialist teacher.

The actions of Len and Sau have been strongly denounced by public opinion in and outside the sector.

We hope that the authorized agencies within the locality will rapidly bring the criminals mentioned above to justice.

Nguyen Cuong Thinh
(The Bac Thai Forest Project Planning Group)

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CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SCHOOL DOOR THIEVES GO UNPUNISHED

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Readers' Opinions column: "Why Have They Not Been Severely Punished?(*)"]

[Text] The thieves who stole the door
Were caught red handed.
The persons and doors have been found
But why haven't they been severely punished?

Damages must be paid for theft
The thieves' names must be made public.
They must pay for everything
This is something that should be done!

When does the Truong Son School
Intend to do this?
Or does it intend to ignore the matter
And allow the school to remain without doors!?

Ly Trieu Tieu
(Quang Ninh)

(*) At present, none of the classrooms of the PTCS Thanh Son School in Uong Bi (Quang Ninh) have doors; they were stolen by thieves. In August, 1981, the school and the public security force apprehended the four thieves with all the evidence. A report was filed. The people suggested that the thieves be made to pay damages for the doors stolen from the school. The school has promised to do this. To date, however, no action has been taken.

Lam Trieu Hoc
(BC 276 Uong Bi, Quang Ninh)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

STEPS TAKEN TO COMBAT THEFT AT HANOI, NAM DINH PORTS

Hanoi GIAN THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Jan 82 p 5

[Criticism Accepted column: "The River Route Department Increases Its Guidance of the Protection of Property at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh Ports"]

[Text] Recently, there have been many public complaints about the loss of goods at a number of seaports. The 20 December 1981 issue of GIAO THONG VAN TAI Newspaper described the problem at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh ports. We welcomed the opinions contributed by the sector's newspaper as well as by the public.

During the final days of the year, while concentrating on guiding the effort to complete the plan, the River Route Department also attached importance to guiding the effort to combat negative phenomena, in general, and the theft of goods at ports, in particular. However, a review conducted by us has shown that the newspaper was correct concerning the negative phenomena occurring at river ports but, concerning the causes of these phenomena, there are many matters requiring attention. Some causes are objective, such as the influence of negative phenomena in society, the lack of complete warehouse and storage yard facilities, wharves and so forth. As regards subjective causes, there are many points that must be seriously examined, such as lax guidance, the lack of inspection and supervision, the lack of determination on the part of the leadership of enterprises and the weak mass movement. The department and the various enterprises have not endeavored to establish coordination and cocperation between the management sector and the public security agency, the governments of the various localities, etc.

Recently, aware of the causes and shortcomings mentioned above, our River Route Department concentrated the use of its guidance forces in a determined effort to curb and stop the violations of property at seaports, most importantly the two ports of Hanoi and Nam Dinh. The River Route Department closely coordinated with the Water Route Police Department under the leadership of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and the Ministry of Interior. We sent many groups of cadres to the various ports and the localities around these ports to investigate and examine the situation and propose corrective measures. As regards the outside, the local governments of Hanoi and Ha Nam Ninh guided the precinct, district, subward and village governments at places in which ports are

located in teaching the masses to stop people from entering ports to steal goods.

Internally, the leaders at the various ports took positive steps to guide and teach workers, increase their security forces and use the masses to inspect and educate the masses.

The port of Hanoi has displayed a high sense of responsibility toward protecting its cargo and has not relied upon the owners of cargo or the public security forces; its security forces have closely coordinated with the area police to inspect means of transportation and the persons entering and leaving the port instead of allowing them to freely enter and leave as once was the case. As regards means of transportation, security personnel and the owners of cargo closely inspect the shipping, receiving and handling of cargo, take steps to prevent large amounts of cargo from being overlooked and organize the collection of cargo that is dropped or overlooked at "la-canh," thereby reclaiming for the state thousands of kilograms of grain, fertilizer and cement. The practice of persons entering the port to "pick up coal," which was pointed out in the newspaper, has been stopped. The Hanoi port is also using its wired radio system to regularly present examples of good persons and good work and criticize persons who take actions against the property of the state.

In the more than 1 month that we have intensified our guidance of the effort to combat the theft of goods at the Hanoi and Nam Dinh ports, we have seen a number of initial results, such as the following:

--The guidance provided by the department is more concerted, determined and concrete.

--The party, government and mass organizations within the port more clearly realize their responsibility and provide close guidance.

--The coordination between the river route sector and the public security sector, the owners of cargo and the local governments around the ports is closer.

Here, we would like to mention another important factor, namely, the guidance provided by the upper level, primarily the attentive concern of Tran Quyet, vice minister of interior, and Duong Bach Lien, vice minister of communications and transportation, which has had a comprehensive and strong impact.

However, the changes mentioned above are only initial ones and are not basic changes; we are continuing to develop upon these results in order to continue the effort to combat negative phenomena at the river ports better.

Through the sector newspaper, we have promptly reported the situation to readers and hope to receive greater concern and assistance from the various levels and sectors.

On behalf of the chief of the River Route Department,
Deputy Chief Hoang The Phiet

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CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY FORCES FIGHT CRIME AT NAM DINH PORT

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Chi Dich, chief of the Water Route Communications Police Department: "From the Campaign To Combat Negative Phenomena at the Nam Dinh Port"]

[Text] Recently, Ha Nam Ninh, a locality that has much experience in eliminating gathering places along rivers, recorded another brilliant achievement on the front of combating negative phenomena: stopping the theft and destruction of socialist property at the Nam Dinh river port.

Lying on the right bank of the Dao River and within the scope of the city of Nam Dinh, the Nam Dinh river port, which was constructed on 16 hectares, is divided into two main areas: the packaged cargo area and the bulk cargo area. In this port, theft, misappropriation and destruction of property and goods belonging to the state have been very serious and complicated over the past several years, thereby adversely affecting not only social order, but political security as well. Many persons have written letters to the party newspaper, the sector newspaper and the responsible agencies suggesting that these negative phenomena be stopped. Deserving of attention is the fact that thefts have been declining since May, 1981. Each day, a few dozen, sometimes hundreds, of persons entered the port to pilfer and steal coal. These were primarily persons who lived on the edge of the port or within the port complex or were workers of the port. On the average, 10 to 15 tons of coal were being lost each day, thereby causing formidable losses. Some persons who entered the port even dug sand from the foundation of warehouses, dug up rocks at the foundations of piers and smashed pieces of concrete in order to take iron and steel to sell or build houses, thereby not only causing immediate harm, but also possibly causing the collapse of a pier while it is being used.

The specialized security personnel of the port were virtually unable to stop these negative phenomena and a number of persons even protected the perpetrators; thieves beat, threatened with retaliation or beat the children of persons who actively struggled against them.

After hearing a report on the situation presented above, Tran Quyet, vice minister of interior, chaired a meeting of the board of directors of the Ha Nam Ninh public security sector, the Communications Police Department and the River Route Department, assigning them the task of helping the Nam Dinh port put an end to negative phenomena and protect socialist property. Serving as command staff, our two departments held discussions with the port's board of directors and the Ha Nam Ninh Public Security Police Command to review the situation and reported to the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee and People's Committee, requesting that a conference be held to discuss ways to struggle against this phenomena. The conference was chaired by the provincial party and people's committees. Following the conference, a number of steps were taken: section Z8 was established, which consists of public security forces, army troops, financial personnel and self-defense forces of the port and ward to organize sweeps within the port to stop and apprehend persons entering the port to steal goods and supplies, security regulations were tightened and a number of additional guard stations and warning signs were erected. Internally, we re-examined the corps of cadres and the personnel who ship, receive and handle cargo and security forces and determinedly prosecuted persons who had violated the law (in the 82 cases that were prosecuted, 24 party members were involved). In society, the people's committee had the masses study the directives and resolutions of the party and state concerning the protection of property and the law on the punishment for crimes against socialist property; at the same time, the local public security force established files on the persons who met the standards for being sent for centralized transformation or local transformation or being reviewed before the masses in order to deter and educate them. The initial results were truly encouraging; during one night, the forces of section Z8 apprehended 27 persons and confiscated 28 boats, 95 tons of coal, 1,200 liters of gasoline and many other types of goods and supplies worth tens of thousands of dong. Today, the incidents of robbery, theft and destruction of socialist property in the Nam Dinh river port has greatly declined (by as much as 90 percent). In particular, the practices of entering the port to steal coal, breaking fences in order to steal iron and steel, digging at the foundations of piers to steal stone and digging at the foundations of warehouses to steal sand have been stopped. On the basis of the above mentioned results achieved at the Nam Dinh port, we have gained the following several experiences:

1. Regardless of where negative phenomena occur or how complex their development might be, if it is known how to seek the leadership of the various party committee echelons and the concern and direct guidance of the various party committee echelons, of the people's committee in organizing forces to carry out implementation, success can surely be achieved. At the very first meeting to discuss ways to wage the struggle, which was chaired by the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee, we adopted a specific resolution, established clear responsibilities for each sector and force and appointed a committee to provide overall guidance, which was headed by the deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. We did not do as a number of other places have done, namely, hold a meeting that is nothing more than a meeting in name only and does not result in any specific guidelines, policies or measures.

2. Organizational, guidance and command activities are of even greater importance because they make the decisive contribution to the success of the entire process of implementation. For this reason, organization and guidance absolutely must be provided by the party committee echelon or the people's committee; the person in charge must be on the party committee echelon or be the chairman or vice chairman of the province. This person must be a comrade who is experienced in the struggle against negative phenomena.

The struggle must be waged in a well coordinated manner, avoiding only emphasizing the negative phenomena in society while doing nothing about those within the unit or vice versa. The struggle should also not be waged vigorously at the outset but less than vigoriously later on in the style of "leaving things half done."

3. After each phase of the campaign, it is necessary to conduct a preliminary review and gain experience concerning each measure employed by each force; the individuals and units recording achievements must be appropriately praised and rewarded. The results of activities must be propagandized, including the prosecution of criminals. Preliminary reviews must involve a review of the coordination among the various forces as well as the methods of command and guidance in order to gain general experiences.

4. As regards the public security force, in addition to serving as the command staff, it is also the key force and must have the participation of the various forces within the sector (such as the area police, the economic police, the criminal police, the security police, the water route police and so forth)in taking well coordinated measures. Strong operations must be conducted on the rivers. The water route police must determinedly detain boats entering and leaving ports without legitimate reasons.

The results achieved in the fight against negative phenomena in the port of Nam Dinh are very encouraging, even though they are only initial achievements and there is much work that must be performed (such as relocating the 186 households of Nang Tinh Subward, building a fence around the port complex and so forth).

However, the results achieved at the Nam Dinh port prove that the struggle against negative phenomena to protect socialist property in river ports and sea ports can surely be waged, negative phenomena will be stopped and socialist property will be protected once the party truly concerns itself with providing guidance, the government provides tight management, the masses are mobilized and the various forces and sectors coordinate and display high determination.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY TIGHTENED AT CO LAO RAILROAD STATION

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Jan 82 p 5

[VNA News Release: "From the Struggle Against Negative Phenomena at the Co Loa Railroad Station: Joining Hands for a Common Purpose"]

[Excerpt] The Co Loa Railroad Station, which is located 18 kilometers to the northeast of the center of Hanoi, measures more than 1 square kilometer. The station's yard consists of 14 tracks for incoming trains and the unloading of cargo. The station has been given the task of trans-shipping an average of 1,500 tons of cargo per day. Each day, coal arrives from the mines of Mao Khe and Uong Bi in Quang Ninh Province; iron, steel, cement, equipment and machinery arrive from the port of Haiphong; limestone arrives from Ha Nam Ninh; apatite and superphosphate arrive from Lao Cai and Lam Thao; and goods and supplies are shipped from the station to the northern border provinces and to Hanoi. The station yard is divided into many warehouse and storage yard areas for the 12 large and small owners of cargo in many provinces of the North. Each day, hundreds of trucks enter the yard to pick up coal and goods. There is no fence around the station and the station is surrounded by many other agencies and many shops, consequently, the situation in the area of the station is very complex. Bad persons from other places and from the villages adjoining the railroad station congregate in or pass through the area, stealing property of the state. Therefore, providing security for the goods and supplies at the Co Loa Railroad Station is an important problem that must be quickly resolved.

Continuous Losses

Over the past several years, bad children have been regularly entering the station to steal coal. According to an investigation, each child steals from 8 to 10 baskets of coal each day, which are then sold.

Some agricultural cooperative members and a few backward, greedy cadres, manual workers and civil servants in the area of the station, some carrying hand baskets and others carrying larger baskets, stop by the station on their way home from work and steal coal for their own use. Even more brazen are the actions of other dishonest persons: they smear the tracks with grease so that trains cannot

move or wait for trains preparing to enter the station and then board the trains, open the doors of the cars and unload the coal into pits that were previously dug along the track; decadent persons in the vicinity rush to the tracks and compete with one another to steal the coal. They unloaded 30 cars in June, 1981, 20 cars in September, 20 cars in October and 18 cars in November, stealing a total of 232 tons of coal. The most serious case occurred on the night of 9 November: while train number 421 was waiting to enter the station, decadent persons unhooked 7 cars from the train and stole 83 tons of coal.

A number of corrupt truck drivers have taken advantage of management loopholes and the openness of the station to sell coal on the outside to decadent persons, sometimes delivering it to their homes or dumping it along the roadside. Since the start of the year, the Dong Anh District public security force has caught many drivers in the act of illegally marketing coal and reclaimed 40 tons of coal for the state. The public security force arrested Nguyen Van Vu, a custodian of a level II coal station, for the crime of conspiring with truck drivers and using the same invoices many different times, thereby misappropriating more than 100 tons of coal. In 1980, the level I Coal Corporation lost more than 1,000 tons.

Hoodlums also sneak into the railroad station to steal iron and steel products or conspire with corrupt warehouse security personnel to market goods on the outside. As a result, there have been cases in which they have dismantled even iron building beams and transported them to the outside. In one case, they stole 8 tons of sheet metal still packaged in their original bundles, which were too heavy for humans to lift. Thus, crane operators also participated in this theft.

Due to losses resulting from persons coming from the outside to steal goods and goods flowing from the inside to the outside, the state annually loses thousands of tons of goods and supplies.

The Measures That Have Been Taken To Stop Losses

The Youth Union chapter at the Co Lao Railroad Station has taken the lead in conducting patrols, standing guard and protecting goods and supplies. In order to resolutely struggle against hoodlums and thieves, the Youth Union chapter selected nine able-bodied, brave and honest members for the "anti-negative phenomenon shock youth" unit. These "soldiers fighting negative phenonena" have eagerly conducted patrols, stood guard and bravely apprehended dishonest persons and protected socialist property. Thwarted in their efforts, persons who earn their livings illegally have sought ways to retaliate by throwing bricks and rocks into the homes of these Youth Union members at night; pouring diesel fuel and kerosene into their potable wells; throwing foul smelling excrement into their office; and even forming groups and beating security personnel at night or stealing their weapons. However, not one of these youths has retreated; all of them have determinedly and bravely completed their task.

The Dong Anh District public security force has provided very competent support by stationing at the station a unit of eight police, which is coordinating with the shock youth unit, the railroad police and military control personnel and conducting positive activities day and night to stop thieves and hoodlums from entering the station to steal cargo. The Dong Anh District public security force has also sent persons to work with the Tien Son District public security force in Ha Bac Province to discuss educational measures and ways to intensify the struggle against thefts by decadent persons in Da Hoi Village who frequently enter the station to conduct illegal activities.

The movement to protect socialist property has been intensified among the people. The public security force has received the help of the people and coordinated with the finance sector, the commerce sector and the military headquarters to conduct simultaneous unscheduled administrative inspections in many hamlets and villages around the station, as a result of which they reclaimed much coal and many supplies and goods, arrested more than 300 persons, who were prosecuted under the law, and fined 67 persons for minor offenses. In particular, during the 3 days from 10 to 12 November, simultaneous administrative inspections were conducted at 72 households in Duc Noi and Gia Luong Hamlets in Viet Hung Village, as a result of which 83 tons of coal, 4 tons of gypsum and many other goods and supplies, such as cloth, MSG, tobacco, plastic sandals, packaging paper and so forth were reclaimed.

The agencies that have cargo sent to the Co Loa Railroad Station have taken many steps to educate and inspect their cadres, manual workers and civil servants; coordinating with the station, they have delineated areas of operation for security forces and deployed persons to stand guard and conduct patrols throughout the day and night.

Despite the efforts mentioned above, the steps taken to stop theft have not been thorough and the protection of station property, although improved, is still marked by loopholes and weaknesses. The "birds of a feather flock together" syndrome still exists; dishonest persons who steal from one agency pass through the grounds of other agencies without ever being inspected or apprehended by anyone.

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CSO: 4209/262

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GANG CONVICTED IN HANOI OF TRAIN ROBBERY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Apr 82 p 4

[Unattributed article: "Train Robbers Punished"]

[Text] On 14 April the Hanoi Municipal People's Court conducted a court-of-first-instance trial of a gang made up of Tuong Duy De, Nguyen Van Hung, Ly Nguyen Ton, Tran Trung Hieu, Bui Dinh Tuan, and Tran Duc Hung, who were charged with the crime of beating and robbing train passengers.

On the night of 22 August and in the early morning of 23 August 1981 they climbed onto the roof of a car of train V83, which was departing the Hanoi railroad station for the interior. When they entered the car they spotted a passenger with a rucksack beside him. Two of them sat down beside the passenger and picked a quarrel. When the train neared the Giap Bat railroad station Hung shouted, "This guy is flirting with my wife!" De and Ton shouted, "So beat the hell out of him!" Two members of the gang pulled out knives and threatened to stab the passenger. Then all of the gang members rushed up and beat him, then took his rucksack. Then they went from one railroad car to another, picking fights with passengers and stealing the luggage of some of them. If anyone showed signs of resistance they would take out knives and threaten to stab that person. When the train arrived at the Thuong Tin railroad station they jumped off the train, attempting to flee, but were arrested by the railroad public security police.

The Municipal People's Court, severely punishing hooligans who robbed and beat people when causing a loss of order and security on a train, passed the following sentences:

Truong Duy De, 10 years in prison; Nguyen Van Hung, 8 years in prison; Ly Nguyen Ton, 9 years in prison; Tran Trung Hieu, 5 years in prison; Bui Dinh Tuan, 5 years in prison; and Tran Duc Thang, 2 years in prison.

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BRIEFS

THEFT OF MEDICINE--On 10 February 1982, the Ba Dinh Precinct public security closed two cases of illegally dealing in Western medicine, with 24 items worth approximately 50,000 dong. These were precious and rare drugs. The amount of prednisolone alone may well exceed that kept in the storehouse of a big hospital. Prednisolone belongs to the B toxic drug list. Furthermore, there were high-grade antibiotics, such as ampicillin and terytomycin, most of which are subject to relatively tight control. So, where did the medicines come from? Recently, public security and a number of other sectors have made a big effort in detecting a number of cases of illegally trading in Western medicine, especially in areas under the jurisdiction of Ba Dinh, Hoan Kiem wards, etc. In Ba Dinh, following a meticulous investigation, public security officials have solved some relatively big cases; however, they have so far succeeded in prosecuting illegal vendors, but not those who have stolen these drugs from the state. We recommend that responsible organs take a long look at the matter in order to mete out harsh punishment to these thieves. [By Dang Ngoc] [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Mar 82 p 2]

CSO: 4209/334

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REQUIREMENTS OF HANOI'S SECOND PHASE CONGRESS OUTLINED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Party Building column by Le Huyen Thong: "Hanoi Prepares for the Second Phase Congress"]

[Text] On 17 April, the city of Hanoi disseminated the results of the 5th National Congress to the party members at all installations. At present, the party organizations on the various levels are urgently preparing for the Second Phase Congress.

When discussing this work, some comrades wanted to wait, expressed concern over the long amount of time to be spent in preparations and primarily expressed concern about organization, namely, the structure of the new party committee. The Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee promptly held a cadre conference to discuss the work of foremost importance, that is, making good preparations for the report reviewing the work of the party organization in the recent past and establishing the guidelines and tasks for the years ahead. This important work is not only the responsibility primarily of the Municipal Party Committee, but also demands that the intelligence of the entire party organization be tapped and that contributions be made by the mass organizations and the various sectors from the basic level upward. The Municipal Party Committee guided the various echelons in properly preparing the review reports and establishing the socio-economic guidelines, tasks and objectives of the municipality for the next 5 years for presentation to the Second Phase Congress so that they are accurately based. And, only on the basis of preparing a good socio-economic plan is it possible to lay the groundwork for insuring that the requirements involved in preparing the organization and deploying cadres are met and the structure and election standards of the new committee are determined.

It Is Necessary To Make Thorough Preparations

In the 2nd quarter, the Municipal Party Committee has continued to guide the various echelons in gaining a thorough understanding of the basic viewpoints and contents of the resolutions of the 5th Congress and has, on this basis, conducted a review of the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th Congress and discussed measures for implementing the resolutions of the 5th Congress in a manner closely linked to preparing for the congresses on the various levels.

The problems facing the Hanoi party organization are that it must further improve the quality of the effort to obtain the opinions of the masses on the basic level and, in particular, practice widespread self-criticism and criticism within the party organization. The Municipal Party Committee considers these to be important prerequisites to correctly establishing the guidelines and tasks for the years ahead. As regards evaluating the movement, Hanoi has focused its efforts on reviewing the implementation of the resolution of the 8th Municipal Party Organization Congress (February, 1980) and analyzing the city's situation over the past 5 years. This work was performed first within the party committee echelon and among key cadres. Over the past several years, besides the major achievements that have been recorded in the development of the economy, the culture and the national defense and security systems, there have also been shortcomings and weaknesses, especially since 1980, which the Municipal Party Committee has pointed out.

Industrial and artisan production has increased slowly compared to needs and capabilities. Housing construction has declined. Within agriculture, subsidiary food crop production has failed to meet the plan; the guidance of intensive cultivation has not been uniform; state-operated and collective livestock production have declined significantly. Communications and transportation have not met requirements. The guidance of the distribution of grain and food products has not been good. The management and distribution of housing and the supplying of electricity and water are still marked by many shortcomings. The quality of education is still poor. Market management has been lax. The effort to combat the reactionary, decadent culture and superstition has not achieved major results. Cadres, manual workers and civil servants are encountering more difficulties in their daily lives than before, etc.

The Municipal Party Committee has guided the various levels and sectors and the entire party organization in practicing thorough self-criticism and criticism, regarding the shortcomings mentioned above and, in particular, correctly analyzing the causes of the shortcomings in the guidance of implementation from the basic units to the Municipal Party Committee. The first matter to be reviewed was the thinking of relying upon supplies from the central level and taking the initiative in developing the potentials of each basic unit in order to resolve the socio-economic problems of the locality and contribute to building and defending the country. In economic leadership, there has been, in one unit or another, a lack of a positive spirit toward improving the method of operation and a lack of resolve to cancel outmoded decisions, regulations and policies. Many sectors and installations have been slow to apply scientific-technological advances in production. Many party organizations are bureaucratic and divorced from reality. Inspections and supervision are lacking in many sectors and the pressing requirements of installations are not promptly met. Many specific matters have been decided but not implemented well and there are manifestations of rightism in maintaining the discipline of the party and upholding the laws of the state.

Truly Correct Self-Criticism and Criticism

The Municipal Party Committee has directed the attention of the party organizations on the various echelons to the following: of importance in the practice of self-criticism and criticism is the need to correctly evaluate the achievements and thoroughly review the shortcomings and mistakes of each collective and individual, gain experience, strengthen internal solidarity and unanimity, raise the sense of responsibility and improve the leadership of socio-economic work.

Taking Revolutionary Action To Resolve Immediate Problems

The review of the above mentioned shortcomings will not achieve high results if the various party organizations do not attach importance to organizing a revolutionary action movement in a manner closely linked to obtaining the opinions of the masses and gaining their participation in the formulation of socio-economic plans in the years ahead on the basis of balancing needs and capabilities within each basic unit. The process of preparing for the Second Phase Congress in Hanoi is the process of accelerating the implementation of well coordinated measures, stimulating the movement to work, produce and practice economy and insuring that the local industrial output value for the first 6 months of the year equals 42 percent or more of the plan for the entire year. It is also necessary to coordinate planning with business well and accelerate the production of key products for which there is a large need and the capability exists for developing their production. In agriculture, we must strengthen the urgent measures being taken to accelerate production and purchase summer-fall vegetables to insure that vegetables are supplied at normal levels to the city from May onward. At the same time, guidance must be provided to quickly insure a supply of vegetables during the between-season shortage in September and October. Integrated measures must be employed to raise and protect crops and the task of harvesting and contributing 5th month-spring grain and food crops must be carried out well. The revolutionary action movement being organized here includes guarding against and combating typhoons and floods, supplying materials and grain to industrial crop production areas well, purchasing agricultural products, accelerating export activities and capital construction, managing the market and the transport sector well, redistributing labor, organizing the material and spiritual lives well, improving distribution and circulation, finance activities and banking, strengthening the national defense system, maintaining security, combating negative phenomena, etc.

Attaching Importance to the District Level

In the preparations for Hanoi's Second Phase Congress, the district is being used as the unit for formulating agricultural production plans and industrial and artisan production plans. At the very start of the 2nd quarter, the various sectors of the city recalculated [words indistinct] plans of the industrial installations in order to meet the essential requirements of everyday life, such as bicycle tires and tubes, the processing of pharmaceutical products, antibiotics, fuel, etc. We must urgently carry out the plans for developing sources of

and economizing on supplies and raw materials and strengthening the supply organizations on the various levels. We must carry out the reorganization of industrial production. The management apparatus of each unit and each sector must be strengthened in order to raise labor productivity and establish new economic ties among the installations of the central level and the local level. Specifically, the consumption of supplies and petroleum products at units must be reduced by 5 to 10 percent. The ability to supply electricity to each installation must be clearly defined in order to carry out the plan for improving the management and distribution of electricity. We must plan the high yield rice area, establish the four-level rice seed system and establish an allocation of crops suited to each area. We must provide a supply of materials and grain to the centralized industrial crop areas that produce many agricultural products and commodities. We must restore collective and state-operated hog production. We must research and formulate a plan for making good use of the nearly 30,000 hectares of agricultural land, coordinating agriculture and forestry within the scope of each district, etc.

The process of discussing the plans for the objectives mentioned above is closely linked to discussing the 5-year economic strategy and the plan for building the capital. The basic level party organizations, precinct party committees, district party committees, city party committees and party committees directly subordinate to the central level as well as the Municipal Party Committee must make preparations for and implement these plans at the same time. The Municipal Party Committee will quickly send drafts to the precincts, districts and basic units. The basic organizations will contribute their opinions to the drafts of the upper level and, on this basis, prepare for the congress of their level.

The Responsibility of the Collective and Each Person

Preparing for the Second Phase Congress also involves effectively raising the spirit of responsibility of party members, cultivating the leadership skills of the party organizations, strengthening economic and social management and improving the methods of guidance of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee. Hanoi attaches importance to consolidating and strengthening the basic party organization in a manner closely linked to building the districts, precincts and production and business management apparatus and improving the quality of the activities of the mass organizations. In coordination with preparing for the congress, the party organizations are conducting a review of the issuance of party membership cards and the acceptance of new party members and gaining experience regarding planning cadre training, especially the corps of reserve cadres. Attention must be given to improving the organization of management and focusing our guidance on one pressing job. This job is assigning responsibilities to the precincts and subwards so that they become administrative and economic management units. We must define the specifics involved in building the districts and strengthening the district level on the basis of gaining experience from the pilot project district, Gia Lam. We must conduct research and pilot projects in a number of units to define the functions, organizational mechanism and correct policies for strengthening the apparatus and

streamlining staffs. The process of preparing for the congress is also closely linked to reviewing a number of areas of work and a number of specific specialized topics in order to lay the groundwork for reaching a unanimous conclusion. (A preliminary review must be conducted of the implementation of decision number 25-CP within the industrial sector and directive number 100 at agricultural cooperatives). We must research and establish a number of policies that provide incentive for the development of production, for the practice of economy and for the development of the household economy.

The matter of decisive significance with which party organizations are concerning themselves with regard to guiding implementation at basic level organizations is that of establishing procedures whereby operations are carried out in accordance with plans, methods, duties and regulations and yield practical returns. The various levels are also attaching importance to strengthening the party chapters, especially to properly assigning, inspecting, educating and forging party members. The acceptance of new party members and the continued effort to expel unqualified members from the party are also part of the activities of the party chapters as they prepare for the congresses on the various levels in Hanoi.

7809
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DELAY IN ISSUANCE OF VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS SCORED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Mar 82 p 2

[Article: "Urgently Solve the Issuance of VCP Membership Cards to Party Installations and Members"]

[Text] So far, the municipal party organization has issued membership cards to over 88 percent of members at 97 percent of party installations.

Therefore, about 3 percent of party installations and nearly 12 percent of members have not yet received party cards. What arouses concern is that so far party installations have not definitively solved the status of over 50 percent of party members to whom card issuance has been delayed, pending review of conduct and additional education, thus making it impossible to issue cards to members in good standing, and resolutely to expell unworthy elements from the party. Worse still, many cases scheduled for review and education in 6 months or 1 year at the latest, remained unsolved beyond these deadlines. Recently, the standing committee of the municipal party committee ordered that the campaign to improve communist virtues be used as an opportunity to check up on party members and step up solving the card issuance backlog. As of now, many installations have completed the work on member biographical review and eligibility certification at the chapter level. At a number of places, party committee echelons have conducted, or are conducting, member check and classification within their jurisdiction. The campaign recently launched in accordance with Circular 26 of the municipal party committee standing committee was aimed at specific requirements. Checking up on party members and urgently clearing the card issuance backlog has very important significance. Therefore various party committee echelons must firmly and attentively supervise proper implantation of the following tasks:

1. After the chapters have conducted member biographical review and eligibility certification, party committee echelons at the primary level (composed of party chapter and organization committee echelons) must promptly complete the work on member check and classification. Emphasis must be put on urgent completion; however, care must be devoted to ensuring quality and to reviewing and assessing in a very accurate manner. Party committee echelons must continually and thoroughly review membership eligibility requirements, on the basis of party statutes and existing guidelines, and with focus on carefully studying such documents as Resolution 32 of the Political Bureau, and Circular 24 of the party Central Committee Secretariat. They must especially struggle

against favoritism, excessive benevolence, and the tendency to lower membership eligibility criteria. On these premises, they must analyze and judge in a genuinely objective way. While conducting review and analysis, they must pry into cases of members showing manifestations of opportunism and deviationistic backwardness, and of members whose performances are even inferior to that of good people outside the party--those who have had no major shortcomings but have practiced the doctrine of "centrism," of noninvolvement, and of doing limited work, etc.

2. While checking up on and classifying members, party chapter and organization committee echelons at the primary level must promptly devise plans and measures to improve membership quality, and to promptly honor--or propose that higher echelons honor--outstanding party members; and, at the same time, they must strictly discipline those members who have committed substantial mistakes, and resolutely expel unworthy elements and take back party cards (if they have been issued). They must urgently solve the cases of members to whom card issuance has been delayed, pending review and education. In case eligibility requirements are met, they must promptly propose that higher echelons issue supplementary cards. Otherwise, they must order expulsion, either by persuading these party members to voluntarily resign from the party, or by deciding to remove their names from the party roster. Those having committed substantial mistakes, such as speaking and acting contrary to the party line, sinking into debauchery, backwardness, and deviationism, committing theft and bribery, and oppressing and harassing the masses, etc, must be expelled from the party as a disciplinary measure.

3. Party committee echelons must firmly grasp guidelines, such as Circular 124 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, so as to definitively solve the cases of members set aside for review and education, thus avoiding more delays. They must have a clear-cut attitude, issuing cards to eligible members and resolutely expelling noneligible ones. Regarding installations which have not yet been issued membership cards for reasons of weakness and mediocrity, party committee echelons must urgently and massively concentrate on strengthening them, thus expediting the card issuance process. As for highly defective installations for which no remedy is possible, they must, rather than procrastinate, ask higher echelons for authority to disband them. These tasks must be completed by the end of June 1982, only so that from the beginning of July 1982 cards will be issued to probationary members and to those being elevated from probationary to regular status.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMPLAINTS ABOUT HIGH PRICES AIRED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Mar 82 p 3

[Article: "Consumers Notebook Column by the Consumer: Exorbitant Prices!"]

[Text] Pricing is a big and encompassing problem, which cannot be dissociated from the general economic situation and cannot be changed overnight. But that does not mean that adjustment is not possible in order to promptly serve production and step up sales and raise money for the budget.

A visit to general merchandise stores shows a number of staple commodities on display, but these goods attract more window shoppers than real buyers. True, some people buy them because they have a pressing need, but not without complaining about exorbitant prices. For instance, a small Bat Trang plate--not fine china--costs to 4.5 dong apiece. A piece of coiled steel wire bent straight and flattened on whetstone to make a screwdriver, costs up to 6 dong. A kerosene cooking range made of second-quality iron sells for 25 dong. A piece of discarded aluminum molded into a tray costs 28.3 dong. A small-size aluminum vessel (made of discarded aluminum previously rolled and hammered into shape) sells for 45 dong, etc. Indeed, we can cite a great deal of other goods, the prices of which are no less irrational; but, first of all, let us pay attention to the most essential goods in the people's existence. Even if these goods belong to the third part of plan, that is not a reason for raising prices at will. Higher prices lead to fewer buyers, stagnant sales, larger inventories, immobility of capital, slack production growth and unprofitability. Similarly, commercial organs have to endure the spectacle of unsold stocks, stagnant sales, idle capital and poor business.

At present, because of fewer buyers many production installations and stores still carry unsold stocks of products and commodities. Therefore, the prices of sundry consumer goods belonging to the third part of plan which can be adjusted, must be done so promptly, so as to speed up consumption and encourage production growth.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

POOR ORGANIZATION BLAMED FOR PARTS SHORTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kim Dinh, Hanoi: "The Production of Spare Parts"]

[Text] Each year, the sectors that produce instruments of production throughout the country send from their shops thousands of implements and pieces of equipment, such as tool making machines, agricultural machines, machines for the processing of agricultural, maritime and forests products, generators, electrical equipment, etc. To maintain the operation of these various types of equipment after the first period of maintenance, it is necessary to have spare parts. Only machinery that operates normally yields economic returns.

Over the past several years, despite the policy that has been adopted, the production of spare parts has not been commensurate with the quantity of equipment being produced domestically each year and the equipment being imported. Having no other choice, many places use a few components or parts taken from one machine to repair other equipment, thereby completely ruining these machines and wasting millions of dong. This equipment could have been restored if they only had a few spare parts.

In the power source and tool making machine sector, the spare parts produced each year are only enough to keep 40 to 60 percent of the machines that are produced in operation. In the power source sector, if we use the newly established industrial wholesale prices, an investment of roughly 15 million dong is needed to re-equip with the equipment that is now out of operation; if we produce enough spare parts to restore this equipment, we only need to invest about 5 million dong, thereby saving the state 10 million dong.

It is not because of a shortage of equipment or labor that we are unable to produce enough of these spare parts. The spare parts "famine" has occurred primarily because we have failed to reorganize machine production, because we have not established a specific division of labor between central industry and local industry in the production of spare parts and because the subsidy system does not provide appropriate incentive for the production of spare parts. Many types of spare parts that can be produced domestically are imported, such as spare parts for mining equipment, sugar production equipment, equipment in the textile sector, etc.

Since the adoption of decision 25-CP, which broadens the production and business independence of enterprises, many enterprises have sought to cooperate with one another in the production of spare parts. Tool Making Machine Works Number One,

the Tran Hung Dao Machine Works and so forth have produced many types of spare parts for mining equipment, sugar refining equipment and so forth, thereby saving the state the foreign currency that would have been used to import these parts. The Giai Phong Machine Works, a local industrial enterprise in Hanoi, has constantly increased its production of spare parts for tool making machines: in 1980, it only repaired five machines but, in 1981, 78 machines were repaired and a plan has been formulated to repair 150 tool making machines of various types in 1982, thereby saving the state millions of dong. This action by the Giai Phong Machine Works has been welcomed by many army enterprises and many economic sectors because it has resulted in the reconditioning of tool making machines and many other types of machines that they once thought had to be liquidated.

To accelerate the production of spare parts, it is necessary to conduct planning and establish a division of labor among the various economic sectors, insuring the centralized nature of the plan. At the same time, policies must be adopted that provide incentive for mobilizing every capability in terms of the technical equipment of the engineering sector to repair and manufacture machines, thereby meeting the spare part needs of the production sectors better with each passing day.

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BRIEFS

CHARCOAL, COKE SALE--At present, two combustibles are on sale without the need for ration stamps: charcoal, at 4.3 dong per kg, at the Nguyen Thiep stall (Hoan Kiem Ward); coke, at 42 dong a quintal, at fuel centers in Dong Da and Ba Dinh Wards. Each person can buy up to 1 quintal of coke and up to 10 kg of charcoal. Organs, enterprises and collective messhalls who wish to buy are requested to send representatives with proper credentials to the fuel stores. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Mar 82 p 8] 9213

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AGRICULTURE

FAREWELL BADE TO RESETTLERS OF LANDONG NEW ECONOMIC ZONE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Mar 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Do Phuc-Chu Thuy: "Phuc Tho-Thach That Send People to Lam Dong New Economic Zone in 1982"]

[Text] Phuc Tho District is carrying out its 1982 plan for mobilizing 150 households to go to new economic zones in Lam Dong the northern provinces of which 80 households will go to the Lam Dong new economic zone. Since the beginning of the year, the district has urgently prepared all aspects, including funds, goods and other procedures, for sending laborers to these zones. As a result, on 6 March the district bade farewell to 35 households consisting of 167 persons and including 83 laborers from Van Phuc, Tam Hiep, Xuan Phu, Thuong Coc and Long Xuyen villages, departing to build the Lam Dong NEZ. The two villages with the largest number of departees are Thuong Coc (11 households, 50 persons, 26 laborers) and Long Xuyen (11 households, 50 persons, 23 laborers).

On 4 March, Thach That District carrying out the first part of its 1982 plan, bade farewell to 21 households, 88 persons and 45 laborers leaving for the Lam Dong NEZ. This time, Ha Bang and Dong Truc were the first villages to go. The norms set by the district--21 departing households--have been fulfilled. The district has fulfilled 37 percent of its share of the municipal plan, beating last year by 45 days. During the first part of phase alone, Ha Bang and Dong Truc villages have fulfilled the norms set for the entire year.

Before leaving, each resettler from Thach That District received 800 dong for transportation fare and household items acquisition. This has instilled enthusiasm in the departees and their families.

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AGRICULTURE

ACTIVITIES OF HANOI ASSAULT YOUTH IN LAM DONG DETAILED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Apr 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Vu Minh: "The Capital Assault Youth Unit in the Lam Dong New Economic Zone"]

[Text] Before writing this newspaper article we requested permission to present the general observation of the Party and governmental administrative cadres when they visited the Hanoi new economic area in Lam Dong Province: "This new area has been and will be the best environment for forging the young generations."

However, some parents and relatives are still worried: "What has the unit been able to accomplish and what kind of a transformation have our children and younger siblings undergone? When they returned to Hanoi to attend the "Youth Conference to Celebrate the Victory of the Fifth Party Congress," a number of Assault Youth unit cadres met with us and addressed those worries. In his capacity as deputy unit commander, Tran Van Thanh sincerely expressed his opinion, "We have confirmed that ours in an extremely difficult responsibility assigned to us by the Party and the municipality. If all cadres are not stalwart it will be difficult for us to do our duty."

That is entirely correct. According to Thanh, the unit has set aside 50 percent of its time to consolidate organization, stabilize living conditions, and maintain the various forms of collective activities, which has created contentment and enthusiasm throughout the unit. That is easily said, but in the beginning things were difficult. When recruitment was carried out, because of lax political and health screening in the precincts the composition of the unit was rather complicated and the stipulated quality of the organization was not ensured. Of a total of 164 unit members, only 64 were Youth Union members, and nearly 60 of the youths were unemployed, had committed crimes, or were in poor health and had chronic illnesses. Included in that category were some of the company cadres. From the first days after they arrived at that difficult, deprived place, bad customs and habits had an occasion to arise, which caused some people to become so confused that they "degenerated": during the first two months alone 21 people violated discipline, A number of deputy company commanders and squad leaders were "fired" because they could meet the challenge. Some people deserted and returned home, some people were retained by the unit to be educated, and the unit allowed some people who were incapable of being educated to return home.

The most reliable source of support of the unit was its cadres, the company commanders, the Party command the Youth Union members, and the 40 percent of the Youths who were good. Those strengths were exploited. In addition, there was the positive support of the Youth Union chapter in the new economic zone and the guidance of the Party committee, governmental administration, and sectors in the area.

Realizing the necessity of concentrating its forces in one place to facilitate management and education, while also being appropriate to the work characteristics and situation (according to independent accounting), the unit decided to withdraw the Ba Dinh and Hoan Kiem companies from the Lan Tranh area (42 kilometers from the central area) to the Nam Ban area. The youths were concentrated around State Farm No 4. The companies lived less than 3 kilometers apart. The task of rectifying organization and the corps of cadres was carried out urgently and strictly. A number of capable party members and Youth Union mebers were appointed as deputy company commanders and squad leaders. In order to improve the quality of the companies, the Ha Be Trung Ward unit selected a deputy secretary of the ward unit and a member of the executive committee to replace the former cadres. The unit command committee held three meetings to conseder requests by 20 people to transfer to organs, enterprises, stations, and farms in the area. Those youths (including three young couples), who were essentially good, volunteered to remain behind permanently to develop the new economic zones.

Thus excluding the people allowed to return home because of ill health and those who deserted or transferred to other bases, the unit has 130 Youth Union members and youths (not counting the key cadres), under the direct leadership of a Party chapter of seven party mebers. From the very first days those party members clearly played an exemplary vanguard role, and took on many important responsibilities which determined the existence of the unit, suxh as improving the mess facilities and rest areas, stabilizing organization, organizing labor to fulfill contracts with the state farm and accept contracted-out work from the production bases. During the first 2 months, before it had received its transferred funds, the unit had to borrow money from the New Economic Aone Committee to buy rice and tools (because the tools brought from Hanoi were not appropriate to the local cultivation characteristics).

In order to increase the combattiveness of the Youth Union members and youths, the unit continually organized political activity campaigns and review of the bylaws and the role, position, and responsibilities of Assault Youth unit members. The Youth Union chapters tightly managed their members and maintained their weekly and monthly activities. The unit stipulated a number of work regulations for the company and squad cadres, while paying attention to organizing the material and spiritual lives of the unit. In April all of the companies planted cabbage, kohbrabi, and bindweed and began to raise hogs. All of the companies produced wall posters and organized culture-drama teams, volleyball teams, and soccer teams. The youths first Tet far from home was very happy.

After Tet ;the companies vigorously "attacked" to improve the fields, prepare the fields for cultivation, and went into the forest to sell firewood to sell in accordance with the secondary production plan. The unit has now planted 200 kilograms

of seed beans, prepared 30 hectares of land, planted 1,600 square meters of kohlrabi and the various kinds of vegetables, and raised 8 hogs. After the applications, most of the youths were concerned with working to ensure their income. During the first moth, each person earned an average of a little more than 60 dong, during the second month the average income increased to 80 dong, and now the average income is 100 dong. One person earned an income of over 200 dong per month months. Many unit members, especially the girls, have gained weight. Noteworthy has been the mutual love, care, and assistance, which became a source of strength for creating a new spirit when the unit began an emulation campaign to celebrate the Fifth Party Congress. The youths cleared 25 hectares of forest land to grow tea and coffee, weeded 10 hectares of tea, completed three "youth" construction projects, and repared the athletic field and hospital near the town of Nam Ban. Many backward youths underwent a good transformation.

When speaking with us, Le Thanh Da and Nguyen Van Tien -- commandrs of the Ba Dinh Ward and Dong Da Ward Assault Youth companies -- had the same thought: "We both fulfill the mission of developing the new economic zone and build people who are mature in all regards."

That sentence was illustrated by a moving story told by Tran Van Thanh: One night in January, when the Ba Dinh and Dong Da companies were holding a meeting, an exploding, crackling sound echoed off a hill. Then someone shouted "forest fire." Immediately more than 60 Assault Youth unit members rushed to the adge of the forest and used fresh tree branches to prevent the fire from reaching tens of hectares of tea and coffee and the people's houses. After 5 hours of wrestling with the fire the youths had completely extinguished the fire, to the admination of the cadres and people in the area. And within a period of 3 months the Hai Ba Trung and Hoan Kiem companies helped put out fires on Cao Lanh Hill and Hill "1,000" in State Farm No 4.

According to Thanh, that was also a result of the forging of the Assault Youth unit members in the face of all challenges. Now, nearly all of the youths in the unit participate in militia and self-defense units and contribute to maintaining political security and social order and safety in the new economic zone.

It may be concluded that the capital's Assault Youth unit in the economic area has many good prospects for fulfilling the missions assigned by the Party organization and people of the capital.

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HIGHWAY MANAGEMENT RESPONSIBILITIES DEFINED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 1

[Article: "The Classification of Investments and the Division of Management Levels for the Various Highway Systems"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on the classification of investments and the division of management echelons for the various highway systems. According to the decree, the entire highway system throughout the country is socialist property. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation is responsible for managing the entire highway system throughout the country. The people's committees on the various levels have the responsibility of managing the highway system within the locality in keeping with the division of management responsibilities of the state.

All sectors, levels, economic units and national defense units as well as every citizen have the responsibility of protecting and maintaining the highway system and strictly complying with the laws on the management of communications and transportation. Highways are divided into the following six systems:

--The national highway system (symbol QL) consists of the main roads of the national highway network that play an especially important role in supporting the economy, politics, culture and national defense and link the capital to the administrative centers of the various provinces and municipalities, the special zones to the vital communication centers of the state, our country to neighboring countries or road that link these centers to one another.

--The system of provincial, municipal and special zone roads (symbol DT) consists of the main roads within the scope of a province or roads that link one province to another or a province to other important centers.

--The system of district roads consists of the main roads within a district or main roads linking one district to another.

--The system of village roads (symbol DX).

--The system of urban roads (symbol DDT).

--The system of special purpose roads (symbol CD).

The capital for the management and the repair of highways (including major repair, medium repair and routine maintenance) is to be balanced and apportioned for the various types of management and repair work in accordance with the quotas and plans for each highway by the Ministry of Communications and Transportation for national highways or the provincial people's committees for provincial highways, urban highways and so forth.

The capital for managing and repairing highways is comprehensively balanced by the state in the areas of labor, supplies and equipment.

The Ministry of Finance and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation will establish specific, uniform regulations on the procedures for allocating capital for the management and repair of highways consistent with the state's division of management levels.

The decree also sets forth specific regulations governing investments in and the management of the highway system for the various sectors and localities and cancels Council of Ministers decree number 82-CP dated 1 June 1962 and all previous regulations that are contrary to this decree.

7809
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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SCHOOLS HELP TEACHERS FIND SECOND JOBS

Hanoi NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Feb 82 p 2

[Article by Van An, Ngo Quyen District, Haiphong: "It Is Necessary To Maintain the Qualities of the 'Engineer of the Soul'"]

[Text] In view of the many difficulties being encountered in economic life, male and female teachers, as well as other cadres, manual workers and personnel are thinking about taking an extra job in order to increase their income and improve their family's living conditions. This is a real and legitimate need! However, the extra job that they take must be consistent with the standing of a teacher. Because, a teacher is the "engineer of the soul." Every word and action of a teacher has a positive or adverse influence upon students.

From the conference to review the teaching of ethics to students in Ngo Quyen District, Haiphong, we have learned that some schools have given their attention to making it possible for teachers to work additional hours in order to increase their income by establishing brotherhoods with enterprises and giving teachers jobs loading and unloading merchandise, obtaining wool for teachers to make jackets, assigning teachers to teach supplementary education classes or specialized mathematics classes, giving teachers jobs tutoring students, etc. The Trade Union has also launched a movement to increase food production and livestock production and requested land on which to raise vegetables and hogs; it has also organized subsidiary trades within households, such as making boxes and making incense under contracts. Not only do mothers and fathers work, but their children work as well after school hours, thereby creating an atmosphere of diligent labor and raising the family's income in a legitimate manner.

However, a number of other teachers work as merchants when they return home, selling things at markets, operating beverage stands or engaging in illegal business or production; there have even been some cases in which teachers have been prosecuted under the law for earning income illegally. These cases are not widespread but they have harmed the honor of the teacher, diminished the confidence of the parents of students and adversely influenced the young generation. I think that the teachers, administration and Trade Union of schools must create the conditions for teachers to work at legitimate second jobs that provide reasonable income and struggle against the negative phenomena in society that are having an impact upon the ranks of teachers.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SRV SETS UP NEW PHARMACEUTICAL BODY

BK051527 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Jun 82

[Text] The SRV Council of Ministers on 4 May issued a decree on the establishment of the Vietnam Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Association [Lieen Hieepj Cacs Xis Nghieepj Dwowcj Vieetj Nam] to be placed under the jurisdiction of the Ministry of Public Health. The establishment of this association will be based on the current organization of the pharmaceuticals general corporation and its subordinate establishments.

Pharmaceutical production and business organizations in all provinces and cities such as provincial and city pharmaceutical enterprises, and pharmaceutical products corporation echelon 2 or medicinal supplies corporation echelon 2, if they existed, will be combined into a single provincial or city pharmaceutical enterprise association. This association is subordinate to the central authorities or equivalent level, and will be placed under the supervision of the people's committee of the same level--with assistance provided by various public health offices and services--and the Vietnam Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Association, especially supervision of business and technical management which must be carried out according to state regulations.

The decree specifies: The Vietnam Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Association shall carry out its activities in accordance with the regulations of the state-run enterprises' association. Its tasks include the formulation of annual and 5-year plans and projects for the pharmaceutical sector. It must supervise, inspect and encourage various pharmaceutical units, formulate plans and projects on the division of labor and production cooperation among units, strengthen and supervise all units of the pharmaceutical sector to fulfill set standards and economic and technical norms, organize and guide tasks concerning the collection, purchase, production and distribution of medicines and pharmaceutical products, associate directly and sign agreements with foreign economic organizations for cooperation in scientific and technical research, production and business management, and the export and import of medicines, technology and material for pharmaceutical production.

CSO: 4209/364

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Bùi Công Ái [BUIF COONG AIS], Senior Colonel

An officer of the Huong Giang Corps [Binh Doan]; his article "Creating A Number of Factors with a Direct Effect on Training Quality" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 82 p 3)

Đỗ Anh [DOOX ANH]

*Head of Agriculture College #2; on 8-16 Feb 82 he attended the 12th International Conference on Pedology in New Delhi. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 May 82 p 2)

Đặng Trần Bằng [DAWNGJ TRAANF BANGR]

Deputy Head of the Department in Charge of Ratification of Mineral Deposits, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Some Problems of Interest Concerning the Examination of Mineral Inventory Reports in 1981" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Apr 82 p 33)

Nguyễn Văn Bình [NGUYEENX VAWN BINHF], Archbishop

First Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Council of Bishops; on 10-14 May 82 he was scheduled to be in Moscow to attend the Conference of World Religious Activists for Life and Against Nuclear War. (NHAN DAN 5 May 82 p 4)

Lê Quang Chánh [LEE QUANG CHANHS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for visiting fleet elements of the Indian Navy. (NHAN DAN 6 May 82 p 1)

Vũ Thành Công [VUX THANHF COONG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Be Worthy of Our Nations Cultural, Scientific and Technological Center" appeared in the cited source. (DKHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 May 82 p 5)

Trần Hữu Dực [TRAANF HUWUX ZUWCJ]

President of the Vietnam-Laos Friendship Association; on 6 May 82 he attended a meeting in Hanoi to mark the success of the 3rd Congress of the Lao Revolutionary People's Party. (NHAN DAN 7 May 82 p 1)

Thích Ngộc Đoan [THICHS NGOCJ DOAN], deceased

Member of the Vietnam Buddhist Verification Committee; former member of the Fatherland Front Committee, Kien An Province; he died on 12 May 82 at the Tru Khe Pagoda, Dong Hoa Village, Kien An District, Haiphong at age 102! (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 4)

Trần Đức Giang [TRAANF DUWCS GIANG]

Head of the Natural Conditions and Resources Survey Science and Technology Management Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "Welcome to World Environment Day" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 82 p 33)

Hồng Hà [HOONGF HAF]

*Editor-in-chief of the VCP daily newspaper NHAN DAN; recently he left for Moscow to attend anniversary ceremonies for the CPSU newspaper PRAVDA. (NHAN DAN 5 May 82 p 3)

Tôn Gia Huyên [TOON GIA HUYEEN]

*Deputy Head of the Cultivated Field Management General Department; his article "Rational Use, Protection and Management of Soil Resources, Our Country's Priceless Wealth" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 82 p 33)

Nguyễn Khải [NGUYEENX KHAIR]

Counsellor of the SRV Embassy in France; recently he attended the 3rd Congress of the Association of Vietnamese Residents in France. (Paris DOAN KET 8 May 82 p 2)

Trịnh Văn Khiêm [TRINHJ VAWN KHIEEM], Doctor

*Permanent Secretary of the National Committee to Investigate the Results of American Chemical Warfare in Vietnam; his article "American Chemical Warfare in Vietnam Destroyed the Environment and the People" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 4, Apr 82 p 23)

Nguyễn Xuân Khoát [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS], *Colonel

Of the Tay Bac Forces; his article "Examine Every Training Aspect for Adherence to Combat Requirements" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 May 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Khuê [NGUYEENX KHUEE]

Deputy Head of the Chemical Industry Planning Institute; his article "Chemical Engineering and Environmental Protection" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 82 p 33)

Nguyễn Kiện [NGUYEENX KIEENJ]

Vice Minister of War Invalids and Social Welfare; on 11 May 82 he was appointed a member of the Vietnam Year of the Aged Committee. (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đăng Kính [NGUYEENX DAWNG KINHS], *Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Air Force Command; his article "Performance of Flight Training in Accordance with Plans" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Hồng Lâm [NGUYEENX HOONGF LAAM], Major General

Deputy Commander of the 7th Military Region; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for visiting fleet elements of the Indian Navy. (NHAN DAN 6 May 82 p 1)

Lê Linh [LEE LINH], Major General

His article "Advance on Saigon" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Apr 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Mạnh Lộc [NGUYEENX MANHJ LOOCJ], *Lieutenant Colonel

Of the 7th Military Region; his article "Training Quality Will Not Be High If Training Organization and Methods Are Lightly Regarded" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 5 May 82 p 3)

Nguyễn An Lương [NGUYEENX AN LUWOWNG]

Deputy Head of the Labor Safety Science and Technology Research Institute; his article "Program for Key Scientific and Technology Progress in Labor Safety" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 May 82 p 3)

Hoàng Mai [HOANGF MAI]

*Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for the visiting Czechoslovakian Ambassador. (NHAN DAN 8 May 82 p 1)

Mai Văn Muôn [MAI VAWN MUOON]

Deputy Head of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; on 11 May 82 he was appointed a member of the Vietnam Year of the Aged Committee. (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Mỹ [LEE VAWN MYX]

*Acting Head of the Health Protection Department, Ministry of Public Health; on 11 May 82 he was appointed Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Year of the Aged Committee. (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Ngọc [NGUYEENX VAWN NGOCJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Quang Nam Danang Province; his comments on issuing Youth Union Membership Cards appeared in the cited source. (TIEN PHONG 4-10 May 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Ngô [NGUYEENX DUWCS NGOOJ]

Head of the Education Service, Binh Tri Thien Province; he was mentioned in passing in an article about the 5th Congress of the VCP. (TO QUOC No 4, Apr 82 p 4)

Lương Sĩ Pháp [LUWOWNG SIX PHAPS], *Colonel

Recently he headed a team that inspected the 8th Group. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 May 82 p 3)

Đàm Trung Phương [DAMF TRUNG PHUWOWNGF]

*Head of the Comprehensive Planning Institute [Vien quy hoach tong hop]; his article "Change Urban Centers into Garden Cities" appeared in the cited source. (TO QUOC No 4, Apr 82 p 17)

Võ Nguyên Quang [VOX NGUYEEN QUANGR]

*Secretary of the VCP, Huong Phu District, Binh Tri Thien Province; his article "A Sure Solution for the Food Problem in Huong Phu District" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 May 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Hữu Sở [NGUYEENX HUWUX SOWR], *Senior Colonel

*Deputy Commander and *Chief of Staff of the 3rd Military Region; his comments on combat training appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 11 May 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Ly Sơn [NGUYEENX LY SOWN], *Senior Colonel

Of the Technical General Department; his article "The Technical General Department Develops Implementation of Emulation Pledging" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 May 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Công Thắng [NGUYEENX COONG THAWNGS]

Head of the Disease Prevention and Treatment Department, Ministry of Public Health; on 11 May 82 he was appointed Secretary General of the Vietnam Year of the Aged Committee. (NHAN DAN 14 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Trọng Thơ [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THOW]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for the visiting Czechoslovakian Ambassador. (NHAN DAN 8 May 82 p 1)

Lê Quý Thức [LEE QUYS THUCS], *Colonel, Professor

His article "Terrain Survey of the Tri An Hydroelectric Power Project" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 May 82 p 1)

Vũ Công Thuyết [VUX COONG THUYEETS]

President of the Vietnam Association of Pharmacy; his article "Directions of Activity of the Vietnam Association of Pharmacy in 1982" appeared in the cited source. (DUOC HOC No 1--Jan-Feb 82 p 8)

Trần Công Tuynh [TRAANF COONG TUYNH]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Province Guidance for Science and Technology Activity" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 13 May 82 p 3)

Hoàng Xuân Tuỳ [HOANGF XUAAN TUYF]

Vice Minister of Higher and Vocational Education; *President of the Vietnam Students Physical Education and Sports Association; on 24-29 Apr 82 he attended activities honoring a visiting Soviet sports delegation. (THE DUC THE THAC 8 May 82 p 5)

Nguyễn Văn Tín [NGUYEENX VAWN TINS]

Vice President of the Vietnam Red Cross Association; his article "Understanding the Red Cross Movement" appeared in the cited source. (SUC KHOE 5 May 82 p 7)

Tôn Thất Tùng [TOON THAATS TUNGF], deceased

Born in 1912 in Hue; when the August Revolution succeeded he was appointed head of the Phu Doan Hospital, Hanoi; during the resistance he was surgical advisor to the Ministry of National Defense; in 1947 he was appointed Minister of Public Health; with the return of peace he was appointed Director of the Vietnam-GDR Friendship Hospital and Professor in charge of the Surgical Medicine Faculty at the College of Medicine; he was a delegate to the 2nd through the 7th National Assemblies; from 1971 to the present he was a member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; he died forllowing a heart attack on 7 May 82. (NHAN DAN 8 May 82 p 1)

Vă̆n Tinh̀ [VAWN TINHF]

Deputy Head of the Department of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control; his article "Tasks and Objectives of Standardization, Metrology and Quality Control for 1982" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC No 4, Apr 82 p 33)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Head of the Arts and Culture Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended memorial services for the deceased writer Nguyen Hong. (NHAN DAN 12 May 82 p 4)

Bùi Uỷ [BUIF UYR], *Senior Colonel

Of the Vietnam Navy; on 5 May 82 he attended a reception for visiting fleet elements of the Indian Navy. (NHAN DAN 6 May 82 p 1)

Hoàng Vũ [HOANGF VUX]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lam District, Hanoi; in early May he attended inaugural ceremonies for a memorial hall in a village of his district. (NHAN DAN 11 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vy [NGUYEEN VY]

Head of the Institute of Pedology; on 8-16 Feb 82 he attended the 12th International Conference on Pedology in New Delhi. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 May 82 p 2)

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Vietnam Report

No. 2372

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23 June 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2372

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER DEFENSES STRENGTHENED IN AN GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 May 82 p 4

[Article: "An Giang Province Builds a People's Border Defense Line"]

[Text] The border defense troops of An Giang Province have attached importance to building units that are strong in every respect, especially to building the corps of cadres, party members and Communist Youth Union Members. More than 140 new party members have been accepted and 100 percent of the party chapters have been issued party membership cards and built in accordance with the standards for pure and strong party chapters. The shock role of Youth Union members is manifested in every activity of the unit and they are the key force in implementing the slogan "the post is our home, the border is our native village." The Vinh Hoi Dong, Bac Dai and other posts that were "determined to win" units last year, are now developing upon the achievements they recorded. The posts at Vinh Xuong, Tinh Bien and so forth have overcome their weaknesses and made marked progress.

The units have taken good steps to build a people's border defense line. Together with the locality, troops have organized propaganda and educational activities to deepen the people's understanding of and heighten their responsibility toward the maintenance of order and security along the border, thereby making positive contributions to building, strengthening and improving the quality of the work of the party chapters, party committees, governments and mass organizations on the basic level. The various border defense posts and the army have participated in training militia and self-defense forces. Together with the public security force, they have established nearly 200 people's security teams on the basis of the production organizations on the basic level. The Nhan Hoi post has developed nearly 40 well operated teams in Ngu Lon Hamlet.

The An Giang border defense troops have adopted a plan for coordinating their actions with the various sectors, especially the public security sector, the customs sector, the troops engaged in economic work and the militia and self-defense forces, to build combat groups, the nucleus of which are the border defense posts. Typical of these posts are the Tinh Bien post, which holds weekly meetings to assign duties between the unit chief and the cadres in charge of the various sectors, primarily the public security sector and the village military commands of the four villages within the group. Each group has formulated an operational plan.

The 1st Company and the forces in the Bay Nui area have frequently trained and conducted maneuvers in accordance with their plan for maintaining order and security within the area.

The An Giang border defense cadres and soldiers have developed upon the friendship and militant solidarity and alliance with friendly border defense posts and with friendly villages and hamlets. Plans for coordination in the maintenance of border security have been adopted by the Vinh Xuong and On Sno posts, the Dong Duc and Pet Chay posts and so forth. The forces of the villages and posts on both sides of the border take coordinated action in cases that occur within the are.

They have organized a people's border defense line to develop the coordinated strength of the various sectors and localities into a common strength of the entire area; this defense line has apprehended intelligence agents and spies and uncovered and promptly thwarted the schemes and actions of reactionary and opposition organizations to resurrect themselves. The various units have mopped up remnants of the lackey army of the enemy hiding in the mountainous forests within the border defense area, disbanded many outdoor markets along the border and in the mouths of rivers, made arrests in 19 cases involving illegal border crossings and encouraged 47 families that were residing illegally within the area to return to their former homes.

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CSO: 4209/351

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NGHIA DAN SETS UP DISTRICTWIDE SECURITY NETWORK

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Ngoc Thi: "Nghia Dan District in Nghe Tinh Province Organizes Widespread People's Security Network"]

[Text] Nghia Dan is a district that holds an important position in the western part of Nghe Tinh Province and has many large economic installations, many lines of communications running through it and precious forest products for export. Dishonest business people and other bad elements, including the enemy's spies and reconnaissance agents, consequently, have been taking advantage of neglects to slip into the area and to engage in activities causing trouble and disturbing order and security. To thwart any plots and maneuvers the party committee echelons and administration of Nghia Dan District have instructed the public security and military sectors and mass organizations to concentrate their manpower on resolutely bringing about changes in the situation of maintaining political security, order and social safety to keep their locality clean and strong.

Within a relatively short time, the district as a whole set up 1,831 "people's security" teams, 1,080 "security in organs" teams, 27 "red-flag youth" teams, 12 "blue-bird teenagers" teams and dozens of people's reconnaissance teams and people's military information teams.

The activities of this widespread people's security network, which is closely coordinated with the unified military control force under the unified command of each group, have brought about realistic results. There have been good changes in the situation of public security and order in such key areas as the town of Thai Hoa, state farms and the main communications axis. The number of cases of disturbances, thefts, robberies and superstition has sharply decreased. Many good models have appeared in the movement to maintain public security, such as Nghia Thuan Village, Thai Hoa Town and Dong Hieu state farm.

Everybody, young and old, male and female, is capable of contributing to the achievement -- to keep the locality clean.

At present, Nghia Dan District is continuing to consolidate and develop the widespread public security- and order-maintaining network and to pay attention to advanced training for raising professional capabilities to allow every team and every individual to properly fulfill his task.

5598
CSO: 4209/347

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTION OF PATROL TEAM REFUTES REPUTATION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung"(The Builder): "...Anything Is Possible!"]

[Text] It was raining that night and there was a good program on the television. Nevertheless, the people's patrol team, which consisted of one elderly person and two younger people (one young man and one young woman) went onto the street on schedule to perform its task.

After being on the street for only a few minutes, they heard a woman screaming for help at number 19 Hang Chuoi Street. The shadow of a suspicious figure passed by them. The entire team immediately took off in pursuit. Hung was in the lead followed by Miss Oanh and Huyen. Seeing the commotion, passers-by and residents of the street joined in the chase. However, some of them stopped when they saw the suspect draw a gun and begin threatening them.

At that time, Mai Xuan Xanh, an area policeman who was holding a security group meeting at number 22 Hang Chuoi Street, also joined in the chase. As he was running, the suspect suddenly stumbled. Xanh threw himself on the suspect and knocked him down...

At the Pham Dinh Ho Subward public security station, the suspect, 32 year old Le Van Thang (who had spent 13 years in prison for 19 prior offenses) implicated his accomplices. And, all four of them were arrested.

To the authorities, they confessed to having committed five other crimes, including a recent robbery at 45 Kim Lien Street.

As regards the activities of the people's patrol teams, there was a time when persons maintained that they were activities in "form" only.

Such is not the case. The incident described above is proof of this. In Pham Dinh Ho Subward, all cadres and personnel working on the street participate in the

movement to maintain the security of the fatherland. In the nighttime patrol teams, there are high ranking cadres and, in particular, elderly cadres. In patrol section number 2 on Lane number 2, Hang Chuoi Street, is 60 year old Le Huyen, the head of the Organization Department of the Ministry of Education and member of the party committee of the agency party organization. Undeterred by the pistol of the criminal and recording a feat of arms in this incident were Hung (a worker at the Ministry of Education) and Xanh (an area policeman). When the elderly and the young are united, anything is possible!

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CSO: 4209/345

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THIEVES GIVEN STIFF SENTENCES IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Article: "Thieves Severely Punished"]

[Text] At 0900 hours on 28 April 1981, the family of Mr. Pham Minh Duong, who lives on the third floor of number 123 Hang Bong Street, was away from home, only 14 year old Thanh Thuy was there. Hoodlums snuck into their residence, gagged and tied Thuy and then destroyed a cupboard, stealing a table fan, an iron, 2,500 dong in cash...

After conducting an investigation and gathering evidence and documentation, the Hoan Kiem Ward public security force arrested the perpetrators.

Recently, the city People's Court held a trial (a trial of the first instance) for these thieves. The defendants confessed to their crime and stated: after completing her prison sentence, Hoang Thi Kim Lien took up residence at number 123 Hang Bong Street (the second floor). Knowing that Mr. Duong had a number of valuable possession, Lien met with Le Van Hoa, who lives at 44 Nguyen Van To Street, to plan the theft. Hoa persuaded Phi Duc Quy, who resides at number 7 Ngo Thi Nhan Street, to join them. On the morning of the crime, Hoa and Quy rode bicycles to Mr. Duong's house. When they had climbed the steps, they saw two pairs of sandals outside the door and, thinking that there were two persons in the apartment, they quickly went back and asked Lien what they should do. Only when they knew for certain that only Thuy was at home did they continue; pretending to be acquaintances, they broke into the dwelling, destroyed the cupboard and stole Mr. Duong's possessions.

The hoodlums are persons who were educated and underwent transformation but still refuse to earn an honest living and intentionally committed crimes. The theft committed by them in broad daylight had a very adverse affect upon social order and security.

In an effort to harshly punish the thieves, the city People'sCourt handed down the following sentences:

--Le Van Hoa: 14 years in prison.

--Phi Duc Quy: 10 years in prison.

--Hoang Thi Kim Lien: 4 years in prison.

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CSO: 4209/345

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CRACKDOWN URGED ON ILLEGAL COAL MINING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 82 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Prohibiting the Illegal Mining of Coal"]

[Text] The illegal mining of coal is occurring on a regular basis in the mines along the Quang Ninh vein of coal, with the most serious problem occurring at the Mao Khe Coal Mine. The persons who mine coal illegally hire workers and then pay them rather high wages. One person has brazenly marked off an area that he considers to be his own to mine and anyone who wants to mine coal within this area must give some of the coal they mine to him. They also conspire with drivers to market their coal throughout the provinces. The illegal mining of coal in this area has caused the veins of coal to be dug in a haphazard manner and resulted in the theft of much socialist property. Three deaths have occurred as a result of cave-ins while digging shafts or mining coal.

It is suggested that the Ministry of Mines and Coal, the Geological Projects General Department, the Quang Ninh Provincial People's Committee and the related sectors take steps to promptly stop the illegal mining of coal and protect the resources of the country that still lie within the earth.

Nguyen Tu
(Cam Pha, Quang Ninh)

7809
CSO: 4209/351

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRAINING IN PROPER WAYS URGED FOR UNITS IN KAMPUCHEA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by Col. Minh Quang of Group BO2: "Units of High Combat Readiness Must Have Proper Ways To Organize Training"]

[Text] We are the units that are fulfilling the international obligation on friendly Kampuchean soil. Here as you know we hardly have any days without the sounds of guns. The Pol Pot remnants nurtured by Beijing and the imperialists day and night are seeking every way to sabotage us in many fields, particularly our military activities.

Stationed in such a terrain, the greatest characteristic, which is also the greatest difficulty, for us is the fact that while we carry on the training task, we may have to fight everyday -- every unit may have to fight, and thus to fight and to carry on the training task at the same time. Many units in the midst of training were harassed by the enemy and had to stop training to fight back. Since they have to ensure fulfillment of the topmost need -- combat -- our forces usually have to be divided to operate. This fact has affected to a considerable extent the results of training.

How did we resolve those two difficult characteristics? There was an opinion among cadres that as we had to be ready to fight the enemy at any time, we could hardly have time for training. We asserted so that everybody would thoroughly understand that combat and training were closely related to each other -- we could not win victory in combat without good training. It was necessary to have training in new ways of fighting because the enemy did not fight us in one direction, from one location, with one means, by one formula.... They used many shrewd maneuvers to sabotage. A comrade argued: "Since the main task of our unit is the combat task, we don't have to get much training if we win in combat." In my opinion, that argument contained some contradiction, for there would be no victory in combat if the men were not receiving careful and total training. Therefore, lately we were fulfilling this need: to fight and to have training at the same time. Training was carried on while there were no combat activities and also during combat by using the actual battle which had just taken place or would soon take place to train

our combatants, to draw timely experience, at the same time through combat to reinforce the weak aspects of training, to train in what combat would need, to train where the combat terrain was, and so on. To train along with the combat task was also to train closely to the object of combat. We would fight the way the enemy was and train our combatants the way we fought. Thoroughly understand the object of combat (the enemy's plots, maneuvers, nature, characteristics, organization, staff organization, capabilities, strengths and weaknesses) to have a basis for training. Use the latter to devise appropriate contents and method of training. In our unit, the quality of training is regularly tested by the results of combat. Any unit that demonstrates a high degree of combat effectiveness is one that commands a very close and sound understanding of the enemy and trains "right on target" in the requirements of combat.

In friendly Kampuchea, we have had full experience in the fact that training must come from the actual conditions of the unit -- whatever weapons and equipment the unit has, it must train its men in fighting well with and using very effectively such weapons and equipment. We train our combat troops in fighting in whatever terrain where we carry out our task. The large part of our unit is stationed in an area of forests and rocky mountains having many springs and waterfalls; we therefore try to create conditions for our men to be trained in getting very "familiar" with the terrain as the local people are. The forward units, which encounter tough terrain, always organize good-quality training and take initiative in combat; as to the fact that our troops are scattered, we overcome it by not trying to be very perfect in training, nor always stressing concentrated training in a large unit. While the components that are to fulfill the regular task of being combat ready continue to reinforce combat readiness, the remaining ones join with one another to proceed with training.

This is also an experience for the units that are to fulfill the combat task. Do not think too much about large-scale training but start with the characteristics of one's unit and make training suit the need of its task. The quality of training is the results of many links, many factors and many levels -- the higher level, one's own level and the lower level. We suggest that the higher-level organs show more interest in the aspects that ensure the quality of training, such as documents, lessons, weapons, equipment and other material means.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

CHINA PAYS MORE TO DEPRIVE VIETNAM OF AUSTRALIAN COAL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Apr 82 p 3

[Identifying the Enemy column by Hoang Hai: "Twenty Dollars More for A Ton of Coal"]

[Text] Our country has long been Australia's special coal trade partner. The trade was proceeding smoothly, but one day the Australian coal-exporting agency received from China a telegram requesting permission to send an economic delegation to Australia to "negotiate" the question of purchasing Australian coal.

In the negotiations, after having raised the question of purchasing coal, the Chinese representative asked the host:

"At present, whom do you sell coal to?"

"Very many countries," the host answered smilingly. "But among them the country that buys regularly and in large quantities is Vietnam."

As he heard the words, "Vietnam," the guest hurriedly asked more questions to find out what quantities of coal per year, what kind of coal and at what price did Vietnam buy. The host was very surprised and asked again:

"Why are you interested in this matter?"

"Oh, nothing. We ask in order to know the state of commerce among countries. You have probably known that your customer buys coal mainly to use it for a kind of means of communications...."

"We regret very much. We only sell by the request of customers. As to the use (of our coal) it is up to Vietnam to decide."

Remaining silent for a moment as if he was thinking about something, the Chinese representative said:

"Now we have a request made to you: please sell to us the kind of coal you have sold to Vietnam. The quantity we want is X thousand tons. Is it possible?"

As he heard the large figure China requested, the Australian representative thought he had heard it wrongly and asked again:

"X thousand tons? You did not make a mistake, did you?"

"No."

"This figure, sir, is equal to all of the coal we presently have plus the quantity of coal we have already signed with Vietnam. Does this mean that you also want the coal we have already promised to sell to Vietnam?"

"Yes, and at a new price which is 20 dollars a ton more than the old price, provided that you stop selling coal to Vietnam and sell all that coal to us."

Confused, the Australian side asked again:

"But this means we must cancel the agreement we have signed with Vietnam and..."

The Chinese representative interrupted him:

"And we will pay you more by raising the prices of your goods!"

The above conversation as recounted in the foreign press has proved another point: the Beijing reactionaries do not hesitate to use any maneuver and any opportunity to carry out the plot of committing various acts of sabotage against our country.

5598
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SON LA PREPARES FOR ANOTHER PARTY ORGANIZATION CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Nguyen Quang Tuan of the Organization Department of the Central Committee: "Preparations for Second-Phase Party Organization Congress in a Highland Province"]

[Text] The preparations for the second-phase congress of the Son La Provincial Party Organization are a process, starting at the level of party committee cadres and key cadres, of continued and thorough studying of the basic views and contents of the 5th Party Congress resolutions. The Son La Provincial VCP Committee asks all echelons to raise their responsibilities to the level of these resolutions. This is reflected in considering and reviewing the state of the movement in the locality. To review the work done in the last 5 years realistically means to assist the local party organization in having proper guidance to prepare for the second-phase congress.

Accurate and Total Evaluation

What is important is the fact that all party committee echelons have not only the right attitude toward criticism and self-criticism but also total and positive views about overcoming any simplistic and superficial evaluation of the local movement. The Provincial VCP Committee thinks that any irresponsible or subjective evaluation of one's capabilities and strength, as well as difficulties and weaknesses, can lead to shortcomings, even mistakes, in guiding and determining the socioeconomic guidelines and tasks and party building in the coming years. Therefore, both of these tendencies must be avoided: not to see all difficulties and shortcomings, or on the other hand to evaluate incorrectly already-made achievements, potentials and strengths of the locality. What we must be concerned about is to analyze correctly the reasons behind any shortcomings and mistakes and to take appropriate measures to improve organization of leadership over work execution.

In light of the 5th Party Congress resolution, the Son La Provincial VCP Committee has evaluated the difficulties it encountered and its stumbles and shortcomings in the process of applying the line and resolution of the Central Committee to the

actual conditions of the locality. Overcoming the tendency to be dependent and to rely on the higher echelons, in the last 5 years it was able to organize many revolutionary-action movements and to gradually push forward the local movement for the purpose of properly fulfilling the two strategic tasks. About the combat task, it built on-the-spot forces, organized strong rear service, ensured aid to the front in both manpower and resources and properly fulfilled the international obligation. About economic development, for the first time it satisfied the immediate needs by itself, at the same time gradually enriched the life of the people and reduced the quantities of grain and clothes to be supplied by the central government to the province. The pace of economic development in the province was increasing nicely in the last 2 years. As compared with 1979, the value of average gross social product in the last 2 years increased by 43.3 percent, the per capita national income by 36.4 percent and actual grain output each year by an average of 8,000 tons (amounting to 150,000 tons converted to paddy equivalent), thus reducing the amounts to be supplied by the central government by more than 100,000 tons of grain each year. Son La also reached forward to fulfill its grain obligation to the state. The province as a whole planted 1,500 hectares of cotton. Four hundred thousand families were partially self-sufficient in providing their own clothing. The 1981 production of its industry, small industry and handicrafts increased by 17 million dong as compared with 1979. The value of export goods was tripled (also as compared with 1979). The activities of the water conservancy and communications-developing sectors drew up to 32 percent of the total capital investment of the province. The socialist production relationships continued to be consolidated. The people of many highland villages properly implemented the policy about settled farming and settled life.

To educate party members to make them fully understand the difficult situation of the country and to be always vigilant in the face of the shrewd plot of the Chinese hegemony-advocating expansionists is considered a key task by all party organizations.

The achievements Son La made are remarkable and prove that its capabilities are true. However, its party committee also thinks that the shortcomings and failures in leadership and guidance over work execution are also serious. The struggle to fulfill two strategic tasks, particularly on the economic front, shows it has been successful in one but poor in the other. To step up grain production is correct and very necessary. In the leadership over work execution there are many shortcomings and a lack of positive attitude and synchronization, which have not been strictly controlled. Son La has not yet attached importance to intensive cultivation and multicropping and has been neglecting the management of labor, forests and forest land. Proper attention has not yet been paid to developing the capabilities of the manpower sent in from the delta. It has not yet established an active economic relationship among the areas within the province and between the central economy and the local one. As a result, the three strengths of the highlands have not yet been properly exploited. Destruction of forests has become more serious. Industrial and handicraft production has not yet been aimed at serving

agricultural production and development of the forest-based economy. In communications efforts have not yet been made toward building roads leading to the most vital economic zones. Commerce has been progressing slowly and has failed to fulfill its goods circulation task, particularly in the highland and remote zones; consequently, the life of the people living in such zones remains difficult. Confusion still exists in combining economy with national defense, and vice versa.

Party building, first of all ideological education, is far from timely and effective. Shortcomings exist in many aspects of organization and cadres-related work. The provincial machinery remains cumbersome. Confusion still exists in building the district-level machinery. Many basic party organizations are still weak and cannot develop their leadership role.

The Provincial VCP Committee has been guiding the basic party organizations toward making a total review in the above-mentioned direction, mostly making a correct analysis of the reasons behind the shortcomings of the movement. This review must help them to see clearly their weaknesses -- the fact that they have not yet created a turning point in work execution and raised effectiveness, the economic aspect and quality of labor and investment, nor applied the scientific and technical achievements to the production reality.

Consolidation of Party Base

Son La is the province in the rear area that is directly behind the front in the fight against the Chinese aggressors. Its task is to readily provide timely aid of all kinds to the front, to maintain political security and stability, to gradually improve the material and cultural life of people of different ethnic groups in the province and to fulfill the obligation to the state and the international obligation. On the basis of such basic objectives, the major guidelines for socioeconomic development in the 1981-1985 period is to promote strong and total changes and to ensure better exploitation of potential labor, land and forests in the province. Son La tries to establish specialized-cultivation zones to concentrate on grain and food production, industrial plants, fruit trees and medicinal plants, the latter for export. To closely combine agriculture with forestry. To practice intensive cultivation and multicropping in ricefields and upland fields; to assign land and forests to cooperatives and families for management and business. To closely link promoting settled farming and settled life and developing labor capacity of both local labor and manpower sent from elsewhere with the task of developing combined agriculture and forestry and making afforestation and forest protection and management truly become a mass undertaking. To build a total concept and positive attitude on the part of all echelons and sectors toward implementing the forests-related economic policies.

About the local industry and handicrafts, Son La develops its people's traditional occupations by concentrating on planting cotton, weaving cotton and silk fabrics and native brocade, blacksmiths' and carpenters' occupations, etc. To link

industry, small industry and handicrafts with agriculture and forestry in order to manufacture many necessary goods. To build the material base, with attention paid to the key aspects, first of all to development of small water conservancy works and expansion of the communications and transportation network serving both the economy and national defense.

By fulfilling its task in compliance with those guidelines, Son La will be in a position to ensure satisfying the needs of people of all ethnic groups for foods, clothing and other consumer goods. At the same time, it can increase the sources of export goods and goods to be exchanged with the friendly provinces, serve local economic development and build an on-the-spot rear service force.

To satisfy the need for leadership and guidance in accordance with the above guidelines while preparing for the second-phase congress, the Son La Provincial VCP Committee pays utmost attention to the party-consolidating work, first of all to perfecting the basic organizations and linking them with launching a mass movement for revolutionary action. To attach importance to placing key cadres of good prestige and competence and to ensure making correct decisions and quickly handling the daily affairs at the basic level. To link basic units with the district level to build a unified socioeconomic structure on the basis of strengthening solidarity among ethnic groups.

The above-mentioned evaluation and observations of the movement and tasks and objectives as recommended by the provincial committee are now the subjects that guide the thinking and action of all party committee echelons, sectors and party members in Son La today. The people, through reviews of the activities of their own sectors and units, are to contribute ideas about the direction for positive action to party organizations and chapters. The opinion of the masses requires that the objectives suggested at each level and in each sector are based not only on wishes but also on the existing capabilities and demands an effort on the part of each individual.

Through reviews of the job of issuing party membership cards and the work of leading cadres, the provincial committee assists the party committee echelons in recognizing more thoroughly the dangerous and direct enemy of our country's revolution -- the hegemonic expansionism of China in collusion with American imperialism. The urgent task of the party organizations at this time is to strive to overcome the signs of slackened organization and liberal and divisive behavior, as well as the fact that cultural knowledge and scientific and technical capabilities are still too poor to satisfy the need of the revolutionary task. An understanding of the 5th Party Congress resolution does not solely lie in awareness but must be reflected in action rather. The Son La Provincial VCP Committee urges each party committee echelon and each party member to be involved more deeply with reality, to consolidate the party base while linking it with organizing the movement for revolutionary action, mostly to concentrate on properly solving the grain problem and to strongly develop forestry.

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DISSIPATING CAPITAL FUNDS MEANS A 'STAGNANT SITUATION"

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hong Khanh: "Overcome the Situation of Disparate Capital Investment"]

[Text] To have economic efficiency in construction it is clear that we must work in concentrated manner and in quick, precise stages. Yet many localities still follow the old pattern of investing in disparate projects, stretching out all the means. The end result is that every year we have a number of half-done, protracted construction projects which just sink our capital in a stagnant situation. Let us advance a few numbers: in 1976 the half-done capital investment amounted to 85 per cent of the total amount of completed project funding for that year, in 1978 the ratio was 112 percent and in 1980 it went up to 194 percent.

Many workers on a number of protracted construction projects told us that they were 20 years old when they started on their projects; now they have been married with children going to the third and fourth grades, yet the projects are still not completed or put into use. Others have made relatively concrete calculations and come up with the following: with the amount of capital invested in year after year, including the investments into building materials, equipment and in the form of salaries and wages paid to the construction workers and other expenses, we could have gone out and bought at once the very products meant to be produced by the project under construction and supplied the society with exactly the same amount of products.

The dissipation of capital funding leads to the dissipation of building materials, fuels and means. The state-run construction forces at the central government level alone amount to almost 200,000 persons but they belong to over 20 ministries and general departments. The state-managed construction forces at the local level also include around 10,000 persons per province or city but they too are divided into many branches, belonging to different sectors, and it seems as if each service has its own construction unit. With a scattered labor force like that, we must as a matter of course have a situation of scattering of technical ranks and operating means, a situation which makes it impossible to used all our potentials.

The labor productivity in many units is very uneven. A ministry engaged in commercial activities, has an annual construction volume estimated at several million dong (of the old currency), still creates three construction corporations with a work force of more than 800 persons; here, the labor productivity of each worker and employee is about 2,400 dong per year. Another ministry engaged in

cultural and art activities, whose construction work is estimated at a volume of half a million dong per year, also organizes its own construction corporation of 180 persons; here, the labor productivity of each worker or employee is calculated to be around 2,500 dong per year. Compare this with the labor productivity of each worker or employee serving in a unit belonging to a ministry specialized in construction work, which even though it is not as high as it should be still amounts to 4,800 dong per year.

Another irrationality is that a number of ministries have construction corporations at the central level whose activities, however, are scattered in many localities. The Hanoi area alone has more than 40 construction corporations. For that reason, what happens quite normally is that on one street, or in a small area, there may be construction at two or three points--and we are talking about minor construction involving no great or complicated construction techniques--but there are still 6 or 7 construction corporations or enterprises coming from afar to do the job. At the same time, the local construction forces belonging to the local districts which are clearly capable of doing this same job accept to contract work far away, in other localities, or are left without work.

With such a scattered pattern of construction organization and management, whenever one runs into difficulty with regard to capital, building materials, or energy sources, the actual workday or work hour of the laborers decreases in efficiency and the surplus labor becomes very large. In the first 8 months of 1981, a cursory review of 21 provinces and five central government construction units has yielded one fourth of the days spent in waiting for work or of absence; the amount of hours spent on the average day comes to only 4 or 5 hours. Many construction workers have said it quite accurately that this is a way to spread the work out among everybody, to split the wages so that everybody can have a cut! Such an organization and management pattern usually creates a bad habit of loose labor discipline. Owing to such a scattered pattern of construction organization, of crisscrossing purposes, of roundabout ways of mobilization of means and personnel, the labor, materiel and fuel wastage in the basic construction work in the past years has gone beyond what is necessary by at least 15 to 25 percent. The rate of waste in construction due to low productivity and poor workdays accounts for 22 percent, that owed to equipment and machinery waiting for work comes to nearly 2 percent, and the losses of building materials due to spoiling or utilization above the stipulated levels come to 4.5 percent of the final cost of production.

The disease called scattered capital funding is still a serious disease in many localities. Counting only the 4 so-called "record" provinces in scattering construction resources which have a cumulated total of over 39 million dong in capital funding, they already have 269 projects in the plans for capital outlay but actually only 65 projects in the works. And while they are starting on 204 of the remaining projects (which had to be postponed mostly due to lack of building materials) these same provinces again start to launch other projects equivalent to almost one third of the amount of old construction that had been delayed. Upon calculation, each project gets a capital outlay of a little over 100,000 dong. With the prices of building materials and fuels, and with the limited capabilities of various means of transport at our disposal at the present time, one should ask how all these projects can have all the conditions necessary for concentrated, quick, efficient, and synchronized implementation so that they can be put into early operation. In actuality, in the last first quarter many projects in the

above-mentioned provinces only reached 10 percent of the whole annual construction plan. One province made capital outlays for 67 projects but during the first four months of the year it had started on only nearly 40 of the projects, as for the remaining there was not even a blueprint. One ministry put into its construction plan for the year 145 projects but at the end of the first quarter there still remain one third of them without approved economic cost calculations; in the meantime the amount of capital spent has already gone over the level allowed for making blueprints, allocation for which has not yet been reviewed in a supplementary move.

Why is it that the various branches and localities mentioned above, which know full well that such was not the manner to proceed, still could not escape it? Some localities give this answer: it is just too difficult, whom can we "cut" out of the picture now? Every unit has the need for more material and technological bases so as to boost up production and business.

Another kind of answer is given by others: if we are to bring down the number of projects and concentrate on the key tasks, it is true, we actually will promote early the efficiency of the capital. But we will then not be able to find work and guarantee the living conditions for the number of surplus construction workers and employes.

Other localities still are confused and embarrassed: they want to "cut" some projects out but they do not have the power to do so because they are dependent on this or that subvention, subsidy.

Others yet express a peculiar way of calculating things: you have to plan such capital outlays, they say, if you want to request more building materials and fuels and take preventive measures against "cuttings" from above.

A number of localities like Hai Hung, Ben Tre, Thuan Hai provinces and Haiphong City have resolutely overcome the shortcomings and deficiencies of scattered capital funding, they have begun to implement focused capital construction on major key projects and resolutely reduced or delayed altogether the construction on those that are not truly necessary or that do not have all the conditions necessary for going into operations after construction is completed. The capital construction work still has to solve well the relationships among the promotion, the elevation and the expansion of old projects with new construction; it will have to decide as to which project to invest in depth and which to invest in a broad pattern, which projects constitute large construction and which constitute middle-scale or small-scale construction; it will have to decide which projects constitute the main ones and which the secondary ones, and which projects will eventually lead to production and which are merely to serve the living standards of the people so as to create synchronization in the construction. It will also have to calculate correctly and fully the cost efficiency of each project and to study the conditions necessary for putting the project into production. And on that basis it will have to determine the correct funding blueprint--one that is focused--and rearrange the construction labor force.

In Hai Hung province, in the last year, at the beginning capital funding plans were set up for 59 different projects; later on this number was reduced and construction halted in the case of 22 projects, thus the ones that remain to be implemented came up to only 37 projects. With concentrated capital funding now, the remaining

projects have the chance to be completed. In recapitulating the year 1981, for the first time after many years the construction branch of Hai Hung has been able to reduce by over 50 percent the permissible supplementary funding; it has achieved and surpassed in implementation the norms of the construction plan; and 32 of the 37 construction projects have been completed.

During the first quarter of this year, Ben Tre Province also, owing to the fact that it had a relatively concentrated capital investment blueprint, managed to put into operation 9 projects out of the number of 26 projects that are meant to be completed according to the annual construction plan.

The fundamental criterion for assessing the economic cost efficiency of capital funding does not reside in the fact whether we have more or less construction projects, or depend on their large or small scales, it essentially lies in the level of increase of people's income based on one dong of capital funding spent the year before and in the rate of monetary accumulation based on one dong of fixed asset. It is in this spirit that many provinces and cities are fighting to stop at an early date the situation of scattered and dissipated capital funding. Many localities have made it a motto: "Rather concentrate on a few and complete them than try to build many with none of them done."

1751
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PRODUCT QUALITY DECLINES AS INCENTIVES RAISE OUTPUT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Quality Alert"]

[Text] For more than 1 year, as a result of the policy of providing incentive for production, increasingly large quantities of the various types of goods, especially consumer goods, have appeared. This is good. However, in the face of this increased quantity of goods, one problem has arisen that is receiving the concern and attention of many persons. It is the problem of product quality.

Many persons, including consumers, producers and persons who are directly or indirectly responsible, maintain that the quality of goods, in general, has reached the "alert" stage.

Bicycles just purchased from stores require tens of dong worth of repairwork in order to fix them and sometimes require one or two spare parts just to be called usable. Newly purchased bicycle tires go flat after a short period of use. Brand new thermos bottles leak when filled with liquid. Face cloths, which are an item that everyone must use and for which everyone must pay a high price, do not last as long as they once did.

In 1981, in keeping with its function, the Weights-Measures and Product Quality Management Department of the Ministry of Home Trade conducted an inspection and tested a number of typical products used by the majority of consumers at the Chemical General Department, the Ministry of Food Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Maritime Products and so forth and a number of products of Hanoi's local industry, specifically writing paper, fountain pens, ink for fountain pens, toothpaste, thermos bottles, soap, laundry powder, liquid laundry soap, matches, cloth, mosquito netting, sewing thread, face cloths, socks, undershirts, sugar, milk, wine, tea, tobacco, fish sauce, soy sauce, bicycles, bicycle spare parts, etc. The inspection and testing were conducted by means of specialized methods to insure objectivity and precision.

Summarizing its 1 year of activity, the Weights-Measures and Product Quality Management Department observed in part: "The quality of goods fluctuates too much and does not meet the qualitative norms set forth in economic standards and contracts;

compared to prices, which have been adjusted upward many times, product quality has not been raised, but has declined!"

As regards specific products, the report observed:

--Bicycle tires and tubes, which are state-operated products produced in both the North and the South, are not produced in accordance with uniform standards. Many lots of these products are of poor quality (the tires of the southern installations blow out easily and a high percentage of the tires of the northern installations are high priced).

--The management of the quality of locally produced wine, especially in Hanoi, is not strict and is actually inferior. In particular, the sugar content does not meet standards and impurities far exceed the permissible level.

--Thermos bottles for hot liquids do not maintain the necessary temperature (as much as 30 percent of the products in some lots are defective).

--Both the quality and specifications of face cloths have constantly declined...

As regards the product quality of Hanoi's local industry, the report of the department observed: the quality of bicycle assembly does not meet standards and some lots of Dong Da bicycle peddles have broken shafts. Other parts do not meet the standards governing their dimensions and so forth.

Recently, the Weights-Measures and Product Quality Management Department held a meeting with representatives of a number of ministries, sectors and production installations. At the meeting, the majority of the representatives of producers acknowledged that the present quality of goods is, generally speaking, inferior. As regards the causes of this problem, one representative stated that the matter of product quality has been raised and defined in the form of standards but not much attention is paid to these standards. One representative cited the following example: the Bac Son Cigarette Plant receives nothing more than a certificate from the upper level agency for maintaining the quality of its products while another production installation, which exceeds its quantitative quotas but has poor product quality, receives a material reward. This shows that even the responsible agency has not placed emphasis upon quality.

One representative stated that produce quality is inferior because the quality of raw materials is not maintained and because the supply of raw materials is not well coordinated.

There was a time when the slogan "Goods That Do No Meet Standards Are Not Shipped" was considered the slogan of many enterprises. How many production installations still operate in this spirit today? The representative of the Giang Dong Thermos Bottle and Incandescent Light Bulb Factory acknowledged that "3 to 7 percent of the defective products (thermos bottles) are shipped out." And, vivid proof is seen in the fact that, recently, the five agencies responsible for establishing

the Inspection Council to inspect some 500,000 tires (produced by the state) through many representative samples found that of the tires marked "grade 1," 22.8 percent were other grades, namely, approximately 8 percent were defective tires and roughly 15 percent were grade 2 tires. A number of corporations know that the quality of products is poor but they must still accept these products because they are afraid that if they do not, many other units are ready to take them and afraid, in particular, that if they do not accept these products, they will have nothing to sell and, as a result, will be unable to implement their business volume plans!

Resolving the problem of product quality is the common work and responsibility of many organizations and sectors, work that must be carried out with a high degree of coordination and communal responsibility.

Production installations must be conscious of maintaining product quality from the stage of preparing raw materials to the stages of producing and inspecting products.

Products must have labels that state where they were produced and there must be an appropriate warranty for a number of types of products in order to display high responsibility to consumers. The specialized corporations and stores could also make a more than small contribution to meeting qualitative requirements by emphasizing quality in the signing of contracts, receiving goods, storing goods and so forth.

In addition, there must be routine, close supervision on the part of quality control agencies and appropriate award and penalty policies must be adopted in order to provide incentive for raising product quality.

7809
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NOTICE OF SALE OF CONSUMER GOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 4

[Article: "Sale of Industrial Goods"]

[Text] 1. Soap and laundry powder: square number 12 of food products coupon for cadres, manual workers and civil servants in June, 1982; each square can be used to purchase 350 grams and supply prices (cake, powder or cream).

Square number 12 of the 1982 family ration card (green colored and pink colored cards): each square can be used to purchase 0.5 kilogram of soap and laundry powder at business support prices.

2. Matches: square number 13 of the inner city and city family ration card for 1982: each square can be used to purchase eight packs.

3. Limited goods:

a) Fragrant soap under the 1st quarter-1982 standard will continued to be sold until a new notice is issued.

b) Sewing thread: under the 1st quarter-1982 standard, will continue to be sold until 30 April 1982.

c) Condensed milk: the squares of the milk coupon and the children's milk coupon issued in 1981 and marked for the months January, February and March 1982 will continue to be sold until 30 April 1982.

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AGRICULTURE

LONG AN, DONG THAP PROVINCES SIGN MORE PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Long An, Dong Thap Extend Product Contracts to Rice Crops"]

[Text] In the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, Long An Province adopted on a trial basis the signing of product contracts with laborers for the rice crop in production collective No 9 of Xuan Hoa Hamlet, Loi Binh Nhon Village, in Ben Thu District. Since it had made good preparations and had concentrated on leadership right from the beginning, it obtained good results and drew much experience from it. In that season, production collective No 9 had an average rice crop yield of 4 tons of paddy per hectare, an increase of a ton of paddy per hectare as compared with the same season the previous year, when the contract system had not yet been adopted. About 80 percent of the families in the collective had yields that surpassed the ones assigned to them at the beginning. Many families exceeded the assigned yields by from 500 to 1,000 kilograms of paddy.

In the summer-autumn season this year, Long An intends to extend the product contract movement to production collectives and agricultural cooperatives.

In the past month, it opened courses to train cadres in product contract procedures and disseminated the ways of carrying them out and the experience of production collective No 9 in organizing leadership among hundreds of local cadres. The agricultural sector is sending many competent cadres to local areas to assist them in properly making preparations to ensure good results right from the first contracts in large cultivated areas. The school of agricultural cooperativization is providing hundreds of cadres with advanced training.

In this summer-autumn season Long An has more than 200 collectives capable of applying the new contract system. At present, nearly 100 collectives are under the product contract system for the rice crop.

Many collectives in Ben Thu, Vom Co, Can Duoc and Can Giuoc Districts have completed the drafting of contract plans. A number of collectives in Vinh Hung

and Moc Hoa Districts are preparing the soil for sowing and doing the work that is under collective management before assigning the rest of the work to laborers under the new contract system.

Also in the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, 96 of 175 productive collectives of Dong Thap Province adopted the signing of product contracts with laborers for the rice crop.

Applying the new contract system, almost all collectives were consolidated; farmers worked hard, fully used land, applied technical progresses to intensive cultivation for increase of crop yield, particularly small-scale water conservancy work, used new varieties, improved the soil, etc. In that season, the province obtained an average rice crop yield of 4.5 tons of paddy per hectare, an increase of a ton as compared with the winter-spring season of the previous year.

Almost all collectives attained and surpassed the contract goals and fulfilled their grain obligation. Collective No 1 of Tan Hoi in Hong Ngu District succeeded in doubling its yield. Many other collectives which had adopted the new contract system were able to increase rather quickly both the yield and output of their rice crop.

In the same rice season under the new contract system, Dong Thap Province set up 329 additional solidarity teams and 24 more production collectives. The progressive collectives and good ones accounted for an increase of 45 percent as compared with 1980.

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AGRICULTURE

EARLY HARVEST, SPEEDY PLANTING OF RICE CROPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Harvest of Early Rice and Urgent Work for Tenth-Month Season in the North; Sowing, Transplanting of 430,000 Hectares of Summer-Autumn and Early Tenth-Month Rice, 3 Times Faster Than Last Year, in the South"]

[Text] Recently in the North, almost all localities had rains. Most drought-stricken areas now had water, which was good for rice plants to be in boot and to head. According to the General Department of Statistics, 51.6 percent of the rice plants have so far headed. The delta provinces have had 35.3 percent of their rice plants having already headed; the former Zone 4 provinces, 70 percent. Almost all winter-spring rice-growing areas in Binh Tri Thien Province have fully headed.

In some localities, the recent rains were accompanied by strong winds, which lodged some rice plants. Many spring rice plants which were being in the period of heading and pollination would suffer as the size of grains would be affected. The localities that are inspecting their ricefields have made an early observation: the rice crop this year would not be as uniform as it was last year. Some localities have begun to harvest the early rice, with nearly 30,000 hectares having been harvested so far (as against 56,000 hectares this time last year); because of the cold weather, the rice plants were heading 15-20 days later than last year.

As the result of active prevention and control of harmful insects, the rice-growing area infested by the latter was 172,000 hectares and infestation was stopped there. However, the localities that are not so confident still continue to destroy harmful insects. Thai Binh Province has 100 cooperatives having mobilized 160,000 moth-trapping lights.

Along with providing end-of-the-crop care and protection for rice plants, the northern provinces have switched the focus of their interest to the tenth-month rice production. The localities have plowed 32,000 hectares of seedbeds and 26,000 hectares of ricefields for the tenth-month rice. Vinh Phu, Hai Hung, Bac Thai and

Ha Nam Ninh Provinces have got 27,192 tons of seeds ready. Their cooperatives are checking the quantities and qualities of seeds and taking measures to get seeds from where there is an excess of them to where there is a shortage. Generally speaking, many localities have enough tenth-month rice seeds but are short of seeds of the short-term varieties, thus being unable to extend the work for the winter season; there is also a shortage of the seeds of the varieties that require transplanting in low fields. To boost the yields of rice and subsidiary food crops, the former Zone 4 and highland provinces have also got 300,000 tons of organic fertilizer ready.

The localities planted nearly 9,000 hectares of summer-autumn vegetables, including bindweed (Ipomoea aquatica), bottle gourd, winter melon, eggplant, etc., to help alleviate any shortages of vegetables during the preharvest period in cities and towns. In the last 10 days, the highland provinces planted 14,523 additional hectares of corn, 7,938 hectares of manioc and 2,093 hectares of other farinaceous crops.

The Ministry of Agriculture reminds the northern provinces that in the time to come they should inspect the fields more frequently to fight drought and to destroy in time harmful insects and diseases, particularly rice blast, cotton grass and brown leafhoppers. Urgently harvest the spring-season vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants so as to have time to work for the summer-autumn season. Use both machines and draft animals as soil-preparation force, quickly make the fields usable and work for the tenth-month season. Properly handle the question of finding steady sources of feed so as to maintain and increase the herds of domestic animals, mostly the breeding animals. Actively keep manpower, means, etc. ready for the prevention and control of flood and storms in the forthcoming rainy season.

The rate of progress of agricultural production in the nine Mekong River delta provinces has obviously increased. The harvest of the winter-spring rice crop has mostly been completed. Farmers have been concentrating their energy on working for the summer-autumn and tenth-month seasons. In the last 10 days (until 5 May) they plowed and turned up the soil in 227,000 hectares of land and sowed and transplanted the summer-autumn and tenth-month rice in 133,000 hectares, an increase of 50 percent as compared with the last 10 days of April.

Counting from the beginning of the season, the Mekong River delta provinces have plowed and turned up the soil in 658,000 hectares of land and sowed and transplanted 430,000 hectares of summer-autumn and early tenth-month rice, more than 3 times faster than in the same period last year. For the summer-autumn season alone, soil preparations have attained the 68 percent mark and sowing and transplanting 28 percent of the areas set as goals in their plans.

The localities continue to pay attention to preparing the soil quickly and in accordance with the technical requirements. They try to have ricefields ready to wait for seeds, rather than to let seeds wait for ricefields. The rainy season has officially arrived in Nam Bo. Although the early-season heavy rains are still few, they are becoming more regular, thus creating favorable conditions for farmers to step up the pace of sowing and transplanting rice in the time to come.

The localities that are normally affected by early flood like An Giang, Dong Thap and Long An Provinces have quickly and neatly sown and transplanted the summer-autumn rice to ensure early harvest and to avoid "sudden" floods which can unexpectedly occur during the harvest time. Encouraged by the greatly successful winter-spring season, An Giang Province has quickly and neatly completed its harvest and is continuing to move forward and to increase the pace of production. The province as a whole has sown and transplanted 50,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, or more than 70 percent of its plan goal, and more than 50,000 hectares of early tenth-month rice.

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AGRICULTURE

GOOD GROWTH, SPEEDY HARVEST OF RICE CROPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Winter-Spring Rice Plants Growing Well in the North; 63.7 Percent of Winter-Spring Rice Crop Harvested in the South, With High Yield Obtained in Many Provinces, Preparations Made for Summer-Autumn Season 3 Times Faster Than Last Year"]

[Text] Thanks to timely care and fertilizing properly, as well as a lot of sunshine, the spring rice plants in the northern provinces have been growing nicely. The localities are continuing to weed for the third time in the late-transplanting ricefields and actively speeding up prevention and control of rice blast, brown leafhoppers and drought to ensure good yield and output. Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces, after inspection and classification have been done, now have good rice plants in 47 percent of their cultivated areas, average in 41 percent and poor in 12 percent. Because of the cold weather and prolonged overcast conditions, the rice plants have headed later than last year.

In addition, the localities are urgently getting ready for production in the tenth-month season, with the work to be done including checking the quantities and quality of seeds of all kinds, particularly the leafhopper-resistant ones; plowing the fields used for seeding and plowing for the first time the tenth-month ricefields; and harvesting a number of early crops. Thanks to early planting of various kinds of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and summer-autumn rice, they can overcome the shortage of vegetables in the period between crops, mostly in the cities.

In the Nam Bo provinces, the winter-spring season this year has enjoyed quite favorable weather. The main-crop rice plants are growing nicely. The winter-spring rice plants are ripening all at the same time. By 25 April they have harvested 351,000 hectares, 63.7 percent of the areas where transplanting took place. The provinces south of Thuan Hai have harvested 71.7 percent of their areas. The Mekong River delta provinces have harvested 78 percent. Early estimates indicate that the Nam Bo provinces will have an average yield of about 30 quintals per hectare, very close to that of last year, which was a year of pretty high rice crop

yield. The Mekong River delta obtains more than 33 quintals, 1 quintal higher than last year. An Giang Province, which is now leading, can eventually obtain an average yield of 48 quintals per hectare in an area of nearly 90,000 hectares. Dong Thap Province can obtain more than 40 quintals, etc.

Striving to exceed the cultivated areas planned to compensate for their failure to reach their goals in the winter-spring season, the southern provinces south of Thuan Hai have been concentrating their efforts on stepping up production in the summer-autumn season. As of 25 April, throughout Nam Bo they have plowed 288,500 hectares of land, or 54 percent, and sowed and transplanted the summer-autumn rice in nearly 82,000 hectares, or 15.2 percent of the areas planned, 3 times faster as compared with this same period last year. The provinces that have done a lot are Tien Giang having achieved 28 percent of the plan, Thuan Hai nearly 24 percent, An Giang 22.8 percent and Long An 21.3 percent.

Faced with the urgency of a busy season, all localities are pay attention to leadership over the soil-preparation program and mobilization of all usable plowing machines, including the ones operated by the state and machine groups, for working in the fields. In many places they also use raking machines to plow in the appropriate ricefields. Kien Giang Province has signed contracts with the local state farms for sending their plowing machines to the high-yield key rice-growing zones to work the fields in support of the production groups there. As a result, more than 200,000 hectares of land have been plowed twice. Farmers were seeding their land as soon as water was available.

The Mekong River delta provinces have been concentrating labor on working for the summer-autumn season to make sure everything is done by 20 May, which is the best time for sowing and transplanting.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES GROWING MORE MULBERRIES FOR SERICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Growing Mulberries for Sericulture"]

[Text] The report on the socioeconomic guidelines, tasks and goals in the 5-year period (1981-1985) and the 1980's presented at the 5th Party Congress has this to say about resolving the question of clothing: "Put aside land in the zones of appropriate climate for growing cotton. Step up the growing of jute, hemp, flax, Arabian cotton, cotton and wild pineapple, and especially widely promote the movement to grow mulberries and to raise silkworms...."

Growing mulberries and raising silkworms is a direction we can take to satisfy an important part of the need for clothing and to bring about quick results. In our country, we can grow mulberries, raise silkworms, get silk from cocoons and weave silk in any area, anywhere. The mulberry-growing zones that have been planned as concentrated- and specialized-cultivation zones have more than 53,000 hectares. The people's movement to grow mulberries in scattered locations has been expanded. In only 10 provinces, the people have grown millions of mulberries equivalent to growing them in 1,200 hectares of land. In Lac Son District (Ha Son Binh Province), members of the Women's Association responded to its appeal and right away planted mulberries and cotton in 50 and 400 hectares, respectively. Dong Hoa Cooperative (Dong Hung District in Thai Binh Province), where the average per capita land area is only 400 square meters, was able to grow more than 5 hectares of mulberries by using garden plots, edges of ditches and pathways; to raise silkworms; and to have enough silk to weave 2,050 meters of silk fabric. Every province has its own good models like Lac Son District and Dong Hoa Cooperative, which become more and more numerous.

To satisfy the need for clothing growing mulberries and raising silkworms as an occupation must be vigorously developed in two forms: one, the people and any state farms, state forests, organs and schools that are capable fully use land to grow mulberries on a scattered basis and raise silkworms; two, the state and the collective economic sector grow mulberries and raise silkworms on a centralized basis.

Continue to launch the people's movement to grow mulberries and to raise silkworms, which include the ones that feed on mulberry, manioc and castor-oil plant leaves, first in the provinces and municipalities that have concentrated production zones and the habit of growing mulberries and raising silkworms. Families or groups of families fully use their own land and collective land assigned to them for growing mulberries and raising silkworms, with the state supplying them with mulberry cuttings, silkworm eggs for breeding and insecticide. No agricultural tax is collected from the land that is fully used for growing mulberries and raising silkworms, nor does it involve any agricultural product obligation. The people who raise silkworms can get silk from cocoons and weave silk for their own clothing, or exchange cocoons and silk with the state for materials and consumer goods or sell them at agreed prices.

Growing mulberries and raising silkworms is a part of the family-based economy; even if it is aimed at being self-sufficient in terms of having fabric to make clothes, it must bring about good results. The collective economic sector and the Women's Association provide the people with guidance in terms of making good use of their gardens, rationally using labor and developing the occupation of growing mulberries and raising silkworms to bring about good benefits. The local agricultural sector and the mulberry-growing and silkworm-raising corporation are responsible for providing technical guidance, mulberry cuttings and silkworm eggs for breeding. Districts are the units that assume leadership over the movement to grow mulberries and to raise silkworms on a scattered basis and build models to draw experience from and to use as a source of technical guidance for the people.

The concentrated mulberry- and silkworm-producing zones are the ones that supply the state enterprises which unwind silk from cocoons with raw materials to allow them to produce large volumes of silk fabric for export. The collective economic sector is the principal force that produces and delivers products in accordance with the state plan and receives capital from the state, which tries to strengthen its material and technical base and adopts economic policies to guarantee it. The state has made plans for having concentrated zones in 13 provinces and municipalities. These localities are both to consolidate the existing concentrated production zones and to actively build new ones. In building new zones they must consider economic, social and land conditions, as well as the ability to maintain a balance between grain and labor on the one hand and the mulberry-growing and silkworm-raising plan on the other, and combine mulberry-growing and silkworm- raising with production of grain so as to have an additional source of grain and to ensure steady and effective development of the former. A measure to take to encourage cooperatives and production groups to renew their technical programs in connection with the agronomical and industrial aspects of mulberry-growing and silkworm-raising in order to have high productivity and good cocoon quality is to properly implement the policies that have been adopted. The people who raise silkwormscurrently do not feel reassured and encouraged because the supply of the means of production and grain they need is not regular, sufficient and timely. They have to buy them on the free market in order to carry on production, which boosts

their expenses, and must still sell cocoons to the state at set prices. Production of silk brings about no profit. Being the organ which the state assigns the responsibility for management of silk production -- ranging from growing mulberries, raising silkworms and getting silk through processing for export to supplying raw materials for domestic production, the agricultural sector quickly coordinates its activities with those of such sectors as light industry, distribution, circulation, etc.; discusses and recommends regulations to materialize the decision of the Council of Ministers; and at the same time presents a resolution about additional policies and ways to untangle any confusion in production.

We have abundant labor and plenty of land. The material and technical base of the silkworm-raising occupation, first of all the base for propagation, is fully able to supply the people with good mulberry cuttings and breeding silkworms. The state has adopted the right policy. Growing mulberries and raising silkworms is truly becoming a mass movement. What determines the success of the movement is to organize the use and further development of such favorable capabilities, to make the silkworm-raising occupation reach a new stage of development, fulfill the recommended norms and become an economic sector and large-scale production.

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LABOR

POLICY ON VETERANS MOVE TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES DETAILED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 May 82 p 2

[Replies to Readers column: "The Policy Regarding Cadres and Soldiers Who Have Completed Their Military Service and Want To Go Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Concerning this matter, the Labor and Population Relocation Department of the Ministry of Labor has responded as follows:

Cadres and soldiers, after completing their military service, can, depending upon their aspirations and occupational skills, volunteer for work at state farms, forestry sites or cooperatives in the new economic zones. They can also select a place at which they have relatives and start new lives in the Central Highlands, the Mekong River Delta or the provinces of eastern Nam Bo.

Depending upon the pace that is selected, each person must contact the new economic zone to which he will move in order to complete the necessary procedures. If cadres and soldiers in new economic zones who are accepted for work at a state farm, forestry sites, cooperative or production collective want to bring their entire family (mother, father, wife and children) to the new place at which they live, the state will pay some of the transportation cost (for persons, implements and property necessary for production and everyday life). If they are working within the state-operated sector, they and their families will be considered the family of a cadre, manual worker or civil servant of the state and enjoy all rights set forth in current policies. If they join a cooperative or production collective, they will be considered the family of a cooperative member or collective member, be allocated land for a house and garden and be provided with certain funds to build a house, dig a well and so forth. In addition, the families of cooperative members, manual workers and civil servants in the new economic zones receive loans from the State Bank to purchase seed, implements, small processing machines, means of transportation and other things needed to develop the household economy.

If they go to clear land by means of their own capital, they can go as a collective (cooperative or production collective) or in the name of a private household; in either case, they are eligible for the following: land assigned to cooperatives or

individuals to be cleared is not subject to agricultural taxes or the obligatory sale of agricultural products for a period of 5 to 15 years (newly opened land) or 3 to 10 years (land newly restored to cultivation). The products produced on these types of land, if they are not agricultural products in which only the state does business, may be marketed within the locality. The families that go to clear land for production in accordance with this policy do not have the obligation to sell pork that has been set forth in decision number 311-CP dated 1 October 1980. If there are agricultural products to sell to the state, they will be sold at negotiated prices.

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LABOR

CONFERENCE EXCHANGES EXPERIENCES ON USE OF COASTAL LABOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 May 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Exchange of Experiences on the Use of Coastal Labor"]

[Text] Recently, in the municipality of Da Nang, the Ministry of Labor and the Ministry of Maritime Products held a conference to exchange experiences on the effective use of coastal labor.

Our country's coastline, which is more than 3,000 kilometers long, encompasses more than 100 districts in 20 provinces and municipalities and has a population of more than 13 million, which includes 5 million workers, one-fifth the workers of the entire country. The coastal districts have 5.9 million hectares of land, 1.67 million hectares of agricultural land and 650,000 hectares of land that can be used in agricultural production. The seacoast has rich and diverse resources in fishing, pisciculture, salt production, the development of agriculture, forestry, small industry, the artisan trades and so forth.

In the northern provinces, almost all coastal labor has been organized in state-operated enterprises or cooperatives in the fields of fishing, salt production, agriculture, forestry, small industry and the artisan trades. In the South, in addition to state-operated installations, the localities are establishing cooperatives, production collectives and production solidarity teams and there is still some private production. Among the workers in the 18 provinces and municipalities, there are 2,000 workers engaged in fishing, 60,000 workers engaged in salt production, 370,000 workers in small industry and the artisan trades and nearly 3 million agricultural and forestry workers.

In recent years, the city of Haiphong, the provinces of Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Quang Ninh and so forth have established the reclamation of land from the sea as an important effort in expanding production and creating jobs. Haiphong has mobilized millions of mandays to open 3,000 additional hectares of agricultural land and 1,000 hectares for use in the cultivation of fish and shrimp; 2,000 laborers have adopted settled lifestyles and begun to produce grain and food products. Haiphong has also sent 5,000 workers to Cat Ba Island to establish fishing cooperatives. Thai Binh has reclaimed land from the sea and gradually increased

the amount of area under the cultivation of rushes to 2,500 hectares, thereby providing jobs for 25,000 workers. The Nga Thuy Cooperative in Thanh Hoa Province has 1,500 workers who produce and process rushes; their output value in 1981 was 10 million dong, 4.4 million dong of which was earned through exports. The Thanh Hai Cooperative in Binh Tri Thien Province, which once only specialized in fishing and earned a low income for its members, rapidly reoriented its production to coordinate fishing with the processing of maritime products and planted additional grain and timber bearing trees, thereby providing jobs for women. Many districts, such as Trieu Hai in Binh Tri Thien Province and Thang Binh in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, have attached importance to investing capital and labor in afforestation on land reclaimed from the sea, thereby providing jobs for tens of thousands of persons. Last year, Nghi Loc District in Nghe Tinh Province provided jobs for nearly 2,000 workers in the small industry and artisan trades, thereby raising the output value of small industry and the artisan trades from 9.6 million to 15 million dong.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NEW ECONOMIC ZONES CREATED IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Thanh Hoa Realizes All Three Formulas of Moving People to Go and Build New Economic Zones; Thuan Hai - The People, Together With the State, Build the New Economic Zones, Settle to a Sedentary Cultivation and Living Pattern"]

[Text] Thanh Hoa has 49,472 people coming from its delta districts who chose to go and build new economic zones in Ba Thuoc, Nhu Xuan, Cam Thuy, Vinh Thach; among that number over 4,400 went to the southern provinces. Among those who went to the NEZs over 740 are cadres and Party members while over 10,000 are Youth Union members.

Thanh Hoa realizes at the same time all three formulas: to go in concentrated fashion to build entirely new villages or cooperatives, to go in grafting fashion, and to go one family at a time.

In the last six years the province has been able to create 4 new villages in the new economic zones: Quang Trung (Bim Son town), Phu Son (Tinh Gia district), Xuan Lac and Xuan Quy (Nhu Xuan district). The provincial NEZ committee cooperates with the districts to welcome the new population, they have been able to establish 41 new cooperatives and graft people into another 48 different cooperatives; they have been able to reclaim 49,354 hectares and put into production 44,696 hectares composed of 22,556 hectares of rice, 16,850 hectares of secondary crops and over 4,700 hectares of industrial plants, including 1,478 hectares of rush and 110 hectares of mulberry for feeding silkworms. The relatively large meadows of Bim Son and Lach Bang which used to be marshes filled with reed and sedge have by now been reclaimed and after having lain fallow, more than 4,250 hectares have been transplanted with rice seedlings. Some cooperatives, after three years on the new land, have come not only to be self-sufficient in grain and foodstuff but still have products to hand over to the state. In the last 5 years the NEZs in the province have produced over 74,000 tons of grain (including 25,392 tons of paddy), they have collected over 9,000 tons of rush, 35 tons of silkworm cocoons and hundreds of tons of meat of all variety. The material and cultural standard of living of the peasant families here, generally speaking, is better than what they knew in the old country place; in some localities the average grain ration is 24 to 25 kilograms per person per month and many families have incomes going from 10,000 to 20,000 dong per year.

In the process of guiding the building of the NEZs, some localities have not surveyed and selected the location for moving in the new population well, they are

negligent and fail to pay attention right from the start to building irrigation projects, transportation routes and welfare bases, causing many difficulties to the people recently moving in, causing them to lack potable water and water serving production, which makes it necessary for people to go back and forth a lot of the way to get the water, thus creating a situation of waste of means, resources and labor.

Thanh Hoa province is preparing the locations for moving the people into the southern provinces so that from now till 1985 it can maintain the population at 2.2 to 2.3 million people.

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Thuan Hai has 93,000 people who have come to establish themselves in the new economic zones and settle into a sedentary cultivation and living pattern. The people from the province and those coming from Binh Tri Thien and Thai Binh provinces who came to build the NEZs have reclaimed land and broken the land into fallow on over 10,000 hectares so that they can be put into cultivation and they have been able to build a number of material bases, thus beginning to stabilize their lives.

Implementing the motto "both the state and people doing things together," the people of Ham Thuan, Duc Linh, Ham Tan districts and of Phan Thiet city have contributed over 1.8 million dong and the people of the NEZs contributed over 1.3 million dong in order to reclaim land and break it into fallow on over 470 more hectares, to reform and build 285 more hectares of rice field with ridges so that one can implement intensive cultivation and multiply the crops, and to build many more projects to serve production and people's lives. An accounting shows that the capital put in by the people is four times larger than the capital put in by the state.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

MINH HAI ASSISTANCE IN BUILDING NEZ'S NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 May 82 p 1

[Article by Tuan Hai: "Minh Hai Reclaims Land and Builds NEZs"]

[Text] In the last five years (1977-1981), Minh Hai has received nearly 2,000 families or 15,000 people (including 8,700 laborers) from Ha Nam Ninh who came down south to build the new economic zones.

Working with the motto "both the state and people doing things together," Minh Hai has built on the new economic zones 7 state farms and 7 agricultural cooperatives. The new arrivals from Ha Nam Ninh as well as the local people have reclaimed land, broken it into fallow, and reformed 86,000 hectares of land in order to plant rice and secondary crops, thus contributing to increasing the food cultivation area of Minh Hai from 240,000 hectares in 1976 to over 300,000 hectares in 1981. The grain production owing to land reclamation and breaking it into fallow has come to nearly 150,000 tons. Besides their main task of producing grain, the state farms and cooperatives in the NEZs have also developed secondary branches of activities such as saltmaking in the coastal areas, brick making in U Minh, and the raising and breeding of hogs, poultry and fish so as to fully utilize the labor and increase the income of the workers and cooperative members.

Though many difficulties remain and though there is still a lack of building materials, the compatriots from Ha Nam Ninh enjoy the assistance of the administration and people of Minh Hai and have been able to build in each state farm or cooperative a clinic and a school so as to take care of the health and of the cultural life of the cadres, workers and of the people. The young people of Ha Nam Ninh in Minh Hai have also participated in the militia forces and in the self-defense so as to protect the achievements of the revolution and to protect the southwest coastal areas of the Fatherland.

Promoting the achievements of the last 5 years, in the next 5 years (1981-1985) the two provinces of Minh Hai and Ha Nam Ninh endeavor to move and receive even better 50,000 more families or 100,000 new laborers so as to expand the NEZs and enrich further the Fatherland.

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SALE OF CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS TO CADRES, PEOPLE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 May 82 p 3

["From Readers Letters" column: "The Retail Selling of Building Materials to the Cadres and People"]

[Text] Many families of cadres and among the people in Hanoi are in great need of buying small amounts of building materials in order to repair their homes. This is an essential and urgent need that the commercial sector is in charge of taking care of for the benefit of the people. Last year, although agreements have been signed and norms have been written into the plans of the City People's Committee, the production and supply bases still did not deliver enough commodities to the building materials corporation. For instance, brick was delivered only to the level of 1/8 of the planned level, and other building materials were delivered only in minimal fashion. Unwilling to let itself be tied up by these difficulties, the corporation organized the exploitation of supply sources in other provinces and in the suburbs so as to have enough building materials to distribute to cadres and to the people. The corporation sent people to Vinh Phu, Son La, and Lai Chau to buy "nua" bamboo, it organized the processing and production of bricks and tiles, or went to forest exploitation sites to buy treetop and branch wood. The requirements of the people are very large and the corporation so far has not been able to respond adequately at all. Many families want to buy a few kilograms of cement, a few dozens of tiles so as to repair their homes but they still run into many difficulties. The procedure for distribution of building materials at the subward and district level is still riddled with complication, and in the final analysis it is still too slow.

To serve well the needs of our living standard and to respond adequately to the legitimate needs of the people, we petition the People's Committee of Hanoi that it not only review the plans of the various building materials production and supply branches but that afterwards it should provide close guidance to these branches (such as the construction branch, the forestry sector, the suburban districts, etc.) so that they deliver in full the amount of building materials they pledge to deliver to the commercial branch. It is suggested also that the city allow the corporation to exploit wood, bamboo and "nua" in the mountain provinces with the condition that it absolutely respect the laws of forest production, under the control of the forestry supervision branch of the local people. The corporation should be allowed to buy coal and give it over to the agricultural cooperatives so that the latter could produce bricks and tiles, with each side sharing a rational part of the product. The various government echelons at the base level (such as the subward or village) should reduce the amount of complicated procedure required when they review the applications for buying building materials so that the people can repair their homes in a simple and convenient fashion.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

EDUCATION BLAMED FOR POOR ATTITUDES FOUND AMONG YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Khue, the People's Security College: "Teaching Youths and Establishing the Socialist Lifestyle"]

[Text] I endorse the matters set forth in the article entitled "Establishing a Wholesome Lifestyle Among Youths" by Tran Phuong Thac that was printed in the 15 April 1982 edition of NHAN DAN Newspaper.

Educating youths, which includes cultivating the socialist lifestyle among youths, is always very important and very necessary. This has been confirmed by the position of the youth issue in the revolution and the position of the work of educating and molding the new, socialist man. The new man and the new socialist lifestyle do not form in a spontaneous manner, rather, they can only be formed in a process of positive and self-conscious building, education, forging and struggle.

The problem we face is that we must examine and determine what the lifestyle of our youths at this time is and determine what must be done to gradually establish the socialist style of life among youths.

Each of us can see that the majority of our youths possess a good lifestyle and possess clear ideals and goals as seen in their spirit of creative labor and revolutionary heroism in combat, production, studies and work. They have made worthy contributions to the glorious tradition of the nation's young generation. However, besides this, we also see many unwholesome phenomena in the ethics and lifestyle of youths. Concerning these shortcomings, the Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress pointed out: some youths do not possess revolutionary ideals and lack a sense of responsibility toward their obligation to build and defend the fatherland. A number of youths and teenagers in the municipalities and cities, having been influenced by the bourgeois lifestyle, by the remnants of the decadent culture and by the psychological war of the enemy, think and act in ways that are contrary to socialist ethics and the socialist style of life.

A lack of courtesy, civility and politeness on the part of a number of youths, especially young men, in their speech, behavior, actions and relations with everyone

else are seen by us daily on streets, on trains, on busses or in stores and public places without anyone ever denouncing them. When sincere and constructive words of advice are offered to these youths, they not only reject them but respond with an attitude that is even less courteous and polite. This is not to mention the many other unwholesome phenomena in the lifestyle of some youths, such as evading obligations, only liking to enjoy themselves, imitating absurd styles of dress and being extravagant, wasteful and decadent.

Deserving of attention is the fact that these phenomena are not only seen in the South, which has been influenced by the remnants of the decadent culture of neo-colonialism, but also seen in the North, in Hanoi, which once had a wholesome lifestyle and a tradition of being well-mannered; they are not only seen among the very small number of youths who are idle and immoral and have become hoodlums, but also among a number of other youths, including youths at factories, worksites, colleges and so forth.

This unwholesome situation might be due to many causes but it clearly is not an inevitable phenomenon. We must examine this problem in a careful and serious manner and with a full sense of responsibility. One important cause is the fact that our educational efforts have not been good and education is lax; society as a whole is not appropriately concerned with the mobilization and education of youths; many families do not concern themselves with routinely teaching their children and many Youth Union installations and schools have not adopted positive plans for teaching socialist ethics and the socialist lifestyle to youths. Educating youths and establishing the socialist lifestyle must be considered a pressing issue.

It is necessary to take many coordinated steps and achieve coordination from within families and in society to the schools, state agencies and mass organizations. Each component has a large role and responsibility. However, the places that have the most direct responsibility, the places that are able to provide the strongest education utilizing scientific methods that yield the best possible educational returns are the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the schools (the general schools, the colleges and the vocational middle schools).

Educating youths and establishing the socialist lifestyle among youths are a major, very profound issue. For this reason, it is impossible to resolve each and every problem in a short space of time, rather, these problems must be resolved gradually over a long period of time. In the immediate future, efforts must be focused on teaching youths how to be polite and civil in their speech and behavior; how to respect themselves and others; how to respect their elders and be considerate of those younger than them; how to help everyone, especially elderly people, women and children; and how to live a pure, diligent and simple life.

The teaching of youths and the establishment of the socialist lifestyle among youths, although similar in ways to the teaching of the other strata and age group, must employ methods and forms of education that are suited to the psychological and physioligical characteristics of the young in order to achieve results, every effort must be made to avoid being rote or mechanical, simplistic or crude. It is

necessary to show youths their obligations to the fatherland and society while giving appropriate attention to their rights and aspirations, including the wholesome and necessary aesthetic requirements of the young.

The concern of everyone at this time is how to teach the young generation well, how to insure that the young generation, the persons who were born and have grown up in the new society, develops comprehensively, which includes developing socialist ethics and the socialist style of life, thereby sumbolizing new, socialist persons in order to be the loyal and outstanding inheritors of the undertaking of the party and the nation.

The resolution of the 5th Party Congress on the mobilization of youths has set forth correct guidelines and created favorable conditions for the education of youths, thereby insuring that steady victories are won in the education of youths. We hope very much that the basic organizations, the agencies of the mass organizations and families, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the schools and the cultural agencies, will adopt plans for coordinating the education of youths in a positive and effective manner, thereby satisfying the desire of everyone.

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Tap Chi Cong San

No. 4, April 1982

Special Issue on the Fifth

Party Congress

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ALL FOR THE SAKE OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND AND THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN [COMMUNIST REVIEW] in Vietnamese Apr 82 pp 1-10, 22

[Editorial; capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] The fifth party congress, held recently in the capital of Hanoi, is an important event in the political life of our party and people in the early years of the 1980's. Over 1,000 delegates, representing more than 1.7 million communist party members in all parts of the country and in the combat trenches in the two fraternal countries, have brought to the congress warm revolutionary sentiments and diversified experiences -- acquired in their struggle and labor over the past 5 years -- for the discussion and decision of the major issues concerning the destiny of the nation and the life of the people.

The resolutions adopted by the fifth congress have further concretized the lines for socialist revolution and socialist economic development laid down by the fourth congress, and reflected our party's new progress in applying the universal laws of socialist revolution to the specific conditions in the country. Therefore, the fifth party congress resolutions have a profound guiding significance to our revolution in the 1980's. With the adoption of these resolutions and the election of the new party Central Committee headed by Comrade Le Duan, the fifth congress is an important milestone on the path of our people's struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

The guiding spirit of the congress is: "ALL FOR THE SAKE OF THE SOCIALIST FATHERLAND AND THE PEOPLE'S HAPPINESS." That is the objective of the revolutionary struggle and the daily motto of action of our entire party. That is also the thought and sentiment and the confidence and ideal of life of the communist fighters -- those who have voluntarily chosen the task of serving the people and fulfilling that "most impetuous desire" of esteemed Uncle Ho as the goal of their lifetime struggle.

With the spirit "all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness," the congress not only paid attention to the defense of the country and preservation of the revolutionary achievements scored with blood through many generations but also discussed and decided on policies, measures and concrete steps to quickly overcome difficulties, exploit the country's potentials, and surmount poverty and backwardness in order to make the fatherland prosperous and powerful and the people well off and happy.

Assessing the situation over the recent past, the congress affirmed: "The past 5 years have been recorded in the nation's history as a glorious and successful stage of the Vietnamese revolution."

It is true that, during this period, we have been able to unify the country in the state plane quickly; promulgate the SRV Constitution; establish the system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country; defeat the two wars of aggression waged by Chinese expansionists and hegemonists; restore, improve and build the economy; carry out cultural reforms and development; maintain political security firmly; consolidate the militant alliance and form the firm and mutually supporting position of the three Indochinese countries' revolution; and strengthen militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Meanwhile, the influence of the Vietnamese revolution on the struggle of the people in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism has been intensified, and the position of our country in the international arena has been elevated.

These successes have "led the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic position which is firmer than in the past, thus creating greater potentials for national defense and the successful building of socialism."

To achieve these successes, the Vietnamese people have had to overcome innumerable difficulties. Only by understanding this clearly will we have more pride in the achievements we have scored and more confidence in our party, people and armed forces -- those who have struggled successfully for this great cause with the effective help of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

With a high sense of responsibility toward the country and people, the congress profoundly reviewed the shortcomings and mistakes which we had committed and pointed out the causes set forth measures to correct these shortcomings and mistakes. Obviously, it is our economy -- an economy which still depends heavily on small-scale production, which has been ravaged seriously by war and repeatedly by natural calamities, and which has been subject to enemy sabotage activities -- which is the root cause of the difficulties we now face in our everyday life. Meanwhile, these difficulties have been aggravated by our subjective shortcomings. Besides these shortcomings and mistakes, we must, first of all, take into account such manifestations as SUBJECTIVISM, HASTINESS, CONSERVATISM, AND SLUGGISHNESS in economic management and leadership.

By viewing our work, including the management of social life in all aspects, more extensively, we will find that we have committed a very serious shortcoming -- our laxity in economic and social management. This shortcoming is actually due to our FAILURE TO ADHERE FIRMLY TO THE SYSTEM OF PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP.

In the field of party building, there have emerged prolonged manifestations of conservatism and sluggishness, most noticeably in the work related to cadres.

Proceeding from a comprehensive analysis of the achievements and strongpoints as well as the difficulties and shortcomings mentioned above, our party has drawn valuable lessons for its leadership activities. Through this, the entire party as well as every part cadre and member has taken a step further toward maturity. The greatest lesson is that instead of stopping with a general line, we must concretize the party line into plans for socio-economic development and into major viewpoints, policies and measures for the entire country as well as for every sector and every sphere of activity in accordance with the country's historical conditions and with the needs and capabilities of our people at each specific stage. And in order to carry out the party line, close attention must be given to organizing and guiding the implementation of tasks, building an effective system of management, bringing into use correct incentive policies, building an integrated contingent of qualified and capable cadres, and developing the combined strength of the system of "leadership by the party, mastery by the people and management by the state" in which a task of great importance at present is to uphold firmly party and state discipline and to make the entire society aware of the highly organized and disciplined character of the modern working class.

THE MATURITY OF THE PARTY AND THE NEW STRATEGIC STANCE OF OUR COUNTRY ARE EXTREMELY IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT ENSURE THE CONTINUED ADVANCE OF OUR COUNTRY'S REVOLUTIONARY CAUSE.

It is obviously incorrect to think that our country is in a dark tunnel with no way out. However, to see the brighter side only without realizing the great difficulties still to be overcome and the serious outstanding problems still to be solved is also a naive mistake, if not a manifestation of irresponsibility.

Realities over the past 5 years clearly show that the line for the socialist revolution and the line for building the socialist economy laid down by the fourth party congress are correct. Along with asserting the correctness of party lines and the need for continued implementation of these lines, the fifth party congress pointed out: Party lines are a perfect integrated whole from which there arise some major issues: FIRMLY UPHOLD THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT, ESTABLISH THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF THE LABORING PEOPLE, AND PROCEED TOWARD SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION.

The class struggle in the period of transition toward socialism is very complex and difficult. In our country at present, it is all the more complex and difficult due to many objective causes. This requires that we FIRMLY UPHOLD THE DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT -- a very sharp tool of our party and people in the struggle for the success of the cause of socialist construction and national defense.

The comprehensive requirements for firmly upholding the dictatorship of the proletariat were clearly spelled out in the resolution of the fourth party congress. Here, we are stressing only one point: To ensure that the dictatorship of the proletariat can fully develop its functions we MUST SEE TO IT THAT THE ORGANIZED AND DISCIPLINED CHARACTER OF THE WORKING CLASS IS THOROUGHLY UNDERSTOOD AMONG ALL THE ORGANIZATIONS OF THE SYSTEM OF DICTATORSHIP OF THE PROLETARIAT. This is necessary because in the difficult and complex struggle to build a new society, this organized and disciplined character has an extremely important impact. It serves as a bond binding all party members together in a stable and strong organization and closely binding the party with the entire working class and the laboring people to create the massive strength of the socialist revolution. Lenin said: "...unless the self-imposed discipline of the proletariat can triumph over the state of spontaneous anarchy of the petty bourgeoisie... it is impossible for socialism to win victory" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Selected Works, Su That Publishing House, 1960, volume II, part I, page 419).

ESTABLISHING THE SYSTEM OF COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF THE LABORING PEOPLE constitutes a very crucial objective of our party lines. Its comprehensive requirements were also clearly spelled out in the resolution of the fourth party congress. Here, we need only stress the following point: The party's leadership would be less effective if the party could not raise the majority of the laboring masses to the position of real masters in our society. The more the laboring people can develop their right to mastery, the stronger the party's leadership will become and the more the system of the dictatorship of the proletariat will be consolidated. To be more precise, the voluntary activities of broad sections of the masses and their active participation in the management of the state and in economic and social management are sources of immense strength for the vigorous and uninterrupted advance of our country's revolutionary cause.

The decisive importance of SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION on the success of socialism in our country is undeniable. Only by embarking on socialist industrialization will we be able to build the material-technical bases of socialism. Such bases are the material foundation on which the entire new social system is built. Naturally, each step of socialist industrialization is also a step in consolidating the dictatorship of the proletariat and strengthening the system of collective mastery of the working people.

On the basis of the actual situation in our country, the congress laid down for our people TWO STRATEGIC TASKS:

Firstly, build socialism successfully; and

Secondly, be ready to fight and defend firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

We must be aware of the reactionary character and wicked schemes of the Beijing hegemonist expansionists against our country, and of the collusion between China and the U.S. imperialists against the Soviet Union, Vietnam and the world revolutionary movement. In this way, we will enhance our revolutionary vigilance, build a modern and comprehensive all-people national defense, RESOLUTELY FIGHT AND DEFEAT THE BEIJING REACTIONARY CLIQUE'S MULTIFACETED WAR OF SABOTAGE AGAINST OUR COUNTRY and, at the same time, stand ready to defeat the enemy if he wages large-scale war against our country.

In spite of this, BUILDING SOCIALISM remains our top priority task.

Continuing to implement the revolutionary line laid down by the fourth party congress, we have been concretizing this line still further in the immediate stage, including the whole of the 1980's. The party Central Committee political report presented at the fifth congress stressed: "The stage ahead is one of continuing socialist construction and socialist transformation, further strengthening the political and moral unity of mind of the people, reducing and overcoming difficulties, stabilizing and improving the people's living conditions, stopping and eliminating negative manifestations, achieving important progress in all fields, creating a new balance in the economy, and at the same time, preparing for even steadier and stronger steps forward in the next stage."

In this immediate stage, the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths will be very complex and difficult in all respects -- political, economic, ideological and diplomatic. Therefore, we have to coordinate very closely socialist construction with socialist transformation, economic development with the consolidation of national defense, and ideological education and the development of the working people's right to collective mastery with the strengthening of socialist law. We must use coercive and dictatorial measures vigorously to ensure the scrupulous implementation of the party's lines and state law. Lenin said: "... anyone who believes that the transition from capitalism to socialism can be achieved without resort to coercion and dictatorship will commit the most stupid mistake and show that he is a highly nonsensical utopian" (footnote: V.I. Lenin: Discussion of Industrialization, the Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1967, p 67).

Our people must make every effort to attain the GENERAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL OBJECTIVES OF THE 1980's set forth by the congress.

Satisfactory achievement of these objectives will make it possible for our country's economy to meet the consumption needs of society and achieve accumulation of capital within itself. This will help the economy to be more and more balanced on the basis of increased production of goods.

To that end, it is necessary to formulate correctly and implement satisfactorily MAJOR ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL POLICIES, taking into account inevitable problems arising from the process of our country's advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

We must realize that the relationship between industry and agriculture is a highly important matter. In the stage ahead, we must rely on the country's potential, on our cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and on the strength which our country's heavy industry has developed and will develop, in order to ADVANCE AGRICULTURE TO LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION TO A CERTAIN DEGREE, in a closely combined agricultural and industrial structure. Our agriculture has been developed under a uniform national plan, has carried out intensive and specialized cultivation to a fairly high degree, has applied a relatively developed system of division of labor and his yielded fairly abundant products and goods, therey meeting the country's demands for grain and foodstuffs, raw materials, agricultural products and goods for export.

It has been modernized to a certain degree on the basis of the achievements of our country's heavy industry and of international assistance and cooperation. It has achieved socialist transformation and relied on districts as its main and important base to develop. In fact, it has not developed by itself but is closely associated with the various industrial sectors in which heavy industry, though not yet well developed, has exerted a great effect on agriculture -- an effect which cannot be considered lightly.

In view of this, we must CONCENTRATE ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT, CONSIDERING AGRICULTURE AS THE FOREMOST FRONT AND ADVANCING IT ONE STEP FURTHER TOWARD LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION, WHILE STRIVING TO ACCELERATE THE PRODUCTION OF CONSUMER GOODS AND ESTABLISH AN ADDITIONAL NUMBER OF IMPORTANT HEAVY INDUSTRIAL SECTORS AND COMBINING AGRICULTURE, CONSUMER GOODS INDUSTRY AND HEAVY INDUSTRY INTO A RATIONAL GOODS INDUSTRY AGRO-INDUSTRIAL STRUCTURE. THESE ARE THE MAIN OBJECTIVES OF THE STRUGGLE FOR SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION IN THE IMMEDIATE STAGE.

To achieve socialist industrialization under these objectives, we must perform quite a number of jobs and pay attention to establishing a correct system of management and planning while bringing into full play the creativeness and responsibility of all echelons and sectors, from the central to grassroots levels. We must also pay attention to and consider economization as a major and long-term national policy, strive to ensure accumulation, and develop the combined strength of the implementation of the party's general lines and economic line.

Based on the socio-economic strategic guideline which is taking shape, our party has set forth the major tasks for the 1981-85 5-Year Plan. We believe that, with the experience gained in economic and social management and with the new factors which emerged from the initial stage of our effort to do away with the old system of management, the struggle to implement the Third 5-Year Plan will certainly bring about the fine successes we desire, despite the fact that this struggle is still rife with difficulties.

Realities show that the ideological and cultural revolution in our country -- also known as the struggle between "the two paths" in the field of ideology and culture -- is a protracted, complex and difficult struggle. It is because this struggle involves the complete transformation of the concept of the entire society and of the soul and way of life of each individual and seeks to fight the profound influences of neocolonialism that the imperialists and international reactionaries frenziedly oppose it in the field of culture and ideology. Therefore, OUR EFFORT TO SHAPE A NEW CULTURE AND A NEW TYPE OF SOCIALIST MAN CANNOT BE SEPARATED FROM THE STRUGGLE TO WIPE OUT RESOLUTELY ALL THE VESTIGES OF BACKWARD AND REACTIONARY IDEOLOGY AND CULTURE LEFT BEHIND BY THE FORMER SOCIETY OR FROM THE STRUGGLE TO VIGOROUSLY COUNTER ALL PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE ACTIVITIES OF THE IMPERIALISTS AND INTERNATIONAL REACTIONARIES AND CONSTANTLY PREVENT THE PENETRATION OF THE COUNTRY BY ANY INFLUENCE OF THEIR BOURGEOIS, REACTIONARY AND DECADENT IDEOLOGY AND CULTURE.

In recent years, to shape a new culture and a new type of socialist man, our people have carried out activities in numerous aspects and have recorded many successes, especially in the field of educational development. However, there are also many shortcomings such as the decline in the quality of educational work, the laxity in the struggle against reactionary and backward culture, and the lack of militancy in the work related to information and propaganda. It is necessary to overcome these shortcomings resolutely and accelerate the ideological and cultural revolution comprehensively on the basis of "the state and the people work together."

With the understanding that the educational standards of our society depend on neither machinery nor the economic situation, we will carry out cultural development in every locality so as to make it possible for all grassroots units in the cities and rural areas to enjoy a healthy and happy cultural life while contributing effectively to the cause of national construction and defense.

Over the past 5 years, by remaining loyal to the Leninist foreign policy Comrade Ho Chi Minh advocated and upheld and by carrying out a principled foreign policy, our party has scored many great achievements. One of its most outstanding achievements is the strengthening of the militant alliance among the three Indochinese countries and the fine development of the relationship and all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community.

From now on, in continuing this principled foreign policy, our people will CONSTANTLY CONSOLIDATE AND FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP AMONG VIETNAM, LAOS AND KAMPUCHEA, CONSIDERING IT AS A LAW OF DEVELOPMENT OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE THREE COUNTRIES AND A QUESTION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THE DESTINY OF THE THREE PEOPLES. In addition, our people will FURTHER STRENGTHEN THE SOLIDARITY AND ALL-ROUND COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY AND THE SOVIET UNION, CONSIDERING IT A PRINCIPLE, A POLICY AND A STRATEGY, AS WELL AS AN IDEAL AND A REVOLUTIONARY SENTIMENT. Our people are determined to contribute actively to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We advocate a policy of establishing good-neighbor relations with the ASEAN countries, being always ready to cooperate with these countries in coordinating efforts to build Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

We support vigorously the resolute struggle of peoples against bellicose imperialism and other reactionary forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Our state and people totally support the Soviet peace program for the 1980's. We welcome the proposals and initiatives which Comrade L.I. Brezhnev advanced at the 7th All-Union Soviet Trade Union Congress and his recent statement in Tashkent.

We advocate firmly maintaining our policy of friendship and good neighborliness with the Chinese people, but we are determined to struggle against the Beijing hegemonist and expansionist clique which is colluding with U.S. imperialism in an attempt to weaken and annex our country.

The present situation requires us urgently to establish and strengthen the mechanism of PARTY'S LEADERSHIP, PEOPLE'S MASTERY AND STATE MANAGEMENT.

We must, first of all, STRENGTHEN THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORIAL STATE VERY VIGOROUSLY. We must see to it that the national assembly and the people's councils at all levels perform their functions and duties and exercise their powers as people-elected organs, as specified in the Constitution. Our state must STRENGTHEN SOCIAL MANAGEMENT ACCORDING TO LAW. It must fully use its political and economic powers to maintain social discipline and struggle effectively against negativism in the economic and social life. In the working people's interest, our socialist state must resolutely suppress the counterrevolutionaries, the exploiters who have refused to transform themselves, thieves, speculators, smugglers, hooligans and ruffians. On the other hand, it must severely punish state cadres and personnel who have violated the law.

SPECIAL ATTENTION MUST BE PAID TO REORGANIZING AND IMPROVING THE OPERATION OF STATE ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT ORGANS IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE ESTABLISHMENT OF A NEW ECONOMIC STRUCTURE AND A NEW MANAGERIAL SYSTEM.

Our state managerial apparatus must be compact but effective and capable of managing an economy which is now in the process of transformation and reorganization and is advancing gradually to large-scale socialist production. Managerial activities must be sharp and realistic and their leadership must be close. To this end, such a management system must be highlighted by a clear didivsion of work and responsibilities and must promote the enhancement of everyone's sense of responsibility and discipline. Meanwhile, in production and trade establishments the system of leaders must be implemented strictly.

We must realize that today the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist state is our party's primary task. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PARTY LEADERSHIP MUST BE REFLECTED IN THE ABILITY TO DEVELOP THE STATE'S MANAGERIAL ROLE AND THE WORKING PEOPLE'S RIGHT TO COLLECTIVE MASTERY. The party exercises leadership over the state, but it does not do the latter's work, nor encroaches upon the powers of state organs.

THE PARTY'S MASS AGITATION WORK IS OF STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE. As the party exercises leadership over the state, the importance of this task, far from being reduced, has increased. This is because the great cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland, more than any other cause, requires an extensive development of the intellect and great willpower of the masses of people.

Today mass agitation work has new requirements. They involve highly developing the spirit of collective mastery and the initiative and creative spirit of the masses in national construction and defense and, at the same time, taking care of their everyday interests. To fulfill these requirements, it is necessary to improve mass agitation forms and methods in such a way as to subject the masses of all classes, walks of life, ages, circles, religious and nationalities to the party's education and to help them highly develop their positiveness in national construction and defense.

Effective mass agitation work under the new conditions requires combined efforts of all party, government and mass organizations. It is necessary to PREVENT AND OVERCOME BUREAUCRATISM WHICH IS NOW THE MAIN OBSTACLE TO THE MASS AGITATION TASK. Leading party cadres must adopt the practice of establishing constant contact with the masses. Each party member must operate within a mass organization and set a good example in his work. The state must establish a system under which people's organizations will participate in managing state affairs effectively. Mass agitation work must be aimed at promoting and developing A SEETHING AND LASTING SOCIALIST EMULATION MOVEMENT in all fields of social activity, especially on the labor and production front, for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. Such a movement can only be the combined result of all educational, economic and administrative measures, the important feature of which must be the combination of ideological education with encouragement through material incentives and the correct combination of the three interests: the interests of the entire society, the interests of the collectives and the private interests of workers.

To fulfill strategic duties in the new stage, it is imperative TO CARRY OUT THE PARTY-BUILDING TASK SATISFACTORILY IN ALL RESPECTS AND IMPROVE THE PARTY'S LEADERSHIP AND COMBATIVITY.

The party's lines and the resolutions of the fifth party congress must be concretized into correct plans, policies and measures; the party's practical organizational abilities must be improved; the contingent of cadres must be selected and assigned correctly; and the masses must be organized and motivated to accelerate the revolutionary movement. To attain these basic objectives, the party must continue to enhance its working class character, its vanguard character and its revolutionary and scientific nature.

As required by the revolution, our party must strengthen leadership in all respects, including the cultural, security and national defense domains. But SPECIAL ATTENTION MUST BE GIVEN TO ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP. THE ENTIRE PARTY MUST GO DEEP INTO THE ECONOMIC FRONT, IMPROVE THE STYLE OF LEADERSHIP OVER THE ECONOMY AND ENHANCE ITS ABILITY AND EFFICIENCY IN LEADING THE ECONOMY. More than anything else, the economic domain requires that our party carry out its leadership on a scientific and revolutionary basis. Only in this way can it overcome its present shortcomings and make economic development work progress firmly and steadily.

After having laid down correct guidelines, lines and policies, OUR PARTY MUST STRIVE TO IMPROVE ITS IDEOLOGICAL LEADERSHIP. Ideological work is primarily designed to educate our entire party and all our people and soldiers to develop an unyielding willpower and an iron-like determination and acquire the knowledge necessary to fulfill the two strategic duties — building socialism and defending the fatherland.

Everyone must be made to understand thoroughly the party's national defense line, its general line on the socialist revolution and its line on building a socialist economy and to have the determination to strive to implement these lines with the greatest revolutionary enthusiasm. Meanwhile, everyone must be determined to struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare, to condemn the hegemonism and expansionism of the Chinese reactionary rulers -- the present direct and dangerous enemy of our nation — and to criticize views that are inconsistent with the party's lines severely.

The ideological work must be vigorously oriented toward educating and improving the revolutionary qualities of party cadres and members and people and contributing actively to the enhancement of their scientific knowledge, especially their economic knowledge.

To enhance combativity, the ideological work must be directed toward intensively analyzing and SEVERELY CRITICIZING SMALL PRODUCERS' IDEOLOGICAL MANIFESTATIONS AND OPPOSING RESOLUTELY BOURGEOIS THOUGHTS, NEOCOLONIALIST CULTURAL VESTIGES AND FEUDAL IDEOLOGICAL VESTIGES.

To obtain great results and possess a strong persuasiveness, the ideological task must be associated closely with the reality of the revolution and the thinking of the masses. In particular, it must keep itself abreast of the fresh problems involving the people's everyday life, economic development and the consolidation of national defense, and must be based firmly on Marxism-Leninism. Therefore, it is necessary to expand and improve Marxist-Leninist education among party cadres and members and people and to embark on a comprehensive reform of political and dialectical education work.

Along with strengthening ideological leadership, THE PARTY MUST PAY SPECIAL ATTENTION TO STRENGTHENING ORGANIZATIONAL LEADERSHIP, WHICH STILL LEAVES MUCH TO BE DESIRED. Organizational work involves many tasks. Only the questions regarding the building of the contingents of party cadres and members need our special attention for the time being.

We all know that the quality of cadres is a factor deciding the success of leadership. Therefore, the party must concentrate great efforts on building the contingent of party and state cadres, especially leading and managerial cadres, capable of shouldering the heavy responsibilities in the new revolutionary stage.

Immediate and long-term plans for training and improving cadres must be formulated so that they will be improved effectively and assigned to the right places.

The party Central Committee political report presented at the fifth party congress says: "In cadre work, it is necessary to make correct choices and properly assign key cadres at all levels, in all branches. A cadre must not be given many jobs concurrently; a correct combination must be made of good and capable cadres in different age groups. Young cadres, women and national minority cadres, who are good and capable and who have grown to maturity in the revolutionary movement of the masses should be actively brought into the leading bodies of the party and state. In assessing cadres, we should overcome the tendency to lay one-sided emphasis either on past work and family background or on academic diplomas and degrees." These instructions of the party are very correct and must be carried out scrupulously.

With regard to the IMPROVEMENT OF THE CONTINGENT OF PARTY MEMBERS, we must carry out three measures simultaneously: Remove unqualified members from the party; admit to the party outstanding elements from the revolutionary mass movement; and improve the quality of party members through work, study, criticism and self-criticism and party activities.

To carry out these measures satisfactorily, special attention must be paid to watching closely the personality of communist party members -- that is, the qualitites and abilities which party members must have in the present revolutionary stage.

Each party member, whatever he does and wherever he is, must prove that he is a vanguard combatant and has the ability and prestige to lead the masses in struggling for the cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland. All of his acts must clearly reflect the party's revolutionary and scientific character. He must set a good example for the masses in productive labor and other tasks and daily and hourly persistently strive to accomplish realistic things to contribute to the development of production and stabilization and gradual improvement of the people's life. On the national defense front, he must heighten vigilance and display a courageous and heroic fighting spirit. He must participate actively in the struggle against negativism in economic and social life and get in close touch with the masses. He must display a sense of organization and discipline, maintain the unity and oneness of minds within the party, lead a healthy and honest life and engage passionately in study in order to improve his work standards. He must develop warm patriotism and be imbued with a genuine proletarian internationalist spirit. Only persons with such qualifications deserve to be in the ranks of the glorious party.

With such qualified party cadres and members, with the traditional unity and oneness of minds within the party, with the blood sealed attachment between the party and people and with the strength of the international solidarity between our people and the world's peoples, our party will certainly fulfill its difficult but glorious duties, always "worthy as the leader and truly faithful servant of the people" and the organizer of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution, as Comrade Truong Chinh said in his speech opening the congress.

On the long path of struggling for the socialist ideal, our party and people are faced with great difficulties. But we have many advantages, and these advantages are basic. Illuminated by the resolutions of the fifth party congress and struggling perseveringly, our entire party and all our people and soldiers will certainly achieve successes in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

As party Central Committee General Secretary Comrade Le Duan said in his speech closing the congress: "Our entire party and all our people and soldiers are being reinforced with a new vitality brought about by the historic resolutions of the congress.

"We are determined to fully implement the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh.

"No opposing force can check our advance."

With this iron-clad conviction, let our entire party and all our people strive to implement the historic resolutions of the fifth party congress successfully.

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VIETNAM REPORT

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DAC LAC STRENGTHENS MILITIA FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 82 p 1

[Article by Xuan Cuong, correspondent: "Dac Lac Province Builds Strong Militia and Self-Defense Units on the Basic Level To Serve as the Nucleus in Combat and the Maintenance of Security and Order"]

[Text] In keeping with the pledge to emulate to win the banner of the Ministry of National Defense that was signed by the provinces of the Central Highlands, the Dac Lac Provincial Military Agency has concentrated its efforts on building strong militia and self-defense units in villages, subwards, agencies, state farms and forestry sites.

The province re-examined the entire militia and self-defense force. The corps of cadres engaged in military activities on the basic level has been strengthened and is receiving advanced training on a rotating basis at the Provincial Military School. Since the start of this year, the province has held two training classes for nearly 100 self-defense village, subward, platoon and company cadres and 15 training classes and 9 phases of military training for thousands of militia and self-defense cadres and soldiers as well as students at colleges, vocational middle schools and general schools. Practically all of the villages and subwards within the province now have militia forces concentrating on mobile combat operations and the maintenance of order and security. These units have frequently coordinated with troops on patrol and the people to heighten the vigilance of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities and combat every scheme to commit sabotage and divide these compatriots. As a result, the number of mountain villages in which security is weak has declined from 30 to 50 percent [as published]. In villages that have adopted good combat and security plans, such as Chua D'ang in Krong But, Ea Tieu in Drong A-na, Quang Son in Dac Nong, Nam Nung in Dac Min and so forth, the people engage in production with peace of mind.

Many mobile militia units in villages have transplanted rice, planted vegetables and subsidiary food crops and raise livestock, thereby achieving partial self-sufficiency in grain and food.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HUONG GIANG MILITARY CORPS IMPROVES TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 May 82 p 3

[Article by Senior Colonel Bui Cong Ai, the Huong Giang Military Corps: "Creating a Number of Factors That Have a Direct Impact upon the Quality of Training"]

[Text] The experience of many training seasons in the Huong Giang Military Corps showed: the quality of training has been low in some areas primarily because cadres and soldiers did not have a full or deep understanding of training guidelines. Units were only giving their attention to completing their programs and stipulated subject matter. At the start of the 1982 training year, the military corps took many steps to teach the tasks of the revolution and the military corps through cadre training classes. Cadres studied and very thoroughly discussed the training guidelines of the ministry. Everyone from the commander of the military corps to the squad leaders gained a full understanding of the significance and content of the various elements of training guidelines and their impact upon one another. The military corps has focused its efforts on resolving this problem so that cadres not only acquire additional military knowledge after one training season, but also have a fuller understanding of the training guidelines of the ministry in the work of building a regular-force, modern army. In past years, because appropriate importance was not attached to educational work or to gaining a full understanding of the objectives, requirements, specifics and, in particular, the guidelines of training, troops did not realize the importance of each training season. This year, the military corps organized the study of the training guidelines of the ministry rather well. This resulted in troops learning the new and restudying the old and closely linked technical training with tactical training. The good implementation of the ministry's training guidelines has not only resulted in meeting the requirement of the armed forces, in general, and the military corps, in particular, namely, constantly increasing our fighting strength and maintaining combat readiness, but has also created the conditions for building strong reserve forces. In accordance with Officers' Service Law and the Military Service Law, after serving in the army, non-commissioned officers and soldiers will return to their localities or factories, worksites, state farms, enterprises, schools and so forth to resume their work and will join the reserve force. If the guideline of providing comprehensive, basic, systematic and unified training is implemented well, when non-commissioned officers and soldiers return to their locality, they will be the key force in building the militia and self-defense forces and will be able to undertake tasks should they return to the army.

Due to the stern demands of the task of maintaining a high level of combat readiness, the military corps has attached even more importance to giving cadres and soldiers a deep understanding of the training guidelines of the ministry and insuring that training is conducted in accordance with these guidelines. At the 1982 Training Conference of the military corps as well as in the various phases of cadre training, before training was begun, the military corps and all units thoroughly and deeply discussed the ministry's training guidelines, consequently, after nearly 1 month of training, some units have made marked progress in implementing training guidelines by delving deeply into areas in which they are still weak, not providing training on a sweeping basis, thoroughly learning every subject that is studied, learning new knowledge while reviewing knowledge already learned and so forth.

The quality of training is first and primarily determined by the corps of cadres. Therefore, training a corps of cadres who have a basic command of subject matter and are proficient in manual skills in order to adopt good training methods is an extremely important requirement. The number of command cadres of the Huong Giang Military Corps, in particular, and the entire military region, in general, who have received basic training does not meet requirements; the majority of them have developed their skills through combat and work and received on-the-job training, consequently, many difficulties are encountered in implementing the guideline of providing comprehensive, basic, systematic and uniform training. To overcome these limitations, the Huong Giang Military Corps has made many efforts to train the corps of command cadres. We do not wait until the training season in order to provide these cadres with training, rather, the military corps has adopted cadre planning that creates every possible condition for command cadres to attend the various schools of the ministry; at the same time, we have broadened the scope of cadres receiving supplementary education at the Military Administration School of the military corps. The training of cadres before training begins is primarily designed to give command cadres a firm grasp and deep understanding of subject matter, uniform knowledge and uniform proficiency in manual skills. This year, in contrast to last year, the instructors selected to teach training classes were selected by units from among comrades who have attended basic schools and possess good training methods. In the divisions and regiments, the commanders personally train cadres. The practices of assigning contracts and unifying subject matter and programs in books have begun to be ended. In the process of providing practical training to cadres, the military corps has attached importance to both subject matter and training methods. The trail training method, book training method and so forth have been eliminated. On the basis of their specific task, each unit and cadre develop the best possible training methods to meet the requirements of maintaining combat readiness. The military corps has given its attention to training the corps of cadres, from the squad leader level upward; no cadre who personally trains troops has been omitted from training. This has created uniformity throughout the military corps.

Another reason why the quality of training in 1981 was not high involved the preparation of material bases for training, especially training grounds and training

aids. In the past, also as a result of not having a full understanding of training guidelines, using difficulties as an excuse and not taking the initiative in overcoming difficulties, training grounds were rudimentary in nature, not actual training grounds, or lacked the factors needed to fully support training. This year, the military corps has focused its efforts on making effective preparations. All units now have training grounds and training aids to insure, above everything else, that training is realistic, is consistent with training requirements and maintains the training rotation. Groups B25, B06, B04 and the other groups have standardized the structure of battalion level training grounds.

The infantry training grounds have been constructed in a manner consistent with training requirements and enable many different detachments to train in different subjects at the same time, thereby making full use of time and enabling the commander to personally observe troop training. As regards the organization of basic drill grounds, we have also ended the practice of leaving everything up to instructors and only requiring the command cadre on the lower echelon be present and take command of his trcops only when the commander on the upper echelon is present. The good implementation of the rotating training method has enabled the management of troop strength and time and enabled us to fully assess the quality of training after a training session. However, there are still many difficulties involved in organizing training grounds due to the shortage of material-technical bases, but these difficulties can be overcome. The training grounds of the military corps have different requirements, especially those for tanks.

As regards training aids, quality must be considered of utmost importance and we must avoid the thinking of placing sole emphasis upon quantity. A few aids of high quality are more useful in training than many aids that either cannot be used or are aids in name only.

At present, there are still some persons in the staff of units that do not participate in training on training grounds or only watch. Some units and detachments do not participate in training, especially rear service and technical personnel, non-commissioned officers and soldiers. This year, our military corps has adopted the policy of providing training to everyone in the table of organization. In the agencies of the military corps as well as its basic units, all cadres who perform specialized work must be trained, especially those in sectors that are highly related to training activities, such as the rear service sector, the military medical sector, the weapons sector and so forth, who must appear in person at training grounds. Suitable times have also been scheduled for cadres engaged in party work and political work to be trained; only in this way is it possible for every organization and sector to support training and the task of maintaining combat readiness well.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW SECURITY UNITS ESTABLISHED IN THAI BINH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Da Con: "Some 385 Militia and Self-Defense Units Specialize in Maintaining Security and Order"]

[Text] To date, 273 villages and subwards and 112 agencies in Thai Binh Province have established militia and self-defense teams, squads and platoons that specialize in maintaining political security and social order and safety. Of the more than 6,000 cadres and soldiers of these units called Dinh Trong Lich units, 16.6 percent are party members, 59.3 percent are Youth Union members and 56.8 percent are demobilized or discharged cadres and soldiers. Many cooperatives pay them from 120 to 150 mandays per season. The order and security detachments of Dong Phong Village in Tien Hai District, Thuy Son Village in Thai Thuy District and so forth are part of the mobile militia company of the village. The Dinh Trong Lich platoons of Dong La and Dong Phuong Villages in Dong Hung District, An Le Village in Quynh Phu District and so forth consist of militia cadres and soldiers taken from the basic production units and are closely linked to the specialized production units in order to support daily life. The cooperative pays them from 60 to 80 mandays per season.

As a result of help provided by the people and the positive actions of the militia and self-defense units specializing in the maintenance of security and order, the province promptly thwarted five attempts to illegally leave the country by sea and solved hundreds of criminal cases and cases involving crimes against socialist property of the state and collectives and property of the people amounting to tens of thousands of dong.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VENDERS WORK MILITARY BASE DESPITE ARMY REGULATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 82 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Goods and Venders in Camps"]

[Text] On the night of the 7th, I visited a friend of mine working in the 228th Transport Battalion of Group B86 (the Rear Service General Department). I was taken by my friend to a "stand" for some entertainment. At the "stand" (which was located within the camp), I was surprised by the fact that the owners of the stand were a number of manual workers and personnel in the unit who were living with their families in the collective area. As I expressed concern over this, my friend immediately said:

--"Let us go to those several 'stands' over there for privacy."

As he led me to the other stands, he said as if bragging: "There's not just one 'stand' here. There is quite a diversity: tobacco of all types as well as roasted peanuts, wine and so forth are sold and if the customer brings in a chicken to pay the owner of the 'stand,' he will not refuse it."

As I followed my friend, I observed my surroundings. As he said, there was not just one "stand," but six or seven, each of which was crowded with customers, all of whom were young soldiers within the unit and from nearby friendly units. Hearing a number of persons making a commotion within a stand, I stopped to listen to them. A soldier said in a loud voice: "If you don't trust me, I'll give you and I.O.U. for 30 dong or so." I pulled my friend aside and asked in a low voice:

--"Why are such things allowed to occur within a camp?"

My friend said:

--"Nobody here pays any attention to the reminders. The strong do what they please."

I immediately said:

--"Nevertheless, this is still an army camp; how can the leaders and commanders here allow the opening of stands to develop within their own camp?"

I also learned that each owner of a "stand" gives credit to his customers and is ready to accept payment in rice, clothing and so forth in place of money from the cadres and soldiers who come to eat and drink at his stand.

When I learned this, I did not enter any more "stands" and said farewell to my friend. On the way back, I could not help but be concerned: do the cadres and commanders of this unit know that there are goods and stands within their camp? If these goods and stands are not quickly removed but are allowed to continue, will they not corrupt our cadres and soldiers?

It is hoped that the command cadres of the 228th Battalion quickly take steps to immediately remove these "stands" and comply with the orders of the army.

Le Quoc Thang
(The Truong Son Military Corps)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IRREGULAR COMPLIANCE WITH DRAFT LAW CRITICIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "The New Military Draft Law Must Be Widely Propagandized"]

[Text] The new military draft law promulgated by the state at the start of the year contains many new points but not much has been done to give everyone a thorough understanding of this law; there are even some places that have not propagandized the law at all.

In previous phases of the induction of youths, more than a few agencies, factories and enterprises did not attach importance to meeting the legal norms governing inductions. Some installations even failed to meet their norms. Some agencies, factories and enterprises left everything up to the comrades specializing in military activities or assistant cadres, which has led to complacency and a haphazard attitude in inductions and the failure to comply with the general policy of the state. At the D. Enterprise in Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi, during the various phases of inductions in 1981 and the first phase in 1982, persons on the list of inductees determined by the leadership of the enterprise were replaced by other persons, thereby creating adverse public opinion.

Such phenomena exist because the leadership cadres on the various levels have not truly gained a full understanding of the military draft law, have not brought about a change in the thinking and actions of each person.

Propagandizing the military draft law is not simply the work of the army, of the military agencies on the various levels, rather, it must also be carried out by the various sectors, levels and mass organizations working together. To perform this task well, we propose the following several points to the various levels and sectors:

--The various party committee echelons and the Women's Union, the Youth Union and so forth within the Fatherland Front, each cadre, each party member and each union member must study and research the military draft law not only for the purpose of widely propagandizing it among the masses, but also for the purpose of organizing and leading units in meeting induction norms and the registration of male citizens

17 years of age and older for the military draft in April of each year; above everything else, cadres and party members must truly set the example by encouraging their relatives to strictly comply with the military draft law.

--The units, military agencies, precincts and districts, in addition to giving cadres and soldiers a thorough understanding of the military draft law, must closely coordinate with the information, cultural and propaganda sector of the party committee echelon, the Youth Union and the other sectors and mass organizations to train a corps of lecturers on the military draft law. This corps must be organized all the way down to the village (subward) level and within each production unit and neighborhood team in order to fully propagandize the contents and significance of the law.

--As regards the information and cultural sector, in addition to the propaganda efforts of the radio stations and newspapers, regularly disseminating the articles of the law in newsletters and at public places is necessary. Periodically, different articles of the law should be presented to everyone. Besides explaining the various articles of the law, the significance of implementing these articles or the significance of each chapter of the law should also be explained.

--The various levels of the Youth Union must include the military draft law in the activity programs of the basic level Youth Unions in order to educate and mobilize youths to implement the military draft law. Symposiums and forums should be held regarding the responsibility of Youth Union members and youths as regards their obligation to defend the fatherland, thereby insuring that every youth truly considers the day he leaves for the army to be a traditional festival of the Youth Union.

Pham Van Toan
(Hanoi)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY TIGHTENED ALONG COMMUNICATION LINES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 May 82 p 1

[Article by Phuc Nguyen: "The Signal-Liaison Branch: the Sectors, Forces and Local People Coordinate To Protect Communication Lines"]

[Excerpt] Recently, the signal-liaison branch held a conference to gain experience regarding the protection of communication lines and stations. The information directors of the military regions, military corps, services, branches and general departments in the North and the representatives of a number of localities through which communication lines run attended.

The conference reviewed the implementation of the directives of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of National Defense and the order of the branch regarding the protection of military lines of communication and discussed ways to mobilize the people to protect communication lines and combat the destruction and theft of wire.

In the recent past, the maintenance of the safety of communication lines and stations in a number of units and localities has improved. Many units have organized training to raise the specialized technical qualifications of their cadres and soldiers; strictly adhered to the regulations governing the management and safety of communication lines; taken the initiative in coordinating with the various party committee echelons, local governments and public security, militia and self-defense forces to successfully propagandize and educate the massess; organized patrols and guard duty along communication lines; and promptly exposed and stopped and appropriately dealt with persons destroying and stealing wire from the various types of communication lines. As a result, the destruction of communication lines has been reduced, thereby helping to maintain signal operations in support of command activities in the maintenance of combat readiness and in combat.

However, there are still many units and localities that have not taken steps to mobilize the people, the sectors and the various forces to coordinate in protecting communication lines. Compliance with the regulations regarding the protection of communication lines is not strict and there is a lack of close inspection and

supervision. At some places, the destruction of transmission lines and the theft of wire have not been stopped.

The conferees focused their efforts on discussing many specific and practical ways to put the effort to coordinate and mobilize the people to protect communication lines and stations on a regular basis, prevent and eventually eliminate the destruction and theft of communication lines, and closely coordinate patrols and guard duty to maintain order and security within the locality with the protection of communication lines.

The representatives of the military regions, military corps, services and branches who attended the conference signed emulation pledges to endeavor in 1982 to rapidly increase the number of villages through which communication lines run that protect military signal lines and quickly reduce the number of times that communication lines are lost or destroyed.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEOPLE EXPRESS PRAISE FOR BRAVE ACTIONS OF POLICE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Menh: "Resourceful and Brave Policeman"]

[Text] News of the killing of a robber in the O Cho Dua area on the night of 20 April rapidly spread throughout the capital Hanoi. Words of praise and respect were expressed by the people for the Dong Da District people's police for their resourcefulness and bravery in risking their lives to block the hand of the criminal and protect the life and property of the people.

It was 2120 hours when residents of the neighborhood told the police that a hoodlum with a grenade was threatening to rob the home of Mr. Nguyen Ba Hy at number 46 Trai Toc Lane; area police Senior Sergeant Nguyen Duc Thinh commanded a group of police that quickly went to the front door of the residence. As the door was broken open, Nguyen Duc Thinh and Le Xuan Hung peered into the residence and saw in the dim light of an oil lamp the hoodlum holding a grenade in his hand and the five members of the family huddled in a corner. Thinh shouted: "Everyone stand still" and leaped into the middle of the room. The hoodlum, Vu Quang Thanh, realizing that he could not flee, pulled the pin on the grenade and waved it around, intending to throw it.

If the grenade had exploded then, it would have killed or wounded the persons within the house; if it was thrown outside, it would imperil the very many security and civil defense personnel standing there. Very quickly, Thinh kicked the hand of the robber. The grenade fell to the floor. The robber jumped after it. Nguyen Duc Thinh, with the help of Le Xuan Hung, who had rushed into the building, grabbed the robber's hand before he could grab the grenade. Ty and Nguyen Bat, the head of the subward security section, rapidly closed the front door to prevent the grenade from exploding toward the persons on the outside. The grenade exploded. The robber was killed but the entire family of Mr. Hy was safe; however, Senior Sergeant Nguyen Duc Thinh had his right leg broken and his left arm shattered by the grenade. Hung, Ty and Nguyen Bat was also wounded.

Following many jobs performed in the recent past by the people's public security police of Dong Da Ward, jobs performed in a dedicated, resourceful, determined and brave manner, together with troops, self-defense forces and civil defense forces to protect the people and maintain security and order well, the above actions of these comrades set a bright example, one that has inspired the public security forces, troops and people of the capital to unite, be vigilant and take positive steps to protect their lives of peaceful construction.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER DENOUNCES CONTINUED OPERATIONS OF MOONSHINERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hung Thang, a soldier of Binh Tri Thien Province: "Unlawful Distilling of Alcohol"]

[Text] Using grain to unlawfully distill alcohol is a wrongdoing in the present difficult situation. In M. L. Hamlet (Quang Trach District in Binh Tri Thien Province) where the making of moonshine was stopped in 1980-1981 because of strict enforcement of the state law, the number of families making alcohol (out of rice) has increased since early 1982. As of April 1982, the hamlet had 30 households distilling alcohol either on a regular basis or once every 3 or 5 days (this does not include dozens of people retailing liquors).

Although this unlawful alcohol making is on a small scale (each time 3-5 kilograms of rice are used), the monthly total can be as much as 1-1.5 tons. As drinking is on the rise, such bad customs as funerals, fortunetelling, making of offerings, feasting on the occasion of funerals and weddings, etc. are also increasing.

What is to be learned is about the effectiveness of the local administration and judiciary machinery. Although the central government has issued directives on prohibiting this ill, the locality has ignored them and failed to remind the moonshiners of them, nor has it ever punished anyone having violated the law prohibiting unlawful making of alcohol.

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CSO: 4209/361

BRIEFS

ILLEGAL COAL SALES--At 1700 hours on 17 March 1982, at the intersection in the town of Dien Chau in Nghe Tinh Province, a Zil 157 truck bearing license plate number D12-E15 114-925 being driven by three troops was transporting coal to their unit (also on the truck were seven civilian venders); the troops sold nearly 500 kilograms of coal to the driver of a state-operated truck. Very many people were travelling along Route 1 at that time and everyone stopped to watch as the sale took place. As a soldier who witnessed this mistake, I do not support the action of these three comrades. I suggest that the unit to which the above mentioned truck belongs take stern disciplinary action against the three troops who made this mistake. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 2] 7809

CSO: 4209/356

INDOCHINA STUDY CENTER OPENED IN NEW DELHI

BK140604 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 11 Jun 82

[Text] According to a report from the Lao Embassy in India, a ceremony was recently held to mark the official opening of an Indochina Study Center at the India International Center in the capital of New Delhi. The chairman of the executive borad of the study center is Mr Kaul, former chief of cabinet of the Ministry of External Affairs and former Indian ambassador to the United States and the Soviet Union.

Indian Minister for External Affairs Narasimha Rao, who attended the ceremony, explained the importance of the center. He pointed to the time-honored love and solidarity between India and Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea in politics, culture and religion as well as in other spheres. He also mentioned the growth and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and India, which are beneficial to the peoples of both countries.

In his speech, he said among other things, that India wants to see the consolidation of peace, stability and security in Southeast Asia. He said: We have appealed to various countries in the region to join in seeking political solutions to problems.

On this occasion, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi sent a greetings message to the center. It says in part as follows:

We have long had close cultural and trade relations with the peoples of the three Indochinese countries. In search of progress and freedom, we once fought side by side with the three Indochinese nations against colonialism. The Lao, Vietnamese and Kampuchean peoples were the victims of aggression and have suffered hardships and poverty. However, their heroism has served as a model for the Indian people as well as those cherishing freedom in the world. The cause of the three Indochinese peoples cannot be extinguished or broken. Therefore, it is appropriate to establish an Indian center for Indochinese studies.

Lao Ambassador to India Kithong Vongsai also made a speech. He thanked the Indian people and government for always extending assistance and love to the Lao people. This has contributed to the daily growth and development of the friendly relations and cooperation between Laos and India.

Regarding the tense situation in Southeast Asia, he mentioned the persistent efforts of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. This aim is appropriate and just.

CSO: 4206/59

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL DISCRIMINATION CONVENTION--Hanoi, 11 Jun (VNA)--Vietnam has subscribed to the "international convention on the elimination of all forms of racial discrimination." This decision of the S.R.V. Council of Ministers was communicated by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach to UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar in a note on 9 June. [Text] [OW110739 Hanoi VNA in English 0704 GMT 11 Jun 82]

CSO: 4220/67

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANOI, HAI HUNG CHECK ISSUANCE OF VCP MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Hanoi, Hai Hung Check Issuance of Party Membership Cards"]

[Text] In the recent phase of activities aimed at improving the quality of communism for party members, the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee once again checked the qualifications of party members after the issuance of party membership cards. Following this phase of political activities, the party committee echelons of Hanoi once again checked the basic party organizations and those party members who have not yet been issued and received party membership cards and discussed the measures to be taken to carry on the work until completion.

The recent check of party members' qualifications in the municipality showed that the majority of party members after having received their cards displayed positive effects and the spirit of being the vanguard and model, deserving being the holders of party membership cards. However, there still were some members who had not yet been truly exemplary in leading production, regular work and daily activities, including some who had shown serious shortcomings and should be expelled from the party immediately.

Generally speaking, Hanoi's issuance of party membership cards lacked a sense of urgency, in spite of the fact that the district, ward and town party committees had paid attention to consolidating the poor and weak party bases so as to create favorable conditions for issuance of cards. Some party committee echelons failed to take any positive and necessary measures to educate those members who had not been qualified for receiving cards and had been left aside in the earlier phases. Many members who had not shown any progress after a rather long time still remained in the party as the party organizations had not firmly decided to expel them.

Hanoi is carrying on the review of the party cards-issuing work while linking it with the efforts to overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings -- all in the process of preparing for the second-phase congress and fulfilling the important tasks set forth by the 5th Party Congress.

Hai Hung Province also checked the phases of issuing party membership cards as it was preparing for a review of this work. The check showed that after having received their cards, quite a few members have so far failed to display the role of being the vanguard and model and even had serious shortcomings. Some party committee echelons took the positive measures to educate those party members. (In the first quarter this year, Hai Hung expelled 77 members from the party.)

The checking of qualifications of party members after they have received their cards in the party bases in Hai Hung Province helped to prevent in time violations of discipline; dealt with those party members who had committed such violations; and contributed to strengthening management of party members, consolidating party organizations and improving the quality of party members.

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CSO: 4209/361

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WOMEN'S UNION PROGRAM OF ACTION

BK170230 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 82 pp 3-4

["Program of Action of the Vietnamese Women's Union"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] The Fifth Vietnamese Women's Congress--the first national women's congress since the unification of the country--was held on 19 and 20 May 1982 at a time when the people throughout the country were enthusiastically celebrating the success of the Fifth VCP Congress.

The congress--a vivid image of the women's movement nationwide--was attended by 800 delegates representing women of all strata, age groups, nationalities and religions, and units with outstanding achievements as well as those mothers who have rendered services to the revolution and cadres who have devoted themselves to the movement.

The congress acknowledged the historical changes made by the women's movement in our country during the past years. With their patriotism, ability, industriousness and sense of collective mastery, women in our country have joined their compatriots in overcoming innumerable difficulties to score great achievements in all domains of activities, thus contributing worthily to the revolutionary cause of the nation and the rapid maturity and successes of the revolution.

The congress studied the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage, as well as the orientations and tasks and major socio-economic targets set forth for the 1981-85 5-year period and the 1980's by the Fifth VCP Congress. Thoroughly aware of the spirit of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, the women's congress decided on the guidelines and tasks for the Vietnam Women's Union and amended its statute and elected a new central committee in line with its functions and duties in the new stage.

In collusion with and supported by the United States, the Chinese reactionaries are waging a war of sabotage against our country on the military, political, economic and cultural fronts with many sinister tricks. Although our country is now in a state of peace, we still have to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. In addition, we have to stand ready

to deal with the situation in which the enemy could launch a war of aggression on a large scale.

In the new stage of the revolution, our entire party and people must carry out two strategic tasks: building socialism successfully and remaining combat-ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

The general guidelines and tasks for the Vietnam Women's Union in the days ahead are: /"To unite, educate and motivate women of all strata to develop their right to collective mastery and fighting will in the struggle for equality between men and women; to advance the 'new women for national construction and defense' movement vigorously as an active contribution to the cause of socialist construction and socialist transformation and consolidation of national defense and security; to shape culturally new families and a new type of socialist man; to continue to struggle for the liberation of women; to attend to matters concerning their welfare and lives; to strengthen solidarity with women in the world in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism; to consolidate the organizational structure of the women's union; to train and foster its cadres; and to improve its operational objectives and methods."

1. Educate women to understand the present situation and revolutionary tasks so they will develop their patriotic tradition and improve their socialist awareness and their general knowledge./ It is necessary to accelerate the "new women for national construction and defense" movement, and unite women of all strata closely behind the party and government and into a firm and powerful bloc with identity of views and action in order to build and defend the SRV resolutely and implement the guidelines and tasks and all major socio-economic targets set forth for the 1981-85 5-year period and the 1980's.

/2. Motivate women to emulate in productive labor./

The prime target of the party's economic program is to solve firmly the problem of food for the entire society and satisfactorily satisfy the clothing needs and other essential requirements of the people. It is necessary to encourage our women to work as hard as possible so that they can bring about an abundant life for themselves and contribute to consolidating national defense and ensuring accumulation of national wealth. We must help women shape an attitude of working conscientiously with a sense of organization and discipline and according to techniques in order to achieve high productivity and good quality. Women must overcome the thought of depending on others and struggle against such practices as acting irresponsibly, performing work sloppily, and doing something at one's convenience.

Efforts must be made to encourage our female workers to promote their right to collective mastery, actively develop innovations, improve technical and professional skills, increase labor productivity, economize on raw and other materials, and try to overcome difficulties by all means in order to step up production.

Meanwhile, our female peasants should participate actively in implementing the guidelines set forth for agricultural production in each region along with applying intensive cultivation measures and techniques to increase the yields of rice and subsidiary crops. In addition, they should implement the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers correctly, ensuring that all production quotas are overfulfilled and products are delivered to the state fully and promptly. It is necessary to continue to encourage women in the southern provinces to work under a collective system or join production collectives and cooperatives so that they help increase production actively. It is also necessary to encourage them to make the fullest use of their potential in terms of arable land and labor forces to develop their family economy in a correct way, such as raising domestic animals and fowl or expanding sericulture and growing cotton and other fibrous plants in order to help solve part of the problem concerning clothing. All union echelons must try to disseminate policies, exchange experiences and commend good models, as well as to study the difficulties and obstacles of our women thoroughly so that suggestions can be made to the responsible organs to create favorable conditions for them to carry out production.

Our women in the sectors responsible for serving the people's livelihood--such as public health, trade, grain and food, communications and transportation, finance and banking--should uphold a sense of responsibility in implementing policies scrupulously and demonstrate an affable and pleasant manner in serving the people, thus helping to stabilize their livelihood and remedy their difficulties and hardships. They should also struggle resolutely against officialism and illegal dealings as well as the practice of inconveniencing the people.

Our women in the small industrial and handicraft sector should participate actively in the emulation movement of their sector so that they can exert efforts to exploit their capabilities in order to create more jobs for themselves, make their products richer in variety and better in quality, implement all policies of the state satisfactorily, and consolidate their cooperatives steadily.

Meanwhile, our women who are engaged in small trade should implement all policies on market management and all regulations on business scrupulously and fulfill their tax obligation to the state satisfactorily. In addition, they should struggle against speculative activities, smuggling, tax evasion, and the manufacturing of fake goods.

/3. Encourage women to practice thrift most satisfactorily/ in production and consumption. It is necessary to make our women understand profoundly that we should only use what we can produce and live with the results of our work.

In production, our women should carefully implement the economic and technical norms concerning the wastes of materials and energy; retrieve raw and other materials that are dropped and scattered around in the process of their use; and make the fullest use of discarded materials. Since their role in consumption is exceptionally important, our women should know how to curb

the expenditures of their families and should struggle actively and resolutely against such practices as organizing big wedding ceremonies, funeral services and death anniversaries, holding lavish dinner receptions, wearing expensive clothes, and buying luxurious items.

All union echelons must coordinate with the front committees and other mass organizations in formulating plans to supervise the implementation of Directive No 214 of the party Central Committee Secretariat so as to prevent immediately all the old and bad customs in organizing wedding ceremonies, funeral services and death anniversaries, and celebrating new year festivals.

/4. Motivate women to encourage their husbands and sons to implement the law on military obligation/, to actively carry out combat-support assignments and remain combat ready, to participate in maintaining political security and social order and safety in all city wards, villages and production and work units, and to promptly detect and prevent all acts of sabotage by the enemy.

It is necessary to visit regularly and /wholeheartedly care for and help those families of fallen soldiers, war invalids and other combatants/ while inspecting and supervising the implementation of the army rear service policy and asking the administration and cooperatives to help create favorable conditions for families of soldiers to stabilize their lives and for their children to receive good education. Efforts must also be made to expand the size and improve the quality of the campaign to protect and care for those children of fallen combatants.

/5. Accelerate the campaign for family planning/ and bring down the population growth rate from 2.4 to 1.7 percent in 1985.

Only by implementing satisfactorily the policy of bringing down the population growth rate in a way commensurate with the economic situation in the country will we be able to minimize difficulties, resolve the problems of food, clothing and employment, and protect the health of the mothers and children, thus bringing about progress and happiness for everyone.

Together with various sectors, the women's union must step up propaganda work to make it possible for everyone to understand and respond to family planning. Each family should limit the birth rate to only two children with an interval of at least 5 years between children. It is necessary for the union echelons in every locality to coordinate actively with the public health sector in formulating plans and measures to encourage the people to carry out family planning while arranging for women to undergo medical examinations and treatment and guiding them in the use of scientific measures for family planning so that they will know how to carry it out easily.

/6. Intensively direct the campaign "to shape culturally new families" and guide women in raising and educating their children and satisfactorily organizing their family life/.

It is necessary to shape a harmonious and lively family and satisfactorily organize a family life so that all members of that family can be at ease,

recover their working strength quickly, improve their intellectual power, and live with love and happiness.

- /Provide education and guidance for women on how to bring up their children satisfactorily/.

Raising and educating children is one of the important objectives of the "new women for national construction and defense" movement, for which guidance should be provided regularly by all union echelons in order to help improve the quality of education for children.

It is necessary to provide training for our women so that they can develop their noble functions as mothers satisfactorily; know how to bring up their young children and educate them in accordance with the five teachings of Uncle Ho; set good examples for the youngsters through their work performance, sense of discipline, honesty, modesty, and love and concern for everyone; and prevent such bad habits as laziness, hypocrisy, thievery, and the use of obscene language. Together with all schools and other sectors, the union must formulate specific plans for the coordination between schools and society and families in the work related to child education.

All union echelons should coordinate with the youth and trade union organizations and various sectors in adopting concrete measures to disseminate extensively scientific knowledge on child psychophysiology and the methods of raising and educating children. They should also elect outstanding mothers of the year, commend those mothers who know how to raise and educate their children skillfully, and help those who encounter difficulties or whose children are still not well-behaved.

- The union must teach our women how to behave correctly in their families, establish good sympathetic and ethical relations between husband and wife as well as between parents and children, and resolve skillfully and promptly the contradictions arising from their common life in order to preserve their love and happiness. On the other hand, the union at all levels must inspect the implementation of the law on marriage and family regularly and try to perform the task of conciliation satisfactorily.

- It is necessary to guide our women in satisfactorily carrying out a number of such practical tasks as adopting a hygienic lifestyle, maintaining their houses, planning and curbing expenditures, doing their own sewing and casual cooking, and eliminating superstitions.

Together with various sectors, the union Central Committee must intensively guide the campaign to shape culturally new families, conduct scientific research on matters related to family affairs, and participate in drafting the new law on marriage and family in order to submit it to the National Assembly for approval in 1984.

/7. Consolidate the union's organizational structure, train and foster its cadres, and improve its operational methods in line with its new functions and duties./

In the new stage, it is necessary for the union to go by the basis of uniting all woman workers, woman farmers and woman intellectuals closely to further strengthen solidarity with women of other strata, especially those in the southern provinces.

Efforts must be made to switch the objectives of the union's activities to the struggle to educate and shape a new type of socialist woman and guide our women in building their families and bringing up their children satisfactorily. It is also necessary to improve the union's operational methods. Along with providing guidance under the union's system, all union echelons must pay great attention to achieving coordination with various state organs and other mass organizations. They must also take the initiative in raising questions concerning our women and suggesting that these questions be included in the programs, plans and targets of the state and of each sector. The machinery of the union at all levels must be streamlined and its quality improved so as to ensure that it is fully capable of carrying out all tasks in the new stage effectively.

Special attention must be paid to consolidating all union organizations at the grassroots level--the units directly responsible for educating the masses, promoting their role in exercising the right to collective mastery, and looking after and protecting the interests of women. It is necessary to improve the operational objectives of the union in a way that is workable, and beneficial to and commensurate with its members of all strata and age groups. Attention must also be paid to consolidating all women's cells, intensifying their activities, and collecting union membership fees regularly in order to enhance their sense of responsibility toward the union.

It is necessary to form a contingent of union cadres who are imbued with revolutionary zeal, who possess a firm political background, who know how to conduct economic and social management, who understand women's problems profoundly, and who have acquired practical experience in work related to mass motivation.

/8. Strengthen solidarity with women in the world/ in the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism; strengthen friendly solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet women; and strengthen the special friendship with the Lao and Kampuchean women and, together with them, struggle for the defense of national independence and socialism in the three Indochinese countries.

The resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress have clarified the present stage of the struggle for socialist construction and national defense. It is, however, not always easy to achieve what we want. This is because the enemy next door is frantically trying to weaken and annex our country, and because advancing directly to socialism and creating a modern socialist economy and an abundant life from small-scale production is an absolutely new and very difficult task. In the days ahead, our people must withstand all hardships, work with might and main, and try to achieve maturity rapidly and overcome all immediate difficulties in order to develop our economy and advance our country.

The congress called on our women nationwide to devote all their efforts, knowledge and hearts to the struggle to emulate resolutely in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress so that, together with their compatriots, they can contribute to accelerating the laudable struggle of our people to build socialism and defend the Vietnamese fatherland.

Let our female workers, female farmers and female scientists and technicians do their best to serve the country and the interests of themselves and their families. They should try to demonstrate their ability in their productive labor, their work, their scientific and technical and literary and artistic creativeness, as well as in organizing their family life, educating their children, and performing tasks related to state and social management.

Let our woman cadres in the public health, education, trade and justice sectors pay attention to caring for the lives of our women, protecting their interests, and creating favorable conditions for them to minimize their difficulties.

Let all mothers fulfill their fine and noble obligations so that our children can be educated and trained to become good socialist workers, skilled laborers, and soldiers loyal to their fatherland.

Let our young women, with all the zeal of youth, enthusiastically take the lead in productive labor, study, and the shaping of a new lifestyle so that they can play an assault role in the women's movement.

Let all union echelons representing the right to collective mastery and the right of equality of our women clearly identify the functions of the union so that they can unite female cadres from all sectors and educate and motivate our women throughout the country and those patriotic overseas Vietnamese women to carry out the common tasks of the country while paying great attention to the liberation of women.

"All for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness," as well as for the sake of our children's future, our women, together with our entire people, must not flinch from any difficulty but must advance bravely and enthusiastically to score new achievements.

CSO: 4209/374

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' ON ROLE OF NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES

BK141235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 12 June Editorial: "Strengthen the Activities and Develop the Role of National Assembly Deputies"]

[Text] The National Assembly is the highest representative body of the people and the highest state authority in our country. To ensure the correct fulfillment by the National Assembly of its functions, duties and powers is the responsibility of our entire party and people. To develop the role of the National Assembly, it is imperative to strengthen the activities and develop the role of its deputies.

The political report to the Fifth Party Congress pointed out: The working people exercise their right to collective mastery mainly through the state under the party's leadership. To exercise mastery through the state, our people, in the first place, exercise their mastersher right through the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels. Until now, however, representatives of people-elected organs have been inadequately trained in the areas of duties, powers and operational methods. A number of people-elected bodies operate for form's sake and fail to perform their functions and duties correctly and to exercise their powers properly, as stipulated in the constitution.

Our state has institutionalized the party's line concerning the National Assembly and its deputies in the 1980 constitution and the laws governing the organization of the National Assembly and the Council of State. There have been some initial improvements in the activities of the National Assembly and its deputies, winning the applause of the people.

To further accelerate the activities of National Assembly d uties and put these activities onto the right track, the National Assembly has just passed statutes on National Assembly deputies. These statutes further concretize the duties, powers and operational methods of National Assembly deputies.

Under our regime, all powers belong to the people. The collective masters of the country are the working people who exercise state powers through the National Assembly and people's councils at all levels. The people elect

representatives whom they trust to the National Assembly--the highest state authority--and to the people's councils at all levels--the state authority in localities. People's elected deputies represent the people to exercise their powers. They are responsible to the people, submit to their control and can be dismissed if they no longer deserve their confidence. Given this role and in order to fulfill their responsibilities, National Assembly deputies are vested with appropriate duties and powers by the constitution, the laws on organizing the National Assembly and the Council of State and the statutes on National Assembly deputies. National Assembly deputies' activities, which are coordinated closely and harmoniously with those of more than half a million deputies of people's councils at all levels, involve, among other things, encouraging the development of initiatives by the people in national defense and construction and in building localities, and promptly receiving all these initiatives.

National Assembly deputies are also supposed to receive the views, criticisms and observations from the people in all fields of activity of state organs and personnel and, depending on the degree of importance of matters concerned, report to the National Assembly for discussion and decision or draw the attention of the responsible state organs at the central or local level to solving them promptly.

In reality, the activities of National Assembly deputies are irregular. Some of them have not fulfilled their duties and exercised their powers fully. Many negative manifestations by state organs and personnel--such as bureaucratism, officialism, divorce from reality, abuse of functions and powers, oppression of the people and violations of law--are still prevalent mainly because of a lack of effective and active control by National Assembly deputies and members of people's councils and other people-elected bodies.

Participating in National Assembly sessions is the most important duty of deputies. With their active contributions, our National Assembly sessions have been further improved. Deputies' activities outside National Assembly sessions are also very important. They include participating in the work of National Assembly councils and committees of which the concerned deputies are members; attending conferences of people's councils at all levels in places where deputies were elected; participating in the activities of delegations of deputies in localities; establishing contact with voters; holding firm to the production, combat and combat readiness activities, the people's daily life, advantages and difficulties facing them and their views, aspirations, remarks and criticisms; and ensuring that National Assembly resolutions are suited to reality and are the reflection of the people's willpower.

State organs and social organizations are responsible for creating favorable conditions for the actively helping National Assembly deputies to carry out their activities. In performing their duties, deputies should not be under external pressure in any form whatsoever. They can neither be arrested nor detained without the consent of the National Assembly or the Council of State. They cannot be subjected to removal from their posts, forced resignation or any other administrative disciplinary measures without the consent of the Council of State.

All our people and party and administrative echelons are dutybound to implement scrupulously the provisions stipulated in the statutes on National Assembly deputies and to provide active assistance for and control the work of deputies. National Assembly deputies must be fully conscious of their duties and powers stipulated in the statutes. They must work actively and fulfill their responsibilities to voters in order to be worthy as representatives of the people.

CSO: 4209/374

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REGULATIONS ON NATIONAL ASSEMBLY DEPUTIES

First Three Parts

OW150033 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12 Jun 82

[Text] The second session of the Seventh National Assembly [NA] of the SRV has approved the regulations regarding NA deputies to further upgrade and systematize their activities.

According to the decision of the Council of State chairman, these regulations were widely made public on 12 June to provide a basis for the people and various state organs, sectors, organizations and social groups to supervise the NA deputies' activities while helping them correctly perform their functions as representatives of the people at the highest state organ of power. The regulations are comprised of four parts. The following are the first three parts:

Part I

General Regulations

Article 1. NA deputies represent the people at the NA--the people's highest representative organ and the SRV's highest state organ of power.

Article 2. NA deputies hold debates and make decisions on the issues related to the NA's tasks and powers specified in Articles 82 and 83 of the constitution, such as taking a vote on a law and deciding on the fundamental policies regarding domestic and foreign affairs, the objectives of economic and cultural development and the radical rules governing the organization and operations of the state apparatus and the citizens' social relations and activities in supervising the state organs' activities.

Article 3. NA deputies are responsible to both the voters and the NA for the discharge of their duties as representatives. They must be exemplary in implementing the constitution and laws and must respect the rules of social life.

Article 4. NA deputies must develop close relations with voters and place themselves under their supervision. They must make contact with voters, report on their activities and on the NA's activities to voters and respond to the voters' requests and petitions. NA deputies must publicize and popularize the state laws and policies and motivate the people to participate in managing the state. They must respect and help develop the people's right to collective mastery.

Article 5. When discharging their duties, NA deputies must base themselves on the state laws and the local legal bases and take heed of the common interests of the entire country as well as the benefits of the localities that have elected them.

Article 6. The tenure of office of deputies in each term of the NA begins with the first session of this term and ends with the first session of the next term.

If a deputy proves to be unworthy of the people's confidence, he may be dismissed before expiration of his tenure by the voters in the electoral unit who have elected him.

If a deputy transgresses the law and is sentenced to imprisonment, he will lose his rights as an NA deputy.

The NA examines and decides on the cases in which deputies are not worthy of being NA deputies, upon the recommendation of the Council of State, the VFF Central Committee or the local VFF committee.

An NA deputy can tender his resignation on the grounds that he cannot fulfill his responsibilities. The Council of State decides on the acceptance of his resignation and reports it to the NA at its nearest session.

Article 7. All NA deputies elected in a province or city under the central government or in an equivalent administrative unit form local NA delegation. The local NA delegation appoints its head who in turn may nominate a deputy head to assist him. The delegation's head can convene and chair the delegation's meetings and serves as a contact person for the deputies in the delegation. On behalf of the delegation, he makes contact with the NA chairman, the Council of State, the people's committees, the VFF Central Committee and other local organs and mass organizations, as far as the questions related to the activities of the delegation and deputies are concerned.

Article 8. Within their responsibilities, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers, the people's committees at all levels and other state organs are responsible for creating conditions favorable for the NA deputies' activities. The VFF and popular organizations are responsible for helping the NA deputies discharge their duties.

Part II

Deputies' Activities at NA Sessions

Article 9. NA deputies are dutybound to attend NA sessions, to scrupulously implement the rules of procedure of NA sessions and to positively contribute to making these sessions fruitful. In the event of non-attendance, they must explain the reason and notify the NA chairman in advance.

Article 10. During NA sessions, NA deputies must attend the NA's plenary sessions and the meetings of groups or of the local delegations. In the event of non-attendance at these plenary sessions, NA deputies must give the reason and notify the heads of the delegations or groups in advance.

Article 11. During NA sessions, NA deputies can:

1. Discuss and vote on the issues mentioned in the agenda, and

2. Request the NA to insert other issues in the agenda.

Article 12. NA deputies have the right to present a draft law before the NA in accordance with the general sequential schedule fixed by the Council of State.

Article 13. NA deputies have the right to question the Council of Ministers and its members, the chief justice of the Supreme People's Court and the chief procurator of the supreme people's organ of control.

When the NA is in session, NA deputies can submit questions to the NA chairman and the organ or person being questioned must give answers at that session. When NA deputies put a question to the Council of Ministers, its chairman or one of its commissioned members must provide an answer. When NA deputies put a question to a member of the Council of Ministers, the member must provide an answer.

When an investigation is needed, the NA fixes the time for an answer before the Council of State or at the following NA session.

If the NA is not in session, the questions must be sent to the chairman of the Council of State who will forward them to the organ or person being questioned and will make a decision based on the response.

If a deputy is not satisfied with the response, he may request that the NA chairman or the Council of State chairman submit it to the NA or the Council of State for discussion.

If need be, the NA or the Council of State can issue a resolution regarding the answers and the responsibilities of the organ or person that is questioned.

Article 14. NA deputies can, on their behalf or on behalf of the local NA delegation or their own groups, express their views at the NA sessions in the following forms:

1. They can express views or deliver speeches at plenary sessions or send their views or speeches to the NA chairman;

2. They can submit petitions to the NA chairman; and

3. They can express views at various groups or delegation meetings or at the meetings of the NA's various committees or organizations of which they are members or when they are invited to attend.

The deputies' views must be recorded in the minutes of the NA's sessions. Their written views and speeches must be attached to these minutes. All

views expressed at the group or delegation meetings and at the meetings of the NA's various committees or organizations must also be recorded in the minutes.

Article 15. If a deputy's petitions, requests or remarks at a meeting are not reported by the NA chairman for an immediate answer or for discussion by the NA at its session, the NA's office and the Council of State must take them to the organs concerned for consideration and settlement. The results of this consideration and settlement must be reported to the deputy and the Council of State no later than the NA's next session.

Article 16. NA deputies are responsible for returning the documents stamped with the word "return" after the NA has discussed and settled the issues mentioned in these documents.

Part III

Deputies' Activities in the Interval Between Two NA Sessions

Article 17. NA deputies who are members of any council or Standing Committee of the NA must participate in the activities specified in the regulations and work program or assigned by this council or committee.

Article 18. NA deputies must participate in the activities of the local NA delegations and fulfill the collective assignments by the delegation.

NA deputies working at the central government must participate in the delegations' activities at least twice a year.

Article 19. Through holding collective debates, keeping each other informed of the current situation, exchanging experiences and assigning tasks suitable to each deputy's situation and capability, the local NA delegations can create conditions for the deputies to satisfactorily fulfill their duties at the NA and in the localities.

Prior to an NA session, the delegations should make plans for grasping the local situation and gathering the voters' opinions and aspirations, scrutinize the problems to be raised and prepare speeches to be delivered at the session.

After the session, the delegations should review their work experiences gained during the session and discuss the organization of meetings to brief voters on the results of the session. They should make contact with the people in a number of localities or installations to seek to understand the situation, gather opinions and inquire after and motivate the local people.

The people's committees and fatherland front committees should create conditions for the NA delegations to carry out their tasks in the localities.

Article 20. The NA delegations should have a reception room and assign deputies to periodically receive the local people, seek to understand their aspirations and accept their petitions, complaints and denunciations and explain the state laws and policies.

The people's committees in various provinces and cities under the central government and at equivalent levels are responsible for supplying the local NA delegations with houses and means or money to secure reception rooms and they must assign cadres to assist the delegations and deputies.

Article 21. The local NA delegations can request that representatives of the people's committees, state organs, VFF committees and mass organizations in the provinces and cities under the central government and at equivalent levels meet and brief them on the local situation and provide documents regarding the issues of their concern. During their meetings with the people's committees or other state organs and the aforesaid mass organizations, the NA delegations can, along with seeking to understand the general situation, request that the organs and mass organizations concerned consider and settle the issues raised by them and directly related to the implementation of policies, laws and the people's collective mastery.

Article 22. NA deputies have the right to attend and express views at the conferences held by the people's committees at various levels at the places where they were elected, but they may not vote. They attend these conferences with the following aims:

1. To grasp the local situation and seek to understand the local people's aspirations;

2. To contribute views on the questions related to state management and the local people's livelihood; and

3. To present or explain the state laws and the NA's resolutions, if need be.

Article 23. Periodically or at the voters' request, NA deputies should make contact with them to listen to the masses' aspirations. They must brief voters on the discharge of their duties as deputies at least once a year. Voters can ask deputies directly or through the VFF to report on their work and can give remarks on their activities. Contacts between NA deputies and voters can be arranged by the people's committees and VFF committees.

Article 24. When NA deputies receive the people's petitions, complaints and denunciations, they are responsible for studying and transferring them to the organs concerned and for following their settlement. If they find that the settlement is unsatisfactory and delayed, they have the right to request that the heads of the organs concerned or the upper echelons of these organs complete the settlement within the length of time prescribed by law.

NA deputies are responsible for briefing the persons concerned on the results of the settlement of their petitions, complaints and denunciations.

Article 25. When an illegal act is uncovered and prejudicial to the interests of the state, collective and citizens, NA deputies have the right to request that the state organs concerned and the responsible people apply necessary measures to promptly check it. These state organs and people are responsible for informing the NA deputies of the results of their action.

Article 26. When an NA deputy comes and sees the person in charge of a state organ or popular organization, the latter must receive him.

Article 27. The heads of NA delegations and NA deputies maintain relations with the NA chairman and the Council of State.

Twice a year, the NA delegations notify the NA chairman, the Council of State and the local VFF committees of the situation of their activities and of the activities of deputies in the localities. An NA deputy may directly notify the NA chairman or the Council of State of the situation of his activities and raise various problems to them.

Continuation of Statute

BK150943 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jun 82

["Last part" of 29 December 1981 statute on National Assembly deputies]

[Text] State guarantees for deputies' activities:

Article 28. National Assembly deputies can be neither arrested nor prosecuted without the consent of the National Assembly or, when the National Assembly is not in session, of the Council of State. Proposals for the arrest and prosecution of National Assembly deputies shall be made by the chief procurator of the supreme people's organ of control. If National Assembly deputies are placed under temporary arrest in flagrante delicto, the organs making the temporary arrest must file a report immediately with the National Assembly or the Council of State for consideration and disposition.

National Assembly deputies cannot be subjected to removal from their posts, forced resignation, demotion or any other administrative disciplinary measures enforced by the organs or units where they work, unless such actions are approved by the Council of State.

Those who obstruct National Assembly deputies from carrying out their duties shall be dealt with according to the law.

Article 29. The Council of State ensures that:

1. National Assembly deputies shall be informed at least 20 days in advance of the holding of a National Assembly session, its duration and its tentative agenda. In case of an extraordinary session, they shall be informed of it at least 5 days in advance.

2. Necessary reports and documents related to a session must be sent to National Assembly deputies prior to its opening.

Article 30. National Assembly deputies shall be supplied with the following documents:

1. Gazettes of the SRV;

2. Official documents of National Assembly sessions; and

3. Other documents deemed by the chairman of the National Assembly or the Council of State as helpful to National Assembly deputies in carrying out their activities.

National Assembly deputies in the various localities shall be supplied with the following materials by the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and of the corresponding level:

1. Local newspapers and legal documents; and

2. Situation reports and other documents necessary for the deputies to carry out their tasks upon request by delegations of deputies or individual deputies.

Concerning the documents supplied, National Assembly deputies are responsible for safeguarding them in accordance with the general regulations on the protection of documents.

Article 31. People's committees at all levels must inform the locally elected National Assembly deputies of the dates of meetings of people's councils at the corresponding levels and invite them to attend. National Assembly deputies attending meetings of people's councils shall be supplied with the necessary documents.

The local press and information organs have the responsibility to report on the activities of local National Assembly deputies collectively and individually if so requested.

Article 32. The heads of organs and units where National Assembly deputies are working have the responsibility to create favorable conditions for the deputies to carry out their tasks as deputies. Upon request by the deputies, they must make arrangements for the deputies to report on the activities of the National Assembly, disseminate the law of the state and the resolutions of the National Assembly, and seek and collect the people's opinions and aspirations. They must make work arrangements and complete the administrative procedures when it is necessary for National Assembly deputies to leave their professional posts temporarily to perform their tasks as deputies; and must, depending on the resources of their organs and units, supply the deputies with the means necessary for the deputies to carry out their tasks.

Article 33. National Assembly deputies are entitled to priority treatment in buying train, bus, ship and air tickets. While performing their tasks as deputies, they are entitled to first-class travel at state expense in accordance with the current regulations. Letters sent by the deputies to state organs and voters do not require postage.

Article 34. While National Assembly deputies temporarily leave their regular posts to perform their tasks as deputies, the following shall apply:

1. Organs and units where the deputies are working shall continue to pay their salaries and allowances if the deputies belong to the state table of organization.

2. If the deputies work for an establishment that is not included in the state table of organization and if that establishment is unable to pay their salaries and allowances for the period mentioned above, the deputies shall draw their salaries and allowances from the state budget.

Article 35. National Assembly deputies are entitled to receive an annual work expense allowance, the amount of which shall be determined by the Council of State. When needing medical treatment for illnesses, National Assembly deputies who do not belong to the categories of mid and high-ranking cadres shall receive out-patient and in-patient benefits in accordance with the criteria established for mid-level cadres.

Article 36. Through the duration of each National Assembly session, the deputies shall have the right to use a letter of certification and a National Assembly deputy badge issued by the chairman of the National Assembly.

This statute was passed at the second session of the SRV National Assembly, seventh tenure, on 29 December 1981.

CSO: 4209/374

BRIEFS

HOANG QUOC VIET RECEIVES CHURCH GROUP--Hanoi, 11 Jun (VNA)--The Episcopal Council of the Vietnamese Catholic Church held its third conference in Hanoi from 7-10 June. Yesterday Cardinal Trinh Van Can, president of the council, Archbishops Nguyen Van Binh and Nguyen Kim Dien, vice-presidents of the council, and other participants paid a call to the Central Committee of the Fatherland Front. The Catholic dignitaries were cordially received by Hoang Quoc Viet, president, and Huynh Tan Phat, Trang Dang Khoa, Tran Huu Duyet and Nguyen Van Tien, members, of the presidium of the Front Central Committee. Cardinal Trinh Van Can thanked the state and the front for providing good conditions for Catholics to contribute to national construction and defence. Hoang Quoc Viet welcomed the efforts of the Catholic Church and its following in strengthening national unity. He particularly mentioned the Church's participation in the world conference of religious workers for saving the sacred gift of life from nuclear catastrophe held in Moscow last month. Hoang Quoc Viet also reiterated the government's respect for freedom of belief and its consistent policy of national unity for national construction and defence. [Text] [OW110745 Hanoi VNA in English 0705 GMT 11 Jun 82]

CSO: 4220/67

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

WAYS SUGGESTED TO GET MORE INCOME FOR STATE BUDGET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hoa Yen of Hanoi: "Possible Ways To Increase the Sources of Income for the State Budget"]

[Text] The socioeconomic report presented at the 5th Party Congress has this to say: Mobilize to a high degree every source of capital to put at the state's disposal, including material and financial resources, by collecting from state-operated enterprises shares of profit and taxes of different kinds and ensuring full collection of agricultural and industrial-commercial taxes. All sectors, echelons and units must consider mobilizing financial resources for the state an extremely important task.

The reality has proved that we still have many important possibilities which we can exploit to further increase the sources of income for the state budget.

First of all, to increase receipts for the budget from the state-operated economic sector. In the first years of the first 5-year plan, this source of income accounted for a large percentage in the state budget. In the later years, as the war was prolonged; the state-operated economic installations had to be evacuated and dispersed; there was a shortage of energy, raw materials, materials, etc.; and quite a few installations had been destroyed, the source of income from the state economy became limited. After the total liberation of the South, this source of income in some years accounted for more than 80 percent of the total national income. Although the present difficulties are still considerable, the possibility of increasing this source of income is still great. As an immediate step, we should at any cost mobilize the self-understanding and sense of responsibility of the leading and management cadres and strive to avoid the all-inclusive and slackened manner of doing business, to achieve profitable and economically effective production and business and to avoid serious losses that the budget must pay for. The lessons of experience as learned by such progressive models as the Con Dao and Quang Nam-Da Nang state-operated fishing enterprises; the Pho Yen ball bearings-manufacturing enterprise; such state farms as Dong Trieu, Viet Trung, Dong Giao, Cuu

Long, etc.; and other production installations proved that in the present difficult situation in general, they still were able to make profit in production and business despite the fact that they did not have any advantage over other state-operated economic units in their zone and sector. It is necessary to draw some experience from implementing Decisions Nos 25- and 26-CP to supplement the actual regulations in order to develop strengths and to put an end to the local and individualistic action that causes damage to the national economy. At the same time, we must supplement early the rewarding system aimed at the economic collectives and installations in general and at the leading and economic management cadres of the units that have fulfilled and overfulfilled this plan for providing the state budget with this important source of income.

A common phenomenon today is the fact that quite a few basic-level units still fail to control the source of capital, which is reflected in the slackened management of their equipment, materials and labor. Many enterprises do not fully know the state of their existing machinery and equipment, which are used in a wasteful manner, and have very low -- not quite 50 percent in some places -- labor output. Some installations do not keep any records, nor follow any changes, of their fixed assets year after year, with many items being excluded from bookkeeping, with no mentioning of their being lost or still existing, and without calculations and depreciation calculation. Others let people go freely into warehouses to get raw materials, gasoline and oil to use in far larger quantities than what the norms dictate.

Second, to increase the source of income from the collective economy and the individual economy. The collective economic installations are the economic organizations of a socialist nature. Ever since there were the 6th resolution of the VCP Central Committee and the new party and state policies on local industrial development and production of consumer goods, export goods, etc. there has been progress in the situation of production and services, but the sources of income from this economic sector have not increased much. Many localities have stabilized the obligation to the state in connection with paying the agricultural tax, but they have failed to ensure payment of other taxes, such as income, business, goods, wholesale, slaughter taxes, and even missed most of tax payments. Only by taking simultaneous measures, combining education with organization and administrative matters with economic activities, collecting industrial and commercial taxes on the spot and at original locations and combining strict and systematic inspection in circulation can we manage the increase of this source of income.

Third, to actively ensure the sources of income of nonproductive units and organs. Although this source of income is not as large and important as the two previous ones, it still can contribute to practicing thrift and reducing expenses for the budget if it is correctly collected. Only tightening the collecting of fees for administrative notorization or closely following the state regulations on imposing fines on petty offenses can ensure a fair and important source of income and considerably contribute to overcoming the lack of order in public places and other common negative aspects in the everyday life.

In addition, there are other items like rents, charges for consumption of electric power and water beyond the specified amount, etc. that some responsible organs do not collect fully.

Fourth, to try to reduce the size of staff in a systematic manner. This measure has been suggested but has not yet been seriously carried out. In many localities, the number of people put on the staff has become larger and larger everyday. The state budget must finance too large a number of people in the nonproductive sector every year while production encounters difficulties. Recently some localities have boldly switched to applying on a trial basis the contract system to wages funds. It is necessary to assume active leadership and to supplement with realistic regulations in order to carry out this measure early and widely. At the same time, we must try to stabilize the organization of the task and function of a number of organs, units and organizational systems. For the organizations that do not seem to need such a measure, we should firmly rearrange or reorganize them.

Fifth, to seriously carry on economic accounting for the purpose of ensuring respect for the system as adopted by the state, with new regulations being supplemented to suit the present conditions of the evolving situation. After they adjusted the wholesale and retail prices of various kinds of materials and goods in October 1981, the enterprises and federations of enterprises in general are greatly in need of fluid capital for normal production and business. The managerial work must be aimed at fully ensuring the profit-and-loss accounting process for the inventoried products and at the same time setting new fluid-capital norms for enterprises and federations of enterprises. The implementation of the wages and bonus systems must be closely linked with accurate and timely results of profit-and-loss accounting in order to avoid any failures due to neglect, which as it has happened in the past often nobody is found to bear the final responsibility for.

Sixth, to give timely moral and material reward to any sectors, organs, units, collectives and individuals having made the right savings while fulfilling the norms in serving production-business and doing regular work in order to channel more income into the state budget.

5598
CSO: 4209/361

RESEARCH IN NEW RICE VARIETIES DESCRIBED

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 64-69

[Article by Trong An: "The Results of the Determination and Recognition of New Varieties of Rice in Our Country in Recent Years"]

[Text] Crop breeding consists of four closely inter-related elements that form a single system: researching, selecting and hybridizing a new variety, verifying and recognizing the new variety, producing and supplying seed and inspecting and managing the seed.

Since the liberation of the South, the agricultural scientific and technical research facilities of our country (institutes, schools, farms and research centers) on both the central and local levels have intensified the effort to research, select and hybridize new varieties of rice with a view toward meeting production requirements under the following specific objective: developing varieties that are resistance to pests (especially resistant to type 1 brown planthoppers in the North and type 2 brown planthoppers in the South, rice gaul fly, rice blast and silver-leaf disease [Xanthomonas oryzae]), are short-term, high yield varieties and resist drought, waterlogging, acidity and salinity. Together with the profound results that have been achieved in the selection and hybridization of new rice varieties, the determination and recognition of new rice varieties have become important work in helping to stimulate the application of technical advances in the development of rice varieties within agricultural production in our country.

In the recent past, the Crop Production Subcommittee of the Science and Training Council of the Ministry of Agriculture approved procedures for recognizing newly developed varieties of rice. There are three different degrees of recognition of new varieties:

1. Varieties recognized for trials are new varieties that have been hybridized that possess good characteristics that might meet the requirements of production but which must be cultivated on an experimental basis on a small amount of area in order to determine their suitability to actual production conditions and determine their strengths, drawbacks and potential yields.

2. Varieties that have been recognized for regionalization are varieties that have undergone trials and been evaluated as showing prospects for replacing old varieties but which must be tested on a large amount of land in many areas and in different seasons in order to determine where and in which seasons these varieties can be grown best.

3. Varieties recognized for use in production are varieties that have been regionalized and have been officially incorporated in an allocation of varieties within a suitable area.

Since 1976, 29 varieties have been recognized for trials (12 in the North and 17 in the South), 13 varieties have been recognized for regionalization (12 in the North and 1 in the South) and 8 new varieties have been recognized for use in production (3 in the North and 5 in the South). The process of recognizing varieties, from trials to regionalization and production, is the process of systematically selecting varieties and only retaining the very best varieties that can be widely grown in many areas. Chart 1 presents eight varieties of rice that have been recognized for use in production. [See chart following page]

In the North, type 1 brown planthoppers destroyed rice over a large area in the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season. The Ministry of Agriculture has recognized 10 varieties of rice that are resistant to brown planthoppers and can be sown or transplanted during the 5th month-spring season for regionalization (five varieties) and trial (five varieties); these can be found on Charts 2 and 3. In addition to the varieties that are resistant to type 1 brown planthopper, a number of varieties that are resistant to salinity and show the potential for high yield or a number of cultural advantages that meet immediate production requirements have also been recognized (Chart 4).

Crop Production Department
The Ministry of Agriculture
Received: 31 August 1981

Chart 1: Varieties of Rice Recognized for Use in Production from 1976 to 1981.

Recognized Name	Trial Name	Origin	Date of Recognition, Month and Year	Growing Period (days)	Suitable Season	Suitable Area	Characteristics Deserving of Attention
NN75-2	424	IR5 x 314	VI-1980	180-200	5th Month	the North	Highly susceptible to type 1 brown planthopper, withstands rice blast and acidity, highly susceptible to silver-leaf disease.
NN75-6	-	IR24xIR1112-96-6	VI-1980	90-95	Early 10th Month, Late Spring	"	Highly susceptible to leaf roller, stem borer and "kho van".
NN75-10	X1 or H6-3C-1	NN22xNN8	VI-1980	100-110	Early 10th Month, Late Spring	"	Resistant to silver-leaf and "kho van," resists toppling over, bears poorly, is susceptible to type 1 brown planthopper and has hard kernels.
NN3A	IR36	IR2071-625-1-252	IX-1979	95-105	Winter-Spring, Summer-Fall, Fall-Winter	the South	Resistant to type 1 and type 2 brown planthopers, highly susceptible to "kho van," susceptible to rice blast and leaf roller, withstands drought and can be transplanted or sown dry.
NN5A	Long Dinh 2	IR2071-179-3-4	IX-1979	98-110	Winter-Spring, Summer-Fall	"	Resistant to type 2 brown planthopper, withstands heat poorly, rice is better tasting and stem of plant is stiffer than NN3A.
NN7A	MTL30 or MT78-69	IR9129-192-2-3-5	II-1981	85-95	Winter-Spring, Suummer-Fall	Areas of An Giang-Dong Thap not affected by rice blast; the two districts of Giong Rieng and Tan Hiep(Kien Giang) and O Mon and Thot Not (Hau Giang)	Resistant to type 2 brown planthopper, highly susceptible to rice blast.

Chart cont'd.

NN2B	MT19 or MTL9	IR2823-399-5-6	I-1981	120-130	Early 10th Month, 2nd Season, Late Season the South	Resistant to type 2 brown planthopper, rice blast, withstands mild alkalinity and salinity, highly susceptible to "kho van."
NN3B	-	IR2797-115-3	I-1981	120-130	Early 10th Month, 2nd Season, Late Season the South	Resistant to type 2 brown planthopper, rice blast, withstands mild alkalinity, easily topples over.

Note: the varieties of rice that have been recognized for use in production in the North are varieties that were selected and hybridized prior to liberation of the South (1975), consequently, they were given the name Nong Nghiep 75 followed by a number denoting the order of recognition. The varieties of rice that have been recognized for use in production in the South are primarily varieties that are resistant to type 2 brown planthopper and are divided into two groups: group A, which has a growing period of less than 120 days, and group B, which has a growing period of more than 120 days.

Chart 2: Varieties of Rice Capable of Withstanding Type 1 Brown Planthopper That Have Been Regionalized for the 5th Month-Spring Season in the North.

Trial Name	Origin	Production Season	Growing Time (days)	Stem Height(cm)	Weight of 1000 Grains (grams)	Average Yield quintals/hectare	Primary Characteristics
CH101	Taichungs-henyu 204	Late Spring	115-125	80-90	27-28	30-40	Low level of purity, bears poorly--suited to "van" fields, average resistance to rice blast--rice is white and soft when cooked; highly susceptible to silver-leaf disease and should not be used in 10th month season.
NN3A	IR36(IR2071-625-1-252)	Late Spring	130-135	80-90	23-24	30-40	Trial production has started in the North; withstands cold poorly and highly susceptible to rice blast and silver-leaf disease.
IR1561-1-2 (also called Variety Number 6)	-	Late Spring	120-127	75-100	20-21	30-45	High degree of purity, bears prolifically, rather resistant to toppling over; heads uniformly but grains are sparse; withstands fertilizer and drought rather well; easily propagated; withstands poor soil and acidic soil and silver-leaf disease and rice blast.
IR2151-96-1-5-3		Main Spring Season	170-180	85-90	20-21	35-45	Withstands acidity and salinity and is resistant to type 1 brown planthopper; withstands cold as NN8 does but does not withstand drought; withstands fertilizer rather well and is suited to high "van" fields; slightly susceptible to rice blast and silver-leaf disease; susceptible to Fusarium moniliforme as a seedling can be used in the 10th month season(135-145 days).

Chart cont'd.

IR2153-26-3-6	Main Spring Season	160-170	95-100	22-23	35-45	Withstands salinity and acidity and is resistant to type 1 brown planthopper; withstands cold as NN8 does but does not withstand drought; has rigid stems and is suited to low "van" fields; slightly susceptible to rice blast and silver-leaf disease; can be used in the 10th month season (130-135 days).

Chart 3: Varieties of Rice That Are Resistant to Type 1 Brown Planthopper and Have Been Recognized for Trials in the North.

Trial Variety Name	Origin	Production Season	Growing Time(days)	Stem Height (cm)	Weight of 1000 Grains (grams)	Average Yield (quintals/ hectare)	Main Characteristics
CR104	Taichungshen-yu 221	Main Spring season	150-160	85-95	25-26	35-40	Bears poorly; roots of the plant are magenta color, sheath of the leaf and tip of the kernel are purple; stem of plant is rigid; withstands fertilizer well and withstands cold better than NN8; withstands silver-leaf disease and rice blast poorly: is suited to low "van" fields.
CR203	IR8423-132-6-2-2	Late Spring	125-130	80-87	24-25	35-40	Bears prolifically;average resistance to rice blast; slightly susceptible to silver-leaf disease and "kho van."
NN4B	IR42(IR2071-586-5-6-3)	Main Spring season	145-150	80-85	20-21	35-40	Easily propagated;withstands fertilizer only slightly but bears rather high yields;rather resistant to rice blast; highly susceptible to "kho van";can withstand salinity.
IR46	IR2058-78-1-3-2-3	Main Spring season	145-160	85-90	24-25	35-40	Easily propagated; withstands fertilizer only slightly but bears rather high yields; withstands cold better than NN8; withstands drought; average resistance to toppling over; susceptible to "kho van"; resistant to rice blast and has average resistance to silver-leaf disease.
V12	IR2031-354-2	Main Spring season	150-160	90-95	26-28	35-45	Average resistance to silver-leaf disease; average in terms of withstanding fertilizer.

Chart 4: A Number of Rice Varieti s with Cultural Strongpoints That Have Been Recognized in the North.

Trial Variety Name	Origin	Category of Regognition	Suitable Season	Growing Time (days)	Stem Height (cm)	Weight of 1000 Grains (grams)	Average Yield	Main Characteristics
V13	NN8xIR579 48-1	Regional-ization	Main 10th Month or Main Spring Seasons	130-140 (10th Month) 175-180 (Spring)	90-100	27-28	35-45	The heads are large but short; withstands cold as NN8 does; withstands fertilizer; average in terms of withstanding drought; resistant to silver-leaf; slightly susceptible to "kho van" and Xanthomonas oryzicola; bears less than NN22; susceptible to type 1 brown planthopper.
Rice Number 2	Imported from Mexico	"	Late 5th Month	180-190	90-95	27-28	35-45	Withstands cold well; very pure; bears prolifically, withstands fertilizer and resists toppling over well; slightly susceptible to brown leaf spot and "kho van"; less susceptible to silver-leaf and rice blast than NN8; susceptible to type 1 brown planthoppers; heart of the rice is silver, grains of rice break and rice is soft when cooked.
B_1CMd. 33	Variety from Indonesia	"	Late Spring	140-150	75-80	22-2 [numeral omitted]	30-40	Withstands acidity and salinity rather well; suited to acidic, saline coastal areas; withstands cold better than NN8; can withstand drought; slightly susceptible to silver-leaf disease; can be used in the 10th month season(105-110 days).
T_1	Imported from China	Trial	Late Spring	105-115	65-75	22-23	25-30	The heads are short but the kernels are long; short-term variety suited to multi-cropping; highly susceptible to silver-leaf disease and should not be used in 10th month season.

7809
CSO: 4209/303

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON FOREST ASSETS

BK091400 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 May 82 p 1

[NHAN DAN 17 May 82 editorial: "Build Forest Assets"]

[Text] Jungle areas can provide safety for agriculture and protection for irrigation and hydroelectric works, environment and culture. It is necessary to ensure that jungle areas can produce more forestry products with ever-higher values in order to serve the economy and the many requirements of society. These include the requirements of various consumer goods manufacturing industries for raw materials and other requirements for fuel. Through the development of the forestry economy, we will be able to contribute to organizing social life in the mountainous areas and resettling the compatriots of various ethnic minority groups.

Within the next few 5-year plans, we must strive to fulfill "the mission--entrusted to us by history--of exercising control over 10 million hectares of agricultural land and 15 million hectares of forestry land" as outlined in the political report of the Fifth VCP Congress. According to basic survey records, there are only some 9.9 million hectares of jungle out of a total of 15 million hectares of forest lands. Every year, 18 million of our compatriots from various ethnic minority groups who live in mountainous regions require some 20 million cubic meters of fire wood while the state needs 5 million cubic meters of fire wood. Thus, every year we need to obtain a quantity of fire wood larger than that which the jungle can produce. Therefore, in building forest assets, we must regard afforestation and forest management and protection as the most important tasks for the present and coming stages.

During the 1980's, we must manage to control and protect 9.9 million hectares of existing jungle--including 3.3 million hectares of jungle with rich and moderately rich natural resources--using this as starting capital for further advancement. For years we have failed to protect jungle areas. The reason for this failure is that we have not yet controlled the jungle satisfactorily. Forest management has not yet been combined with forest protection. We have been inclined to protect jungle areas only on paper or in a passive manner, thus leading to a situation in which there are insufficient personnel in charge of forest protection and a lack of practical methods to manage forest assets. We must take into account this experience and must mobilize the combined strength of various echelons--particularly

those districts and villages which possess jungle areas--and of various establishments (such as forestry sites, agricultural farms and cooperatives) for forest management and protection. We must put an end to the destruction of forests and must establish appropriate targets and steps for the management of each type of jungle. As for forested areas with rich and moderately rich natural resources, the newly afforested areas, pine forests and khop forests, we must step up the practice of forestry planning and extend our control down to every small forested area (between 500-1,000 hectares). For those indigenous trees of high economic value--such as cinnamon, anise and mallotus philippinensis--we must extend our control down to smaller forested areas (of between 100-300 hectares). We must delineate forest reserves and up-stream forests in accordance with the division of sectors and water courses, ensuring that men are assigned to provide close control and protection for these forests.

Along with carrying out forest control and protection, we must step up afforestation in order to meet growing demands for forest exploitation. With regard to those forests from which we can obtain wooden beams for underground mining supports and raw materials for paper mills and can exploit logs and indigenous products, we must carry out concentrated, specialized and intensive afforestation. We must combine forestry with agriculture and choose some units or subsectors as pilot areas for carrying out capital construction projects. We must combine afforestation with the expansion of road networks, being determined to complete every project, regardless of the extent of the task. In each locality, we must also carry out afforestation in order to protect agriculture and headwaters and to obtain fire wood. Making millions of hectares of bare hills green through the carrying out of afforestation on different scales is an important task to be implemented in the coming years. This requires the adoption of various concrete policies such as those promoting capital investment and allowing the enjoyment of products in order to encourage all people to participate.

Promoting tree planting among the people in all three regions--the lowland, coastal and mountainous regions--is an important task aimed at making full use of potentials in land and environment, combining agriculture with forestry, increasing the extent of folliage, strengthening the potential to protect production and creating a local source of supply for timber, fire wood and forestry products. Following this path and with the experience obtained from the "tet tree-planting" movement, under the third 5-year plan, we must strive to plant from 1-1.2 billion trees of various species which must be suitable to each particular area, easily planted and good for multipurpose use.

Controlling and protecting forests and carrying out afforestation are the duties of various echelons and sectors and constitute a revolutionary struggle for the people in general. Along with consolidating various state-run forestry sites, we must use districts as primary targets for forestry development. At a time when capital and materials are still limited, in order to develop forestry we must fully grasp the watchword "the central and local levels and the state and the people must join efforts in preserving and expanding forested areas" in accordance with the resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress which states that in order to develop the combined strength we must satisfactorily control our existing forests and plant more forests, thus making our forest assets ever more abundant.

CSO: 4209/374

BRIEFS

VINH PHU RESETTLERS--As of late 1981, Vinh Phu Province had established 29 agricultural cooperatives and resettled 1,100 families of 7,500 persons in various settled farming and settled life areas. These new resettlers have cleared more than 80 hectares of virgin land and have embarked on agricultural production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 May 82]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 15 May, Tien Giang Province had delivered to state granaries almost 91,000 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the plan norm for 10th-month and winter-spring crops by 13 percent or 29 percent more than the same period last year. Cai Lay and Cai Be districts took the lead in overfulfilling this plan norm. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 May 82]

CSO: 4209/374

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CUA CAM COMMERCIAL PORT BEGINS OPERATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 May 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Haiphong Completes the Main Portion of the Cua Cam Commercial Port"]

[Text] The Haiphong Construction and Assembly Corporation recently completed and put into use the main portion of the Cua Cam Commercial Port, which consists of two project items, a 100 meter pier and a warehouse system measuring 1,500 square meters.

The completion of these two project items enables the commercial port to receive ships of the 1,000 ton class. In the past, the port was only able to receive ships in the 500 ton class or less.

The cadres and manual workers of construction and assembly site number 8 overcame difficulties with supplies and living conditions in order to increase the rate of construction. The construction site boldly improved the designs of project items to be consistent with actual conditions in order to improve the quality of projects. The construction site implemented work volume contracts with bonuses for the various labor units.

During the days construction was being carried out, the construction site arranged work hours in such a way as to maintain the rate of construction while enabling the port to receive ships.

7809
CSO: 4209/356

LIGHT INDUSTRY

MORE SCRAP COPPER USED IN PRODUCTION OF WIRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Nearly 300 Tons of Additional Scrap Copper Put Into Production"]

[Text] In the past the copper and aluminum wire-making enterprise (of the Southern Metallurgical Enterprise Federation) used to be supplied with copper bars for the manufacturing of wires of all kinds. Since June 1981 the enterprise has received only about 40 percent of the raw materials it would need. To overcome the shortage of materials it worked with the corporations that purchased discarded materials, as well as different provinces and army units, and was able to buy nearly 300 tons of scrap copper, which was melted down and cast into bars for the making of copper wires. It drafted production program and plans and built furnaces to melt down scrap copper for the making of copper bars. As the technical program was closely followed, nearly 80 percent of the recycled copper satisfied the purity standard required for copper wires. The enterprise also set up a team to retrieve copper from the defective wires by cutting away their plastic insulation and was able to get more than 10 tons of copper after melting it down. As to the copper that failed to satisfy the requirement for being drawn into electrical wires, it used it in the production of consumer goods.

By fully using the source of supply of scrap copper, the enterprise had an additional source of materials for its main production and was able to make 150,000 belt buckles, hundreds of thousands of bicycle tube valves, cylindrical locks, etc., thus saving hundreds of thousands of dong.

5598
CSO: 4209/361

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

MAINTENANCE, REPAIRS OF MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Maintenance, Repairs of Existing Means of Transportation"]

[Text] In the transportation and loading-unloading enterprises the common situation today is that while there are many means and pieces of equipment, the percentage of the means that are in good conditions and the number of hours in operation are low, in most cases because of breakdowns and lack of timely repairs. In some places the broken boats, vehicles and loading-unloading equipment are close to 50 percent. The plans for annual maintenance and repairs normally are not fulfilled. The quality of maintenance, as well as repairs, has been declining.

Our means of transportation consist of many complicated kinds, with almost all of them being imported and in the majority of cases quite old. In the meantime, the installations that ensure technical conditions for their operations are still few and scattered. There are quite a few boats and vehicles that need minor repairs or are due for maintenance work but have to continue to run. The fact that there is a lack of spare parts and materials also prevents the repair installations from working in full capacity, lengthens the time of repairs and reduces their quality.

To overcome the above situation many transportation and repairs enterprises have tried to make and restore a number of replacement parts, to use available raw materials like cement reinforced with steel netting to repair ferryboats, to organize phases of concentrated repairs and to attach importance to technical management of the means of transportation.

Good maintenance and repairs of the means of transportation is one of the important measures to boost our transporting capacity. The sector as a whole, as well as every transportation installation, must check, classify and accurately evaluate the true technical conditions of its means and draft and seriously fulfill repair plans.

The direction for its efforts is to fully exploit all existing and future abilities, both within and outside of the communications and transportation sector, of the central and local administration and of the state-operated and collective sectors as well, to repair the means of transportation and to make and restore spare parts. To rationally rearrange the repairing force, to build new means of transportation and to make and restore spare parts by subsectors and by the communications and transportation sector as a whole and in the direction of concentration based on specialization, territorial division and product clusters and groups is necessary. To transform and expand a number of old enterprises, to build additional maintenance stations and enterprises for repairs and production of spare parts and to gradually perfect this network will also help to put additional means of transportation into operation. It is necessary to strengthen the technical management system of the transportation sectors, to supplement the maintenance programs and procedures and to reorganize the technical files of the means of transportation. The task of repairing and producing spare parts must be determined right at the time the plan is assigned so that the production installations would not underestimate repairs of the broken means by trying to have the newly-built ones, nor go after the spare parts that weigh more and have higher values by making other spare parts of lesser values but of the same importance. While the material and technical base still is not enough, good maintenance and prolonged use of boats and vehicles of various kinds has a great economic significance.

To make in-depth investment and to fully use the existing means of transportation will contribute to raising our transporting capacity for the service of the economic sectors and the standard of living.

5598
CSO: 4209/361

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SOCIALIST WEDDING, FUNERAL CUSTOMS SPREADING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Many Localities Abolish Backward Customs and Establish Many New Customs, Habits and Ceremonies"]

[Text] To date, many provinces and municipalities throughout the country have established new customs, habits and ceremonies for weddings, funerals, death anniversaries and festivals and eradicated superstition.

As regards weddings, many places have established and adopted contracts regarding marriages based on the new lifestyle, marriages consistent with the situation and characteristics of each locality and nationality. Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang and other provinces have assigned the youths, women and elders of villages and districts the task of encouraging weddings based on the new lifestyle and personally organizing simple, economical but solemn weddings. In Hanoi, during the wedding season at the end of 1981 and the start of 1982, many efforts were made to provide patterns for wedding clothing, organize state-operated services renting wedding clothing, organize the management of installations renting wedding clothing, manage wedding halls and so forth, which were welcomed by the masses. In a number of provinces and municipalities of the South, the tendency of youths working at agencies and enterprises has been to hold weddings in meeting halls organized by their agencies, weddings that are solemn, inexpensive but joyous occasions.

As regards funerals, the provinces and municipalities of the North have made marked changes and progress. Practically all villages and subwards have funeral assistance committees headed by elders to help families that are having a funeral. Many villages also take money from the welfare fund of the cooperative to pay for the entire cost of funerals of cooperative members. The compatriots of the mountain ethnic minorities in the northern border provinces, such as Quang Ninh, Lang Son, Cao Bang, Ha Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son, Lai Chau, Son La and so forth, no longer allow the corpse to lie within the house for a long period of time, no longer hold grand funerals with offerings and no longer serve meals beside the corpse.

In recent years, a number of major holidays have been organized in a solemn manner in localities, thereby eliminating their once superstitious nature. The culture

and information sectors of many localities have done a good job of guiding the festivals held in their localities, concerning themselves with providing shelter, food and means of transportation to the people. In many localities of the North, superstitious practices have significantly declined and sorcery and card reading have been eradicated. The majority of the persons who practice superstition, card reading, trances and divination have been helped by the local governments to voluntarily abandon their practices and take jobs in production.

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CSO: 4209/356

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

LEADERSHIP OF THE VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION

Elected by the 5th Congress of the

VIETNAM WOMEN'S UNION

on 20 May 1982
[listed in order of appearance]

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

President of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Như [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thanh [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Ngô Bá Thành [NGOO BAS THANHF]

Vice president of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Như [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

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(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Ngô Bá Thành [NGOO BAS THANHF]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Y Một [Y MOOTJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Hoàng Xuân Sính [HOANGF XUAAN SINHS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Hằng [NGUYEENX THIJ HAWNGF]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thiệp [NGUYEENX THIJ THIEEPJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Cù Thị Hậu [CUF THIJ HAAUJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Việt [NGUYEENX NGOCJ VIEETJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Bùi Thị Thanh Vân [BUIF THIJ THANH VAAN]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Nhung [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUNG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thu [LEE THU]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Trần Hồng Dung [TRAANF HOONGF ZUNG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Đỗng Thị Duyên [ZUWOWNG THIJ ZUYEEN]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Võ Thị Thắng [VOX THIJ THAWNGS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Như [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUW]

Secretary general of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Trần Hồng Dung [TRAANF HOONGF ZUNG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thu [LEE THU]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Dương Thị Duyên [ZUWOWNG THIJ ZUYEEN]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thị Huệ [LEE THIJ HUEEJ]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Nhung [NGUYEENX THIJ NHUNG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Dương Thị Thùy [ZUWOWNG THIJ THUYF]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thanh Hương [NGUYEENX THIJ THANH HUWOWNG]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thu [LEE THU]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; chief of Cabinet of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Phương Thảo [NGUYEENX PHUWOWNG THAOR]

Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 20 May 82 she was elected to this position by the 5th Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union.
(NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 1)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW VILLAGE MILITARY UNITS ORGANIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 82 p.2

[Exchange of Opinions column by Dinh Huyen: "Concerning the Two Words 'Village Troops'"]

[Text] In the past, we heard about provincial troops, about district troops; recently, along the northern border and in some coastal localities and on the islands, we have heard the two words "village troops." This is the name used to denote a mumber of armed units, organized, equipped and supported by the village.

Thus, do not our people's armed forces have a new arm of the military? Besides main force troops, local troops (which include provincial local troops and district local troops) and militia and self-defense troops, there are also "village troops."

The village is the basic level. The level of organization and command of village cadres as well as the rear service supply capabilities of the village are limited. Yet, how can villages simultaneously "deploy" two types of military units?

The policy of establishing mobile militia and self-defense units that specialize in combat duty in the villages along the northern border and the seacoast, on the islands or in the large cities of the South, which is designed to meet the requirements of maintaining national defense and security in vital localities in the present situation, is very necessary. In their studies, work and combat, it is necessary and very admirable that village troops forge the same sense of organization and discipline that regular troops have. However, a number of units still rely heavily upon the upper level; having been centralized within units, they have an incorrect attitude and consider themselves to be troops. They wait for the upper level to supply them with everything from their daily food to mosquito netting and clothing, even pieces of thatch, pieces of oil paper to make shelters, etc.

In the recent past, nine villages in H. District (Cao Bang) that lie along the border organized nine combat alert militia detachments. Two of these detachments

are virtually self-sufficient in grain and the detachment of L. Village has also been able to produce valuable export goods. Some militia artillery units protecting the seacoast in the 3rd Military Region have achieved partial or total self-sufficiency in grain and food products. These are examples worthy of study by the combat alert detachments of the militia and self-defense forces at other places.

Facts have shown that the party committees, governments, cooperatives and people of the various localities are always concerned with the living conditions of those persons who night and day "stand guard so that the people can sleep." However, the supply capabilities of localities are limited. If combat alert detachments only wait for supplies to be issued to them, they will not only increase the burden on the people, but also never be able to fully support their own daily lives.

The best measure is for each unit, on the basis of the specific situation and task at each time and place, to make full use of their time, arable land and machinery and take turns studying, maintaining combat readiness and engaging in production, such as raising rice, raising subsidiary food crops and organizing livestock production or accepting work under contract from cooperatives, enterprises or agencies in the vicinity. It is necessary to firmly adhere to the principle that maintaining a high level of combat readiness and winning victory in combat are the foremost task of the combat alert militia and self-defense detachments; endeavoring to engage in production is one of the steps that must be taken to insure the good completion of this task. It is necessary to avoid two tendencies that can occur in the effort of the combat alert detachments to practice self-sufficiency and improve their living conditions: exerting pressure and working in a form for form's sake manner that does not yield practical returns or becoming "too involved" in production and placing sole emphasis upon profit, thereby influencing the completion of the foremost task. An effort must be made to develop good combat alert militia units while being determined to abolish the concept "village troops," a concept that originates in an incorrect understanding of the organization of the combat alert militia.

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CSO: 4209/383

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PROOF OF DEATHS FROM SRV CHEMICAL WARFARE PROVIDED

Rome IL TEMPO 5 Jun 82 p 3

[Report on interview with Adelia Bernard by Clara Falcone: 'Here Is Proof of Chemical Death"]

[Text] "It can no longer be said that there are no 'exhaustive sources of proof,' as the fact-finding committee sent by the United Nations said, of chemical warfare in South East Asia, or, as officials of the Office of the High Commissioner for Refugees once told me, that these are delusions of superstitious and ignorant people," says Mrs Adelia Bernard--born on Istria, and Australian by nationality--who has recently returned from those lacerated lands, where she is helping derelicts camped along the border. "Here are the pictures of the first lethal rocket which members of the Laotian resistence brought out, swimming across the Mekong; an Australian military airplane sent by the government brought it to Australia, together with other material that had been collected, to be analyzed by experts." Mrs Bernard held a press conference yesterday at the headquarters of the journal PROSPETTIVE NEL MONDO.

The rocket, which was manufactured in Bulgaria and bears an inscription in cyrillic letters, is about 1.2 meters long and has a diameter of about 30 centimeters; it is an ordinary V 41. But a flat capsule like a large medallion, inserted on its nose, contain the lethal mixture (mycotoxin, nerve gas, irritating gas, as basic elements). A detonator makes the capsule explode, liberating the poisons; these, dissolving into soft clouds, bring certain death over a radius of 1 kilometer.

"But the first rocket was not loaded," Mrs Bernard added." The resistance did not know that the capsule is not inserted until an hour before on attack. But with their second expedition--this one, too, involving swimming across the Mekong--we had the complete rocket in a plastic bag. From then on, now that they knew the mechanism--used for launchings from bazookas, hand grenades or from the sky--it was enough to collect the capsules. We have four of them so far, and packages of yellow powder, 'the powder of death,' wrapped in three plastic envelopes with inscriptions in Russian on the one in the center. An Australian television crew, sent by the publishing magnate Rupert Murdoch, has started operating again along the Mekong, photographing the rest: the arrival of protective clothing, antigas masks, instruction manuals for Vietnamese officials: All irrefutable proofs, in brief."

At this point the questions came thick and fast. All of them seemed to center around Adelia Bernard, her experiences, herself: a small, fragile looking woman with turqoise blue eyes, like Andreina Pagnani. Looking at her, it is hard to believe in her arduous, dangerous clandestine trips across Cambodia and Laos: kilometers and kilometers of jungle on foot or using even more adventurous means of whatever transportation was available, including buffaloes. No one could believe it who did not know about her deep, vigorous spiritual root: a constant secret anguish about the country she lost when she was still an adolescent, Titoist by calling, which made her feel like the sister of all people linked by a similar fate. So even though Adelia Ardossi has found another country, and become Mrs Bernard, and had the happiness of family life with a husband and three children (to whom six Cambodians have now been added), she has never ceased her activities on behalf of immigrants, for their insertion in various ethnic communities. And when the tragic exodus of Cambodian refugees occurred in 1979, Adelia Bernard hurried to the spot, supported spiritually and financially by her extraordinary family. Needless to say, she has been involved in it ever since.

"I had not heard of chemical warfare. In any case I was just interested in bringing rice to hungry people beyond the reach of international assistance," she says. "It was in April 1980, when I had got as far as Phnom Penh, that I heard of certain experiments at the Soviet Hospital and in a mobile unit on Kratche Island, performed on children aged 4-10. These children, who were well fed and housed in a separate tent, were shut up--one at a time, of course--in a big plastic balloon with tubes inserted into it. So-called scientists introduced poisonous gases through these tubes, testing various doses and studying the effects and reactions until death ensued."

"I was not able to witness the tests; but thanks to a $350 bribe, I did manage to obtain a balloon containing a little corpse; with indescribable suffering, and crying out for justice, I took it to Mark Brown, field commander of the Khao I Dang. 'Silly little woman,' he said, 'we already know about these things!' And he threw the balloon with the little body into a common grave. I was ignorant then, and had faith in the UNHCR (United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees), so I waited for the inevitable denunciation. Instead there was complete silence, and when I spoke about the matter to Mark Brown again a month later, he pretended he didn't remember and didn't know anything."

Then she met a Phillipine doctor and an American, from whom she heard testimony about very disturbing facts: experiments made in the Laotian camp of Nong Khai on survivors who had managed to drag themselves that far. "Two thousand died last year in that camp's hospital," she says. "Official reports mention a 'mysterious disease'."

They were terrible deaths: burning, with hemorrhages all over. "I have seen people weep blood, even sweat blood," she signs. "I have seen completely dried up human skeletons. At first the Vietnamese went around the villages after the attacks distributing glasses of chopped garlic, sugar, orange and lemon--a vitamin mixture meant to neutralize the toxin--to survivors, telling them to drink half and rub half on their skin, and accused the Americans of those misdeeds. But now the game is played too openly for them to go on playing tricks.

There are no limits to the attacks now; they are being extended to areas that were untouched before. What we can do is distribute as much oilcloth as possible; people wrap themselves up in it trying to protect themselves from the viscous mist-veil than falls on the skin and sticks to it, penetrating the pores and killing."

"The Vietnamese are testing new systems, too. There is one called the torch of death, for example: big candles stuck in the ground, surrounding villages. The cap is removed and that soft stuff begins to give off lethal fumes. Four or 5 days later the Vietnamese arrive in trucks, wearing masks and protective clothing, load up all the corpses--animals and people--and take them away."

[Question] But why do they go so far?

[Answer] "I was able to read a stricity confidential party manifesto in Phnom Penh last year, a preparatory document for the constitution--which has already been approved--for the 'New Vietnam': that's what they call Cambodia now. It was signed by Bou Thang, head of the college for the reorientation and indoctrination of Cambodia. Among other things it said that Greater Vietnam will not be able to afford more than 250,000 Cambodians in the New Vietnam, because of the reactionary and corrupt nature of the Cambodian people. Remaining, as privileged people, would be the 1,865 party members, its leaders with their families and children, preferably under five."

"You can see from this that Pol Pot was not really a cease of isolated lunacy. His methodical plan of extermination seems to correspond to an analogous plan preordained by the Vietnamese to make room, in a land blessed by God in its nature, for the convenience of other peoples, be they Vietnamese or Chinese. I reported this to my government at the time. But the UNHCR knows all about it. And so I ask myself: why does he insist so tenaciously on repatriating refugees? Why does he deny them all contact with the outside world and all moral support? Why did he even forbid the Apostolic Nuncio in Bangkok from holding mass in the Khao I Dang camp on Easter?"

[Question] The question, unanswered, leads to another question: "And those on the other side?"

Rockets in the Bunker

[Answer] "Resistence in Cambodia is broken up into many factions," answers Adelia Bernard. The Laotian resistence, on the other hand, is compact: 40,000 men led by General Phoumi Nosovan. They have infiltrated everywhere, even the army and the government. In fact, 95 percent of the country is proudly anti-communist. They are giving the 60,000 Vietnamese and 6,000 Soviets a run for their money. That is why, when I went to the people with my rice, and the resistence approached me offering me a chance to prove the atrocities of chemical warfare to the world, I didn't hesitate a moment. I telephoned my prime minister and went to Australia. There was a quick top-level consultation and the operation was decided on."

"Because of the people's cooperation, as I was saying, it was not impossible to take rockets from the bunker depots. It was harder to obtain packages of

yellow powder. These are locked in boxes weighing a kilogram, like soap boxes, and are exclusively in the custody of Vietnamese. The resistence had to skillfully take advantage of the moment the packages are distributed to pilots, or wait in ambush. You should see them, the members of the resistence. They spend whole days in hammocks, hanging from tree branches, camouflaged, invisible, ready to jump out if a Vietnamese jeep passes with war materiel, or give the alarm to villages before attacks."

[Question] How?

[Answer] "By watching the places the chemical material is kept."

Adelia Bernard describes these: they are like huge concrete underground garages. Military barracks are built above them. She has seen there herself, while she was hiding in the brush. One is in an isolated spot northwest of the Thai border, next to a radar station under construction, and is manned by 35 Vietnamese--members of the specialized "dakong" force--and two Russian officers who come every day by helicopter to inspect it. Another larger one is near Savannaket, and has 19 Soviets who are at least colonels. A third is near Taket, next to two military airports. According to partisan informers, there is one of these depots every 60 kilometers, mostly along the Thai border, 30-60 km from the border. "And this," admits Adelia Bernard, "disturbs me. Why so many depots? Why such a huge amount of material for 2 or 3 million Laotians and 4 or 5 million Cambodians? Unless they are just the prelude to a vast plan? And another question: with all the espionage and counter-espionage services the West has at its disposal, why is it that I--a private individual, without political affiliations, only interested in humanitarian organizations--and no one else was able to finally produce the contested proof of this apocalyptic reality?"

9855
CSO: 4728/5

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PORT OF HANOI SECURITY STRENGTHENED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 16 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Huu Dung: "A Good Transformation in the Work of Protecting Security and Socialist Property at the Port of Hanoi"]

[Text] The port of Hanoi is an important water transportation hub of the capital. The volume of cargo passing through the port amounts to hundreds of tons a day. Foodstuffs account for more than 70 percent of the total volume of cargo supplied to the city. The requirements regarding the receiving and transshipping of cargo have increased steadily. During the past several years the security and order situation in the port area had not been well assured, the port had encountered difficulties in its activities, and the weaknesses regarding the ability and sense of responsibility of the cadres in charge of the relevant organs and units had led to increasingly serious negativism. The theft of socialist property had become widespread, continuous, and prolonged. Even more serious was the collusion among the cargo shippers, the transportation facility owners, and the cargo handlers to steal several tons of grain or tens of tons of coal from a barge at one time. The port's coal storage yard was open from all sides and the workers employed in the port, and the people living in the subwards and villages around the port, were free to come and go to scoop up coal for cooking, baking lime, baking bricks, or to be sold for cash. In the three subwards and three villages around the port 1,329 families used coal and firewood obtained from the port for cooking. In past years, especially in the latter part of 1981, on the average 15 tons of coal were lost every day, and each month more than 10 tons of grain were lost. Taking advantage of a flood and storm, some sailors stole property to sell to dishonest merchants, then sank a barge carrying rice and wheat.

Failure to promptly prevent the negative situation from developing in the port influenced the neighboring villages and subwards. Thievery and gambling often occurred in the subwards of Thanh Luong, Bach Dang, and Vinh Tuy, and in the villages of Thanh Tri, Linh Nam, and Vinh Trung. In view of that situation, the municipality, Hai Ba Trung Ward, and the River Transportation Department carried out anti-negativism campaigns, but they amounted to only general criticism. The corrupt people, thieves, and counterpropagandists were not pointed out, exposed, and dealt with. When those campaigns were carried out, the law violations and negative manifestations subsided, but afterwards the situation became more complicated, for the criminals concluded that no one would punish them. The morale of the good masses and the

true cadres and party members suffered. Therefore, at the meeting held on the first day of the present campaign many people believed that it would be impossible to resolve that negative problem. Only by motivating the masses and enabling everyone to realize their role as the masters of the nation and organizing everyone to act in accordance with a new regulations could we dare struggle against and strongly suppress the criminals, and thereby restore social order.

Starting with that point of view, the party committees of Hai Ba Trung Ward and Thanh Tri District unified their policies and plans and motivated the masses to maintain security and protect state property in the port area.

The area of operations for carrying out the campaign included the organs and units in the port, the subwards of Thanh Luong, Vinh Tuy, and Bach Dang, and the villages of Thanh Tri, Vinh Tuy, and Linh Nam. The guidance committee set forth the following requirement for the campaign: carrying out propaganda and education to increase the party members' and masses' understanding of the enemy plots, everyone's responsibility toward maintaining security in the city and exposing and bringing to justice bad elements who steal and disturb security, and psychological warfare activities; discovering, in order to overcome, deficiencies in the management of state property; and consolidating and strengthening the mass forces engaged in security work. In accordance with the guidance plan, the units and localities carried out the campaign within the party and among the masses. On the basis of the existing information and denunciations by the masses, nearly all of the subwards, villages, and organs severely dealt with the party members and cadres who commit mistakes. The neighboring villages and subwards resolutely arrested hooligans and thugs so that they could be brought to justice. Each subward and village sent two to five people to a mass conference for education. All people who violated state property were called to the governmental headquarters to undergo a review and sign pledges to amend their ways. More than 50 shacks illegally erected along dikes or roads, or in the port, which had long been hangouts for hooligans and places where stolen goods were harbored and sold, were dismantled. The police and port protection forces were consolidated, perfected, purified, and strengthened. Their command was unified, they were given explicit guidance with regard to their functions and missions, and they became effective when fulfilling their sentry and patrolling missions. Bylaws regarding the protection of the port, the organs, and the units were promulgated and disseminated to all cadres, workers, and people in the neighboring subwards and villages.

During the past month 132 cases involving violations of bylaws and property were brought to justice. Arrests were made in six incidents involving collusion to steal coal and rice, and tens of tons of state coal were recovered.

The families in the villages of Thanh Tri and Linh Nam which operated boats on the river were registered. More than 10 brick kilns and lime kilns which used state coal and rocks protecting the dikes to bake lime and bricks were dealt with and ordered to cease operations. By means of education, campaigning, and resolute compulsion with regard to people who are unwilling to observe the stipulations of laws, order and security were restored in the port area.

Bad people were severely punished. Good people and state property were protected. The masses reported thefts to the public security police, who promptly made arrests. Incidents of people running alongside and stopping trucks, and stealing property along the roads outside the port were ended. The workdays and labor productivity of the cadres and workers in the port increased. Law violations in the neighboring subwards and villages greatly decreased. Thus the most difficult knot was untied. As a result of the campaign, the following conclusions were reached: wherever the party committees strictly punish cadres and party members who violate the law they immediately win the confidence of the masses. The bad people must lay low and are exposed by the masses. However, at present there are still some organs, villages, and subwards which have not done a good job in that regard. In River Transportation Enterprise 204 sailors and crew members often collude with dishonest merchants to steal property but the masses have not yet been motivated ideologically so the spirit of struggle against law violations is weak. Some cadres who have not fulfilled their missions and have degenerated have not yet been disciplined and replaced.

Of the remaining tasks that must be carried out, some are the responsibility of the local organs and enterprises and some can be carried out only with the concern of the municipality or the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. That is also a basis on which to maintain the results that have been attained.

5616
CSO: 4209/376

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

APPLICATIONS FILED FOR SPECIAL OPERATIONS OFFICERS SCHOOL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 82 p 1

[Article by Tuan Nha: "Nearly 900 Applications Submitted for Special Operations Officers School"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the command cadres on the various levels and the military agencies and student recruiting councils in the various localities, many young soldiers in and outside the special operations branch together with youths throughout the country, having gained an understanding of the fighting tradition and growth of the special operations troops, have submitted applications for the Special Operations Officers School.

As of the end of April, 1982, 882 applications for the Special Operations Officers School had been submitted, which include 214 applications from soldiers now in the army in the 1st, 3rd and 4th Military Regions, the Tay Bac troops, the Quang Ninh troops, the Capital Military Zone, the various services (air defense and air force), the various branches (artillery, engineers and armor), the various military corps (12th, 32nd, Western) and the Technical General Department; 668 applications were submitted by youths who are students at middle schools in 16 provinces of the country. In many provinces, such as Thanh Hoa, Vinh Phu, Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh, large numbers of applications have been submitted.

On the basis of the number of applications submitted this year for the Special Operations Officers Schools, the students recruited for the special Operations Officers School will surely be of high quality and meet the new training requirements of the entire army.

7809
CSO: 4209/383

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

AUTHORITIES' ILLEGAL DETENTION OF EVICTED WOMAN CRITICIZED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kim Ngoc, Ha Bac Province: "Harsh Punishment for Destruction of House and Illegal Detention of Persons"]

[Text] Mrs. Nguyen Thi Tinh, who lives in Nha Nam Village in Tan Yen District, Ha Bac Province, is the wife of 1st Lieutenant Nguyen Thang Long, who is protecting the fatherland on the border battlefield. She had frequently filed requests for land to build a house but her requests were not granted. She finally had to purchase a small piece of land, a 5 percent plot, from Mrs. Diem. She knew this was wrong because a cooperative member is not permitted to sell a 5 percent plot. Later, she requested that the village wait until her husband was on leave so that he could help her tear down the house and return the land to the village in accordance with Council of Ministers' resolution number 201/CP on unifying the management of cropland throughout the country. She had a clear reason: "My husband is far away and I have three small children, one of whom is only 3 months old, so, I ask you to postpone the demolition of my house and return of the land to the locality for a few days."

However, at 1700 hours on 10 May 1982, Mrs. Tinh received a letter from the village informing her that the house had to be demolished immediately. At 0800 hours on the next day (11 May 1982), a force of nearly 100 persons and a bullzozer arrived to demolish her house. The mother and her three children were crying and pleading but to no avail and were taken by car to another place, where they were held until the end of the day. Then, the bulldozer demolished her home and furniture. The foster mother of her husband, 62 year old Nguyen Thi Nhan, who loves her son, said: "Her husband is defending the fatherland and you should not torment her and the children"; she, too, was arrested and detained from 11 May to 13 May 1982.

It is requested that the Ha Bac Provincial People's Committee and the other authorized agencies on the central and local levels appropriately deal with the person that issued the order to demolish this home and illegally detain the persons mentioned above and immediately pay damages to the family of Mrs. Tinh.

7809
CSO: 4209/383

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

INVESTIGATION OF THEFT BY DRIVERS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Thanh Vu, Cao Bang Province: "Stopping Theft and Smuggling by Drivers"]

[Text] We have many good drivers who posses a high spirit of responsibility and safely deliver all the cargo they pick up. Besides them, however, there are still some decadent drivers who only want to transport types of cargo that can be "taken or eaten" and who refuse to transport goods that are difficult to pick up, difficult to consume. For example, the Cao Bang Industrial Goods Corporation generally has a very difficult time implementing its plans. Once, a few hundred iron frying pans were backlogged at the Quan Trieu railroad station because no driver would transport them. The director of Enterprise X. even ordered each driver to transport the frying pans but they still managed to make enough excuses to avoid doing so. It took several weeks to transport only a few hundred frying pans. And, when they were transported, the driver, who lacked a sense of responsibility, drove the truck fast over a bad road, the truck jolted and jerked and the frying pans broke. Other products have also been broken or lost. Meanwhile, the truck unit of the Thanh Hoa Motor Transport Corporation ships rice from Hanoi to Cao Bang and is never short by even 1 kilogram.

After delivering cargo to Cao Bang, drivers usually bring back illegal goods. A number of drivers of Bac Thai Transport Enterprise Number 10 have transported smuggled goods many times, goods that were confiscated by inspection stations along the road. The number of trucks at the Bac Thai Transport Enterprise on route number 3 is very high and intricate dealings are frequently taking place during transportation. It is suggested that the Highway Transportation Department of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation have this matter investigated and take steps to help the enterprise strengthen the teaching of political responsibility to these drivers and gradually stop the theft and smuggling mentioned above.

7809
CSO: 4209/382

VIETNAM'S ECONOMY FACING HARD TIMES

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Jun 82 p 4

[Article by Alan Dawson]

[Text]

A REMARKABLY dry document, filled with figures, is provoking some of the more interesting discussions about Vietnam these days. The International Monetary Fund has provided a comprehensive economic report on the country, with Vietnamese cooperation, and it makes good reading.

It offers neither judgments nor predictions, and for that reason can be said to be objective. It lets the facts and figures of the past speak for themselves, although its refusal to weigh Vietnamese predictions of the future is a major criticism.

The paper, which claims on the cover to "contain confidential information" and is "not for public use," is going to help the IMF executive board decide whether to help Vietnam and, if so, to what extent. It is for that reason that it contains, as they used to say on Dragnet, just the facts.

The news, unsurprisingly, is that Vietnam's economy is hurting. Inflation is doubling prices. Hanoi has printed a huge amount of unbacked currency. It has enough foreign currency to buy just one week of imports — $16 million to be exact — and it can't pay any interest on any foreign debt to non-communist countries.

Some of the facts are more surprising, if logical. Vietnamese, it points out, have less food to eat than before, despite a record, 15-million tonne crop. That record crop was offset by a huge drop in food imports, mainly because the Soviet Union has nothing extra to help feed Vietnamese. Therefore, the average citizen now has 187 kilogrammes of foodgrains to eat in 365 days, the third straight year in which per capita food has declined.

Similarly, the average Vietnamese has significantly less fish to eat and cotton fabric to make into clothing than in recent years. Production of fertiliser, cement, steel all are down from recent years. Exports of coal, rubber, fish and coffee have dropped significantly. Imports of cotton and steel have risen significantly.

Inflation in 1981 was more than 100 per cent. But the per capita income fell from US $265 in 1980 to $153 last year.

MIXED

There is other bad news. But there is also news that is mixed. For example, the bad news last year was that the Soviet Union tripled the price of oil. The good news is that the price went from $6.86 a barrel to $20.60 a barrel, which is little more than half the world price. The Soviets sell Vietnam 92 per cent of its total oil imports, but to offset the price rise, they have promised to increase aid this year.

And there is good news. Rubber production is now double the 1976 level, and increasing. Sugar production is up 47 per cent over last year and soya bean production is close to doubling. The number of animals is

constantly going up. Wages have been doubled to help the huge corps of government-employed persons (soldiers, civil servants) pay higher prices.

According to the report, subsidising the prices of essential market items (ranging from rice to matches) to keep them at rock bottom for civil servants, is the single biggest item in the Vietnamese budget. (Military spending is completely ignored by the report, presumably because even asking for such figures is a futile effort. They are all state secrets.)

The IMF report describes, without explanation, southern Vietnam as an area still working along mainly capitalist lines. It fails to account in any way for the official 1977 campaign to take rice merchants out of the economy. It implies, in fact, that rice merchants still control the trade in the Mekong Delta.

A potentially disturbing part of the report, in fact, mentioned almost off-handedly, is that during last year's record rice crop, production in the Mekong Delta actually declined over the previous year. Only a fantastically good year in the north managed to keep Vietnamese eating those 510 grammes of rice each day.

This is disturbing because, with Vietnam's population growing at well over 2 per cent a year, the only chance of making the nation self-sufficient in food is for the Mekong Delta to get cracking and start producing food at a much higher level than it is currently doing.

FOOTNOTE: The external debts of Vietnam, especially to Western nations and capitalist banks, are troublesome for the Vietnamese and the creditors alike.

The country's total debt to foreigners has reached US$3.5 billion, according to the IMF, and last year Hanoi couldn't make even the interest payments.

Hanoi has worked out a repayment schedule of its own, which still has to be submitted to, and accepted by, the creditors, covering the next five years.

But it won't be easy making even the new, revised repayment schedule.

For example, Vietnam wants to repay US $237.4 million this year.

Yet, in all of last year, with exports falling for three years in a row, Vietnam sold only US$121 million worth of goods for hard currency.

CSO: 4220/97

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' COLUMN DISCUSSES SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRATEGY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 82 p 3

[Party Building column: "Understanding the Resolution of the 5th Party Congress: the Four Objectives and Ten Policies"]

[Text] Confirming that we will continue to follow the line of the 4th National Congress of the Party, the 5th Congress unanimously agreed with the Political Report concerning the need to concretize this line and set forth a socio-economic strategy for the process of socialist industrialization in the 1980's.

The economic strategy is a system of major objectives, policies and measures that must be achieved in the initial stage. Correctly defining these objectives, policies and measures is a very difficult task. If we merely adopt general objectives or confuse immediate objectives with long-range objectives, it could lead to hastily adopted policies. Conversely, if we only concern ourselves with immediate, pressing requirements but do not adopt a socio-economic strategy designed to achieve ultimate objectives, it could lead to indecision and sometimes to efforts focused in the wrong direction. The congress resolution sets forth guidelines that serve as the basis for achieving the ultimate objective and, at the same time, establishes requirements and tasks that are consistent with the historic conditions of the country in each period of time. The formulation of socio-economic strategy is a major project, one that requires time and demands basic, detailed research on the part of many forces. This congress has only laid the groundwork for researching this strategy. As regards the overall objectives for the 1980's, the congress unanimously agreed with the Political Report concerning the four objectives in our socio-economic strategy, which can be summarized as follows: stabilizing and eventually improving the material and cultural lives of the people; continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism; accelerating the socialist transformation of the national economy; insuring that defense needs are met and strengthening the national defense and security systems. These are both the general objectives for the 1980's and the objectives designed to effectively resolve the pressing issues we now face. Achieving these four objectives will bring about a fundamental change in the state of the economy.

The four objectives in the socio-economic strategy for the initial stage reflect the correct coordination among the pressing requirements of the daily lives of the

people, the gradual achievement of the goal of socialism (building the system of large-scale socialist production to serve as the basis for achieving the other objectives) and simultaneously carrying out the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution. They also reflect the correct coordination between the two strategic tasks of building and defending the fatherland.

On the basis of the fundamental economic law of socialism, the congress established the objective of our economic activities as gradually and eventually meeting the material and cultural needs of all of society better with each passing day. And, the means for achieving this objective is constantly developing production on the basis of implementing the system of collective ownership of modern science and technology. The first to the third objectives manifest the fundamental economic law of socialism in a manner consistent with the circumstances, conditions and capabilities of our country's economy at this time. The fourth objective involves the task of defending the fatherland.

In a country that has experienced many years of war and was ravaged by the enemy such as our country, rapidly stabilizing and improving the living conditions of the people are a pressing requirement. However, to meet this requirement, we must accelerate agricultural and consumer goods production. And, in developing these two production sectors, the role played by heavy industry is indispensable. On the other hand, national defense needs also demand the development of heavy industry. To begin with, we must make full use of existing industrial installations and build a number of new ones with a view toward meeting the immediate requirements of the national economy and national defense needs while preparing the conditions for subsequent stages of development. The congress unanimously agreed with the four objectives in the socio-economic strategy for the immediate stage, which have the purposes of "creating a new production force, creating a higher labor productivity even at a time when we do not have a relatively complete heavy industrial system."

In the history of the development of mankind, we see that, in the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale capitalist production, capitalism still created a new production force, a higher social labor productivity that before even under the conditions of handicraft technology by means of reorganizing production on the basis of cooperation and a division of labor. Today, given the superiority of the new production relations and the existence of a number of modern industrial installations and on the basis of an international cooperation, primarily with the Soviet Union and the community of socialist countries, while broadening our economic and scientific-technical relations with other countries, we have even better conditions in our favor for creating a new production force and a higher labor productivity. In the immediate future, our country faces many difficulties and very acute problems; however, the situation is not one that consists entirely of difficulties, we also have very large capabilities, especially in the system of collective ownership, to create the conditions for coordinating labor with arable land, opening sectors

and trades and creating a new production force at an early date. The problem we face is that we must define correct policies and measures designed to exploit and develop upon every existing capability and potentials, primarily those within the country.

In this spirit, the congress unanimously agreed that it is necessary to carry out the 10 major policies and measures set forth within the Political Report of the Party Central Committee delivered by General Secretary Le Duan. These are: correctly coordinating industry and agriculture, which is of utmost and most decisive importance; correctly coordinating central economic construction and local economic development within a unified national economic structure; insuring that production forces and production relations are consistent with each other; coordinating the economy with the national defense system and the national defense system with the economy in accordance with a long-range, basic guideline while predicting situations that might develop in order to promptly rearrange this coordination in a suitable manner when changes occur in order to insure victory over the enemy; coordinating domestic economic development with broadening our economic relations with foreign countries; expanding the division of labor and redistributing and making good use of the labor throughout the country in order to raise labor productivity and accelerate scientific-technical activities; establishing the correct relationship between the accumulation of capital and consumption; establishing a new, socialist order on the distribution and circulation front; and establishing the correct management and planning system.

Of the 10 major policies and measures, the matter of especially important significance is that of defining the specifics involved in socialist industrialization. In order to lay the groundwork for the adoption of a socio-economic strategy for the next stage, the congress decided: "...During the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and the remainder of the 1980's, efforts must be focused on strongly developing agriculture, considering it to be the foremost front, partially advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production, intensifying consumer goods production and continuing to build a number of important heavy industrial sectors; coordinating agriculture, the consumer goods industry and heavy industry within a reasonable industrial-agricultural structure..."

The process of implementing the 10 major policies and measures mentioned above also requires that attention be given to a number of other relationships. These include: the relationship between the central economy and the local economy; establishing an efficient division of labor and echelons and correcting the duplication and problems that now exist between the central level and the local level, the sectors and echelons. As regards economic relations with foreign countries, emphasis is upon the task of strategic significance, namely, making every effort to increase our exports and imports; an effort must be made to balance our imports and contribute foreign currency to the central level. As regards labor and the population, attention must be directed to expanding the local division of labor in conjunction with redistributing labor on a nationwide scale; we must be determined to reduce the rate of population growth to a reasonable level. We must become the masters of necessary science and technology and closely

link these activities to production, daily life and national defense while concerning ourselves with applying scientific achievements. As regards the organization of management, we must fully concern ourselves with eradicating at its roots the system of administrative, bureaucratic management characterized by subsidization, establishing a management mechanism that has planning at its center, implementing cost accounting and socialist business practices, etc. In the coordination between industry and agriculture, efforts must be focused on strongly developing agriculture and partially advancing it to large-scale socialist production. The congress agreed with the Political Report that "we must stimulate the development of agriculture in accordance with the planning and plans of the state; accelerate the scientific-technological revolution within agriculture; accelerate socialist transformation in suitable forms and stages; use the district as the important base for meeting the three requirements mentioned above; and taking positive steps to build the districts into agro-industrial, forestry-agricultural-industrial or fishing-agricultural-industrial districts depending upon the conditions of each type district." We must truly concentrate the strength of the entire country on developing agriculture in a comprehensive manner (including both forestry and fishing), primarily to accelerate the production of grain and food products, considering this to be the center of every economic activity, to be the point of convergence of every effort, to be that which manifests the combined strength of all sectors and levels.

The 10 major policies and measures mentioned above are important issues designed to concretize the general line and the economic line of the party. They are the basis and the guidelines for determining each specific economic policy of the 1981-1985 five year plan and creating the conditions for researching our socio-economic strategy for the 1980's. Only by implementing these 10 major policies and measures in a well coordinated manner is it possible to create the necessary strength, to create the strength needed to bring about a fundamental change in the state of the country's economy and achieve the four objectives set forth by the congress. It is necessary to employ the combined strength of all elements involved in the implementation of the general line: firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat, upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, building the system of socialist collective ownership, building the system of large-scale socialist production, establishing the new culture and molding the new, socialist man. These are the jobs that can and must be done in order to implement our socio-economic strategy in the initial stage.

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CSO: 4209/382

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FIRST QUARTER MARKET MANAGEMENT BY HANOI WARDS REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Apr 82 p 3

[Article by "L.L.": "Market Management in the First Quarter"]

[Text] During the first quarter of this year the inner-city subwards rapidly implemented the plan to reorganize the market.

Hoan Kiem Ward set up inspection and distribution teams (under the responsibility of the subward standard-of-living sections) which are concerned with the methods and measurements of the state stores serving the locality. The Ward People's Committee guided the responsibilities of each locality and determined the places to serve as exchange points in the subward in order to place small merchants in stipulated places. The ward set up three inspection teams to oversee and guide the reorganization of the market and deal with violations of the commercial registration regulations. The ward organized cross-checked inspections among the subwards regarding the implementation of Directive 109 and Decree 119-CP. Fines were imposed for 3,552 violations.

Hai Ba Trung Ward sent ward market management cadres to the key subwards to help them reorganize and manage the market. At the same time, the ward organized teams to inspect distributation by the state stores in the subwards. An investigation showed that 33 grain and food products stands weighed accurately, while 6 stands sold food products that were 20 grams to 1 kilogram less than the stated weight. Hai Ba Trung Ward also brcke up the illegal markets on the main roads, dismantled 104 shacks that were erected illegally around Mo Market, Lenin Park, etc.

In combination with the expansion of Route 6 from Cau Moi to the boundary of Ha Dong, Dong Da Ward dismantled the illegally erected shacks in that area, broke up the sidewalk market near the Dong Da machine-building enterprise, and reorganized the Nga Tu So market. In March alone the ward collected commercial taxes amounting to 14.5 million dong.

Ba Dinh Ward moved the exchange point at Giang Vo intersection and on the sidewalk to a fixed location in order to ensure traffic order and make the streets more attractive. Some 130 shacks along Hoang Hoa Tham, Ngoc Ha, and Nguyen Thai Hoc streets, and on the main roads in the ward were dismantled, 146 violators were penalized, and 11,000 dong were collected for the treasury.

Also during the first quarter the municipal economic police and the ward public security forces made arrests in 26 incidents involving speculation, blackmarketing, illegal production, the production of ersatz goods, and dealing in ersatz goods valued at more than 12 million dong.

In addition to the results that have been attained, the market management task is still beset with a number of problems. Some subwards and wards do not yet fully understand the objectives and requirements of the organization and arrangement of the market down to the base level, so they have not yet carried out those tasks or have not yet attained the requirements set by the city. Many places have not combined inspection and penalties with education and rearrangement, so the results of market management have been limited some extent. In some places, because quotas have been set for the number and amount of fines too many fines have been imposed; penalties have not been fair and have violated the policies.

Inspections of the bicycle and motor bicycle parking areas are not carried out regularly and violators are not dealt with harshly. Many places collect as much as .5 dong per bicyle and do not use the stipulated ticket form. In some cases the subward people's committee deducts a certain percentage before turning over tickets to the teams which manage the bicycle parking areas, or assign a quota for the amount of money that must be turned in every day. After the money in turned over they are allowed to do as they please, and no inspections are carried out.

After evaluating the above-mentioned results and remaining problems, the Municipal Market Management Board drafted a plan and decided upon measures to be implemented in the coming period in order to contribute to stabilizing prices and the people's living conditions.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

POWER SHORTAGE FORCES PRIORITY DISTRIBUTION IN PHU KHANH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 82 p 2

[Article: "Phu Khanh Economizes on Consumer Electricity and Allocates Additional Electricity for Production"]

[Text] Due to repair requirements, the electric power supplied to Phu Khanh Province has only met 70 percent of the plan. The Electricity Management and Distribution Service of the province has taken many measures to economize on electricity, giving priority to supplying electricity for production.

The service has reinspected the entire power network, classified the various types of power lines and adopted a plan for supplying electricity to each objective in order of priority, especially for agricultural production, industrial production, forestry production, maritime products production and so forth.

The service has placed persons on permanent duty to repair power lines and turn electricity off and on in accordance with the supply plan for production installations.

The generator repair sections have attached importance to operating and maintaining generators, focusing their efforts on quickly repairing breakdowns. At night, although the output of electric power generally increases two-fold, the Phu Khanh Electricity Management and Distribution Service still turns off electric power in areas where it is not truly needed and concentrates on supplying power for production.

Although the supply of electricity has declined 30 percent compared to the plan, Phu Khanh Province has still been able to supply electricity to the Cau Doi, Nam Binh and Phu Vang pump stations and other industrial installations, such as the Hon Khoi Cement Plant, the Nha Trang Refrigeration Enterprise, the pharmaceutical processing enterprises and hospitals within the province and so forth to keep them in operation.

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EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR FINAL INVENTORY OF MATERIALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Final Inventory of Materials"]

[Text] To reduce the level of consumption and to make utmost savings of materials and raw materials we must apply strict managerial measures to their use, from the first to the last job. This last job is making a final inventory of materials.

As final inventories are not properly made, a number of sectors, localities and units are unable not only to determine the materials they have used but also to know exactly the materials that exist. In some cases, materials are available in warehouses, but they still claim they do not have any to use. On the other hand, in some other cases, they begin to carry out production plans for a new quarter before realizing that most of the materials put aside for this period have already been used in the preceding quarter. In the case of some projects that have been completed 2-3 years ago, they still have not made final inventories of materials used in construction and assembly. In the case of the enterprises whose production task has been reduced, long after the plan period has ended they still have not returned the unused materials that have become a surplus.

To fail to make timely, complete and accurate inventories of each kind of materials in production and construction means to lack the basis for serious calculations and determination of economic results and control over fulfillment of materials consumption norms and hence, to lack the scientific basis for adoption of the measures to make savings. This is also the reason for materials piling up in a regular manner. In many localities, in every inventory of properties more materials are found to have piled up and to have been kept in reserve beyond the limits allowed. In some cases even materials the ownership of which could not be determined have been found.

To make final inventories of materials must become a compulsory procedure for all production and construction units. They must make proper entries in their

books, follow up, keep statistical data and do accounting from the time materials leave warehouses to the time they become products. After every production period, or every month or quarter, all enterprises must make materials inventories in production teams and groups and shops, comparing the quantities of materials supplied with the quantities of products made after their use, uncovering in time any illogical losses and finding the reasons behind increases or decreases as compared with the norms so as to take appropriate measures to promote strengths, to overcome weaknesses and to correct shortcomings. These entries and checking constitute a base for final inventories and afterwards point to the substance, responsibilities, relationships, etc. in connection with the job of making final materials inventories in the basic units and among the higher-ranking organs, supplying organs and materials-using units. The supplying units have the responsibility to work with the enterprises concerned and their superior authorities to constantly check the use, storing and maintenance of materials in the enterprises. The latter must fully provide the necessary documents and actively coordinate their activities with those of the supplying units in carrying out the checking task.

Along with financial balance sheets, final materials inventories are a vital part of the plan-balancing procedures. All sectors, localities and units must build and seriously carry out the procedures for final materials inventories and through them strictly control the fulfillment of norms and gradually reorganize and establish the managerial order in using materials and making savings.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON SELLING OF CLOTH

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Apr 82 p 3

[Ministry of Home Trade Circular No 05/NT/CS, dated 7 April 1982, on the selling of cloth to workers, civil servants, and dependents]

[Text] According to the current state regulation, the types of cloth supplied to workers, civil servants, and dependents are the various kinds of cotton cloth. In accordance with the desires of the majority of workers and civil servants, many localities have recommended that price differentials be paid to workers and civil servants so that they can purchase the various kinds of synthetic cloth. After having obtained the agreement of the relevant sectors and the permission of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Home Trade has made the following stipulations regarding the selling of cloth to workers, civil servants, and dependents:

1. The cloth standard for 1981 and 1982 is still five meters per person with regard to workers and civil servants and four meters per person with regard to their dependents.

2. If workers, civil servants, and their dependents buy the various kinds of cotton cloth in the supply category, such as khaki, duck, poplin, fine cloth, or black silk, the commercial sector sells them at supply prices (as stipulated by Decision 220/CP, dated 29 May 1981, of the Council of Ministers) and a square is cut from the cloth ration coupon, as usual.

3. If workers, civil servants, or their dependents want to purchase the various kinds of synthetic cloth, the commerical sector sells them at state retail prices, but the purchaser receives a discount (which is in fact a price adjustment beetween the supply prices and the state retail prices of the various kinds of cotton cloth sold at supply prices to workers, civil servants, and dependents).

The unit for calculating price discounts is the single meter, not the double meter. The price discount for each centimeter of cloth is calculated in accordance with that unit. When the cloth is sold the commercial sector still collects the cloth coupon.

4. Because there are limited amounts of cloth used to make clothing, a maximum of 2.5 meters (enough for a pair of pants) of khaki, polyester, sateen,

black silk, etc., are sold for the five-meter coupons. When such types of cloth are sold, an additional secondary square is clipped (in accordance with guidance document No 151 NT/CS, dated 26 August 1981, of the Ministry of Home Trade). The remaining cloth coupons may be used to purchase the other types.

With regard to the four-meters coupons, the commercial bureaus may make specific stipulations for each type of cloth in the local inventory.

Technical Policy and Organization Department
of the Ministry of Home Trade

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AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS OF COOPERATIVIZATION IN NAM BO CALLED SLOW

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "The Provinces of Nam Bo Establish More Than 1,000 Agricultural Production Collectives in 5 Months"]

[Text] During the first 5 months of the year, the provinces of former Nam Bo established 1,004 additional production collectives, thereby bringing the total number of production collectives to 5,637. The number of cooperatives is now 188 and the total number of production solidarity teams is 22,291.

In keeping with Party Secretariat directive number 100, the provinces of former Nam Bo have organized training and exparded product contracts to laborers. To date, 1,946 production collectives and 58 cooperatives have implemented product contracts for laborers. In the provinces of the Mekong River Delta, 1,578 production collectives have implemented rice product contracts. As a result of product contracts, many provinces, such as An Giang and Hau Giang, have absorbed the mass of farmers in collective production.

However, compared to requirements, the rate of development is still slow. Some sectors and local party committee echelons have not strongly changed their thinking. The development of various forms of transition has slowed. During the past 5 months, the provinces of former Nam Bo have not established one additional production solidarity team. The specifics involved in the activities of the production solidarity teams have not been clearly defined. There is a serious shortage of cadres.

The implementation of product contracts for laborers has had a positive impact upon the cooperativization movement but it has also given rise to certain negative phenomena that must be quickly corrected, such as not correctly complying with Party Secretariat directive number 100, still using non-specific contracts for families, not attaching importance to the nature and essence of collective production, reducing contract quotas and violating the right of collective ownership of collective and cooperative members.

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AGRICULTURE

NEW STATE RICE FARMS ESTABLISHED IN MINH HAI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jun 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "Minh Hai Province Builds Material Bases for Four State Rice Farms"]

[Text] The U.S. pirates spread chemical poisons on the cajeput and mangrove forests along the seacoast of Vinh Loi District in Minh Hai Province, turning more than 12,000 hectares into wilderness. Since the start of 1980, the Vinh Loi Rice Area Construction Committee of the Ministry of Agriculture, having concentrated on clearing this land and building initial material bases, has established four rice growing state farms and received 565 families consisting of 2,952 persons from Ha Nam Ninh to build the new economic zone.

Over the past 2 years, the committee's cadres and workers have overcome every difficulty, conducted surveys and basic investigations, carried out planning and cleared more than 10,150 hectares.

In the process of building paddies, they have excavated 300,000 cubic meters of dirt for water conservancy projects in coordination with roads and a 60 kilometer level I, level II and level III canal system that divides each area into 300 to 500 hectares and each subarea into 5 to 10 hectares; they have also equipped with 43 tractors to support mechanization within agriculture. In conjunction with building paddies, efforts have also been focused on building 29,290 square meters of housing, offices, schools, public health stations...; there are four public health stations with 60 beds, four basic general schools that have an enrollment of 1,000 students, 20 child care centers caring for 600 children and so forth. As soon as it began making preparations to receive people to build the new economic zone, the construction committee focused its efforts on providing sources of fresh water and drilled 28 wells, each of which is 120 meters deep, to provide fresh water to serve the daily needs of the families of the workers at the various state farms.

In the phase of emulation to celebrate the success of the 5th Congress of the Party, the entire committee rapidly completed the construction of an 11 kilometer salt water retention dike requiring the excavation of 100,000 cubic meters of dirt to keep 8,000 hectares of rice from becoming polluted by salt water and constructed 20 kilometers of roadway.

At present, the Vinh Loi Rice Area Construction Committee has turned over all the material bases of the four farms to the Minh Hai New Economic Zone Committee to be managed. In 1982, the Vinh Loi new economic zone received an additional 850 families and 4,250 persons from Ha Nam Ninh to build new economic zones at the state farms mentioned above.

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AGRICULTURE

NAM BO PROVINCES STEP UP PLANTING OF RICE CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Nam Bo Steps up Sowing, Fulfills Over 51 Percent of Plan Goal for Area of Summer-Autumn Rice Crop; An Giang Overfulfills Sowing Plan by 4.2 Percent"]

[Text] Although the Nam Bo provinces have encountered obtacles arising from the fact that at the beginning of the crop season rains were less than the normal level, they have been trying to step up sowing and transplanting of the summer-autumn and tenth-month rice. In 10 days (15-25 May), farmers plowed nearly 52,000 hectares and sowed and transplanted more than 64,000 hectares, at a rate faster than in the preceding 10-day period by over 3,000 hectares, thus raising the total area of sowing and transplanting the summer-autumn rice to over 275,000 hectares, or over 51 percent of the plan goal and nearly 120 percent as compared with the same period last year. Many provinces like Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh, Dong Thap, Cuu Long, An Giang and Hau Giang selected additional appropriate ricefields to plow as they strived to grow the summer-autumn rice in areas surpassing the plan goal. Cuu Long Province alone plowed additional land to exceed the plan goal by 19,000 hectares.

An Giang has started growing the summer-autumn rice crop exactly on schedule. The province as a whole has completed sowing and transplanting in 72,950 hectares, thus overfulfilling the plan goal for cultivated area by 4.2 percent. Farmers there continue to prepare the soil and grow the summer-autumn rice in additional land. An Giang has fulfilled 77 percent of the tenth-month season plan by sowing and transplanting the early tenth-month rice and floating rice.

Lam Dong, Thuan Hai and eastern Nam Bo provinces were slower in sowing and transplanting. But a number of localities already completed sowing and transplanting the tenth-month rice in nearly 298,000 hectares. The provinces that have sown and transplanted a lot of the rice crop are Dong Thap, Long An and Kien Giang. Minh Hai, Cuu Long, Ben Tre and Tien Giang Provinces have been slow in growing the rice crop.

The early-planting rice plants generally are growing nicely. But harmful insects have begun to appear in a number of localities. According to incomplete reports, more than 20,000 hectares, mostly in Tien Giang (over 14,000 hectares), have been infested by harmful insects. The localities are sending insecticide to farmers and have saved more than 7,000 hectares. Some transplanted-early rice plants, because of little rain, are suffering from drought; the area stricken by drought, which alkalizes the soil and thus affects the growth of rice plants, is about 23,000 hectares. Only about 2,000 hectares have been saved from drought so far.

Although the job of supplying localities with agricultural materials has been better than last year, late transplanting of rice seedlings and lack of synchronized work still is quite common. While the Nam Bo provinces have received 50 percent of the nitrate fertilizer they are to receive according to the plan goal, or 85 percent as compared with last year, they have received only 18.5 percent of the phosphate fertilizer and 35 percent of the insecticide they are supposed to get. As to the kinds of metaphos, Vofatoks and me-ti-pha-ra-xi-ong that are badly needed in the Nam Bo provinces, there is a serious shortage of them. Agricultural Materials Corporation No 3 says that the Southern Antiseptics Corporation has made no deliveries so far. The responsible sectors need to have synchronized efforts. As an immediate step, they must ensure timely supply of the needed materials for the localities to fulfill and overfulfill their production plans for the tenth-month and summer-autumn rice seasons.

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AGRICULTURE

FORMER NAM BO PROVINCES ACQUIRE MORE GRAIN IN MAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Former Nam Bo Provinces Acquire More Grain in May Than in Preceding Months but Less Than Same Period Last Year"]

[Text] As of 25 May, the southern provinces and cities south of Thuan Hai have put into state storehouses 74.1 percent of the grain to be mobilized in the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons as planned, with collection of agricultural tax reaching 68.7 percent of the plan goal. The Mekong River delta provinces have fulfilled 75 percent of the plan goal in terms of putting grain into state storehouses. The eastern provinces have fulfilled 62 percent, and as to the agricultural tax alone, have collected 22,886 tons.

Tien Giang Province surpassed the goal of mobilizing grain in the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons by 17 percent, with tax collection and purchases made in accordance with two-way contracts accounting for more than 70 percent. Cuu Long Province fulfilled 97.7 percent of the plan goal and collected 37,214 tons of tax paddy. An Giang fulfilled 89 percent, which included 26,642 tons of tax paddy. Dong Thap is concentrating efforts on completing in June fulfillment of its plan for mobilizing grain in the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons. So far it has fulfilled 77.9 percent of the plan goal, with a daily average of 1,000 tons of paddy being put into state storehouses. Tam Nong and Hong Ngu Districts, in spite of difficulties due to lots of rains, urged the people to dry the paddy they acquired before putting it into storehouses to ensure good quality.

Generally speaking, in May the rate of progress achieved by the former Nam Bo provinces in mobilizing grain was higher than the preceding months, but as compared with the same period last year, it was lower by nearly 60,000 tons. Between now and mid-June, the former Nam Bo provinces and cities must mobilize 332,774 tons of grain. Their task is still a heavy one. They, particularly the Mekong River delta provinces, are concentrating efforts on providing sectors and echelons with leadership; urging the people to sell surplus grain to the state and to actively take part in such activities as delivering grain, transporting and

putting grain into storehouses; collecting taxes and debt payments, making full payments for old and new two-way contracts and at the same time putting aside materials and commodities for exchange with the people; strictly punishing the people who unlawfully deal in grain; and resolutely striving to successfully fulfill the plan for mobilizing grain in the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons.

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AGRICULTURE

LAND CLEARED TO EXPAND RUBBER CULTIVATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "The Rubber Sector Clears Nearly 14,650 Hectares of Land"]

[Text] In 1982, the rubber sector has adopted a plan to plant more than 11,000 hectares. Since the start of the year, the corporations and state farms of the rubber sector have cleared nearly 14,650 hectares of land, thereby exceeding their norm for the first season (which is the main land clearing season, from January to April, and has a decisive effect upon the planting plan) by 9 percent.

Together with guiding the various units in cultivating and protecting the rubber trees now under cultivation, the Rubber General Department has attached importance to establishing procedures for allocating capital and approving unit prices, supplies and labor for the corporations and state farms that have plans for planting new rubber trees, especially the units cooperating with the Soviet Union in the exploitation of natural rubber, such as those in Phu Rieng, Dau Tieng and Binh Long. Practically all of the units within the rubber sector began to implement their land clearing plans early and implemented various forms of product contracts. The Dong Nai Rubber Corporation, which utilizes primarily manual labor, has implemented contracts requiring each laborer to clear 1 hectare and has cleared 4,200 hectares, 40 percent more than planned. The Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation, which coordinates machines with manual labor in land clearing operations and has implemented product contracts, has cleared 4,860 hectares, 9 percent above its norm. The Dong Phu Rubber Corporation has cleared 500 hectares, twice as much as planned.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASE IN BUFFALO, CATTLE HERDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Providing More Draft Power"]

[Text] Concerning the livestock production task, the report on the economic development guidelines and tasks at the 5th Congress of the Party stated: importance must be attached to raising buffalo and cattle in order to resolve the problems of draft power, fertilizer, meat and milk.

In recent years, as a result of the adoption of new policies, advances have been made in the raising of buffalo and cattle. In 1981, compared to 1980, the buffalo herd increased by 2.86 percent, the cattle herd increased by 6.38 percent and plan quotas were exceeded by 6.32 percent. The raising of buffalo and cattle in the various areas of the country and among the different segments of the economy, especially the household sector, has developed. The greatest increase has occurred in the Central Highlands: 13.54 percent. The raising of buffalo and cattle in the Red River Delta which had declined for many years, has now increased by 2 percent. The rate of growth of buffalo and cattle herds is a welcomed sign. However, a number of cooperatives, because they have not organized the implementation of the contract system well, have allowed many more draft buffalo and cattle to die than permitted under the attrition rate.

Our country is divided into many areas that have different natural, economic and social conditions. In order to develop buffalo and cattle herds, every area has its own specific guideline. The mountains, midlands and coastal areas, which have favorable conditions in their grasslands and sources of natural feed, must strongly develop the raising of buffalo and cattle for breeding purposes, meat, milk and draft power. The lowlands, which raise buffalo and cattle for draft power and breeding purposes, must eventually provide all the draft power they need and increase the sources of meat and milk. In centralized livestock production areas, dairy buffalo and cattle herds must be maintained and developed. Buffalo and cattle have a lower coefficient of reproduction than the other species of livestock, reproducing only once on the average of every 2 years, with offspring not being able to be used for plowing until they are a few years old. Therefore, attention must be given to developing the raising of breeding stock in order to enlarge buffalo and cattle herds.

Breeding and draft buffalo and cattle constitute a high percentage of the buffalo and cattle managed within the collective and household economic sectors. The good development of buffalo and cattle herds by these two sectors is the factor determining the quantity and quality of buffalo and cattle herds. In conjunction with applying technological advances, it is necessary to establish an efficient herd structure. This is an important economic-technical norm that reflects the guidelines, livestock production task and level of increase of productivity in livestock production. At present, the number of cows is still low; buffalo cows only constitute 36 percent of the entire herd and female cattle only constitute 30 percent; thus, the birthrate is not high. Bulls are in short supply and of poor quality. In the 1980's, the entire country must make an effort to increase the percentage of cows to 38-40 percent for buffalo and 32-34 percent for cattle. There must be one bull for every 25 to 30 cows. Artificial insemination utilizing foreign breeds of cattle must be organized well in order to improve the quality of livestock herds. There must be a strong feed production base balanced with the livestock production plan. Buffalo and cattle are species that eat grass but they also require a certain quantity of grain to meet the requirements of their development in each stage of growth and after strenuous sessions of plowing. Improving natural grasslands, planting new grasslands, allocating a reasonable percentage of grain for livestock production and making full use of the subsidiary and discarded products of agriculture are ways to create permanent sources of feed for buffalo and cattle.

At many places, especially in the lowlands, there is still a shortage of draft power. It is necessary to increase the draft buffalo and cattle herds of collectives and households, primarily of collectives, while providing buffalo and cattle with better care so that they can be used for a longer period of time and in order to increase their strength. We must apply the contracting experiences gained within the crop production sector and implement and expand contracts governing the raising of draft buffalo and cattle by collectives to groups of laborers and farm families. The places that have achieved good results in contracting the raising of draft buffalo and cattle show: each buffalo and head of cattle should be raised by only one family and there must be clearly defined contract clauses, specific agreements regarding regulations, nutrition, care and use and a system of bonuses and penalties that provide incentive for raising buffalo and cattle. The families that agree to raise buffalo and cattle must have labor to care for the animals, must have a pen, a high spirit of responsibility, the sense of protecting public property and experience. It is necessary to coordinate persons who specialize in crop production with persons raising buffalo in order to raise and utilize buffalo well. Cooperatives or production collectives that lack draft power must have a group of persons or an individual specializing in plowing that are managed by the production unit chief in accordance with the production plan. Buffalo and cattle should not be turned over to groups or families to be used to plow their own fields. It is necessary to put persons in charge of managing draft buffalo and cattle herds and to routinely inspect and supervise compliance with contract regulations. Regardless of the form of livestock production contract employed, the following

requirements must be met: protecting and developing buffalo and cattle herds; gradually improving their quality in order to meet draft power requirements; insuring the efficient and effective use of buffalo and cattle herds by the collective; guaranteeing the interests of the collective and group of laborers or family that accepts a contract and coordinating the raising of buffalo and cattle for draft power with the raising of buffalo and cattle for breeding purposes.

Buffalo and cattle will continue to be the main source of draft power within agriculture for a long time to come. Every area and locality must utilize existing favorable capabilities and make every effort to develop the raising of buffalo and cattle to keep agricultural production on schedule, put all land under cultivation and practice intensive cultivation while increasing the sources of food for society, thereby helping to successfully carry out the annual grain and food program.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

QUALITY CONTROL ON ARMY CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Quality of Projects"]

[Text] At present, in addition to the tasks of maintaining combat readiness and engaging in combat, our army also has many units that are undertaking the construction of roads and bridges and the construction of industrial and civilian projects in accordance with the state plan. These are capital construction projects in which large amounts of capital have been invested and which, upon their completion, will provide additional material bases for the economy and national defense system, directly affect the development of production and support the daily lives of the people. Therefore, the units engaged in construction work must, in addition to maintaining the rate of construction, attach particular importance to the quality of projects.

In the recent past, many units at construction sites have fully complied with technical regulations and provided good management, consequently, the projects that have been completed are of high quality. However, there are still some projects at which the quality of work is not high, projects that must be repaired even while they are being constructed and projects that must be repaired shortly after they are put into use. Projects that do not meet construction qualitative standards not only create a waste of manpower and money but also have long-range adverse consequences.

Insuring the quality of projects is a strict requirement on every job, when preparing for construction as well as throughout the entire construction process. Prior to beginning the construction of a project, every unit must give its cadres and soldiers an understanding of the importance, the design and the technical requirements of the project so that their spirit of responsibility is heightened and so that everyone understands and is truly the master of the project.

The quality of projects is directly influenced by the organization and management of the construction project at the construction site. The experience of numerous construction sites has shown that particular attention must be given to organizing labor well and managing compliance with technical regulations, supplies and raw

materials. The construction of each project item or each job on the project must be assigned in a manner consistent with the technical capabilities and management skills of each component of the unit. The best method is to organize construction in the production line style and specialize the various components of the unit, especially those that are performing jobs involving high technical requirements, jobs that occupy an important position in maintaining project quality. Such an organization develops upon the strengths of each component and creates the conditions for the componenss to supervise and inspect one another. As regards technical regulations, units must manage and supervise strict compliance with them in the order in which they must be implemented. Through constant observation, units must promptly detect mistakes in designs and propose appropriate solutions. In construction projects, standards should not be reduced and designs should not be revised in order to maintain the rate of construction or achieve high productivity. In the management of supplies and raw materials, efforts must be made to prevent theft and losses, prevent the quality of supplies and materials from deteriorating and implement quotas well. In order to manage supplies and raw materials well, it is necessary to have storehouses and storage yards suited to each type, carry out warehouse shipping and receiving in exact accordance with principles and accurately weigh or count supplies and raw materials.

At present, at many construction sites, many units, having studied ways to improve their management, have boldly implemented contracts for each project item or each job on the project, contracts that include supply and raw material consumption ceilings for each component or person and appended deadlines, project quality standards and bonus and penalty regulations; in conjunction with this, they have intensified their inspections and supervision, which has had a good effect upon the management of supplies and raw materials, the implementation of technical regulations and the maintenance of good project quality. This is a good method that must be actively studied and applied by each unit in order to achieve high productivity and good project quality.

In addition, as regards those units that accept complete project items extending from basic investigations and design work to construction, attention must be given to improving the quality of their work beginning with basic investigations; investigations must be based on the requirements of each project and involve collecting, gathering, computing and supplying suitable data and technical parameters. Basic investigative data must be detailed and specific and involve comparisons over many years in order to grasp the laws of phenomena occurring in nature and society that influence the construction process and the activities of the project. For this reason, it is necessary to overcome the thinking of being impetuous and superficial in basic investigations.

Managing project quality is not only the responsibility of the commander, but also the common responsibility of everyone in the construction unit. Each cadre and soldier must heighten his spirit of collective ownership, constantly study to raise their technical qualifications and perform the jobs assigned to them well while resolutely struggling against negative phenomena, such as careless, sloppy work and the theft and waste of supplies and raw materials. It is the responsiblity of everyone to truly contribute to insuring the quality of construction projects.

7809
CSO: 4209/383

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

LAO CAI APATITE MINE IMPROVES OPERATIONS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ngoc Mai: "The Lao Cai Apatite Mine Improves Its Line and Strata in Order To Increase Ore Output"]

[Text] Having successfully carried out their plan for the 1st quarter of 1982, exceeding their total output value norm by 31.02 percent and their mined ore quota by 48.69 percent, the cadres and workers of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine have begun a new phase of emulation to implement the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, determined to exceed their plan quotas for the 2nd quarter of 1982, which includes mining more than 16,000 extra tons of ore.

In the various stages of mining operations, the units are urgently improving their lines and strata in the area of slippery ground and the ore marketing area. The transportation unit has improved its inspection and maintenance of vehicles and machines in an effort to keep enough trucks in operation to support the mechanical shovels on the ore extraction line. In the marketing section, cadres and workers have actively coordinated with the Xuan Tang pontoon bridge unit and section 4 of the Hoang Lien Son Communications-Transportation Service to maintain the uninterrupted operation of trucks transporting ore across the river into the railroad yard. The railroad transport unit has taken the initiative in providing ample means of transportation for ore and, together with the Lang Giang railroad station and Hanoi railroad section number 1, increased the number of cars being loaded with ore at the station to an average of 11.5 per day and as high as 20 or 39 cars on some days, thereby raising the total amount of ore marketed in April, 1982, to 11,611 tons.

Also in this phase of emulation, the units participating in the construction and expansion of the mine are focusing their efforts on increasing the rate of construction and turning over the station foundations on asphalt so that the Federation of Mechanized Construction Enterprises (the Ministry of Building) can install equipment of the mine's construction and assembly enterprise in an effort to produce 5,000 cubic meters of stone of various types in the 2nd quarter of 1982. The units engaged in construction in the surface area of the ore enrichment plant have maintained the rate of construction set forth in the

contracts they signed. The project has opened additional lines for power shovels to extract ore and construct a rail line to transport grade 3 ore; the construction of housing for manual workers and civil servants and the construction of the Van Yen hotel complex is creating initial bases for the mining sector to continue to dig into the earth, mine very much apatite and bring prosperity to the fatherland.

7809
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LABOR

GUIDANCE ISSUED ON SELECTION OF OVERSEAS WORKERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Apr 82 p 2

[Replies to Readers column by "Readers' Committee"]

[Text] A number of readers have enquired about the selection of children of cadres, workers, and civil servants to work in foreign countries.

Official letter No 93-LD/HTQT, dated 9 February 1981, of the International Cooperation Department of the Ministry of Labor, providing guidance regarding the selection of children of cadres, workers, and civil servants to take vocational training or work in foreign countries in 1981, stipulated in Article 1 -- "Eligibility for Selection" -- that:

-- Those eligible include the children of cadres, workers, and civil servants of party and state organs and mass organization who are registered as permanent residents in Hanoi.

-- Priority in selection will go to youths who have fulfilled their military obligations or have participated in the Assault Youth, followed by youths who have graduated from a Level-III school but have not passed examinations to enter a college or vocational school and are now unemployed. Emphasis will be on families of cadres, workers, and civil servants who are experiencing economic difficulties.

-- Youths between the ages of 18 and 25 who must fulfill their military obligations and the families of whom have not yet sent anyone to serve in the armed forces, and people have a sibling studying or working abroad, will not be selected.

-- With regard to children of cadres, workers, and civil servants who are residents of other provinces or municipalities, the Ministry of Labor will guide the localities in selecting them when the fraternal countries request increased numbers of unskilled workers and after there is a state plan norm regarding distribution.

-- The central organs of the economic sectors which have been assigned large quotas for the selection of workers to work abroad (such as the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Building, etc.) will select children of cadres, workers, and civil servants working in the ministry organs, in the organs of enterprise federations, or in corporations of the ministry, within the over-all norm assigned to the sector.

5616
CSO: 4209/376

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

RESURGENCE of SUPERSTITIOUS BELIEFS NOTED IN CAO BANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyet Cam, Cao Bang Province: "Putting an Immediate End to Bad Customs"]

[Text] As regards establishing the lifestyle of the new culture, there is much about Le Trung Village in Hoa An District, Cao Bang Province, that is good. Superstition, fortune telling, the offering of sacrifices, praying and so forth were abolished long ago. However, during the past several years, due to natural disasters, crop failures, low income and difficult living conditions, some persons have blamed the evil spirts and gods for their fate and consulted fortune tellers. When a child in the family of the assistant head of the village public security force became ill with measles, the family invited a sorcerer to conduct a ritual, which cost them 100 dong. Funerals were once taken care of by the cooperative; now, the Na Pung and Pac Hao units have separated from the cooperative, established their own guild and established private contributions as the way to pay for weddings and funerals. The Chinese reactionaries have taken advantage of this situation for psychological warfare purposes. Recently, a family in Na Tong Hamlet invited a witch from Cao Bang City to perform sorcery. Speaking nonsense, the witch said: "To avoid disaster, the entire village must move somewhere else to live and work..." Immediately, several families contributed money to the sorcerer to be told in which direction to move, in which direction to face their houses before they would move.

In the mountains, many bad customs are causing serious consequences in the spiritual lives of the people. The light of the new culture of the party has been shining on each remote village for many years, many bad customs have been abolished and almost all bad customs have disappeared.

It is suggested that the Hoa An District Party Committee and the Le Trung Village People's Committee immediately take positive steps to eradicate bad customs and combat the psychological war of the enemy.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press conference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đặng Quốc Bảo [DAWNGJ QUOOCS BAOR]

On 10 May 1982 he was terminated as first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and was given a new assignment by the VCP Central Committee. (TIEN PHONG 18-24 May 82 p 1)

Hoàng Bình [HOANGF BINHF]

*Head of the Statistics General Department; on 16 Apr 82 he received a gift of calculators and typewriters from his Czech counterparts. (HANOI MOI 17 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Cạn [NGUYEENX THIJ CANJ]

President of the Women's Association, Thuaa Hai Province; her comments on the association's role in the economy appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 May 82 p 4)

Lê Văn Cẩn [LEE VAWN CAWN]

Deputy head of the South Vietnam Agricultural Technology Institute; his article "Investigating and Classifying Alkaline Soil of the Mekong River Delta" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 May 82 p 2)

Lê Minh Châu [LEE MINH CHAAU]

President of the Women's Association, Hau Giang Province; her comments on the marriage law appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 25 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Tiến Châu [NGUYEENX TIEENS CHAAU]

Deputy head of the Central Institute of Science and Technology Information; his article "Science and Technology Information Today" appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 12 May 82 p 15)

Phạm Xuân Công [PHAMJ XUAAN CUWOWNG]

*Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hai Hung Province; his comments on poor road conditions appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 12 May 82 p 11)

Mai Xuân Công [MAI XUAAN COONGS]

Member of the VCP Committee, Phu Khanh Province; *Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Phu Khanh Province; on 25 Apr - 1 May 82 he attended a volleyball tournament in Nha Trang. (LAO DONG 13 May 82 p 2)

Phạm Như Cương [PHAMJ NHUW CUWOWNG]

*Deputy head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 24 May 82 he headed a delegation of orientation officers on a visit to Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 27 May 82 p 4)

Phạm Mạnh Diễm [PHAMJ MANHJ ZIEEMX]

*SRV ambassador to Burma; born in 1925; he participated in the anticolonialist resistance movement from 1945 to 1956; he was vice head of the Section for Personnel Organization in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1956 to 1964; he served as a specialist on foreign affairs in Hanoi from 1964 to 1966; he was second secretary in the Vietnamese Embassy in Kampuchea from 1967 to 1970; he was a deputy director in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Hanoi from 1971 to 1980; his last assignment prior to assuming his duties as ambassador to Burma was as acting director of the Asia Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs. (Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 28 May 82 p 1)

Minh Đạt [MINH DATJ]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 10 May 82 he participated in discussion concerning memorials to Ho Chi Minh. (HANOI MOI 12 May 82 p 1)

Lê Xuân Đồng [LEE XUAAN DOONGF]

Deputy head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 26 Apr 82 he attended a working meeting with a delegation of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union. (NHAN DAN 29 Apr 82 p 1)

Đặng Đức Hà [DAWNGJ DUWCS HAF]

Director of the Electric Power Service, Hanoi; on 29 Apr 82 he attended a meeting of the Hanoi People's Council dealing with measures for accomplishing the 2d quarter 1982 plan. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Hành [HOANGF VAWN HANHF]

*Deputy editor-in-chief of the linguistics journal NGON NGU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited publication. (NGON NGU No 1, Mar 82)

Phạm Văn Huân [PHAMJ VAWN HUAAN]

Editor-in-chief of the electric power journal DIEN LUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. [DIEN LUC No 1 Feb 82)

Nguyễn Quang Huy [NGUYEENX QUANG HUY]

Announcement of his termination as ambassador of the SRV to Burma was reported in the cited source. (Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 28 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân Hữu [NGUYEENX XUAAN HUWUX]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; secretary of the VCP Committee, Phu Khanh Province; on 25 Apr-1 May 82 he attended a volleyball tournament in Nha Trang. [LAO DONG 13 May 82 p 2)

Phan Văn Hựu [PHAN VAWN HUWUJ]

Vice minister of labor; recently he attended a conference in Danang dealing with labor safety. (LAO DONG 13 May 82 p 2)

Tạ Văn Khai [TAJ VAWN KHAI]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dan Phuong District, Hanoi; his article on agriculture in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 29 Apr 82 p 3)

Trần Khải [TRAANF KHAIR]

Vice minister of agriculture; recently he accompanied Council of Ministers Chairman Phan Van Dong on a visit to the Jose Marti Agriculture College. (NHAN DAN 15 May 82 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

*Vice president of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 22 May 82 he attended the departure of a delegation from his association leaving to attend the 5th Congress of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association in the USSR. (NHAN DAN 23 May 82 p 1)

Bùi Thanh Khiết [BUIF THANH KHIEETS]

Head of the secretariat of the Central Committee for Educational Reform; recently he attended the 9th session of his committee. (NHAN DAN 30 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Khiếu [NGUYEENX HUWUX KHIEEUS], deceased

Born in 1923; member of the VCP; head of the Communications, Transportation and Telecommunications Department, State Planning Commission; he died at the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Hospital on 27 May 82. (NHAN DAN 28 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đăng Khoa [NGUYEENX DAWNG KHOA]

*Charge d'affaires of the SRV in the GDR; on 25 May 82 he attended an awards ceremony in Berlin. (NHAN DAN 28 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Lâm [NGUYEENX XUAAN LAAM]

*Vice minister of forestry; on 10 May 82 he participated in discussions concerning memorials to Ho Chi Minh. (HANOI MOI 12 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thị Lắc [LEE THIJ LAWCS]

President of the Women's Association, Tay Ninh Province; her comments on the need for a policy for association cadres appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 May 82 p 4)

Vũ Kỳ [VUX KYF]

Deputy head of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 10 May 82 he participated in discussions concerning memorials to Ho Chi Minh. (HANOI MOI 12 May 82 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Vice chairman of the National Assembly; vice president of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 26 May 82 he participated in ceremonies in Moscow marking the 5th anniversary of the Soviet-Vietnam Friendship Association. (NHAN DAN 28 May 82 p 1)

Trần Lâm [TRAANF LAAM]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With People of Other Nations; on 27 Apr 82 he participated in ceremonies marking Afghanistan Revolution Day. [NHAN DAN 28 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Thị Lệ [LEE THIJ LEEJ]

*President of the Women's Association, Kien Giang-Province; her comments on improving agriculture and agricultural production appeared in the cited source. (PHU NU VIETNAM 19-25 May 82 p 4)

Cầm Liên [CAAMF LIEEN]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Son La Province; vice chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; his article "People of All Nationalities in Son La Province Place a High Value on the Role of Education and the Contribution of Teachers" appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 25 Apr 82 p 1)

Đỗ Duy Liên [DOOX ZUY LIEEN]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 Apr 82 he participated in ceremonies marking the Spring 1975 Victory. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 2)

Phạm Tâm Long [PHAMJ TAAM LONG]

*Standing member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; on 20 Apr 82 he attended induction ceremonies into the VCP for a heroic member of the People's Police. (HANOI MOI 28 Apr 82 p 1)

Đào Công Lộc [DAOF COONG LOOCJ], deceased

Born in 1913; former member of the Hanoi Fatherland Front Committee; member of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Democratic Party Committee; standing member of the Executive Committee of Commerce Federation; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 26 Apr 82 in a vehicle accident. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 4)

Vũ Mão [VUX MAOX]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 10 May 82 he was elected to the latter position. (TIEN PHONG 18-24 May 82 p 1)

Phùng Minh [PHUNGF MINH]

*Director of the Housing and Land Service, Hanoi; his interview concerning developments in his service appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 May 82 p 3)

Đỗ Mười [DOOX MUWOWIF]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; on 21 May 82 he attended the 10th meeting of the committee in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 26 May 82 p 1)

Đoàn Mạnh Nghi [DOANF MANHJ NGHI]

*Head of the Transportation Department, Civil Air General Department; his article on the problem of transporting bulky items by air appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 5 May 82 p 2)

Lương Văn Nghĩa [LUWOWNG VAWN NGHIAX]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on draught animals in his district. (HANOI MOI 6 May 82 p 3)

Lê Văn Nguyện [LEE VAWN NGUYEENJ]

*Acting head of the Chemical Industry Institute; his article "Proposals for Utilizing Science and Technology Advances" appeared in the cited source. [LAO DOAN 27 May 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Quang Nhân [NGUYEENX QUANG NHAAN]

*Deputy head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Thai Binh Province; his letter responding to complaints about bad road conditions in his province appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 82 p 2)

Đinh Đức Nhuận [DINH DUWCS NHUAANJ]

*Editorial secretary of the TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT [Technical Science], the monthly journal of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his name appears on the masthead of the publication. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT No 1-2, Jan-Feb 82)

Hồ Ngọc Nhường [HOOF NGOCJ NHUWOWNGF]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Phu Khanh Province; on 25 Apr-1 May 82 he attended a volleyball tournament in Nha Trang. (LAO DONG 13 May 82 p 2)

Vũ Xính Pao [VUWF XINHS PAOS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Son La Province; on 28 Apr-5 May 82 he headed a delegation from his province on a visit to Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 6 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Huy Phan [NGUYEENX HUY PHAN]

*Deputy commander of the 198th Military Hospital; on 26 May 82 he was commended for an innovative suggestion. (NHAN DAN 27 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Duy Phúc [NGUYEENX ZUY PHUWCS], deceased

Born in 1929; member of the VCP; former acting head of the International Relations Department; specialist on the Vietnam Broadcasting and Television Commission; he died of a heart ailment on 27 May 82. (NHAN DAN 29 May 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Quang [NGUYEENX VAWN QUANG]

*Vice minister of forestry; on 10 May 82 he participated in discussions concerning memorials to Ho Chi Minh. (HANOI MOI 12 May 82 p 1)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; *standing representative of the SRV on the Executive Committee of CMEA; on 3 Jun 82 he attended the 32d CMEA meeting. (NHAN DAN 4 Jun 82 p 1)

Lý Văn Sáu [LYS VAWN SAUS]

Secretary general of the Vietnam-Cuba Friendship Association; on 19 May 82 he participated in a Communist Work Day at the Jose Marti Agricultural College. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn [NGUYEENX NGOCJ SOWN]

*Charge d'affaires of the SRV in Kampuchea; on 14 May 82 he attended a cultural showing in Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 15 May 82 p 4)

Lưu Vũ Suý [LUWU VUX SUYS], Senior Colonel

*Head of the Propaganda and Training Department, Political General Department; his article "Changes in Political Education for the Soldier" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 May 82 p 3)

Bùi Chí Sỹ [BUIF CHIS SYX]

Deputy director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; his article "Some Problems in Household Registration and Management" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 28 Apr 82 p 2)
NOTE: This name has also been spelled Bùi Chí Sĩ [BUIF CHIS SIX]]

Nguyễn Văn Tám [NGUYEENX VAWN TAMS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Soc Son District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on draught animals in his district. (HANOI MOI 6 May 82 p 3)

Phạm Tăng [PHAMJ TAWNG]

*Head of the Education Service, Kien Giang Province; his comments on activities at a local school appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 May 82 p 2)

Trần Đình Tăng [TRAANF DINHF TAWNG]

*Deputy head of the Truck Transportation Department; his article "Saving Fuel in the Truck Transportation Sector" appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 3)

Chế Viết Tấn [CHEES VIEETS TAANS]

Vice chairman of the State Planning Commission; *vice chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Hungary Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 29 May 82 he returned from attending the 10th meeting of the committee in Hungary. [NHAN DAN 30 May 82 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Colonel General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; vice minister of National Defense; member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended an armed forces challenge acceptance ceremony. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Văn Thái [HOANGF VAWN THAIS], Senior General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; vice minister of national defense; member of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Central Committee of the VCP; recently he attended an armed forces challenge acceptance ceremony. (NHAN DAN 30 Apr 82 p 1)

Lê Tranh [LEE THANH]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Ba Trung Ward, Hanoi; his interview concerning vocational training for youths appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 18 May 82 p 3)

Đoàn Duy Thành [DOANF ZUY THANHF]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong; his interview, concerning Haiphong's difficulties in an emulation campaign, appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 13 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Thảo [NGUYEENX BAS THAOR]

*Director of the Hanoi Bank; on 29 Apr 82 he attended a meeting of the People's Council, Hanoi dealing with measures for accomplishing the 2d Quarter plan. (HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Thảo [NGUYEENX THIJ THAOR]

*Charge d'affaires of the SRV in Madagascar; on 18 May 82 she attended activities marking Ho Chi Minh's birthday. (NHAN DAN 27 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trọng Thớ [NGUYEENX TRONGJ THOW]

Deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Son Binh Province; on 18 May 82 he headed a delegation from his province that visited the Lao sister province of Luang Prabang. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 May 82 p 4)

Trịnh Trọng Thục [TRINHJ TRONGJ THUWCJ]

*Deputy editor-in-chief of the electric power journal DIEN LUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (DIEN LUC No 1 Feb 82)

Hồ Trúc [HOOF TRUCS]

Vice minister of education; recently he attended a conference in Vinh Long City, Cuu Long Province to discuss education in the provinces of the Mekong River Delta. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 May 82 p 1)

Đào Duy Tùng [DAOF ZUY TUNGF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 26 Apr 82 he attended a working meeting with a delegation of the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Union Communist Party (NHAN DAN 29 Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hải Tùng [NGUYEENX HAIR TUNGF]

*Head of the Culture Service, Minh Hai Province; his article "Live for Justice and Compassion" appeared in the cited source.
(VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Apr 82 p 18)

Trịnh Tú [TRINHJ TUWS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; his article on local military activities in his district appeared in the cited source.
(HANOI MOI 30 Apr 82 p 4)

Trần Thúc Vân [TRAANF THUCS VAAN]

*Deputy head of the Military Technology Institute; on 26 May 82 he was commended for an innovative suggestion. (NHAN DAN 27 May 82 p 4)

Khúc Vỵ [KHUCS VYJ]

*Deputy head of the Agriculture Service, Thai Binh Province; his article "Thai Binh Prepares Seeds and Schedules for the 10th Month 1982 Crop" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Jun 82 p 2)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HA BAC STEPS UP PROTECTION OF RAILROAD LINES

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Unattributed article: "Ha Bac Promotes Protection of Railroad Lines"]

[Text] Some 180 kilometers of railroad lines pass through the localities in Ha Bac Province. Since the first of the year the echelons, the sectors, and the people have participated in maintaining security and order, protecting socialist property, and struggling against negativism on the railroad lines.

The Ha Bac public security police have launched a movement to protect the security of the homeland and mobilize the cadres, troops, and people in places through which railroad lines pass, in order to carry out the various activities intended to stop negative phenomena and mop up the criminals and hooligans. The people's committees in the districts of Viet Yen, Lang Giang, Yen The, Luc Nam, and Tien Son, and the cities of Bac Giang and Bac Ninh, assigned railroad protection missions to the key cadres and leadership cadres of the sections, sectors, mass organizations, etc. The city of Bac Ninh and Lang Giang District took the initiative in meeting with the organs and enterprises along the railroad to discuss ways to coordinate their actions in maintaining "area security" and traffic safety. The cities of Bac Giang and Bac Ninh and Tien Son District arranged for the masses to exchange experiences regarding, and to review, the task of participating in the maintenance of security, and to discuss ways to protect the railroad. The villages of Hoang Ninh (Viet Yen District), Bac Lung (Luc Nam District), and Dong Nguyen (Tien Son District) made public the individuals and groups violating the railroad protection bylaws or colluding with bad people engaged in illegal livelihoods, so that the masses could criticize them and contribute opinions. The local administrations also issued warnings regarding, and appropriately dealth with, incidents that occurred within the sphere of the villages.

The localities in Ha Bac Province also strengthened the people's security network, assigned cadres and party members to 543 security teams, the plans and action programs of which stressed railroad protection. The Ha Bac public security forces assigned 370 cadres and enlisted men to the protection teams, 67 of which specialized in railroad protection. The villages of Tho Xuong (Bac Giang City), Vo Ninh (Bac Giang City), Cam Ly (Luc Nam District), and Hoang Ninh (Viet Yen District) also set up Red Flag Youth teams to fulfill missions when trains pass through the village.

The people in the province have provided the public security forces with hundreds of bits of information, so that they could discover and arrest professional hooligans, destroy dozens of gangs of thieves and people who illegally buy and sell, collude with railroad personnel to steal socialist property, etc. Large amounts of goods, materials, and cash were recovered for the state. In order to do a better job of protecting the railroad, the People's Committee of Ha Bac Province took the initiative in holding a seminar with the public security forces of the Railroad General Department and of the provinces of Lang Son and Bac Thai, and representatives of the Office of the Council of Ministers, to discuss specific measures to coordinate actions to strongly defend the railroad lines, effectively protect public security, and struggle against negativism.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FROM NORTH SOLD IN SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jun 82 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "Northern POL [Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants] Sold]

[Text] Gasoline and oil are strategic materials the management of which is centralized in the state. In addition to accomplishments in economizing in the use of POL, some organs and enterprises still deliberately violate principles, regulations, and laws by such acts as issuing counterfeit documents to legalize the purchasing of POL in northern provinces and its transportation to the south. At a check point at Hai Van Pass, every year tens of thousands of liters of illegally transported POL are recovered for the state. In 1981, 85,000 liters -- as many as 15,000 liters per month -- were recovered. There were instances of serious violations, such as the cadres and personnel of warehouse K133 (of the Quang Ninh Province POL Importing Corporation), who abused state facilities and forged documents in order to transport more than 3,000 liters of POL from Ha Son Binh to sell in Thuan Hai. A truck bearing the licence plate 37 A 48-94, of survey group X in Nghe Tinh, thanks to the use of forged documents was able to transport 1,580 liters of POL, which had been illegally purchased in Nghe Tinh, to Cam Ranh, where it was sold.

In order to bring an end to the stealing of, and dealing in, state POL, I recommend that the managing organs take steps to manage fuel more tightly. The organs with transportation facilities must apply measures to manage POL and such documents as truck transportation orders, envoices, and materials supply coupons. In the transportation enterprises, it is necessary to end the situation of lending POL by supplying more than called for by the norm when a truck is destined for the southern provinces, to be repaid when the truck makes a trip to the north or by issuing additional false orders to legalize the driver's transporting of, and dealing in, POL. The responsible organs, along with the managing organs, must promptly and appropriately deal with people who deliberately commit violations, and prosecute according to law the important incidents.

Dao Hong Bon
(Quang Nam-Da Nang)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BEN TRE YOUTH INDUCTION--More than 10,000 youths at draft age in Ben Tre Province who have undergone physical checkups are ready to join the army in the forthcoming phase. Thanks to the propaganda work conducted by the provincial military drafting council and other organs concerned, youths in the province have voluntarily responded to the law on military obligation. [BK251425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Jun 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/397

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

CZECHOSLOVAK GIFTS--Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--The Slovak women's union has given Vietnamese women and children a number of cots, clothing, toys and other facilities for kindergartens. Samples of the gift were presented in Prague on June 21 by Marie Kabrhelova, secretariat member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak women's union, to Vietnamese charge d'affaires A. I. Nguyen Dinh Khoi. [Text] [OW241618 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 24 Jun 82]

MOZAMBIQUE INDEPENDENCE DAY--Hanoi, 24 Jun (VNA)--Vietnamese party and state leaders have extended their warmest greetings on the 7th independence day of the Republic of Mozambique. In a message to Samora Machel, president of the FRELIMO and of the People's Republic of Mozambique, Le Duan, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers wrote: "Over recent years, under the leadership of the FRELIMO party headed by yourself, the Mozambican people have overcome many difficulties and trials and have recorded important successes in national construction and defence and in foiling all plots of sabotage and subversion of the imperialists and their lackeys. A close comrade-in-arms of the Mozambican people, the Vietnamese people have always supported the latter's revolutionary cause and sincerely wish them many new successes in building a prosperous country. May the solidarity and friendship between our two peoples consolidate and develop day after day." For his part, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent his greetings to his Mozambican counterpart, Joaquim Alberto Chissano. [Text] [OW241626 Hanoi VNA in English 1501 GMT 24 Jun 82]

BULGARIAN FILM WEEK--Hanoi, 28 Jun (VNA)--The Ministry of Culture this evening screened the film "Anvil or Hammer" opening the "Bulgarian Film Days" in Vietnam in honour of Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary. Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Hoang Luong, vice minister for foreign affairs; Bulgarian Ambassador Filip Markov; and staff members of the Bulgarian Embassy in Hanoi attended the show. Bulgarian films will be screened widely in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City on this occasion. A talk on the life and work of Georgi Dimitrov has been given in Phan Thiet town of the south central Vietnam province of Thuan Hai with Bulgarian ambassador among the attendance. [Text] [OW281642 Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 28 Jun 82]

CSO: 4220/188

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BOUNDARIES REALIGNED IN MUNICIPALITY OF HANOI

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jun 82 p 4

[Article: "Realignment of Borders of Son Tay City, Ba Vi District and Phuc Tho District of the Municipality of Hanoi"]

[Text] On 2 June 1982 the Council of Ministers issued a decision regarding the realignment of the boundaries of Son Tay City, Ba Vi District, and Phuc Tho District of the municipality of Hanoi:

-- Son Tay City will be enlarged by transferring to it the villages of Thanh My, Kim Son, Xuan Son, Trung Son Tram, Duong Lam, Son Dong, and Co Dong of Ba Vi District.

-- After being expanded, Son Tay City will consist of the subwards of Quang Trung, Le Loi, and Ngo Quyen and the villages of Trung Hung, Tien Son, Thanh My, Kim Son, Xuan Son, Trung Son Tram, Duong Lam, Son Dong, and Co Dong.

-- The villages of Tich Giang and Trach My Loc will be transfered from Ba Vi District to Phuc Tho District.

-- After its boundaries are readjusted, Ba Vi District will consist of the following villages: Ba Trai, Ba Vi, Cam Thuong, Cam Linh, Co Do, Chau Son, Chu Minh, Dong Quang, Dong Thai, Khanh Thuong, Minh Chau, Minh Quang, Phong Van, Phu Chau, Phu Cuong, Phu Dong, Phu Phuong, Phu Son, Son Da, Tan Hong, Tan Linh, Tan Duc, Tay Dang, Thai Hoa, Thuy An, Thuan My, Tien Phong, Tong Bat, Van Thang, Van Hoa, Yen Bai, and Vat Lai.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ARMY PAPER DISCUSSES TWO STRATEGIC TASKS

BK051544 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "Carry Out the Two Strategic Tasks of Our Country's Revolution Successfully"]

[Text] Building socialism along with defending the socialist fatherland is a universal law for the socialist revolution in any country. Realities show that the successful development of this type of revolution must depend heavily on the effort to resolve the relationship between those two strategic tasks correctly.

Firmly grasping and profoundly analyzing the characteristics of the situation in our country, the Fifth Party Congress has defined the path for us to advance: "In the new stage of the revolution, under the party's leadership, our entire people and armed forces must strive to carry out the two strategic tasks--build socialism successfully and stand combat ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly." The action slogan, "all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness"--set forth for our entire party, people and armed forces by the congress--states in brief the close relationship between these two strategic tasks.

To define these two strategic tasks, our party has seen our revolution's specific situation clearly. We have begun socialist construction with an economy which still virtually depends on small-scale production and is subject to the extremely heavy consequences of a protracted war of aggression. Our socialist revolution is also being carried out at a time when the world situation is rife with many complicated changes. The bellicose imperialist forces--headed by the U.S. imperialists--are colluding with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in rallying forces to counterattack the world revolutionary movement, especially the Soviet Union and the Socialist Community. In Southeast Asia, despite their repeated failures, the Chinese reactionaries and the imperialist forces are still cooperating with each other in spearheading the attack on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea with many perfidious schemes and frantic acts.

At present, they are carrying out a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam and the rest of Indochina almost daily and hourly while incessantly and actively making preparations to launch a war of aggression against our

country on a large-scale. Implementing the two strategic tasks successfully in the new revolutionary stage is actually aimed at satisfying the specific situation of the revolution and creating favorable conditions for our people to continue successfully building socialism while firmly defending their national independence. While pointing to the close relationship between the two strategic tasks of the revolution, the Fifth Party Congress affirmed: "It is only by building socialism with practical results and making our country stronger in all respects and in all circumstances that we can have strength enough to defeat any war of aggression started by the enemy, and defend our fatherland effectively. Conversely, it is only by strengthening national defense, defeating the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage, and constantly ensuring the solid defense of the country that we can be in a position to build socialism successfully."

It can be said that all tasks related to economic and cultural development at present are not only for the sake of national construction and a peaceful life but are also in support of the decisive struggle against all enemy schemes and acts of sabotage. Without full awareness of the need to safeguard the revolutionary gains and without vigilance and determination to counter all acts of sabotage by the enemy, we will not be able to preserve the revolutionary achievements in general, or the results of socialist construction in particular, or to bring about an abundant, peaceful and happy life for the people.

Our task of defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland at present is very heavy. For the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness as well as for the sake of our noble international obligation, under the party's leadership, our entire people and armed forces must struggle resolutely in order to defeat the enemy totally in its multifaceted war of sabotage. In addition, we must prepare our forces in all aspects, arrange our defensive positions in the most satisfactory manner, and constantly improve the combat readiness of the people's armed forces and build and develop our national defense industry in order to consolidate further the combined strength of the country, thus making it possible for us to take the initiative in defeating the enemy in its war of aggression on any scale.

Given the characteristics of the situation and the requirements mentioned above, the party has pointed out that all activities related to strengthening and consolidating national defense and maintaining political security in our country at present are aimed not only at developing and mustering our forces to be ready to cope with a possible war but also at constantly safeguarding our production, regime and revolutionary gains. It is necessary to establish order and the new discipline in order to frustrate all enemy acts of sabotage and repel all manifestations of negativism. The requirements of national defense and security are aimed not only at satisfying the needs in terms of human and material strength for the frontline and armed forces but also at effectively maintaining political security, social order and combat readiness in every locality. It is necessary to understand these requirements thoroughly and turn them into operational guidelines for all economic and social

activities. Only through these activities can we accelerate socialist construction, eliminate all hostile forces, repel all negative manifestations quickly, and further strengthen national defense. Therefore, the work related to consolidating national defense and maintaining political and social security is now an objective requirement necessary for the struggle to build socialism. It is also this requirement which brings about security for our people so that they can work in peace.

The Fifth National Party Congress pointed out: "While not slackening even for a minute in the task of consolidating national defense and defending the fatherland, our party and people should put the task of building socialism in the front rank." That basic standpoint has defined the guidelines for solving the close relationship between the two strategic tasks mentioned above. These guidelines can be presented as follows:

1. Concentrate our forces on accelerating economic transformation and development and socialist construction in accordance with the party's lines under the slogan "all for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

2. While carrying out economic and cultural development, we should never ease vigilance or slacken in the task of safeguarding our production, regime and people's lives and defending our fatherland.

These guidelines manifest the party's revolutionary and scientific character in understanding and correctly applying the universal law--building socialism along with defending the socialist fatherland--to the specific conditions and situation in our country. These guidelines, however, should also be manifested in our ideological awareness, feelings, way of thinking, and specific actions.

These guidelines do not allow us to stress only one of the two tasks while neglecting the other. We must not think that building socialism and engaging in economic activities is the responsibility of the local party committee echelons and administrative bodies at various levels; and that the concern of "the military" solely consists of building the army, consolidating national defense and maintaining combat readiness. It is a mistake to think that the armed forces need only develop their standardization and modernization and maintain combat readiness; and that building the country and engaging in production and other economic activities is not one of their essential tasks.

Building the country while defending the fatherland, combining economic construction with national defense, or building a modern and comprehensive all-people national defense system on the basis of combining national construction with national defense constitutes one of the important objectives of the line for the socialist revolution and the economic line since the fourth party congress; and this objective is also spelled out in the (1980) constitution of SRV--the fundamental law of our country.

In organizing the implementation of party lines, a problem of great significance, as experience gained over recent years shows, is to concretize lines into major viewpoints, policies and measures for every sector and every sphere of activity consistent with the requirements and capabilities of the country. Our country's current requirements in the economic, social and national defense fields are very imperative. In certain fields and certain localities, different requirements have often bred contradictions; and therefore, it is both a science and an art to combine national construction with national defense in practice.

In effecting this combination, it is of foremost importance that all sectors, branches and localities must clearly define their actual objectives in economic life and national defense and, consequently, adopt effective orientations and measures for steadily achieving them. The report of the party Central Committee on the main orientations, tasks and targets in the socioeconomic field for the (1981-1985) 5-year period and for the 1980's points out the fundamental and urgent targets concerning life, the building of material-technical bases and national defense and security. They serve as the basic guidelines for all sectors, localities and units to set forth specific objectives and requirements as befit their own responsibilities and role in national construction and defense. Proceeding from this, orientations and measures will be adopted to implement the tasks related to the economy and national defense so as to meet all of these fundamental targets most satisfactorily.

Combining national construction with national defense is also meant to create a new, combined driving force with which to carry out both these two tasks. Through ideological and organizational work, we can translate the spirit of "nothing is more precious than independence and freedom? and the instinct for preservation for the system and the country--which have been gained only after decades of sacrifices and ordeals--into a driving force that encourages everyone to engage in productive labor enthusiastically, pay attention to the results and quality of labor and develop a sense of preservation for all the gains of the revolution, not only for economic interests but also for the survival of the system and the nation. To achieve this, along with carrying out political and ideological work, it is also necessary to devise formal measures for organization--namely, specific regulations concerning protecting production, protecting public property, personal responsibility, social order and discipline, and so forth.

The state oversees all efforts to build the country and develop and consolidate national defense through planning. Planning, therefore, is the key instrument for combining national construction with national defense.

The requirements of national defense and security must, in the main, be flexibly incorporated in the orientations and tasks of all sectors, echelons and grassroots units while formulating plans for socioeconomic development for the country as a whole as well as for each locality. The achievements

targeted in the plans must meet and have a positive effect on all the three requirements concerning the economy, life and national defense. On the other hand, only if these requirements are permanently incorporated into the plans will all the achievements recorded produce a favorable impact on the two tasks of building and defending the fatherland.

Economy and national defense--or in other words, building the country and defending the country--involve different requirements that are directly related, in varying degrees, to the interests of each individual, each collective and each locality. Nevertheless, it is clear that in order to carry out the tasks related to national defense, we must place first and foremost not in the economic interests of each individual but the political interests--the interests of the society as a whole. Combining national construction with national defense is the art of combining the various different interests into a harmonious unity to the degree necessary. Concerning this issue, state policies play a very important role.

In talking about national defense and security, we cannot overlook the specific measures thereof. In the socialist countries, the law on national defense and security serves as the key instrument for directing the attitude and actions of the state organs, the collectives and every citizen toward fulfilling their obligations and interests in furtherance of the cause of national defense as guided by the party lines. This is the legal basis for ensuring that the requirements of national defense and security will penetrate deeply into all socioeconomic activities and become an internal trend in their development.

Upon embarking on the new stage of the revolution, our state has promulgated numerous laws and regulations on national defense and security. Our country's constitution defines the fundamentals of the citizens' obligations and interests, of the line for building the all-people national defense system, etc. Our national assembly has adopted the law on military service and the law on officers of the VPA. The Council of Ministers has made public a series of decisions dealing with issues related to building the army, mobilizing the country's forces for national defense, and the responsibilities of the various sectors and echelons toward national defense. In the future, new laws and regulations will, of course, be promulgated. The problem facing us now is to study and understand these laws and regulations thoroughly, and to have them translated into action by each individual and each organization.

Formerly, during the resistance period, our people fought the aggressors under the party's leadership chiefly on a voluntary basis. As a result of this, many activities in the field of developing and consolidating national defense were not conducted on a legal basis. Today, the aforementioned laws and regulations on national defense and security newly promulgated by the state have provided us with a firm legal basis for all practical actions. The failure to understand these laws and regulations thoroughly is a shortcoming that is hindering our efforts to combine national construction with national defense. Therefore, overcoming this shortcoming is one

of the major requirements for bringing about a turn for the better in the harmonious combination of the interests of economic construction and the building of a new life with the interests of consolidating national defense and security.

Combining the two strategic tasks of "building socialism successfully and standing combat ready to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly" in all practical activities is a process requiring a deep evaluation of our awareness and viewpoints. It must be clearly reflected in all practical activities at all levels--from the central government down to the grassroots units--and must be steadily carried out step by step in accordance with the requirements of tasks and the actual capabilities.

Only by developing the laboring people's right to socialist collective mastery, increasing the power of the whole system of the dictatorship of the proletariat under the party's leadership, and institutionalizing all activities through the law and specific plans will we be able to combine the two aforementioned strategic tasks ever more closely and advance our people's cause of socialist revolution constantly in spite of all challenges.

CSO: 4209/397

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON RURAL YOUTH ACTIVITIES

BK240928 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jun 82

[NHAN DAN 22 June editorial: "A Chance for Rural Youths To Make Contributions and Reach Maturity"]

[Text] Our country's rural youths, who number about 10.5 million, are living, working and studying in the various hamlets, villages and districts. Youths account for 57.4 percent of the agricultural work force. The majority of rural youths are members of cooperatives and agricultural production collectives and workers of various handicraft branches and trades. Youths belonging to families of private farmers in the south are fairly large in number; and they have a distinct tendency to follow the road of collective work. The contingent of young scientific, technical and professional workers and cadres is constantly expanding with the development of the local enterprises, technical stations and farms, service and material supply establishments serving agriculture, and cultural, educational and public health establishments. The number of students who are also working part-time is also very large.

Reality shows that our country's rural youths constitute a social political force with a very glorious patriotic and revolutionary tradition. At the same time, they also constitute a young and capable labor force with an ever-improving cultural knowledge and a good understanding of and sensitivity toward that which is new and progressive. They play a very important role in agricultural production and in the building of a new socialist countryside. This is the leading force in the struggle to carry out the three revolutions to win success for socialism in the countryside. This is also a very massive force fighting for the defense of the fatherland, and an abundant reserve for the working class and the socialist intelligentsia.

In past years the rural youths have always been seen on the forefront of the various revolutionary movements of the masses. The hundreds of state farms, specialized cultivation zones and new economic zones, and thousands of big and small irrigation projects, rural communications lines and technical stations and farms that have sprung up in various rural areas throughout the country are the prideworthy fruits of labor of our people and first of all, of the rural youths. Many youth movements initiated and organized by the

youth unions have rallied the massive participation of union members and rural youths in agricultural production. Most outstanding of these are the youth movements to produce 35 tons of fertilizer, plant 500,000 hectares of green manure plants and practice many other measures for intensive crop cultivation. These movements have produced positive results. Millions of progressive youths and outstanding youth union members who have emerged from such movements have been fostered for admission to the youth unions and recommended for party membership.

Many progressive labor units of youths and outstanding youth union organizations have also emerged such as in Nguyen Xa village, Thai Binh; Yen Dong village, Vinh Phu; Truong Son village, Nghe Tinh; Dai Phong village, Binh Tri Thien; Collective No 4 of Thoi Hiep village, Ho Chi Minh City, and so forth. Many district and provincial youth unions have gained useful experience in motivating and organizing the youth movements.

The achievements recorded by the rural youths on the front of agricultural production reflect the great capabilities for creative labor of the youths and their rapid maturity within the mass movement. Reality shows that in those localities where the youth unions have taken the lead in the field of economic management, devised appropriate forms of activities for each category of rural youths, directed the youths' activities toward key production operations, closely coordinated with the various sectors, especially the agricultural sector, in organizing the mass movement, and paid appropriate attention to the interests and demands of the youths, the local youth movement rapidly gains momentum and achieves concrete economic results, thus eliminating unstable and uneven development. Proceeding from this, the various organizations of the union are also improving their strength rapidly.

A change in the managerial system and the scrupulous implementation of the new policies of the party and state constitute a very important factor that will create conditions for the rural youths to develop their role as collective masters and their great latent capabilities for gradually advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

On the basis of the good experience already accumulated, the youth union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture recently worked together to formulate and set forth a program for the rural youths called the program for assault youths to step up grain production. This program reflects the will and determination of our entire party and people to resolve systematically and steadily the grain problem--one of the key problems that must be tackled in our plan for economic development. Under this program, the organizations of the youth union, along with the various echelons of the agricultural sector, will assembly the youths and direct them to work on technical projects that have a decisive impact on crop yields and grain output; assign more union members to cultivate seeds, produce fertilizer and protect crops; and at the same time, develop the positive role of youth union members in each family in fulfilling product contracts so as to contribute to the consolidation of socialist production relations in the countryside.

This is a very good chance for our country's rural youths to make their contributions and reach maturity. The various organizations of the youth union will also have a chance to advance deep in the economic and technical fields of agricultural production and to supervise the youths closely so as to improve their work and change the various measures for motivating, organizing and educating them.

The ultimate goal is to create at all costs a really vigorous and stable mass movement to bring into full play all the great capabilities of the youths in order to meet successfully the grain output target set by the Fifth Party Congress and positively contribute to stabilizing and improving the people's life, developing the economy and strengthening national defense.

CSO: 4209/397

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PORK PRICES STILL HIGH IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 May 82 p 2

[Article by Bang Chau: "Pork Distribution in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Over the recent past, the price of pork has shown a false tendency to rise in the Ho Chi Minh City market.

Why has pork price remained high though the quantity of meat obtained from slaughter and offered for sale by the state commercial service, commercial cooperatives, precincts and districts suffices to meet most of the demand?

Despite numerous difficulties encountered in the first quarter of 1982, Food Corporation No 1 (Ho Chi Minh City Commercial Service) has managed to purchase 200 tons of pork on the hoof--2 percent over the assigned plan norm. This quantity has been purchased mainly from the provinces while only a negligible amount has been purchased right in the city where a sizable volume of pork has been produced. The corporation has been able to supply a sufficient quantity of meat according to the [living] standards of cadres and manual and office workers and to bring into the market about 20 tons or more each day. In addition to the VISSAN slaughter house, the corporation has opened a station to purchase and slaughter hogs to serve the various wards. The slaughtering capacity of this station is between 90 and 100 hogs per day. To promote the life of people in these wards, many consumer and marketing cooperatives have also slaughtered hogs. [The personnel of] Many enterprises, agencies, precincts and districts have also gone to the provinces to buy hogs. For the same hog, any three precincts would pay three different purchase prices. To be able to buy hogs, [the personnel of] many precincts and districts had to carry along a fairly large amount of industrial goods for a two-way exchange. Meanwhile, [the agents] of the municipal state-operated commercial sector which would buy hogs only according to the norms set by the state had to return home with their empty vehicles because they did not have any commodities to exchange with the provinces. Since a number of corporations at the provincial level have usually bought hogs through the agency of long-distance traders, the price of hogs in many areas has been raised when these hogs are still penned in their sties.

The average amount of meat obtained from daily slaughtering in the city is not small but is distributed in small quantities to each precinct in a scattered manner and thus does not wield enough power to restrain and control the free market price. There still remain many problems to be discussed because the

precincts have exercised weak management and employed private traders as meat selling agents. Phu Nhuan Precinct once delivered 2.5 tons of meat to 28 booths; in only 1 hour, this meat was handed over to other booths instead of being sold to consumers; in this manner, private traders were able to pay all the due "profit" to the state commercial sector and, at the same time, to reap a "profit" three or four times larger than their invested capital.

Since the meat dressing technique at state-operated booths is still inadequate, sellers dare not accept a large consignment of meat for sale because they are afraid it will be unmarketable. Is it advisable, when setting up a fresh food selling counter, to install also a processing section in order to be able to use up the meat available and to simultaneously meet the diversified requirements of the consumer?

In view of the complex price fluctuations in the Ho Chi Minh City market, prices will continue to go up and down abnormally if the [personnel of] precincts and districts are still allowed to act on their own and run about to buy hogs. The consumer hopes that the Municipal People's Committee, Food Corporation No 1 and the precincts and districts will discuss a buying method and assign spheres of activity. On the other hand, to stabilize prices, it is advisable that the municipality, precincts and districts create conditions for Food Corporation No 1 to open a number of retail sale counters endowed with large amounts of goods at certain markets which act as centers in controlling all prices in the municipal market and which are, for example, the Hoa Binh, Binh Tay and An Dong markets, the Co Dieu Street market and the Ba Chieu market.

To maintain the pork market price, it is also necessary to discuss numerous problems such as the method of and formula for purchasing hogs in the provinces, prices, transportation, etc, including the question of epidemiological hygiene. State commercial organizations and pork dealing collectives will need to carry out activities in an orderly manner following a rational system of work assignment and decentralization, to stop competitive purchase and sale and to strictly control the bourgeoisie and small traders after reenlisting their service.

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BRIEFS

DAC LAC LAND RECLAMATION--To date the people of various ethnic minority groups who have adopted settled farming and settled life in Dac Lac Province have opened up as many as 17,210 hectares of virgin land for crop cultivation. The province has also built 50 small and medium irrigation projects to ensure enough water for their ricefields. [BK251425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jun 82 BK]

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AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON SOCIALIST AGRICULTURE

BK031212 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14, 15 Jun 82

[14 Jun 82, p 3]

[Part I of article by Hong Giao: "Lead Agriculture in Taking a Step Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] I. Starting Basis

The process of socialist industrialization in our country was started on the basis of an economy based primarily on small-scale production, mainly agricultural production. Faced with this situation, it was pointed out by the Fifth VCP Congress that in the process of socialist industrialization, we must go through the first stage, during which we must emphasize leading agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production.

This problem of leading agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production must be dealt with under exceptional historic conditions, for major developed industries are not available. This, on the one hand, reflects the important role of agriculture in serving as a foundation for industrialization, while on the other hand, it demonstrates the need to lead agriculture toward large-scale socialist production in the first stage.

History shows that agriculture can only advance toward large-scale production with the help of industrialization when major industries have reached a high stage of development capable of providing agriculture with new technical equipment. However, as has already been proved by history, since the birth of capitalism, agriculture has played the fundamental role in the development of capitalism and the birth of major industries. Karl Marx wrote: "Serving as a foundation for capitalist development shows that agriculture has reached certain level of development." [footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL; volume 4; part 1; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1955, page 55]. Therefore, "The development of agriculture has taken place before the existence of urban modern industries." Today, a fresh problem facing us is that when major developed industries are not available, we must start everything from the beginning and must seek every means possible to lead agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production during the transition from small-scale production to socialism.

Although agriculture in our country has largely been cooperativized (with the north, in particular, having long been cooperativized), much of it is still characterized by small-scale production. A striking feature is that the division of agricultural labor is still at a very low level and has yet to advance from the state of self-supply and self-sufficiency. Production still relies heavily on single-cropping of grain, with a resultant poor and uncertain crop output. The material and technical bases are still poor, especially the per-capita cultivated land area, which is still very small. Consequently, agricultural productivity is very low and it is unable to provide enough grain for society and raw materials for industries and for the manufacture of export goods. In this framework, if the agricultural population and their needs increase quickly, the agricultural sector will hardly be able to maintain simple reproduction. Thus, where could we get the needed capital to expand production and to bring agriculture to large-scale production? The poor productivity of agriculture and its slow development toward large-scale production have made it difficult for us to meet the subsistence requirements of society and to maintain the operation of industries. Furthermore, they have also adversely affected the whole system of production in society. Consequently, new production relations in agriculture have given rise to many negative phenomena, thus further worsening the spontaneity of the struggle between the two paths in the rural areas.

Leading agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production has become more and more urgent and has made it a hot issue at present. Naturally, if agriculture cannot advance toward large-scale production on its own, there will be a problem to be dealt with, that is, it will be necessary for the state to make investments in agriculture and for the industrial sector to provide agriculture with technical equipment. In this regard, the state and the industrial sector--despite their limited capabilities--should have concentrated their greatest efforts on agricultural development. Unfortunately, capital investments have been scattered and less effective; and the industrial sector has failed to coordinate with the agricultural sector correctly and closely; nor has it realized the requirements and capabilities of the agricultural sector adequately. Without a rational system of coordination between industry and agriculture, agriculture will not be able to advance toward large-scale production. It should be noted, however, that when big developed industry does not exist, the capabilities of other industries are very limited, and the development of these capabilities requires agriculture itself to develop. With international cooperation and barter trade, especially with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries, we can import machinery and materials for agriculture. This offers a great opportunity for us to lead agriculture forward, especially at a time when industry in our country is still in a state of infancy. But even with this advantage, agriculture is still required to surge forward more vigorously in order to quickly generate an abundant supply of agricultural goods for export. It is clear that with such a situation, if the agricultural sector adopts a passive attitude by just sitting back and waiting for machinery and materials, it will continue to just beat time remaining in the state of small-scale production.

Since it is regarded as a foundation for industrial development, agriculture should theoretically be able to create an initial source of capital for industrialization, But, on the contrary, it has presented a problem--the problem of how to secure the capital needed to expand the scale of agricultural production and to bring agriculture by a step toward large-scale socialist production. Under the socialist system and at a time when major developed industries are not available, this source of capital can only be derived from the fruits of the rational and effective use of manpower and land and of the development of various branches and trades.

The Fifth VCP Congress pointed out: "First and foremost, we must achieve collective mastery so that we can use our manpower and land rationally and effectively and expand various branches and trades vigorously in each locality and then in the entire country. This will ensure employment for all of the laborers, exploitation of every inch of land and widespread development of every branch and trade, thus creating higher social labor output, greater gross production value and a richer structure of products. Therefore, we must concentrate on vigorously developing agriculture and leading agriculture in taking a step toward large-scale socialist production within a structure that closely and correctly combines agriculture, the consumer goods industry and heavy industry."

In order to rationally and effectively use manpower and land (including forest and sea areas), we must view agricultural labor in its broadest sense, socialist agricultural labor in its broadest sense, socialist agricultural labor, and generate greater agricultural labor output. In order to develop various branches and trades, we must deal with the division of labor between agriculture and industries, especially artisan industry, handicrafts and various auxiliary trades in the rural area. Manpower and land are our "most valuable asset" and our "greatest latent potentials," but with the system of small scale production, we can only exploit part of them with very poor results. There are numerous agricultural laborers still unemployed or underemployed and much land, forest and sea area still not exploited or satisfactorily protected. These are the greatest waste. Although branches and trades hold a great production potential--which we now have conditions to develop vigorously and which can enable us to quickly expand the division of social labor--they have not yet been paid appropriate attention. Many existing branches and trades have not been maintained or promoted in the process of economic transformation and development.

Advancing from small-scale production at a time when agriculture still depends primarily on manual labor, we must use manpower and land rationally and effectively and must expand various branches and trades. This means that we must "start from what we now have on hand" with the emphasis placed on "initially developing what are regarded as our most valuable assets and greatest advantages" in order to create a "potential to meet our existing needs more satisfactorily and to move forward with a much stronger force."

Rationally and effectively using manpower and land along with efforts to develop various branches and trades is the only way to radically overcome imbalances in the exploitation of various basic factors and in the economy. In the initial stage, the most serious imbalance is that we do not have enough work for laborers to do, especially in localities where the land area is very limited. Land--including forest and sea areas and the raw materials to be derived from them--and various branches and trades are a common source of employment which we must quickly exploit if the unemployment problem is to be solved. While achieving a balance between manpower and employment, we must achieve a balance between manual and mechanized equipment in order to ensure a rational technical structure for technical equipment. By achieving a balance among manpower, employment and equipment, we will be able to carry out the division of labor widely in agriculture as well as between agriculture and industry. Through this, we will be able to ensure that "all laborers are employed, all land is exploited, and all branches and trades are developed." We can and must create such a balance in order to achieve a new social harmony in labor when developed industry is not yet available. This is because the socialist collective mastery system permits and requires us to do so, and only in this way can we achieve the socialization of labor and an increase in social labor output and positively establish the laboring people's collective mastery over the economy.

By rationally using manpower and land, developing various branches and trades and creating a new structure for the division of labor, we will be able to expand the scale of production. In so doing, we must depend primarily on the gradual development of our existing material and technical bases. For us, what Karl Marx wrote of the capitalist process of expanding the scale of initial capital accumulation is still correct. He wrote: "Once manpower and land--the two initial sources of wealth--are correctly exploited, capitalism will possess an expansionist power allowing it to increase the conditions for capital accumulation beyond the limits that capitalist wages can create." (Footnote: Karl Marx; DAS KAPITAL; Volume 1, book 3; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi; 1980; p 61). This explains why many districts, cooperatives and production collectives, though having little capital, meager fixed assets and a small per-capita land area, have still been able to create adequate employment for their laborers, expand the scale of agricultural production and develop various branches and trades, thus remarkably increasing their productivity. On the other hand, even with new material and technical bases, localities which have failed to satisfactorily exploit their potential in manpower and land have not been able to expand production and create an improved position for themselves. Instead, their production activities have been lagging behind and on the decline.

Results obtained from the expansion of the scale of production through the rational and effective use of manpower and land and the development of various branches and trades constitute an initial stride for agricultural labor output. The amounts of agricultural, forestry and fishery products and processed industrial products will increase in accordance with the extent and results of production. Simultaneously, the balance of production will also change so

as to be more proportionate and suitable to demand. The amounts and balance of products, in the form of end-products, include grain, foodstuffs and consumer goods which are to feed society and constitute an important source of export for the initial stage. In order to increase the means of living, we must create conditions for increased production, ensure a balance between the means of living and the labor force and balance the means of production through the export of products in exchange for machinery and materials in order to meet requirements for increased production.

Once agricultural labor output reaches that level, it will make it possible for us to shorten the work time needed to produce the means of living, thus saving manpower. When big developed industry is not available, we can only attain this degree of labor output by using manpower rationally in order to exploit our potential in land in an effective manner. Karl Marx said: "The potential to obtain surplus manpower and surplus value are decided to a certain extent by labor output"; and "this extent of labor output--which is used as a starting basis--must be achieved in agricultural work." (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL; Voluem 4, Part I; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1965; page 54). This is because "in agriculture, from the beginning, the support of various natural forces and the increase in mankind's labor output through the use and exploitation of various natural forces--which function automatically--have developed to varying extents. In industry, the use of various natural forces on a large scale will only take place with the development of great industry." (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL; Volume 4, Part I; Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1965; page 54)

Thus, the rational and effective use of manpower and land and the development of various branches and trades are the starting point for the process of leading agriculture in taking a step from small scale production to large-scale socialist production. And leading agriculture in taking a step to large-scale socialist production in a rational agro-industrial structure amounts to applying a socialist production method that allows us to use and exploit these great potentials in an effective manner.

[15 Jun 82, pp 3, 4]

[Part II of article by Hong Giao: "Lead Agriculture in Taking a Step Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] II. Main Features of the Process

Without big developed industry, we can only modernize agriculture by a step. Therefore, in the initial stage, a socialized agriculture must rely chiefly on manual labor coupled with gradual mechanization. This feature clearly points to the transition of agriculture toward large-scale socialist production. On the other hand, a socialized agriculture is also founded on the establishment of a system of socialist ownership over land and other production materials, which is known generally as the system of socialist collective ownership. This feature reflects the centralized and planned character right from the start.

The main objectives of the task of leading agriculture a step toward large-scale socialist production set forth by the Fifth Party Congress realistically reflect the characteristics and legal nature of this development. If we fail to firmly grasp the need for centralized and planned development, we will fall into spontaneity and anarchy; however, if we bypass the transitional forms from low to high, we will only display hastiness and rigidity and end up with bureaucratism. Both of these tendencies will obstruct our efforts to advance agriculture toward large-scale socialist production.

The following are some of the main problems that we must tackle in the process of bringing agriculture a step toward large-scale socialist production:

First, it is necessary to carry out a division of agricultural labor, reorganize production and distribute products in accordance with national programs and plans.

In order to eliminate the state of spontaneity and fragmentation in production and the distribution of products--which is the offspring of a self-supplied and self-sufficient agriculture and a private production system--an urgent task that must be carried out during and immediately after the process of agricultural cooperativization is to effect a division of agricultural labor, reorganize production and distribute products in accordance with national programs and plans.

The division of labor, the reorganization of production and the distribution of products must start from the grassroots units. However, if we stop there, the advantage of centralism will be lost right from the outset; and if we "limit" this to each grassroots unit or locality, we will only change the scale of the self-supplied and self-sufficient production method. In talking about large-scale socialist production, we must stress the need to socialize production on a societywide scale and "to combine the various separate production processes into a single social production process" (footnote: V. I. Lenin: Complete Works, Book 1, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1961, p 232), under the control of a single center, which is the socialist state.

To effect a division of labor, reorganize production and distribute products in accordance with national programs and plans aims to use all types of labor, land, resources and the material-technical bases of all economic sectors, localities, branches and units in accordance with a plan for nationwide distribution of production forces in support of a unified system of division of social labor; and to carry out production and distribute products in accordance with a general plan to meet the common demands of society as a whole. This is a process of developing the right to collective mastery and voluntarily socializing agriculture with planning in order to develop social production forces in agriculture; and this is also a main objective of our current efforts to perfect the socialist production relations in agriculture.

In order to meet the entire country's demands agriculture must produce enough grain for the whole of society, provide the consumer goods industry with raw materials, and create an important source of export goods. These three tasks reflect the crucial role of agriculture in the initial stage--that of ensuring the people's life while serving as a basis for industrialization. First of all, agriculture must produce sufficient grain and food which are "necessary for the life of the whole society, including nonagricultural workers; and this will make it possible to effect a major division of labor between agricultural and industrial workers as well as a division of labor between agricultural workers who produce grain and agricultural workers who produce raw materials" (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL, Volume 3, Book 3, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1963, pp 34-35). The development of raw material production in agriculture as well as in forestry and fishery decides the scale of development of the processing industry and serves as a basis for establishing a major division of labor between agriculture and industry. Developing the production of export goods is meant to "transform part of the agricultural work force through the export-import process into a work force that produces equipment and machinery in support of the technological revolution" (footnote: Le Duan: Under the party's glorious banner, let us surge forward to win new successes for independence, freedom and socialism; Su That Publishing House, 1976, p 104); and therefore, agriculture has the direct effect of serving as a basis for developing heavy industry.

Implementing the three tasks mentioned above is the direction for advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production; and this requires that we effect a division of labor, reorganize production and distribute products in accordance with national programs and plans. Advancing from an agriculture heavily characterized by self-supply and self-sufficiency and by monocropping of grain to large-scale socialist production inevitably requires a new division of agricultural labor. This division of labor, far from being simply the division of labor among the various sections of a grassroots unit, is, most important of all, the division of labor designed to achieve specialization in production with the establishment of specialized production sectors, regions and units; and it is closely linked with the division of labor between agriculture and industry. Only with a division of labor for specialized production will we be able to utilize labor and land rationally along the line of "intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation and combined business in order to develop crop cultivation, livestock breeding, the processing industry and other branches and trades in the rural areas." Such specialization in production will do away with self-supply and self-sufficiency, develop the strong points of each unit, locality and region, vigorously promote technological progress and, at the same time, create division of labor and cooperation and help form a social production system for big socialist agriculture.

The process of effecting a division of labor for specialized production is also aimed at changing the production pattern; gradually shifting grain producing labor to developing industrial crop cultivation, livestock breeding, forestry and fishery; moving the work force to new lands; opening new crop areas; building new economic zones; and at the same time, shifting part of the agricultural work force to developing the various industrial sectors. Only by enforcing such a division of labor will we be able to eliminate monocropping and fragmentation and introduce a well-balanced and comprehensive production pattern based on centralism and specialized cultivation.

The process of effecting a division of agricultural labor, reorganizing production and distributing products takes place in each grassroots unit and locality as well as throughout the country on rational scales suitable for each production unit and each area. Therefore, we must correctly combine large with medium and small scales with attention given to promoting medium and small scales and avoiding the application of large scale just for form's sake. Nevertheless, we must correctly use the large scale and develop its effect in guiding and promoting medium and small scales, including the fragmented production components, so as to ensure that the division of labor, from fragmented to centralized, will take place smoothly according to plans and with good results in developing production forces and perfecting the new production relations in agriculture.

Second, we must vigorously push ahead the scientific-technological revolution and actively build the material-technical bases of agriculture.

By carrying out the scientific-technological revolution and building material-technical bases, we will do away with backwardness in agriculture and take a step forward in agricultural modernization. In the initial stage, carrying out the scientific-technological revolution and building the material-technical bases of agriculture is meant to exploit the potentials concerning labor and land most satisfactorily, expand the division of labor, increase labor productivity and improve the results of agricultural production.

The process of carrying out the scientific-technological revolution and building material-technical bases in agriculture must be consistent with the transition of agriculture from manual labor to mechanization and with the characteristics of agricultural production. Therefore, we must, on the one hand, make full use of manual labor and, on the other hand, take advantage of modern scientific-technological achievements, especially those in the biological field which can be broadly applied even while the use of manual labor is still predominent. It is necessary to satisfactorily combine mechanized labor with semi-mechanized and manual labor, and pay attention to semi-mechanized and manual techniques.

The main and direct material-technical basis of agricultural production is land which is "one of the most important production materials and a unique kind of production material" (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL, Volume 4, Part II, Russian version, p 141). However, land will only yield its products for man when its effectiveness is developed to boost the growth of crops. Since irrigation is most important for developing the effectiveness of land,

we must step up water conservancy and ensure irrigation and drainage so as to be able to enlarge the cultivated area and embark on intensive cultivation. Along with irrigation, we must transform the soil and carry out capital construction work on ricefields, mountains, forests and so forth in order to fully develop the effectiveness of the various types of land--"the natural basis of surplus agricultural labor"--and at the same time, to promote "the diversity of land"--"the natural basis for effecting a division of social labor" (footnote: Karl Marx: DAS KAPITAL, Volume 1, Book 2, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 267).

Agricultural products are the direct result of a biological-natural process coupled with an economic-technical process. Therefore, the broad and effective application of biological achievements in crop cultivation and livestock breeding, together with the creation of a highly effective system of biological materials, is a factor that directly affects productivity increment and the results of agricultural production. Given a tropical climate, limited land resources and predominent use of manual labor, the most effective measure for rapidly increasing agricultural output, first of all that of grain, is to create new crop varieties that produce high yields and can easily adapt to the actual conditions of climate and land. Along with promoting the use of chemicals, it is necessary to rapidly increase the sources of organic fertilizer (stable manure, green manure, various types of beans and so forth) for applying to the crops and transforming the soil; and to prevent and control harmful insects and diseases satisfactorily.

Mechanization and electrification are the technical bases for agricultural modernization; and they are dependent on the development of heavy industry. Therefore, agricultural mechanization must be carried out step by step to suit each particular area, with mechanized labor satisfactorily combined with semi-mechanized and manual labor in order to ensure economic results. While a large part of agricultural work is still being done with manual labor, it is very necessary to develop the production of ordinary tools, renovated tools, semi-mechanized tools and small machinery, and to promote the raising of draft cattle and the use of the power of water, the wind and so forth in order to provide all workers with sufficient tools and expand the division of labor in agriculture.

An increase availability of working tools and materials will create the conditions for producing a larger agricultural output. And since agricultural products require prompt processing, storage and transportation, this requirement must be provided for by our efforts to carry out the scientific-technological revolution and to build the material-technical bases in agriculture. Only by doing this can we avoid damage and wastage, improve the quality and use-value of agricultural products, increase the volume of commercial agricultural products on the market and bring about higher revenue.

To meet the requirements for building the material-technical bases of agriculture as mentioned above, capital and technical investments must be made. For this purpose, we must first of all develop the capacity of heavy industry branches and the contingent of scientific and technological cadres in support of

agriculture. Furthermore, we must promote the initiative and creativeness of grassroots units and the various localities, reserve the existing capital resources and part of the work force for building the material-technical bases of agriculture, and satisfactorily put into practice the mottos "the state and the people work together" and "the central government and the localities work together." At the same time, we must rapidly increase the sources of export goods so as to import the machinery and materials necessary for agriculture, which heavy industry cannot produce domestically; make good use of international cooperation in agricultural science and technology; and apply new agricultural techniques.

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AGRICULTURE

PREPARATION FOR HARVEST OF 10TH-MONTH RICE CROP REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 82 p 1

[Text] This year, the winter-spring rice crop in North Vietnam will ripen about 10 to 15 days later than in the previous ones. The harvest will be in full swing only from 15 June and will be completed only in early July in a number of areas where transplanting was carried out belatedly. Meanwhile, the 10th-month rice sowing and transplanting schedule will remain unchanged. For this reason, the difficulties stemming from the draft power shortage during the tilling period prior to the 10th-month rice transplanting will multiply. On the other hand, rains and typhoons may occur sooner this year. In the low-lying fields, transplanting must, therefore, be performed soon to allow riceplants enough time to grow tall to resist waterlogging at the beginning of the cultivation season and [this applies also to] the early 10th-month rice fields in order to have enough time to cultivate the [next] winter crop.

To make the 10th-month crop successful from all the three points of view of area, productivity and volume of production, it is important to ensure that tilling, sowing and transplanting be carried out on schedule. The Ministry of Agriculture requests the provinces to guide the following tasks and to ensure their satisfactory execution:

--Calculate and achieve a balance between the draft power provided by buffaloes, cattle and tractors, on the one hand, and the sowing and growing area of each ricefield, on the other, so as to work out a plan to adjust this power accordingly.

--Launch a movement to rapidly and neatly harvest the winter-spring crop and to cultivate the 10th-month crop on schedule; properly organize a work force for harvesting, tilling, seed and seedling preparations, etc; and take measures to manage, regulate, tend and protect draft buffaloes and cattle. Where there is a shortage of buffaloes and cattle, people must be motivated to hoe fields on schedule.

--Inspect tractor units; draw up plans and take measures to ensure harmony from all points of view, especially concerning fuel; and provide sufficient and prompt supplies in order to mobilize the tractors' capacities to the utmost to promote the 10th-month crop cultivation without allowing tractors to stand idle due to fuel shortage.

--Authorize the movement of buffaloes and cattle if all the necessary formalities are fulfilled and if the people concerned hold a permit to move about buffaloes and cattle; and give assistance to areas lacking in draft power (according to Resolution No 357-CP of 3 June 1979).

--The provinces must carry out buffalo and cattle supply contracts satisfactorily so that the central level may have the necessary conditions to support regions which lack draft power.

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EXPERIENCE IN APPLYING PRODUCT CONTRACTS TO RICE CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Hoang Hien and Tran Hung: "Problems Arising From Applying Product Contracts to Four Rice Crops in Haiphong"]

[Text] New Crop Prospects

The fifth-month and spring rice season this year is the fourth one in which Haiphong carries out product contracts with laborers. Sowing and transplanting has been completed in more than 42,104 hectares in the best time of the farming schedule. What is new in the planned allocation of rice varieties in this season is that new varieties are used in most of the cultivated area. Fifty-five percent of this area uses 424, a rice variety that offers high yield and is suitable for the acid and saline soil of Haiphong. Twenty percent uses the top-of-the-line "nong nghiep 8" variety. The rest of the area uses a number of specialized-product and local varieties.

In this season the municipality exceeds the area goal of its plan. The leading districts are An Hai exceeding by 7.8 percent and Vinh Bao 3 percent. After many overcast days came early-summer rainstorms, in a few districts hailstorms accompanied by thunder, and then after the Thanh Minh Festival cloudless days when the Haiphong countryside suddenly burst with sunshine. Rice plants began to enter the period of heading and ear forming. Along routes 10 and 5 and the roads from Haiphong to Kien An and Tien Lang rice plants are growing nicely everywhere.

As compared with this same period in the previous seasons the rice plants this year have enough water and fertilizer. They have received good care since they still were seedlings. Moreover, there were fewer insects that were harmful for rice plants (except for damage done by rats, which are being exterminated, in some localities).

Recalling Three Previous Seasons

We went to Haiphong to study the situation and, by looking closely at production installations, initially noted a number of problems.

First of all, the production direction in the localities that applied the new contract system was never altered and, in fact, was further supplemented, which was reflected by plans for each season and each year, as well as positive economic plans. In the fields, production was still based on specialized-cultivation zones, with rational crop allocation. In villages, occupations were maintained. There was further development in some of them, such as manufacturing of building materials, and the fact that some had been curtailed was due to difficulties in connection with materials, raw materials and fuels and to still-unsatisfactory price policies.

The material and technical bases were rationally used and brought about realistic economic results. A number of production installations received considerable reinforcement mostly in terms of draft power; such labor tools as plows, harrows, insecticide sprays, hand tools, network of ditches and canals and embankments used as pathways and ricefield dividers were either bought or built anew to directly serve production.

On the district scale, a number of water conservancy works creating new water sources were built. Since 1981 Haiphong has been carrying on the motto, "the state and the people work together." The Cong Ro (Tien Lang District) water conservancy works network, built at the cost of 12 million dong, was completed 4 months ahead of schedule; it is capable of watering the entire area of winter-spring rice crop of the district. The Trung Trang (Kien An District) network, which has a capacity of 24,000 cubic meters per hour and waters 20,000 hectares of ricefields of Kien An and Do Son Districts, was also put to use early.

A number of storehouses and yards of production units in some localities were remodeled and turned into day nurseries or shops for people to make embroideries and laces. Some pigsties that had been used in unprofitable hog raising were put to different use or supplied materials for construction of storehouses to store bricks and tiles (semifinished coarse bricks). As to electric and hydraulic threshing machines, few were being used while most of them, due to shortages of electric power, gasoline and oil, were stored. Truong Son Cooperative (in Kien An) since the 1981 tenth-month season has purchased 150,000 dong of additional fixed assets. Its fixed assets that had not been used in production, however, were valued at only 30,000 dong.

Also in the 1981-1982 period, the municipality equipped its production installations with 300 additional motorized insecticide sprays and more than 300 water pumps of various kinds and built some 30 kilometers of transmission line and 21 additional small pump stations. Its cooperatives bought more than 1,000 additional draft

animals and many means of transportation, such as boats, improved vehicles, buffalo-drawn vehicles, etc.

As something closely linked with building the material and technical base for its production installations, Haiphong stepped up the opening of new land into the sea; increased the cultivated areas in Gia Minh, Trang Cat and Vinh Quang; and put 3,300 hectares of new land to use as two-rice crop fields.

Almost all cooperatives reorganized their managerial machinery to make it more compact and lighter. The number of people doing indirect managerial work was reduced by 50 percent. The size of cooperatives and production units was readjusted to become more rational. As the new contract system was adopted, laborers found their right of ownership in production, management and distribution being truly developed and their responsibilities heightened in every part of production up to the final product. Everywhere the sources of labor were put to better use, with useful working hours being increased and cooperative members' capital being mobilized and put into production for the making of products.

The intensive-cultivation measures adopted were being developed in terms of their uniformity at a rather good pace among production units in the cooperatives and among cooperatives in a district and in the municipality as a whole.

The municipality had 240,000 families having accepted product contracts for growing rice. Through the classifying process, there were about 39 percent of those families having exceeded, 50 percent having attained and about 10-11 percent having failed to attain the assigned level. Among the families in this 10-11 percent group about 5-7 percent poorly practiced intensive cultivation. Some families did not have fertilizer or used rice seeds to eat.

Of the 6 rice crops in the 3 years of 1979-1981 product contracts with laborers were adopted in 3, with the average yield being raised from 20.86 to 24.55 quintals, or an increase of 3.69 quintals of paddy per hectare. The total volume of production in those 3 crops showed an increase of 57,696 tons of paddy over the 3 rice crops when piece-work contracts were still used. There were, of course, many reasons for that increase in volume of paddy production, but the contracting system was an important reason.

In addition to rice, the specialized vegetables-growing zone adjacent to the urban areas was maintained. In the 2 years of 1980 and 1981 the cooperatives in this zone supplied the municipality with about 25,000-32,000 tons of vegetables of all kinds. In the first 3 months of 1982 alone Haiphong exported thousands of tons of cabbage, kohlrabi, cauliflower, etc. Every year the areas of winter crops were either maintained or slightly increased. But the area for potato was reduced by 60-70 percent as compared with the previous one. Where potato had been grown now winter sweet potato and other dry-soil crops were grown.

Along with product contracts for crop growing, some cooperatives also signed product contracts for the sows raised collectively in state farms. Other contracts were signed for the herd of meat hogs raised separately by families of members. The overall herd of hogs of Haiphong, after the signing a few times of such contracts, did not show any numerical increase, but it was being improved. Crossbred hogs accounted for more than 50 percent, an increase of 22.3 percent as compared with 1979. Average weight of meat hogs at the time they went to market increased from 47.5 to 56 kilograms. The total weight of meat on the hoof delivered to the state increased from 4,500 tons in 1980 to 5,700 tons in 1981, and so on.

The production relationships in the countryside in general were consolidated and improved. The weaker and poorer cooperatives had the strength to move forward vigorously. The progressive and good cooperatives also made obvious progress in both production and management. Most cooperatives were in a position to ensure properly the relationship among the three interests of the state, collectives and laborers. Hoang Manh Thanh, head of the agriculture department of the Haiphong Municipal VCP Committee, pointed out to us: "Haiphong has three times made preliminary reviews of its adopting the new form of product contracts. A number of deviations have been actively corrected. There still are weaknesses in the operations of production installations, but the basic thing is that we affirm the positive aspects and great strengths of the new contracting mechanism. As a result, Haiphong is in a position to properly fulfill its many obligations to the state, such as contributing grain and foods, contribting agricultural products for export and calling up the youths who reach the age of being drafted into the army." Haiphong has more than 800,000 people living in the rural districts whose living conditions, thanks to the new contracting system, have been improved.

Weaknesses To Be Overcome

For a newly-adopted policy that has been tested in three or four production seasons, besides the strengths and results obtained, which are the basic aspect, the problems that have just appeared must be studied and resolved. Besides the basic strengths, what are the weaknesses and shortcomings in organization of leadership over its implementation?

First of all, let us talk about the way of thinking which tends to be different between the assigning and the accepting parties to product contracts in production installations.

The accepting parties are those who are familiar with farming and with the common technical measures. When they accept a contract, they are responsible to the collectives for delivering the products assigned. They either make profit or bear losses (except in the case the latter are incurred by objective events). As they are motivated by a desire to exceed the assigned level to make profit by practicing intensive cultivation to boost the crop yield, and while leadership over the jobs which the cooperatives are in charge of remains poor, they want to do additional work for the ricefields involved in the assignment.

The jobs which the cooperatives are in charge of usually are directly related to the material and technical base and are directly affected by the supply of materials from the state. At present, the relationship between the state and production installations is far from correct. In most cases, the technical materials sent to production installations by the state are both late and decifient in terms of the proper kind, and even of poor quality. Since the material and technical base of the cooperatives is deficient, many production jobs cannot be properly done.

A number of cooperative management boards, as well as production unit command sections, are still familiar with the pattern of lacking clear-cut leadership as it was common during the period of piece-work contracting, lack positive action and creativity, are afraid of difficult tasks and pay more attention to family affairs than to collective affairs. In carrying out product contracts, there are three needs that must be fulfilled at the same time by those persons directly in charge of leadership over production installations -- to supervise, to control and to check actual collection in connection with everything from production units to individuals having received assignment under contract. As it is common in such cooperatives as Truong Thanh, Truong Son, Khoi Nghia, Minh Duc, etc., they do supervise individuals to make them work in accordance with the plans of production units and cooperatives, but they do not do much in terms of controlling work. As to the major work and many jobs assigned to families, nobody checks their collection, nor evaluates the results of their work. Therefore, where we visited cooperative members have the tendency to recommend further reduction of the number of cadres on the staff of the present management boards.

Laborers want to go beyond the scope of their assignment and to do many additional jobs and work. The assigning parties, which are the cooperatives and production unit command sections, do not have the right conditions under which they can ensure good work, are afraid of difficulties and lack a sense of responsibility, which leads to loose management of one or more jobs in the overall assignment. In some special cases cooperative members call their management boards by the nickname of collection-and-distribution boards (i.e., collection of taxes, collection of products and distribution of materials, mainly nitrate fertilizer, insecticide, etc.).

Assigning Land, Yield, Output

Where we visited the way to organize assigning land and determining who were to receive assignment by contract was not the same. Some localities assigned land by averaging on the basis of the number of mouths to feed; others used rations of food as the basis and assigned land of all kinds, without consideration of land being good or poor, close or far. Truong Thanh (Kien An) Cooperative divided land into three kinds based on its altitude -- high, medium and low -- and assigned it to laborers by averaging. Some cooperatives in Tien Lang, Kien An and Vinh Bao Districts even assigned land by contract to laborers in conjunction with distribution of grain and thus further divided their ricefields. Following three preliminary reviews made to gain experience, initial action was taken to overcome this way of

assigning land. In previous seasons each family usually received 14-15 pieces of ricefield assigned to it, and even 1.2 mau of land divided into 17 pieces. In this season the number of assigned pieces of land was smaller. The most number a family received was 7-8 pieces, and the least 3-4 pieces. As to laborers in occupations and people doing indirect managerial work, some cooperatives assigned them one-third, others one-half, of the land assigned to crop-growing laborers.

Season after season and year after year, the actual rice crop yield obtained by the cooperatives always increased. However, crop yield and volume of production as used in distribution of shares by the cooperatives did not increase, for from the beginning they assigned land and crop yield by contract with laborers in periods from 3 to 5 years to be unchanged. This way of assigning land to be unchanged within a given period was to create favorable conditions for the people who received such assignment by contract to practice intensive cultivation and to achieve soil improvement. But once the conditions for intensive cultivation had changed, with the high-yielding new varieties of rice replacing the old varieties, the level of investment in fertilizers of all kinds being raised and the network of ditches and canals being perfected, the crop yield and volume of production assigned by contract should have been gradually increased, and along with them the level of income contributed to the collective economy should have been raised too. As the crop yield and volume of production were stabilized, the average quantity of grain per person and per laborer to be collected from the collective economy each year would gradually decrease because the number of people was increasing every year. In the last 4 seasons, the cooperatives of Haiphong assigned crop yield and volume of production by contract to new laborers on the basis of the average crop yield of the past 5 years and did not consider the economic and technical norms, the ricefield-improving capacity and other conditions; as a result, the assigned crop yield and volume of production normally were lower than the potential ones that now existed. This was a point that has been raised for the production installations of Haiphong to consider while signing product contracts with laborers.

Rice Varieties, Breeding Animals

Rice varieties and breeding hogs are a rather complicated matter in production organization and determination of crop allocation to ensure fulfillment of production plan. In the localities we visited, although the cooperatives adopted the motto of "cooperatives and members jointly produce seeds," they actually did nothing more than drafting plans for use of seeds and crop allocation plans for each season, each crop and each area. As to cooperative members, they had to select, store and treat by immersing in water and covering rice seeds and to plant them. In other words, the people who received assignment by contract had to take care of seeds by themselves.

The fact that laborers produced seeds by themselves was, as an immediate rule, more effective than the collectives producing them. However, there were some families that were not very good at selecting seeds or did not understand the

ecological characteristics and intensive-cultivation programs applicable to different rice varieties. In some individual cases, cooperative members purchased, sold and swapped seeds, which affected the planned allocation of rice varieties. An example: In Truong Son Cooperative, rice varieties 424 and Nong Nghiep 8 were the principal ones planted in the current season. Meanwhile, some families planted the 836 variety; others planted such varieties that were not included in the list of rice varieties as Dong Hung, Hung Ha and Thai Binh. Those varieties were named after the localities where they had bought seeds.

Therefore, as we traveled the road that ran past Nui Voi, we found scattered ricefields where the rice plants had headed late in March.

We have to overcome the situation as mentioned above, in our opinion, since there are many rice varieties being brought to the fields in many ways. Even the high-yielding varieties show a relatively high degree of deterioration, particularly with a high rate of mixture of seeds; therefore, every production installation needs to have an organization and the material and technical base to fulfill the task of importing the high-yielding varieties, producing first-line varieties or restoring vigor to the varieties that have been selected as suitable for its ricefields. Every cooperative can set up a unit specialized in producing seeds or select a number of families having experience in intensive cultivation to work the good ricefields on a priority basis, in which appropriate investment will be made, and to produce seeds under a special management policy. Every district must have a seed-producing station. Only by so doing can we maintain seed quality, fully develop the potential growth of rice varieties and maintain the planned allocation of varieties in each locality and each season.

Rice and hogs actually play a balancing role between grain and food, between the need for fertilizer and the capacity to practice intensive cultivation. In Kien An and Tien Lang Districts today, prices of breeding hogs are high because they are in short supply due to the decreasing number of sows. In the municipality as a whole, the herd of sows has decreased from 32,905 heads in 1980 to 26,878 in 1981. Except for a few cooperatives that still raise sows in the collective pens, most cooperatives have stopped raising them altogether. As a result, the cooperatives are encountering difficulties in adjusting to the shortage of breeding animals. In 1981, Haiphong delivered 5,700 tons of pork more than its plan called for, but deliveries were not made within the periods between the quarters in the year as scheduled. Whenever the cooperatives needed meat hogs, they had to raise the level of exchange -- from 4 kilograms of paddy and 4 dong to 6 kilograms and 8 dong for 1 kilogram of meat on the hoof. The reason for this was that from the very beginning they had had no breeding hogs to assign by contract to people for raising. To actively resolve the problem, a number of cooperatives fully used the existing pens to increase the size of the herd of collectively-raised sows and adopted the form of contracting with labor groups and laborers for hog raising to ensure profitable accounting or assigned scattered sow raising by contract among their members as they had been doing for meat hog raising.

Use of Water Buffaloes

Draft power in connection with the new contracting form is drawing the attention of everybody. In the few recent seasons, particularly in the past fifth-month and spring season, the fact that water buffaloes dropped dead was believed by many people as the result of their being overworked. What was the truth? The reality in Haiphong showed that in the 1979-1980 winter-spring season, when piece-work contracting was still being applied, out of a herd of 269,000 heads 1,209 water buffaloes collapsed. Between the 1980 tenth-month rice crop and the end of October 1981, when 75-100 percent of the cooperatives in the municipality signed product contracts with laborers, the number of dead water buffaloes was about from 1,000 to 1,200. In 1980 the herd of draft water buffaloes of Haiphong was 25,600 heads; in 1981, it was raised to 26,078, an increase of 478 heads. In Truong Thanh, Truong Son, Minh Duc and Duong Quan Cooperatives, and in the municipality as a whole, the number of dead water buffaloes as compared with the rate of elimination and withdrawal from use permitted was considered low. However, some cooperatives let many of their water buffaloes die. In Khoi Nghia Cooperative (Tien Lang), there were 189 water buffaloes at the end of 1980, but in the 1980-1981 winter-spring season that immediately followed, 42 of them, or 22 percent of the herd, died. Also between 1980 and the 1982 fifth-month and spring season, while the cooperative bought 71 draft water buffaloes, the number of water buffaloes that died in the 2 years totaled 59, with 39 of them having died of being overworked.

Generally speaking, all cooperatives were short of draft animals. While there was a shortage of fuels and materials and the costs of using tractors to prepare the soil was rising, which quickly reduced the areas where tractors were used, the areas which the draft animals had to work were increasing. When the cooperatives adopted the new contracting system, they had not had time to change the direction of management and use of draft animals accordingly.

Most water buffaloes were used on a rotation basis and worked at the convenience of laborers; in this season last year very many of them died. In the fifth-month and spring season this year, although it was very cold for long periods and the temperature dropped very low on many days, there obviously were fewer dead water buffaloes. The entire municipality had only 500 dead ones. That result was due to the fact that the cooperatives were able to draft regulations for use of water buffaloes during crop seasons and to adopt the 3 Determinations procedures -- determination of plowing and draft limit, determination of time of use and determination of value of each kind of draft animal. In addition, they also set up a system of responsibility sharing among the people who plowed the fields, the people who fed the animals and production units and thus made the care extended to the herd of water buffaloes much better.

Delivery of Product

Delivery of product is being a matter worthy of attention. Quite a few members still owe their cooperatives product. In Kien An District, the unit that had the least quantity of paddy owed to it was Tan Dan Village, with nearly 200 tons, or nearly 20 percent of the total yearly production of paddy, being involved. The district as a whole had 700 tons, or 3.4 percent of the total paddy production, still being owed to it. Tien Lang District also had 630 tons, or 1.8 percent of the volume of production obtained through assignment by contract. As of the end of 1981, Khoi Nghia Cooperative (Tien Lang) had in its book 47 tons of paddy still owed by its members, or more than 1 percent of the volume of production obtained through assignment by contract. That quantity of paddy was nearly the same as that of seeds used in the entire season. An analysis showed that of those 47 tons 24 represented the old debts owed by its members in a period of several years and 23 tons were not delivered in the period of the assignment by contract. The head of the planning committee of the cooperative further explained that the product contracts with laborers for rice crop were responsible for only more than 9 tons. The rest mainly resulted from the fact that its members were assigned by contract ricefields to till for hog raising in accordance with two work segments and did not have hogs to deliver as payment of debts, which the cooperative converted to paddy equivalent.

Some members of the agricultural cooperative management boards (the Municipal Agriculture Service) offered the following breakdown of the amount of undelivered paddy in 1981: 20 percent of the paddy cooperative members still owed came from their old debts being accumulated in a period of several years; 60 percent came from "exchange and sale," as paddy was exchanged, or land was parceled out, for pork, but finally no pork was delivered and the debts were to be paid off with paddy; and 20 percent came from contracts with laborers for rice production. In each cooperative about 5-7 percent of families being assigned by contract did not fulfill the assigned norms and thus failed to deliver their product. Moreover, there were other objective conditions having contributed to the failure to deliver product, such as the cooperatives being openly slow in dividing grain into shares; cooperative members temporarily holding the product because of rising paddy prices in the market, or because the cooperatives themselves were indebted to their members; or consideration being made to reduce the crop yield because of storms, damage to rice plants caused by harmful insects, or the cooperatives having failed to supply enough materials to the members being assigned by contract.

The fact that product was not delivered was nevertheless a matter that deserved being followed, particularly in the difficult years. At the present time, in a number of cooperatives, since not enough product has been collected and paddy has remained undelivered in the families that were assigned by contract, the paddy reserves still exist only in the books, with storehouses holding nothing or small quantities of paddy, which creates more difficulties for the cooperatives.

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STATISTICS ON NATIONWIDE HOG-RAISING RELEASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Nearly 9,950 Million Hogs are Being Raised Nationwide"]

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 1 April 1982 the nation as a whole was raising nearly 9,950,000 hogs, including nearly 1,488,000 sows, 2,525,000 meat hogs (each wighing 30 kilograms or more), 251,000 hogs in the collective sector, etc. In comparison to the same period last year, the number of hogs increased by 3.8 percent, the number of meat hogs increased by 18.7 percent, and the number of sows decreased by 2.7 percent. Due to a shortage of feed, the number of hogs in the state sector declined greatly, and the number declined by 24.3 percent in the collective sector. Many additional families were raising hogs because they took the initiative in producing feed, fully utilizing the land around their houses, hardens, ponds, and barrels and baskets to grow subsidiary food crops and duckweed.

During the past 6 months (1 October 1981 to 1 April 1982) there was a serious shortage of grain feed for hogs and epidemics caused the loss of nearly 300,000 hogs, but the number of hogs and their market weight both increased. The Mong Cai and "fat pig" breeds, new breeds, imported breeds, and especially crossbred hogs, are dominant in the localities and are raised by many families. During the 6-month period the average weight of a marketed hog increased by two kilograms per hog.

The number of hogs increased wherever crop output was contracted out. The family sector began to apply such technical advances as selecting new breeds and crossbred hogs for raising, raising hogs by the use of compound feed, taking the initiative in preventing and fighting epidemics by using vaccines, native hog medicine, etc.

In the provinces and municipalities of the north, many cooperatives have set aside 10 to 15 percent of the grain area or output for stock raising, but that grain has not yet been rationally used. Many places contract out final output in hog raising but have not yet established economic-technical norms,

the production costs are high, much grain is consumed, and production is low. Many cooperatives have not paid attention to isolating experiences and improving contracting-out methods, and have prolonged the situation of unprofitable livestock raising. Although they have been concerned with increasing the number of sows in the collective spheres, some cooperatives do not stimulate the development of sows in the family sector.

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GUIDANCE ISSUED ON PRODUCT CONTRACTING IN NAM BO

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 Apr 82 p 7

[Excerpt from Guidance Circular No 18 TT/NN, dated 14 December 1981, of the Ministry of Agriculture: "Principal Contents of the Form of Product Contracting to Workers in Production Collectives and Agricultural Cooperatives in the Nam Bo Provinces"]

[Text] The organization of the contracting-out of land to workers:

The contracting out of land is the assignment of production space to workers so that they can perform their contracted tasks in order to contribute to producing final products on that land. Land is contracted out principally to workers in the cultivation sector. On the basis of the labor capabilities of each family (including both principal workers and secondary workers) and of their labor obligations and the amount of labor invested per land area, the collectives and cooperatives calculate contracted-out land areas that are appropriate to the labor capabilities of each family, in order to ensure that all of the land of the collective or cooperative is contracted out to workers. They should refrain from contracting out only part of their land, while the remainder is worked as in the past. Workers with many dependents may be assigned additional land if they are still able to work and request additional land for production in order to increase their incomes and maintain their living standards. In places where the per-capita land area is small that preferrential treatment is even more necessary, but workers with dependents should not be contracted a land area that exceedes the labor capability of the family, which will result in failure to ensure the quality of cultivation and to attain the contracted-out output, or will necessitate the hiring of workers. As regards village, collective, and cooperative cadres, the production units must calculate contracted-out land areas that correspond to the stipulated workdays which they must devote to direct labor. The contracting out of excessively large areas will affect the time spent on their jobs. If deemed necessary, workers who work in other vocations may also be contracted land, but it is necessary to ensure the collective vocational production plans. As regards nursery schools and day-care centers, in general land should not be contracted out to support them, but suitable wages should be paid so that their employees may work contentedly. When calculating the land area to be contracted-out to workers, it is also necessary to pay attention to ensuring that in addition to the labor devoted to the collective's contracted-out work there is sufficient labor for the secondary family economy, especially with regard to families with much land and gardens that have not yet been collectivized.

In contracting out land to workers it is necessary to ensure that the contracted-out land is in a single parcel. It should not be fragmented in many different fields. The amount of contracted land should be adjusted according to the quality of the land. In the Mekong Delta provinces, in general each family should be assigned only one plot of land, except when it is necessary to ensure a rational ratio between one-crop land and two or three-crop land, or between rice land and subsidiary crop land. Only in such cases should a family be assigned two or three different plots. The borders between the plots assigned to families may be delineated by small temporary embankments or by using trees as landmarks. Borders should not be marked by embanking field dikes or digging ditches, which wastes land and hinders the work of the collective.

The land contracted out to workers should be stabilized over a period of several years to encourage those receiving the contracted-out land to be concerned with protecting and improving the land and to boldly invest in intensive cultivation to increase yields. The collectives and cooperatives should only recall contracted-out land to assign to others when there is a change in the number of workers in a family and when the families themselves make the request, or when workers cannot ensure the correct implementation of the production direction or the crop structure determined by the collective, or do not correctly observe the bylaws regarding the turning over of products to the collective.

With regard to collectives and cooperatives, after they have collectivized land and restructured the fields they may contract out land to workers in accordance with the new land area. The land should not be contracted out to each person and family according to the old land structure. As regards recently formed collectives, after collectivizing the land they can, depending on the ability of each household to accept contracted out land, contract out a corresponding amount of land to the families. Such land may be part of the land they brought into the collective. As regards the families of war dead and wounded soldiers, and headless families of military personnel, the collective or cooperative must give them priority in contracting out land by allowing them to select the land to be contracted out and giving them the necessary help so that they can fulfill and surpass the contracted-cut norms. If they are incapable of accepting contracted-out land they are assigned tasks that are appropriate to the labor capabilities of each individual. If the workers in a family have fulfilled their labor obligations toward the collective but still are short of food, the collective or cooperative provides them with grain, and if they encounter extreme difficulties the collectives provides welfare.

Eligibility for contracting out:

The production collective does the contracting out and the workers in the collective directly accept the contracted-out land. As regards the cooperatives, because they are on a larger scale and their management is organized on two levels, the production unit is the receiving unit and fulfills the cooperative's contracting-out plan. Every year and every season the cooperative must, on the basis of the over-all plan, assign the principal plan norms (expenditures, materials, and work points) and have a system of rewards and punishments, according to the quantity of products turned over.

After accepting contracting out from the cooperative, the production unit organizes "product contracting" to its workers, as contracting out is done in the production collectives. The norms assigned by collectives or production units to workers include land, the volume of work that must be done, the number of work points to be paid, the material expenditures, and the amount of products to be turned over to the collective or production unit. After accepting contracting out, the workers can voluntarily join together to form groups to help one another in the production process, but such groups must be formed by mutual agreement, and the collectives and cooperatives must not mechanically force their organization. After accepting contracting out, collective members and cooperative members can exchange labor to help one another do their work, but they cannot hire workers to work the contracted-out land.

Implementing unified distribution of the common products of the collective:

The collectives and cooperatives must tightly manage the products turned over to them by the contracting workers, and must unify their management in correct accordance with principles: distribution according to labor combined with the strengthening of collective welfare, the ensuring of the relationship between accumulation and consumption, the close combining of distribution in money and distribution in kind, and the ensuring of all three interests in accordance with the spirit of Decision No 400-CP, dated 5 November 1979, of the Council of Ministers.

Each season and each year the collective or cooperative must draft production and distribution and calculate the value of a planned work day of the collective or cooperative. The value of a planned work day is calculated on the basis of the ordinary production conditions. After deductions are made for production expenses and taxes, the remaining production value -- about 70 to 75 percent -- is distributed among the workers. On that basis, the value of a planned work day is calculated. After payments are made for work days, it is also necessary to pay about 10 to 20 percent of the total for land interest (if any). Thus there is a remaining profit of about 10 to 20 percent.

On the basis of the spirit of Decision No 400-CP, the order of seasonal and annual income distribution in the collectives and cooperatives is as follows:

With regard to monetary distribution, after reimbursing all material expenditures, including the depreciation of fixed assets, and paying all taxes owed the state, the collectives and cooperatives must ensure full payment for the work days of collective members and cooperative members according to the value of a planned work day, and the payment of land interest in accordance with the stipulations of the collectives and cooperatives (if any). If there is a profit, it will be distributed as follows:

-- For the capital accumulation fund, about 50 percent.

-- For the public welfare fund, about 25 percent.

-- For bonuses, about 25 percent.

With regard to the distribution of grain: the grain remaining after grain is set aside for seedstock, for taxes, and for sales to the state in accordance with two-way economic contracts, the remaining grain will be earmarked for a public welfare fund (corresponding to the amount of money deducted from profits for that fund) and for distribution to families in the collective or cooperative which are short of workers and grain (especially the families covered by the policy, and used to pay land interest in accordance with the stipulations of the collective or cooperative or to pay bonuses (corresponding to the amount of money deducted from profits for such matters). The grain that is left over is divided among collective members and cooperative members according to the number of work days. It is necessary to go all-out to ensure that the amount divided up to recompensate work days amounts to 60 percent or more of the total.

Thus collective members and cooperative members who accept the contracting-out of products receive income for both their work days and their efforts to surpass the contracted-out norms. The contracted-out norms must be carefully calculated in order to ensure that the income of collective members and cooperative members is derived principally from distribution based on the number of work day, with income from output above the norm being regarded as supplementary income. Thus the benefit of the workers will be tied in closely with the benefit of the collective and the state.

Payment for managers and bonuses for collective cadres and workers who do specialized work must also receive adequate attention. In collectives which "contract out products," the collective management boards are responsible for guiding the drafting of contracting-out plans; for closely guiding the production structure for each season and the technical procedures for the various types of crops; for doing a good job of organizing labor to perform each task in the production process and ensuring that tasks are promptly assigned to people accepting contracted-out work in each field; for closely monitoring the changing labor situation and the day-by-day contracting-out situation of each family, in order to have a plan to assist and closely guide everyone so that they can do a good job of their contracted-out work and ensure the supplying of technical materials for production in correct accordance with the contracting-out plan; for exercising quality control of the work contracted out to the workers and promptly resolving the problems that occur in the production process, such as rice seedlings being washed away by rainwater, dike breaks, waterlogging, insects and diseases, etc.; for investigating and promptly resolving the misunderstandings and problems of collective members in the process of doing contracted-out work, and the problems between the collectives and the other units which have signed contracts with them; for grasping the production results of each collective member and collect products for the collective in the correct quantities, of the correct quality, and by the deadline; and for good distribution within the collective.

In order to do a good job of managing those tasks, the collective management boards must be efficiently organized and be made up of capable cadres who have the confidence of the masses. Each collective must have a leader, one or two deputy leaders, an accountant, a treasurer, and a storekeeper, or a combination treasurer-storekeeper. If cadres fulfill their functions and missions

the collective will compensate them for their managerial work as follows: collective leaders are paid 100 to 120 percent of the average share of a principal worker in the collective. The pay of deputy leaders and accountants equals 80 to 90 percent of the compensation of the collective leader, and treasurers and storekeepers are paid 50 to 60 percent of the compensation of a collective leader. In addition to such compensation collective cadres also receive land to work on a contracted-out basis that corresponds to the labor they invest, according to the stipulations of the collective, in order to ensure that the incomes of cadres are rationally proportionate to the incomes of collective members.

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COLLECTIVIVIZATION IN TIEN GIANG DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 5 May 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Van Thanh of the Scientific-Technical Section, Tien Giang Province: "Transforming Agriculture in the South: the Peasants of Tien Giang and the Path of Collective Livelihood"]

[Text] Before the liberation, the peasants of Tien Giang concentrated their production along the main roads and around the cities. Their lives were miserable.

In 1976 the province organized experimental agricultural cooperatives at Tan Hoi in Cai Lay District, and then in Go Cong, Cho Gao, Chau Thanh, and My Tho City. More than 90 percent of the peasant households joined the cooperatives.

Due to the lack of experience in organization and management, the income of the cooperative members at that time was very low. The province promptly found organizational modes and managerial measures that were appropriate to the production conditions of the local peasants. In 1977, the experiemntal setting up of a cooperative seedstock team, with an area of 25 hectares, created a basis on which to bring science and technology to the peasants in order to attain high yields and enable the people to gradually become accustomed to the collective way of life. The first seedstock team attained high rice yields and served to stimulate production. The peasants were enthusiastic. Developing the effect of the seedstock team, the province authorized the setting up in each village and hamlet of a seedstock team with a cultivated area of about 25 hectares. By the beginning of 1982 there were 300 village and hamlet seedstock teams. The technical cadres guided the seedstock teams with regard to the seasonal schedule, the appropriate rice varieties, and methods of tending, fertilizing, and preventing and eliminating insects and diseases among, rice.

The cadres also encouraged the members of the seedstock teams to build small water conservancy projects, levelling the surface of the fields, and implement pig pen, fish pond, and family orchard programs. The Agricultural Service also supplied them in advance with a bag of urea fertilizer, two bags of phosphate fertilizer, and sufficient insecticide for a hectare. Many seedstock teams not only produced rice seedstock but also produced mung bean and soybean

seedstock, hog breeding stock, and fish breeding stock. The seedstock teams truly became technical centers which served to stimulate production in the hamlets.

In 1981, following the directive of the Central Committee on product contracting to workers, many seedstock teams became seedstock production collectives and attained high yields in the very first season.

In addition to organizing village and hamlet seedstock teams, the province constructed such effective technical networks as a seedstock and breeding stock network; a vegetation protection and livestock disease prevention and treatment system at the district, village, and hamlet levels; district machinery repair stations, etc. The technical cadres directly taught techniques to thousands of provincial, district, and village cadres and trained hundreds of progressive peasants and thousands of peasants who were skilful producers.

In 1980 Tien Giang stopped organizing cooperatives but endeavored to set up production solidarity teams on a scale of from 20 to 30 hectares to accustom the peasants to collective livelihood and create solid conditions for advancing to production collectives. In fact, the province made the production collective the basic production unit and the basic social unit in the initial phase of socialism. In addition to setting up production solidarity units, the province adopted the policy of creating high-yield rice areas to create conditions for broadly introducing science and technology to the rural areas, enabling the production solidarity units to attain high rice yields, and creating conditions for building solid production collectives.

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BRIEFS

1981 GRAIN COLLECTION--The Ministry of Food held a conference in Ho Chi Minh City during 27-30 June to review tasks concerning the collection and purchase of grain in 1981. Attending the conference were representatives from 17 provinces, cities and special zones. In 1981 the southern provinces achieved more than 92 percent of their grain obligation plan norms or 370,000 more [as printed] than the previous year. Cuu Long and Tien Giang provinces overfulfilled their plan norms. Hau Giang, An Giang and Dong Thap provinces made great efforts in agricultural production and satisfactorily fulfilled their plan norms. Thanks to their efforts in the grain obligation task, the southern provinces delivered more grain to state granaries than in 1980, thereby meeting local consumption demands. [Text] [BK060350 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Jul 82]

TAY NINH SUMMER-FALL CROPS--All districts in Tay Ninh Province have planted summer-fall crops on more than 18,000 hectares. This figure includes more than 9,000 hectares of rice and represents 58 percent of the province's planned norm. [BK251425 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jun 82 BK]

HAIPHONG CITY PADDY DELIVERY--As of 25 June, agricultural cooperatives in Haiphong city had delivered more than 18,000 tons of paddy to state granaries. This figure represents 100 percent of the grain obligation norm for the 5th-month-spring crop season and more than 70 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm for 1982. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Jun 82 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN RICE HARVEST--By mid-June, Binh Tri Thien had finished the harvest of the 5th month-spring rice on the entire acreage, and by 22 June, this province had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to 97.7 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm and 73.4 percent of the grain collection norm for the winter-spring crop season. Also as of 22 June, some 230 cooperatives in the province had fulfilled their grain obligation norms for the winter-spring crop season. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 82 BK]

NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL RICE--Agricultural cooperatives in Nghia Binh Province have planted summer-fall rice on more than 47,000 hectares, doubling the area planted with this rice in 1975. Thanks to effective countermeasures, in 1 week these cooperatives have been able to save 15,000 hectares of this rice from being ravaged by insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES AGRICULTURAL TAX--As of the end of May, southern provinces had achieved 75.6 percent of the payment of agricultural tax for the entire 1982. Peasants in Cuu Long, Tien Giang, Hau Giang and Minh Hai Provinces, which are actively delivering agricultural tax grain to the state, have achieved 70-90 percent of planned norms. These results are due to the fact that the localities concerned have announced fixed tax norms at an early date, given tax exempts and reduced tax norms according to set policies and organized grain deliveries satisfactorily. This has made it possible for cooperatives and peasants to fulfill their obligations to the state as soon as possible. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Jun 82 BK]

VCTU CONFERENCE ON AGRICULTURE--The VCTU recently held a conference in Can Tho City, Hau Giang Province, to discuss measures to encourage workers and civil servants to support agricultural production in the Mekong River delta. The conference heard reports by representatives from the nine Mekong River delta provinces on the movement to support agricultural transformation and development under various forms among workers and civil servants in their localities. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

AN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--An Giang Province has finished the planting of summer-fall rice on more than 74,000 hectares, overfulfilling the planned norm by 6 percent. Thanks to its effective vegetation protection network, the province has been able to save more than 10,000 hectares of this rice from being destroyed by insects and blight. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG PADDY COLLECTION--By 10 June, Tien Giang Province had collected 97,500 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the planned norm by 22 percent and producing an increase of 20,634 tons over the same period last year. The province has already delivered more than 70,000 tons to the central government. This figure shows an increase of 17 percent compared to the planned norm and 33,700 tons over last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Jun 82 BK]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 15 June, Cuu Long Province had planted summer-fall rice on 60,000 hectares, thus overfulfilling the planned norm by 8 percent. At present, this rice is developing satisfactorily in all localities in the province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 82 BK]

HAU GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--To date Hau Giang Province has fulfilled 91.5 percent of the grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons. This volume of grain includes 62,000 tons collected as agricultural taxes and 28,900 tons purchased under contracts. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Jun 82 BK]. Hau Giang

Province has almost finished the cultivation of 80,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with new rice strains. The province has also completed soil preparation on 160,000 hectares and sown or transplanted 10th-month rice on nearly 70,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 27 Jun 82 BK]

AGRICULTURAL TASKS--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 20 June the northern provinces and cities had harvested more than 850,000 hectares of 5th month-spring rice, representing 80.4 percent of the cultivated area. Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh provinces and Haiphong City have already finished harvesting this crop. Based on the yields attained by many provinces, the average yield for 5th month-spring rice in the north could be higher than expected. However, due to the slow harvest of the 5th month-spring rice crop, all norms for the 10th-month crop cultivation are still low compared to the same period last year. The Ministry of Agriculture urges all localities to carry out the following tasks urgently and satisfactorily: harvest the 5th month-spring rice quickly in June while selecting and ensuring sufficient good seeds for the next crop season; continue to sow 10th-month rice seedlings and ensure that these rice seedlings are sown on the entire acreage and protected against drought, insects and blight; harvest subsidiary and industrial spring crops quickly and secure sufficient sweet potato cuttings and seeds of other crops for the next cultivation season, accelerate soil preparation and ensure that 10th-month rice is planted on schedule. [Text] [BK271213 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Jun 82]

GRAIN DELIVERIES--Northern provinces and cities as of 30 June had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to almost 80 percent of their grain obligation plan norms for the 5th-month spring crop or 70,000 tons more than the same period last year. About 91.8 percent of the agricultural taxes have been collected. Some 7 provinces, 100 districts and 2,654 cooperatives in the north have fulfilled their grain obligation plan norms for the 5th-month spring crop. Nghe Tinh Province took the lead in fulfilling the grain obligation task. Ha Nam Ninh Province to date has delivered 92.6 percent of its grain plan norm or 40,000 tons more than the same period last year to state granaries, the largest volume of grain compared with other provinces in the north. The province also produced 11,000 tons of paddy beyond the set quota, achieving 50 percent of plan norm. Thai Binh, Vinh Phu and Ha Bac provinces and Hanoi Municipality have completed their harvest of the 5th-month spring rice, but their grain deliveries are being carried out quite slowly. [Text] [BK060354 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 82]

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DONG SI NGUYEN URGES EFFORTS IN RAILWAY SERVICE

OW021241 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jul 82

[Text] Our Voice of Vietnam correspondent reports that yesterday afternoon, 30 June, the Railway General Department held a ceremony to launch an emulation drive to pledge efforts to fulfill the 1982 plan. Comrade Dong Si Nguyen, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and concurrently minister of communications and transportation, attended and addressed the ceremony.

At the ceremony Comrade Tran Lu, chief of the Railway General Department, made a report on the implementation of the plan during the first 6 months of the year showing that during this period the railway sector satisfactorily fulfilled a number of transportation tasks, particularly the state's key projects. However, compared to the plan targets for the whole year, the volume of cargo transported amounted to only less than 40 percent while industrial production was also low. For this reason, the sector's tasks during the last 6 months of the year will in most aspects--in transportation, industrial production, capital construction and so forth--remain very weighty.

He said that in order to fulfill the tasks during the last 6 months of the year, a recent meeting of the railway sector, held to sum up past activities, put forth a number of concrete measures concerning the launching of an emulation drive; the distribution and management of fuel and supplies to support production and transportation in good time; the satisfactory protection, use and repair of railway cars and locomotives; the building of roads, bridges and railway stations; the fight against floods and typhoons; and particularly the all-out effort to increase the quality of passenger service and cargo transport.

On behalf of the more than 60,000 cadres, party members, workers and personnel of the railway sector, the department chief solemnly signed in the "golden book" an emulation pledge to successfully fulfill the entire sector's plan during the remaining 6 months of 1982.

Afterward representatives of the three railway districts and the railway transportation police department one by one expressed their views outlining their units' emulation objectives and signed pledges to fulfill the planned targets for the last 6 months of the year.

After witnessing the railway sector's emulation pledge ceremony, Comrade Dong Si Nguyen spoke, acclaiming the determination of the workers and cadres of the sector to strive to fulfill their tasks for the last 6 months of the year. He admonished the supervisors of the sector, from the department chief down to the grassroots unit chiefs, to raise high their sense of responsibility and discipline, considering the pledges made at the meeting as a law, and to fulfill them at all costs and by all means. He also suggested that the various agencies and radio stations and the press publicize the objectives of the railway sector from now until the end of the year, particularly the objectives in passenger and cargo transport, so that the people can check on their implementation and submit observations aimed at helping the sector make incessant progress.

He also analyzed the subjective causes of reducing the sector's efficiency in the past and stressed a number of important and immediate tasks that must be carried out by the general department and its subordinate units, namely, to further uphold the unit chief's sense of responsibility and discipline in work, to ensure that the whole sector and every grassroots unit vigorously adopt the socialist profit-and-loss accounting system, and to further strengthen socialist cooperation between the railway sector and other sectors, between units within the sector and between units inside and outside the sector. He expressed the hope that with the available potential in the form of the material-technical base, the contingent of workers imbued with a revolutionary tradition and the large number of competent and creative managerial, scientific and technical cadres, the railway sector will certainly surmount all temporary difficulties and current shortcomings to advance to fulfill its entrusted tasks, thus regaining the party's state's and people's confidence in it.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORTATION UNITS CRITICIZED FOR CARGO SHORTFALLS

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Readers' Opinions column: "A Grain Shortage?"]

[Text] Many transportation enterprises -- nos 4, 6, 10, and 20 and the Hanoi Cargo Transportation Corporation -- participated in transporting a shipment of grain from Hai Phong to Hanoi. In all, in a 2-day period 25 truckloads of grain were delivered to the Nguyen Van To grain store. The Inspection Committee of the people of Hang Bong Subward cooperated with the grain store in carrying out an unscheduled inspection of the cargo aboard the trucks and discovered that only one truck was not missing some of its cargo. The other trucks were short 6,261 kilograms of the 120,000 kilograms that should have been delivered according to plan. The greatest shortage on any one truck was 539 kilograms.

Of the 11 trucks of transportation enterprise No 6 which participated in transporting the grain, only one delivered the full amount. There were shortages on the other 10 trucks. There was only one truck from enterprise No 18, but it was short 526 kilograms.

All of those trucks took the same route and delivered their cargo to the same place, so why did only one truck, No 29A 43-32 of Transportation Enterprise No 6, deliver the full amount? The question was posed, "Was there a deficiency because the bags were underfilled at the point of shipment?" Probably not, for if that had been the case truck No 29A 43-32 would also have been short. So what was the reason? No one could answer that question better than the drivers of the trucks which delivered the grain.

I hope that the transportation enterprises, realizing their managerial responsibility, will strictly investigate and discipline the people who allowed the loss of grain for no legitimate reason.

I would also like to recommend that the driver of 29A 43-32 be commended and rewarded.

Vu Van Xung
(Hanoi)

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'NHAN DAN'EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 June 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of Protecting the Environment"]

[Text] Our lives cannot be separated from the environment. The society of mankind can only be maintained and developed on the basis of protecting and strengthening the beneficial aspects of the environment, overcoming the harmful factors, and using all natural resources rationally and scientifically. That is an important struggle direction of every nation and of the entire world, a struggle for today and tomorrow.

Our country is a member of the United Nations Environmental Program (UNEP). In participating in World Environment Day (5 June), 10 years after the international conference on "Man and the Environment," we are responsible for carrying out education and propaganda to create awareness of protecting the environment and contribute to the good management and development of the environment, for the health and happiness of our people.

For many years our party and state, despite weak, deficient material-technical bases and the necessity of coping with many aggressive wars, have been concerned with protecting and developing the environment. Broad popular forces have been effectively mobilized to participate in that very important work.

More than 20 years ago President Ho Chi Minh began Arbor Day, which became one of our people's fine customs. The fixed cultivation, fixed cultivation campaign has had a real effect in restricting the burning of forests to make slash-burn fields. Large numbers of people have participated in water conservancy projects intended to rationally manage and use water resources. The "Clean villages and good fields" movement and the implementation of the three santitation works (wells, bath houses, and privies) have contributed to improving the environment in rural areas. In managing the environment, our state has gradually promulgated laws and regulations intended to protect the forests and the valuable, rare flora and fauna, applied environmental measures regarding sanitation, disease prevention, etc.

Although we have made great efforts we are still encountering many difficulties, above all because of the very serious aftereffects of the wars of aggression. Many villages, municipalities, and cities were devastated by bombs and shells. Tens of thousands of kilometers of natural forests and

cultivated land were heavily damaged by U.S. poisonous chemicals. Millions of people still have symptoms of poisoning and many other maladies.

The environmental work has not yet met the requirements of the actual situation, especially in the new phase of having to simultaneously overcome the aftereffects of war and promote national development on a larger scale than in the past, which requires that we use natural resources rationally and effectively. Forest exploitation must be carefully calculated and scientifically based. We must resolutely and promptly prevent the loss of forest land, especially forest land in watershed areas. It is extremely important that we take steps to prevent erosion on sloping land and plant ground cover on denuded hill land. We have never had much agricultural land, so it is even more important that we do a good job of protecting and using it, in order to enable the soil to become increasingly rich. The mineral resources must be exploited and used with a high degree of effectiveness, and we must exercise absolute economy in all phases, from mining and transportation to the processing of finished products. We must apply advanced technical methods that result in little waste and fully utilize the sources of waste materials, in order to both economize on raw materials and materials and protect the cleanliness of the environment.

With the superiority of the socialist regime, all natural resources are owned by the people and the economy is planned, so we are fully capable of setting and attaining norms regarding environmental protection which are appropriate to the social-economic norms. To pay adequate attention to measures to protect the environment is to further improve the effectiveness of economic and social activities. Combining the work of protecting the environment, from planning to the process of designing, constructing, and organizing production,is a strict requirement which ensures long-range economic and social benefits. On the basis of full understanding of our natural resources and tropical natural conditions we must draft a comprehensive policy regarding the environment and exercise unified managment of activities in that sphere by means of effective laws and organization, and by combining state measures with a mass movement.

Eliminating all dangers to the environment is a common objective of all progressive mankind in 1982. That is also one of the urgent tasks of our people. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress pointed out that "We must rationally and scientifically arrange the crop structure, the livestock structure, and the vocational structure so that both agricultural land and forestry land can be well utilized and so that the environment can be well protected."

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

TWENTY YEARS OF PLANNED PARENTHOOD CAMPAIGN REVIEWED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 26 May 82 p 4

[Article by Professor Hoang Dinh Cau, Vice Minister of the Ministry of Public Health: "Twenty Years of the Planned Parenthood Campaign"]

[Text] The results...

In 1962 the birth rate in the North was very high, about 4.5 percent, while the death rate had decreased from 2.5 - 3 percent to about 1 percent. The rate of population growth was excessively high (more than 3 percent). Our party quickly realized that that population growth rate would cause our people many short-range and long-range problems, and would affect the enterprise of building socialism and the struggle to unify the nation. There was an urgent requirement to lower the population birth rate in order to be appropriate to the economic development situation and production situation of the nation and our people's political mission.

The campaign was begun in the North in 1962, and after 1976 it was carried out throughout the nation. During the past 20 years, by means of vigorous, seething activities, and by less vigorous activities during the war of destruction waged by the U.S. imperialists in the North, the campaign brought about the initial result of reducing the birth rate to less than 3 percent (see Chart 1).

We gained a number of initial experiences. The initial results were attained thanks to the wise policy of the party and its leadership during that entire period, although small-scale, dispersed production was still the principal characteristic of our society. Birth control is a necessary phenomenon in the developed industrial countries with large-scale production. Launching and carrying out a planned parenthood campaign in a country that is in the first phase of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale, planned production is a difficult, arduous matter. Therefore, the leadership of the party is an indispensable factor. Thanks to the determined leadership of the municipal and provincial party committees, the population growth rate was reduced to under 2 percent in Hai Phong, a large industrial port city; in Hai Hung, a key agricultural production province; in Ho Chi Minh City, with a population of 3.5 million people; in the old part of Hanoi; in Nghe Tinh Province, with more than 3 million people, etc.

And problems that have been posed ...

During the various phases of the recent anti-aggression war, our cadres and people had to endure many sacrifices and hardships and many deprivations and difficulties. One of their ardent, legitimate aspirations is to enjoy an increasingly better life, a life with increasingly higher quality. Without boasting, it may be said that our people are one of the world's heroic people, but they are also one of the poorest people in the world. In order to improve our living standards, it is of course necessary to promote production, produce many goods, and work positively and effectively. The goods that are produced must be distributed fairly and rationally to each citizen, depending on the amount of work that person does. The more people there are, the smaller each person's share will be, and the fewer people there are the larger the share will be. Everyone knows a simple economic formula: to prevent the living standard from declining, if the population increases by 1 percent grain production must increase by 2.5 percent and the national income must increase by 4 percent. During the last 5-year plan (1976-1980) our country's population increased by an average of 2.5 percent a year, while grain production increased by an average of 1 to 2 percent a year and the growth in the national income did not exceed 4 percent. Enabling the current population of 54 million people to have a high-quality life is not a simple matter. We have calculated what the situation would be if our country's population increased to 100 million or more (see Chart 2).

1. Some parts of the article "Ha Bac Develops the Potential of a Midlands Province" by comrade Vu Tho, Secretary of the Ha Bac Provincial Party Committee, which was published in the 13 March 1981 edition of NHAN DAN, are worthy of attention:

-- In comparison to the previous 5 years (1971-1975), the total value of agricultural production increased by 3.8 percent, the total value of industrial production increased by 5.1 percent, etc.

-- The annual population growth rate is still high: in 1980, it was 2.8 percent, which caused the average per-capital area to decrease from .32 mau in 1975 to .212 mau in 1980.

-- Although the annual production rate increased, it did not correspond to investment.

-- We will endeavor to lower the production growth rate to less than 2 percent during the first years of the plan, and to 1.5 percent by 1985. The population growth rate of Ha Bac has been very high for years: in 1976 it was 3.42 percent, in 1979 it was 2.76 percent, and in 1980 it was 2.8 percent. In other localities (Vinh Phu, Ha Son Binh, Thuan Hai, Long An, etc.) the population growth rate is even higher. The party committee echelons and the governmental administrations must make even greater efforts in order to both lead production and provide strict leadership for the planned parenthood campaign. It is necessary to combine -- with regard to both science and art -- guidance of both production and population development into a common campaign. Otherwise, the effort expended will not achieve significant results in improving the people's living standards.

2. The role of the mass organizations is very important. During the recent period the Vietnam Fatherland Front has paid special attention to, and closely monitored, the planned parenthood campaign, and has encouraged its component organizations to participate positively in the campaign.

The Vietnam Women's Union has made planned parenthood a part of its work, a content of the new culture family. The Union echelons, from the central level down to the base level, have taken the initiative in coordinating with the public health sector and are effective supporting forces for the campaign.

The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions has issued many directives to its echelons to positively encourage its members to support the campaign and fulfill all of the plan norms. The birth rate among the cadres, workers, and civil servants decreased from 20 percent of all women to 12 percent in 1980. In a number of sectors and bases the birth rate decreased to under 10 percent.

3. Planned parenthood is a private matter on the part of all individuals and families, who are entirely free to participate or to not participate, and to use any methods they wish. Our party and state are concerned about the people and work for their well-being, so at an early date they advocated planned parenthood. We must also enable everyone to fully understand the significance of planned parenthood, that it above all benefits the people themselves and their families, and on that basis benefits our entire country in the short range and in the long range. The use of all available forms to propagandize the campaign will determine its long-range success. The ministries and sectors (the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Labor, the Ministry of Agriculture, etc.) must enable all of their cadres, workers, civil servants, and military personnel to clearly understand the significance of planned parenthood. The propaganda and culture organs, and the mass organizations (the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the Vietnam Women's Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Collective Peasants' Association, etc.) must carry out a vigorous campaign among the various strata of people, especially the poor working families in the rural areas and cities. We must explain to the people why each Vietnamese family should have only two children -- a boy and a girl, two boys or two girls -- and no more. The model modern, civilized, and cultured Vietnamese family consists of four people: husband, wife, and two children. In her lifetime a woman should not give birth more than twice, or at most three times (for some special reason). The party and governmental organizations should organize broad, democratic discussions in the party and in the organs for the party members, cadres, and workers (leaving out no one) to discuss matters. The mass organizations should organize many seminars among the people, in combination with other topics, so that they can hold truly democratic, comfortable discussions.

The experiences of the localities demonstrate that if the propaganda and campaign tasks are neglected and coercive measures are applied (in one form or another), the results will not be lasting. The growth of Hanoi's population over the past 20 years provides us with a typical example:

-- 1962: the population growth rate was 3.5 percent.

-- 1963: the population growth rate was 3.24 percent.

-- 1964: the population growth rate was 2.58 percent.

-- 1967: the population growth rate was 1.7 percent.

-- 1968: the population growth rate was 2.7 percent.

-- 1970: the population growth rate was 2.75 percent.

-- 1974: the population growth rate was 2.41 percent.

-- 1976: the population growth rate was 2.12 percent.

-- 1978: the population growth rate was 1.82 percent.

-- 1979: the population growth rate was 1.98 percent.

-- 1980: the population growth rate was 1.92 percent.

Planned parenthood is in nature a matter of thought and consciousness regarding the family life of modern people. The creation of broad, strong public opinion among the people regarding planned parenthood and family planning is very necessary if we are to gradually eliminate the outmoded thought of small-scale, dispersed production, such as the concepts that to attain "happiness" one must have many children -- 5, 7, 10, or even more children -- that there must be a male child to carry on the family line, that fate decides how many children one will have, etc. Under the present circumstances, we have sufficient simple technical measures which are easily implemented, are effective, and suit the individual (IUDs, condoms, the rhythm method, birth control pills, abortion, tieing Fallopian tubes, vasectomies, etc.)

4. In order to promote the planned parenthood campaign, an urgent requirement at present is that we must promulgate a number of new state policies intended to encourage families to have one or two children, instead of the old policy, which encouraged families to have many children. The basic points of the new policy are:

-- Allowances for the first and second children, but no allowances for the third child (families now receiving allowances for three or more children will continue to receive them until the end of the eligibility period).

-- The living area is assigned on the basis of the nature of work, in the case of husbands and wives who are both cadres. With regard to the people, the living area is based on the standard for families with two children.

-- In emulation movements, in addition to the usual rewards there should be rewards to encourage individuals the families of whom have one or two children.

-- Regulations and policies regarding pregnancy, birth, miscarriages, abortion, the installation of IUDs, etc.

-- In the planned parenthood campaign, in addition to its general responsibilities the Ministry of Public Health, like the other sectors, has a special mission: applying a number of planned parenthood measures and creating conditions to facilitate their implementation by the people.

In brief, the planned parenthood campaign is a vast revolutionary campaign that is related to the future of our entire country. With the experience that has been accumulated during the past 20 years, with the efforts of the sectors and mass organizations, with the sympathy and support of the people, and under the leadership of the Party, we believe that we can attain the ultimate result of creating the new-style Vietnamese family, one that is scientific, civilized, and happy.

Chart 1:

	North					Nationwide			
	Before 1945	1960	1965	1970	1975	1976	1977	1978	1980
Birth rate	4% plus	4.6%	3.78%	3.46%	3.13%	3.95%	3.6%	3.14%	2.93%
Death rate	2.5-3%	12%	6.7%	6.6%	5.3%	7.5%	7 %	7.1%	7 %
Population Growth rate	1.0-1.5%	3.4%	3.11%	2.8%	2.58%	3.2%	2.9%	2.43%	2.23%

Chart 2: Forecast of future population in Vietnam:

1980 Population		Village: 6,000 people	District: 100,000 people	Nationwide: 58 million	
Children per family	Rate of population increase	Population year 2000	Population year 2000	Population year 2000	Population year 2000
2	.6%	6,762	112,700	60 million	
	1 %	7,321	122,010	64 million	
3	2 %	8,915	148,590	78.75 million	106 million
4	3 % plus	10,836	180,610	96.72 million	149 million

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

THANH HOA EXPERIENCES IN PEOPLE RELOCATION REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 May 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Van Lung: "Experiences in Reorganization of Labor and Population in Thanh Hoa Province"]

[Text] Highly Significant Departures

Changing the structure of villages which came into being with their peculiar customs and habits in order to simultaneously moving hundreds of households including thousands of people to remote, sometimes desert regions is a task fraught with difficulties.

To our knowledge, millions of people in Thanh Hoa have lived for many generations in a concentrated manner, mostly in the coastal delta districts and along the basin of the Ma and Chu Rivers. With their multifarious handicrafts from carpentry, masonry and mat and textile weaving to bronze statue casting, the people of this province have been able to leave their native villages to earn their livelihood in many other areas of the country. Going off in successive stages, they have always considered their native villages as their roots to which they would come back some day. Such trips to faraway places have not been made with the intention of developing and building the country. Today, in some areas, a whole village population has left for good for a faraway place with the hope of opening new production zones. This is a thing which is different from the past and which is difficult. On their part, leaders do not consider population transfer as a move aimed mainly at resolving a thorny problem caused by food shortage and poverty. The reason is that even people in some areas who are living in plenty are also organizing their own departure. It is also necessary to give up the idea that "wherever the feet go, the mouth will follow too" [wherever one goes, one will have to make a living (temporarily at such place)]. Moving people out to build new economic zones and new population centers, to revive areas endowed with a fertile soil or to transform arid hilly regions into ones planted with industrial crops--all that compels us to consider first the fact that we have a labor force, that there still remain virgin and fallow lands and that in order to live a comfortable and prosperous life, we must send men to areas where the land has not yet been opened and developed. Moreover, we must foresee the situation not only in the next 5 or 10 years but also and at least in several decades to come!

Such a clear perception of the meaning of population relocation must first become a duty of each and every party member and cadre no matter whatever their rank and sector of activity and the entire people including those who have left and those who are staying behind must also become aware of this meaning. As a result of the motivation task and a correct understanding, more than 700 party members and key cadres and over 10,000 members of the Communist Youth Union have gone to new lands in the past years.

The movement launched in Thanh Hoa to motivate pepole to go and build new economic zones has been conducted in two ways: First, the party and state directives and resolutions are disseminated and tasks are then assigned to everyone for execution; second, after building up a property which is more flourishing than that in their former homeland, people who left previously call on those who stay behind to follow suit. The second method is now exercising a fairly strong attraction!

Nguyen Xuan Na, chairman of the provincial new economic committee, said that he had to suspend people's relocation and that he is now drawing up a plan for it. Over 6,000 people in Hau Loc District alone once volunteered to go and build new economic zones. Of 2,000 people in Hoang Hoa who asked to go, only 600 have just been accepted by the district authorities because of difficulties with capital and location.

Since the subject of ideological awareness has been resolved, the Thanh Hoa people's relocation movement at departure points is enjoying many favorable conditions. A new difficulty has emerged, however, because people are about to go in greater numbers and in a more concentrated manner while the state does not have enough capital, lacks material supplies and possesses few transportation means. Therefore, Thanh Hoa is applying the "both the state and people work" motto and is getting good results.

The People's Willpower

The following story recently took place in the village of Truong Trung, Nong Cong District:

Twentyone peasant families put up their own capital to send people out to inspect lands as far as Dac Lac Province. Afterward, they jointly rearranged [their ancestors'] tombs, carefully installed tombstones in a special area and entrusted their property to the cooperative prior to going to build new economic zones. Their earnest wish is to thin out the population from a region where rice monoculture has been applied for so many generations to another area where conditions are favorable for year-round production of rice, subsidiary food crops and industrial ones and where farmers never stand idle throughout the four seasons of the year.

A glance at the tasks done in the past reveals more clearly that if there has ever ever been any limit to the people's transfer to new economic zones, it would have been caused by a full reliance on the state for everything.

In execution of Decision No 254-CP of the Council of Ministers, a number of families recently made preparations themselves to go to open new lands on a small scale or to join other outgoing groups. The province paid 120,000 dong [as subsidies] to these people but still owed them 960,000 dong.

These outgoing people included poor families but were composed mostly of people who knew how to do business, who had enough to eat and spare even when they were still living in their native villages where they had accumulated capitals ranging to tens of thousands of dong each. This state of affairs will constitute a favorable condition if we know how to arouse the people's sense of responsibility and confidence.

To overcome difficulties in providing capital, material supplies, grain, livestock breeds and botanic strains for families going to build new economic zones, Thanh Hoa has disseminated Hoang Hoa District's experience in organization and in raising a 3-percent fund which is similar to the new economic fund. No matter whether or not a number of its members have gone to build new economic zones, every cooperative in the district has each year set aside 3 percent of its grain output, 3 percent of the value of its output and 3 percent of the total number of working days for the benefit of persons going to new economic zones. This fund has been uniformly managed and controlled by the district according to the people's transfer plan. By applying this method, from 1976 to 1981, Hoang Hoa District was able to mobilize 1,500 tons of paddy and 448,000 dong to help move 1,753 families including over 6,700 people to other districts in the province. On the average, each outgoing family was given 276 dong and 856 kgs of paddy (exclusive of the state subsidies).

Not only at the points of departure such as Hau Loc, Trung Son, Tinh Gia and Nong Cong but also at the destinations such as Nhu Xuan, Ba Thuoc and Cam Thuy Districts have the local people voluntarily contributed wealth and efforts to cordially welcome and aid the newcomers to rapidly stabilize their boarding and lodging conditions and to soon start production activities.

Selection of Outgoing People and Destinations

Apart from families who voluntarily left for good, the new economic committee of Thanh Hoa Province has, according to the spirit of Decision No 254-CP, specifically guided each district and cooperative to select families destined for the building of new economic zones, to examine their qualifications and to ratify the choice.

Physical fitness for labor performance and a business knowhow are the first requirements for outgoing people. Each cooperative has ensured that each departing contingent includes persons versed in crop planting and animal husbandry and also carpenters, masons and persons conversant with the manufacture of bricks, tiles, tools and export handicraft products.

During my visit to Cam Thuy, I saw rows of bead trees along the mountain foot adjacent to the villages of Cam Son, Cam Binh and Cam Tu. There were luxuriant bead tree forests aslo in the Dao minority settlement hamlets subordinate to the Binh Yen and Binh Son cooperatives. The existence of these bead tree planations

and of large-sized-bamboo forests marked the restoration of forests which had previously been thoroughly exploited. Tree planting and afforestation will meet not only the demand for timber but also the more important need to conserve water for the subsistence of planted crops and human beings and for use in animal husbandry.

I rejoiced at the sight of a well-built kiln filled with baked bricks at the entrance of a stilt house belonging to a Muong tribal family in Bac Son Hamlet, Cam Tu Village. These were five or six such brick kilns in this hamlet. In the near future, these old stilt houses will be replaced by brick houses with tile roofs. This is a result of labor performance, land exploitation and communication and exchange between the Vietnamese coming from the delta and the Muong people in a high spirit of solidarity and mutual love.

The Cam Tu cooperative director related the story of Quach Van Bu--an old Muong tribesman who toiled and moiled and lived in poverty in his stilt house almost all his lifetime and whose family managed to build a five-room brick house with a tiled roof only when he reached the age of 80; this achievement was due to the movement to build new economic zones. The day this house was inaugurated, the old man and his wife kept a lamp lighted all the night long and stayed awake because they felt so happy! He was grateful to the party for bringing a new life to his family and to the Muong nationality on this Cam Tu land. On my return to Cam Tan--an area grown rather densely with corn and subordinate to Cam Thuy District--I learned that last year the cooperative organized laborers to use up corn leaf-stem fiber in weaving more than 6,000 square meters of corn fiber carpets for export.

To date, people coming from the delta districts constitute 50 percent of the Nhu Xuan District population. From 35 to 40 percent of the population of Vinh Thach, Thuong Xuan, Luong Ngoc, Ba Thuoc and Cam Thuy Districts are people transferred from other districts.

I returned to Trung Son--a coastal delta district--to study the result of labor and population distribution on a district scale.

Unless he hears other people say about it, someone walking under the cool shade of rows of green coconut trees in Nga Tan and Nga Tien can hardly imagine that a few years ago this land was merely a marshy beach constantly covered by the blue sea waters with their white-crest waves!

The village of Nga Tan was founded in October 1965. The presence of 540 households coming from 8 different villages in the district has resulted in the building of a new village with a population of 2,840.

While stretching arable land toward the sea to develop reed fields, Nga Tan Village has rapidly reorganized production and has developed a new life at a high tempo and with success. At present, Nga Tan has become a large village in Trung Son District, with 1,309 households including 6,500 people of whom 2,100 are laborers. Of these, 1,050 have been assigned to reed plantations, 550 to handicraft units specialized in manufacturing reed carpets and mats for export, and the remainder to the animal husbandry sector, water conservancy and transportation units and so forth. The reed growing area of 217 hectares and the

dried-reed yield of 1,589 tons in 1976 were raised to 288 hectares and 2,354 tons respectively in 1981. The initial yearly weaving capacity of 52,000 square meters of reed carpets and mats came up to over 187,000 square meters last year. From 700,000 dong in 1976, the gross output value of the [Nga Tan] cooperative rose to 7.6 million dong in 1981.

The task of opening new lands and expanding them toward the sea in Nga Tan has resulted not only in providing raw materials for more than 550 laborers engaged in the production of handicraft goods for export and in enabling them to reap each an average monthly income from 400 to 600 dong but also in supplying the province with over 1,000 tons of raw reeds per year.

Over the past 6 years, Thanh Hoa has transferred 9,410 households with a population of nearly 50,000 to new lands and has set up 4 more new villages named Phu Son (Tinh Gia District), Xuan Lac and Xuan Quy (Nhu Xuan District) and Quang Trung (Bim Son City). Each of the 41 newly created cooperatives includes on the average 120 to 150 households and about 120 hectares of farmland; these new cooperatives have been mixed with 46 others in the midlands and mountainous region.

During the same period of time, over 33,000 laborers in conjunction with other support forces have opened 44,696 hectares of new land and put them into production--thus founding large-scale concentrated production zones such as the Bim Son-Tinh Gia rice area of more than 1,000 hectares, the Nhu Xuan-Vinh Thach industrial crop area of 3,240 hectares and the Trung Son-Hau Loc reed area of nearly 1,500 hectares. The products harvested from the new economic zones have been composed of 74,000 tons of grain including 25,392 tons of paddy, in addition to over 9,000 tons of reeds.

On the other hand, Thanh Hoa has seriously pointed out shortcomings committed in the process of building new economic zones such as an occasional tendency to develop the movement in terms of area alone and to transfer the population en masse, a failure to investigate the situation at the destinations, and the moving of people to regions with communication difficulties and lacking in water supply, schools and public health stations--which has caused a waste of money and people's efforts and has led to repeated removals from a number of locations to others with the result that certain people no longer have peace of mind while living in the new economic zones.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Đức Bình [NGUYEENX DUWCS BINHF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Advanced Party School; on 14 June 1982 he was on the presidium of a conference discussing the subject "Georgi Dimitrov--An Outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the International Communist Movement." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Kim Bồn [NGUYEENX KIM BOON]

*Deputy Head of the Public Health Service, Dong Nai Province; *Director of the Dong Nai Province Hospital; *President of the Dong Nai Province Medical Association; his election to the latter post on 24 September 1981 was reported in the cited source. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 5, Sep-Oct 81)

Trịnh Văn Căn [TRINHJ VAWN CAWN], Cardinal

Chairman of the Council of Bishops of Vietnam; on 10 June 1982 he headed a delegation of bishops on a visit to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Văn Cẩn [VUX VAWN CAANR], Deceased

Member of the 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th National Assemblies; former Minister of Public Health; former Deputy Head of Rear Services General Department; former Major General; former Head of the Military Medicine Department, VPA; he died following a prolonged illness on 13 June 1982 at age 67. Doctor Vu Van Can was born on 15 October 1915 at Hoang Dieu Village, My Van District, Hai Hung Province; he graduated as a doctor of medicine in 1943. Immediately following the success of the August Revolution in 1945 he was one of the first intellectuals who volunteered to serve in the Armed Forces and was placed in charge of public health for the Hanoi defense forces. In 1946 he was appointed head of the Military Medicine Department and held this position till 1965 with the grade of Senior Colonel. In 1965 he was appointed Deputy Head of

the Rear Services General Department, Ministry of National Defense. In 1974 he was promoted to Major General. In 1970 he was given the concurrent appointment of Vice Minister of Public Health and in 1971 was appointed Acting Minister of Public Health. In 1975 he was appointed Minister of Public Health and Secretary of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Ministry of Public Health positions he held until April 1982. (NHAN DAN 14 Jun 82 p 1)

Hoàng Đình Cẩu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF]

Vice Minister of Public Health; on 11 June 1982 he attended the arrival of delegation from the Lao Ministry of Public Health. (NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Chanh [NGUYEENX CHANH]

Vice Minister of Foreign Trade; on 9 June 1982 he attended ceremonies at the Dong Da Export Wool Weaving Enterprise marking the 25th Anniversary of economic and commercial relations between the SRV and the Mongolian People's Republic. (NHAN DAN 10 Jun 82 p 1)

Trần Thanh Đạt [TRAANF THANH DATJ], *Colonel

Of the Ho Chi Minh City Military Command; his article "In 1982 Concentrate on Building Stable Basic Units" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Kim Điền [NGUYEENX KIM DIEENF], Archbishop

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Council of Bishops; on 10 June 1982 he was included in a delegation of bishops that visited the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 82 p 1)

Đinh Đăng Định [DINH DAWNG DINHJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Photographic Artists Association; recently he attended a photo exhibit on children. (NHAN DAN 9 Jun 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Đồng [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGR]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 27 May 1982 he attended a conference on district level physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Ngọc Giao [VUX NGOCJ GIAO]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Hai District, Thai Binh Province; on 27 May 1982 he attended a conference on district level physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 1)

Dương Văn Hải [ZUWOWNG VAWN HAIR]

*Head of the Public Health Service, Dong Nai Province; *Head of the Cadre Affairs Department of the Public Health Service; *Vice President of the Dong Nai Province Medical Association; his election to the latter post on 24 September 1981 was reported in the cited source. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 5, Sep-Oct 81 p 48)

Vũ Xuân Hòa [VUX XUAAN HOAF]

*Acting Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Xuong District, Thai Binh Province; on 27 May 1982 he attended a conference on district level physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 1)

Hà Sĩ Hồ [HAF SIX HOOF]

Head of the Elementary and Advanced Training Department, Ministry of Education; his article "Education in Revolutionary Virtues at Teachers Colleges" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 3)

Vũ Quốc Hùng [VUX QUOOCS HUNGF]

Secretary of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "Promote the Scientific Research Movement in Service to Society by High School Youths" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN No 4, Apr 82 p 17)

Đặng Gia Lợi [DAWNGJ GIA LOWIJ]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, 4th Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the beginning of Ho Chi Minh's efforts at national salvation. (NHAN DAN 7 Jun 82 p 1)

Đào Văn Mạc [DAOF VAWN MACJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Quynh Phu District, Thai Binh Province; his article "Quynh Phu District Strives to Have Good 10th Month and Winter Harvests" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Jun 82 p 2)

Hoàng Trương Minh [HOANGF TRUWOWNGF MINH]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Central Nationalities Council; on 4 June 1982 he attended a meeting of the Central Nationalities Council where relations with the Cham and Khmer minorities was discussed. (NHAN DAN 6 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Minh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ MINH]

Editor-in-Chief of the law journal LUAT HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (LUAT HOC No 1, Jan-Mar 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Nghiệp [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article on agricultural production plans for 1982 appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Jun 82 p 2)

Trần Hữu Nghiệp [TRAANF HUWUX NGHIEEPJ]

*Vice President of the Vietnam General Medical Association; Vice President of the Ho Chi Minh City Medical Association; he was the member of a medical team that worked in An Giang Province on 10-14 December 1981. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 6, Dec 81 p 48)

Lê Đình Nhơn [LEE DINHF NHOWN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 5 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of the beginning of Ho Chi Minh's efforts at national salvation. (NHAN DAN 7 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Niên [NGUYEENX VINHX NIEEN]

*Vice President of the Vietnam Pharmacists Association; he was the member of a medical team that worked in An Giang Province on 10-14 December 1981. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 6, Dec 81 p 48)

Phạm Niên [PHAMJ NIEEN]

Publisher of the telecommunications journal KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH; his name appeared on the mast head of the cited source. (KY THUAT BUU DIEN TRUYEN THANH Mar-Apr 82 Back Cover)

Vũ Ngọc Oanh [VUX NGOCJ OANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Kien Xuong District, Thai Binh Province; he was mentioned in an article on sports and physical education in his district. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 4)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 10 June 1982 he attended a reception by the Vietnam Fatherland Front for a delegation of the Vietnam Council of Bishops. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 82 p 1)

Trang Phượng [TRANG PHUWOWNGJ]

*Head of the Fine Arts Research Institute; his article reviewing the history of his institute appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 6 Jun 82 p 2)

Tạ Quỳnh [TAJ QUYNHF]

*Charge d'Affaires of the SRV in Hungary; on 10 June 1982 he attended the awarding of a SRV decoration to Janos Kadar, 1st Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party. (NHAN DAN 12 Jun 82 p 1)

Lê Quang Tấn [LEE QUANG TAAN], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Director of the Armed Forces Hospital [located in Dong Nai Province]; *Vice President of the Dong Nai Province Medical Association; on 24 September 1981 he was elected to the latter post. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 5, Sep-Oct 81 p 48)

Nguyễn Thu [NGUYEENX THU]

*Vice Minister of Building; on 12 June 1982 he attended the awarding of decorations to Soviet technicians who worked on the Bim Son Cement Factory construction site. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 10 June 1982 he attended a reception by the Vietnam Fatherland Front for a delegation of the Vietnam Council of Bishops. (NHAN DAN 11 Jun 82 p 1)

Lê Bá Tôn [LEE BAS TOON]

*Head of the Craft Research Institute; he was mentioned in passing in an article about his institute. (DAI DOAN KET 9 Jun 82 p 6)

Nguyễn Anh Trang [NGUYEENX ANH TRANG]

*Deputy Head of the Public Health Service, Dong Nai Province; *Vice President of the Dong Nai Province Medical Association; his election to the latter post on 24 September 1981 was reported in the cited source. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 5, Sep-Oct 81 p 48)

Lê Trân [LEE TRAAN]

Editor-in-Chief of the weekly children's newspaper THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG; recently he attended an art exhibit on children. (NHAN DAN 9 Jun 82 p 1)

Đoàn Văn Trích [DOANF VAWN TRICHS]

*Acting Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province; Chairman of the People's Committee, Vu Thu District, Thai Binh Province; on 27 May 1982 he attended a conference on district level physical education and sports. (THE DUC THE THAO 5 Jun 82 p 1)

Trương Công Trung [TRUWOWNG COONG TRUNG]

President of the Ho Chi Minh City College of Medicine and Pharmacology; he was the member of a medical team that worked in An Giang Province on 10-14 December 1981. (Y HOC VIETNAM No 6, Dec 81 p 48)

Nguyễn Thanh Túc [NGUYEENX THANH TUCS]

*Chief of Cabinet of the VCP Committee, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article "Product Contracting Experiences in Dong Tien Cooperative" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Jun 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Vịnh [NGUYEENX VINHJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Head of the Marx-Lenin Institute; on 14 June 1982 he was on the presidium of a conference discussing the subject "Georgi Dimitrov--An Outstanding Marxist-Leninist of the International Communist Movement." (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Jun 82 p 1)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GO CONG DONG DEVOTED MUCH CARE IN BUILDING ARMED FORCES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 May 82 p 3

[Excerpts from an article by Thanh Vien: "Go Cong Dong Builds District Into Military Fortress -- Care and Devotion in Building Armed Forces"]

[Text] Go Cong Dong is a coastal district of Tien Giang Province. Having a coast of 32 kilometers while being adjacent to Ho Chi Minh City to the north and to Ben Tre Province in the south, Go Cong Dong is an important operating area as far as public security and national defense are concerned. As it was about to implement the movement "Promote the fine quality and raise the fighting power" of various armed forces, the people of Go Cong Dong District got divided by a decision of the Council of Ministers into two districts, Go Dong Dong and Go Cong Tay. From an area of over 7400 square kilometers to the material bases and the mass organizations and groupings, everything was divided into two and the 9 villages in the original district were also multiplied into 16 so as to be consistent with the new structure. At this time the armed forces of the district proved to be too little, and the whole military outfit of the district consisted of 6 persons of whom half were non-commissioned officers. As for the militia and self-defense, they got jumbled up with some getting dissolved and becoming inactive altogether in a couple of places. Because they were stretched thin the Party bases and Youth Union organizations also were lacking in manpower.

Through realistic measures, during three consecutive years from 1979 to 1981 Go Cong Dong managed to recruit steadily reaching the quality that was stipulated by the upper echelons. In phase 1 of 1982 alone almost 16,000 youths had enthusiastically registered for military duty, out of which 2,000 went into the army, reaching 69.51 percent of the total annual quota. Thanks to that, during a short time the local army units have been fully staffed, including those participating in regular fighting and those participating in economic construction. Those not selected for military duty were also used to staff the militia and self-defense units.

On the basis of carefully organized training, the military organs of Go Cong Dong District have on a regular basis selected experienced cadres and fighters to send them on fighting duty far away. During the recent past the district has had many units sent to do international duty and 179 comrades have gone to fight at the northern border. No matter in which battlefield they fight, no matter what kind of hardship they encounter, they all promoted the indomitable tradition of our land, being heroic in fighting and devoted in their work. That is the way of those who have gone far away to fight, as for those who stayed home they remain to produce and fight the enemy together with the rest of the population.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VIETNAMESE SHIPS FLYING FLAG OF CONVENIENCE

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 25 Jun 82 p 15

[Text]

HANOI, (AFP) – Part of Vietnam's merchant fleet sails under flags of convenience to stave off ostracism some of the country's ships might otherwise face in foreign ports of call.

Reporting on the country's merchant shipping, informed sources said these flags included the Panamanian flag, but did not go into further details such as the number and tonnage of the ships in question.

The Hanoi publication, information-documents, puts the Vietnamese merchant fleet at 30 ships with a total tonnage of 300,000 tons compared with eight in 1975 with amounting to 30,000 tons.

The fleet, run by the Vosco Company, sails to four continents except the continent of America. In 1975 it only sailed to Hongkong and Japan, the publication said.

In 1976, Vietnamese ships transported more than four million tons of goods, part of which in the past two years, went to Third World countries. The publication said this would have earned the country a profit of $20 million.

The Vietnamese foreign minister said in Paris that there was also cooperation between Vietnam and other countries, notably Sweden, in equiping ships with Vietnamese crews and flags.

CSO: 4220/195

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TIEN GIANG, BINH TRI THIEN BUILD DISCIPLINE AT BASIC LEVEL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Tien Giang, Binh Tri Thien Build a Pattern of Discipline Maintenance at the Basic Units"]

[Text] In combination with the distribution of Party membership cards, the Party chapter of Tien Giang province has made many efforts in educating the Party members in regard to the implementation of the general line and policies of the Party, of the state laws, to raising the awareness and organization of discipline, and to the training of revolutionary quality and morality. The Party chapter of Tien Giang paid attention to building a pattern of discipline maintenance in close coordination with the work of consolidating the poorer cells. For this reason, the majority of the members in the Party chapter have made efforts in a spirit of responsibility to contribute towards completing the political tasks and doing well their duties towards the state. Many basic organizations of the Party have made one more step forward. Compared to 1980, the amount of solid Party basic units has increased by over 60 percent and the amount of poor basic units is reduced by 9 percent.

A number of basic units in the province still show shortcomings such as the fact that they have not increased the leading role of the Party chapter, they have not strictly managed their members, or that here and there, at times they have not reached full agreement and solidarity, or again that their control and maintenance of discipline is still weak, etc.

The standing committee of the Tien Giang provincial committee intends to continue guiding the Party organizations in grasping even better the aims, requirements and contents of the movement to build discipline at the base level so as to create a vigorous transformation when it comes to awareness and organization of discipline, to the spirit of responsibility, to the determination to fight and to implement well the tasks assigned to them. The various echelons directly guide in the work of discipline building at the base level. The Party members discuss the content of struggle to fight for in keeping discipline and in training a communist morality. The building of this discipline at the base level is directly linked to the consolidation of the control committee at various echelons and to the building of a cadre force devoted to the job of control at the base level.

Guided by the Central Control Commission, a number of base units of the Binh Tri Thien party chapter have built their discipline patterns and reached some initial results; these are the villages of Quang Phuoc (Huong Dien District), Trieu Thanh

(Trieu Hai District), Trung Trach (Bo Trach District), the Public Works Corporation No 15, the Combined Projects Enterprise No 3, etc.

Drawing the lessons of experience from the good work of the above basic units, the standing committee of the provincial committee continues to push forward this movement and make it become a widespread movement reaching into all the basic units of the Party. The various echelons in the Party chapter provide regular guidance, followup and control so as to draw the lessons of experience in time and set forth the guidance plan in close connection with the implementation of political tasks at the local level.

The concrete application of the four contents of discipline maintenance at the Party's basic units is also linked directly to the implementation of the Party and state's regulations.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED PROTECTION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 9 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Strengthen the Task of Protecting Socialist Property"]

[Text] The ultimate goals of socialist production-commercial activities are to have many high-quality products, attain high economic effectiveness, outstandingly fulfill state plans, and improve living conditions. Therefore, producing many products and protecting them so that none are lost, damaged, or wasted are two missions no aspect of which a production or commercial unit can regard lightly. But not all party committees and unit commanders profoundly understand and correctly implement them. Therefore, the theft of socialist property and the waste of materials and electricity have not decreased but have tended to increase. Some people make the excuses that the production areas are small and crowded and are near residential areas, the goods are easy to steal, easy to sell, and difficult to store, etc., to explain away the deficiencies which cause losses. But when one studies such incidents one sees that objectively the greatest deficiency is the lack of tight, strong bylaws, regulations, and organization regarding the protection of property.

The Transformer Manufacturing Enterprise, the Cu Gioanh Textile Mill, the Thong Nhat Electrical Machinery Enterprise, the 5 Nam Bo Department Store, etc., which for many years have attained outstanding accomplishments in protecting socialist property, do not have greater advantages than the units which lose much property. The greatest advantage of such places is that the party organizations and administrations have confirmed their determination and have positively acted to "oppose the loss of people and property."

The legal bases of the task of protecting socialist property are the responsibility systems, production bylaws, management systems regarding labor, finance, materials, fire prevention, prevention of flood and storm damage, etc. The ideological basis of the task of protecting socialist property is the consciousness of collective mastery on the part of thecadres, the workers, and the people. Another important factor is organizing implementation. Many places have experienced a serious loss of property because the systems regarding the shipping and receiving of raw materials and finished products are not clear, entry into and exit from enterprises and warehouses are not strictly

controlled, and goods are weighed, measured, and counted arbitrarily. A widespread, "alarming" phenomenon is that many protection personnel -- reliable forces of the enterprises -- have stolen, or colluded with people engaged in illegal livelihood on the outside to steal, large amounts of socialist property over a long period of time. Therefore, an urgent task at present is that we must mobilize workers and civil servants to participate positively in protecting socialist property and voluntarily serve as the eyes and ears of the security forces. Furthermore, we must build pure, strong protection forces made up of people who are virtuous and healthy and continually improve their professional ability, and must control their activities and strengthen the guidance of that task by the party committees and administrations. The main objective of those tasks is prevention. But when losses occur it is necessary to resolutely investigate, reach conclusions, and mete out severe penalties, in order to warn bad people and consolidate internal solidarity. Instances of covering up for and tolerating criminals out of "fear of losing prestige," etc., considerably hinder prevention, investigation, and disposition and must be completely overcome. The units must seek the assistance of the local organs, administrations, and people in creating a strong protection network in the factories, warehouses, and stores so that the dishonest people will have no sources of support and no environment in which to operate.

5616
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE LIEUTENANT KILLED BY THIEVES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Jun 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Thuy Hoan: "Another Example of Resolute Opposition to Violators of Socialist Property"]

[Text] Along the stretch of the Red River passing by the villages of Hong Ha (Dan Phuong District) and Trang Viet (Me Linh District), blackmarketers, dishonest merchants, and hooligans often steal state property being transported aboard ships, boats, or barges, or collude with dishonest sailors to steal cargo and buy grain, cement, and nitrogenous fertilizer. They have many schemes to destroy evidence. For example, when they are pursued they sink boats or throw the evidence into the river. On one occasion they sank a boat carrying dozens of tons of grain.

At 2000 hours on 4 Jun 1982 the criminal unit of the Municipal Public Security Service, along with the public security forces and militia of Dan Phuong and Me Linh district carried out patrols and set ambushes to discover and arrest dishonest merchants who stole state property on the northern bank of the Red River in Trang Viet Village and on the southern bank in Hong Ha Village.

The team working on the northern bank, led by comrade Trinh Van Nam, was made up of policemen Nguyen Thai Binh and Le Van Minh, financial cadre Nguyen Kim Son, and Chuong, a cooperative member who operated the boat. The patrol spotted two boats tied up to two barges, from which the crew members were scooping coal. The patrol immediately pursued and arrested them. The police team was forced to open fire and wounded one of them, who was taken to the headquarters of the village administration. Comrade Binh, along with comrade Son, the financial cadre, and Chuong were assigned the mission of remaining on the boat to protect the two cargo-laden barges and to await orders.

When he discovered people on the shore carrying goods on their shoulders, comrade Nguyen Thai Binh jumped ashore and arrested them. Taking advantage of their large numbers, they resisted. Binh, who was 40 meters from the bank of the river, fought resolutely and sacrificed his life while carrying out his mission.

Second Lieutenant Nguyen Thai Binh, born 10 August 1956, a party member who was employed by the criminal bureau of the Municipal Public Security Security Service, set a brave example in "fighting selflessly for the nation."

A solemn funeral was held for comrade Nguyen Thai Binh. Comrades Tran Quyet and Tran Dong, respectively a member of the Party Central Committee and Vice Minister of Internal Affairs; Nguyen Duc Loc, a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee, and Vice Chairman of the Municipal People's Committee; Pham Tam Long, a member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee; and representatives of the sectors and mass organizations in Hanoi, and the party committees, administrations, and people of Dan Phuong and Me Linh districts and the villages of Trang Viet and Hong Ha, attended the funeral of the people's policeman who heroically sacrificed his life and resolutely protected socialist property.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MACHINE WORKS' CADRES SENTENCED FOR EMBEZZLEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 4

[Article: "Trial of Persons Who Intentionally Violated Economic Management Principles and Regulations"]

[Text] The Hanoi Agricultural Machine Works Number 1, which is directly subordinate to the Technical Equipment General Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, has been assigned the task of producing and repairing various types of agricultural spare parts and machines. Taking advantage of the 497,000 dong allocated by the Ministry of Agriculture to the machine works to restore the production installation, director Tran Thanh Tinh, the head of the Capital Construction Office, Hoang Thanh Phong, and a number of other cadres and personnel found a way to control the funds and materials, causing serious harm to socialist property.

Specifically, they took 15,401 dong to be used to hire repairmen to restore a number of projects by declaring that they hired more workers and used more materials than they actually did in order to misappropriate the money for themselves. They also speculated in 20,000 pieces of bamboo and established an "illicit fund" to spend. Their violation of wage and bonus regulations at this machine works caused a loss of 55,782 dong to public funds.

This was a case involving a large number of defendants. All of them were persons of position and authority within the machine works, from the director, the chief accountant and the head and assistant head of the Capital Construction Office to statistical personnel, personnel who receive incoming materials and so forth. Their crime, which was intentional, began in the very first stage, when estimates were being formulated.

Their actions violated enterprise management and property management regulations, caused the machine works to lose much money and many materials, had an adverse influence upon production activities and caused the plan to be unbalanced.

Harshly punishing these persons who intentionally violated economic management and financial management principles and regulations, who engaged in misappropriation

and speculation and who seriously harmed socialist property, the Hanoi Municipal People's Court, in a recent trial of the first instance, handed down the following sentences:

--Tran Thanh Tinh: 5 years in prison.

--Hoang Thanh Phong: 6 years in prison.

The remaining persons were given sentences ranging from a 12 month suspended sentence to 5 years in prison. They are jointly responsible for repaying the money they took from the state.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI CRACKS DOWN ON ILLEGAL ELECTRICITY USE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 May 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Quang Cat: "From the Inspection of the Use of Electricity in a Number of Localities"]

[Text] Recently, the Power Service, in coordination with the Public Security Service, conducted an inspection along Dai Co Viet Road in Hai Ba Trung Ward and prosecuted more than 20 places for using electricity illegally to make ice cream and noodles, mill flour and even press "pa-panh" bricks. Learning from experience that although something might yield initial results it is not necessarily a thorough success, a number of persons who steal electricity failed to change for the better. The people have demanded that responsible agencies take more concrete, sterner measures.

On Sunday, 9 May, the inspection group dispatched its forces to begin phase two. This time, the group had two deputy directors of the Power Service, more than 10 policemen and dozens of workers of the Power Service and the Dong Da Ward branch power office.

On Lane 85 in Nam Dong Subward, we looked up at the tops of the houses and saw that crisscrossing electric lines had been installed. A number of houses had electric meters but the power lines had been installed directly into the house. Clearly, the theft of electricity was widespread. Many households were using electricity to operate ice cream machines and ice making machines, produce chemicals, operate looms, cook food and cook bran for hogs without ever paying for the electricity. One person was even making explosives by using the electricity to submit a certain type of chemical fertilizer to electrolysis. There, we found dozens of batches of finished explosives, an electrolysis unit in operation and even a converter for converting AC electricity into DC electricity. This person (who had a previous criminal record) not only stole electricity, but also destroyed fertilizer, which agriculture needs, and committed the crime of producing flammable explosives that endangered the people in the vicinity. The party was arrested and all evidence was confiscated.

All other households engaged in illegal production, such as the production of ice cream and ice, the operation of looms, the milling of flour, using electric stoves for cooking and so forth were fined and evidence was confiscated. In particular, nearly 1,000 meters of telephone wire stolen from the state, which the owner of the household had spliced together with the intention of selling, was confiscated.

It can be said that this inspection was welcomed by the people very much. As the group was about to leave, the people of O Chau Dua Subward invited them to "visit" Gieng Lane. The group immediately sent a detachment there. As it turned out, there were many households along the lane producing ice cream illegally. In one of the houses in which ice cream was being made, we saw machines placed near a fowl smelling sewer drain, ice cream containers inside a hog pen, laundry pots being used to hold sugar...

The owner of the house was immediately arrested not only because he stole electricity and engaged in illegal production, but also because he is a person without conscience who has little regard for the health and lives of the people.

On this one lane, the group confiscated nearly a dozen ice cream machines.

The inspection achieved good results because it was actively supported by the police forces and had the wholehearted sympathy and support of the people and cadres of the various subwards.

On the occasion of this inspection, the deputy director of the Power Service said: if this is what we found on only two lanes in two subwards, the amount of electricity being stolen throughout Hanoi must use up the rest of the capacity of the Yen Phu Power Plant! The primary cause of the sudden losses of electric power is the theft of electricity which causes an overload and destroys main transformers. Eliminating the theft of electricity would help to provide the capital with a better source of power.

Summer has arrived and countless illegal ice cream installations within the city are in operation. They not only cause a waste of electric power, but also harm the health of the people. Prosecution must be more determined; we should not simply enforce a small fine (which usually constitutes a very small portion of their income) because, after the inspection group leaves, they go back to making ice cream.

The Power Service requests all the people to denounce these persons who are using electricity illegally so that they can be promptly prosecuted. It is best if the letters denouncing these persons are signed but the service will still conduct an immediate investigation even if they are not signed.

Soon, the Power Service will also coordinate with the Public Security Service to conduct continuous inspections and work at many other places. In addition,

the wards and subwards also must organize electricity inspection units that engage in strong activities in order to achieve the desired results, both in breadth as well as depth.

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JOURNALISTS COMMENT ON REAGAN POLICY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jun 82 pp 2, 4

[Article: "Reagan--His Policies and the Man"]

[Text] Editorial Note: are any aspects of the line and policies of the Reagan administration deserving of attention? Where will this line and these policies lead? These are some of the questions that were raised, analyzed and commented upon in a number of foreign newspapers when evaluating the first year in office of the 40th U.S. president.

Recently, the editorial board of QUAN DOI NHAN DAN Newspaper held an exchange of opinions between the editors and a number of cadres who specialize in studying contemporary events at central agencies. Below are the opinions of Nhuan Vu, Minh Son, Xuan Oanh, Vu Hien, Ta Duy Duc and Phan Lang.

Ta Duy Duc: I would like to express some opinions concerning the first question: are there any aspects of the line and policies of the Reagan administration that are worthy of attention? I think that, in order to point out the aspects that are "worthy of attention," it is first of all necessary to point out what Mr. Reagan wants to achieve through this line and policy. Actually, we need wait no longer; Mr. Reagan himself has frequently stated what he wants. He wants this: to reverse the situation and put the United States back into the position of number one superpower, which it occupied in the 1950's, and make it economically and militarily strong, and, in particular, achieve military supremacy. And, these objectives, according to the desires of Mr. Reagan, will be met in a short period of time. I vaguely remember that the American communist party has also exposed this plan of the U.S. military-industrial complex...

Phan Lang: your memory is good. In a recent issue of the journal FOR PEACE AND SOCIALISM, Arnold Becketti, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee and national secretary of the American communist party, wrote an article analyzing in detail the ambition of the Reagan administration and called it "a lightning-like counter attack" designed to turn defeat into victory and restore the imperialist United States to the position it lost.

Nguyen Vu: in order to point out the "aspects deserving of attention" or the so called "special characteristics" and "special features" of the line and policies of the Reagan administration, it is best to employ the comparative method. Some persons compare Reagan to Nixon, saying that these two U.S. presidents are very similar in temperament in that they both are insanely anti-communist and that the policies of Mr. Reagan are the embodiment of the "10 rules of action of the U.S. president" which Nixon set forth in "The Real War," which he wrote a few years ago. Other persons compare Reagan to Eisenhower, the U.S. president who, along with Dulles, was the architect of the "cold war" policy, which took mankind to the brink of war. However, in my opinion, the plumage of these three "hawks" is not the same.

Minh Son: I agree, In the final analysis, when viewed in terms of its nature, the policy line of every U.S. president, with the exception of none, has been anti-communist, anti-socialist, anti-revolutionary, bellicose and oriented toward the arms race for the purpose of achieving military superiority; however, the presidents have differed in terms of the methods and tricks employed by them. This difference has been due to historic circumstances, to changes in the balance of power between the two sides and, to some extent, to the fact that each president has placed his "personal seal" on specific policies...

Ta Duy Duc: in my opinion, the difference in the strategic methods and tricks employed by Reagan and Nixon lies in the following: Nixon opposed the three revolutionary currents but also advocated rendering the Soviet Union ineffective in order to concentrate on opposing the national liberation revolution, the focal point being the war of aggression against Vietnam and the plan being to win victory in Vietnam and deliver a strong blow to the three revolutionary currents in order to divide and undermine the revolutionary movements. Reagan advocates a different policy: direct confrontation with the Soviet Union...

Phan Lang: actually, if we only talk about "direct confrontation with the Soviet Union," before Reagan, Eisenhower adopted the same policy. However, the two styles of "confrontation" differ. Eisenhower advocated "direct confrontation with the Soviet Union" by means of the "massive retaliation strategy," "by means of the nuclear blow." Reagan, on the other hand, says that all of the anti-imperialist developments taking place throughout the world are the result of "international terrorism" and the "hand of the Kremlin, Hanoi and Havana." For this reason, "the United States must thoroughly oppose them," "must confront the Soviet Union not only within the Soviet Union but outside the Soviet Union as well," that is, confront the Soviet Union everywhere and in many different fields, not only in the field of "delivering a nuclear blow."

Vu Hien: when the invitation arrived from you to participate in this forum, the International Office of TAP CHI CONG SAN assigned me to survey the opinions of the office's editors. We would like to point out another "aspect deserving of attention" concerning the very sinister assemblage of forces in the Reagan

strategy. Of course, this is a matter with which every U.S. president has been concerned. However, as we stated, the policies of Mr. Reagan have been adopted at a time when U.S. imperialism is mired in a comprehensive crisis and is in the "post-Vietnam period." This can be irrevocably stated. Today, the United States can do nothing by itself. For this reason, assembling forces, primarily regaining control of and strengthening the position of the United States within the western European and Japanese bloc and then closely collaborating with the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary powers and traitors, is, to the United States, which is on the decline, a very pressing issue.

Xuan Oanh: I have the task of and the conditions for observing the movement [words indistinct] the social attitudes of the United States. I would like to cite another characteristic. Compared to previous presidents, Mr. Reagan is very much more vocal when it comes to provoking big country chauvinism within the United States. He is appealing to the United States to be ready to tighten its belt to "restore vitality to the U.S. giant," to "restore honor to the great United States." On the other hand, he is also trying to exploit the "for a change" psychology, that is, the psychology of wanting things to change, which is rather widespread in the United States at this time, which is growing tired of the structural crisis, the crisis of confidence... "Let us see how Reagan does; whatever happens, he will bring about a change in policy"; this trend of thinking among some Americans is causing Mr. Reagan to think that he is correct and that his compatriots support him.

Ta Duy Duc: actually, there is still another aspect that can be discussed. Under Reagan, not only military, but other measures as well have been very much more intensely pursued, especially the measures of establishing economic embargoes, waging war by means of other persons...(as the United States did when the Afghanistan and Polish "incidents" occurred...). The reason why Reagan has had to do this is the reason mentioned by Vu Hien in his analysis, namely, "the pressing need to assemble forces." Today, if the United States relied purely upon U.S. military measures, it would be unable to do anything. Therefore, of necessity, he has had to take comprehensive, simultaneous and coordinated measures besides military threats; Mr. Reagan has also attached very much importance to using the economic "carrot" and even the economic "stick"...

Nhuan Vu: if we compare Reagan to preceding U.S. presidents, there is another difference that can be cited. Preceding U.S. presidents, including Nixon and Eisenhower, were very aggressive but their strategy was selective. The Reagan strategy embraces much more; it wants everything. It seeks to achieve military superiority and a strong economy. It wants western Europe, wants the entire Middle East, western Asia, southern Asia, northern Asia, Central America, the Caribbean Basin ..even "two Chinas"; generally speaking, there is not any region that it does not "want." Greedy, very greedy but they do not know their strength--this is another aspect deserving of attention.

Minh Son: as regards Nhuan Vu's observation that Mr. Reagan is "greedy," I would like to say something about the "personal seal" issue we raised previously. We discussed the inevitable causes of the birth of Reagan's policies as products of defeat and products of obstinancy. We say "inevitable" because if the 40th president of the United States were not Mr. Reagan, if he were Mr. Jones or Mr. Smith, the policy of the U.S. imperialists in the "post-Vietnam period" would, in its broad strokes, be basically the same as it is now. In past years, when encountering a general crisis, the imperialist cliques always gave first thought to using force, to the arms race, to preparations for war and to starting wars in order to free themselves from the crisis. What I want to say about the "personal seal" of Reagan is this: Mr. Reagan is a person who belongs to the largest military-industrial establishment in the United States, whose power and profits are closely linked and directly proportional to the arms race. His specific policy is always designed to place the interests of this group above everything else. As regards Reagan, there is even the matter of compromising class and group interests.

Phan Lang: I would like to say something regarding the "personal seal" point that Minh Son just developed upon: as you know, in contrast to Nixon and Eisenhower and a number of other U.S. presidents whom commentators of this country still maintain were "persons with a strategic outlook," Mr. Reagan does not come from a political background, but the background of an actor, a salesman. Of course, he left these occupations long ago but these occupations did leave an imprint on his thoughts and actions. One day, I read a newspaper article by an American correspondent drawing the attention of American public opinion to the fact that they should not forget that Mr. Reagan possesses the occupational habits of an actor, that is, of persons who frequently confuse their parts on the stage with the truth in life. This correspondent mockingly stated: he is most afraid that Reagan believes what he says about the power of the United States when he is inspired to brag, invent stories and talk in the style of a stage actor to be the truth and then do something rash.

Xuan Oanh: we are talking about the "strategy of Reagan." Yet, there is still this to consider, friends. The compatriots of Mr. Reagan, at least a rather large number of them, still maintain that Mr. Reagan has no strategy whatsoever. A short time ago, we received a delegation of American clergy and asked them about the "strategy of Reagan." Laughing, they replied in this way: "Our Vietnamese friends, as you know, following the battle of Waterloo, Napoleon sent a letter to a poet friend of his and lamented that in the hands of the French emperor there is no consistent strategy, only one that changes with developments. The plight of the imperialist United States today is similar. If we understand strategy as a farsighted plan for a long period of time, the Reagan administration truly has no strategy whatsoever. Mr. Reagan is groping, doing that which is easy while looking for ways to work around that which is difficult and even denying his initial intentions."

Phan Lang: I think that Xuan Oanh's American guests made a good point. In terms of general intentions and objectives, the Reagan policy is clear. However, the

tricks, methods and measures for achieving these intentions have not been formed, are not complete. It is true that Mr. Reagan is groping. As a result, the policies of Mr. Reagan are not only bellicose in nature, but adventurous as well and this is something that we must very attentively follow.

Ta Duy Duc: the insane arms race policy of the Reagan administration is pushing the world into a very dangerous situation: today, the number of weapons of mass murder that has been stockpiled has reached the point where every living thing on the planet can be annihilated many times. To the United States, the purpose of the arms race is, obviously, to prepare for war. However, in my opinion, this is not a simple calculation but a dual calculation...

Nhuan Vu: I agree that we must develop upon the opinions concerning this and would like to say something additional. As you know, the Reagan administration plans to increase the military budget over the next 5 years to 1.5 trillion dollars. What does he want? He wants to force the Soviet Union to agree to a test of strength that, according to him, would benefit the United States far more than the Soviet Union. Mr. Reagan's thinking is this: the Soviet economy is not as strong as the U.S. economy; therefore, the Soviet Union has but two choices: the Soviet Union must step back and allow the United States to achieve military superiority or, if the Soviet Union does not do this, it will have to bear a heavy military burden, thereby breaking the back of its economy.

Vu Hien: that's very interesting! The international office of TAP CHI CONG SAN here in our country has prepared some economic data that can shed some light on this calculation of Mr. Reagan. Let us review a few lessons of history.

As you know, in the 1950's, when the industrial goods of the United States constituted more than one-half the total industrial output of the world, the economic might of the Soviet Union equalled only about one-sixth of that of the United States. Yet, even during this period, the Soviet Union, not the United States, successfully produced the means to carry nuclear weapons to any place on the planet. This event led to the "Sputnik Crisis," as it is called in the West. Today, 30 years later, the industrial products of the United States have fallen from more than one-half to 26 percent of the total industrial output of the world. U.S. commerce has also declined, from 36 percent to 10 percent. In these 30 years, the Soviet Union launched Sputnik and has recorded the following figure: at present, the economic potential of the Soviet Union equals four-fifths of that of the United States.

Minh Son: I think that, in contrast to what Mr. Reagan plans, the heavy burden of the arms race is breaking the back of the U.S. economy. This reality is causing Americans to look far ahead and it is this that is the basis of the declining confidence of the masses in Reagan.

Phan Lang: I think that Mr. Reagan's arms race policy, as calculated by its architects, is not only directed toward the Soviet Union, but to the allies of the United States as well.

Whereas in the field of modern weapons production, the countries of western Europe and Japan are not the equal of the United States, they must still "depend upon the nuclear umbrella" of the United States. Therefore, the more the United States pursues the arms race, the more dependent upon the United States these countries become.

In recent years, the countries of western Europe and Japan have shown themselves to possess major advantages over the United States in economic competition. Mr. Reagan's very shrewd decision to force western Europe to participate in the arms race has not only turned western Europe into the tail of the United States, but is also designed to eliminate their economic competitiveness, which is now causing very many difficulties to the U.S. economy. The situation can be summarized in one sentence: the policy of drawing the countries of western Europe and Japan into the arms race with the United States is also a policy to regain control of western Europe and Japan and confirm U.S. political, military and economic control over its allies.

Xuan Oanh: I agree with Phan Lang and the others who have stated the need to "regain control of western Europe and Japan," which is a very pressing need to the United States. Let us examine this matter from an economic viewpoint.

Vu Hien presented data which show that, in 1980, the industrial output of the United States only constituted 26 percent of world output. I would like to say in addition that, in 1980, the industrial output of the NATO bloc constituted 18 percent and that of Japan constituted 9 percent of world output. Of course, we know that when it launched World War II, Germany's industrial output only constituted 13 percent of world output. However, the situation then was very much different than it is now. Now, the socialist countries, which are the nucleus in the effort to safeguard peace, have an industrial output that constitutes more than one-third of world output. Clearly, in order to do this, the strength of the United States must be combined with the strength of western Europe and Japan.

Regaining control of western Europe and Japan is the reason why Mr. Reagan is so intensely promoting the arms race.

Next, the persons participating in the forum shifted to an exchange of opinions concerning the issue "Where will the line and policies of Reagan lead?" Referring to the recent article written by Brzezinski in which he mocked Reagan as "an intellectually inadequate president," the participants in the forum predicted that "Reagan policy will experience a crisis in late 1982" and stated that we must wait and see whether the prediction made by the former White House security advisor is correct or incorrect but they also see that the Reagan "new foreign affairs strategy" has encountered at least the following several setbacks in the 1 year it has been in effect:

--The Reagan administration hopes "by means of a lightning-like counter attack," to achieve military superiority; however, despite great efforts, the United States has not been able to reverse the situation. According to a western strategic studies agency, from a military viewpoint, the United States "is still 5 years behind the Soviet Union in strategic weapons, not to mention conventional weapons."

--The Reagan administration pinned very many hopes on the "Polish incident," believing that they could use this "incident" to draw western Europe and their allies into confrontation with the Soviet Union; however, not only did this fail to "unite" them, but "Poland also became a challenge, a divisive force in the relationships between the United States and the western Europe and Japan bloc" because "in the end, western Europe and Japan acquiesced to the power of the Soviet Union."

--Reagan's policy of "confronting the Soviet Union" everywhere and his policy of "determinedly using deterrent force" have, instead of improving, caused the situation in El Salvador and the situation in the Caribbean Basin, the "backyard of the United States," to continue to develop in a manner unfavorable to the United States.

--The Reagan administration has stated that the Middle East is "vital to the United States" but it has still not successfully resolved the crisis, has not dampened the anti-American movement in this region and still not changed the situation, if not to say that the situation is worse than before Reagan entered the White House.

--Despite the fact that, with the support of China, the United States has found a way to sneak into the "club of nations," thereby deceiving a number of gullible persons and winning over a few wavering powers, as a result of his bellicose policy and his policy of collaborating with fascist governments in the developing countries, Mr. Reagan is shunned and hated by the "Third World." The Reagan administration is being denounced by Africa for its policy of collaborating with the South African authorities. This administration is also being denounced by the people of Argentina and Latin America for collaborating with and supporting the British colonialists in the Malvinas.

Reagan suffered a defeat and was very surprised by the unprecedented peace movement in Europe, Japan and even the United States over the decision of the White House to deploy new missiles and pursue the arms race.

--Despite very many efforts to put together an evil alliance to direct a spearhead against the Soviet Union, the Reagan administration, with its "one China, one Taiwan" policy, has failed to establish this alliance, thereby, in the opinions of some persons, bringing Sino-American collaboration to a standstill.

Concluding the exchange of opinions, the participants in the forum unanimously agreed that although the policies of the Reagan administration are replete with contradictions, especially the contradiction between ambition and actual capabilities, it must be realized that because of the insane arms race policy of the present administration in the United States, the world is being moved ever closer to the most tense and dangerous situation since the end of World War II.

This makes it necessary for the people of the world to be especially vigilant in the face of the insidious schemes and reckless actions of the warmongerers and necessary to clearly establish struggling to safeguard peace as the very pressing task of foremost significance at this time.

7809
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WORKERS EXPORTED TO USSR, EASTERN EUROPE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 11 Jun 82 p 19

[Article by Denis D. Gray in Bangkok]

[Text]

VIETNAM is sending thousands of workers to the Soviet Union and other Soviet-bloc nations under an expanding labour-export programme to help pay off debts to those communist countries, according to official statements and diplomatic sources here.

Western diplomats say Vietnamese officials in Hanoi privately acknowledge that about 60 per cent of the earnings generated by these workers is used to repay debts or finance imports from the Soviet bloc.

Recent refugees from northern Vietnam, interviewed by the Associated Press in Hong Kong, claimed that one third of the wages earned by the labourers goes to them in the form of an allowance while the rest is channelled to the state to use as it deems necessary.

"Since Vietnam doesn't have much to export these days it would be logical for them to export labour which they have in abundance," said one West European diplomat who follows Indochinese developments from Bangkok.

Some refugees fleeing to South-East Asian points from southern Vietnam claim that coercion is used to muster recruits and that some Vietnamese are being subjected to "slave labour" conditions.

These refugees claim that among those destined for places like Siberia are former officers of the fallen South Vietnamese regime who had been placed in harsh "re-education camps" after the 1975 communist victory. Also targeted, the refugees claim, are urban residents unwilling to move to remote "new economic zones" which the communist government in Hanoi established to reduce the populations of congested cities and build up agriculture.

Western diplomats here are generally cautious about such stories.

Better wages

"Are some people going to the salt mines? We just don't know yet," says one Western diplomat who follows Soviet-Vietnam relations.

Besides the possible human-rights issue, some Western nations which accept Vietnamese refugees for resettlement are concerned that stories of "labour camps" circulating in Vietnam — true or not — may increase the outflow of refugees.

The refugees in Hong Kong say there is no coercion involved in recruitment and that some workers even pay bribes to be allowed to go to countries of their choice. Wages — despite the hefty cuts the state takes — are better than in Vietnam, the refugees say. An average worker in Hanoi currently earns about 200 dong (US$22) a month plus allowances.

Eastern Europe is definitely preferred over the Soviet Union, according to refugee accounts. The refugees say that some Vietnamese and have written home to complain about unexpectedly harsh conditions. These workers, however, were reportedly aware that they could end up laying pipelines or building railways in Siberia since the programme stipulates that recruits can state their countries of preference but not places of work within a country.

Although Vietnamese students and trainees have been going to the Soviet Union for three decades, the work programme began with an April 2, 1981, Soviet-Vietnamese aid agreement. Neither country has given specific figures on the total number of workers involved.

Some refugees claim to have seen newspaper articles in southern Vietnam saying that 500,000 labourers would be sent between 1982 and 1985. This figure — about one per cent of the country's population — appears to be excessive to some of the Indochina experts and has not been cited in any official Vietnamese document available outside the country.

The Soviet government newspaper Izvestia said on May 3 that 7,000 Vietnamese men and women, aged 17 to 35, were working in Soviet enterprises, including some in the most-remote areas of Siberia.

The Czechoslovak News Agency reported in

April that 14,000 Vietnamese were working in Czechoslovakia while 3,100 others were in the country for training and study. Vietnamese workers are also believed going to East Germany and Bulgaria but not — at least for the time being — to Poland or Hungary.

Vietnamese Labour Minister Dao Thien Thi emphasized in a recent article that this "new-form bilateral labour cooperation" was a system of work and study that would both imbue Vietnamese labourers with the "industrial working style" and "contribute to communist construction in the Soviet Union."

Reflection

He said that workers were being sent for five to six years and enjoyed the same rights and benefits, including wages, as their Soviet counterparts. The Soviet media have said that after three years of work the Vietnamese may return home for vacation, with the Soviet Union paying most of the round-trip fare.

Labour Minister Thi wrote in the article that Vietnamese workers were already at engineering plants, coal mines, chemical works and textile mills in Astrakhan, Volgograd, Donetsk, Kemerovo, Rostov, Krasnoda and other areas. He said that the programme was being expanded in 1982 "to embrace other jobs and fields."

The extent of Vietnam's debt to the Soviets and Eastern Europe is not known but it is widely believed to be substantial, even if it is assumed that Moscow also provides economic grants and doesn't charge for the military aid needed to keep hundreds of thousands of Hanoi's troops in fighting trim in Cambodia and along the Chinese-Vietnamese border.

The value of Vietnamese exports to the Soviet Union, chiefly agricultural produce, is sometimes given as about half its imports from Soviet-bloc nations.

The Vietnamese and Soviet media present the new labour programme as another step in Moscow's effort to develop Vietnam's manpower and a reflection of strengthening links between the two countries.

Vietnam has noted that the first regular Soviet training programme began in 1961 when 21 Vietnamese students went to Moscow for study and that as of Jan. 23, 1981, more than 14,000 young Vietnamese men and women had attended higher Soviet educational institutions. In November, 1981, Vietnam said that 4,000 students were attending 150 colleges in 23 Soviet cities.

Radio Moscow said on Sept. 2, 1981, that 60,000 skilled Vietnamese workers and cadre had been trained in the Soviet Union and had returned to their homeland. — AP

CSO: 4220/631

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS CONTINUE TO WORSEN

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 17 Jun 82 p 19

[Article by Colin Campbell]

[Text]

THE Vietnamese economy is in a shambles and communists and Western economists, in varying degrees, cite war and the huge military establishment as primary causes. But even Vietnamese leaders are beginning to concede that part of the blame must be placed upon government mismanagement, rigid policies, lack of popular support, official corruption and general weariness.

Signs of deep trouble are everywhere. City streets are full of people with little to do but walk, sit or ride their bikes. Consumer goods are extraordinarily scarce, even more so in orthodox Hanoi than in Ho Chi Minh City, an incorrigible centre of enterprise. The best hotels cannot find light bulbs. Apartments in a six-year-old housing complex lack running water.

Vietnam reported it produced 15 million tons of food grains last year The performance, largely a result of allowing some private farmers in the south to sell in an expanded free market, was an improvement over previous years, when floods and other calamities necessitated millions of tons of rice and wheat imports. But imports were sharply reduced to pay the suddenly tripled price of Soviet-supplied oil and Vietnamese nutrition suffered - the people are thin. United Nations experts report most get insufficient calories.

The socialist republic of Vietnam has suffered repeated failures in industrial projects. Lack of raw materials, spare parts, competent managers and engineers has caused even communist aid missions to demand fundamental changes. Non-communist aid missions voiced similar complaints before World Bank, Japanese and much other aid was frozen after Vietnam invaded Cambodia in December 1978.

The most frustrated donor may be Sweden, after a decade of trying to get a computerised US$500 million paper mill going at Bai Bang, north of Hanoi. Despite the labours of more than 600 Swedes billeted in an air-conditioned village, the facility is still not fully operational and Sweden is absorbing the costs. Vietnam has extensive forests but pulp is being shipped in from Sweden, Western diplomats said.

Technicians and diplomats from Eastern Europe have lately admitted to similar frustrations. A Hungarian-backed shoe factory reportedly turns out shoes too shoddy for export. East German technicians at a textile project in Da Nang, a European diplomat said, were arrested after coming to blows with Vietnamese co-workers over how to run things. Nikolai K. Baibakov, chairman of the Soviet state planning committee, is said to have demanded unsuccessfully in Hanoi last fall that Soviet managers be placed in charge of all Soviet projects.

'Clumsy'

Exports last year dropped while prices increased for imported oil, fabric for the textile industry, machinery and most other necessities. Hanoi's foreign currency reserves stood at exactly zero by February of this year, according to a confidential April 29 report by the International Monetary Fund. As of last Dec. 31, it was US$38 million behind in payments to non-communist lenders.

After sharp economic declines in 1979 and 1980, last year was a good one for rice, light industry and some cash crops. But "such key industries as steel, fertiliser, textiles and cement showed significant declines, mainly because of poor management and continued shortages of raw materials and spare parts," the Fund said. For lack of payment, Iraq has stopped supplying oil. Aviation fuel is short; flights between Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City

have been cut back. Loans from Libya and Algeria have been rescheduled. A US$30 million textile project financed by Italy, Belgium and West Germany is near collapse.

Official statements continue to blame the grim picture on "30 years of war," American bombings, the destruction of agricultural land by defoliants and the death or dislocation of millions of people. They also point to hostile China, requiring Vietnam to keep large numbers of troops (as many as 40 divisions, intelligence sources say) on the Chinese border and in Cambodia. Hanoi also blames its troubles on United States actions in drying up international aid and on domestic "reactionaries," including ethnic Chinese and southerners irreparably corrupted, it says, by the former United States presence.

But Western analysts, increasingly joined by European communists, stress managerial difficulties. The state-run economy, although less centralised and less fond of heavy industry than before 1979, they say, is still clumsy, slow to make decisions, inflexible on prices, indifferent to export opportunities based on cheap labour, oblivious to quality controls and innocent of the rigours of international trade. Managers are said to be unwilling to take responsibility; workers lack incentives. Western governments, defending their aid cutoff, point to the drain on the economy of the Cambodian occupation. The military absorbs much of the scarce supply of administrators and technicians. (Unlike the Vietnamese, few Western analysts believe that hundreds of thousands of soldiers could easily be transformed into useful workers.)

Criticism by foreign communists, Western creditors and many angry Vietnamese may be taking effect. The long-time officials and old warriors who run the country may be ready to loosen the economic reins a bit. Vietnamese officials have admitted to Western visitors, moreover, that "socialist transformation" of the south - including collectivised farming - will take longer than expected. And Sweden reportedly is being allowed to take control of its monumental paper mill.

Expertise

Officials have also been telling Westerners that poor countries, socialist or not, lack economic and technical expertise, and that the earlier political purges of experts in the south may have been a mistake. They speak of dreadful bureaucrats, opportunists in the party, the importance of family planning (the population is 55 million and growing at least 2.4 per cent a year) and the need to recruit young party members.

Occasionally, they even acknowledge what impresses many visitors as widespread weariness behind their good cheer and good manners - cynicism toward the government and impatience to reap the benefits of peace. "They are on their knees," said a European diplomat in Hanoi. "I think they will have to make changes soon, to become less rigid."

His opinion is widely shared among Westerners in Hanoi. But other observers point to the entrenched realities of state planning and poverty, and the declaration at the fifth communist party congress in March that the socialist transformation of the south must inevitably, albeit more carefully, proceed. Nearly all analysts, Vietnamese and foreign, well-wishers and enemies, agree that the economic crisis is authentic. Most believe that mastering it will require profound reforms.

CSO: 4220/631

CURRENT CONDITIONS IN HO CHI MINH CITY DESCRIBED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 4, Apr 82 pp 20-23

[Text] "Anything new ?" Like the *quid novi ?* of the ancient Romans, that's the question you're asked whenever you return from Ho Chi Minh City, the former Saigon.

How to view the changes that have happened from year to year ? From what angle ?

That of the impressions one gets as one walks its streets and visits its markets, where there is much more noise and animation than in any other city of Vietnam ? As before, the engine noises of motor tricycles, lorries and buses start at four in the morning but as the day passes, one notes a new feature : the preponderance of bicycles in city traffic.

In shops and markets there still is an abundance of foreign-made articles : fabrics, transistor sets, cassette recorders, wines, electrical appliances, electronic gadgets... but there is more and more competition from locally-made goods.

Even more than those diverse impressions, conversations heard in various circles — government employees, intellectuals, businessmen — are significant. As in previous years, the "negative aspects" (in fact "negative" is an inadequate translation of the Vietnamese words *tiêu cực*, which carry both socio-economic and moral connotations) constitute a favourite theme. But a new phrase now is at the centre of conversations : *làm ăn*. *Làm* means to work and *ăn*, to eat. Put together they take on a whole range of meaning : to earn one's living, to do business, to run an enterprise, or lead an economic sector. Now *làm ăn* has overshadowed laments and plans to leave the country and occupies pride of place in the minds of both individual citizens and leading bodies of government departments and undertakings.

Not that the people of the City (in popular speech Ho Chi Minh City is referred to simply as the City, not only in the countryside but in other towns and cities of the South as well) did not have enough *làm ăn* sense in previous years. But they were "blocked". The year 1981 was one of "release". The process will certainly take on greater impetus in 1982 and carry people along by its very irresistibility.

People, enterprises, government departments, were blocked, not only by the general atmosphere, but by the regime of "subsidies". Administrative subsidies : the culprit who put a brake on initiatives, sterilized capital, immobilized stocks, short-circuited import-export flows, resulting in a decline of production, a low level of wages and salaries, and an unbearable standard of living for cadres and workers — had finally been unmasked.

It was then that Resolution 6 was taken by the Central Committee and Directives 25 and 26 by the Government : the "release" began. Before that, although no law had prohibited private undertakings — commercial, handicraft, industrial — the general atmosphere was such that a pernicious char-

acter was attached to them. Many cadres thought that the sooner they disappeared, the better it was for the building of the new socialist society.

People with some capital, either in cash or equipment, hesitated to engage in business activities for fear of being labelled "capitalists". Administrative authorities at various levels were unwilling to grant the necessary permits for fear of favouring the rebirth of "capitalism".

It was generally thought that since the regime was a socialist one the State had to take upon itself all economic activities: at one time in Hanoi, even bamboo tooth-picks were made and sold by a State factory. The State had to control all the capital, merchandise, materials, equipment, and hold a monopoly over home and foreign trade so as to determine planned and unified prices and wages and salaries for all government departments and enterprises. All these had to do was to operate according to the plans worked out by superior authorities. The State would provide them with materials, equipment, and cash for salaries and wages while they would deliver all their products to the State trading service at pre-determined prices. That enormous machinery was to operate without a hitch to the great satisfaction of all and gratify that humanitarian and rational spirit which had conceived it.

In fact that system had functioned after a fashion owing to the state of war and the simplicity of the economic apparatus: up to 1975, the economy of North Vietnam had been made up of only two sectors: an almost totally collectivized agriculture and a State sector whose revenue came mostly from foreign aid.

In those circumstances, the peasants supplied food grain to the State out of patriotic duty and obtained a certain quantity of goods in return. Prices and wages and salaries were part of a distribution system of an egalitarian character aimed at satisfying the minimal needs of a nation at war, rather than a system of exchange based on real production costs, and this held for both internal and external trade.

The end of the war and national reunification introduced new factors of tremendous importance into the national economic picture:

— the cessation of foreign aid;

— the existence in the South of a private industrial, handicraft and commercial sector with an important amount of capital, materials, merchandise and equipment, mostly concentrated in the sprawling city of Saigon;

— the multiplicity of external commercial and economic relations with both socialist and capitalist countries.

To these must be added two other elements:

— For the past century the Mekong delta had been turning out large quantities of marketable produce, in contrast to the Red River delta in the North which had been producing barely enough to feed its own population.

— The flow of goods and foreign currency sent by people who had migrated abroad to their relatives at home, which supplied a fairly large portion of the Saigon population with a livelihood.

* * *

Thus the return of peace and national reunification had created a totally new situation, fraught with considerable difficulties but also containing elements which could help to solve them. In a city of 4 million people who had lived almost wholly on American aid, there were 400,000 former Saigon soldiers besides a considerable number of police, functionaries and secret agents who only yesterday had been serving the Americans, plus half a million *Hoa* (people of Chinese descent) who controlled three-fourths of all capital and inventories and were tightly knit into a community heavily

influenced by Beijing's warlike propaganda. Questions of security held pride of place in the first years. The fall of Pol Pot and the defeat of Chinese aggression on our northern frontier in 1979 were to make the atmosphere somewhat healthier.

The first step in the releasing process was made by Resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee which affirmed the legality and legitimacy of private individual enterprise in the period of transition to socialism, a period which is to last many years. In the present conditions in Vietnam, private enterprise will not lead to a rebirth of capitalism but on the contrary will contribute to the growth of production.

Second step: government directives gave government departments and undertakings freedom of action to solve their problems relating to buying prices of materials and equipment, selling prices of products, and wages and salaries to be paid in accordance with local conditions, the yields obtained, and the workers' individual productivity, without being bound by the price and salary system established by higher authorities. Some enterprises, regions, cities and provinces were entitled to an allocation of foreign currency proportionate to their export capacity, which would allow them to obtain materials and equipment from abroad. Yet another step, which opened a new field of activity to government departments and enterprises: the recruitment of resistance cadres and functionaries and workers of the former regime had swollen their staffs and lowered productivity. Hence the low wages and salaries. Now, in a socialist country it was not possible to proceed to massive lay-offs, but from now on government departments and enterprises are allowed to use their excess personnel and underused equipment and materials as well as by-products — the results of administrative subsidies and bad management — in subsidiary activities after fulfilling the targets assigned to them by the State plan. Revenue from those subsidiary activities are distributed to their employees in the form of increased wages and salaries, bonuses, and free lunches.

That release of unused potential in both the private and State sector has spawned a surge of activity. Shops have mushroomed, some opened by government services to manufacture bicycle tyres, automobile tyres, medicines, etc. Everywhere people try to turn out some kind of product with makeshift means. Export companies have been set up: Cholimex, Ficonimex, Pharimex, Direximco, etc. Overseas Vietnamese send capital, equipment, ideas. The movement has spread throughout the country but possibilities are naturally the greatest in Ho Chi Minh City where most of the unused capital and stocks are concentrated.

New products appear in markets. A large number of workers, engineers, managers now receive salaries and bonuses which allow them to live decently. Hospital doctors can have a private clientele in their off-duty hours. The tone has been set, and the wheels put in place.

As happens with all new policies, not everybody agrees. Some try to put on the brakes. All is at sixes and sevens, so they claim: Private enterprises are turning out adulterated goods and steal materials from government stocks, while government departments and enterprises devote more energies to their subsidiary activities than to their official assignments. The free market rules the roost. Where are we heading?

Every coin has its reverse side, retort the partisans of release. The point is whether production is on the increase and salaried people better off. One has to accept the negative aspects of the movement while taking measures to limit their effects and check them.

It seems that the partisans of release are right if concrete results are examined: output value of industrial and handicraft production of the City went up from 2 billion *dong* in 1980 to 2.6 billion in 1981 of which 1.7 billion were

contributed by the industry under the direct management of the City; the value of exports from 44.5 million roubles (dollars) to 98 million. For 1982 a 40% increase is projected for industrial and handicraft production and one of 290% for exports. Is this over-optimism or the uncovering of considerable potential?

It seems that these optimistic estimates are well founded. However, there is a fear that the movement could spawn an uncontrollable free market, a mushrooming of private enterprises which could smother the State sector, accompanied by a resurgence of a consumer-society mentality which American aid had created and which now may again rear its head. There are already a few signs of this: the proliferation of tea-houses and restaurants, the consumption of foreign-made luxuries, tobacco and wines, etc. Is the City to become a parasitic metropolis, a consumer society, a colossal leech that will suck up the nation's wealth for its orgies and revelries, or is it to become an industrial, scientific, cultural and international-relations centre for the whole of the Mekong delta, a pole of development whose activity will benefit the whole country? This is a question that any observant visitor will ask himself.

* * *

A superficial observer will have paid scant attention to the publication in December 1981 of a review named *Science and Development*. A modest circulation: fewer than 1,000 copies per issue and only 6 issues per year. It's not much for a city of 3.3 million people (if the suburban farmers are included). But it's a harbinger. A releasing process is also under way in intellectual and scientific circles. The leaders, freed from security preoccupations and possessed of more experience, are calling more and more on scientists for the elaboration of plans for economic and social development.

It is true that following liberation many scientists had offered their services for the survey and exploration of natural resources, the study of new rice strains, or certain chemicals. But their participation had remained limited until 1980. After that date, the tone set by the releasing process has brought about a rapid advance of scientific and technological research, with a view especially to finding more natural resources for the development of industry, handicrafts and exports, exploring new sources of energy — biogas, solar and wind energy, replacement of petrol by alcohol obtained from vegetal matter, utilization of peat, designing of gas-producers for motor cars, etc. Geologists, geographers, chemists are the order of the day. A strong boost has been given to the study of traditional medicines in order to find substitutes for imported drugs. A centre of scientific information is being set up.

What is a real novelty is the use of social sciences, hitherto the poor relations, in the elaboration of plans for integrated technical, economical and social development. For the first time, social scientists trained in Europe and the USA have been given assignments.

The fields of activity of researchers (in both the natural and social sciences) now extends for beyond the City. Several provinces in the South — Long An, Tien Giang, Ben Tre... — have asked them to work out projects for high-yield rice growing, development of coconut and sugar-cane plantations, expansion of exports, etc. Engineers, agronomists, chemists, sociologists, economists, have formed teams which have presented leaders with integrated development plans for whole regions or districts. The improvisations which had led to sometimes disastrous failures in the first years are now giving way to plans worked out after serious surveys and investigations.

In September 1981 there were

two national conferences on the Mekong delta held in Ho Chi Minh City, one of natural scientists, the other of social scientists. For the first time ever, a systematic and global review was made of this region with its ecological and social peculiarities, and initial bases were laid for its future development. This development plan of prime importance for the future of the whole country constitutes an inexhaustible area of research for the scientists of Ho Chi Minh City.

Socialism thus begins to take root with the mobilization of scientists for long-term development. Those who visited Saigon, now Ho Chi Minh City, in the first years after liberation often complained that the subjects of conversation were mainly business deals and trafficking. Now in some circles it is the problems of the future that are debated. The City has gradually freed itself from preoccupation with short-term perspectives. Wider and wider circles passionately discuss the long-term projects now under way: the Tri An hydropower project (320,000 kW); the railway from Ho Chi Minh City to My Thuan on the left bank of the Mekong; the Vung Tau oil complex. Another new fact: one begins to realize how necessary Soviet assistance is to carry out these big undertakings. Imports from and exports to socialist countries are steadily rising. The City is step by step being integrated into the socialist Vietnamese nation and beyond it, into the world socialist system.

* * *

It is no mere accident that the releasing process has been especially effective in the 5th and 11th districts where the most active handicraft and small-industry undertakings and the most amply supplied shops of the City are concentrated. This also used to be a *Hoa* stronghold: the bankers and major traders and industrialists have left, but the great majority of small traders and artisans — diligent and hard-working — remain. The streets of Cho Lon are as noisy and animated as before. The hustle and bustle never fails to amaze people venturing into that part of the City. The panic which had set in before and after the war started by Beijing and had caused a number of people to leave, is over. Now, with the releasing process, trading and industrial activities have been resumed with renewed vigour.

Thus the *Hoa* community has a chance to work with diligence and ingenuity to take its place in the Vietnamese nation, as the Chinese migrants of the 17th century who had worked alongside the Vietnamese in South Vietnam to open up virgin land in the deltas of the Mekong and Dong Nai rivers did. Their descendants, the *minh huong*, were gradually intergrated into the Vietnamese national community. The colonial period, French and American, is gone: the *Hoa* can no longer hope to carve for themselves a privileged position as compradors in the colonial system to the detriment of the indigenous people. They must also forgo their reliance on Beijing to force the Vietnamese people to grant them a higher status, especially with a view to carrying on profitable capitalist exploitation.

One may say that the majority of *Hoa* people in the 5th and 11th districts, and in other districts of Ho Chi Minh City and other cities of south Vietnam as well, now enjoy a better standard of living than the majority of Vietnamese. Generally speaking, this is something they deserve owing to their industry and ingenuity. If they abstain from serving Beijing's hegemonic ambitions the *Hoa* will preserve their place in Vietnam indefinitely and without any hitch. For centuries, the Vietnamese people gave refuge to those who fled China on the occasion of major natural disasters or political upheavals. I believe, viewing things in that perspective, that the number of *Hoa* remaining in Ho Chi Minh City will be much greater than that of those who have left it.

Am I too optimistic?

I have no illusions. In Vietnam the transition to socialism has barely begun. Who will win? This is a serious and urgent question, especially in Ho Chi Minh City. Here the State sector faces great difficulties in its competition with private enterprise. With encouragement from Washington, Beijing, and also Tokyo, those who dream of restoring the former regime have not lost all hope. Calls for sabotage, revolt, and desertion broadcast by Radio Beijing or the Voice of America still fall on willing ears. The past is still there: trafficking continues, including drug trafficking; in temples and pagodas crowds still come to beg for divine assistance in healing ailments or clinching profitable business deals; at the central V.D. clinic, doctors still diagnose new cases of gonorrhea or syphilis. It is a closely disputed contest. Besides, it is by no means easy to manage parallel free and socialist markets. There will be more ups and downs, more rules to make or to break, more resistance to overcome, more traps to avoid.

Nevertheless the State sector in industry and trade is making steady progress, enrolment in schools and colleges is increasing rapidly, scientific research is assuming an ever more important role, major projects are attracting the interest of more and more people, north-south communications are intensifying, and cadres and leaders are learning to conserve the wealth and manage the affairs of the State ever better. Socialism has begun to take root.

In Ho Chi Minh City, patches of light and shadow exist side by side and jostle with each other, but light is indisputably gaining. More and more, Ho Chi Minh City, the ex-Saigon, is becoming a centre, a pole of development for the entire south of the country.

Ho Chi Minh City — Hanoi
March 1982

NGUYEN KHAC VIEN

CSO: 4220/186

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

STEP-UP OF DISTRICT ECONOMIC BUILDING IN VINH PHU URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hoang Quy, Secretary of Vinh Phu Provincial Party Committee: "Some Problems in Building the District Economic Structure in Vinh Phu"]

[Text] Vinh Phu is a province with a diversified midland agriculture. Prior to the August Revolution, this province yielded many well-known agricultural products such as tea, lacquer, palms, pineapples, bananas, oleaginous seeds, etc. but its industrial production was then very small. Beside a number of traditional handicrafts in the rural areas and certain service installations in the two cities of Phu Tho and Vinh Yen, the whole province possessed only one paper pulp factory in Viet Tri.

After the complete liberation of North Vietnam, Vinh Phu became one of six industrial development centers in North Vietnam. To date, there are more than 80 centrally run and local enterprises in the entire province. Most enterprises in Vinh Phu are light industry ones which process agricultural and forest products found in the province or brought in from Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen Provinces.

A rapid industrial development has stimulated and transformed the economic structure of Vinh Phu and has turned this agricultural province into an agroindustrial one whose industrial output value represents over 50 percent of the gross agroindustrial output value of the whole province; at the same time, the economic structure of each district has also been changed.

Today there are in Vinh Phu four forms of district economic structure with different characteristics as follows:

1. Agricultural or agroforestry district with a production system still based mainly on self-sufficiency: In districts of this category, the production of agricultural commodities is still underdeveloped and handicrafts are almost inexistent or if they do exist, they are not yet basically segregated from agriculture and their technique is still rudimentary. Typical of this category is the mountainous district of Yen Lap. To this category may be added the midland districts of Lap Thach, Song Thao, Tam Thanh, etc., whose production level has been better developed than that of Yen Lap but whose percentage of agricultural goods and products and whose degree of intensive

cultivation and handicraft development are generally still low. In these districts, the yearly handicraft output value is usually about 2 million dong (in terms of the old prices).

2. Relatively developed agrohandicraft district: In districts of this category, the production and intensive cultivation standards are rather high and there are many traditional handicrafts and famous handicraft villages which use raw materials produced locally or brought in from other districts and provinces and which supply each year a relatively large amount of agricultural products and goods and handicraft products to the province and to certain centrally-run factories located outside these districts. Typical of this category is Vinh Lac District where the use of lands and fields is rotated more than twice per year and whose fulfillment of the grain and food obligation accounts for more than one-fifth the gross output mobilized in the entire province. Moreover, this district supplies more than 30,000 tons of sugarcane and several hundred tons of beans and peanuts to the Viet Tri Sugar Factory and Ngoai Trach Oil Extracting Enterprise. The value of the small industry and handicraft output of the district is over 10 million dong (in terms of the oldprices).

3. Agroindustrial district: In districts of this category, relatively large areas earmarked for the specialized cultivation and production of agricultural commodities have emerged to provide raw materials for centrally run and provincial-level factories established in these localities. Handicrafts have at times developed fairly well. Typical is Thanh Hoa District where the ratios of agricultural and industrial outputs are nearly equal. For example, the value of agricultural output represented 49 percent and that of industrial output 51 percent in 1980; these figures became 50.5 and 49.5 percent respectively in 1981.

4. Districts with a highly developed centrally run industry whose installations are not connected with the local sources of raw materials but instead use raw materials brought in from other places. Nevertheless, industrial development in these districts has had the effect of stimulating agriculture to serve factories, thus influencing rather deeply production and the appearance of rural areas. Typical is Phong Chau District. A comparison of the values of the district's industrial and agricultural outputs has revealed that agriculture represents only 21 percent while industry accounts for 79 percent (for which 72 percent belongs to the centrally run industry).

What has happened to Vinh Phu over the past 20 years in the mutation of districts from model category 1 to category 2 or from model categories 1 and 2 to category 3, accompanied by the emergence of an industry and technical revolution brought in from the central and provincial level according to the conditions of the soil, crops or minerals in these districts. For example, the mountainous district of Thanh Son and midland district of Doan Hung were not too far above Yen Lap District in matters of agricultural production standard; however, after a number of state farms and processing factories had been installed by the state in these two districts, the latter were immediately faced with the need to develop the production of agricultural items and commodities completely different from those in the past.

But the process of building the district economy in Vinh Phu has so far been marked by numerous vacillations and fumblings due to a failure to realize that the law to be applied and the steps to be taken in upgrading agriculture from small- to large-scale production must be connected with the raising of the production force's standards and the building of a specific economic structure and mechanism in each district of different category. At times, there was a tendency to reorganize district production, to direct it uniformly on a district scale by considering each district to be a basic economic unit and to simultaneously conduct the decentralization of a number of agricultural stations and farms, tractor stations and mechanical engineering workshops coupled with the decentralization of certain distribution and circulation segments; this was done in the hope of creating conditions to quickly associate agricultural and industrial productions on the district scale. In practice, this working method sometimes got the district level into trouble, however, because the conditions of districts and their industrial-commercial leadership experiences had not yet been adequately prepared and developed. On the other hand, the method of uniformly directing production by continually launching concentrated effort movements also caused numerous difficulties to the routine production task of cooperatives and sometimes unwittingly weakened the latter's economy. In the economic life, agroindustrial association in each district is an objective law which has existed before we clearly perceive it but how to carry out this association satisfactorily must depend on the production level and economic conditions of each different district.

To promote agricultural or agroforestry districts with a still low standard of production from model category 1 to category 2 or 3, it is first necessary to take as a basis the land potential and the general farming technique and capacities of the local people and to actively invest material facilities and technical cadres after making realistic reckonings. If necessary, one may move a reinforcement contingent of skillful laborers from other areas to these districts and apply policies on land reclamation and appopriate prices to stimulate at all costs the development of the production of staple agricultural commodities. On this basis, one must gradually build and develop handicrafts and small industry along these two lines: state-operated installations or handicraft establishments built within cooperatives. Usually, category-1 districts are those which still have large unexploited land potentials. In these districts, development of the production of agricultural commodities must always be linked to the elimination of the self-sufficient status and the backward farming method resulting in the depletion of natural fertility. Therefore, instead of working at too quick a tempo at the beginning, one must carry out tasks and simultaneously build up typical models, train, educate and motivate the masses and correlate these activities with the need to bring about a practical profit to the people's daily life and to gradually accustom peasants with the new technique in order to make them enthusiastic about selling agricultural products and commodities to productive enterprises or to the purchasing agencies of the state.

With regard to districts of model category 2, beside the tasks of reorganizing production, improving management and encouraging the expansion of intensive and specialized cultivation areas, attention must be paid to restoring traditional handicrafts which have dwindled or vanished but are still needed by

society; at the same time, new trades must be developed in conjunction with changes in the sowing and planting pattern and according to the possibility of producing raw agricultural materials on the spot or expanding their exploitation in and conveyance from other areas. It is important to heighten technical standards in the fields of agriculture, small industry and handicrafts, to build and strengthen stations, farms and installations which supply technical materials and to encourage commercial corporations and marketing cooperatives to widen their scope of activity so as to boost the production of goods.

Category 2 is being considered a model suitable for the progressive abilities of many districts in the province. To take the initiative in rapidly increasing the number of districts after this model category is to quickly augment the amount of agricultural products and commodities and consumer goods under the initial economic conditions proper to a transitional phase. Through the path to be necessarily followed by category-2 districts is to advance to category 3, it is not absolutely essential to begin by building factories to process agricultural products on a large scale but rather by raising the ratio of the small-industry and handicraft production value within the overall district economy through making additional investments in technique, improving industrial designs and organizing more new and suitable trades.

Concerning districts of the agroindustrial model category, it is necessary to examine and overcome impediments in the allotment of obligations, in the pricing policy and in the relations and dealings between processing enterprises at the centrally run and provincial level, on the one hand, and cooperative installations and cooperative members, on the other, and to find ways to stimulate a rapid increase in the amount of agricultural products and commodities in order to fully use the existing factories' capacities. The present situation is still characterized by the fact that though the existing tea and fruit processing factories in these districts have not yet been working at full capacity, cooperatives are reluctant to grow more tea and pineapple crops because the pricing and purchasing procedures are still unsatisfactory and because appropriate investments have not yet been made in the production of raw materials. In these districts, handicrafts must also be restored and developed through a combination of modern and traditional handicraft techniques so as to fully use local raw materials and discards. In the field of agricultural technique, the cooperation and assistance provided by work sites and technical schools, stations and farms dependent on the central and provincial level and established in these localities must be better used to heighten the effectiveness of specialized cultivation zones and to rapidly raise the productivity of the main raw-materials producing crops just because these zones and crops constitute a basis for the agroindustrial districts' development.

As for districts with a large-scale centrally run industry, it is necessary to apply various policies to stimulate the development of those agricultural production sectors which serve the workers' life and to help cooperatives transform crop growing and animal husbandry patterns with a view to applying intensive cultivation to further increase the production of grain and food to meet

the daily requirements of the factories' activities. These factories must, in turn, help district cooperatives develop their diversified handicraft and small industry trades in order to increase the people's income value. Attention must be paid to recruiting local youngsters as [factory] cadres and workers in order to reduce the expenses to be incurred in ensuring their subsistence and activities and, at the same time, to create new conditions to carry out local labor division and further strengthen the sympathetic relations between the factories and people.

To effectively build the economic structure and mechanism of districts, the following measures are suggested:

--Research must be started soon to enable provinces to exercise decentralized management over industrial installations connected with local sources of raw materials. The reason is that once taking control of these installations, the provinces will have the necessary conditions to actively speed up the building and perfection of the district economic structure and to closely link the provincial and district economies within a more uniform structure.

--The question of every locality having to solve itself the grain problem within its own area in a self-sufficient manner must not be raised since the category-3 and -4 districts in Vinh Phu are not in a position to apply self-sufficiency in providing supplies to the factories and state farms set up in their respective areas. In addition to continuously encouraging the application of intensive cultivation to increase the volume of grain and food products, it is necessary to use the effect of an increased value of the principal agricultural products and commodities destined to promote the factories' activities as a yardstick to assess the result of these districts' economic activities.

--It is necessary to quickly modify the organizational mechanism of the district apparatus because the bulkiness and inefficiency of this apparatus make it difficult for various sectors to bring their proper functions into play and to apply an appropriate method of administrative-economic or economic-business management.

There still are countless hindrances in the districts' budgetary situation. A suitable percentage must be allocated to districts on the basis of the tax and profit collected from production units in these districts. Only by doing so can one incite districts to properly guide and serve the economic units' activities. The allocated percentage must be sufficient to enable the district budget to develop the common cultural activities and to make partial reinvestments in production installations with the aim of stimulating production development.

--In the sociocultural field in particular, excessive discrepancies between welfare works designed for centrally run enterprises and those destined to districts must be avoided. The best way is for the state, enterprises, cooperatives and people to join efforts to build schools, hospitals, cultural centers, etc. and then to use these installations in common, except for some special works needed by the enterprises only. This is a question which is related not only to life but also to the worker-peasant alliance in districts.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CIRCULAR DEFINES ELIGIBILITY FOR SUPPLY STANDARDS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 May 82 p 3

[Article: "The Regulations for Supplying Goods to Subward and Village Cadres"]

[Text] Who Is Eligible for Which Supply Regulations and Standards?

On 6 April 1982, the Ministry of Home Trade issued circular number 03-NT, which provides guidance for implementing Council of Ministers' decision number 111-HDBT. The contents are as follows:

The persons to whom goods are supplied:

1. Subward and village cadres who receive monthly living cost subsidies equivalent to the amount stipulated in the current wage scale of the heads of specialized committees and the members of the standing committees of the mass organizations on the district level.

2. Professional and specialized cadres and personnel of subward and village party committees and people's committees who receive a monthly living cost subsidy corresponding to the current wage scale.

3. Technical cadres and public health and professional personnel who have a college, vocational middle school or elementary education, are employed in the occupation for which they were trained, are working in accordance with the general regulations of the state and are receiving living cost subsidies equivalent to the salary grade of cadres, are working in the same occupation within the state sector and are equally qualified.

4. The heads of village posts-telegraph stations and village postal personnel (not more than two persons per village).

As regards other persons:

--The Ministry of Home Trade will provide guidance regarding the cadres and personnel of marketing cooperatives, credit cooperatives and so forth who do not lie within the scope of the goods supply regulations of this circular.

--State cadres and personnel who are transferred by the upper level to strengthen subwards and villages and cadres and personnel of the state who are on disability leave or retired (who have regular subsidy books) and participate in subward or village work are not eligible for the supply of goods under this circular because they are supplied goods under decision number 218-CP.

--If, at the end of their term, subward and village cadres are not re-elected and are assigned new jobs, they will be subject to the supply regulations concerning the new job to which they are assigned. If they are not assigned new jobs, they are no longer eligible for the supply system.

The standards for supplying goods to subward and village cadres:

--Subward cadres are allowed to purchase the same food products and several industrial goods that manual workers and civil servants of the state staff purchase under decision number 218/CP.

--Village cadres are allowed to purchase four products at supply prices: cloth, sugar, laundry soap and bicycle spare parts.

The mode of supply:

Each year, the village and subward people's committees will draw up rosters of the village and subward cadres in the four categories mentioned above and submit them, along with the monthly living cost statements of the village, subward and district post-telegraph office (the statement of payments to the station chief and village postal personnel) to the precinct or district people's committee for verification in order to register for the issuance of ration coupons. The registration and coupon issuance procedures to be followed are those that are set forth in Ministry of Home Trade circular number 23-NT dated 19 October 1981.

The Department of Commercial Policy and
Technical Organization

The Ministry of Home Trade

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL EMPHASIZES IMPORTANCE OF HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Encouragement and Assistance Must Go Hand in Hand with Guidance and Management"]

[Text] In order to resolve the difficulties faced now as well as over the long range, mobilizing labor forces to produce additional material wealth for society is of extremely important significance. In addition to consolidating, strengthening and developing the role of state-operated and collective production forces, we cannot forget a very large and diverse force, namely, the household economic sector. This force consists of households that work as subcontractors or directly support state-operated units, manual workers, civil servants and personnel of enterprises who perform additional work at home, retired manual workers and civil servants looking for work to perform at home in order to improve their standard of living, households that practice traditional trades or utilize unique technologies, families of private handicraftsmen and so forth. The policy of the party is to encourage this force to display its talents and develop production to insure that the household economy is truly a component of the socialist economy. This means that it is necessary to develop upon positive factors and stop and limit negative factors. We must encourage families that have economic ties to the state-operated and collective economies, families that earn their livings correctly and support the national economy and welfare of the people in order to help them accelerate their production and improve the quality of consumer and export goods. At the same time, we must stop such bad ways of earning a living as developing production in a random manner, conspiring to send valuable raw materials of the state to the outside, evading taxes, using the names of producers to sell products and engaging in profiteering and disrupting the market. In summary, with regard to this production force, encouragement and assistance must go hand in hand with guidance and management.

Because of the diverse nature of the household economy, the methods of management that are employed must also involve many different forms and degrees. The spirit of the party policy must be manifested in specific regulations that give priority to those families that directly support the plan of the state, families with unique trades, persons who utilize sophisticated technology and households that earn their livings correctly. However, certain distinctions must still be made between

the cooperative sector and the private sector regarding political and economic interests in order to avoid unintentionally encouraging cooperative members to leave their cooperatives for private work. On the other hand, it is possible to gradually plan their production to support the overall plan on the basis of their occupations, trades, products, circumstances and level.

As for producers, they should also realize that they have an obligation to socialist construction. Everyone should devote his talents and energies to serving common interests, which include their own interests, and improve their living conditions by contributing many good products to society.

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VENDOR'S BRISK BUSINESS SEEN AS CLUE TO PLEASING CONSUMERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 1

[Article by T.T.: "Behind a Vendor's Stand"]

[Text] Not long ago, passers-by noticed a woman selling glassware at the corner of Ba Trieu and Ham Long Streets. On the piece of nylon she had spread on the ground were only a few products, such as glasses, flower vases and so forth but their style was pleasing and they attracted customers.

A few days later, we noticed that the variety of glassware being sold at this corner had been expanded to many products. This growth has continued and now some of the products there number in the dozens, from lantern globes and fish sauce flasks to goldfish bowls, jars for preserving apricots and so forth priced from 2 to 3 dong up to 40 to 50 dong apiece. Of course, the daily volume of business is not the 50 to 70 dong that it was at the start, rather, it is in the hundreds of dong.

Passers-by give their attention to this stand not only to determine whether the vendor has a business license and complies with market management regulations (this is the task of responsible persons) but also think about a number of other things.

First, the emergence and the customer appeal of this glassware prove that consumers have needs for both quantity and quality and desire new products that are consistent with their requirements. For example, now that sugar is being sold on a regular basis, sugar bowls are needed; in the apricot season, jars are needed to preserve apricots. When many flowers are available, suitable style flower vases are needed and so forth. Therefore, glass products (as well as the other types of consumer goods) must be diverse and consistent with the requirements of the market.

Secondly, consumers have needs which enterprises, cooperatives and state stores have not expanded their production and business to meet and, when they have a source of products, private individuals will spontaneously "serve" these needs instead.

If state-operated enterprises have products but do not have a suitable mode for selling them, they are difficult to sell. Here, private individuals are more astute. They provide water to their customers to show that their glassware does not leak and even provide packing straw to prevent the glassware from being broken.

To resolve the problem of consumer goods for the people, I do not think that we should prohibit the activities of private individuals, but guide them in the correct direction and insure that they comply with production, business and market management regulations and do not disrupt traffic order or the beauty of the streets. Another important aspect is that state-operated and collective forces must take the initiative in expanding their production and business and meet both quantitative and qualitative requirements; state stores must firmly control the sources of goods in order to distribute them in a timely fashion and the method of selling goods must also be more thorough, with more attention given to the requirements of buyers.

State-operated and collective economic forces have a network that can manage the market well.

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STATE STORES CRITICIZED FOR LACK OF SUMMER GOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 May 82 p 3

[Consumer Notebook column by "Nguoi Tieu Dung"(The Consumer): "Late and in Short Supply"]

[Text] The weather has turned to summer but a corresponding change has not been seen at the state stores. There are still many types of cold weather goods on display on department store counters but summer goods which are needed by the people are either not seen or are only available in very small quantities at very high prices. A number of other products, such as conical hats, caps, paper fans and so forth are still monotonous and affected and their quality is not commensurate with their price. There is a shortage of the various types of electric fans at electric appliance stores but the same stores are filled with oil stoves and a few other products. Food and beverage stores have only a few types of flat-tasting syrup water but virtually no beverages made from fresh fruit...

We have shifted to doing business in the new spirit but the distribution and circulation sector has allowed its old malady (cotton blankets in the summer, electric fans in the winter) to reoccur and is somewhat weak. It is hoped that concerned sectors will quickly take steps to provide guidance and overcome these problems in order to promptly provide goods to serve the needs of the people of the city during the summer for food and clothing. Corporations should do additional business in necessary products in order to meet a portion of demand and reduce the supply shortage. If a few other products are in short supply, the sector should distribute them in a selective manner so that manual workers and civil servants of the state have goods to use.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI DISTRICT REVIEWS PRODUCT CONTRACTING-OUT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 Jun 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Tu Liem Preliminarily Recapitulates Its Implementation of Directive No 100"]

[Text] In implementing Directive No 100 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee over the course of three production seasons, the collective peasants of Tu Liem District manifested their fine nature and consciousness of self-reliance in production. Although many difficulties were encountered with regard to weather, insects, diseases, materials, and price rises, Directive No 100 truly served to stimulate production. The cooperative members invested more than 2,000 additional dong per hectare of rice land and more than 8,000 additional dong per hectare of vegetable land. The cooperative member families purchased nearly 400 additional draft and breeding water buffaloes and oxen. The public installations constructed by the state and the people to serve production were improved. The district invested in the construction of, and brought into use, three water conservancy projects valued at 600,000 dong.

With regard to production, in 1981 the grain area increased by .7 percent over 1980 and the new rice varieties accounted for about 32 percent of the total area. Therefore, the district's rice yield was 5.5. tons per hectare, and in 1981 the grain output increased by 2,000 tons -- and the vegetable output by 2,500 tons -- over 1980. Although collective stock raising declined the total number of hogs in the district was 23,000. with an average market weight of 51 kilograms, an increase of 7 kilograms over 1980. In 1981 the value of agricultural output amounted to more than 40 million dong, an increase of about 17 million over 1980. Real income was 20 million dong, an increase of 15 million dong over 1980.

However, while implementing Directive No 100 Tu Liem also revealed certain shortcomings and deficiencies, the most important of which were due to guidance and implementation. The production plans of many cooperatives were upset and their crop structures were irrational. In the vegetable-growing area the planting of seedlings and the turning over of products were still arbitrary. Of Tay Tuu cooperative's 72 hectares of vegetable land, 54 hectares were planted in cucumbers to be sold on the market. The five tasks undertaken by the cooperatives were not completely carried out, the role of the cooperative director was not developed, and the cooperative members competed for draft power. During this year's winter-spring season 200 water

buffaloes in the district died from the cold weather. Those deficiencies led to the result of the workers not fulfilling their obligations and responsibilities toward the state and the coopertive. Not all of the products due were collected.

In order to improve the quality of the contracting out of final output, the district took a number of steps with regard to its guiding thoughts, to arranging for cadres to directly exercise management in the cooperatives, etc. If its is deemed necessary to do so, the cooperatives may set up specialized sections to collect the products cooperative member families must turn over to the cooperative according to plan. There must be specific schedules for delivering agricultural products and plans for each season, month, and quarter in both the vegetable areas and the rice areas. The system regarding cadres who directly exercise management must be rationalized and their responsibility must be truly tied in with the cooperative. As regards turning over products, if in a unit the cooperative members turn over the full amount of products the unit commander and the unit command committee are rewarded. In order to serve the coming 10th month and winter-spring seasons, specific guidance measures must be taken with regard to the soil-preparation and seedstock tasks. Depending on the situation of each cooperative, steps must be taken to achieve the truly good implementation of Directive No 100.

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AGRICULTURE

OVER 70,000 LEAVE TO BUILD NEZ'S

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 May 82 p 1

[Article: "Over 70,000 Leave to Build New Economic Zones"]

[Text] From January to 15 May 1982 in the whole country there have been 70,636 persons, including 36,610 laboring hands, who have gone to build new economic zones.

The provinces of Nghia Binh, Binh Tri Thien, and Nghe Tinh have made many efforts, they have overcome the difficulties and mobilized the people to go and build the new economic zones in a rather active manner.

The provinces of Ha Nam Ninh and Minh Hai maintained and developed well the formula of creating sisterhood relationships among the provinces and among the districts. Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Thai Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien sent teams of cadres all the way into the new economic zones and to see the new arrivals reception units as well as to take a good look at the area so that they can streamline the plan for organizing the sending away and reception of new people.

The number of people and laboring hands who have left to build the new economic zones is distributed as follows: 36,813 people, including 17,788 laborers, have gone to state-operated farms; 21,691 persons, including 14,503 laborers, have gone to collective production areas; and 12,132 persons, including 4,319 laborers, have gone to be grafted onto existing projects.

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HANOI DISTRICT IMPLEMENTS CONTRACTING-OUT DIRECTIVE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Article: "Dan Phuong District Implements Directive No 100"]

[Text] To date, 12 of the 16 cooperatives in Dan Phuong District contract out the growing of rice to groups and individual workers.

Dan Phuong, one of the municipality's key rice-growing districts, has many years of experience in intensive cultivation to attain high, stable yields (more than 7 tons per hectare). Therefore, when it began to carry out the contracting out of rice output the district party committee sent study groups to Hai Phong and Ha Son Binh and then explained the requirements, contents, objectives, and principles of Directive No 100, and the methods of implementing contracting-out, to 700 key district, village, and cooperative cadres and to the specialized elements of the cooperatives and the production unit command committees in the district. The District Party Committee also held democratic discussions with the village secretaries and chairmen and the cooperative directors regarding plans to implement that policy in each cooperative. The district was very concerned with the autonomy of the cooperatives and adopted the policy that they must do a good job of implementing the three contracts to production units, which in turn were to contract out final output to workers. The production units were to accept contracting-out plans from the cooperatives and organize their implementation by the cooperative members, and were also responsible for turning over the correct quantity and quality of products to the cooperatives by the stipulated deadlines. Then the cooperatives drafted agenda which were democratically discussed by cooperative member congresses, which approved their implementation.

What initial observations may be made regarding the implementation of contracting out in Dan Phuong during the first season of 1982?

The clearest result was the masses' seething spirit of emulation to increase production. All labor was fully utilized and good use was made of time, with emphasis on planting and tending crops more rapidly and efficiently than during the previous seasons. Dan Phuong had never been late in plowing and transplanting and nearly all of the 5th month-spring rice was planted during the best time of the season. But at the beginning of 1982, because

the Dan Hoai conduit was blocked no water was sent to the fields until the beginning of March. But within a period of only 15 to 20 days the entire rice area of Dan Phuong was covered with green. Furthermore, the cooperative members who accepted contracting-out also invested additional materials and capital in tending the fresh, fertile fields, and were determined to attain high yields.

But in addition to those good aspects there still exist the following deficiencies:

-- Due to failure to firmly grasp and understand Directive No 100, a number of cooperatives have only stressed hastily completing their work and have been careless in making preparations. They contract out final output without requiring commercial accounting, and stress rice growing while ignoring the trades. In some cooperatives, because the cadres lack a sense of responsibility and feel that the new system is too difficult to manage they want to loosen restraints and contract out "blank checks."

-- In assigning contracted-out land, a number of cooperatives still assign it on an "accomodate everyone" basis. For example, the Tan Hoi cooperative contracts out land to all workers -- whether in cultivation or in the trades -- and even retired cadres receive contracted-out land. The Ha Mo cooperative assigns an average of .2 mau of land per principal worker, .1 mau per secondary worker, .1 mau per dependent, etc. In some cooperatives, due to a lack of democratic discussion with cooperative members with regard to determining the yields and output for each area and crop, and also because the cooperative members are still insist on equal distribution, there has arisen the situation of excessive fragmentation, such as in the Lien Hong cooperative.

-- Another deficiency is that when contracting out final output some cooperatives do not pay attention to reorganizing production, especially the reorganization of the five tasks which are the responsibility of the cooperative and the specialized trades of the cooperative. The boundary betweeen social labor and family labor has not been clearly delineated, so there exists the situation of the management boards and production teams being unable to carry out the five tasks, the trades declining, the day-care centers and nursery schools stagnating, etc.

On the basis of above-mentioned good points and deficiencies, in order to correctly implement the spirit of Directive No 100 and improve the quality of contracting-out, Dan Phuong District has set forth the following tasks:

1. Continuing to educate the cadres,party members, and cooperative members so that they can correctly understand and implement Directive No 100. The contracting out of final output does not end with the contracting out of land, but is also a matter of improving management; creating a new management structure; expanding the material bases of the cooperatives to serve as a strong motive force stimulating the development of production and bring about real economic results; and harmonizing the three interests.

2. The contracting out of final output must be tied in with the reorganization of production. The cooperatives must rectify and redefine their production

directions by means of such specific tasks as resurveying the land; redefining their production directions; rearranging their crop structures and practicing intensive cultivation, interplanting, and increasing the number of growing seasons; and fully utilizing labor capability and the potential of the land to bring about high economic effectiveness. They must redistribute labor in accordance with a plan in order to create a balance among cultivation, stock raising, and trades; distinguish clearly between social labor and family labor; enable workers to specialize and have technical knowledge, discipline, and high productivity; achieve a division of labor and cooperation among the various elements and establish ties among those elements; and advance the economic sectors of the cooperatives uniformly.

3. The direction for perfecting the contracting-out of final output is that the cooperatives must carry out the three contracts to production units. The cooperatives must, on the basis of the economic-technical quotas and norms, determine costs, work points, yields, and output assigned to the production units. The production unit, the unit which accepts contracting-out from the cooperative, is responsible for organizing and encouraging the cooperative members in the unit to fulfill the plan assigned by the cooperative. It is also responsible for turning over the correct quantity and quality of products by the stipulated deadline. The production unit then contracts out final output to cooperative members.

On the basis of centralized, unified management, the district must remind the cooperatives to strengthen and do a truly good job of carrying out the five tasks which are collective responsibilities. Specifically:

-- With regard to soil preparation, large and small tractors must be combined with water buffaloes and oxen. Large tractors are managed and dispatched by the district. Each cooperative must set up a centralized unit of small tractors managed by the cooperative director according to plan. As regards water buffaloes and oxen, on the basis of the actual situation of the cooperative each production unit must set up a specialized plowing and harrowing team, or there must be specialized cooperative units managed by director and the production unit leaders.

-- With regard to water, each cooperative must organize a water conservancy unit, which may be divided into two parts, one to manage the conducting of water from the source to the areas of the units, while the other is responsible for bringing water into each area and field for the cooperative members. If water does not flow into a certain area, a source of water must be provided for bailing by cooperative members. The embankment of ditches and the building of area cooperative roads should be avoided.

-- With regard to seedstock, the cooperatives must organize "four specialized" seedstock units made up of progressive workers who are capable of assimilating science and technology. The cooperatives must set aside land for propagating seedstock, have centralized storerooms and drying patios, have water buffaloes and oxen to work the soil, and receive and distribute the various kinds

of seedstock for the cooperative. The cooperative must manage the sowing of rice seedlings until the sprouting stage.

-- With regard to fertilizer, each cooperative must have a fertilizer processing unit to serve the entire cooperative and, along with the scientific-technical unit, take the initiative in propagating and maintaining azolla seedstock. Each unit must set up fertilizer processing groups to process fertilizer for the entire unit and collect fertilizer produced by the cooperative members in their spare time or beyond the contracted-out norms.

-- With regard to the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, each cooperative must set up a unit to prevent and eliminate insects and diseases which also engages in scientific-technical activities. Such units are made up of mid-level and basic-level cadres who are responsible for managing insecticides and facilities and equipment used to prevent and eliminate insects and diseases.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL BOOSTS DEVELOPMENT OF PISCICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Fully Utilize Every Water Surface To Develop Pisciculture"]

[Text] Our country has vast marine resources. The raising and catching of fish has become an important economic branch.

In the total volume of marine products that get exploited every year the amount represented by fish, shrimp and other kinds of freshwater marine products occupies a significant proportion. In our countryside practically every hamlet or subhamlet has its own ponds or lakes. These ponds, together with the peasants' gardens, are closely linked to the people's livelihood, they supply food for the daily meals, bring about revenue for the peasant and worker families' economy, thus contributing to raising the social product.

After it has been collectivized our agriculture has been reorganized and a new distribution of labor has been effected. Our agriculture takes grain production to be the main orientation but at the same time it advocates a comprehensive pattern of development plus commercial dealings in many branches. Pisciculture is one branch with the conditions necessary for expansion. The movement for building Uncle Ho ponds which is closely linked to the economic and technological contents is gradually being expanded to the entire piscicultural branch. The custom of letting the fish breed naturally in ponds is now replaced by methods of fish breeding patterned on technical processes which fully utilize the levels of water surface, which consist of breeding several prolific varieties so as to have a large production volume on a particular area unit of pond or lake. There have been no small numbers of cooperatives and agricultural production groups or people's families who have bred fish reaching a productivity of 5 to 10 tons per hectare. Using other fish breeding methods in self-renewing water sources such as enclosed raft or basket breeding as in the South or in a number of mountain provinces of North Vietnam, people have been able to reach even higher productivities.

Pisciculture needs be developed in all three sectors: the state sector, the collective sector and the people's sector, so as to fully utilize the surface of ponds and lakes, rivers and canals, and deep fields to breed and raise fish.

Ponds and lakes exist everywhere but to transform them into economically highly efficient fish breeding units we must have blueprints and plans for so transforming them. We must base ourselves on the scale and area of the water surfaces to come

up with appropriate forms of production organization and management. If the surface area is small, it should be contracted to individual cooperative members' families. Should it be large, it should be run like a collective business or co-operated among various production units, co-operated by the state and a collective unit, co-operated by a people's collective together with individuals or with other organs, enterprises, etc. so that one could have large capitals to invest, the technology required in order to efficiently exploit the surface area and create concentrated fish products as merchandise. Many localities have applied the formula of final product contracting to the workers and to groups of workers and thus have fully utilized well the potential of the ponds and lakes. Thus, both the collective and the individual workers benefit, and the society has more food.

The first requirement for expanding the area of pisciculture and making it reach a high productivity is that we must have enough breeding fish and food for feeding them. In recent years we have been able to build many fish breeding bases and reach a number of results in crossbreeding new varieties and making them multiply in artificial environments. Utilizing well the existing bases and building more new ones and insuring that wherever fish breeding is carried out there would be good breeds being produced there, we would not have to worry that there would not be enough breeding fish to respond to the ever expanding breeding requirements.

Through a thorough utilization of various kinds of byproducts and rejects coming from agriculture, coming from the sewerage of the cities and towns or industrial parks as well as those coming from the remains of daily meals, combining fish breeding with hog raising or fish breeding with duck raising and the cultivation of food plants, the various fish breeding bases will all be able to come up with abundant sources of food for the fish.

The protein-rich food requirements of the people are getting greater and greater every day. To answer these needs the task of the marine product branch in the third five-year plan is, together with the reorganization and expansion of the marine product catch branch, "we must exhaustively utilize all water surface areas in order to expand on a large scale fish breeding, shrimp raising and other branches of marine product development."

The expansion and breeding of freshwater fish is something that we can do easily, for which we have good favorable conditions since they do not require large amounts of capital, materials and equipment as in the case of sea fishing; furthermore we can have a rapid source of food in doing it that way, food whose final cost is very low and which does not require much expenditure of food to raise. Thus we must pay even more attention to guiding the development of fresh water fish breeding, so that every locality, every area will have its fish breeding movement. Each Uncle Ho Fish Pond must be run in accordance with progressive methods, must reach a high productivity, and serve as a model for the people's movement for fish breeding, and rapidly increase its production volume.

1751
CSO: 4209/370

AGRICULTURE

HARVEST OF 5TH MONTH-SPRING RICE REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 May 82 p 1

[Article: "North Vietnam: 80 Percent of Fifth Month-Spring Rice Area Have Eared; South Vietnam: Harvest Completed, Average Productivity 34 Ta Per Hectare"]

[Text] Eighty percent of the 5th month-spring rice in the provinces of North Vietnam have eared. And a number of localities have started to harvest some early ripening fields.

The pest-infected area has been reduced as compared to 10 days before. According to the reports from 10 provinces, by 15 May the insect and pest-infected area has been reduced to 86,000 hectares, representing a reduction of 34,000 hectares as compared to 10 days before. Brown aphids, however, have made their appearance on the late ripening rice.

According to the Ministry of Water Conservancy there are about 110,000 hectares of paddy affected by drought, concentrated in the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Bac and Ha Son Binh. These provinces are putting into use every means at their disposal to pump in and bail water to fight the drought and save the rice crop.

Thirteen provinces have harvested 58,000 hectares of early rice. The various localities have harvested almost 20,000 hectares of yam and nearly 4,000 hectares of corn. On the harvested area the productivity of yam was relatively good. Thai Binh Province reached 61 ta per hectare and Haiphong City reached nearly 60 ta. The corn productivity reached about 11 ta per hectare. The provinces of North Vietnam also do their best to make every preparation for the main crop production such as: ploughing and harrowing the seedling fields, sowing new seed, and breaking up the fallow land in the main crop fields. These preparations for the main crop are running into difficulty. Because of the lack of rain the ploughing has been proceeding very slowly as compared to last year, and so the time left for working on the main crop is very short. A number of provinces like Thai Binh and Nghe Tinh do not have enough quick maturing rice seed. Fourteen provinces have sown nearly 5,000 hectares of early main crop seedlings so as to transplant them into deep fields.

Also by 15 May the provinces of South Vietnam transplanted and floated 261,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice, reaching 39.5 percent of the plan or representing a speedier rate of 50,000 hectares as compared to the same time last year. But the area of summer-autumn rice cultivation being affected by drought is growing.

The provinces heavily affected by drought are Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap and Long An. The localities are in great need of phosphorous fertilizer and it is requested that the materials sector take positive measures to transfer in time the fertilizer needed to the peasants so that they can take care of their summer-autumn rice crop.

Together with the sowing and transplanting for the summer-autumn rice crop, the provinces of South Vietnam are making preparations for the main crop. By 15 May the various localities have ploughed 441,000 hectares of fields, they have sown, transplanted and floated seedlings in 180,000 hectares, representing a speedier rate of 33,000 hectares as compared to the same time last year. The provinces of the Mekong delta have transplanted 164,000 hectares. The province of An Giang is the fastest in working on the main crop, reaching 55 percent of the plan, using in the main the floating main crop variety.

The provinces of South Vietnam have completed the harvesting of the winter-spring 1981-1982 rice crop, reaching the highest productivity ever achieved, averaging 34 ta per hectare or representing an increase of 3.15 ta as compared to last year. Ho Chi Minh City and the eastern provinces of South Vietnam, the provinces of Lam Dong and Thuan Hai have shown only a slight increase in productivity, reaching from 18.9 to 21.7 ta per hectare.

Among the 8 provinces having most winter-spring rice in the Mekong delta (except Minh Hai), only Long An reached a productivity lower than last year, as for three other provinces they all reached a productivity 10 to 20 percent higher than last year; two provinces with the highest productivity are An Giang with 46 ta per hectare and Dong Thap with 45.6 ta per hectare. The area of winter-spring rice cultivation of these two provinces reaches over 40 percent but the production volume of rice that comes from these two provinces comes to 54 percent of the total volume produced in South Vietnam. The provinces with a high productivity are Kien Giang with 18.2 ta (during the 1980-1981 winter-spring crop) having gone up to 27.7 ta per hectare, Ben Tre going from 18.4 to 22.5 ta, Cuu Long from 17.2 to 20.5 ta, and Tien Giang from 29.2 to 32.8 ta per hectare.

As far as the sown and transplanted area is concerned, two provinces have surpassed the plan, that was An Giang which surpassed it by 9,783 hectares and Thuan Hai which went a little bit over. As for the remaining provinces they all did not reach the plan level. The provinces lagging behind the plan are concentrated on the Mekong delta. Figures for the entire South Vietnam show that the winter-spring rice area came to 94 percent of the area planted last year and that was equivalent to only 90 percent of the plan. It is for this reason that although the average productivity increased over 10 percent the total volume of production only increased by 3.35 percent as compared to last year's winter-spring crop.

1751
CSO: 4209/370

AGRICULTURE

MEASURES TAKEN TO ACCELERATE GRAIN MOBILIZATION IN AN GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 82 p 2

/Article by Ngo Minh Duc, of An Giang: "Grain Mobilization in An Giang"/

/Text/ Grain mobilization was sluggish at the beginning of the season. However, during the recent period between 1 and 30 April, an amount of 100,000 tons was collected which represented the highest monthly norm ever attained and which included 15,000 tons of tax and old debts, 15,400 tons as settlement of old two-way contracts and 8,800 tons derived from the exchange of material supplies and goods. The average daily rate was 3,173 tons and the average mobilization norm was 14,000 kgs per hectare. Many villages in Chau Thanh, Phu Tan and Cho Moi Districts mobilized 2 tons per hectare.

Generally speaking, from the beginning of the season to date, the entire province has put into store 103,190 tons of winter-spring rice representing 57.32 percent of the plan norm and including tax collection amounting to 79 percent of the norm set for this crop. The collection of old debts and of the yearly tax has been completed by 103 production collectives, 5 agricultural cooperatives, 36 hamlets and 11 villages. As compared with the norm set for the crop, Long Xuyen City and Tri Ton District have basically completed the collection of tax and old debts while 3 other localities have fulfilled 70 to 80 percent of the norm.

What made it possible to accelerate grain mobilization in An Giang in April?

Objectively auspicious conditions are the first reason worth mentioning since they stemmed from the fact that this year the winter-spring production season achieved higher norms than those in all the previous years in terms of cultivated area, productivity and volume of production. While rejoicing at the success of the recent winter-spring season in their province, the local people, aware of the country's situation and of their responsibility to the entire nation, realized that they should resolutely attain a high norm in mobilizing grain from this winter-spring crop in order to make up for the low grain mobilization norm obtained from last year's 10th-month rice crop which yielded poorly after suffering from floods. To satisfactorily carry out grain mobilization, it is thus necessary to clearly understand that solving the grain problem is an urgent demand of the whole country.

April was a month when the harvest would be at its height. The Provincial Party and People's Committees focused guidance on three island districts and those densely cultivated with rice, sent 129 provincial cadres to basic installations and proportionally supplied money, commodities, transportation and cargo handling means as well as warehouses. The districts and cities also mobilized almost all their key cadres and sent them to basic installations to concentrate guidance on grain mobilization and, at the same time, to coordinate it with other routine central tasks and also to carry out propaganda and motivation through the medium of mass organizations in order to launch a seething grain mobilization among the masses. The secretary chairman and many members of the Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee as well as the leading comrades in the Provincial People's Committee made inspection tours to provide guidance, to improve the plan drawn up by each district--especially the districts and cities where rice cultivation was concentrated--and to help them promptly overcome obstacles and difficulties at the grassroots level.

The measures taken by An Giang are to apply the method of regular delivery of grain in villages and hamlets, to launch a movement for grain delivery at the district and city levels and to combine and concentrate efforts on grain delivery in the entire province. In the two grain delivery stages in April, the daily mobilization rate was 4,100 tons in the first and 6,770 tons in the second. Peasants enthusiastically participated in grain delivery, especially in Phu Tan and Cho Moi.

To prepare for grain delivery, the village and hamlet authorities used the assigned norms as a basis, made a list of households, production collectives and agricultural cooperatives, proportionately fixed the quantity to be delivered by each of them, clearly mentioned the debts, tax and amounts to be paid following two-way contract settlements and subsequently convened the people of each hamlet and the members of each production collective and cooperative and published the norms to enable everyone to discuss them and unanimously agree to fulfill them satisfactorily. As a result, every household, production collective and cooperative accepted with self-enlightenment the grain delivery norm assigned to them.

A plan was drawn up fixing the effective and expiry dates of grain mobilization. In the case of low-lying areas, the grain delivery time was calculated also in accordance with the flood period. The working method was to "roll up mats" [quickly and neatly amass paddy by pouring it down on a mat and then rolling up the latter] at each house and hamlet and to proceed to neatly complete grain delivery by an entire village. Work and responsibilities were specifically assigned to each cadre while adequate preparations were being made for weighing scales, bags, money and merchandises. Transportation means belonging to the state, cooperatives and even private citizens were mobilized.

Prior to taking these measures, the province held a ceremony for districts and cities to sign emulation pledges, thereby creating a movement to satisfactorily fulfill the grain obligation among many pledging localities. In support of these efforts, another movement was launched to motivate people to write poems and songs, to draw up pictures and to carry out mass cultural activities.

During these movements and especially through the two phases of grain delivery by the entire province, all levels, sectors and grassroots cadres had an opportunity to heighten their organizational and command standards, to draw valuable experiences in motivating people to emulate, to develop new factors and new men and to reduce many negative practices.

9332
CSO: 4209/372

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HANOI'S BUILDING SECTOR TIGHTENS SECURITY, MANAGEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 8 May 82 p 3

[Article: "The City Building Sector Continues To Accelerate the Campaign To Combat Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] Each year, the city's building sector is assigned the task of building nearly 100,000 square meters of housing and industrial and civilian projects. The quantity of supplies, machinery and equipment invested in this work is not small. As a result, the sector as well as its installations are very concerned with security work and with encouraging economization in coordination with struggling against negative phenomena in accordance with the directives from the Party Central Committee and the Municipal Party Committee concerning this matter.

The sector has launched a campaign to struggle against negative phenomena in its 35 basic units. Having studied the matter, all cadres, manual workers and civil servants realize their responsibility in protecting the property and materials of the state. Many cadres, party members and people have set good examples in protecting public property and struggling against and exposing the theft of public property. Many types of supplies that were lost have been reclaimed; in the 2 years 1980 and 1981, supplies worth more than 99,000 dong were reclaimed.

The various units have discovered loopholes in their management and learned the tricks used to steal materials in transportation, in shipping and receiving and at construction sites. As a result, they have taken suitable corrective measures. In management, the various units have supplemented their principles concerning the management of labor, plans, technology, supplies, equipment and so forth, material consumption ceilings, etc. Transportation is being managed more closely. Some production units, such as the Cau Duong and Dai La Brick and Tile Enterprises, the Nam Thang Paving Brick Enterprise and so forth, have implemented warehouse receiving and shipping methods not based on charts, begun issuing shipping forms and schedule days for the sale of goods to agencies and individuals in order to easily conduct inspections and combat conspiracy or attempts to send goods to the outside. Prior to 1979, anywhere from 30,000 to more than 100,000 bricks and tiles disappeared each year in the delivery of goods to customers; now that the measures mentioned above have been taken, this problem has been virtually eliminated. As a result of management measures, praise and awards, the loss of

cement during transportation from Haiphong has also been significantly reduced, from 5-10 percent to 0.23 percent. In the construction units, the results that have been achieved have also been due to implementing complete project contracts, specializing each job and accounting for supplies each month and each quarter.

A review that was conducted showed that negative phenomena and organized theft declined by 45 percent in 1981.

Recently, the Building Service held a conference to review the struggle against negative phenomena during the 2 years 1980 and 1981 and control work in 1981. The conference set forth guidelines for developing upon the results that have been achieved, putting the campaign on a regular basis within the units that are conducting it and expanding the campaign this year among the remaining units. Control and inspection work will be intensified and violations will be promptly prosecuted. Complete project contracts will be expanded throughout the sector in order to manage materials and establish the conditions for improving the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants. On the other hand, shortcomings and weaknesses in the campaign at a number of installations will be overcome, such as slowness and delays (especially in phase two), the phenomenon of tolerating or protecting persons in a few incidents, not strictly complying with policies and regulations and selling materials on consignment in violation of principles.

7809
CSO: 4209/379

LABOR

FULL USE OF SPARE LABOR IN CITIES RECOMMENDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 May 82 p 3

/Article by Do Hoang, of Binh Tri Thien: "Making Full Use of Spare Labor"/

/Text/ A fair number of laborers in cities are still unemployed. Even those households who have already had a job still have a surplus work force and want to produce goods on contract to increase their income. In many wards of Nam Dinh City (Ha Nam Ninh), the cadres' families and the people have been spinning cotton in fulfillment of a contract with the textile factory. Over the past few months, the city has made arrangements to provide employment for students who had left schools. Households who own looms have accepted threads to weave fabrics and mosquito nets; in certain areas, training courses have been opened to teach embroidery, knitting, reed and kenaf carpet weaving and so forth. Many women have given up their marketing activities and joined knitting and embroidering units.

Over the past year, the Small Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives' Federation has hired hundreds of thousands of laborers for employment in handicraft cooperatives and has simultaneously organized the production of consumer goods by individual households. A glance at the economic-technical achievements shown at the Giang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi will reveal that many of our handicraftsmen are very skillful and that they are capable of manufacturing diversified consumer products of export value. The quality of goods displayed at the exhibition center clearly demonstrates the creative talents and vast potentials of our people. Almost all the goods displayed there have won the appreciation of foreign visitors.

However, our people and cadres still lack a large amount of consumer goods in their daily life. Though this state of affairs has many causes, attention must be paid to the failure of many localities to fully use and attract all the unemployed laborers and to make arrangements to engage them in production activities in order to ensure their livelihood. Many people have taken an interest in the production of easily made goods in the hope of reaping a great profit; such activities have failed to meet the local people's demand. On its part, the state has not yet applied an incentive policy with regard to producers of staple and rare commodities.

Cities are places where numerous enterprises and cooperatives with skillful workers are concentrated and where many laborers are still unemployed. To provide jobs for this labor force in order to increase the amount of consumer and export goods, we would suggest that while reforming small traders to motivate them to self-consciously shift to productive activities, it is necessary to create favorable conditions for them to accept the contract production of goods. The exploitation of local sources of raw materials must be well organized in order to provide supplies to handicraft cooperatives. At the same time, a policy must be formulated to stimulate cooperatives which produce goods essential to daily life as well as commodities of export value.

9332
CSO: 4209/372

MODERN WESTERN CULTURE MAKING INROADS IN HANOI

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 1 Jun 82 p 23

[Article by Michel Blanchard in Hanoi]

[Text]

JUST a short step away from the "Little Lake" is a cafe with Abba and Bee Gees posters adorning peeling walls. Young jeans-clad Vietnamese sit on tiny wooden stools and sip lemon juice and Japanese beer while pop music beats in the background.

A typical enough scene for Paris, Amsterdam or New York. But here in Hanoi it is striking testimony to an attitude change over the last year, particularly among the youth, that belies the image of a drab, austere communist city.

One of the most obvious signs is the sudden proliferation of private cafes, often no more than little covered shacks. The richest of them play Western music, which is in vogue here and still banned in Saigon. One new cafe has become a top in-spot by playing jazz.

Slogans

The sound of Western music, turned up to full volume, also blares out of the open windows of private houses and a local cinema has it blasting over the loudspeakers.

Abba is definitely top of the pops in Hanoi but Boney M and the Bee Gees are also very popular, not to mention a host of French singers such as Sylvie Vartan, Jose Dassin, Mireille Mathieu and Dalida.

At open-air festivals, electric guitars, drums and accordions take over from the official bands.

Some have led a revolution in dress, which is all the more noticeable since most people are still tattily clothed. After work young men and women slip on their jeans and T-shirts and go for bicycle rides around the lake, a popular meeting place. Make-up is gradually reappearing.

American jeans cost 1,400 dongs (about US$140) in a boutique, which is about the average annual salary. Nevertheless they are seen more and more on the streets here.

Some are sent, like music cassettes, in family parcels by relatives who have fled as refugees to the West. Others arrive via the Cholon China town district of Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon, which trades with Hong Kong and Singapore.

Brightly coloured shirts and T-shirts are replacing the strict white women's blouses and the old worn shirts of the men. The colours cheer up the traditional black and white of Hanoi crowds.

There are even printed T-shirts sporting everything from pop-singers' faces to the American eagle to slogans saying "Love" or commemorating Thailand's bicentennial. Several stories near the big market specialise in printing T-shirts to order.

These trends have befuddled some of the older generation, like the father who wrote to the letters column of the "Hanoi Moi" saying that he had become the laughing stock of his friends because his daughter was wearing a "Kiss-Me" T-shirt and no one in the family knew what it meant.

There has been another development, which just a short time ago would have shocked Hanoi's inhabitants — lovers. Young people no longer worry about walking hand in hand and the intertwined couples on park benches and on the grass around the lakes are oblivious to the world.

Motorbikes are much sought after as a way of impressing the girls. Japanese makes are popping up increasingly, while the old models probably came from Ho Chi Minh City.

Contact with foreigners is still reserved. Suspicion, bans on mingling and the fear of plainclothes security forces is deeply engrained. But foreigners can go into cafes and people are now friendlier. Even the girls are less timid.

Language is however a formidable barrier as the young do not known any foreign languages.

On May 1, the Vietnamese can go to the dance hall of the "Bo Ho" restaurant where the entrance fee is 15 dongs (US$1.50). There are tables of young people and the girls will not refuse to dance with the "Tay" or Westerners.

On Saturday night black-satin trousers mix with conical hats and green caps. Young men are also starting to wear their hair long, some letting it grow to the shoulder — a long way from the ideal socialist man.

Hanoi's new look may well be a reflection of a desire here to consume after years of deprivation. The standard of living of a certain section of the community has improved with commerce and trade.

It is too early to speak of a liberalisation by the authorities, who at a Communist Party meeting denounced "negative phenomona." Probably they are content to take a "laissez faire" stance while reservi ng the right to intervene if it goes too far for them. — AFP

CSO: 4220/631

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

AUTHORITIES ASKED TO SHUT DOWN 'MEDIUMS,' CARD READERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 May 82 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung"(The Builder): "...It Is Not That the Basic Level Governments Are Unaware of What Is Going On!"]

[Text] In a letter to the newspaper, Nguyen Hoang Giang (Ba Dinh Ward) said: "I would like to do my part to help put an end to fraud such as the following:

...In My Dinh, there are two blind women who make money by communicating with the dead. Yet, very many people visit them to be happily cheated our of their money. And, they give the two women whatever they ask. Everyone is charged from 20 to 25 dong. It is commonplace for them to make 500 to 700 dong on a Sunday!"

Tran Van Thanh, who lives on Nam Ky Uprising Road, witnessed a comical scene while travelling from Ho Chi Minh City to Hanoi because he received news of a death, which he also related to the newspaper in a letter:

"I shall not go to great lengths describing the procedures for arranging the meeting between 'the dead and the living' which the young woman wanted me to witness. I only want to relate one detail. As the 'spirit' was appearing, it uttered something to the young woman; the 'medium' in Trung Van suddenly asked in a loud voice: 'Oh, departed one, would you shut up so that we can get on with our work?'

As the medium was uttering incantations and pouring words of deception into the ears of her superstitious patrons, her precious 'spirit' decided to try out a newly purchased cassette and began loudly playing a foreign song..."

Both of these letters talk about the holding of "seances" to defraud people of their money. They are held by persons in the villages of Tu Liem, whose acts of deception are known by the governments.

Both of these letters asked the question: When will these superstitious tricks every stop?

On this occasion, I would like to say in addition:

At present, this practice is not only occurring in the two villages mentioned above, but also at a few other places in the outskirts of the city. And, even within the city, on Phan Boi Chau Street, there is a female medium and, on Thai Phien Street, a male medium who opened their private homes at "secret" hours to practice card reading virtually in public.

By means of card games, tricks, kings with bushy beards, gaudy western ladies... these fortune tellers dupe honest people into rashly having their cards read at a cost of 10 dong per reading!

I think that the basic level governments should concern themselves with this matter and take measures to end this practice!

7809
CSO: 4209/379

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

ASSISTANCE TO COOPERATIVES, CONSERVATION OF GRAINS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 May 82 p 3

[Readers Opinions column: "Assist Subward Selling and Buying Cooperatives to Run in the Correct Manner" by Lan Huong and "Conserve Grains" by Le Cong Binh]

[Text] Assist Subward Selling and Buying Cooperatives to Run in the Correct Manner

Since the middle of 1981 the network of buying and selling cooperatives in the Hanoi and Haiphong wards and in the towns of North Vietnam has formed and expanded relatively fast. The selling and buying cooperatives are also one component of the collective economy, they are one component of the organized market. Their main task is to contribute towards overcoming the difficulties and improve the livelihood of the cadres and people living in the subwards.

After over a year of activity, however, we have noticed that very few of the cooperatives have gone into providing a great deal of services or really exploited the sources of agricultural products and grain by working with the agricultural cooperatives engaged in processing so as to improve the daily meals of the people. Most of the cooperatives run after business for profit, violating the very principles and stipulations of the Ministry of Internal Trade. Many cooperatives gathered stocks that are many times the stipulated amount, others even go so far as to take the money from dishonest traders in order to do business. Whenever they see a commodity that is in demand and brings good profit the cooperatives immediately buy and sell them irrespective of the fact whether the said commodity is necessary or not in the people's livelihood or whether that may be a commodity that has been put under the monopolized management of the state. Furthermore, the buying of commodities from state stores and their selling at higher prices or the buying of fake commodities from individuals and selling them to the people have become very widespread phenomena. Recently, the phenomenon of competitive buying, of raising the prices and depressing them in competition with the state stores has made that the prices of many commodities have become unstable. Many cadres and cooperative members have gone South to buy commodities in great quantities, which only helped to bring the prices way up.

We are of the belief that should this be allowed to go on, should there be no control and timely correction, then many cooperatives will work in the most arbitrary way, not only failing to improve the people's livelihood in the subwards but also creating the conditions for enriching a number of bad elements, engendering a poor public perception and lack of trust among the population.

We suggest that the trade provincial and municipal offices call preliminary conferences to go over the activities of the buying and selling cooperatives periodically so as to draw the lessons of experience in time and have correcting measures. At the same time we should have increased control so as to guide the buying and selling cooperatives into the correct tracks. We must sanction strictly but fairly those who deliberately take advantage of the buying and selling cooperatives so as to engage in commodity speculation and in illegal trade.

Lan Huong
(Hanoi)

Conserve Grains

Recently, the newspapers and radio talked a great deal about boosting production and the conservation of grains. But in many localities there is still the situation of irrational distribution of grain. For instance, some people still have their household registrations in Hanoi but in actuality they have left to go into the southern provinces to make a living there for the last several years. Their families in Hanoi still go to the store every month to get rice. At the same time, the locality, the block cell as well as the cadres in charge of the vital statistics just turn their eyes elsewhere, thinking it does not amount to much or out of considerateness and refuse to solve the situation. Then there are the cases of those who belong to cooperative families but instead of participating in production they go out and do business for profit yet they still enjoy eligibility to the subsidized rice!

By increasing the control of the distribution link from the people's household level up and by making sure that the amount of grain erroneously distributed get returned to the state, we will be able to conserve a good amount of grain for the state.

Le Cong Binh
(Hanoi)

1751
CSO: 4209/370

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Văn Anh [NGUYEENX VAWN ANH]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Dong Anh District; his article on improving living conditions in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 27 May 82 p 3)

Sáu Bình [SAUS BINHF]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Tien Giang Province; he was mentioned in an article on agricultural production in his province. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Ngọc Cảnh [NGUYEENX NGOCJ CANHR], deceased

Born in 1924; former head of the Foreign Languages Department of the College of Foreign Trade; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 7 June 1982. (HANOI MOI 9 Jun 82 p 4)

Hoàng Ngọc Cẩn [HOANGF NGOCJ CAANR]

*Deputy Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Thai Binh Province; his article "The Youth Of Thai Binh Are Determined to Produce Much Grain" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Jun 82 p 3)

Dương Quốc Chính [ZUWOWNG QUOOCS CHINHS]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was appointed Chairman of the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee of the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Dương Hồng Đạt [DUWOWNG HOONGF ZAATJ]

Vice Minister of Agriculture; on 25 June 1982 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of an Iraqi economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 26 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Dương [VUX ZUWOWNG]

*Director of the Haiphong Broadcasting Station; on 20 May 1982 he signed an emulation agreement with the directors of the Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City broadcasting stations. (HANOI MOI 29 May 82 p 1)

Lê Thanh Đạo [LEE THANH DAOJ]

Member of the Council of State; pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was appointed Chairman of the Youth, Teenagers and Childrens Committee of the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 she was terminated as Chairman of the Public Health and Social Welfare Committee of the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Trương Kỳ Đức [TRUWOWNG KYF DUWCS]

Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Ho Chi Minh City; on 30 April 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the heroic death of a dock worker. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 May 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Hiền [NGUYEENX HIEENF]

*Director of the Hanoi Broadcasting Station; on 20 May 1982 he signed an emulation agreement with the directors of the Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City broadcasting stations. (HANOI MOI 29 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Bá Huệ [NGUYEENX BAS HUEEJ]

Deputy Head of the Institute of Veterinary Medicine; his article "Thoughts on Bringing Advanced Technology to Agricultural Cooperatives" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Jun 82 p 3)

Lê Thiết Hùng [LEE THIEETS HUNGF]

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee in Support of Korea; on 24 June 1982 he attended a film showing at the Embassy of the DPRK. (NHAN DAN 26 Jun 82 p 4)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Minister of Foreign Trade; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Iraq Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technological Cooperation; on 25 June 1982 he attended the arrival in Hanoi of an Iraqi economic delegation. (NHAN DAN 26 Jun 82 p 1)

Ngô Bùi Kim [NGOO BUIF KIM]

Commercial Attache of the SRV Embassy in France; on 16 May 1982 he attended the 4th Congress of the Association of Vietnamese Businessmen in France. (Paris DOAN KET 5 Jun 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Đức Kỳ [NGUYEENX DUWCS KYF]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ba Dinh Ward, Hanoi; on 19 May 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birthday. (HANOI MOI 22 May 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành Lê [NGUYEENX THANHF LEE]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was terminated as Member of the Council of State. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành Lê [NGUYEENX THANHF LEE]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was terminated as Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Phạm Sĩ Liêm [PHAMJ SIX LIEEM]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 7 June 1982 he attended the signing of an emulation agreement on housing and urban projects between Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. (HANOI MOI 9 Jun 82 p 1)

Đỗ Long [DOOX LONG], deceased

Member of the VCP; former member of the VCP Committee, Khanh Hoa Province; former Director of the 5th Interregion Bank; former Head of the Finance and Planning Department, State Planning Commission; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 26 June 1982 at age 77. (NHAN DAN 27 Jun 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Lộc [NGUYEENX DUWCS LOOCJ]

*Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; *Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 4 June 1982 he attended the funeral ceremony of a policeman who died in the line of duty. (HANOI MOI 8 Jun 82 p 4)

Phạm Lợi [PHAMJ LOWIJ]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Deputy Head of the Hanoi delegation to the National Assembly; on 20 June 1982 he met constituents in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 21 Jun 82 p 1)

Lê Thanh Nghị [LEE THANH NGHIJ]

Vice Chairman of the Council of State; Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was appointed Secretary General of the Council of State. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Thanh Nho [THANH NHO]

Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Broadcasting Station; on 20 May 1982 he signed an emulation agreement with the directors of the Hanoi and Haiphong broadcasting stations. (HANOI MOI 29 May 82 p 1)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was appointed Vice Chairman of the Council of State. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was appointed Member of the Council of State. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was terminated as Chairman of the Committee for Youth, Teenagers and Children of the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was appointed Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Trần Quyết [TRAANF QUYEETS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Minister of Interior; on 4 June 1982 he attended the funeral ceremony of a policeman who died in the line of duty. (HANOI MOI 8 Jun 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Sử [NGUYEENX VAWN SUWR]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Thach That District, Hanoi; his article on agricultural developments in his district appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 3 Jun 82 p 3)

Bùi Văn Thìn [BUIF VAWN THINF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quoc Oai District, Ha Son Binh Province; he was mentioned in an article on paddy production in his district. (NHAN DAN 21 Jun 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Thân [LEE VAWN THAAN]

Consulor Attache of the SRV Embassy in Paris; on 16 May 1982 he attended the 4th Congress of the Association of Vietnamese Businessmen in France. (Paris DOAN KET 5 Jun 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Tài Thu [NGUYEENX TAIF THU]

Director of the Vietnam Accupuncture and Moxibustion Institute; on 13 May 1982 he spoke in Lille, France to members of the French Accupuncture and Moxibustion Association. (Paris DOAN KET 5 Jun 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Thu [NGUYEENX VAWN THU]

*Vice Minister of Building; on 7 June 1982 he attended the signing of an emulation agreement on housing and urban projects between Hanoi, Haiphong and Ho Chi Minh City. (HANOI MOI 9 Jun 82 p 1)

Xuân Thủy [XUAAN THUYR]

Pursuant to Communique 4 of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly on 28 June 1982 he was terminated as Vice Chairman and Secretary General of the Council of State. (NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 1)

Lưu Minh Trị [LUWU MINH TRIJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Secretary of the Hanoi Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 19 May 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the anniversary of Ho Chi Minh's birthday. (HANOI MOI 22 May 82 p 1)

Vũ Trọng Tuất [VUX TRONGJ TUAATS], deceased

Former member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ba Dinh Ward; he was in retirement at the time of his death on 23 May 1982 at age 70. (HANOI MOI 25 May 82 p 4)

CSO: 4209/405

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS DURING 16 FEBRUARY-15 MARCH 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 4, Apr 82 p 32

[Text]

FEBRUARY

16. The Council of Ministers adopts a resolution to improve economization in all fields with a view to solving the economic imbalance.

— The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sends a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry rejecting their note of February 11, 1982 which said that Vietnam had undertaken armed provocation on the Chinese border during the Lunar New Year Festival.

17. The fifth Indochinese foreign ministerial conference is held in Vientiane on February 16-17. In the joint communiqué, new proposals towards China, Thailand and the ASEAN countries are made.

— The Presidium of the National Assembly of the People's Republic of Mongolia confers Sukhe Bator Orders on Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, Truong-Chinh, President of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, Chairman of the Council of Ministers.

19. *VNA* rejects the report (*AFP* news, February 18, 1982) by a spokesman for the Thai Supreme Military Command saying that Vietnam had fought with a borderguard unit on Thai territory.

— French presidential adviser on foreign affairs Regis Debray pays a visit to Vietnam.

20. A spokesman for the SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs condemns a declaration of the Taiwanese authorities that the Truong Sa archipelago is under their jurisdiction.

— The Ministry of Health holds a conference reviewing the work of traditional medicine in Ho Chi Minh City.

23. In Hue, the Ministry of Agriculture organizes a conference reviewing its activities in 1981 and to discuss the orientation and tasks for 1982.

24. The Central Committee of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions holds a meeting reviewing its activities in 1981 and to discuss the orientation and tasks for 1982.

— An economic delegation from Algeria visits

28. Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, head of the USSR State Planning Committee N.K. Baibakov concludes his visit to Vietnam.

MARCH

1. Rafeenddin Ahmed, special envoy of the UN Secretary-General, paid a visit to Vietnam from February 26 to March 1.

— The Vietnam Institute of Sciences and the Commission for the Study of the Atmosphere hold a symposium on space exploration at which 20 scientific papers were read.

— Vietnam attends a round-table at ministerial level on the development of industry and agriculture in developing countries in Baghdad (Iraq).

5. The SRV Ministry of Foreign Affairs sends a note to its Chinese counterpart protesting against acts of espionage and provocation. On March 2 and 3, nearly 40 armed Chinese boats intruded into Vietnamese waters, four to ten nautical miles off the coast.

6. *VNA* rejects the news reported by the China news agency *Xinhua* from Bangkok on March 2 saying that a number of Thai border hamlets were destroyed by Vietnamese artillery.

— A five-year program for literary co-operation is signed in Hanoi between the Vietnam Writers' Association and the USSR Union of Writers.

— From *February 27 to March 6* in Hanoi, Vietnam and the Soviet Union held a meeting to discuss co-operation in coal mining in 1982-1983 and implementation of the plan for the period 1981-1985.

7. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers adopts the State fund plan for salary distribution according to work done and productivity.

9. All papers in Hanoi publish a communiqué of the 12th plenum of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee that preparations for the Fifth Party Congress, which will open in Hanoi on March 27, 1982 have been completed.

10. In Hanoi the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology inaugurates a joint Vietnamese-Soviet tropical meteorological station.

11. *VNA* rejects the news of western news agencies reporting that Vietnam sprayed toxic chemicals on the Kampuchea-Thailand border area.

13. A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions headed by its President, Nguyen Duc Thuan, attends the 17th plenum of the USSR Central Council of the Trade Unions.

CSO: 4220/186

END

JPRS 81345

23 July 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2380

Materials on the Fifth Congress of

the Vietnam Communist Party--Volume 1

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23 July 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2380

MATERIALS ON THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY--VOLUME 1

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INTRODUCTORY NOTES

This report contains translations of selected materials on the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party held in Hanoi 27-30 March 1982. This material was previously reported in various issues of the FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT between 27 March and 6 May 1982

Other material dealing with the Fifth Congress has been published in the following supplement to the FBIS DAILY REPORT and in the JPRS series TRANSLATIONS ON VIETNAM:

1. Text of Central Committee Report to the Fifth VCP Congress 27 March 1982 (FBIS Asia and Pacific DAILY REPORT Vol IV, No 069, Supplement 002, 9 April 1982)

2. Other SRV Leader Speeches at the Fifth Congress of the VCP, Vol II (JPRS 81347 , VIETNAM REPORT, No. 2381, 23 Jul 82)

FIFTH VCP NATIONAL CONGRESS OPENS 27 MAR

Opening Session

BK270148 [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0130 GMT on 27 March began live coverage on the Fifth VCP Congress at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. The announcer said the congress would be officially opened at 0900 [0200 GMT] with 1,033 delegates in attendance.

The announcer gave the names of the members of the congress Presidium as they proceeded to the podium. They were, in the order of announcement, Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong, Pham Hung, Le Duc Tho, Vo Nguyen Giap, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Le Thanh Nghi, Tran Quoc Hoan, Van Tien Dung, Le Van Luong, Nguyen Van Linh, Vo Chi Cong, Chu Huy Man, To Huu, Vo Van Kiet, Do Muoi, Hoang Quoc Viet, Nguyen Duc Thuan, Nguyen Thi Dinh, Dang Quoc Bao, Le Duc Anh, Vu Dinh Lieu, Ho Nghinh, Y Mot, Vuong Duong Tuong, Pham Bai, Hoang No, Nguyen Dinh Cam, Nguyen Chon and Tran Dai Nghia.

The announcer said that also participating in the presidium were the heads of the CPSU, the LPRP and the KPRP delegations and the heads of other international delegations, Truong Chinh began his opening speech. Truong Chinh concluded his speech by voicing confidence in the history of the VCP and declared the congress open at 0238 GMT.

At 0240 GMT Le Duan began to speak. Le Duan concluded his speech at 0332 GMT. Following prolonged applause, an unidentified number of the congress proposed that the congress recess until the afternoon session. Hanoi Domestic Service at 0337 GMT concluded its live coverage of the opening session of the Fifth VCP Congress.

Afternoon Session

OW271746 Hanoi VNA in English 1736 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 27--The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam this afternoon heard an economic report and a report on party organization prepared by the Central Committee.

The economic report, delivered by Pham Van Dong, Politbureau member and chairman of the Council of Ministers, outlines the general situation and reviews the execution of state plans from 1976 to 1980 and sets the course to take and

the tasks to be done to achieve the main economic and social objectives for 1981-85 and till the end of the decade. Pham Van Dong stressed that working people in Vietnam were motivated by a revolutionary spirit, that they were courageous, intelligent, and creative.

The second report was presented by Le Duc Tho, Political Bureau member. It reviews organizational work since the last congress and proposes measures to bring about new changes in the leadership and militancy of the party to make it equal to its tasks in the new situation. The report points out that all success made since the fourth congress had been partly owed to the growth of the party. It urges the entire party to make greater efforts so as to "prove worthy of its role as the leader and very loyal servant of the people," as wished by President Ho Chi Minh as his last testament.

Municipal Delegates' Speeches

BK280440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress continued its work this morning, 28 March, Voice of Vietnam correspondents reported from the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. During this morning's session the delegates heard statements by Comrade Le Van Luong, secretary of the Hanoi municipal party committee and delegates of the Hanoi municipal VCP organization, and Comrade Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City party committee and delegate of the Ho Chi Minh City VCP organization.

Both statements affirmed the complete identity of views with the political report presented by Comrade Le Duan; the report on the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and for the 1980's, read by Comrade Pham Van Dong; and the report on the party-building task delivered by Comrade Le Duc Tho. The statements also affirmed the resolve of the two major cities' party organizations to satisfactorily carry out the political tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

During this morning's session the delegates were also extremely inspired to hear statements by Comrades Gorbachev, head of the CPSU delegation, Kaysone Phomvihan, head of the LPRP delegation; and Heng Samrin, head of the LPRP delegation.

In their statements, the Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean head delegates affirmed great solidarity and militant friendship with the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. They stressed that the lofty solidarity, singlemindedness and internationalist friendship among the fraternal parties are an important factor ensuring world peace and security and the complete victory of socialism. The Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean head delegates' statements were warmly welcomed by the delegates and punctuated by hearty applause.

Delegates' Speeches on 28 Mar

OW281635 Hanoi VNA in English 1625 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28--During its meetings this morning and afternoon, the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam heard addresses by the head delegates of nine foreign delegations and many speeches of Vietnamese delegates. At the meeting this morning, the congress warmly hailed the speech by M.S. Gorbachev, head delegate of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union; Kaysone Phomvihan, head delegate of the [Lao] People's Revolutionary Party; and Heng Samrin, head delegate of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea.

In his speech of welcome this afternoon, Jesus Montane Oropesa, head of the delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba; Miroslaw Milewski, head of the delegation of the United Workers' Party of Poland; Paul Laurent, head of the delegation of the French Communist Party; (Samih Abu Kuwayq, head of the delegation of the Palestine Liberation Organization (P.L.O.); Salvador Cayetano Carpio, head of the delegation of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front of El Salvador (F.M.L.); Stanley Mabizela, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa. [sentence as received]

The foreign delegates expressed their deep and warm feelings toward the Communist Party and people of Vietnam. They affirmed their militant solidarity, support and comprehensive cooperation with the Vietnamese people in their national construction and defence.

Vietnamese speakers included the delegates of Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, the People's Army and the Ministry of Interior. General Van Tien Dung, head of the Vietnam People's Army delegation and Pham Hung, minister of interior, voiced the will of the People's Army and Security Forces to unceasingly heighten their vigilance, to defeat the war of sabotage conducted by the Chinese expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, to ensure political security and social order and defend the people's peaceful construction. Also this afternoon, Hoang Quoc Viet, president of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, spoke of the need to intensify mass mobilization and front work in the present situation.

Vuong Duong Tuong, secretary of the party organization in Cao Bang Province bordering China, voiced the determination of the border people to fulfill the task of defending the motherland and successfully building socialism.

29 Mar Congress Proceedings

OW291351 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress continued to hold its plenary session today in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall.

During the morning session the delegates listened to speeches by the following comrades: Hoang Van Kieu, director of the Central Committee Department of Nationalities and delegate of the Lang Son provincial party organization;

Le Phuoc Tho, deputy secretary of the Hau Giang provincial party committee and delegate of the Hau Giang provincial party organization; Ngo Quang Dao, deputy secretary of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, deputy secretary of the Thong Nhut district party committee and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Ho Nghinh, deputy secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party committee and delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; Bui Trong Tam, secretary of the Hai Hau district party committee and delegate of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization; Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang cooperative party committee in Thai Binh Province and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; and Le Van Pham, secretary of the Tien Giang provincial party committee and delegate of the Tien Giang provincial party organization.

In the afternoon the delegates listened to speeches by the following comrades: Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of the Dac Lac provincial party committee and delegate of the Dac Lac provincial party organization; Nguyen Duc Thuan, chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairman of the Vietnam Women's Union and delegate of the Ban Tre provincial party organization; Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and delegate of the armed forces party organization; Hoang No, secretary of the Son La provincial party committee and delegate of the Son La provincial party organization; Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; Le Quang Thanh, secretary of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone party committee and delegate of the Vung Tau-Con Dao special zone party organization; Nguyen Tien Chinh, minister of maritime products and delegate of the Thuan Hai provincial party organization; Phan The Duyet, director of the Mao Khe coalmine and delegate of the Quang Ninh provincial party organization; Pham Cong Lac, director of the Danhim powerplant and delegate of the Thuan Hai provincial party organization; and Phan Thanh Liem, dierector of the machine tools plant No 1 and delegate of the Hanoi municipal party organization.

Their speeches unanimously agreed with the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan and with other reports presented by the party Central Committee before the congress. Their speeches also pointed out specific measures for vigorously developing the economy and livelihood of the local people and submitted to the party and state specific petitions relating to their localities, sectors and circles.

Local Delegates' Speeches

BK290458 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] The fifth party congress continued to hold its plenary session this morning in the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. During this session the delegates listened to statements by the following comrades: Hoang Van Kieu, director of the Central Committee Department of Nationalities and delegate from Lang Son Province; Le Phuoc Tho, deputy secretary of the Hau Giang provincial party committee and delegate from Hau Giang province; Le Quang Dao, deputy secretary

of the Hai Hung provincial party committee and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; (Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien), deputy secretary of the Thong Nhut district party committee and delegate of the Dong Nai provincial party organization; Ho Nghinh, secretary of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party committee and delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; Bui Trong Tam, secretary of the Nai Hau district party committee and delegate of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial organization; Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang cooperative party committee in Thai Binh Province and delegate of the Thai Binh provincial party organization; Phan Xuan Dot, minister of forestry and delegate of the Ben Tre provincial party organization; and Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of Dan Lac provincial party committee and delegate of Dac Lac provincial party organization.

Their statements unanimously concurred with the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan, and with other reports presented by the party Central Committee before the congress. Their statements also pointed out specific measures for vigorously developing the economy and livelihood of the local people in line with the lines and policies of the party and state. The comrades' statements also presented the problems of their localities to the party and the state.

MATERIALS ON FIFTH COMMUNIST PARTY CONGRESS

30 Mar Morning Session

BK300459 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] The Fifth VCP Congress continued its work at the Ba Dinh Conference hall on the morning of 30 March. Comrade Le Thanh Nghi, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, directed the session on behalf of the congress Presidium.

The congress listened to speeches by the following comrades: Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education and delegate of the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization; Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture and information and delegate of the Minh Hai provincial party organization; Vu Van Can, minister of public health and delegate of the Hai Hung provincial party organization; Phan Thanh Liem, director of the Machine Tools Factory No 1 and delegate of the Hanoi municipal party organization; Bui Quang Tao, secretary of the Haiphong municipal party committee and delegate of the Haiphong municipal party organization; Bui San, secretary of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party committee and delegate of the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization; To Thien, acting director of the Central Artisan and Handicraft Cooperatives Union and delegate of the Haiphone municipal party organization; Pham Ngoc Bich, director of the Nam Dinh textile complex and delegate of the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization; Nguyen Quang Loc, director of the Mien Nam detergent corporation and State Science and Technology Commission and delegate of the Quang Ninh provincial party organization; and Nguyen Van Chan, head of the Central Institute for Economic Management Research and delegate of the Vinh Phu provincial party organization.

Minister Nguyen Thi Binh, on behalf of the 15 million educational cadres, teachers and students throughout the country, expressed the high identity of views on the Quang Nam-Danang provincial party organization and the educational sector with the line of socialist revolution and the line of economic building laid down by the fourth party congress. Comrade Nguyen Thi Binh suggested that the party and administrative and mass organizations at all levels pay more attention to the education of our children.

Comrade Nguyen Van Hieu, on behalf of the cultural and art and letters sector, delivered a speech affirming the correct and creative line for art and letters set forth by the fourth party congress and the achievements recorded by the cultural and art and letters sector over the past years. He expressed the resolve of the workers in the field of culture and art and letters to acquire an even more profound understanding of the party's line for art and letters; to struggle against the vestiges of slavish culture; and to build a healthy and highly militant new culture.

Comrade Vu Van Can, speaking for the public health sector, pointed out active measures to be adopted to continuously promote public health work and to serve cadres and the people better. He proposed that the state establish a population committee to guide family planning work and population growth in accordance with our country's economic development.

In his speech Comrade Phan Thanh Liem, director of the machine tools factory No 1, highlighted the progress of the factory in particular and of the Vietnamese mechanical engineering sector in general. He affirmed: The Vietnamese mechanical engineering sector has still a very rich potential. If there is a rational policy, this sector can advance still further and produce many more sophisticated tools and equipment to support the national economy satisfactorily.

The speeches by other delegates also expressed complete identity of views with the political report read by Comrade Le Duan. They voiced the confidence that, in light of the resolution of the fifth party congress, our entire party and people will certainly advance to overcome difficulties and negativism and to record new victories in the cause of national construction and national defense.

Live Relay of Closing Session

BK310141 [Editorial Report] Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese at 0130 GMT on 31 March began live coverage of the closing session of the Fifth VCP Congress at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. The announcer said that after 4 days of work, the congress was holding its closing session the morning of 31 March. He noted that in previous sessions the congress had heard a political report presented by Le Duan, an economic report by Pham Van Dong and a report on party building by Le Duc Tho. The announcer then briefly summarized the political and economic reports. He added that the congress was also addressed by foreign delegates, including those from the Soviet Union and Kampuchea. He then summarized these speeches.

At 0141 GMT the announcer continued to review the speeches heard by the congress. He presented brief summaries of the speeches by Le Van Luong on the tasks of Hanoi capital in the days to come, by Nguyen Van Linh on the tasks of

Ho Chi Minh City, by Le Van Pham on the agricultural tasks of Tien Giang Province, by Vuong Duong Tuong on tasks of Cao Bang Province on the northern border, and by Senior Gen Van Tien Dung on the strengthening of national defense. He also noted the speeches by other delegates from various localities and industrial and economic establishments on their new tasks.

At 0152 GMT the announcer reported on the achievements of various economic and industrial establishments in boosting production in honor of the fifth party congress. He said that the congress had received hundreds of messages and letters from people throughout the country and from overseas Vietnamese praising its work. It has also received many messages of greetings from fraternal parties and governments in the socialist community and other countries. The announcer then quoted from Soviet, Lao and Kampuchean publications praising the congress. He reported that hundreds of millions of people throughout the world viewed television coverage of the opening session of the congress.

At 0203 GMT, amid the sound of applause, the announcer reported that Le Duan was leading the members of the presidium to the podium. The announcer did not give the names of the presidium members.

At 0205 GMT the meeting began its work with Truong Chinh in the chair, who opened the session by announcing the agenda. He said:

"1. The congress will vote on the various resolutions of the congress.

"2. The congress will hear a reading of a list of foreign messages and letters and a number of domestic messages and letters welcoming the congress.

"3. Comrade Le Duc Tho will report on the results of the election of the VCP Central Committee, the election of the comrade general secretary, the election of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and the election of the VCP Central Committee Control Commission.

"4. Comrade General Secretary Le Duan will deliver a closing speech.

"5. The national anthem will be played to conclude the congress."

At 0207 GMT, following the reading of the agenda, Tran Quynh read the draft of congress Resolution No 1, entitled the "Resolution of the Fifth National VCP Congress on the Political Report of the Party Central Committee." He said:

"After discussing the party Central Committee political report presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the fifth national congress of VCP delegates is resolved to:

"1. Agree on and unanimously pass the party Central Committee political report;

"2. Express high appreciation for the correct activities of the party Central Committee, fourth tenure, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, in leading our entire party, people and armed forces to implement the domestic and foreign lines laid down in the resolution of the fourth party congress;

"3. Entrust the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, with the duty of organizing the successful implementation of the tasks set forth in the political report already passed by the congress;

"4. Call on our entire party, people and armed forces to unite singlemindedly, continue to develop their tradition of patriotism, revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective socialist mastery, vigorously struggle to overcome difficulties and shortcomings, most satisfactorily exploit all potentials, enhance militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries," and launch a revolutionary movement throughout the country with the determination successfully to build socialism and defend the fatherland in fulfillment of President Ho's testament.

After asking for a show of hands, Pham Van Dong announced that the congress "unanimously" passed the resolution.

At 0212 GMT, after the first resolution was approved, Troung Chinh invited Tran Quynh to present the seconddraft resolution. He read the "Resolution of the Fifth National Congress of VCP Delegates on the Orientation, Tasks and Main Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-85 5-Year Period and for the 1980's" already presented to the congress by Troung Chinh. He said that the congress decided the following:

"1. Agree on and unanimously pass the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields set forth in the report of the party Central Committee;

"2. The party Central Committee, fifth tenure, and the Council of Ministers, on the basis of the aforementioned orientations, tasks and main target, will lead and organize the formulation of plans for 1981-85 and the preparation for later plans while adopting 'effective policies and measures to resolve the pressing problems facing production and the people's life.'"

After calling for a show of hands, Troung Chinh announced that this resolution was passed with "total unanimity."

At the invitation by Troung Chinh, Tran Quynh then read the third draft resolution "On Party Building and Supplements to the Party Statutes." He said that the congress decided to:

"1. Agree on and unanimously pass the party Central Committee report on party building;

"2. Agree on and unanimously pass the proposals of the party Central Committee for supplementing a number of specific points in the party statutes";

"3. All party organizations and every party cadre and member must implement the tasks and policies set forth in the report on party building in a scrupulous manner."

Troung Chinh, after calling for a show of hands, announced "unanimous" adoption of this resolution.

At 0218 GMT the announcer said that during the period of its work, the congress had received letters and messages from localities, individuals and collective throughout the country and from overseas Vietnamese. He then cited the names of communist parties in the world that had sent messages of greetings to the congress.

At 0223 GMT Le Duc Tho was invited to read the results of the election of the party Central Committe, the Political Bureau and the general secretary. He said: "The Congress has elected the VCP Central Committee, fifth tenure, which comprises 152 comrades, including 116 official members and 36 alternate members." He then proceeded to read the list of Central Committee members. At 0232 GMT Le Duc Tho announced that the Central Committee had unanimously approved Le Duan as general secretary of the VCP Central Committee. He then presented the names of the members of the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Control Commission.

Following the reading of the results of the party elections, at 0235 GMT Le Duan was invited to present the closing speech. At 0242 GMT he declared the congress closed amid prolonged applause. The Internationale was then played to conclude the report on the closing session. The live relay ended at 0245 GMT.

Central Committee Namelist

OW310851 Hanoi VNA in English 0742 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 31--The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has elected a new party Central Committee, which then elected its Political Bureau and its Secretariat. Following is the list of the members of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam elected by its Fifth National Congress:

The Central Committee

1. Full Members

1. Le Duan
2. Truong Chinh
3. Pham Van Dong
4. Pham Hung
5. Le Duc Tho
6. Vo Nguyen Giap
7. Nguyen Duy Trinh
8. Le Thanh Nghi
9. Tran Quoc Hoan
10. Van Tien Dung
11. Nguyen Van Linh (Muoi Cuc)
12. Le Van Luong
13. Chu Huy Man
14. Vo Chi Cong
15. To Huu
16. Vo Van Kiet
17. Do Muoi
18. Nguyen Thanh Binh
19. Nguyen Van Chi (Sau Chi)
20. Do Chinh
21. Cao Dang Chiem (Sau Hoang)
22. Nguyen Con
23. Le Quang Dao
24. Nguyen Thi Dinh
25. Tran Do
26. Tran Dong
27. Ngo Duy Dong
28. La Lam Gia (Bay May)
29. Song Hao
30. Vu Thi Hong

31. Le Khac
32. Bui Thanh Khiet
33. Nguyen Lam
34. Tran Lam
35. Tran Le (Nam Hoa)
36. Tran Van Long (Muoi Dai)
37. Dong Si Nguyen
38. Nguyen Thi Nhu
39. Do Van Nguyen (Tu Nguyen)
40. Vu Oanh
41. Tran Phuong
42. Tran Quyet
43. Tran Quynh
44. Tran Van Som
45. Nguyen Duc Tam
46. Nguyen Co Thach
47. Dang Thi
48. Nguyen Huu Thu
49. Nguyen Duc Thuan
50. Dao Duy Tung
51. Hoang Tung
52. Nguyen Dinh Tu
53. Nguyen Ngoc Triu
54. Nguyen Vinh
55. Tran Xuan Bach
56. Nguyen Duc Binh
57. Le Duc Binh
58. Nguyen Thi Binh
59. Vu Dai
60. Tan Huu Dac
61. Nguyen Hoa
62. Dinh Nho Liem
63. Vu Mao
64. Binh Phuong
65. Vu Quang
66. Le Duc Thinh
67. Nguyen Van Chinh (Chin Ca)
68. Le Quang Chu (Nam Chu)
69. Y Ngong Niek Dam
70. Nguyen Dang (Nam Trung)
71. Le Van Hien (Tam Hien)
72. Tran Quoc Huong (Muoi Huong)
73. Nguyen Xuan Huu (Bay Huu)
74. Tran Kien (Nguyen Tuan Tai)
75. Vu Dinh Lieu (Tu Binh)
76. Vu Ngoc Linh
77. Truong Minh
78. Y Mot
79. Ho Nghinh
80. Le Van Pham (Chin Hai)
81. Bui San
82. Nguyen Van Sy
83. Bui Quang Tao
84. Le Viet Thang (Viet Thang)
85. Le Phuoc Tho (Sau Hau)
86. Mai Chi Tho (Nam Xuan)
87. Tran Vi
88. Pham Bai
89. Nguyen Ky Cam
90. Nguyen Van Duc
91. Nguyen Van Hon (Sau Sen)
92. Pham Van Hy (Tu Hy)
93. Hoang No
94. Hoang Quy
95. Pham Minh Tanh
96. La Thang
97. Vo Trung Thanh (Nam Vinh)
98. Vu Thang
99. Hoang Minh Thang
100. Lam Van The (Ba Huong)
101. Vuong Duong Tuong
102. Le Duc Anh
103. Hoang Cam
104. Le Ngoc Hien
105. Dan Vu Hiep
106. Doan Khue
107. Vu Lap
108. Bui Phung
109. Nguyen Quyet
110. Le Trong Tan
111. Hoang Van Thai
112. Dam Quang Trung
113. Nguyen The Bon
114. Nguyen Minh Chau
115. Nguyen Nam Khanh
116. Tran Van Phac

2. Alternate Members

117. Nguyen Chan
118. Nguyen Canh Dinh
119. Le Van Dy
120. Phan Xuan Dot
121. Hong Ha
122. Nguyen Van Hieu
123. Pham Hung
124. Dang Huu
125. Nguyen Khanh
126. Dinh Van Lap

127. Tran Duc Luong
128. Chu Tam Thuc
129. Phan Ngoc Tuong
130. Le Van Triet
131. Nguyen Tien Trinh
132. Nguyen Chi Vu
133. Pham The Duyet
134. Tran Thi Duong
135. Vu Ngoc Hai
136. Vu Tuyen Hoang
137. Phan Thanh Liem
138. Nguyen Thi Yen
139. Nguyen Van An
140. Le Dai
141. Tran Van Dien (Tam Be)
142. Ha Trong Hoa
143. Ha Thiet Hung
144. Phan Van Khai
145. Tran Tan
146. Doan Duy Thanh
147. Ha Xuan Truong
148. Doan Thanh Vi
149. Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien
150. Trang A Pao
151. Nguyen Hoa
152. Ho Quang Hoa

Political Bureau Namelist

Following are the members of the Political Bureau:

1. Le Duan
2. Truong Chinh
3. Pham Van Dong
4. Pham Hung
5. Le Duc Tho
6. Van Tien Dung
7. Vo Chi Cong
8. Chu Huy Man
9. To Huu
10. Vo Van Kiet
11. Do Muoi
12. Le Duc Anh
13. Nguyen Duc Tam

2. Alternate Members

1. Nguyen Co Thach
2. Dong Si Nguyen

Following are the members of the Secretariat:

1. Le Duan
2. Le Duc Tho
3. Vo Chi Cong
4. Nguyen Duc Tam
5. Nguyen Lam
6. Le Quang Dao
7. Hoang Tung
8. Nguyen Thanh Binh
9. Tran Kien
10. Tran Xuan Bach

Control Commission of the Central Committee

1. Tran Kien
2. Nguyen Van Chi
3. Vu Thi Hong
4. Tran Huu Dac
5. Hoang Van Kieu
6. Pham Chanh
7. Nguyen Van Trong

Le Duan Closing Speech

BK310520 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0235 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Speech by VCP General Secretary Le Duan delivered at the closing session of the Fifth VCP Congress--live]

[Text] Dear members of the Presidium,

Dear delegates,

Dear esteemed guests:

The Fifth VCP Congress represents the culmination of a process of stringent preparatory work that took more than 1 year to finish. It has combined the collective minds of the entire party to lay down the line for resolving the important and pressing problems that arise in the path of development and the progress of the revolution in our country. At this moment, we joyfully report to entire party, people and armed forces that the Fifth National Congress of party delegates has successfully fulfilled its momentous duty. [applause]

The congress has discussed and unanimously passed the reports of the party Central Committee that set forth the strategic tasks in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland; lay down the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-year period and for the 1980's; and reach decisions on the orientations for party building and the problems of supplementing the party statutes.

The congress has elected a new party Central Committee to ensure that the entire party will successfully implement the momentous tasks adopted by the congress.

The work of the congress vividly symbolizes the unity and identity of views of our entire party. The activities being performed in all parts of the country at this time reflect the close bond between our people and their leading party. Our entire country has been living in harmony with the party congress. Looking toward Hanoi, our entire party, people and armed forces have watched the work of the congress, full of hope and confidence. [applause]

From this congress, the voices of our international brothers and friends, filled with profound sentiments, have reverberated far and wide throughout our country, bringing to our Vietnamese communists and people the profound friendship, militant solidarity and sincere support of the great Soviet Union, the two fraternal neighboring countries of Laos and Kampuchea, other fraternal countries inthe socialist community, the international communist and workers movements and revolutionary people the world over. And also at this congress, our distinguished guests have had an opportunity to witness manifestations of our party and people's deep gratitude for the fraternal parties and countries and for our militant friends throughout the five continents. [applause]

We heartily welcome the great contributions made by the compatriots and combatants throughout the country in preparing for this congress. We thank the

various mass societies, religious organizations and noted personages for sending their greetings. We heartily welcome the new achievements recorded by the various establishments, units, sectors and localities in the emulation drive to greet the congress. [applause]

We sincerely thank the international delegates for joining us and contributing to the success of the congress. We sincerely thank the fraternal parties and revolutionary organizations for sending to this congress messages and letters of greetings permeated with the feeling of proletarian internationalism. [applause]

We thank all the cadres, combatants and personnel of all sectors for the months they devoted to preparing for this congress and for their devoted services to the congress over the past few days. [applause]

On behalf of the comrades just elected to the leading bodies of the party, I pledge to devote all my efforts to fulfilling the responsibilities entrusted by the congress. [applause]

All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness. [applause]

This motto of action for the new revolutionary stage will surely help unite all the compatriots and combatants throughout the country and motivate them to launch a seething emulation movement to overcome all difficulties and challenges and successfully implement the important resolutions of the congress. [applause]

Ahead of us lies a difficult and complex struggle. However, our entire party, people and armed forces are being reinforced with a new vitality brought about by the historic resolutions of the congress. We are determined to fully implement the sacred testament of our great President Ho Chi Minh. [applause] No opposing force can check our advance! [applause] With this iron-clad conviction, I declare the Fifth National Congress of party delegates closed! [applause]

First Resolution

BK310610 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[First resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress presented by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the closing session of the congress--live]

[Text] The resolution of the Fifth National VCP Congress on the political report of the VCP Central Committee:

After discussing the party Central Committee political report presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates is resolved to:

1. Agree on and unanimously pass the party Central Committee political report which appraises the successes and achievements that our entire party, people and army have scored over the past 5 years in the political, military, economic,

cultural and foreign relations fields; assesses those difficulties and shortcomings which we must struggle to overcome; sets forth the strategic tasks facing the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; defines the orientations, tasks and targets for the 1981-85 period and for the 1980's; and presents various policies and measures aimed at constantly advancing the revolutionary cause of our working class and people.

2. Express high appreciation for the correct activities of the party Central Committee, fourth tenure, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, in leading our entire party, people and armed forces to implement the domestic and foreign lines laid down in the resolution of the fourth party congress.

3. Entrust the party Central Committee, fifth tenure, with the duty of organizing the successful implementation of the tasks set forth in the political report already passed by the congress.

4. Call on our entire party, people and armed forces to unite singlemindedly; continue to develop their tradition of patriotism, revolutionary heroism and the spirit of collective socialist mastery; vigorously struggle to overcome difficulties and shortcomings; exploit most satisfactorily all potentials; enhance militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries; strengthen solidarity with the progressive people throughout the world; and vigorously launch a revolutionary movement and an emulation drive on a national scale with the determination to fulfill the tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland successfully, actively contribute to the struggle of the people of the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism; and implement the sacred testament of venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.

Second Resolution

BK310645 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Second resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress presented by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the closing session of the congress--live]

[Text] The resolution of the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates on the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-year period and for the 1980's:

After discussing the party Central Committee report presented by Comrade Pham Van Dong, member of the Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers, on the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-year period and for the 1980's, the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates has decided to:

1. Agree on and unanimously pass the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields set forth in the report of the party Central Committee, and regard these as the Congress's guiding instructions for the formulation of the 5-year (1981-85) plan and the basis for later plans.

2. The fifth session of the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, on the basis of the aforementioned orientations, tasks and main targets, will lead and organize the formulation of the 5-year (1981-85) plan and the preparation for later plans. While urgently formulating the 5-year (1981-85) plan, the party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers must quickly adopt effective policies and measures to resolve the pressing problems facing production and the people's life. They must revise economic and social management activities, eliminate negative phenomena in economic activities as well as in social life, and organize and vigorously promote the revolutionary movement and the socialist emulation movement on a national scale, so as to struggle to fulfill satisfactorily the present economic and social tasks.

Third Resolution

BK310720 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Third resolution of the Fifth VCP Congress presented by Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the closing session of the congress--live]

[Text] The resolution of the Fifth National VCP Congress on party building and supplements to the party statutes:

After discussing the party Central Committee's report presented by Comrade Le Duc Tho, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, on party building and on proposals for supplementing a number of points in the party statutes, the Fifth National Congress of VCP delegates decides to:

1. Agree on and unanimously pass the party Central Committee report on party building; on the assessment of the party situation covering the progress and shortcomings shown in the party building activities during the past few years; and on the tasks and policies designed to strengthen the party politically, ideologically and organizationally in order to improve the working class and vanguard character of the party on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, constantly improve the fighting strength and the leadership skills of the party, enhance the unity and unanimity of the party, develop its fine revolutionary traditions and ensure the fulfillment of the revolutionary tasks set forth by the congress.

2. Agree on and unanimously pass the proposals of the party Central Committee for supplementing a number of specific points in the party statutes.

3. All party organizations and every party cadre and member must implement the tasks and policies set forth in the report on party building; pay constant attention to building the party so that it will become ever more stable and stronger politically, ideologically and organizationally; and fully exercise the principles of democratic centralism, self-criticism and criticism in party activities. All party cadres and members must strictly abide by the party statutes and must struggle to temper themselves in all aspects so as to become truly worthy of being the leaders and faithful servants of the people as advised by venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh.

Truong Chinh's Opening Speech

BK281216 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0205 GMT 27 Mar 82

[Speech by Truong Chinh at the Fifth VCP Congress opening session held at Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi--live]

[Text] The Presidium, Dear Comrade Delegates:

The Fifth National Congress of delegates of our glorious VCP is being held in an atmosphere marked by enthusiasm and unity among the entire party, people and army who, for the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland, are courageously advancing on the path of revolutionary struggle. This is an extremely glorious path, but one which is replete with difficulties and hardships.

At this solemn hour, with boundless regret our congress recalls the memory of great President Ho Chi Minh, the founder and trainer of our party, the venerated and beloved leader of the Vietnamese working movement. The congress recalls the memory of Comrades Ton Duc Thang, Nguyen Luong Bang and other members of the party Central Committee who have passed away in the period since the fourth party congress. The congress recalls the memory of those party members, people and combatants of the heroic people's armed forces who have valiantly given their lives for the cause of national defense and national construction.

I propose that you comrades observe a minute's silence in commemoration of the martyrs. The minute of commemoration now begins. [about 15 seconds of silence observed] The minute is over.

Dear Comrade Delegates,

Our party's mission is to lead the people throughout the country in successfully building a peaceful, independent, unified and socialist Vietnam and ensuring our nation's everlasting independence and freedom. All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness, such is the aim of the revolutionary struggle and a slogan guiding the daily action of the entire party.

In the period since the fourth party congress, many very important events have taken place in our country. Our people have worked hard to overcome numerous difficulties and have recorded great victories and many achievements in many fields, taking the Vietnamese revolution to a new strategic position and creating greater capabilities for building socialism and defending the fatherland. But besides victories and achievements, we have encountered many difficulties that have beset a country which has been ravaged by fierce and prolonged wars caused by the imperialists and which at present is facing schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression by a new enemy: Chinese expansionism and hegemonism. In leadership and management of the economy and society, our party and state have scored positive points and made progress in some respects, and have also displayed many deficiencies and shortcomings in others.

The present situation poses heavy tasks for our party and people.

This fifth congress of our party will review the implementation of the line set forth by the fourth congress, correctly assess achievements and shortcomings, recognize the actual prevailing economic and social conditions and analyze the causes of successes and difficulties. It will also set forth the main economic and social orientations, tasks and targets for 1981-85 and for the 1980's and the major policies and measures for developing favorable conditions, overcoming difficulties and correctly resolving the important and pressing problems concerning socialist construction and national defense, and the pressing problems concerning production and the people's life and the stepping up of party-building work. This is to allow us to continue the steady advance of our people's revolutionary cause and make a worthy contribution to the revolutionary cause of the world's people. The congress will decide on a number of revisions and amendments to the party's statutes and will elect a new party Central Committee.

With decisions of paramount significance for the successful implementation of the party line and the big and complex revolutionary tasks in the present situation of the country and the international background, the fifth national party congress will mark a vigorous turn for the better in our party's capacity for leadership and for organizing the implementation of tasks, in the quality of its cadres and members, and in the close relations between the VCP and our working class and entire people.

It is for this reason that our people throughout the country and Vietnamese residents overseas, with their love for and deep confidence in their leading party, are keenly following the work of the party congress; and that, for many months now, a vigorous emulation movement has been stirred up in all parts of the country and fields of activity to score achievements to greet the fifth party congress. [applause]

Our congress warmly commends all the people, their armed forces, and party cadres and members who have upheld revolutionary heroism [applause] and untiringly struggled for the cause of building socialism and defending the beloved fatherland, and who are achieving encouraging results in the socialist emulation movement. [applause]

On behalf of the congress Presidium I warmly welcome the 1,033 comrade delegates to the congress, outstanding representatives of the more than 1.7 million party members. [applause]

I am fully confident that, with their revolutionary spirit and their full sense of resonsibility to the party and people, the comrade delegates will work to the best of their ability and will make use of the entire party's intellect to contribute actively and effectively to the fine success of the congress, thereby responding to the wishes of the entire party and people. [applause]

The fraternal parties in the international communist and workers movement as well as our friends all over the world have been constantly and wholeheartedly supporting, assisting and showing warm sympathy for the revolutionary struggle of our people and the leadership of our party in the wars of resistance against foreign aggression in the past as well as our present cause of building and defending the fatherland. [applause]

I solemnly propose that the congress extend a warm welcome to the comrade delegates of the fraternal communist and workers parties, of the revolutionary organizations and movements from various countries in the world, who have come to attend the Fifth VCP Congress, bringing the militant solidarity and a valuable inspiration to the party and people of Vietnam. [prolonged applause] [The voice of an unidentified person is heard, saying that "At Comrade Truong Chinh's proposal, the congress stands up and warmly applauds the international delegations attending our party congress.] Our congress warmly welcomes:

The CPSU delegation, headed by Comrade Gorbachev, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee [prolonged applause];

The LPRP delegation, headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The KPRP delegation, headed by Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the party Central Committee [prolonged applause];

The Communist Party of France delegation, headed by Comrade Paul Laurent, member of the Political Bureau and Secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Polish United Workers Party delegation, headed by Comrade Miroslaw Milewski, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Bulgarian Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Milko Balev, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Cuba delegation, headed by Comrade Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [prolonged applause];

The Socialist United Party of Germany delegation, headed by Comrade Konrad Naumann, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first secretary of the Berlin party committee [applause];

The Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation, headed by Comrade Laszlo Marothy, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first secretary of the Budapest party committee [applause];

The MPRP delegation, headed by Comrade Tumebayaryn Ragchaa, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and first deputy chairman of the MPR Council of Ministers [applause] [At this point, Truong Chinh lowers his voice and says: "Comrades, please wait until I finish reading a sentence before applauding."]

The Romanian Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Ion Coman, member of the party Political Executive Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Milos Jakes, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The KWP delegation, headed by Comrade Kim Il-tae, member of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Albanian Workers Party delegation, headed by Gafur Cuci, member of the party Central Committee [applause];

The People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan delegation, headed by Mohammad Aslam Watanjar, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau, member of the Revolutionary Council and minister of communications [prolonged applause];

The Algerian National Liberation Front Party delegation, headed by Comrade Djelloul Bakhti Nemich, member of the party Central Committee and minister of veterans affairs [applause];

The Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party delegation, headed by Ambrosio Lukoki, member of the Political Bureau and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of India delegation, headed by Comrade Prem Sagar Gupta, member of the party National Council [applause];

The Communist Party of India/Marxist delegation, headed by Comrade Harkishan Singh Surjit, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Communist Party of Bangladesh delegation, headed by Comrade Mohammad Farhad, general secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Chile delegation, headed by Comrade Jorge Insunza, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Congolese Workers Party delegation, headed by Pierre Nze, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs [applause];

The German Communist Party [SED] delegation, headed by Comrade Karl-Heinz Schroeder, member of the Presidium and secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The delegation of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Working People of Ethiopia [COPWE], headed by Comrade Kassaya Aragaw, member of the party Central Committee and COPWE representative for Gojam region [applause];

The New Jewel Movement Party of Grenada delegation, headed by Comrade Ewart Layne, member of the party Central Committee and first deputy minister of defense [applause];

The Arab Socialist Ba'th Party of Iraq delegation, headed by Comrade 'Abdullah Fadil Abbas, member of the Revolution Command Council and member of the party leadership committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Iraq delegation, headed by Comrade Paxim Ajina, member of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Italy delegation, headed by Comrade Luciano Barca, member of the party Central Committee leadership committee [applause];

The Revolutionary Vanguard Party of Madagascar delegation, headed by Comrade Radaody Rakotondravao Laurent, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Madagascar Independence Congress Party delegation, headed by Comrade Rakotomalala Manan Ignace, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Mozambique Liberation Front Party delegation, headed by Comrade Mariano Matsinhe, member of the party Central Committee Political bureau and minister of interior [applause];

The Communist Party of U.S.A. delegation, headed by Comrade James West, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The South African Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Moses Mabhida, secretary general of the party Central Committee [applause];

The African National Congress Party delegation, headed by Comrade Stanley Mabizele, member of the Revolutionary Council [applause];

The delegation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front of Nicaragua, headed by Comrade Jacinto Suarez, member of the front Central Committee [applause];

The Socialist Party of Australia delegation, headed by Comrade Alan Miller, secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Communist Party of Australia delegation, headed by Comrade Bernice Taft, co-secretary general of the party Central Committee [applause];

The PLO delegation, headed by Comrade Samih Abu Kuwayq, member of the Fatah Central Committee [applause];

The Finnish Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Arvo Aalto, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front delegation, headed by Comrade Salvador Cavetano Carpio or Commander Marcial, member of the front General Command and the first person in charge of the El Salvador People's Farabundo Marti Liberation Forces [applause];

The Syria Arab Socialist Ba'th Party delegation, headed by Mohamed Zuhayr Mashariqah, deputy secretary general of the party leadership committee [applause];

The Syrian Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Daniel Na'imi, member of the party Central Committee, Political Bureau [applause];

The Communist Party of Sri Lanka delegation, headed by Comrade Silva, general secretary of the party Central Committee [applause];

The Swedish Left Communist Party delegation, headed by Comrade Kennet Kvist, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Swedish Workers Communist Party delegation, headed by John Takman, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau [applause];

The Yemen Socialist Party delegation, headed by Comrade 'Ali Shayi Hadi, alternate member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Supreme Committee for Party Control [applause];

The delegation of the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, headed by Comrade (Litkovich Karoly), member of the editorial staff [applause];

Dear comrades, the VCP is a staunch revolutionary party which is boundlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the nation's destiny and the people's interests. With the strength of the traditional unity and singlemindedness in the entire party, with its experience in revolutionary struggle, with the close relations between the party and the people, and with the strength of the international solidarity between our people and other peoples around the world, our party will certainly be able to fulfill its weighty and glorious tasks and will always be worthy of being the leader and truly faithful servant of the people, and the organizer of all victories of the Vietnamese revolution. [applause]

With enthusiasm and profound confidence in the brilliant success of the congress, on behalf of the presidium, I declare the Fifth National Congress of delegates of the glorious VCP open. [applause]

I would like to invite Comrade General Secretary Le Duan to read his report. [prolonged applause]

PHAM VAN DONG REPORT TO VCP CONGRESS

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[Economic Report by Pham Van Dong, SRV Council of Ministers chairman, presented at the opening session of the Fifth VCP Congress on 27 March 1982 in Hanoi]

[Text]

Members of the presidium, comrade delegates: The party Central Committee's political report presented to this congress by the general secretary, Comrade Le Duan, has given a panoramic view of our people's revolutionary cause from the fourth to the fifth party congress. The report has summarized the diverse developments of the country's situation in the first years of the new stage in which our people throughout the country have been engaging in socialist construction and the defense of the socialist fatherland. Analyzing the achievements as well as the weaknesses in our advance, the report affirms that the past 5 years can be recorded in our national history as a stage of very glorious victory of the Vietnamese revolution; and at the same time, it also points out acute problems in the present economic and social situation. On this basis, the report defines the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution, the major guidelines for our people's activities in the immediate first stage including the period of the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan and the years ending 1990.

Based on the political report, this report is to review the major points in the implementation of the 1976-80 plan and present the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole, with a view to building the elaboration of the 1981-85 Five-Year State Plan.

First Part

Reflecting on the Economic and Social Situation in the Years 1976-80 and the Present

The 5 years 1976-80--which marked the beginning of a new stage of the Vietnamese revolution--saw a heroic struggle carried on by our entire people on two fronts: Fighting against the schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression by all sorts of enemies; and building a new life under extremely difficult conditions. This was also the period in which our efforts in combat and labor vividly reflected the heroic character and noble qualities of the Vietnamese laboring people and nation.

On the economic front, noteworthy achievements were recorded by our people. We strove hard to overcome the serious consequences of the wars of aggression waged by the U.S. imperialists, the Chinese expansionists and their henchmen--restoring the majority of industrial and agricultural establishments and communications lines in the north and rebuilding rural areas devastated by war in the south. The state-run and collective economies in the north continued to be consolidated. In the south, the process of socialist transformation helped eliminate the comprador bourgeoisie and private industry and commerce were initially transformed and reorganized. Some of the peasants in Nam Bo were reorganized into production collectives; and the peasants in southern Trung Bo were introduced to collective work. A socialist countryside, especially in the north, was taking shape with improvements made in material and cultural life. The social work force was initially redistributed. The material-technical bases of the national economy and the production capacity of almost all sectors, and localities kept expanding. Production developed faster than previously in a number of fields, especially in agriculture. Thanks to efforts by the state and the entire people in reclaiming fallow and virgin lands, practicing multicropping, carrying out water conservancy and enlarging the cultivated area, we persevered through repeated and serious natural calamities and overcame famine which had once posed a grave threat to large regions of the country. Many achievements were also recorded on the cultural, educational, scientific, technological, literary, artistic, public health and other fronts.

Progressive models and diverse experiences emerged from every field of activities; and this is a favorable factor for development in subsequent years. We must accurately assess these achievements, which were recorded with innumerable efforts by our workers, peasants, intellectuals and armed forces. These efforts were exerted amidst extreme difficulties and privations plaguing a basically impoverished country which had gone through a fierce, arduous and protracted struggle necessitated by the very complicated developments of the international and regional situation.

In the 5 years 1976-80, however, the results of production did not justify the spent labor and invested capital; the major economic imbalances still remained grave; the national income failed to ensure social consumption while the population was growing at a fast rate; the market, prices, finances and money were unstable; and the life of the laboring people--especially that of workers, civil servants and peasants in areas afflicted by natural and enemy-caused calamities--was still fraught with difficulties.

The prouder we are of the heroic people who have recorded victory, the more serious we should be in analyzing shortcomings and mistakes and in drawing lessons from our experiences so as to respond more satisfactorily to the people's legitimate aspirations.

In reviewing what we have or have not yet been able to accomplish, and in trying to find the causes of our achievements and difficulties and of our strengths and weaknesses, a major question arises: Why is it that while the lines of socialist revolution and socialist economic building set forth by the fourth party congress are correct--and after having been implemented for 5 years--we have not yet obtained economic results commensurate with the country's requirements and our capacity?

First of all, let us have another look at the lines laid down by the fourth party congress.

The lines of socialist revolution and socialist economic building clearly pointed out that we must hold fast to proletarian dictatorship; promote the working people's collective mastery; simultaneously carry out the three revolutions--the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution--of which the scientific and technological revolution is the kingpin; build the system of collective mastery in all respects, large-scale socialist production, new culture and a new type of socialist man; thoroughly understand the central task for the entire transitional period--namely, carrying out socialist industrialization nationwide, giving priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of the development of agriculture and light industry, and integrating agriculture and industry into an agroindustrial structure; build the centrally run economy while developing the regional economies, and integrate the centrally run economy and the regional economies into a unified national economic structure; combine developing productive forces with establishing and perfecting new production relations; combine economic building with national defense; and combine the development of the national economy with the expansion of economic relations with foreign countries, especially the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

These lines are a correct application of the laws of socialist revolution and socialism to the conditions of our country on the basis of a correct evaluation of the major characteristics of our country and the world in our time. They also reflect the will and aspirations of our people, who are striving to advance directly from an economy in which small-scale production still prevails to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. Realities of the revolution in our country, with our achievements and our shortcomings in the process of organizing the implementation of our tasks, have proven the correctness of the party's line.

Because these lines were to be applied for the entire period of transition to socialism, they must highlight nationwide socialist industrialization as the central task of the transitional period. We should have, as the political report stressed, "concretized the general line and the economic line, and based ourselves on the economic line to devise a socioeconomic strategy, development plans, and major positions, policies and measures for the entire country as well as each sector and each field of activity, which were consistent with the specific historical conditions of our country and the demands and capabilities of our people in each stage." We have not yet, however, carried out this task satisfactorily. We have failed to define clearly a strategy for the initial stage of socialist industrialization and, on this basis, to formulate a scientific 1976-1980 State Plan. We have not applied the general line and economic line in a manner consistent with the specific situation of our country which has just been reunified after more than 30 years of destructive war, so as to meet the most pressing socioeconomic demands in conformity with the real and latent capacities of the country.

We still have not seen all the difficulties and complexities in numerous aspects during the long period of time which we were compelled to go through in an effort to advance to socialism from an economy in which small production was still popular; we still have not fully seen the scope of postwar economic and social upheavals and the disastrous consequences of neocolonialism; we have not yet foreseen all the difficulties caused by the hostile policy pursued by the Chinese expansionists and the two wars of aggression they have waged along the southwestern border and northern border of our country; we still have not seen all the difficulties and complexities in the struggle to overcome the weaknesses in our economic and social management; and we still have not anticipated all the developments that could adversely affect the world situation. Meanwhile, we have not even seen all the practical and great potentials which could be developed in order to satisfy the needs arising from the first stage of our struggle for socialist industrialization.

The enormous waste of manpower and materials stemmed from such incorrect assessments of the situation and from our subjectiveness and haste in setting forth the tasks and norms for the state plan--which were too heavy and too high compared with our abilities--and the policies concerning production, construction, distribution and circulation, which were not fully based on the facts. On the other hand, we were too conservative and sluggish in implementing the party's lines and the party Central Committee's resolutions, as well as in assessing and employing the country's potential in numerous aspects. We have long maintained a system of management which is fraught with red tape and subsidization and a restricted and inflexible method of planning, thus making it impossible for all grassroots units, localities and sectors to uphold their responsibility and develop their initiative, and for the central level to concentrate logically on matters that it should control. We have also maintained too long a number of economic policies which are no longer suitable, thus hampering production and the effort to develop the revolutionary zeal and creative working strength of laborers.

Failing to react quickly to new developments in the situation with effective measures was one of the big shortcomings in our managerial work and operational guidance. When the national economy encountered big changes, if we had known how to adjust all plans promptly and basically, to bring forth uniform and decisive measures, and to enable all sectors and echelons to coordinate their activities closely in order to overcome the imbalances gradually and partly, the situation would certainly have changed and become better than it is now.

When the economy is developing slowly and declining in certain aspects, it is natural that it will adversely affect other activities. Meanwhile, the economy itself can also be affected by shortcomings in other noneconomic domains.

Because ideological and cultural work was carried out with inadequate effectiveness and militancy, it failed to make the entire party and people thoroughly aware of the party's lines. Because the socialist legal system was less effective, the struggle against negative manifestations and criminals was less decisive and radical. There were shortcomings--in terms of training, assignment and treatment--in tasks related to cadres, including the use of scientific, technical and managerial cadres.

The shortcomings and errors committed in leadership and economic and social management over the past 5 years are very serious. In succession to the vehement self-criticism of the party Central Committee which was presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan in the political report, I would like to emphasize that the responsibility for the aforementioned shortcomings--especially in formulating and directing the implementation of various plans--first of all, rests with our Council of Ministers. These are the well-deserved lessons for us to carry out our tasks in the immediate future and later on.

Comrade delegates, at present, the socioeconomic situation of our country is facing acute problems.

The people, especially the workers and civil servants, encounter many difficulties in their lives; the sources of energy and raw material supplies and the communications and transportation force cannot bring into play the existing production capacities; exports are not enough to pay for imports; the market and prices undergo complex developments; in some aspects, the socialist battlefront is invaded by capitalist and nonsocialist elements; the management and planning systems are still permeated with bureaucratism and subsidization; and the negative phenomena in the socioeconomic life persists.

Our country is now in a situation in which it enjoys peace while having to cope with a multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism; at the same time, it must stand ready to deal with a possibly large-scale war of aggression unleashed by the enemy. Such a situation requires that we always remain alert, pay the utmost attention to consolidating national defense and security and maintain high combat readiness. The capitalist world's economy continues to undergo upheavals in the 1980's. The energy and raw material crisis, soaring international prices and the sabotage and embargo policy of the U.S. imperialists and Chinese reactionaries have created new difficulties for our national economy.

We have great capacities and favorable conditions for overcoming the difficulties and advancing the economy.

These include millions of hectares of agricultural land which can be opened and put into production; the capacity for multicropping, practicing intensive cultivation and increasing crop yields; and millions of hectares of forested land which have not yet been protected and exploited satisfactorily.

These include the work forces which have not yet been fully mobilized, and the contingent of skilled workers as well as the large contingent of scientific and technical cadres who have not yet been used rationally to step up various economic activities; to develop agriculture, forestry and fishery; to develop various sectors and trades; to produce consumer and export goods; and to build the material and technical base of socialism gradually.

These include the existing production capacities which have not yet been fully exploited, and a number of projects which will be completed and put into production such as various cement, electrical power, fertilizer, chemical and mechanical engineering projects, and ship building and repair plants, spinning plants, paper mills, sugar refineries, piers, and so forth.

These include diversified resources in the form of minerals, water sources, and oil and gas deposits which are being explored and which will be exploited.

These include our progress in economic leadership and management and in social management, our deeper knowledge of the country's realities, our more profound understanding of the party's lines, and the lessons drawn from our own experiences over the past 5 years.

These include the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. Our country's all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries is an extremely important factor which helps us to overcome difficulties and to advance. The multifaceted and increasingly closer relations among the three Indochinese countries have opened up new prospects for their economic cooperation and mutual assistance and have created additional sources of supplies for the economy of each country. In our economic relations with other countries, we can use many forms of activities to expand exchanges and cooperation.

In 1981 the first year of the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan, our people made encouraging initial progress in some fields of activities, especially in agricultural, industrial, artisan and handicraft production. Worth noting is that, to implement the resolution of the sixth plenum of the party Central Committee and the newly promulgated party and state policies, a number of establishments, localities and sectors have recently carried out innovations in production, business and management. These new factors should be studied thoroughly and profoundly and useful conclusions drawn therefrom for application in reality.

In agriculture, we either fulfilled or overfulfilled the plans for the production of grain and various types of industrial crops although fertilizer, insecticides and energy were provided in lesser amounts than previously. The need

for grain in the countryside was met more satisfactorily; the peasants discharged their grain obligation toward the state with enthusiasm; and the serious consequences of natural calamities that had befallen the north in 1980 were primarily overcome. At present the form of contracting out product quotas to groups of workers and individual workers is becoming a driving force in our effort to promote the emulation movement to develop production and increase economic results in agriculture. This contractual form is posing new problems concerning organization and management, the consolidation of cooperatives and material-technical installations which must be promptly resolved by state organs in order to continue advancing the movement for developing agriculture and advancing it to socialist large-scale production.

In industry as well as in capital construction and communications and transportation, the broadening of the socialist entrepreneurial right in production and business and the application of product-based and contract wages and bonuses together with other policies designed to stimulate production are motivating workers in many establishments, sectors and localities to bring their creative capabilities into play and overcome difficulties in production. Encouraging initial results have been recorded: Industrial output, especially that of local industries, small industry and handicrafts, increased over 1980; a number of key capital construction projects were carried out on schedule; and the new method of "the central and local levels work together, the state and the people work together" has been applied on a gradually broader scale.

Although the changes brought about in 1981 were not vigorous and steady, they testify to the fact that the abundant labor and creativity of our people and our country's contingent of scientific and technological cadres have been initially developed thanks to the improvements made in the managerial system by the promulgation of new policies. They also mark a new step forward in the development of the laboring people's right to collective mastery in economic and social management. The process of preparing for the fifth national party congress provided an opportunity for the entire party and people to look back upon and think about the past, draw useful lessons and see more clearly the way ahead. This is our maturity and also a new factor we can count upon. We have taken a step forward after the years 1976-80.

Our people's cause of building socialism still remains difficult and far from completion. The old difficulties that have yet to be overcome, together with the fresh ones, are further aggravating the imbalances of the economy in some respects. As an immediate step, we must urgently resolve scores of problems concerning grain, food, clothing medicine, energy, raw materials, communications and transport, prices, wages, finances, money and so forth.

With the valuable experiences gained along the path they have just traversed, our people are determined to develop their stalwart tradition, bring all their minds and energy into full play and struggle persistently to triumph over difficulties. Our people have adequate capabilities to bring about revolutionary changes in the economic and social fields in order to continue advancing our country in furtherance of the great revolutionary cause, successfully build socialism and defend our beloved fatherland.

Second Part

The Main Orientations, Tasks and Targets in the Economic and Social Fields for the 1981-85 Period and the 1980's

Comrade delegates, the political report has expounded positions of principle governing the elaboration of the economic and social strategy for the socialist industrialization process in the 1980's, and has set forth the economic, cultural and social tasks for the 1981-85 period. These strategic positions constitute an application of the party's lines of socialist revolution and of building a socialist economy in keeping with the specific conditions of the present stage. The report has set forth overall targets in the economic and social fields for the 1980's as follows:

1. To meet the most pressing and essential needs, gradually stabilize and eventually improve to some extent the people's material and cultural life, first of all to bring about a steady solution to the foodgrain and foodstuffs problem, better meet the requirements in clothing, study, medical care, housing, traveling, child care, and other essential consumption needs.

2. To continue building the material and technological basis of socialism, mainly to boost agricultural production, consumer goods industry and exports; strengthen further the technical equipment of the other economic branches; and to make preparations for a more vigorous development of heavy industry in the next stage.

3. To complete the socialist transformation in the southern provinces, further perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, and consolidate the socialist relations of production in the whole country.

4. To meet the defense requirements, consolidate national defense and maintain security and order.

These overall targets must be concretized into partial objectives, quantitative norms to be achieved in each branch, each locality and each establishment. This is closely linked to the inventorying and calculations in order to bring into play the capabilities, to work out a balance between the requirements and the possibilities and to lay down executive measures regarding policies, ideology and organization through the establishment of economic-technical projects. That is precisely the process of elaborating the economic and social strategy, working out the state plan, and renovating the management mechanism.

On the basis of the results achieved so far, this report will expound the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole.

After the fifty party congress, the actual time left for the 5-year 1981-85 plan will be a little more than 3 years. Therefore, the objectives, policies and measures must be very realistic and firm.

In meeting the people's daily needs, we must manage to meet the food requirements of society to the extent of securing enough foodgrain, vegetables, beans and sauce, and an increased supply of sugar, molasses, fish, meat, and eggs. We must achieve a stable supply of food and fuel rations to the workers, civil servants and armymen, especially in the cities, industrial areas, border areas and offshore islands. We must resolve the problem of clothing for all people at a required minimum and according to our capabilities; ensure the supply of writing paper, schoolbook paper and newsprint and an appropriate amount of printing paper for other purposes; try with a high sense of urgency to do away with the shortage of medicines, especially essential ones; ensure a better supply of household implements and common articles for personal use; increase the means of transport; make a further step in alleviating the housing shortages, and ensure an increased supply of water for domestic use, a rational supply of electricity and hygienic conditions in populated areas. While caring for the people's life as a whole, our priority should be given to people directly engaged in production, especially to workers, together with cadres and soldiers. Along with striving to stabilize and improve to some extent the people's material life, we must pay the greatest attention to organizing the cultural life in each enterprise and cooperative, in villages, city wards, districts, precincts, provinces, towns and cities. We must develop positive factors, resolutely stop and eliminate negativism in the economic and social life and establish a new socialist order, an honest way of doing business, good social relations and a healthy and joyful lifestyle.

In the field of building the material and technological basis, we must attach great importance to the development in depth, namely making transformations, additions, and improvements in order to put to good use the existing capabilities; at the same time, we must carry on the development in breadth, undertake new constructions in a selective manner, strengthen the material-technical facilities available for immediate use in the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan while making active preparations to deploy construction work on a larger scale and at a quicker tempo in subsequent plans. In strengthening the material and technological basis both in depth and in breadth we are to concentrate on boosting agricultural production, increasing the capacity of producing consumer and export goods, creating new sources of energy and raw materials, developing the infrastructure, especially the communications and transport capacity, and at the same time we are to ensure the adequate supply of ordinary and improved tools of various kinds, and an increased number of medium-size and small machines and equipment for various economic activities, to stimulate the key branches in the first place.

In the field of socialist transformation, we must conduct in a very resolute way the revolution in the relations of production, adopting proper steps and forms.

Hesitating or delaying in the establishment of the socialist production relations or committing acts that tend to weaken them is tantamount to slackening the struggle between the two paths and will bring about dangerous economic and social consequences.

We must establish and consolidate the socialist relations of production, so that the economic situation is stabilized on healthy foundations and develops in the right direction. We advocate the use of a multicomponent economic structure in which the socialist economy plays the leading role. This means that we must correctly step up the socialist transformation. In the 1981-85 period, we must resolutely carry out land readjustment and complete in the main the taking of the peasants in the provinces of Nam Bo into the collective path, mainly in the form of production collectives; continue to organize and consolidate the farm cooperatives in central provinces; step up the transformation of trade, transport fishery and industry in the south; make intensive efforts to rearrange and handle the national market; and make a further step toward perfecting the socialist relations of production.

In the field of national defense and security, we must make the greatest efforts for a good performance in the defense of the country and the maintenance of the security of the fatherland. With an economy closely combined with national defense and a defense combined with the economy, we are to work out plans for an active and swift shift from an economy of peace to one of war, in case of necessity.

We must adequately meet the economic demands arising from the task of consolidating national defense. On the other hand, conditions must be created for army units to engage in production so they can partially meet their own needs. The capabilities of national defense establishments must be mobilized and the army forces must be rationally used in appropriate economic activities. We must build an all-people, comprehensive and modern national defense and an army with a determined-to-win spirit, with strict discipline and with an increasingly high level of standardization and modernization and an increasingly perfect status of combat readiness. We must build a clean, firm and strong people's security force and closely coordinate the security and armed forces with the mass movement in maintaining political security, order and social safety and halting and eliminating negativism.

To achieve these objectives, we must correctly apply the line of socialist revolution and that of building a socialist economy charted out by the fourth party congress and major policies for the 1980's expounded in the political report to the fifth congress.

While implementing these lines and policies, special attention should be paid to the following very important points:

First, we should always firmly grasp the main contents of socialist industrialization in the 5-year 1981-85 plan and in the 1980's as a whole, which are to concentrate efforts to develop agriculture vigorously, regard agriculture as the forefront, take a further step in advancing agriculture to socialist large-scale production, strive hard to boost consumer goods production and continue to build a number of important heavy industries, and combine agriculture, consumer goods industry and heavy industry in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

We must develop agriculture in an all-round manner along with forestry and fishery, first and foremost to boost the production of foodgrain and foodstuffs. In close connection with an all-round development of agriculture, we must make the fullest use of all forces from major industrial installations to small-industry and handicraft establishments and individual handicraftsmen to develop the production of consumer goods. In all activities of our national economy, we must attach great importance to exports and make tremendous efforts in this regard, so as to create at an early date main sources of export articles of high value. With efforts to be focused on developing agriculture and boosting the production of consumer and export goods, we should create jobs to the highest possible extent permitted by our capacity, utilize to the full labor forces, and expand the division of labor and reallocation of social labor forces.

We must continue to build the centrally run economy into the backbone of the national economy with a firm grip on key positions. At the same time, we must pay the greatest attention to the development of local economies, and bring into play their important action on agriculture and consumer goods production. We should actively form economic-technical branches to serve as pillars of the economy, while persevering in efforts to build district agricultural-industrial economic units, and provincial economies in the direction of gradually creating a provincial industrial-agricultural economic structure.

We must develop labor division and coordination relations both on a national and local scale, closely linking the central economy to the local ones in a unified national economic structure and eliminating the existing bottlenecks. It is necessary to clearly define the central economic structure as well as the economic structure for each locality. The decentralization of management between central organs and local administrative bodies is an issue that requires an urgent solution. In the present situation, we must expand to an appropriate extent the scope of the local economy with regard to production as well as distribution and circulation by according more authority, means and responsibility to the local administration. This will require the localities to carry out their activities more effectively.

We must, on the one hand, overcome the manifestations of bureaucratic centralism and, on the other, strengthen state discipline, and eliminate the phenomena of fragmentation and departmentalism in order to ensure unified central management.

Urban centers, especially large cities, play a very important role and must promote their ever-increasing impact on the economy, especially in industry, small industries and handicrafts. Central and local authorities are dutybound to help build the Hanoi capital into a political, economic, scientific, technological and cultural center worthy of representing the whole country. Ho Chi Minh City with its varied possibilities must become an important center for economic, cultural and foreign trade activities.

The provinces in the Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta--with very great and diverse capabilities--are key regions of food and agricultural production for the country. The central and local services concerned must do their best to help these provinces develop their great capabilities to the highest degree. The midland and mountain provinces in the north possess a strategic position of great importance in economy and national defense. They have very great economic strongpoints and are the sites of many important industrial centers. The provinces in the Central Highlands also possess a strategic position of great importance with respect to the economy and national defense, and rich potentials in grain and especially in various types of subsidiary food crops, livestock breeding, perennial industrial crops, forests with many types of precious timber, and some valuable mineral resources.

The central government, all services and other localities must actively help these provinces in their endeavor to overcome the immediate difficulties concerning grain, labor, communications and irrigation so as to develop the economy, improve the material and cultural living standards of the people of various nationalities and make an active contribution to the building and defense of the fatherland.

The coastal provinces of central Vietnam have economic strongpoints in many respects. The provinces of eastern Nam Bo have all-round agricultural capabilities and many important industrial installations. These localities must strive to develop the production of grain, food and consumer goods. Each province should correctly assess and satisfactorily demonstrate its own strongpoints so as to provide more raw materials to industry and increase exports.

We must devise programs and plans for gradually bringing into play the diverse and valuable potentials of all of these regions.

While our national economy still comprises several components, it is extremely important to expand the positions of the socialist economy and to enhance its dominant role. We must make every effort to consolidate and perfect the state-run and cooperative economic units, and to use the state-run economy in setting examples in labor productivity, quality of products, effectiveness in production and business, and in the implementation of set policies and the law.

We must encourage, guide and assist the family economy to ensure that it is truly an integral part of the socialist economy. We must make the joint public-private units in the south truly uphold their character as joint enterprises and operate with good results. Before as well as throughout the process of transformation, we must correctly employ and guide the individual and private economies while checking and overcoming the negative aspects of these economies. After completing the transformation of production relations, there will remain in a number of branches and trades suitable individual economic activities that support the socialist economy and are essential to the national economy. We must devise effective measures to direct these activities in service of production and circulation. It is necessary to use the state-run economy as the core, link the various different economic components together in various suitable forms, and develop all the components of the economy along the socialist line.

To overcome immediate difficulties and take the economy forward, we must try our best to bring into play the valuable assets and strong position of the economy itself and of our people and our country, while securing and making the best use of the assistance of the Soviet Union and the other countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, and expand our all-sided cooperation and mutual assistance with the fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea, considering this assistance and all-round cooperation to be a fundamental factor having the character of a law to carry out socialist industrialization in our country. With regard to other countries, we should strive to develop trade relations and economic, scientific and technological cooperation on the principle of ensuring independence, sovereignty and mutual benefit.

To achieve these targets and orientations, the 5-year 1981-85 plan is a plan for a further development, restructuring and promotion of socialist transformation of the national economy. These three aspects should be closely associated with each other in order to stabilize the economic and social situation in the main, meet the most pressing and essential needs of the people's material and cultural life, reduce the most serious imbalances in the economy, overcome to an important extent the abnormalities in distribution and circulation and create more prerequisites and conditions for a vigorous and steady advance in the years to come.

In all economic activities, we must constantly pay special attention to an increase in productivity, reduction in material consumption and production costs, and improvement of quality and efficiency.

In addition, we must strive to bring into play three factors: the renewal of management; the application of science and technology; and strictly practicing thrift and opposing waste.

A feature of pressing significance and special importance is the need for urgently achieving a good rearrangement of the economy in accordance with the following orientations: We must readjust and improve the structure of production, building, labor, distribution, circulation and consumption, better meet the pressing needs in keeping with the practical possibilities in the forthcoming years, especially with regard to energy, raw materials, communications and transport, and also with the long-term forward direction, thereby promoting a stable and highly effective development of the economy in the right direction.

In rearranging the production facilities, we must as a matter of priority afford material conditions to boost the production of articles serving the people's life, the needs of export and of national defense consolidation. In this spirit, some establishments are to be given additional equipment and machinery and supplied with more energy and materials, while others will have to readjust their production or gear it to another direction.

We must reorganize the production and business network of all branches and trades from the central to local and grassroots levels, and create a production structure composed of well-fitted parts showing dynamism and a position to forge ahead. In rearranging capital construction, we must review the structure of

investments, the scale and tempo of capital construction, and do away with dispersion and uniform distribution, lack of an overall plan and low economic effectiveness in making investments.

We definitely must not invest further in the construction of new projects if the capacity of the existing facilities of the same type has not yet been fully tapped; and must resolutely suspend and postpone construction work on projects that we do not have the conditions to use and that will not be able to operate due to an inadequate supply of energy and raw material. While doing this, it is necessary to readjust the forces of labor and construction equipment.

In rearranging the work force we should broaden the division and reallocation of labor within each establishment, locality, branch, and in the country as a whole, between different regions, and between the cities and the countryside so as to make the best use of the land, forest, sea and the existing material and technical facilities. Administrative staffs must be resolutely reduced. Great importance is to be attached to reducing the rate of population growth. The scale and orientation for the training of cadres and workers should be redefined in conformity with the requirements and capacity of the economy in the immediate future and subsequent years; the contingent of trained cadres and workers should be rationally rearranged and used.

In rearranging distribution and circulation, a socialist order must be established on this complex front by promptly organizing and expanding the socialist market, limiting and closely controlling the unorganized market, resolutely applying the principle of distribution according to labor, implementing the system of profit-and-loss accounting, and achieving a fair readjustment of the income of various strata of the population. The role of distribution and circulation should be promoted as a lever for the development of and as a bridge between agriculture and industry and between the cities and the countryside to enhance production and serve the consumer's needs.

In readjusting social consumption, thrift must be strictly practiced in investments and production expenses, in cultural and social spending and in defense and administrative expenditures. Thrift must be concretized into annual targets which must be achieved by all means.

All of society--as well as each sector, locality, establishment and individual--must thoroughly apply the principle that one must only consume within the limits of one's production, live by the fruits of one's labor, and strive for greater accumulation.

Comrade delegates, the following are the main orientations, tasks and targets of the important sectors and fields:

1. The Front of Agriculture, Forestry and Maritime Products

Concentrating our efforts on developing agriculture and taking it one step further to socialist large-scale production is a strategic policy of our party designed to exert a tremendous effect in the economic, political, cultural and social fields. To carry out this strategic policy, in the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 we must make every effort to satisfactorily perform the following main tasks:

Agriculture: Grain and foodstuffs are the most pressing and a very basic problem which we must resolve so as to stabilize and improve the people's living conditions, to develop the economy and to consolidate national defense.

In the immediate future, we must strive to meet at all costs the need of all society for grain and to place a necessary amount of grain under the state control by all means. In the 1981-85 period, an effort must be made to achieve an average annual grain output of 17 million tons in paddy equivalent--an increase of 3.6 million tons compared to the average annual output in the 1976-80 period--and to collect an average 3.5 million tons of this amount annually for the state. To fulfill this target of paramount importance, we should devise plans to resolve all the problems of production, collection, transportation, storage, processing and consumption in a well-coordinated manner. All necessary conditions must be prepared so as to achieve by 1985 a grain output of about 19-20 million including 16-16.5 million tons of paddy and 3-3.5 tons of subsidiary food crops in paddy equivalent.

With the exception of the major cities, concentrated industrial zones, areas specializing in planting industrial crops, concentrated forested areas and areas facing special situations, all localities must bring into play their strengths and make the greatest possible effort to resolve the grain and foodstuff problem on the spot. They must strive to meet their own needs for grain and foodstuffs by adopting a production and consumption system suitable for the specific conditions of each locality and by applying active measures, including exchanges with other localities, imports and exports. They must also strive to make increasing contributions to the entire country.

Every effort must be made to develop the production of both rice and subsidiary food crops. Concerning rice, along with opening new land to expand the cultivated area, the main direction is for us to promote intensive cultivation, increase the number of crops per year, and establish high-yield rice areas capable of producing large amounts of marketable products.

With regard to subsidiary food crops, we should vigorously develop the cultivation of corn, potatoes, cassava and other starch-bearing crops. Correct subsidiary food crop cultivation patterns should be defined for each province and district. We should make the best use of land to grow subsidiary food crops, including the land exclusively devoted to subsidiary food crop cultivation and the land on which only one rice crop is planted annually. We should grow a

winter subsidiary food crop on land devoted to planting two rice crops per year, and plant a companion subsidiary food crop on land under industrial crops. Subsidiary food crops must be planted in a concentrated or a scattered manner everywhere.

Importance should be attached to increasing the yields of subsidiary food crops. The ratio of these crops in the volume of grain production should be increased to 18-20 percent. Special attention should be given to satisfactorily organizing the processing, transportation and storing of subsidiary food crops and encouraging their consumption. These crops should be made a staple food to improve the people's diet gradually according to the productive characteristics of each area.

Series of uniform measures should be applied to ensure that grain production and collection targets are fulfilled. The existing water conservancy projects should be perfected; efforts should be concentrated mainly on building new medium- and small-scale new projects, and conditions should be prepared for building large-scale projects. Especially, water conservancy work must be rationally, effectively and practically developed in the Mekong River Delta, and the waterlogged area in the Bac Bo Delta must be actively reduced.

The rice and subsidiary crop varieties production system should be promptly perfected to ensure sufficient and timely supplies and wide distribution of new high-yielding strains resistant to harmful insects and diseases, drought, waterlogging, acidity and salinity. Shortages of crop varieties, supplies of wrong varieties, and the use of varieties unsuitable for the soil conditions and planting seasons should be quickly ended.

An effort should be made to ensure supplies of fertilizers and insecticides, concentrating the bulk of them first of all for those areas where conditions exist for the application of advanced intensive cultivation techniques and those areas where the state plans to collect large amounts of grain. Aside from the fertilizers and insecticides produced domestically and imported from the socialist countries, efforts should be made to export a number of agricultural products to import more nitrate fertilizer and insecticides. At the same time, the production of stable and green manures should be vigorously increased. Crop rotation and companion cropping should be applied in the cultivation of leguminous plants to enrich and improve the soil. Intensive cultivation procedures for each area should be formulated and applied; scientific and technological progress should be introduced into production.

Policies should be promulgated providing incentives for grain production, for the production, processing and consumption of subsidiary food crops, and for developing the production of organic and chemical fertilizers.

Tax and collection policies should be improved and stabilized; prices should be rationally set. Means of production, consumer goods and construction materials should be set aside to exchange for agricultural products. The peasantry should be encouraged to discharge satisfactorily the obligation to pay taxes and sell grain to the state so as to ensure that most of the marketable grain is placed under state control, to curb the free market, to combat the speculation and hoarding of grain, and to eventually ensure state control of the social grain market.

Warehouse systems should be built and processing, packaging, measuring and transportation facilities increased to ensure the expeditious and efficient collection, transportation and storing of grain, and to prevent damage and losses.

More labor should be invested and mechanization appropriately and selectively carried out to promote intensive cultivation, multicropping and land reclamation. In the 1981-85 period, the 300,000 hectares of new land already opened should be developed and a few hundred thousand more hectares should be reclaimed. In addition, the people should be motivated and organized to open even more new land.

Experiences of building new economic zones should be reviewed; correct measures and steps should be taken to implement the policy that the state and people should work together; and high efficiency should be achieved with less capital investments.

We should strive to build up grain reserves so as to maintain the initiative in any eventuality; saving grain should become the state discipline.

Attention should be given to developing the cultivation of food crops; ensuring sufficient supplies of various kinds of green vegetables and beans; building areas specializing in producing greens and beans for export; and building food belts around cities and industrial zones. The production of soybeans should be developed vigorously to increase the sources of protein for people, domestic animals and land and to become an increasingly important key export item. A policy providing incentives for developing soybean planting should be adopted. The problems of varieties, fertilizers and insecticides should be resolved satisfactorily; technological progress, companion cropping, crop rotation, multicropping and land should be fully exploited to widely grow soybeans. A number of areas should be built for the exclusive and intensive cultivation of high-yielding soybeans. An effort should be made to increase the volume of soybean production to at least 250,000-300,000 tons by 1985.

The cultivation of beans, such as green beans and vigna cylindrica, should be developed in suitable areas. The areas of oil-bearing plants such as peanuts, sesame, coconuts, sasanqua, palms, and so forth should be established quickly to provide more food for the people and to increase the sources of raw materials for industry and goods for export.

We must expand the industrial and fruit crop areas, promoting concentrated and specialized cultivation, while motivating the people to make full use of land to plant widely short-term and quick-yield crops. We must vigorously develop sugarcane cultivation and set up large-scale specialized sugarcane cultivation areas in order to provide sufficient supplies to various sugar refineries, both those in existence and th se under construction. We must expand sugarcane cultivation in various districts and villages and build more sugar processing facilities with the use of manual and partially-mechanized methods. We must quickly increase the tobacco cultivation areas in order to meet requirements for consumption and export. We must promote widespread planting of fruit trees with emphasis on planting pineapple, banana and orange trees. We must promote the planting of coconut trees, especially in the coastal areas of central and southern Vietnam. We must increase planting, exploiting and processing various kinds of medicinal, oleaginous, castor oil and spice plants. We must reserve some lands in those areas where there are appropriate climates for planting co ton and must increase planting of jute, hemp, flax, okra, cotton and wild pineapple. In particular, we must more broadly develop the movement to grow mulberry for silkworm raising in order to contribute to resolving the clothing problem. By developing the planting of rush we will be able to ensure the manufacture of enough mats for domestic use and export.

We must take good care of the existing areas of long-term industrial crops and completely harvest them while planting anew more rubber and coffee mainly in the eastern Nam Bo and Central Highlands, and in the Bac Bo midlands and mountainous regions and the Central Highlands in order to increase the source of exports. We should strive to have 150,000-160,000 hectares of rubber, 30,000-40,000 hectares of coffee and 60,000-70,000 hectares of tea by 1985.

Along with expanding cultivation, we should also actively develop the raising of livestock and poultry in order to increase the source of food products and to get more manure for crops. Special attention should be paid to the raising of horned animals and those which consume little grain. We should establish plans to balance cultivation with animal raising for each cooperative, each district and each province in order to meet the local demands and ever increase the delivery of such products to the state. A rational proportion of land suitable to the patterns of cultivation and animal raising should be reserved in each locality to grow fodder plants for livestock and poultry. Sufficient feed should be supplied to the pig- and chicken-raising installations along the food belts around cities and industrial complexes. The system of breeding cattle, pigs and chicken should be consolidated and developed. Veterinary work should be implementedwell to prevent and control diseases and epidemics for livestock and poultry. Technical innovations should be applied to increase the productivity of animal raising. We should combine and develop well the three forms of animal raising in cooperatives, state-owned installations and families, while extensively encouraging the families of cooperative members to develop their animal raising. All the state agencies, troops, workers and civil servants in those localities in which conditions for this are favorable should also develop animal raising in order to improve their living conditions.

The state should institute the policies and plans to provide breeds, medicine and guidance for families to develop animal raising. Pig raising should be

developed vigorously in those localities where there are abundant crops while special attention should be paid to the raising of cattle and buffalo in order to resolve the problems of draft force, fertilizer, meat and milk. The raising of chicken, ducks, goats, rabbits and bees should be developed also.

We should strive to reach approximately 13 million pigs, 4.7-5 million cattle and buffalo and 100 million poultry by 1985.

Forestry: Forestry plans should be formulated promptly in the direction of combining forestry with agriculture and industry, generally using resources and building socialism in the mountainous provinces and districts.

We should redistribute the work force throughout the country, increase our investment in forestry and apply technical measures in order to gradually build and rationally use the 15 million hectares of forest land, considering the method of combining agricultural and forestry business as an important direction in which to develop forestry. We should associate the tasks of planting and protecting forests with the exploiting and processing of timber and other forest products; accelerate vigorously grain production and animal raising; resolutely apply effective measures to protect and restore forests by necessarily and definitively stopping forest destruction and fires and by building and developing forest assets.

First of all, we should manage well the existing natural and planted forests and accelerate vigorously the tree-planting and afforestation movement in the direction of specialized and intensive cultivation and, in this way, meet ever better the requirements of domestic use and export for timber, firelogs and other special forest products, and ensure environmental protection and contribute to maintaining the ecological balance throughout the country and in each locality.

Step by step we will create areas of highly concentrated and productive forests to support industry. We should link the settlement of nomads closely with the building of forest assets and the development of forestry and agriculture in the mountainous regions.

In the 5 years from 1981 to 1985, we should administer, exploit and maintain well the existing forests, plant approximately 300,000 hectares of new forests; and broadly develop the people's tree-planting movement. We should issue various policies to stimulate the planting of trees and afforestation and the protection of forests, and to mobilize all strata of the laboring people--peasants, workers, students, cadres and troops--to afforest land, quickly returning greenery to bare hills and fertility to depleted soil. In the coastal areas, attention should be paid to growing windshield and antierosion plants. In the mountainous regions, we should intensively protect and plant headwaters trees. Measures to restore and protect forests must be emphasized. We should plant new trees used in producing paper pulp, yarn, construction timber and mining shafts, and for shipbuilding and export. The planting of exports for firelogs and charcoal must be organized to resolve local problems of fuel for the processing industry, the preliminary processing of agricultural products and residential quarters.

The exploitation of timber for domestic use and export must be increased. The rate of using wood must be increased by making full use of twigs and branches locally. In 5 years, we should exploit about 8 million cubic meters of timber. Measures should be adopted to settle uniformly the tasks of felling, transporting, processing and preserving timber in order to ensure its timely supply to fulfill all demands both quantitatively and qualitatively. We should actively grow, tend, protect and exploit all valuable forest products such as rose mallow, anis, cinnamon, bamboo, rattan and oleaginous and medicinal plants. Special attention should be paid to the planting of pine trees and the tapping of their sap.

Along with consolidating and developing the state forests, we must use districts as bases on which to develop forestry. The allocation of land and forests to cooperatives must be made in accordance with the state program and plan. In order to fulfill the aforementioned forestry tasks well, it is necessary to grasp firmly the motto of using forests as a means to nurse forests. The central and local governments, and the state and the people should work together in order to accumulate ever more assets for the state and to improve the people's livelihood.

Maritime products: We should reorganize and develop catching them and optimally use all water areas to develop the raising of fish and shrimp and other marine products, bringing the volume of sea fish and fish-raising production to approximately 700,000 tons by 1985 including 470,000-500,000 tons of sea fish. We should further increase the production volume of dry fish, processed fish and fish sauce. Investment should be concentrated in those areas abounding in sea fish to develop the manually operated and semimechanized fishing forces and to expand import and export businesses aimed at securing fuel, oil and fishing equipment for the mechanized fishing fleets.

We should rationally organize all chains of production, combine well all tasks of collecting, purchasing, transporting, preserving, processing and selling maritime products. Through investment in major projects and various incentive policies to stimulate production, we should strive to consolidate and develop all business establishments; restore and develop people's fishing forces; increase efficiency and productivity of fishing and processing operations; organize southern fishermen into cooperatives and other suitable units; use coastal districts as main areas in which to reorganize production; establish economic relations between the state and the fishermen; and exploit fishery, agriculture and industry combinations in sea zones. We should issue policies to help and encourage cooperatives and the people to make full use of rivers, ponds, lakes and ricefields to raise fish and shrimp, and organize fish raising installations to ensure a fresh fish supply to cities and industrial complexes.

All farms, forests, state agencies and army units stationed in favorable localities must organize fish-raising to improve their living conditions.

2. Consumer Goods Production

It is extremely important to step up consumer goods production to meet society's material and cultural needs. We must create many more jobs, increase sources of goods for local consumption and export, stimulate agricultural production, expand division of labor, increase social products and national income as contributions to the accumulation for our economy. This very pressing task can help stabilize the people's livelihood and can greatly contribute to achieving a money-goods balance and stabilizing markets and prices.

There must be policies and uniform measures to develop all available production potentials and the capabilities of light industries, foodstuffs industry and even the centrally run and local industries. We must strive to develop various branches and trades, small industries and artisan industry in cities and countryside; properly employ individual artisans; achieve cooperation among state-operated enterprises, cooperatives and individual workers to step up goods production and fully use production facilities of national defense enterprises to produce consumer goods. In particular, we must exploit the strengths of Hanoi, Haiphong, Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City in consumer goods production; quickly promulgate policies on investment, credit, supply of raw materials and discarded materials, product consumption and prices; increase technical equipment; insure material supplies; create more sources of local raw materials; expand trade businesses, exports and imports, and cooperation with other countries in production; achieve rational labor division and cooperation in production in every branch and locality and in the entire country; use economic levers to stimulate the intensification of consumer goods production, especially the broad development of small industries and artisan industry ranging from traditional occupations to new trades and occupations; properly exploit the available spinning and textile factories; complete the construction of new spinning factories in order to produce from 380 to 400 million meters of cloth in 1985; and increase the export of farm produce in order to import more cotton thread, spare parts, chemicals and dyestuffs for the textile sector.

We should increase production of sugar and honey of various kinds from 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985, make full use of the capacity of available sugar refineries, develop manual sugar mills, continue construction of the La Nga and Lam Son sugar refineries, and manufacture equipment for the construction of small and medium sugar refineries in various localities.

We should supply sufficient raw materials and fully develop the available capacity to produce more than 1 billion packs of cigarettes in 1985, reserve the greater part of cigarettes for export and improve the processing technique in order to increase the amount of export tobacco leaves.

We should supply sufficient raw materials for paper mills, encourage the production of hand-made paper in various localities in order to produce from 90,000 to 100,000 tons of paper of various types in 1985 and increase the production of cement bags.

We should intensify and expand salt production, especially in North Vietnam, to insure sufficient household and industrial salt.

We should increase the production of bicycles, especially accessories, tires and inner tubes; satisfy the people's need for soap, detergent powder and medication; develop and expand the production of goods and improve the quality of wooden works, pottery works, earthenware, chinaware, glassware, items made of rattan, bamboo, jute and rush, household utensils, school implements, medical and cultural equipment, and labor protective tools.

We must concentrate efforts to quantitatively and qualitatively improve export goods and produce goods manufactured with skill, especially chinaware, tailoring material, embroidery, knitwear, tapestry, fine arts articles, metallic objects and consumer goods.

3. Heavy Industry

We must reorganize, improve and upgrade available production establishments and create additional sources of energy and raw materials to make full use of these establishments' capacity. We must practically develop the very important effect of heavy industry on agriculture and consumer- and export-goods production sectors and continue to build a number of major establishments to meet the immediate needs and prepare for subsequent years. Meanwhile, we must strive to step up basic survey work, establish economic and technical projects and designs, carry out planning work and train technical and management cadres and workers. We must gradually strengthen the economy's infrastructure make active preparations for a more vigorous and broader development of heavy industry in subsequent plans.

We should al ays remember that the central task for the transitional period is to carry out socialist industrialization and that the material-technical base of socialism is large-scale mechanized industry. The decisive factor for achieving high labor productivity is the new technical equipment, not only for agriculture but for other sectors of our national economy.

We should consider agriculture the first front and must step up consumer goods production to meet present urgent needs of everyday life. To create accumulation in our economy is to contribute to achieving socialist industrialization in one step and to strengthen the foundations for the present and future development of various heavy industries.

Electricity: We must formulate a general project for developi g power production countrywide for a 15- to 20-year period and map out specific plans for implementing that project in the direction of coordinating the production of hydroelectric power and thermoelectric power and accelerating the production of thermoelectric power with large-, medium- and small-scale projects for the 1981-85 period. We must ensure a balance between development of power production and the power transmission network and projects supporting the electricity sector and between the power-generating source and power-consuming installations in order to best tap the energy potential. We must strive to produce from 5.5 to 6 billion kWh in 1985, fully develop the production capacity of the existing hydroelectric and thermoelectric powerplants, rationally use the power produced by diesel-operated generators, and drastically reduce electricity and waste and loss, self-consuming power and fuel used in production. We must urgently build the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant and synchronized projects, put the first group of generators into power production in early 1983, complete the installation of three groups of generators in 1985, and ensure the proper construction rate of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric powerplant at an early date. We must seek by all means to provide more power to the southern provinces, make urgent preparations for an early construction of the Tri An hydroelectric powerplant, and build medium- and small-scale hydroelectric projects in central Vietnam, the Central Highlands, and Northern mountain provinces. We must fully use the available gas for power education, step up studies and the tapping of other power sources, and strictly economize on electric power in production and the people's lives. Priority in power distribution must be accorded to the main production targets and key installations.

Coal: We must strive to increase the 1985 coal production to 8 to 9 million tons, and, in addition, produce approximately 5 million tons as overlap production for the 1986-90 plan. We must rapidly increase the production of coal and enhance its quality at the Ha Tu Deo Nai, Vang Danh, and Mao Khe coal mines and at subsidiary coal mines. We must continue construction and expansion at the Cao Son Na Duong, Nui Beo Nui Hong and Nong Son coal mines; complete construction work at the Mong Duong, Khe Cham, Ha Lam Dang and Throng Nhat Coal mines; complete the renovation work at the Phan Me bituminous coal mines; accelerate construction work at the Lang Cam Bituminous coal mine; and maximally exploit coal at the anthracite, bituminous and peat mines in various localities.

We must improve organizational and managerial work in the coal sector, step up geological work, increase efficiency in the use of vehicles and machines, accelerate equipment repairs and supplies of spare parts, synchronize exploitation, transportation and cargo-handling work, and expand transportation by conveyor belts [bawngf bawng] and other means.

We must improve working conditions and the people's livelihood and adopt policies to promote labor enthusiasm and enhance coal miners' productivity. We must effectively manage transportation and distribution work, raise the effectiveness of coal consumption, strictly apply the coal-saving policy, gather coal pieces of all types scattered in coal-mining areas, recover and put to best use the cinder gathered at the powerplants and satisfactorily resolve the problem of using processed coal as a replacement for kerosene in cooking.

Oil and gas: Oil and gas is an economic and technical sector which is having an increasingly important impact on the overall development of our national economy. For the immediate future, we must concentrate our efforts on satisfactorily carrying out our cooperation with the Soviet Union in order to accelerate oil and gas surveys and then proceed to oil and gas exploitation in southern Vietnam's continental shelf. We must strive to produce crude oil during the current 5-year plan. We must establish logistics installations and oil and gas services in Vung Tau and push ahead the gas survey in the Bac Bo Delta.

Machinery: We must plan and rearrange the operations of the machine industry in the direction of specialization and cooperativeness countrywide. We must pay attention to making in-depth investments, raising the capacity of existing facilities and building new projects. We must strive to raise the quality of products, reduce waste in the use of material supplies and energy and, through combined business transactions, import, export and secure more raw materials for machine industry production in order to fully use production capacity.

During the 1981-85 period, we must mainly ensure adequate repairs for equipment and machines and sufficient production of spare parts for various sectors, especially for agriculture, the industry for production of consumer goods, and the coal, electricity, communications, transportation, and construction materils sectors. We must produce sufficient ordinary tools, improved tools, and medium- and small-sized equipment and machines for agriculture, barges, railroad cars, mining equipment, electric motors, equipment for small hydroelectric projects, and equipment for the production of sugar, paper, and the

processing of secondary crop products. We must raise the quality of products in order to increase the export of a number of engineering products such as bicycles, machine tools, electric fans, tool kits and so forth.

We must attach importance to developing the electronic industry in accordance with our country's situation and progress. We must fully tap our existing assembly and production capacity and build additional assembly and chain production installations in order to better meet our economic requirements in electronic products for export. We must complete construction of the Go Dam diesel engine factory for production of diesel engines, the Ha Long and Pha Rung shipbuilding and repairs works, and the Gia Law railroad factory. We must enlarge the Cam Pha machine industry factory and the Dong Anh electric equipment repair works and begin construction of the automobile spare parts factory with an annual production capacity of 6,000 tons and so forth. We must make intensive preparations for building a number of heavy industry projects for the next plan.

Metallurgy: We must mobilize the total steel refining and lamination capacity available in Thai Nguyen and the south, fill the need for bituminous coal and electrodes and gather scrap iron to increase production of laminated steel twofold in 1985 compared with 1981. We will expand the experimental application of the direct recycling method [phuwowng phaps hoanf nguyeen trucj tieeps] in metallurgy, study alloyed steel production, actively continue preparations for building large-scale steel-refining projects in subsequent plans, build and perfect the Tinh Tuc and Son Duong tin mines, begin construction of the Quy Hop joint tin enterprise, complete construction of lead and zinc production plants and expand chromite ore exploitation. Along with building plants, we should organize production of tin, lead, zinc and chromite by semi-mechanized and manual methods. We must cooperate with the Soviet Union and other CEMA member countries in studying bauxite exploitation. We must develop the exploitation of precious metals and stones.

Fertilizers and chemicals: We should step up production of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizers and insecticides to serve agriculture, exploit and use local raw materials, organize medium- and small-scale production of essential chemicals which must replace imported chemicals in time, restore and expand the Lao Cai apatite mine, make preparations for building an apatite enrichment factory, expand the Lam Thao superphosphate factory, exploit and import more pyritic ore, develop the production of roasted phosphate fertilizer in order to increase the production of phosphate fertilizers of various types from 350,000 to 400,000 tons in 1985, exploit the potential of the Ha Bac nitrogenous fertilizer plant, prepare to build a new nitrogenous fertilizer plant in the subsequent plan and increase production of tires and tubes for autos and bicycles, technical rubber products, insecticides, paint, acetylene, baking soda sulfates and light powder [bootj nhej].

Building materials: We should complete construction of the Bim Son, Hoang Thach and Ha Tien cement factories; consolidate the Haiphone cement factory; reorganize the minor cement production installations; provide sufficient electricity, coal, gypsum, paper bags and fuel for factories; boost cement production in 1985 at least up to 2 million tons; concentrate on producing bricks, tiles, iron sheets, and ceramic and porcelain materials and heat-resistant

materials; expand production of commonly used materials with local raw materials, especially unbaked materials, and step up production of export goods and materials.

Geological survey: We will selectively push forward geological survey work; pay special attention to geological work which directly serves the intensified exploitation of various resources right in the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan period; and, at the same time, continue the survey of various resources in the country; pay attention to protecting for new mines of high-value minerals such as tin, wolfram and molybdenite; make intensive efforts to discover and exploit bituminous coal, pyrites and manganese; and survey small peat and phosphate mines, building materials and undercurrent water in the service to local industries.

4. Communications and Transportation, Postal Communications

We must urgently readjust and reorganize the forces in these sectors and increase their managerial capacity, productivity and efficiency along with providing more material means to overcome, in one step, weaknesses and the serious imbalance between communications and transportation and the requirements for economic development and consolidation of national defense. Domestic freight will increase on the average from 10 to 12 percent annually, while there will be a 3-fold increase in export freight and freight transported between the north and south. We must work out a plan for rationally developing a communications and transportation network throughout the country; give priority to developing sea and river transport services; consolidate and develop railroad transport capacity; reorganize auto transport services in accordance with the capacity of gasoline, oil, spare parts, tires and tubes; continue building the civil aviation sector; widely develop rudimentary transport means; develop communications and transportation in rural areas, and especially in mountainous areas, while developing agriculture and forestry and consolidating national defense.

We must concentrate on building a network of sea and river ports and dredging river beds; complete the improvement of the Haiphong harbor area; build Cua Lo harbor; reinforce the harbors in central and southern Vietnam; consolidate and increase the capacity of the available railroad network, especially the north-south railway; build a number of railways leading to industrial centers; develop a number of main highways and land communications centers; promptly repair and increase transport means, especially barges, river boats, sea-going vessels, locomotives and coaches; intensify unloading work; shorten the turnaround time for vehicles; increase speed; insure safety; rapidly unload goods at harbors, railroad stations, piers and railway terminals; concentrate efforts on unloading the import cargo; insure export goods loading and north-south transport service; give priority to coal and grain transport and to transport service for agriculture, construction sites, major enterprises, border areas and Laos and Kampuchea, the two fraternal countries, and assign adequate duties and powers to various sectors and between the central level and localities.

Regarding economic planning, we must insure rational transport service and carefully calculate transport capabilities. We must consolidate, improve and

exploit the potentials of available communication networks, build more material-technical bases, improve and increase the capacity of the postal communications sector and closely coordinate the national communications network with the communications network for special use of various sectors in order to properly serve economy and national defense.

5. Capital Construction

Our material and capital potential is limited when priority must be given to meeting the urgent needs of life and export. We must therefore rationally employ investment for capital construction and correctly and effectively use the invested capital. To this end, we must concentrate our capital on key projects and sectors and on the most important products. We must avoid the situation of dispersion and equal distribution in construction; make uniform investments with a view toward developing, first of all, the available production capabilities; pay great attention to making investment in depth and correctly coordinating intensive with extensive investment; actively carry out the precept: The state and the people work together, the central level and localities work together. We must consolidate and improve professional knowledge of the construction and assembly forces; rationally organize specialized construction forces and rearrange capital construction projects in order to reorganize the labor force and increase effectiveness and quality in construction.

The total capital invested by the state in capital construction for 5 years, 1981-85, is estimated at approximately 16 to 18 billion dong according to the old monetary value. In addition, all sectors and localities must mobilize their own capital and the capital of cooperatives and the people to improve and expand the production establishments and social welfare, cultural, educational and public health facilities. We must reexamine every project, discard unnecessary projects such as administrative facilities and conference halls, change a number of designs and materials, make full use of existing establishments for installing equipment and build new projects only when necessary. We must strictly practice economy to reduce capital for construction and assembly by 10 to 15 percent. We must accelerate construction of key projects of the agricultural, coal, electricity, oil and gas, machinery, paper, spinning, sugar, communications, transportation and export sectors. We must actively prepare to build major projects for the metallurgic, mechanical, chemical and building materials branches in subsequent plans; step up the improvement of the system of managing capital construction according to the method of general contract for construction and installation, ensure adherence to technical pattern and projects quality.

6. Labor and Population

We must urgently study and promulgate a labor code; resolve the employment problem for social laborers by distributing local manpower to the agricultural sector, developing trades and occupations, especially small industries and artisan industry in the countryside, cities and towns; exploiting forestry and fishery and developing services in the cities. Each province and district must have a plan for manpower arrangement and concentrate on solving the

employment problem for demobilized servicemen and graduates, especially students in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Da Nang and other cities and towns. The Mekong Delta provinces should have plans and measures to step up intensive cultivation, increase crops, expand the cultivated acreage and develop trades and occupations in order to increase manpower utilization. We must organize the sending of 1 million people, including laborers and dependents, to build new economic zones in their own localities or in other areas and from the north to the south. The people may volunteer to develop the cultivated acreage of grain and industrial crops with state assistance or the state may make investments and send people to build major areas of specialized cultivation. We must properly solve problems of policy and organization to create a revolutionary mass movement to reclaim land and build new economic zones according to well-elaborated plans and correct technical projects which will bring successful results. The nonagricultural labor force and population is presently heavily engaged in industrial production is presently very large and must be partly transferred to agriculture and forestry. We must adopt policies and measures to encourage, motivate, organize and assist the people in the cities and towns, including those on the state staff.

We must develop trades, occupations, small industries, artisan industry, services and agricultural production; transfer more technical cadres and economic management cadres to districts and agricultural cooperatives; simplify the administrative apparatus; resolutely reduce the state staff; change the labor structure; qualitatively improve state machinery; recruit only trained personnel; step up educational work; resolutely apply a number of administrative and economic measures and create favorable conditions for the people to carry out the birth control plan, to reduce the nationwide average annual birth rate from 2.4 to 1.7 percent in 1985.

7. Distribution and Circulation Front

It is necessary to establish a socialist new order on the distribution and circulation front soon in order to contribute to stabilizing life, step up production and improve the economic and social situation. The state must control goods and money, rationally distribute national revenues, adjust irrational and illegitimate revenues, strengthen market management and oppose illegal speculations and business transactions. To this end, it is necessary to carry out the following policies and major measures: To increase and consolidate state finance; urgently adopt a national financial policy which is practical and suited to the present situation; strongly mobilize all sources of capital for the state, including goods in nature and finance; yield all interests and taxes to the state; and ensure adequate collection of agricultural, commercial and industrial taxes. All sectors and units must understand that financial mobilization is extremely important for the state.

We must first expand international cooperation with socialist countries, strive to properly exploit and rationally use all foreign capital resources to supplement our domestic capital resources; closely manage and effectively use all capital resources; strictly practice thrift in all spheres, observe the watchword: Turn out much more and better wealth with the same or a smaller amount of capital resources; markedly cut administrative expenditures and correctly implement the state's general regulations on expenditures.

Distribution of materials, manpower and capital in the production section must be highly efficient while distribution of consumer goods must be based on the amount and quality of work performed. Any budget deficit, especialy deficits related to consumption, must be minimized. Improvement and expansion of banking credit operations must be linked to expansion of noncash payment in the economy.

We must ameliorate the distribution of capital invested in capital construction through banks; step up capital mobilization and management as well as savings mobilization; strengthen monetary management; make money rapidly circulate through banks; apply positive measures to gradually reduce cash overexpenditures on the basis of balanced budgets and balanced credits; ensure economic effectiveness of borrowed capital and provide borrowed capital and ready money for rational, essential needs in production and life. State control and inventory regarding production and social product distribution must be intensified through financial, credit and payment operations.

Livelihood is a very important problem. Our primary concern is to provide jobs for all laborers in society and to insure full labor output. This is the basis for increasing income, improving living conditions and enabling each person to earn an income commensurate with his or her work.

We must properly organize distribution of goods sold at stable prices, including staple goods and necessities for food, clothing, housing, travel, learning and medical treatment. Supply of grain and foodstuffs to major cities and industrial centers must be improved. An adequate amount of industrial goods must be reserved for rural and border areas and the high region.

Efforts must be made to improve the livelihood of workers, civil servants, scientific and technical cadres, teachers and medical cadres. The real value of wages must be maintained. The supply of fixed amounts of goods must be insured. The scope of piecework and contractual wages must be widened according to set progressive norms. We must continue to improve wages and urgently study plans and create conditions for improving the wage system.

Prices are a very complex problem. The party and state policy regarding readjustment of purchase prices, bulk sale prices, retail prices and service charges is essential and correct. As far as implementation of this policy is concerned, shortcomings exist and errors have been made in setting some prices; announcements and application of new price scales have not been prepared in advance; there has been no coordination of financial, pricing and trading plans and some sectors and localities have arbitrarily implemented the pricing policy. At present, it is urgently required to continue implementing the central level's policy regarding price readjustment, to overcome past shortcomings and errors and to immediately readjust irrational prices of some goods which affect production and the people's livelihood. We must strive to gradually stabilize prices by developing production and overcoming imbalances regarding production, finance, money and foreign currencies. Special attention must be paid to management of cost prices and circulation costs. Lowering cost prices and circulation costs will greatly help create a basis for setting rational prices, stabilizing prices and increasing socialist accumulation

while positively contributing to achieving a balance in state finances. We must step up the study and preparation of conditions for reforming the pricing system as well as the wage system by taking proper steps to readjust prices. Prices must always be closely linked to financial, monetary and commercial plans and market management. The main point is to strengthen price management according to plan. We must uphold state discipline regarding prices, put an end to the situation that permits arbitrary price hikes and the application of free market prices, urgently promulgate regulations on price management and achieve strict unified price management.

Trade must help concentrate in the state's hands the sources of materials and goods, including agricultural, forestry and marine products and industrial, domestic and import goods. We must closely manage and equitably distribute goods to meet the interests of the state, collectives and laborers. State-operated trade and marketing cooperatives must be consolidated so they can assume their guiding role in the market. State-owned production establishments and installations having economic relations with the state must earnestly carry out their obligation of delivering products to the state. The contingent of trade cadres must vigorously advance to learn the trade business and vividly apply socialist trade methods in order to control the market. Goods must be distributed to the right customers. We must resolutely oppose corruption, waste and negative practices in trade; improve material supply while consistently improving management and planning; achieve uniform and prompt supply of materials for production; give priority to implementing important tasks; insure effective use of materials; encourage material economization; consolidate and expand the socialist trade field; control wholesale and retail trade; basically control the social market; restrict and strictly control unorganized markets; strictly eradicate hoarding, smuggling and theft of state materials and goods; and properly organize and carry out the tasks of customs and tax offices in order to fight smuggling of goods across the border.

Regarding market management, it is necessary to properly coordinate economic, administrative and educational measures and all sectors and echelons, especially those s ctors directly connected with market management such as the trading, financial, public security and customs sectors, under the guidance of party committee echelons and administrative echelons. This is one aspect of the fierce revolutionary struggle in the economic, political and social spheres--a struggle that determines who wins over whom, a struggle in which we must come out victorious and must by one way or another establish socialist order in the field of distribution and circulation and in our economic and social life.

8. Economic Relations With Other Countries, Exports and Imports

Our tropical country is endowed with abundant natural resources, manpower and capabilities and has very favorable conditions for developing economic relations with other countries. We must, first of all, expand the overall cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and the CEMA-member nations in depth as well as in scope. We must try our best to obtain maximum valuable aid from the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and must effectively utilize this aid. Meanwhile, we must satisfactorily implement our obligations on the principle of reciprocity and not in an arbitrary and subservient manner.

In this spirit and in accordance with actual conditions and capabilities, our country should actively participate in the process of international labor distribution, specialization and international cooperation within the framework of CEMA in the appropriate spheres.

The alliance of the three Indochinese countries is a special one of comrades and friends assisting each other in the effort of protecting and building socialism in each country.

We must develop, together with Laos and Kampuchea, a program and plan to expand economic cooperation and mutual assistance in many fields and must properly develop all potentials and create new supplementary ones for each country.

We must expand our political, economic and cultural relations with the nonaligned countries; develop Vietnam's position and impact on the Nonaligned Movement and in the struggle for a new world economic order; strive to establish relations with other countries; develop in many ways exchange services and cooperation activities; and foil all enemy economic sabotage maneuvers.

Export is a very strategically important task and a great obligation for every sector and echelon. We must endeavor to step up exports in order to ensure the importation of necessary equipment and materials for the normal operation of our national economy and for our socialist industrialization and to gradually achieve an import-export balance and a proper international balance of payments.

Along with boosting production and thriftily using consumer goods with a view to increasing our supply of export goods, we must further expand services, tourism and other businesses to increase our sources of foreign currency.

We must strive to double our exports in terms of value in the 5 years of 1981-85 compared with the 5 years of 1976-1980. Priority must be given to investment to increase our export capacity. We must struggle to build a main supply of export goods which will be economically effective and ensure a stable position on the world market. We must also pay attention to exporting agricultural, forest and marine products, minerals, machinery, consumer goods and so forth.

The various sectors and regions are dutybound to make the largest possible contribution to the national export plan, striving to increase exports so as to achieve a balance with their respective import requirements and help increase our state's exports in terms of value.

We must adopt policies that encourage the sectors and regions to step up production of export goods and participate in the export business on the basis of maintaining the principle of unified management of foreign trade and currency by the state. We must promptly perfect foreign trade organizations, resolve irregularities in managerial structure, planning and policies that impede export activities. We must be extremely strict in regard to imports. We must fully utilize the existing equipment in our country--machine tools, trucks, tractors--and must resolutely readjust surpluses and shortages. We must import only the most essential equipment and supplies that cannot be produced locally, and must use imported goods thriftily and efficiently while

efficiently while consistently considering our ability to pay for them. We must expand tourism, making it gradually become an important economic sector worthy of our country's potential in this field.

9. Scientific and Technical Tasks

The Political Bureau's resolution on scientific and technical policy sets forth the main targets, tasks and orientations in scientific and technical development aimed at achieving immediate and long-term economic and social objectives. This resolution manifests the party's line on the scientific and technical revolution. The various echelons and sectors should thoroughly grasp and organize well the implementation of this resolution. The current urgent requirement is to efficiently implement key scientific and technical projects, paying particular attention to promptly applying scientific and technical progress in production and day-to-day life. Science and technology must be one of the primary factors in raising output, quality, conservation, efficiency and in pushing forward expanded reproduction. First of all, science and technology must support in the best manner the transformation of agriculture into large-scale socialist production within a rational agroindustrial structure. We must widely apply the achievements of the scientific-technical revolution, paying special attention to those in biology, first of all in regard to seeds, aimed at promoting agriculture, forestry, fishery and the processing industry. At the same time, we must make science and technology support important industrial sectors such as the power, coal, oil and gas, engineering, metallurgical, chemical, communications and transportation sectors.

For the immediate future, we must actively study the main economic and technical projects and help in formulating the 5-year plan for 1981-85 aimed at resolving difficulties in energy, raw materials and spare parts. We must push forward scientific studies on organization and management and must selectively promote basic survey and forecasting activities in order to prepare a scientific base for analyzing and assessing resources, zoning, programming and formulating economic and social strategies.

We must closely combine natural sciences, applied sciences and social sciences, and develop the creative strength of the scientific and technical sectors by taking into account the superiority of socialism and our nation's fine traditions. We must step up the working people's movement of developing innovations, improving techniques and rationalizing production. We must develop to a high degree the positive spirit of and at the same time expand international cooperation in science and technology with other countries in the world, first of all with the Soviet Union and the other CEMA countries. We must pay special attention to cooperation with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea.

We must develop and effectively exploit our existing and future scientific and technical potentials, set up and consolidate the system of research organizations and develop the system of education and training. We must strengthen the system of scientific and technical management agencies. We must make appropriate investments in and satisfactorily ensure the material-technical base for scientific and technical activities. We must adopt policies to foster, use and create working conditions aimed at developing the capabilities of the contingent of scientific and technical cadres. We must formulate well the

regulations governing distribution of labor and cooperation in studying, developing and applying scientific and technical progress and raise the effectiveness of scientific and technical activities in economic and social life. We must give utmost importance to economic, scientific and technical information activities.

We must strive to gradually build an advanced science and technology for the SRV with a structure compatible with the requirements of economic, cultural and social development and capable of resolving immediate requirements and long-term objectives of production, day-to-day life and national defense. We must anticipate and open up new directions for development to the economy and society and pay attention to developing scientific and technical sectors in coordination with our advantages in terms of natural resources, tropical conditions and population.

10. Educational, Training, Cultural, Medical and Social Tasks:

We must carry out educational reforms intensively and steadily and in accordance with our economic capabilities. We must also pay attention to stepping up educational activities in the mountain region and the Cuu Long River Delta so as to gradually raise the level of these activities to the same level as in the other regions. We must consolidate and develop the education of young children and gradually spread basic general education, using various methods to provide education. We must have proper policies for building up and strengthening the teachers body and improving the educational management tasks. We must pay great attention to enhancing the overall quality of education and further linking education with scientific and technical studies and with production and the people's livelihood. We must accelerate the general technical education and job orientation education for general school students and pay attention to educating students in political, ideological and ethical matters. We must satisfactorily organize the schools' participation in productive labor; strive to develop the complementary education movement; firmly grasp the motto "The state and the people work together" in promoting education; and achieve a close coordination of activities among the school, the family and society in order to successfully carry out the educational reforms.

We must continue to train a balanced and homogenous contingent of skilled workers, scientific and technical cadres and economic management cadres to meet the revolutionary requirements for the present and future stages. We must rearrange the system of colleges, higher schools, and vocational middle schools; do well in coordinating training work and productive labor; determine a rational training scale; expand on-the-job training; and train cadres for the collective economic sector. We must continue to train graduated technical cadres of all echelons and, especially, train cadres from among college graduates and graduates from advanced studies schools. We must adopt proper measures for training workers and cadres of ethnic minorities and make a census of and reassign the existing body of technical cadres in order to use them more rationally and efficiently. We must rearrange the vocational schools and classes of the ministries, localities and installations; improve student enrollment work; enhance the quality and result of training; determine a workers training scope in line with the requirements for production development; and pay great

attention to training highly skilled technical workers. We must also strive to develop and enhance the quality of cultural, information, physical education and sports activities. Besides state investments, we must motivate the people, installations and mass organizations to make contributions and must use to the fullest the welfare funds of installations in order to promote the cultural, information, physical education and sports activities, especially the mass cultural movement and the physical training movement. We must pay attention to serving grassroots level units such as work sites, state farms, state forests and armed forces units, especially in border provinces and new economic zones.

We must intensively and continuously struggle to wipe out the enslaving, reactionary, backward and depraved cultures; resolutely eliminate outmoded customs, superstitions, and social evils; further care for the people's health; and build up Vietnamese medicine on the basis of combining modern and traditional medicine. We must satisfactorily perform sanitation, prophylactic treatment and environmental sanitation work; expand and raise the quality of public health and maternity work; care for the people's health through the use of state and public welfare funds; and motivate the people to make contributions.

We must tap the locally available pharmaceutical products to make common drugs and strive hard to overcome the lack of medicine. Every village and district must earmark land and work forces for the cultivation of medicinal plants. We must accelerate exports and cooperate with foreign countries in planting medicinal plants for them and endeavor to produce drugs for them in order to get chemical and pharmaceutical products and modern medicine in exchange.

We must make intensive preparations for producing antibiotics ourselves. We must improve our positions and policies and wholeheartedly care for and assist those families that performed meritorious services for the revolution, the brother and sister war invalids and the families of war dead. We must consolidate the war invalids care centers and rehabilitation centers in order to restore their labor capabilities and must expand the teaching of trades to them. We must satisfactorily organize the raising of orphans and assistance to the elderly, the weak and the infirm. The party and state should adequately care for the retirees and extend special love and respect to the elderly comrades.

The aforesaid major economic and social guidelines, tasks, and objectives are contained in the fifth party congress draft directive for guidance of the formulation of the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan. On the basis of the congress directive, all echelons, sectors and installations must work together intensively in order to complete the economic and technical projects, pay out concrete policies and measures, determine objectives and satisfactorily formulate and carry out the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan. According to the major guidelines, tasks and objectives mentioned in this report, it is estimated that during the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan there will be an average annual increase in agricultural production of about 6 to 7 percent; industrial productin--4 to 5 percent; and national income in production--4.5 to 5 percent. By 1985, the total increase in grain production will be 32 percent over 1980; pork--30 percent; fish--

25 percent; sugar and honey of various types--111 percent; cloth and silk--119 percent; paper--87 percent; electricity--51 percent; coal--54 percent; cement--184 percent; chemical fertilizer--23 percent, and lumber--14 percent.

Thus, our economic and social situation is changing for the better, especially in stabilizing and further improving the people's livelihood. However, great economic imbalances still remain, though in lesser degrees. Proceeding from small-scale production after 30 years of fierce war, we must go through stages of arduous struggle; yet, we will gradually gear our national economic activities toward a trend of orderly socialist development and continue to advance in our surefire undertaking.

Third Part

Renovate Economic Management, Launch Mass Movements, Effect Revolutionary Changes

Comrade delegates, renovating the managerial system and improving the operational efficiency of all echelons and launching a mass movement to bring about revolutionary changes are two kinds of decisive general measures for formulating and implementing state plans satisfactorily. At present, our country's economy is composed of many elements, many technical levels, many operational scales and many production and trade forms and is experiencing many serious imbalances.

To be suited to this economy, there must be a dynamic managerial system that can eliminate bureaucratic centralism, conservatism, sluggishness and the practice of indiscriminate subsidization, and implement the principle of democratic centralism correctly.

The new managerial system which we have to apply must broaden the independence [quyeenf chur dqoongj] of establishments, localities and sectors while simultaneously ensuring the control by the central echelon of things that need to be managed by it.

The new managerial system considers the state plan as a center, constantly heightens the state plan's role, attaches great importance to the various economic levers, applies the relations of markets, especially the organized market, and resolutely opposes the tendency to run after the free market.

The new managerial system encourages innovations and talents, requires a high sense of discipline and responsibility, overcomes negativism and establishes a socialist order.

In establishing a new managerial system, it is imperative to renovate planning work so as to make the state plan a second platform of the party and a central tool for the managerial system. Each planning echelon--from the central echelon to establishments--must truly master its own plan. This means that each planning echelon takes initiative in formulating, balancing, protecting and implementing its plan along the lines of the general national plan.

At the central echelon, the state plan controls major balances, main norms, key construction projects, important products and the major part of concentrated capital provided for in the budget and, on this basis, decides the main guidelines for development of the national economy.

At the establishment level, the plan reflects creativity and independence based on the principle of financial independence through achieving high social and economic efficiency, engaging in business enterprise with benefits, dividing profits and catering appropriately to the three kinds of interests.

Great attention must be paid to the plans of establishments as the quality of these plans has a decisive effect on the entire system of the state plans. We must intensively draw upon experience from both good and bad aspects of the system of end-product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers. We must gradually supplement the contract regulations so as to perfect the contract policy, making it a system of planning and comprehensive management for collective production units in agriculture, small industry and handicrafts.

With regard to state-run economic establishments, the state encourages these enterprises to fully use all of their capabilities, including the procurement of more raw materials and the use of materials in stock in order to formulate plans for producing larger quantities of principal goods than the norms assigned by the state. Moreover, they must fully use discarded materials and products to produce more secondary goods.

In carrying out policies concerning interests--such as wages, bonuses and norms for using part of the profits for the various funds of enterprises--we must hesitatingly promote the attainment of satisfactory results in the overfulfillment of plan norms. It is imperative, however, to increase incentive measures for enterprises in the fulfillment of the state plan.

In this spirit, we must quickly supplement, improve and perfect the existing regulations and set up an appropriate planning and managerial system for state-run economic establishments.

As for individually and privately-run economic establishments, the state will rely on economic policies and administrative measures in association with the control work of the masses to guide and direct the operation of these establishments according to the state plans.

Every province and district must firmly ascertain its conditions regarding local manpower, soil conditions, services, trades and material bases; its potential to cooperate with other units and to deal with exports and imports; and the quantities of materials and goods each needs to receive annually from the state. On this basis, every locality must map out a plan for expanded reproduction in order to guarantee the well-being of the local people and ensure that the amounts of products and financial contributions it will turn into the state correspond to the capabilities of the locality and to the amounts of materials and funds provided by the state. Plans to be mapped out by each locality must be designed to step up specialized and cooperativized production in conformity with its advantageous position; must expand the barter trade with other sectors and localities and must increase imports and exports.

All ministries in charge of management over other related sectors are duty-bound to assist in the planning work for the entire economic-technical sector in accordance with the specialty of each sector concerned. The plans of each sector must be worked out in the spirit of struggling to achieve still greater growth for itself and to contribute increasingly to the national economy. Plans of various corporations and production cartels must be established in accordance with the principles of financial independence and profitable trade business.

This planning system--which advocates linking the planning with the profit-and-loss economic accounting and with socialist trade--require increased economic incentive measures and scientific bases of planning, improved planning methods and procedures, and the linking of planning work with efforts to direct the implementation of plans.

With regard to economic incentive measures, we must quickly revise those policies which are no longer suitable; formulate new, uniform policies which will be integrated into the planning system to form a unified economic management mechanism; enhance the position of the state plan and simultaneously expand the decision-making power of various sectors, localities and establishments. All economic incentive policies--the majority of them have been presented in the second part of this report--must guarantee the interests of the state, collectives and the working people.

We must uphold the role of economic contracts in the preparation and implementation of plans; increase the responsibilities of various economic units and their managers over those contracts already signed and develop economic arbitration work. We must actively create conditions and practice profit-and-loss economic accounting in a way suitable for various types of enterprises; and must unify the production and financial plans of enterprises.

Regarding the scientific base of planning, we must continue to carry out satisfactorily the tasks regarding capital surveys, socioeconomic forecasts and scientific-technical forecasts. We must devise a socioeconomic strategy, a general program for the distribution of the production force and a long-term plan on the basis of economic-technical plans for each product. We must gradually perfect the system of standards for unit prices designed to serve the calculation and appraisal of the fulfillment of plans. We must closely link economic plans with scientific-technical plans.

With regard to planning methods and procedures, the state should promptly bring its control numbers together with the system of targets--more condensed now than before--to bear mainly on the following four points: volume production; products delivered to the state; profits turned over and taxes paid to the state; and the means and facilities provided by the state.

The legal system of targets assigned to primary establishments, sectors, and localities should be determined properly and succinctly. The authorities at all levels must be very attentive in securing better balances in plans and must observe economic-technical norms and standards.

To enhance the legality of plans, it is necessary to gradually perfect the system of economic laws, strengthen the planning, contractual and financial

discipline involving units and individuals by applying severe punishments for violations and by commending and appropriately providing rewards for good services.

To create favorable premises for the new planning system, we should reorganize production and work urgently to promptly shape up a smooth and rational production and business network. As an immediate task, we should consolidate and perfect all the state-owned and collective economic establishments. This is a very important task with practical effects. We should resolutely overcome the practice of operating businesses at a loss.

Depending on the level of development and the specific characteristics in each sector, we should gradually organize joint production in each region or throughout the country under such suitable forms as joint enterprises, factory combines, corporations and production groups.

We should consolidate existing joint production enterprises in order to specialize and cooperativize production, achieving higher socioeconomic results. We should make steady preparations and establish some new joint enterprises in major sectors and targeted areas. We should strive to build districts in close connection with the consolidation of cooperatives according to models suitable to each category of districts.

In general, the economy in districts involves agricultural production collectives, cooperatives, some production and processing factories, artisan industry and handicrafts installations, some agricultural technical farms and stations, and some shops to supply materials, collect and purchase agricultural products and retail consumer goods which are linked to one another through the economic relations established in plans and contracts or through joint enterprise.

We should concentrate on most satisfactorily developing important districts having high rates of commodity production. We should emphasize the process of developing the provincial economy and vigorously accelerate the operations to regularize coordination among the provincial authorities in order to associate the centrally run economy with the local economies in provinces. We should intensify the economic cooperation and trade among districts in a province and among provinces.

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We should organize and administer cities and towns well and clearly determine the position and scope of administration at precinct and city ward levels. In keeping with the requirements of changing the planning system, we should develop economic leverages, reorganize production, revamp the management machinery, and improve the cadre task and work system.

We should enhance the function of the Council of Ministers and its Standing Committee by intensifying their effectiveness in economic and social management; firmly grasping the state plan; deciding various economic policies; guiding the works of various sectors and authorities at all echelons; and supervising and controlling economic and social activities.

We should stress that all ministries--either those in charge of general matters or of managing specific sectors--must play an important role depending on their functions and missions. The ministries in charge of general matters such as the State Planning Commission, the Finance Ministry, the state bank, the State Price Commission and the Ministries of Labor and Supply must fulfill their general management and advisory functions well to serve and control all sectors, localities and primary establishments. The ministries in charge of specific sectors must actually manage the sectors throughout the country, adequately fulfilling the state management function from the administrative, economic and technical standpoints. At the same time, they must guide subordinate units in the management of production and business.

We should rationalize the division of labor among ministries, determine the managerial scope and the organizational method of each ministry, and strictly streamline the machinery by reducing the intermediary organizations and rationally determining the administrative staff of ministries.

We should urgently settle the question of classifying central and local management, boldly extend authority and responsibility to the provincial and municipal levels and to the district and grassroots levels, and properly intensify the centralized and unified management of central government. We should implement in a resolute and adequate manner the resolutions of the party Central Committee and of its Political Bureau on cadre affairs in order to create at all costs a radical change in cadre affairs.

We should properly assign the contingent of key cadres and employ them satisfactorily in order to develop the potential of the contingent of cadres in general. We should rearrange the number of managerial cadres at various establishments, joint enterprises and corporations, ensuring that each unit has a team of key cadres and a leader with good qualities and abilities to perform their assigned missions satisfactorily.

We should revamp those central organs having poor-quality cadres and should replenish various localities--especially the district and grassroots levels--with managerial cadres and scientific and technical cadres.

We should quickly expand and qualitatively improve the training of managerial cadres at all levels in order to meet working requirements in the period ahead.

As for working systems and behavior, first of all, all state organs, cadres and workers should strictly comply with the four systems already in force--namely, the system of responsibility, the system of labor discipline, the system of protecting public property and the system of serving the people--and should translate these systems into a set of by-laws.

We should delineate responsibilities for each position to be assumed by state cadres; create conditions for implementing the system of one-man responsibility; and improve the sense of responsibility and respect for the state law.

We should resolve to do away with bureaucracy and the bad practice of abusing one's power to extort money and cause inconveniences to the people.

We should quickly materialize and intensively implement the system of issuing and implementing decisions with emphasis on improving the preparation of decisions by mobilizing the contributions of related organiztions and of those who are knowledgeable in certain particular subjects. We should improve the results of the implementation of decisions through the improvement of guidance activities and the enhancing of discipline.

One of the most important things to be emphasized is that we should strive to improve operational control abilities of various management organs at all levels from the Council of Ministers down to the grassroots level.

Over the past few years our operational control task, though showing some progress in certain areas, has not been good enough to meet requirements dictated by the situation and tasks.

The operational control task requires that every agency and everyone must work in a disciplined, responsible and effective manner and that we must coordinate all forces synchronistically, tightly control the implementation of plans and policies, detect and make timely decisions to tackle problems arising in everyday life, and review and disseminate good experiences. This is part of the struggle to eradicate the ills of bureaucracy, conservatism and sluggishness and other handicaps in general knowledge, work performance and working methods.

In order to increase the effect of operational control, we must attach importance to the reorganization of the economic and social information system, ensuring prompt dissemination of policies and plans from the central down to the grassroots levels and the masses and simultaneously reflecting faithfully and promptly the opinion and aspirations of the grassroots level and the masses to higher echelons including the central echelon, thus contributing practically to the exercise of collective mastery by the laboring people.

The new managerial mechanism must be built uniformly. At present, we must concentrate on carrying out the following urgent tasks effectively:

--Revising planning methods, which should be reflected in the preparation of the 5-year 1981-85 plan and the 1983 plan;

--Resolving the problems of delineating the managerial responsibilities between the central and local levels;

--Perfecting the contract system with groups of laborers and individual laborers in agriculture and the policy of broadening the right to take initiative in production and trade business of various state-owned economic establishments;

--Introducing and implementing a number of new incentive policies aimed at promoting agricultural development and increased production of consumer and export goods;

--Further rearranging various production establishments and capital construction projects;

--Stepping up market transformation and management, further resolving the problems of prices and wages, and correcting irrational profit-making activities; and

--Renovating the state administrative machinery, revising working procedures and initiating socialist emulation movements.

Renovating economic management work is now a most important task of our state. As the sharpest tool of the party and the people, the state is dutybound to administer all activities in society with economic activities being the fundamental concern.

In the present situation, the state must demonstrate strongly its proletarian dictatorial nature; and must legalize and reflect fully the party leadership and the laboring people's collective mastery.

Simultaneously our state must satisfactorily exercise its state administrative management right, the socialist trade management procedures in the economic field and professional management in the cultural, educational, public health, scientific and technical fields. As all of these managerial activities are to be given a legal basis, the state must attach great importance to the gradual establishment of a system of laws--especially economic laws--and to the enhancing of socialist legislation.

Our state must define by law the very important role of mass organizations and must cooperate with and create favorable conditions for trade unions, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Association and other mass organizations. These organizations are the communist and socialist schools of the people of various strata, the effective collaborators of the state, and the bonds linking the party with the masses.

In order to satisfactorily carry out all these complex managerial tasks, it is vital to institutionalize and develop the laboring people's collective mastery, especially at the grassroots level--in the enterprises and cooperatives--through various mass organizations and through the system of the organs of power ranging from people's councils and people's committees to the National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers.

Dear Presidium, dear comrade delegates, the national situation and revolutionary struggle require a widespread and profound revolutionary change in all aspects of life and in all of our people's activities as well as among all of us. We must first of all change our way of thinking, which will in turn lead to a change in our work performance, in the party, in the state machinery, in mass organizations, in the armed forces and among the people of various strata.

Advancing from a poor country with small-scale production directly to socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development is a process of arduous and complicated revolutionary struggle taking place over a historical period of several decades. This is the widest, deepest and most radical revolutionary struggle, which will lead to the most fundamental and comprehensive changes in all aspects of society, of life and of man. For our country in its present situation, this is a stalwart and persistent struggle which has assumed various forms and various methods to oppose the old, the obsolete and the evil that are impeding our advance; and at the same time, this is a fierce struggle against the enemy's war of multisided sabotage.

Every one of us must arm himself with the great ideologies of the general line and the line for building the socialist economy laid down by the fourth party congress and applied and concretized in the various policies of all spheres of activities set forth at this fifth party congress; and, on this basis, create a deep, broad and vigorous revolutionary change. We must show creativeness in this revolutionary change. The change itself is creative and it is aimed at a more vigorous promotion of the creative factors in our revolutionary cause. The existing situation requires that we step up the struggle to check, repel and do away with the negative phenomena in the economic and cultural fields and in social life. This is a comprehensive struggle and we must be aware of the importance and complexity of it.

We must remain wide awake to clearly recognize acts of economic sabotage, poisoning of our culture and lifestyle, and acts of psychological warfare conducted by the enemy so as to promptly discover and suppress them. Concerning the criminal acts of profiteers, smugglers and a number of new exploiters and bad elements, resolute efforts must be made to uncover them for due punishment. For the illegitimate business practices that go against the law of the state by people who are engaged in individual production and trade, we must promptly criticize and persistently persuade these people to redirect themselves to legitimate work activities that are useful to the nation.

We must also recognize the deplorable misdeeds committed by a number of persons belonging to party organizations, administrative bodies and mass organizations, such as the abuse of authority, laziness, lack of discipline, making irresponsible statements, theft and under-the-counter dealings. We must resolutely condemn these misdeeds and strictly and justly deal with those who have made grave mistakes.

The results of the struggle against the negative phenomena mentioned above will be decided by the leading role of the party, the exemplary role of party cadres and members, and the active role of the masses, by the coordination among state organs and the various sectors and echelons, and by the close combination of the three types of economic, administrative and educational measures. Experience shows that negative phenomena can only be effectively overcome when we have successfully developed positive factors. This is to say that we must closely combine construction with opposition. In this undertaking, construction is the basic measure and the best way to oppose is to build successfully.

Once the positive factors are developed into an overwhelming trend, it is certain that negative phenomena will be driven back. The problem here is that

the state machinery must promptly establish and enforce institutions suitable to the entire country as well as to each sector, each echelon and each type of grassroots unit; and proceeding from this, make the laboring people feel enthusiastic and confident so that they will earnestly engage in productive labor and participate in the struggle against negative phenomena.

President Ho said: To build socialism, we must have socialist people.

These are people who struggle staunchly with perseverance to overcome all difficulties, against all hostile forces and negative phenomena, and for the victory of socialist order, economic stability and welfare. On this basis, our great cause will be steadily advanced.

Now more than ever before, we should recall the glorious tradition of our party and nation, which for the past few decades have defeated extremely cruel enemies to liberate and defend our fatherland and to make worthy contributions to the revolutionary cause of the world people. Now more than ever before, let all of us strive to bring into play the precious assets bequeathed by the process of revolution to the entire nation and to every one of us.

Socialist people are those endowed with noble virtues and fine sentiments, who faithfully dedicate their lives to the socialist fatherland and the people, and who work voluntarily and in a disciplined fashion. Everyone must actively work, engage in productive labor, and turn out increasingly valuable material and cultural products. Since the country is still poor and life still suffers from privations, everyone must work to the best of his ability and conscientiously, and everyone must understand that he can only live by what he produces.

Our party is a vanguard party of the working class; every party member is a militant revolutionary who takes the lead in all struggles, especially in the hardest times and places. At present, this is a prominent requirement of party membership which we must fully understand and translate into action. In our country, life has proved a universal truth: When party members take the lead, the people will follow. This is the secret formula for bringing about revolutionary changes in the economic and social situation.

Our country's working people are endowed with a staunch revolutionary spirit, ardent patriotism, courage, intelligence and creative talents. The party's leadership, the state's management, and the organizational, educational and motivational work of the mass organizations must set in motion by all means the enormous force of the people in a vigorous, broad and persistent socialist emulation movement. Experience in all our outstanding units has shown that the working people in our country are not only good producers who create the material and cultural wealth but intelligent managers who have made valuable innovations in the management of the economy and of society.

By applying a series of uniform measures, including defining concrete emulation targets, creating conditions for economic activities to be carried out regularly, implementing policies which provide material incentives, and promoting labor discipline and state law, we must launch at all costs a revolutionary movement of the working people in the cities and the countryside. This is aimed at successfully elaborating and implementing the 1981-82 and the 5-year 1981-85 state plans.

Revolution is an undertaking of the masses. Exercising their right to socialist collective mastery, our people will certainly achieve the great cause of successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Let our entire party and people march forward with enthusiasm, unity and confidence, under the leadership of the party Central Committee headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, and realize at all costs great Uncle Ho's instructions: Our mountains will always be, our rivers will always be, our people will always be; the U.S. aggressors defeated, we will build our country 10 times more beautiful.

All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness. The great cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland will certainly be successful.

LE DUC THO ADDRESS TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

Part I

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[Part One of report on party building work read by Le Duc Tho, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress held at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Comrade delegates: In the process of the incessant development of the revolution in our country since the fourth national party congress, in light of the correct line set forth by that congress, our entire party, people and army have brought into play their revolutionary heroism, have actively striven to overcome all difficulties and to surmount all trials, and have recorded very great victories in the cause of national defense and initial achievements in the case of national reconstruction.

The party Central Committee political report, read by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, has comprehensively reviewed the situation of the revolution in our country since the great 1975 spring victory and the activities of the Central Committee in the past term, and has proposed to the congress targets, tasks and measures for future steady advancement of the revolutionary cause of our party and people.

This report on party building by the Central Committee reviews the situation of the party and party-building work since the fourth party congress, and proposes to the congress major tasks and measures concerning the building of our party so as to bring about new changes in improving the quality of the party's leadership and fighting capacity and to meet the requirements of the revolutionary tasks in the new stage, as expounded in the political report.

Part One

The Situation of Our Party Since the Fourth National Party Congress and the Task of Party Building

I. The Strengths and Weaknesses of the Party and of Party Building Work

Comrades, in December 1976 the fourth national party congress set forth the general line of socialist revolution and the line of socialist economic

building in our country. Over the past 5 years, implementing the various resolutions of the congress, our party has carried out comprehensive and very pressing tasks nationwide, in a situation marked by many new favorable conditions, but also replete with new difficulties and complexities.

No sooner had we entered the fight on the socioeconomic front than we had to cope with a very barbarous and cunning enemy--the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists--who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, launched a very fierce attack against our country in the military, economic, political and diplomatic fields.

In view of the new situation, our party continued to bring into play its tradition of staunch struggle, held fast to the revolutionary and scientific character of Marxism-Leninism, held high the banners of national independence and socialism, and continuously led our people to record very glorious victories in the case of building and defending the socialist fatherland and fulfilling their international obligations.

1. In the process of carrying out its political tasks, our party has shown very basic strengths; at the same time, it has betrayed major weaknesses and shortcomings which it should make every effort to overcome.

The great victories affirmed in the Central Committee political report have attested to the heroic quality and the great fighting strength of our people and the basic strengths of our party and our contingent of party cadres and members. The shortcomings and weaknesses in carrying out various socioeconomic tasks have also posed to the party and its ranks many new requirements which must be fulfilled to improve the quality of the party's leadership and to increase its fighting strength.

Revolutionary realities over the past 5 years have continued to prove the following:

a. Our party is a stalwart Marxist-Leninist party with a firm line that has organized and led our people to overcome all serious challenges facing the country and has always developed the spirit of revolutionary offensive to advance the revolution constantly. The party's general line for the socialist revolution, its line for building the socialist economy and its line for foreign relations are correct. In all difficult and complicated situations, the party had persistently followed these correct lines.

When the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists clearly revealed their dark designs, the party resolutely charged our nation with a new historic mission and asserted: In this struggle, our people must win total victory, thus making socialism in our country advance continuously, our party and state stronger, our organization and managerial work more scientific, and our society more beautiful.* In the face of aggression by the nation's enemy,

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*(Footnote: Resolution of the party Central Committee Fourth Plenum No 10/NQ/TW)

the entire party closed its ranks around the Central Committee and mobilized and organized all the armed forces and people to defeat two wars of aggression, recording great victories of historic significance in the cause of defending the fatherland.

Our party is very proud of its ranks whose members are absolutely loyal to the nation, the party and the system. They have been trained in combat for the defense of the fatherland as well as in socialist construction; and their abilities have been gradually enhanced in all respects.

Our party is very proud of its members who are operating selflessly in the various sectors, localities, establishments and combat units. Countless party cadres and members have spent decades performing combat duty but they are still present on the frontline now, standing face to face with the enemy in defiance of all difficulties and hardships and ready to accept all challenges, including the highest sacrifice.

Countless party cadres and members have worked hard day and night to organize and promote the revolutionary movement in order to develop the economy and culture, stabilize the people's life and maintain political security, public order and social safety, thus making their worthy contributions to the great successes of the party in its glorious revolutionary cause.

The party's unchanging stand on countering all the schemes and acts of aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, coupled with its determination to push the revolution forward by carrying out socialist transformation and socialist construction, testifies to the fact that our party is a genuine Marxist-Leninist party that has never wavered or retreated in the face of challenges. This is a strength and also an important lesson of experience of our party.

b. Our party has firmly upheld the banner of national independence and socialism, harmoniously combined genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism, and has striven hard to fulfill its international obligations.

With ardent socialist patriotism and a profound spirit of proletarian internationalism, we did our best to support and assist the fraternal people of Kampuchea in smashing the genocidal regime. With this success of the Kampuchean people, all the three Indochinese countries became totally independent and free and advanced together toward socialism. This great success has strengthened the militant alliance and created an unprecedentedly firm mutually supportive position for the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries in the struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to defend the independence and freedom of each country and contribute to the consolidation of peace in Southeast Asia and the rest of the world.

Imbued with ardent socialist patriotism and a profound spirit of proletarian internationalism, our party and people have vigorously developed their militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union--the bastion of revolution and world peace--and have actively strengthened their militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation with other countries of the socialist community. This combination of patriotism with proletarian

internationalism has testified to our party's boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the uncompromising struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who, in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces, are directing their attacks at the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community.

In a situation wherein we are to deal with a perfidious and dangerous enemy and wherein our revolution has reached a new turning point, the consistency of the party's international line and the adoption of resolute and clear-sighted policies and strategies and accurate and prompt decisions for winning victories in the struggle against the expansionist aggressors reflect the firmness, the Leninist character and the pure proletarian internationalist spirit of our party. This is an advantage as well as a major experience for our party.

c. Besides the successes achieved in the socialist revolution, our party has also experienced shortcomings and committed mistakes in economic and social leadership and management. After having achieved successes and committed blunders, the party has further understood the realities of the country, drawn upon experience and matured a step further in economic and social management.

Since the fourth party congress, party organizations have made progress in the struggle to implement the party's lines and policies, and the party ranks have further matured. In the socialist revolution, our party had led our people in scoring many achievements. It has promptly unified the country, overcome the serious consequences of the war of aggression and of repeated natural calamities, basically restored economic establishments destroyed by the aggressors, gradually established and strengthened the system of socialist collective mastery, embarked on the socialist transformation of the south, consolidated a step further the socialist production relations in the north, created a number of material-technical bases of socialism and scored many achievements in education, culture, public health and social welfare.

As a result of implementing the [fourth party] congress' resolution, the party Central Committee and all party committee echelons, state managerial organs and production and trade organizations have seen even more clearly their own shortcomings and weaknesses and are seeking ways to overcome them. Many party organizations and party members and cadres have developed innovations, overcome difficulties, supported new ideas and led the mass movement in its advance. Recognizing weaknesses and thinking about and finding ways to overcome difficulties are manifestations of our maturity. We welcome all efforts of party members and cadres, party organizations, mass groups, state agencies and grassroots-level units in heightening their activities and developing innovations in order to correct shortcomings and overcome difficulties.

We have restored and developed the economy and stabilized the people's life at a time when the revolution has undergone rapid changes. For this reason, many aspects of our tasks--including ideological and organizational tasks--have not been properly prepared. Hardly had we embarked on managing the country, suffering from wounds caused by more than 30 years of war, when a new war of aggression occurred. We have had to build the country while, at the same time, defending it. The enemy was defeated but their perfidious schemes

continue, and our struggle has not yet come to an end. We are simultaneously stabilizing and developing the economy and building strong national defense and security forces in order to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage being waged by the enemy. We are ready to annihilate the enemy if he recklessly provokes a new war of aggression.

It is noteworthy that, although being a ruling party for more than 35 years, our party has not had much time to concentrate on economic leadership and has lacked adequate reviews of past economic activities. Therefore, our experience in economic leadership is very limited. Actually, there are objective causes for the present difficulties; but we must candidly acknowledge our subjective shortcomings and mistakes, especially in economic and social leadership and management.

The political and economic lines adopted by the fourth party congress for the period of transition to socialism are correct. But we have been slow to make them concrete and have experienced shortcomings and committed mistakes in specifying and implementing them. In laying down tasks and guidelines for the 5-year 1976-80 plan, we did not assess the situation in strict accordance with the prevailing conditions, and we were not aware of all difficulties. Subjective and impatient, we set forth tasks and norms for the state plans far beyond our actual capabilities. There have been serious shortcomings in the arrangement of general investments and investments in each sector. Moreover, we must admit that we have been conservative and sluggish in devising and implementing specific guidelines and policies to carry out the party's lines, and in evaluating and using our multifaceted capabilities.

We have had grave shortcomings and made grave mistakes in organizing the implementation of tasks and have displayed weaknesses in many aspects of economic management. Bureaucratism, conservatism, stagnation, lack of responsibility and of concentration in organizing the implementation of tasks are reaching serious proportions.

We have allowed the prolongation of bureaucratic methods of economic management based on subsidization; have been slow to change planning methods, to adopt suitable economic policies aimed at stimulating economic development, and to switch to profit-and-loss accounting; and have been ignorant about business practices.

In various fields we have, in many places and on many occasions, been lax in economic, cultural and social management, in ideological work and in security maintenance; and have failed to strengthen the socialist legal system to maintain social discipline firmly, thus prolonging the development of negative aspects and making it difficult to overcome them.

The recent resolutions of the party Central Committee, especially those of the sixth and ninth plenums, the Political Bureau resolutions on distribution and circulation, on political security, on the policy for science and technology and on organizational work, and the Secretariat resolution on ideological work have laid the initial groundwork for a change in direction which is aimed at overcoming these shortcomings and weaknesses. A number of policies on distribution and circulation and on the improvement of economic management have been

introduced into life and they are creating the initial positive factors for economic activities.

An important lesson from the experience of our successes and failures over past years is that once a correct line has been established it is crucial that we make sure it is thoroughly understood and that we apply it with timely, accurate steps, plans and a managerial system suitable to the actual conditions of the country, so that proceeding from this we can uniformly change economic, administrative, ideological and organizational methods, to ensure thorough understanding and successful implementation of this established line.

At present shortcomings are being corrected slowly and stagnation remains critical. We are convinced that the resolution of the fifth party congress, which embodies the lessons of experience drawn over the past 5 years, will create a vigorous and profound upturn within the party, upgrade the party's leading and organizational capabilities to a new level, and open up new prospects for advancing the economy and our people's livelihood.

2. The strongpoints and shortcomings in the party's political leadership are closely linked to strongpoints and shortcomings in the effort to build a party ideologically and organizationally.

a. Over the past 5 years we have made new efforts to build the party ideologically and organizationally. The fourth national party congress reviewed party building work, set forth the tasks, guidelines and correct policies for party building in the period of socialist construction, and approved the new, amended party statutes. In implementation of the congress resolution, we have striven to enhance constantly the working class and vanguard character of the party and to make concrete and apply the guidelines for party building established by the congress. The various resolutions adopted by the party Central Committee have clearly reflected a stronger link between the political tasks and ideological and organizational work. The Political Bureau and the Secretariat have issued many specific directives on this work.

With these correct policies, we have built and gradually consolidated the organizational system of the party, the state and mass organizations throughout the country; and we have employed this machinery to lead and organize the people to carry out major tasks of strategic significance in order to transform and develop the economy and culture, boost production, organize the people's life, consolidate national defense, maintain public order and security, defeat the war of aggression by the expansionists and fulfill our international obligations.

The resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum on consolidating the organization and improving the work system and resolution No 32-NQ/TU of the Political Bureau on effecting a profound organizational change to strengthen leadership and management, especially in the economic field, have reflected even more clearly the guidelines for building our party and have made concrete the party's viewpoints on forming an organizational structure to meet the specific conditions of the revolution in our country. The new SRV Constitution has institutionalized the party's domestic and foreign lines and laid the groundwork for building and consolidating the system of socialist collective mastery and building the system of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people and management by the state.

We have also made efforts to enhance the party's leading capacity and fighting strength. Over the past 5 years, implementing the party statutes, party organizations at all levels have held two rounds of congresses. The holding of these congresses--which received more concentrated guidance than before--in accordance with directive No 55/CTTU of the party Central Committee Secretariat was an opportunity to comprehensively build the party politically, ideologically and organizationally. This was an opportunity to broaden democracy in the internal ranks and to carry out profound criticism and self-criticism from top to bottom and from bottom to top. This was also an opportunity to motivate the masses to participate in building the party comprehensively.

In each election of new party committee echelons during these congresses, around one-third of the members of the party committee echelons concerned were replaced, with the number of party committee members who are experienced in leadership and management, who had been in various party schools and who come from the working class increasing. In many provincial and city party committees, the number of members having a college education now accounts for 27.7 percent. In the north, the figure is 42 percent with Hai Hung Province putting its figure at 81 percent. In many district party committees, the number of members having a college or vocational high school education is 24.6 percent. The figure in the north stands at 32 percent. This is a new development in the general knowledge of the contingent of leadership cadres, considering the situation before the Fourth VCP Congress.

The first-ever drive to issue party membership cards has become a far-reaching and widespread political move. It has improved the party members' awareness of the party and their sense of responsibility.

We welcome these initial results of the task to issue party membership cards.

Over the past 5 years the party has rid itself of many unqualified members. Improved activities by the party control committees at various levels have produced certain results, have contributed to developing positivism, overcoming negativism, and have helped detect and remove from the party those bad elements who are no longer qualified as party members.

From various mass movements in production and combat, the party has admitted into its ranks more than 375,000 people, more than 85 percent outstanding members of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The granting of new party memberships has contributed to improving the party quantitatively and setting up more party chapters. Of the nearly 150,000 party chapters belonging to 35,146 grassroots-level party organizations, 39,766 party chapters have been formed since the fourth party congress.

The perfection of grassroots-level party organizations and the campaign to make party bases healthy and strong according to the five requirements are linked closely to the perfection of primary production establishments and the development of districts which are being carried out.

Through the campaign, the number of weak party bases in many localities has decreased gradually. All party committees and organizations at the provincial, city and grassroots-level in the south have developed uniformly. Some party

organizations have quickly improved their leadership over the economy and culture.

Our state and party have also managed to form cadres to meet the economic and national defense requirements, and have assigned nearly 100,000 cadres to the southern provinces and cities, the border districts, and the various posts outside the country to fulfill their international obligations. Training courses have been conducted recently for the high- and medium-ranking leading cadres of the party and state to acquire new knowledge of economic management.

In 5 years we have had 340,000 additional cadres graduate from various middle vocational schools and colleges. The network of party schools at all levels has expanded. The task of theoretical and political education has been intensified. More than 1 million party members have received political and theoretical training through different programs.

The press, radio and television, and the cultural, artistic and propaganda activities of the party and state have contributed to strengthening the party's ideological front further. Efforts to develop the party ideologically and organizationally have helped enhance the standards and quality of knowledge of cadres and party members, guaranteeing the fulfillment of the party's political mission.

b. Despite these efforts and results, the party's ideological and organizational tasks in all domains, especially in socialist construction, are still sluggish in several respects. On the ideological front, we still lack incisiveness, timeliness and militancy. In some aspects, our ideological task is rightist, simplistic and one-sided, and lacks flexibility. We have not grasped firmly the pressing problems arising from life and have therefore obtained low results in our ideological task.

The primary weak point in our ideological task is that we have succeeded neither in making all the party and the people thoroughly understand the socialist construction line nor in creating a high degree of agreement on the basis of adequate theoretical and factual evidence of the party's correct line. The class character of ideological education has not been emphasized.

To us, the advance of an economy from small to large-scale production is an attack on a difficult and complicated area which has never been explored. Not fully aware of this particular point and failing to take positive action to conduct basic and advanced training in socialism and economic management for cadres and to derive experiences from reality, we have not therefore been able to understand the party line profoundly and to materialize it in keeping with each stage, each sector and each locality.

Following our victory over the United States, we failed to conduct extensive and intensive education on the development of various stages, to evaluate the situation correctly and to estimate all the difficulties and the changes in thinking of cadres, party members and the masses so as to prevent negativism actively. We have not educated ourselves on the struggle between socialism and capitalism regularly and profoundly.

The political and ideological education to heighten awareness of the socialist revolution and the communist ideal among the party members, the people and especially youths has been belittled. The education of cadres, party members and the people on collective mastery has been neither specific nor practical.

In all fields of activity, the struggle to overcome nonsocialist thinking, such as petty bourgeois and bourgeois thinking, vestiges of neocolonialist culture and feudalist thinking and so forth, has been neglected.

In the struggle against the enemies, our party cadres and members and workers have not profoundly understood the reactionary nature and thinking of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists. Revolutionary vigilance has been seriously lacking.

We have not promptly made our party cadres and members and people understand clearly all the enemies' sinister schemes and tactics aimed at undermining our party, especially the solidarity and single-mindedness of its members, weakening the proletarian state, degenerating the contingent of party cadres and members and state personnel, and damaging our party's public establishments and our economy.

Within the party and state organs, apart from the prevailing hasty thinking, insensitivity, bureaucracy and heavy conservatism are the main cause for the present sluggishness. This situation has limited profound understanding and scrupulous implementation of the party's lines and policies and obstructed the creativity of the people, party cadres and members. It has also obstructed new changes in the managerial apparatus and the amendment of backward politics and systems.

Over the past several years, the principle of democratic centralism in many places was not scrupulously carried out. Such phenomena as disorganization, lack of discipline, departmentalism and localism were prevalent in varying degrees. On the other hand, an undemocratic situation prevails in which self-criticism from the top to low levels and vice versa is lacking; information for the grassroots-level is slow and insufficient; and attention is not paid to analyzing public opinion. Such phenomena as bossism, arbitrariness, prejudices against and oppression of party cadres and members and people who dare to criticize shortcomings are also serious.

The diminishing quality and decreasing militant will in a segment of responsible cadres at various echelons and sectors from top to bottom and in a number of party members is creating a great adverse effect on our party. Many persons, proceeding from errors in their activities and bureaucratic behavior, have changed their way of life and degenerated politically. These elements have not been completely screened.

Our party has a tradition of solidarity and unanimity regarding its lines. In the recent past, however, there was delay in making the party's lines concrete and their application was not profound. A number of matters concerning guidelines for carrying out the party's lines were not thoroughly understood or there was a lack of high identity of views among various echelons and sectors.

Along with this situation, there was a lack of unity and poor cooperation among party cadres and members to the extent of enlisting partisans among a number of cadres in many localities, organizations and units. This was caused either by incorrect methods and thinking such as subjectivism, superficiality, simplism and so forth or by nuclear motives stemmming from individualism and other non-proletarian thinking such as bossism, feudalism, privileges, prerogatives, opportunism, jealousy and position-seeking.

It is necessary to stress here that our party is the organ holding power. These weaknesses in its standards and the shortcomings of its cadres and members in quality and ethics have obstructed the organization and implementation of the party's lines, thereby creating a great adverse effect on the economic and political domains. The enemies are taking advantage of this situation to incite the masses and diminish the people's confidence in the party.

We have talked about this situation many times, analyzed its causes and devised measures for resolving it. However, the measures set forth have not been enforced uniformly; they have not received intensive guidance; and in many places, they have not been carried out scrupulously due to key cadres affected by favoritism, deference or a lack of internal struggle spirit. As a result, corrective actions have been generally ineffective.

On the organizational front, organizational work is also very stagnant and too slow to adjust to meet the requirements of the situation and tasks. We have not yet been able to build a strong integrated organizational structure from central to grassroots level. The system of leadership by the party, collective mastery by the laboring people and management by the state, as pointed out in the political report, is not yet reflected in the daily activities of party committee echelons, state organs and mass organizations at all levels in the various sectors.

In some localities, party organizations are not clean. Many grassroots party organizations have been weak and lagging for a prolonged period of time. The quality of party chapter activities remains low. The subjective dynamism of many grassroots party organizations is weak. Production and business establishments--the cells of the national economy--where potentials are directly developed in all aspects and where all the material wealth of society is directly created, do not yet have a uniform system for operating in accordance with socialist business methods. Districts have been built slowly as compared with the requirements set forth by the fourth party congress. Many production combines are still heavily burdened with the operational character of administrative organs. This situation has had a negative impact on the quality of leadership and the fighting strength of grassroots party organizations.

The current weakness of the organizational structure of the party and the state from the central to grassroots level generally lies in the fact that the organizational apparatus is cumbersome and heavy, whereas its efficiency remains poor; the system of responsibility is not clearcut; and there is no really definite allocation of functions, responsibilities and authority among party organs, state services and mass organizations, between higher and lower echelons, between managerial organs and production, business and service units,

and between the individuals and the collectives; and the splitting or merging of organizations and the establishment of new ones has, in many cases, been unwarranted.

The bureaucratic and subsidy-based system of economic management is spreading its harmful effects in many fields. It has given rise to a feeling of dependency and created the habit of shunning responsibility, thus depriving the apparatus of its dynamism, suppressing the masses' innovations, creating conditions for bureaucratism to flourish and making the administrative table of organization all too cumbersome. There has emerged a situation in which bureaucratic centralism and fragmentation exist, together, thus making it impossible to develop the dynamism of the sectors, localities and grassroots units, and to ensure centralized and unified leadership and management at the central level and smooth management sectorwide.

The work related to cadres still displays conservatism and sluggishness in many respects concerning training, fostering, assignment, employment, promotion and benefit policies and systems. This is a very important cause of the sluggishness in organizational and many other works. The training and fostering of economic management cadres have been slighted. The training of scientific and technological cadres has been stepped up, but it is still imbalanced in many respects; and this contingent of cadres has not been employed satisfactorily.

The training of workers to be cadres for the southern and mountain localities and the training and fostering of women cadres and managerial cadres for cooperatives, enterprises and other types of establishments have been carried out without appropriate programs, plans, measures and curricula.

Despite some progress, the assignment of key cadres to the various sectors and echelons in the past years has been done in a conservative and patched-up manner. This is due first of all to the lack of a training and fostering plan suitable to the development of the political task. The promotion of cadres is still influenced in a fairly heavy manner by old-fashioned methods for evaluating and selecting personnel, which lay too heavy a stress on past services, conduct, attitude, rank and position or academic records without truly considering work efficiency as the main yardstick to measure quality and ability.

The renovation of the task of managing cadres is slow. Many policies and regulations on remuneration for cadres are backward and conservative, thereby failing to encourage the development of talent and creating an unhealthy psychology among cadres and in society.

We have yet to establish a revolutionary and scientific work ethic and system. Such bad practices as administrativism, excessive emphasis on manual labor, lack of concentration, holding too many meetings and red tape from top to bottom are still prevalent and are important causes of shortcomings in the issuance of inaccurate and unspecific decisions.

The task of controlling the implementation of the party's lines, policies and resolutions, the application of the principle of democratic centralism and the

enforcement of party discipline is still very weak. The shortcomings in building the party ideologically and organizationally are making our apparatus less effective and to a great extent reducing it to inactive. Our enemies have taken advantage of and exacerbated these shortcomings to cause more difficulties to the economic and social life and to minimize the people's confidence in our party and state's economic and social leadership and management.

The fourth party Central Committee plenum and later the party Central Committee Political Bureau conference on the organizational task and the party Central Committee Secretariat conference on the ideological task pointed out the far-reaching causes of the weaknesses and shortcomings in building the party politically, ideologically and organizationally. The party-building task, the party Central Committee and various party committee echelons have not linked the ideological and organizational tasks to the political task. They have lacked the determination to correct shortcomings and have not organized reviews of major problems arising from each stage of work. They have not even made concrete the necessary guidelines concerning party thinking so as to be consistent with each region, locality and establishment.

Staff organs in charge of ideological and organizational work of all-level party executive committees, especially the party Central Committee, and organizational organs of all sectors have not been strengthened. These weak organs are still unable to meet the requirements of the assigned tasks. It is necessary to strive to overcome these weaknesses and shortcomings of the party-building task.

The lesson of experiences in leading the party-building task in the ideological and organizational domains in the recent past is that we must take great interest in making everyone understand more thoroughly the character of the working class, the vanguard character of the party and the party-building principles and guidelines laid down by the fourth party congress. We must be specific about these principles and guidelines, so as to make them suitable to the ever-changing conditions of the situation. Meanwhile, we must ensure that they are implemented uniformly.

It is necessary to emphasize the exemplary role and discipline in implementing the party's resolutions and directives, especially on the ideological and organization tasks, by the central to lower levels and particularly by leading organs and cadres at all echelons and in all sectors. In this connection, the central level and the higher party committee echelons must set good examples for the lower echelons to follow.

The task of building the party ideologically and organizationally must be associated with and aimed at accelerating political and economic tasks, the most important part of which is to renovate economic management work, especially the economic managerial system. This is a task which we have neglected thus far.

Comrade delegates, generally speaking, the shortcomings in economic and social leadership and management as well as in the ideological and organizational tasks in the recent past are very serious. The party Central Committee, in its political report to the congress, severely criticized itself and

admitted before the congress that it was responsible for this situation. There have been ideological and organizational causes of the shortcomings and mistakes in making the party's lines concrete and in organizing implementation of the various resolutions.

In making the line concrete, we have developed the shortcomings of failing to attach importance to teaching its basic viewpoint; being slow in imparting economic knowledge to party cadres and members; making inaccurate assessments of the situation; neglecting to concentrate the intellect of many echelons and sectors; exerting little effort to review the practical experiences of various localities and basic units; doing little experimental work to study and guide the resolution of major and new problems; and failing to attach importance to strengthening the party Central Committee's staff organs, the state's general organs, and the staff and research components of the various ministries, institutes and schools, so as to make good use of them as befitting their importance.

There have been some irrationalities in organizational structures, the division of labor and working methods, especially in the Political Bureau, the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers. This has also been a definite cause of this state of affairs.

The weakness and sluggishness in organizing the implementation of tasks have been caused not only by working methods and work style, they have also been the combined results of the shortcomings in ideological and organizational work, especially of the evils of bureaucratism and conservatism, of irresponsibility in the apparatus with its lingering bureaucratic and subsidization systems, of the deficiencies in the revolutionary quality and abilities of a number of leading cadres and party members on various levels and in various sectors, as well as the rightist laxity in organizing and leading numerous tasks.

To overcome the shortcomings in leading and organizing the implementation of tasks, we must not only resolve any of these problems separately but must eliminate all these causes simultaneously. We must especially and scrupulously implement the principle of democratic centralism in party activities and in economic and state management, and must oppose bureaucratism and conservatism so as to formulate promptly plans, policies, systems and management methods consistent with economic laws and with the characteristics of our national economy. A new spirit must be created in the mass movement to promote the development of production and to stabilize and improve gradually the people's living standards. On this basis and on the basis of training, deploying and educating cadres and promoting the exemplary role of cadres, especially key cadres from the top to the bottom level, we must resolve satisfactorily other ideological and organizational problems and overcome the negative aspects.

We are striving to overcome these shortcomings and mistakes. However, inertia remains serious and there has not been enough time for effecting necessary changes. Really bringing about a far-reaching and revolutionary change in organizing and building the party and in improving managerial work is the decisive factor in, first of all, successfully implementing the resolutions of the fifth national party congress.

II. The General Tasks of Party Building

Comrades, we are building the party under the circumstances of our party being a ruling party and leading the building of socialism throughout the country in the new favorable conditions of the unified country and of the extraordinarily strong world revolutionary movement.

At the same time, however, we have to face very great difficulties such as advancing small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, coping with a protracted multifaceted war of destruction, and carrying out two strategic tasks simultaneously while the struggle between the two roads in the country as well as in the rest of the world is unfolding bitterly and the party's international obligations are considerable.

On the basis of the situation of the party and the actual situation in the country and of the new tasks specified in the political report, the key task in building the party consists of continuing to improve the working class, character and the party's vanguard character and build a politically, ideologically and organizationally firm and strong party in order to ensure the successful implementation of the party's lines and improve its leadership capabilities and effectiveness vis-a-vis the socialist construction and national defense cause. This will also help our party to maintain constantly its revolutionary and scientific character as a pure party that has a high combativity and which is closely attached to the masses.

The above key task must be carried out in coordination with the renovation of the state's managerial system, especially in the economic and social domains, and with the development of the effectiveness of the state management and the working people's collective mastery, in order to accelerate the overall development of society and ensure satisfactory party leadership over the two immediate, strategic tasks--successfully achieving the objectives set forth by the party for the 5-year 1981-85 period and the 1980's as a whole; and winning victory in the struggle against the Chinese hegemonist expansionists' multifaceted war of sabotage, standing ready to cope with any eventuality caused by them and fulfilling the party's international obligations.

Our party must truly be a party with able, knowledgeable and capable leadership of the socialist construction cause. It must, in particular, possess the knowledge and capability for economic leadership and management. It must be able to build a state that knows how to effectively manage the economy, the people's life and society.

Our party must be a very stalwart party in the struggle against Chinese hegemonistic expansionism which is in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. It must be in a good position to frustrate all of their acts of sabotage and aggression.

Our party must truly be a party which possesses high combativity and achieves solidarity and single-mindedness and which is politically clean and organizationally strong and firm and is closely attached to the masses.

With these tasks in mind, in the 5-year period to come there must be profound and basic changes in the party's ideological and organizational tasks according to the following requirements:

1. Ensure the profound understanding of the party's lines and improve its leadership and organizational ability in the economic, social, national defense and security domains, with stress laid on the economic domain.

2. Improve the party's leadership in conjunction with the renovation of the economic managerial system and the streamlining of the party's apparatus and overcome conservatism and bureaucratism in the party and state apparatuses.

3. Consolidate at all cost basic party organizations in coordination with the fulfillment of the political task of building districts, precincts, cities, villages and city wards; of building production and trade organizations and combat units; and of promoting mass movements. Improve the combativeness of basic party organizations, develop and consolidate the party ranks, and be resolute in dismissing opportunist, decadent and degenerate elements and unqualified members from the party.

4. According to plan, renovate the training and improvement of cadres, make arrangements for correct assignments, ensure continuity in the building of a contingent of core cadres, strive to improve the qualities and abilities of the body of cadres and ensure the firmness of the party under all circumstances. This is an extremely important requirement for our party's protracted revolutionary cause.

5. Maintain and develop the party's tradition of solidarity and single-mindedness, implement fully the principle of democratic centralism and carry out criticism and self-criticism constantly within the party.

Part II

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[Part II of report on party building work read by Le Duc Tho, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at the 27 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress held at the Ba Dinh conference hall in Hanoi--read by announcer]

[Text]

Part Two

Specific Tasks and Policies Aimed at Enhancing the Party's Leadership and Fighting Capacity Qualitatively

Comrades, on the basis of imbuing party cadres and members with the party's line, enhancing their consciousness of socialist revolution and developing their quality, in doing ideological work we must carry out the basic task of inculcating in our entire party, people and army a staunch will, an iron determination and an essential level of knowledge to perform both strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the fatherland.

I. Fully Understand the Line of Socialist Revolution and Enhance the Working Class Stand in the Struggle Between the Two Roads

Realities over the past 5 years have shown that acquiring a thorough understanding of lines, especially the economic line, as well as gaining a firm grasp of economic practices and laws, is no simple matter. In this effort, we cannot merely stop at arming ourselves with theoretical knowledge or a general viewpoint on lines; on the contrary, we must closely combine theory with actual situations and experiences in the process of making lines concrete by translating them into the steps, targets, tasks, politics and norms of our short-term and long-term socioeconomic development plans as well as in the process of organizing the implementation of lines.

To make lines concrete by translating them into plans with correct targets, tasks and norms, we must have a firm grasp of our lines and of reality so as to make scientific decisions and to overcome the tendencies for subjectivism, precipitancy, divorcing oneself from reality and flouting laws, or conservatism, sluggishness, mistrust of the masses, and lacking the will to strive for progress. Only in this way can the lines be profoundly understood, voluntariness in implementing the lines and applying laws be enhanced, and more conditions be created for ideological work to be carried out in depth and to acquire a high militant character.

The recent shortcomings in economic work have clearly shown that after defining the general line and the economic line, the party should have adopted a socioeconomic strategy to serve as the guideline for determining economic structures and building socioeconomic plans satisfactorily. It should also have adopted a correct management system to ensure that the lines are reflected in real life and, on this basis, are implemented ever more profoundly.

A close combination of theory and practice is necessary to avoid being subjective in understanding and making lines concrete. To carry out this task satisfactorily, we must exploit fully and creatively the treasure of Marxist-Leninist theories and the diversified experiences of the CPSU and other fraternal parties, and must refer discriminatingly to the experiences of many countries in the world. At the same time, we must attach great importance to reviewing our actual situation, especially in the economic field, we must review our economic activities and draw lessons therefrom to serve as a basis for making the party's line concrete and for developing and clarifying it even further so as to adhere correctly and creatively to the laws which govern the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production in our country.

We must overcome empiricism, which scorns theory, as well as dogmatism, which advocates applying the experiences of foreign countries mechanically. Leading and managing cadres as well as cadres doing ideological and theoretical work must be promptly and accurately informed of essential matters. They must look more deeply into reality, listen more carefully to the voices of party cadres and members of the masses, and be more sensitive to the problems that crop up in life so as to point out theoretical and political questions which need to be solved.

Theoretical work and scientific research must be aimed directly at socioeconomic targets and must actively contribute to promoting a thorough understanding of the lines, to developing them and making them concrete and to organizing their implementation successfully.

Proper conditions must be created for the contingent of cadres doing theoretical work and scientific research to carry out these tasks in a satisfactory, organized and principled manner, thereby preventing these cadres from being cut off from the process of preparing for party and state decisions on the economic, cultural and social fields.

Along with and for the purpose of strengthening theoretical work, we must attach importance to reviewing the implementation of the party's lines and policies. Each party committee echelon must adopt an annual program to review a number of front rank models and some important activities necessary for promoting the mass movement. In the coming days, on the basis of fully understanding the resolutions of the fifth national party congress and reviewing the implementation of the resolutions of the fourth national party congress, each echelon, sector and unit must review its own experiences over the past 5 years. This is aimed at achieving an even greater unity of views on the party's lines, finding out the causes of shortcomings so as to rectify them, and advancing our work to even greater successes.

To ensure that the party's line of socialist construction is fully understood, made concrete and successfully implemented, we must widely improve party cadres' and members' knowledge of social sciences, natural sciences and technology, especially their knowledge of economic laws and economic management. It is necessary to establish a system under which leading and managing cadres are compelled to acquire economic knowledge, thereby stirring up a movement for economic study among the party and the people.

To carry out these tasks satisfactorily, we must build and strengthen the institutes and schools directly subordinate to the party Central Committee, the Institutes of the Academy of Sciences [vieenj hamf laam khoa hocj], and other learning institutes. Utmost importance must be attached to strengthening the organs engaged in theoretical work, reorganizing the systems of party schools and schools of management, especially economic management, and various colleges and vocational middle schools; and improving the contents of the curricula as well as the teaching and learning methods of various schools so as to improve the quality of study and to create the basis for a thorough understanding of the lines along with an improvement in party cadres' and members' knowledge in all fields.

We must raise even further the status of the study of politics, Marxism-Leninism and the party's lines in schools and among teaching cadres, youths and students. The contingent of political lecturers of various schools must be reexamined so as to promote their training. This is an extremely important problem where building of new generations is concerned, and a key factor in enabling the party's ideological and political system to assume a real position of absolute supremacy in the spiritual life of our people and to become the ideological system of the entire people.

In promoting a thorough understanding of the party's line and organizing its implementation, we must enhance incessantly the concept of socialist collective mastery, promote the staunch revolutionary stand of the working class in the struggle between the two roads, and overcome both rightist and leftist tendencies.

The socialist revolution is, by nature, the most far-reaching and thoroughgoing revolution. Realities over the past 5 years have clearly shown that, in the process of implementing the party's lines to advance the revolution, the ideological struggle to settle the question of which of the two roads will prevail in the conditions of an economy still largely characterized by small-scale production is extremely difficult and complex.

This struggle requires that party cadres and members be endowed with a profound consciousness of the party's lines and ideals, be firm in their stand and viewpoints, show intelligence and creativity, and make an effort to improve their knowledge.

Subjectivisim, impatience, haste or conservatism, and attitudes of small producers and nonproletarian people--such as a reluctance to undergo socialist transformation, a desire to enrich themselves by violating policies and manipulating laws and various state regulations--and illusions prevent us from realizing the fierceness of the class struggle to eliminate exploitation, which have been manifested here and there at one time or another among some cadres and party members, should be criticized sternly.

Taking these facts into consideration, these manifestations and the subjective and ineffective method of working have delayed socialist transformation. While it is very necessary and correct to launch an offensive to smash the mechanism of restrictive bureaucratic subsidization management--despite some major achievements we have scored so far--there have been people who are inclined to fail in firmly grasping the principle of democratic centralization and the other fundamental principles of socialist economic management.

While we are emphasizing the unification of the three interests to overcome the inclination to belittle the working people's interests--a completely correct emphasis--there have been cases in which the interests of the entire society are neglected or even encroached upon seriously. The shortcomings of some party committees and grassroots-level party organizations lie in the fact that they have not struggled to overcome these shortcomings promptly.

In the struggle to strengthen the material and technical bases of socialism, tendencies toward conservatism, impatience and haste have taken root, incorrectly reflecting the party line. There have been erroneous views which fail to realize clearly the key role of the scientific and technological revolution or simply stress the role of technology and fail to see the active factor of ideology and the strength of the masses exercising their collective mastery. The same situation has been observed in the cultural, social, military, security, ideological and organizational fields.

In the course of advancing the revolution, it is clear that along with some noted positive points, cases of rightist leaning, loss of vigilance and

relaxation on the ideological battlefield, which lead the mollification of dictatorship, have appeared and have caused no small a number of cadres, party members and Youth Union members to succumb to a bourgeois and neocolonialist lifestyle. They have displayed mediocre, degenerate and deviant tastes.

The duty of the ideological task is to actively educate cadres and party members on the lines, viewpoints and policies of the party and state concerning all areas of social activity, and to build a sense of exemplariness in implementing the policies of socialist life models. Through educational, economic, administrative and organizational measures we must positively overcome all negative aspects and determine a steady stand from which cadres, party members and the people can profoundly criticize the petty bourgeois manifestations and resolutely oppose the bourgeois concept and the vestiges of neocolonialist culture and feudalism.

We should fully realize that this is a persevering, uncompromising and relentless struggle. We should make party cadres and members and the people clearly realize that the struggle to resolve the question of who will defeat whom between socialism and capitalism in our country is a long and complicated struggle. We must struggle hard to bring about glorious victory.

There are still many difficulties ahead. Communists must adopt a correct attitude toward difficulties without any illusions, impatience or haste. They must see clearly the limit between the two paths in order to strive to surge forward together with the people to overcome difficulties, to win by all means a victory and to oppose dependence, indifference, irresponsibility and vacillation or faltering when faced with difficulties.

Through implementing the three revolutions, we should build a new economic structure and implement the new system of management to enhance the collective mastery sense of cadres, party members and the people; overcome the deviant inclinations to misunderstand or understand superficially the regime of socialist collective mastery, which only stress political democracy and fail to see the need to reflect collective mastery both in building the economic structure and the systems of management and organization, and in everyday life.

We often understand collective mastery erroneously as a sublime cause and fail to see it as a realistic policy that can and must be implemented immediately. We do not see that collective mastery is a process going from lower to higher echelons which is connected closely with the implementation of all other tasks and practical care for the laboring people's everyday life. We understand collective mastery haphazardly and fail to perceive the link between interests and obligations and consequently stress only one of these two aspects. We also either fail to see the need for close coordination among various echelons in exercising mastery, thus leading to bureaucratic centralism, egoism or departmentalism; or fail to realize the relationship between collective mastery and proletarian dictatorship and consequently set these two aspects in opposition to each other.

We should also overcome the inclination to vaguely understand the class stand by speaking generally of collective mastery without seeing that this is only the laboring people's collective mastery.

II. Develop a Firm Stand Against Chinese Expansionism and Hegemonism, and Against U.S. Imperialism and Other Reactionary Forces; Always Uphold Revolutionary Vigilance; and Stand Ready To Defend the Party and the Socialist Fatherland

Maoism, the essence of which is expansionism and hegemonism, has transformed the Chinese leaders into betrayers of Marxism-Leninism and the Chinese people, and into extremely cruel and perfidious aggressors and saboteurs against our country. They have not hesitated, nor will they ever hesitate to use any cruel maneuvers to achieve their political aims.

The task of ideological work is to expose the vile character, perfidy and roots of reactionary Maoist thoughts, as well as the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' sabotage activity in all fields against the revolution in our country and their collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces against national independence and socialism in all three Indochinese countries, for the purpose of eventually annexing our country and the entire region.

We must develop in our entire party the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, the sense of combat readiness, and an iron will as well as determination and perseverance in the struggle against acts of sabotage and aggression against our country by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism.

We must make it clear that this struggle is difficult, complex, protracted and uncompromising. History has entrusted our party and people with this struggle for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for the happiness of the people, and for the fulfillment of our noble international duty.

At present, along with their military activities in the border areas of the three Indochinese countries, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are waging a psychological and espionage war aimed at undermining our people's economy, living conditions, ideology and culture. It is also aimed at injecting the poison of reactionary political thoughts into our party to subvert discontented persons or those who still nurture a vague perception of the class struggle. More dangerous still, by carrying out activities designed to foment political unrest among our people, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have attempted to combine espionage and subversive activities with military actions in preparation for the launching of a large-scale war of aggression when conditions permit.

The task of ideological work is to uphold continuously the spirit of national independence and socialism, to bring into play the tradition of patriotism and the spirit of proletarian internationalism, and to continuously make clear the uncompromising nature of the struggle against U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces who are working hand in glove with them. Ideological work also has the task of overcoming all manifestations of laxity in revolutionary vigilance, guarding against all manifestations of the thought of compromising, weariness and relaxation among party cadres and members and the people.

Each party chapter must be a fighting fortress and stay highly alert to all enemy schemes and actions. The working-class character of the army and security forces must be improved so as to ensure that our armed forces and security forces can bring into play their traditional resourcefulness and gallantry and remain absolutely loyal to the fatherland and socialism, to the party's objectives and ideals, to the glorious revolutionary cause of the fatherland and people, and to proletarian internationalism.

The tools of dictatorship of the party and state, especially the national defense and security organs and units, must work in close coordination, sharpen vigilance, stand ready to fight, resolutely implement dictatorship in dealing with the enemy and see to it that hostile and bad elements cannot carry out covert or overt activities easily.

The struggle against the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist aggressors and U.S. imperialism is closely linked with the struggle between the two roads in the country and with the common struggle of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, which face the same enemies as we do. This struggle is also inseparable from the struggle between socialism and capitalism worldwide.

Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism are doing everything they can to broaden their offensive against the Soviet Union, Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and the countries of the socialist community, so as to achieve hegemony, first in Southeast Asia and eventually throughout the world.

The struggle against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, therefore, is not only the most pressing political task of our party and people, but one of the urgent political tasks of all Marxists and Leninists in the world. We must be fully aware of our party's important responsibility to the class and the nation in this struggle.

III. Hold Fast to the Principle of Maintaining Close Relations With the Masses; Oppose Bureaucratism, Subjectivisim and Conservatism; Scrupulously Implement the Principle of Democratic Centralism; and Oppose Liberalism, the Lack of Discipline, the Lack of Democracy and Irresponsibility.

A. We must keep close contact with reality; be sensitive to life; oppose bureaucratism and conservatism; and overcome subjectivism and precipitance.

Keeping contact with reality and the masses, listening to the suggestions of the masses and lower echelons and opposing bureaucratism are matters of basic principle for the ruling party.

The present sluggishness in many important fields, especially the economic field, is deeply rooted in subjectivisim, conservatism and bureaucratism, which is a manifestation of one's alienation from the masses in the conditions of the party holding power.

Conservatism usually stems from many factors, including poor understanding of the party's lines, lack of responsiveness to new ideas, failure to stay in touch with reality, alienation from the masses, and failure to listen to the

suggestions of party cadres and members and the masses. Conservatism may occasionally spring from subjectivism and complacency, which may cause one to become insensitive, noncreative and reluctant to be receptive to the creativity of the lower echelons. In those cases where these shortcomings are developed unconsciously, they are normally due to lack of knowledge coupled with little effort in study.

In the economic field, conservatism and bureaucratism are clearly reflected in the maintenance of the apparatus of bureaucratic administration and subsidization and of policies and systems no longer suitable for the new demands of production and life. This apparatus, in its turn, has created more bureaucratism and worsened that already existing in the apparatus itself. It has also created a generation of conservatist, anachronistic, dependent and undynamic cadres. Moreover, it has curbed the capabilities of cadres and has even stifled the initiative and revolutionary dynamism of the masses with its restrictive regulations and irrational policies and systems which do not correctly reflect the party's lines and working-class viewpoint.

Conservatism usually goes hand in glove with bureaucratism, and bureaucratism is often the predominant cause of conservatism. The evil of bureaucratism causes serious bottlenecks in the apparatus; it prevents cadres from getting in touch with the problems of reality, maintaining close relations with the basic units and listening to the views of party members and the masses at the grassroots level, thereby causing the organs on the upper echelons to become unresponsive to reality. This is also a fertile ground for the development of the maladies of subjectivism and precipitance, tendencies which should also be criticized and overcome.

We must oppose bureaucratism among party cadres and members, especially at the upper echelons, among those cadres who often remain indifferent to the boiling demands of production, life and struggle. The evil of bureaucratism manifests itself in many fields, but mainly in the formulation of policies and systems and in organizations and apparatuses and in the work style of cadres.

It is necessary to put an end to bureaucratism and commandism and to the failure to recognize fully the harmful effects of using administrative measures solely instead of economic and educational measures, and of managing the economy with bureaucratic and subsidy-based methods. The funding of all activities with state money has caused the failure of their administrators to calculate the economic results of their operations; instead they wait for complaints from higher echelons. This has resulted in a mechanical applica-ion tion of obsolete and restrictive regulations and the failure to apply set policies and measures and new conditions creatively.

With regard to the ideology and conduct of cadres, it is the practice of bureaucratism and the attitude of officialism that have impeded production, inconvenienced the masses and smothered creative ideas of the lower echelons. We must clearly understand that bureaucratism, as President Ho Chi Minh said, is a sort of internal enemy; or, as Vladimir Ilich Lenin said, it is the very cause of our failure. We must devise hundreds and thousands of measures to combat bureaucratism and conservatism. First of all, we must point out and

seek ways to overcome the detrimental effects of the bureaucratic and subsidy-based administrative system--the cause of bureaucratism in the economic field--together with its influence and impact that have been deeply ingrained in all fields of work and all aspects of social life. Every organ and every sector must find out what those harmful and negative effects are so that measures can be devised to overcome them.

Every party cadre and member must deeply improve his understanding of the party viewpoints on the masses, renounced feudal and conservative viewpoints to increase his confidence in the creative capability of the masses, and clearly recognize the role of the masses, the grassroots units and the great majority of party cadres and members who are strenuously joining the fight in all fields of activities. We must develop a work style that is closely associated with the grassroots level and the masses and enforce the various systems designed to help achieve a close understanding of the lower echelons, grassroots units and reality. Leading cadres of central organs--from the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to the various departments and ministries--must maintain a close watch over localities experiencing difficulties and over major problems concerning production and life that have yet to be resolved at the grassroots level; and further tighten their grasp of the situation in different regions, especially in the south and the mountainous regions, so as to be able to give guidance, study policies and systems, quickly resolve problems arising at the grassroots level and promptly clear away the existing major restrictions and bottlenecks.

It is necessary to encourage innovations and research efforts; review and popularize progressive models in all fields of activities; give encouragement to cadres who are devoted to their duty and possess great revolutionary ardor; and encourage and assist sectors, localities, units and cadres in developing new innovations so that they will boldly try new things or correct backward things within the scope of their authority. While developing innovations, it is very likely that mistakes and shortcomings will occur. A positive approach is to help cadres of the lower echelons clearly note the shortcomings and inappropriate points with a view to fostering and developing the growth of all the young shoots of innovations, no matter how small they may be.

All organs at the central level must review the actual situation to supplement and revise policies and systems promptly so as to create conditions for the masses' innovations to flourish and for positive factors to multiply as soon as possible.

B. We must scrupulously adhere to the principle of democratic centralism, strengthen discipline and uphold responsibility.

Democratic centralism is the fundamental principle for party building adopted by Lenin. Violating this principle means to weaken the party's organization; and for a ruling party, this leads to the relaxation of dictatorship or to bureaucratic practices and the violation of the laboring people's right to collective mastery.

Combatting conservatism, bureaucratism and subjectivism, supporting the innovations proposed by the lower echelons and grassroots units, and reviewing the

actual situation to renew the managerial system and revise policies and systems are positive manifestations of the enforcement of the principle of democratic centralism as professed by our party and state.

This principle calls for ensuring strict discipline and broad democracy at the same time--with democracy being geared to creating strength and discipline for the organization. Realizing this principle under the condition in which the party holds administrative power means to ensure that the lines, policies and resolutions of the party, the rules concerning party activities, state plans and the laws of the state are formulated appropriately and correctly and carried out scrupulously.

On the basis of clearly defining the system of responsibility of the organization and every individual and clearly dividing responsibility for management between the central and local levels and between higher and lower echelons, we must firmly uphold centralization and broaden democracy.

In our party there are many good examples in the enforcement of the principle of democratic centralism, in the maintenance of party discipline and in the observance of the laws of the state. However, beside good examples and positive aspects there exist negative aspects of liberalism, lack of discipline and absence of democracy. Manifestations of limited democracy or of democracy for form's sake are still prevalent. We must admit that liberalism and lack of discipline have in the past tended to develop due to the difficulties facing the country and the onslaught of the enemy's psychological warfare. A number of party cadres and members have made unwarranted statements about party lines and policies; they have either failed to implement party resolutions or carried out only those points with which they agree, without seeking advice from the higher echelons.

We encourage the holding of discussions, seminars and scientific meetings to enhance the quality of research; but all these activities must be closely directed. We encourage cadres to make their opinions known to the leadership but this must be done in an organized way and for constructive purposes.

The manifestations of liberalism and lack of discipline by a number of cadres are serious, and they are weakening the organizational integrity of the party. This looseness stems from the lack of a principled character and inadequacy in the sense of observing party discipline and state laws. Maintaining party discipline and abiding by the laws of the state are compulsory to all party members; and this is an issue pertaining to party character without exception. To our party, strengthening discipline is all the more a regular problem that must not be considered lightly.

The economy of small-scale production and the protracted guerrilla war have left in many party cadres and members negative impressions concerning ways of thinking, backward habits and customs, an irresponsible work method, egoism, departmentalism, parochialism and the lack of socialist cooperation. Many of our comrades have shortcomings arising from liberalism and the lack of discipline of a big-industry production system and also because they live among a population characterized by small-scale production but fail to pay attention to forging themselves in accordance with the lines and viewpoints of the party.

We realize clearly that genuine democracy must be extended in order to be able to maintain strict discipline, and that good centralization calls for a correct classification of management. Only through a correct managerial mechanism can we secure good discipline. Nevertheless, all party members must always act within the scope of discipline and organization by submitting timely reports to higher authorities for proper comments and by implementing resolutions and directives correctly and creatively.

The Political Bureau resolution on the organizational task has stressed: The discipline of implementing resolutions, making statements and reports for instructions, and preserving the secrets of the party and state must be maintained through various measures to be adopted by each agency and each unit. The party discipline must always be based on the promotion of internal democracy.

In the machinery of our party and state, arbitrariness, despotism and feudalistic paternalism still prevail. In those agencies and units where cadres in charge are affected by the above ills, the initiative, creativity and ability of cadres, party members and the people is usually restrained. They are usually afraid of criticizing the men in charge or, out of fear of losing face, they overlook the shortcomings of agencies and units, especially those of the men in charge. In these agencies and units, collective mastery is merely a matter of formality and the voices of outspoken people who dare struggle openly are often negated. In those agencies and units, cases of opportunism, flattery, sycophancy, playing it by ear and factionalism have normally occurred, damaging solidarity. Subtle revenge against those cadres who dare struggle openly normally cannot be avoided in those agencies and units.

We must admit erroneous phenomena of undisciplined liberty have at times stemmed from the issuance of inaccurate decisions and the failure to carry out decisions on the basis of democracy. We must remedy this undemocratic situation, primarily in the preparation and issuance of decisions by various leading party organs from the central down to the grassroots level, while at the same time maintaining firm discipline in the implementation of decisions.

The formulation of work regulations, the perfection of organization and changes in preparing and issuing decisions by the leading and advisory staff agencies of the party and state are of momentous significance in this connection.

It is necessary to build a pattern by establishing a system for collecting the suggestions of subordinates before making an important decision broadly related to economic and life activities. Strong criticism and strict control should be conducted in order to be able to arrive at conclusions promptly and to take preventive measures in cases of prejudice and revenge against cadres, and severe disciplinary action must be taken against those who have committed these kinds of misconduct.

All party committees and control organs must be extremely resolute, fair and just. All party chapter and committee members must firmly preserve the purity

of the party, defend truth, struggle against vindictive schemes and unjust manifestations which suppress initiative and find fault with and be prejudiced against cadres.

Within the party, while promoting genuine democracy, we must uphold an iron discipline and scrupulously implement the system of criticism and self-criticism from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the party committees down to the party chapters.

The education of party members on the principle of democratic centralization must be linked closely to the establishment and implementation of work systems on the basis of changing anew the mechanism of management, especially in the economy.

Within the party there should be indoctrination sessions on party regulations. In these sessions we should concern ourselves with the self-criticism and criticism of upper-level personnel in implementing party regulations concerning the duties and rights of party members, the principle of democratic centralization, the reporting system going from lower up to higher levels and vice versa, and self-criticism and criticism, and so forth.

Strengthening discipline and extending democracy result inevitably from upholding responsibility. We should enhance individual and collective responsibility. It is impossible to prolong the current situation of irresponsibility.

The establishment and improvement of regulations, functions and statutes of organization, determining clearly the responsibility of each echelon, each sector, each organization and each individual constitute essential conditions for the party and state apparatus and every cadre and party member to enhance their responsibility. This task must be done intensively.

In 2 years, 1982 and 1983, we must by all means formulate the organizational statutes of various organs and units from the party Central Committee, the Political Bureau, the Secretariat and the Council of Ministers to the primary establishments, and we must complete the establishment of professional standards for the main positions in each organization.

Along with the organizational measures taken on the ideological front, the promotion of morality to enhance responsibility should be emphasized and not be neglected. Ideological awareness, a sense of collective mastery, revolutionary zeal, a sense of responsibility and a high sense of socialist cooperation always constitute motive forces for vigorously developing the system of responsibility which has already been determined by various organizational measures and has been conditioned by material factors.

To really uphold responsibility, we should assess and evaluate good points by citing, commending and rewarding those organizations and people who have fulfilled their responsibilities well, and should detect shortcomings and determine clearly the responsibility for these shortcomings in order to carry out promptly educational and disciplinary action against those culpable and irresponsible organizations and individuals.

Discipline must be applied equally without exception to all members within the party and the state machinery. Commendations and rewards must be made promptly and justly. The higher the position held by a member and the longer the period he has been trained by the party, the more sternly disciplinary action must be taken if he violates discipline.

If state discipline is infringed upon, administrative measures will be taken while violations of law must be dealt with in accordance with law and not through compromise by members within the party in order to protect one another. The concern of leading agencies and leaders about motivation through moral and material incentives as well as about the maintenance of stern party discipline and state discipline and laws is a matter that should never be neglected.

IV. Cultivate Revolutionism Versus Individualism

The leadership qualities of the party and its prestige are in direct relation to its correct line and the effective implementation of this line. But another element which is also very important in ensuring the satisfactory implementation of the correct line and in firmly preserving the party's prestige is the qualities of party cadres and members as reflected in their work performance and in their communal and private lives.

As party members we must struggle tirelessly for our cause, be ready to make sacrifices for it, lead an untainted life, be typical new socialist men--the communists--and set good examples for the masses to follow. Party cadres and members, ranging from members of the party Central Committee to every party member at the grassroots level, must be vanguard and in every way exemplary combatants capable of enlisting the masses' support for the implementation of all the policies of the party and the state.

In the past, when the great majority was surging forward to struggle selflessly for the noble cause of the party and the state, a segment of party cadres and members who had shown a decline in qualities injured the party's prestige and weakened the party's efforts to materialize its line. It is noteworthy that among them there are a number of high- and intermediate-ranking cadres and party members who have spent many years fighting the enemy as far back as before the August revolution and during the resistance against the French.

The decline in qualities, the degradation in lifestyle, and bureaucratic behavior usually stem from individualism. These negative phenomena developed at an alarming rate in a number of cadres due to the fact that they had been influenced by a bourgeois lifestyle and by neocolonialism following the total liberation of the country.

Individualism, together with the influence of bourgeois concepts and of neocolonialism, has destroyed the fighting determination of many party cadres and members who are reported to have misinterpreted the party's policies and have abandoned their duties. Worse still, they have engaged in profitable dealings and have indulged in exploitative and corrupt activities, in demanding bribes, in misappropriating public funds, in acting in complicity with dishonest merchants, in debaucheries and so forth.

Over the past few years, the party has taken severe disciplinary actions against these miscreants and removed them from the party. However, it should be noted that there still exists a number of party cadres and members--including a number of leadership cadres--who have committed such mistakes as lacking a sense of responsibility and breaching ethical codes and who have not yet been severely punished.

One may argue that in the face of life's difficulties and the many negative aspects in society, we must have been handicapped by the absence of uniform and effective economic, financial and educational measures needed to deal with these difficulties in a timely manner. But party members are not allowed to relax their training, to fail their noble role as communist and to stay aloof from their fighting position under any circumstances.

The party must pay attention to organizing systematic indoctrination in President Ho Chi Minh's thoughts, virtues and behavior among the entire party. It is necessary to improve revolutionary enthusiasm, to oppose a decline in qualities, and to guard against individualism and selfishness, that is to value money and illicit interests higher than man's dignity and the ideals of Communist Party members and even higher than the political life of revolutionary fighters.

We must, through realistic actions, reject the false allegation that bureaucracy and degradation are unpreventable ills of the ruling party. It is totally correct that we can prevent this stage of illness by enforcing those uniform measures which we have already laid down. We must pay great attention to improving economic management and to relying on the masses to control our working apparatus. We must increase indoctrination activities and intensify party and state control efforts. We must outlaw all prerogatives and special privileges; strictly prohibit those agencies which have materials and funds at their disposal from creating a system [of special privileges] for themselves and their parties and in depravity; and prevent public funds from being stolen by certain units in order to divide them among their members. Party chapters must closely supervise the enforcement of these prohibitions, must give necessary assistance to those party cadres and members who have difficulties making ends met and must keep in mind that the dignity of party members does not allow them to breach communist ethical codes. An important thing to be emphasized is that the agencies in charge of managing party cadres and members must quickly help these cadres and members correct their shortcomings at the very outset. Party chapters and party committee echelons must scrupulously execute their duty of eliminating from the party anyone--irrespective of his position--who has oppressed the masses and has become corrupt such as by accepting bribes or committing exploitative acts; and must seek every way possible to halt this state of affairs.

V. Close the Ranks and Strengthen the Unity Within the Party

Historical experiences learned by our party and by our fraternal parties all show that the invincible strength of the Marixst-Leninist party rests in the unity and unanimity within the party itself.

The unity and unanimity must be based on the correct political line of the party and its organizational and operating principles and must be strengthened with the pure revolutionary sentiments of like-minded people. The traditional unity of the party has always been the main reason for the many victories scored by our party and people.

Over the past few years, as the revolution was reaching a turning point, besides our strong points and achievements we have displayed many shortcomings. In view of these shortcomings and the many difficulties now confronting the revolution, there exist different views within our party about one problem or another in materializing the party line, in appraising the situation and in ascertaining the root causes of shortcomings. It is quite normal to have such different views. What is important is that we must discuss them carefully so that we can correctly appraise our strongpoints and shortcomings, can thoroughly ascertain the root causes of the situation and can integrate those problems regarding theory and practice which create different views. This is to strengthen our unanimity, to solve problems regarding judgment and to introduce those policies which suit the new situation. We are striving to get these tasks done with a determination not to allow this situation to drag on.

In the coming period, the party Central Committee, Political Bureau and Secretariat will work out a program for discussions aimed at reviewing carefully those problems which need a high identity of views and at creating conditions for the participants to make their views heard straightforwardly. This work is very necessary for strengthening unity and unanimity within the party and for improving the party's leadership qualities. We must do it in an organized way in order to solve various problems and to force the mass movement upward.

To ensure party unity it is required that all the party correctly adheres to set organizational principles. Concerning issues on which resolutions have been adopted by the collective, there can be only one will, one opinion and one course of action. Factionalism is absolutely ruled out within the party. Protecting the party's unity as one does the apples of his eyes in accordance with President Ho Chi Minh's instruction is the absolute obligation of all party members. Schisms and factionalisms must be considered as the gravest offenses committed against the party and the people.

In the new situation, an appropriate attitude is required of party members. They must contribute to overcoming difficulties by carefully studying the various problems and present their opinions to the party and must neither make unwarranted statements nor remain indifferent and irresponsible. The discussions of the draft documents prepared by the party Central Committee for presentation to the national congress at congresses held recently at various levels--including the grassroots level--have allowed us to affirm strongly that the great majority of party members consciously care for and protect the party's unity, display an identity of views with the party's correct lines, and know how to use their democratic rights correctly to contribute their opinions to the central level on general problems facing the entire party. This reflects the strength that is derived from our party's unity.

There exist in the party, however, some comrades who, in spite of their good intentions, have shown a lack of objectivism and shortness of patience in directing criticisms at the higher or lower echelons from their own standpoints out of their poor method of thinking or their unsatisfactory attitude and conduct. They fail to see their own shortcomings; nor do they carefully weigh the views of others. They express their opinions without due consideration, thus bringing about a lack of unity. We must help these comrades develop an appropriate way of viewing and resolving problems.

It is dangerous that a number of opportunist elements are taking advantage of the difficulties plaguing the party to carry out their private designs. They criticize the leadership and spread distorted information to create internal confusion. Some opportunists resort to flattery and obsequiousness in a bend-with-the-wind fashion in order to win favor of certain persons. They praise some persons while speaking ill of others in an attempt to sow division and foment factionalism. Factionalism is the very symbol of opportunism. The opportunists are unprincipled in their ideological viewpoints, often sophisticated in their arguments and pragmatic in their actions. We must tighten party discipline and purge the party of opportunist elements who are causing division.

A number of Maoist elements have betrayed the fatherland and joined the ranks of the enemy as its henchmen to oppose and sabotage the revolution. They are trying to approach dissatisfied elements and persons still having doubts about the question of nationalities to divide us internally and are distorting party lines and policies in an attempt to build counterrevolutionary forces to lend a hand to the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in secretly sabotaging us in all fields. We must combat Maoism and expose these Maoist elements who are opposing the party lines and serving as henchmen of the enemy. Our party has fought and is fighting Maoism, as it did during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation. With the recent victory of our struggle against the war of aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, we have laid bare the anti-Marxist-Leninist, anti-socialist and anti-national independence nature of Maoism and its ultimate goal of being the center and ruler of the universe.

We must oppose Maoism in a thorough manner and check its influence on the party and the people. The party Central Committee will direct the responsible organs to study Maoist thoughts systematically and more comprehensively so as to make party cadres and members and the people clearly aware of the anti-Marxist, unscientific and deceptive characters of Maoism and its advocates as well as their reactionary scheme of colluding with U.S. imperialism to oppose the Soviet Union, other countries of the socialist community and the independence of nations; to dispel all allegations aimed at distorting the truth and to check all their acts and schemes of sowing division.

Furthermore, a number of opportunist elements who have been expelled from the party are seeking ways to divide our party internally. They blatantly distort party lines and policies, refute the gains of the revolution, blacken the party's achievements and discredit its international line in a bid to weaken the international solidarity of our party and people with the parties and peoples of fraternal countries. In reality, they themselves are lending a

hand to Maoism to weaken the party. We must smash all such allegations made by them.

VI. Ceaselessly Strengthen International Solidarity and Inculcate the Spirit of Proletarian Internationalism in Party Cadres and Members and the People

True to proletarian internationalism, our party always struggles against all tendencies for big-nation chauvinism or nationalist selfishness. It holds that in our time, the legitimate interests of any nation are inseparable from those of the socialist community and the world revolutionary movement--of which the Soviet Union is the pillar--and that legitimate patriotism must be closely associated with lofty proletarian internationalism.

Our party has unceasingly consolidated and strengthened the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union, considering it as its principle and its strategy as well as its revolutionary sentiment. The Soviet Union has incessantly assisted us in national construction and national defense. This assistance has been extremely great.

Precisely as President Ho Chi Minh affirmed: by following the road charted by great Lenin--the road of the October Revolution--the Vietnamese people have scored very great victories.

It is exactly because of this that the Vietnamese people's loyalty to and gratitude for the glorious October Revolution, great Lenin and the Soviet people are extremely profound. Our party and people must strengthen forever their militant solidarity and their relations of all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union. This is also our party's noble proletarian internationalist obligation to the strengthening of the socialist system and the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

Our party has constantly consolidated and strengthened the special relations among Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, considering this as a law governing the development of the revolution in the three countries and as a matter of vital significance for the destiny of the three nations. This reflects the pure revolutionary sentiment and the age-old solidarity among the three parties and three peoples. Our party, our state and our people must constantly cultivate this solidarity, this militant alliance and these special relations.

Our party has also ceaselessly consolidated and strengthened the militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation between Vietnam and other countries of the socialist community. It is always grateful for the assistance of the parties, the states and the peoples of various fraternal socialist countries and has unceasingly maintained its sincere sentiments for the brothers who share its ideal. This solidarity and this cooperation represent an invincible strength which no reactionary force can undermine. All the opportunists and reactionaries who are seeking to distort our party's line of international solidarity so as to sabotage this solidarity and cooperation are doomed to failure.

The entire party and people must regard the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal

socialist countries as a principle and a matter of strategic significance of our party's and state's foreign policy. This also is a condition for the survival of the revolution in our country and an unavoidable obligation to the working class and people throughout the world and to the international communist and workers movement which our party always strives to fulfill.

We must educate party cadres and members and the people so that they may have a profound understanding of our party's internationalist viewpoint and line. We must ceaselessly inculcate in them the spirit of proletarian internationalism and overcome all bigoted nationalism or big-power nationalism. All words and deeds of party cadres and members must be aimed at incessantly contributing to strengthening the party's solidarity and unity and to promoting international solidarity.

Comrades, these tasks and aims of the party's efforts to strengthen the ideological front so as to consolidate the party and to improve the quality of its political leadership are also the main objectives of the education in the party's working class character. Obviously, strengthening the party's ideological front is an immeasurably important factor in creating spiritual and material strength. It is also an extremely important factor in enhancing the quality of the party's leadership and its fighting capacity.

We must enhance the party and scientific character of ideological work so as to make it really effective. The entire party must do ideological work; all party members must do ideological work, clearly see their position on the ideological front and take the initiative to fulfill their own responsibilities.

Party organizations, especially party committee echelons, party chapters, propaganda and training departments and other departments at various levels and in various sectors must carry out ideological work.

They must change their methods of doing ideological work and know how to coordinate all organs, departments, sectors and mass organizations and to use all instruments--information, culture, arts and letters, education and so forth--to carry out this task. They must closely combine propaganda and education with organizational work and with the review of reality in doing ideological work.

Continuation of Part II

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[Text] II. Perfect the Party Organizational Structure and Build the Party Ranks To Meet the Requirements of the Two Strategic Tasks

Comrade delegates, perfecting the party organizational structure and building the party ranks to meet the requirements of the two strategic tasks calls for the heightening of all party members' determination and consciousness in the fulfillment of the following specific duties of organizational work:

1. Strengthen the party's leading role in close coordination with the development of the effectiveness of state management and the exercise of the working people's collective mastery.

The fact that the Marxist-Leninist party's role has become increasingly important is a general law in the socialist revolution. The vital and urgent task currently facing our party is to improve the quality of party leadership, especially in the economic and social spheres. To carry out this task satisfactorily and to build and defend the country, it is imperative for the party to lead, build and strengthen at all cost the state apparatus and to develop most satisfactorily the effectiveness of the state apparatus while, at the same time, taking care of and consolidating its organizations and improving the quality of the mass organizations' activities.

The party's statutes have specified and the new constitution has systematized the basic contents of the principle of the party's leadership, working people's collective mastery and the state's management. This is a basis for continuing to concretize the party-state relationship at each level and in each sector and unit into work principles, systems and practices in order to settle correctly specific problems pertaining to the relationship between party organizations and state organs and between the state and the people.

A. The party leads all organizations in the system of dictatorship of the proletariat. It leads the state and mass organizations in a comprehensive manner through its lines and policies, through its resolutions and directives on the struggle objectives, guidelines and major policies, through its main measures and through major tasks related to the organization and work system of the state. It decides the most important tasks related to organization and cadres.

The party exercises its leadership through political education work, through the organization and motivation of the masses and by making each party member be in the van of the implementation of the party's lines and policies.

The party exercises its leadership through its control of administrative organizations and other organizations in the system of dictatorship of the proletariat, through the implementation of the party's lines, policies and resolutions and state laws and through a close coordination of activities of party, state and mass organizations. This is aimed at developing the combined strength of the entire system of dictatorship of the proletariat and at directing this strength at the common goals.

On the basis of the above general principles, we must consider the characteristics of each echelon, each kind of organization and each field of activity in setting forth practical and appropriate--and not mechanical and simple--requirement for leadership of party organizations. It is necessary to hold firm to and strengthen the party's leadership. Party leadership must not be slackened. We must understand that party leadership is always exercised on the basis of full development of the effectiveness of state management and on the basis of ensuring that the state does not passively and incompletely carry out tasks laid down by the party.

The state's managerial role must be heightened. Reality shows that the party will be able to score achievements in managing the economy and society only if it knows how to strengthen the state apparatus and consciously heighten the managerial role of the state, the main function of which is to concretize and

systematize the party's lines, policies and guidelines into state plans, laws, regulations and specific measures, and to organize their implementation.

Carrying out management through laws is a managerial method of the state. In addition to this method, the state carries out management through education, organization, motivation and persuasion. A major requirement for ensuring the state's managerial function now is to strengthen socialist laws vigorously and quickly.

The state must carry out management comprehensively and know how to operate its apparatus harmoniously and effectively. State laws, policies, regulations and systems must be complied with scrupulously by everyone, especially party cadres and members.

Party organizations cannot and must not do the work of state organs. Party committee echelons must fully develop the state role in organizing the implementation of the party's resolutions. At the same time, they must intensively use state organs in coordinating with the various departments of the party [Central Committee] to give advice to the party. We must overcome the tendency to underestimate the state role, a tendency which is still prevalent at many echelons and in many sectors.

B. It is necessary to overcome resolutely and definitely the long-existing confusion of functions between party and state organs. At the central level, it is necessary to define more clearly economic and social tasks that need to be submitted to the party Central Committee Political Bureau for approval. The responsibility of the party Central Committee Secretariat for the preparation of the decisions of the Central Committee and the Political Bureau must also be clearly defined. Meanwhile, the Secretariat's responsibility for controlling the activities of central-level state organs must be further strengthened. On this basis, the responsibility and power of the Council of Ministers and ministries must be developed.

In ministries, the setting up of party affairs committees was practical immediately after the unification of the country and when party committees of government organs were not yet consolidated. However, the existence of these party affairs committees has produced a negative effect in that they have not heightened the prestige and responsibilities of state organs. Moreover, their existence has resulted in the unclear definition of the responsible cadres' responsibilities.

To more clearly define the system of responsibility in state organs, we will not set up party affairs committees in ministries and services. In the ministries we will implement correctly the system of heads by setting up a ministerial collective or council composed of the related minister, vice ministers and a number of members according to state regulations. This collective will serve as a staff organ for the minister.

The Council of Ministers will clearly specify the requirements for tasks which should be brought to the ministerial collectives for discussion, and will set forth other necessary regulations to ensure that, while developing fully the responsible cadres' responsibilities, the ministerial collectives will be able to prevent authoritarianism, carelessness and lack of a sense of collectivity,

especially in matters concerning duties, plans, policies and major tasks related to the organization of cadres.

In bureaus, it is also necessary to define clearly the interaction between heads of bureaus and their deputies in accordance with the above guidelines applied to ministries.

The party's control task in ministries and bureaus must be strengthened by increasing the responsibilities of departments of the Central Committee and all party committee echelons and assigning appropriately secretaries and leading cadres to party committees of state organs. We must ensure the quality of control of party committees and chapters of state organs according to specific regulations to be set forth by the Central Committee.

The promotion of party cadres in a ministry or bureau must be decided by a competent collective, or it must be approved according to the party Central Committee's specifications.

Ministers and bureau directors will be entrusted by related party committee echelons with helping secretaries of party committees of units and establishments subordinate to ministries or provinces and municipalities thoroughly understand the duties and other activities of sectors and units, improve their economic and technical knowledge and coordinate with local party committee echelons in formulating and implementing plans for training and improving the grassroots-level party committee secretaries in their knowledge of economic, specialized and technical management.

Party Central Committee departments are responsible for helping the Central Committee hold firm to, help and control party organizations of units, establishments and major joint production and trade organs.

In localities, the general guidelines for party committee echelons are to do away with their administrative style of behavior and their practice of encroaching on others' work and authority, and to help state organs take initiative in exercising leadership of production and trade and organizing and managing the people's life. Party committee echelons must have a firm grasp of new, major problems and main tasks in order to adopt policies for leading and controlling the settlement of these problems and tasks. Intensively carrying out the party-building task, control work and the task of improving cadres and making arrangements for the assignment of cadres are mainly designed to ensure the party's leadership. Party committee echelons are known for their practice of holding meetings to discuss and decide everything, including the assignment of party committee members to supervise the implementation of tasks in place of administrative organs, while the latter do not decide their own work or do it just for form's sake. This must be put to an end.

A system of heads must be set up in establishments such as industrial enterprises, construction sites, farms, schools and hospitals. In these establishments, great attention must be paid to improving the quality of the party's leadership. Party committees must take care of such tasks as building the party, motivating the people and educating party members and the people politically and ideologically. They must carry out leadership of the emulation

movement and motivate the people to develop innovations and discover and apply scientific and technical achievements and advanced experiences to production. They must enforce labor discipline intensively and urge workers to improve the quality of products, to practice thrift, to protect public and collective property and to oppose bureaucratism, waste and corruption.

Exercising their leading functions, basic party organizations must make units and establishments thoroughly understand the party's resolutions and directives and discuss measures for their implementation with them. They must link the party-building task to economic and specialized tasks to develop the combined strength in units and establishments. They must train and improve the contingent of grassroots cadres, make arrangements for the assignment of key cadres and decide on the promotion of these key cadres under their management, struggle against negativism and direct all their activities toward the goal of units and establishments--fulfilling and overfulfilling the state plan.

Basic party organizations are responsible for controlling the activities of managers and managerial organs and ensuring that the party's lines, policies and resolutions and state laws are understood thoroughly and implemented scrupulously and effectively.

Basic party organizations will not decide on specific norms of plans and measures concerning production and specialized and technical work, which are under the managerial responsibility of heads of units and establishments.

Heads of units and establishments and managerial organs must report their activities to related party committees according to set regulations and at their request. Party committees must point out to unit and establishment heads the weaknesses and strengths which have been noticed in the control of their work, and then suggest to them ways of studying and eliminating deficiencies. They must also help correct deviations from the party's resolutions and state laws.

The head of a unit is responsible for formulating its socioeconomic or professional plans. Basic party organizations must lead the masses in participating in the formulation of plans before the competent upper echelons decide on them. To do so, these organizations must have a firm grasp of the real situation, point out latent capabilities and discover the innovations carried out by the masses, including those in the economic and technical fields. They must also point out new factors in the spirit, policies, organizations, and so forth, which should be brought into play to give an active and scientific character to the formulation of plans and to ensure that the party's lines and policies are fully reflected in these plans.

The head of a unit must report to the party committee concerned on his projects and plans, listen to the committee's suggestions so as to improve his plans, and report to the echelon with the authority to examine and approve those suggestions for plans on which agreement has not been reached.

We must improve the leadership of the basic party organization in those units implementing the system of heads according to these guidelines so as to prevent

the state of persons in charge from leaning and relying on the collective of party organizations and to promote the system of heads while improving the quality of party organizations' activities.

Strengthening the work related to the party and the masses by no means lowers the role of party organizations. In keeping with this spirit, the party Central Committee suggests that the congress further clarify a number of questions in the party statutes concerning the responsibility for leadership and control of the party organizations in these organs and units implementing the system of heads.

On the basis of the general regulations of the party statutes, the Central Committee should adopt specific regulations for responsibilities and systems to ensure the satisfactory implementation of the new regulations and to prevent deviations.

C. The mass organizations, with their functions of organizing, educating and motivating the masses to implement the lines and policies of the party and the state under the party's leadership, and with the state's cooperation and assistance, are the representatives of the masses' collective mastery, they are also the ones who collect the opinions and aspirations of the masses in their circles, their classes and their age brackets and convey them to the party and the state.

The mass organizations must participate in building the party and the state apparatus, help control the implementation of the party's lines and policies by party members and state cadres and employees, and fulfill their obligations to the working people.

We should overcome the tendency to belittle the role of the mass organizations and mass-motivation work in the conditions of the party holding power. Such a tendency must be considered a manifestation of the evils of bureaucratism and alienation from the masses.

Party committee echelons should overcome their control and to help the work of the mass organizations and their practice of assigning specific tasks to these organizations only when necessary. This state of affairs has prompted many bodies of the mass organizations to operate in an uncoordinated and perfunctory manner, and has prevented the masses' views and aspirations from being collected and systematically conveyed to the party. It has also limited our capacity to rally the masses and to enhance their activity implementing party and state resolutions as well as in the struggle to overcome the negative aspects of society through the activities of the mass organizations.

Party committees from the central to the grassroots level should establish a system for working with the party groups in the mass organizations. Each mass organization should convey the masses' opinions and aspirations to the party and the state and systematically analyze and report to the central and party committee echelons the masses' attitude toward the various policies of the party. Systems must be devised to compel party and state organs to answer to the masses about the suggestions they have made through the executive

committees of the mass organizations. Systems must also be instituted to enable the comrades in charge of the trade unions, the youth unions and the women's unions to participate in and to express their views at the meetings of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the standing committees at various levels when their discussions are related to launching mass movements and to the work of the mass organizations.

Mass organizations, especially the trade unions and youth unions, must be guided in their role of participating in economic management and inspecting the affairs of state. Such activities must be developed into a system and institutionalized into law. We must stress the responsibilities of party organizations and trade unions in building the working class and in training cadres and workers for the party, and the responsibility of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union to fulfill its role as an assault force in carrying out all revolutionary tasks and as a reserve unit of the party.

Efforts must be made to consolidate the organizational structure of mass organizations. In particular, attention must be given to improving the quality of their activities and to consolidating and developing basic units in order to ensure that the mass organizations, especially the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the trade unions, the women's union, the peasants' associations in the south and the Fatherland Front, will fulfill their responsibilities as clearly prescribed in the political report of the party Central Committee.

We welcome the great contributions made by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the various mass organizations to the anti-U.S. struggle in the past and to the current cause of building and defending the fatherland. However, each mass organization must surge forward to fulfill its own responsibilities even more satisfactorily in order to guarantee the right to collective mastery of the people whom it represents.

The party and state must enforce positive measures to overcome a situation in which the laboring people's right to collective mastery is seriously infringed upon in many aspects of their political, spiritual, cultural, economic and social life. Attention must be given to systematically making the masses understand the party lines and policies, the law and the socialist legal system, the rights and obligations of citizens; the general situation of the country, the difficulties and advantages of the party and the state in the revolutionary undertaking, and the knowledge of the masses' participation in party building and in the building of the administration at the grassroots and other levels through the activities of mass organizations, people's councils and economic establishments, and we must develop this into a system.

The mass movement to carry on the three revolutions reflects the awareness of and capability for collective mastery; and it is the combined result of the party's leadership, the state's managerial work and mass organizations' activities. We must initiate mass movements at the grassroots level in a very satisfactory manner on the basis of applying the profit-and-loss accounting system and socialist business methods, closely combining economic with educational and administrative measures, correctly integrating the three interests and through this, gradually enhancing the masses' role as masters.

2. Consolidate the party Central Committee and the party committee echelons.

Our party has been forced through a long course of struggle. Of the members of the party Central Committee and party committee echelons, especially those from the provincial level on up, the majority are trained and tested comrades who are politically stable, rich in practical experience and absolutely loyal to the party, the fatherland and proletarian internationalism. This is fundamentally good. However, there are also weaknesses. Many comrades are advanced in age and physically frail, and their economic and technological knowledge is limited.

The structure of the party Central Committee and its division of labor do not fully reflect the need for improvement in the capabilities for organization and implementation in accordance with the party's organizational system. There are too many members of the Political Bureau and of the standing committees of some party committee echelons serving in state organs.

The party Central Committee Secretariat and the standing committees of the various party committee echelons do not have enough comrades responsible for party work in the economic field--the most crucial field of the socialist revolution. The appointment of too many members of the Political Bureau to posts in the Council of Ministers does not allow the Political Bureau sufficient time to study and promptly resolve strategic issues and major policies or to review issues concerning party lines and theories.

The composition of the party Central Committee and of various provincial and city party committees fails to reflect the character of succession in building the organs of leadership for the party. Nearly 100 percent of the members of the party Central Committee joined the party before or during the resistance against the French. More than 90 percent of the members of provincial and city party committees joined the party before the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation and more than 62 percent of the members of these committees gained party membership before 1954.

Shortcomings committed by the party in its economic leadership appear to be partially due to the composition of party committee echelons. It is necessary to change the composition of the party Central Committee and other party committee echelons and in their methods for division of labor in order to overcome the above shortcomings.

The party Central Committee suggests that the congress pay attention to demands for improving the leadership qualities of the central level in the economic and social fields and for lowering the average age of the members of the party Central Committee. The party Central Committee should include those comrades who have participated in party activities since the pre-August revolution period and those comrades who participated in the anti-French and anti-U.S. wars of resistance, who have practical work experience, who are well aware of Marxism-Leninism, who possess knowledge and abilities for economic, cultural, scientific and technical management, and who meet prescribed political standards. As for composition, the party Central Committee should include more cadres from the working class, and more female and ethnic cadres.

To improve the leadership qualities of the party Central Committee and to develop the leadership efficiency of the Council of Ministers Standing Committee, it is necessary to reduce the number of party Central Committee Political Bureau members serving as vice-chairmen of the Council of Ministers; and to select young and healthy comrades with good leadership and execution skills to replenish the party Central Committee Secretariat and the Council of Ministers Standing Committee.

Over the past few years various provincial, city, district and town party committee echelons have made great progress with great efforts. Many party committee echelons and party committee members, especially those in the south, have matured very fast in their economic and cultural leadership.

To overcome existing general weaknesses of various party committee echelons, after following this national VCP congress the party congresses at various levels must unreservedly bring into their related party committee echelons young comrades, female cadres and those comrades who possess a good knowledge of economic and technical management, who have good organization and implementation ability, who are renovation-minded, who know how to ascertain and scrupulously comply with the party's policies and line, and who have demonstrated their absolute loyalty to the party and the revolutionary cause.

Although we need many more party committee members to work at the lower echelons and the grassroots level, we must observe quality standards and avoid the popular belief that whoever is a party committee secretary of a lower echelon will be a member of the party committee of the next higher echelon.

Each echelon must devise plans and positive measures to train workers to become party committee members. We must be determined to revise our belief in men entering the party executive committees at various levels. We must not regard party committee echelons as places where one can be promoted, enjoy satisfactory treatment and ally with one another to form something like an association.

One may be brought in or removed from a party committee echelon as required by tasks. This is an ordinary thing.

Many comrades who have performed good deeds and who previously proved to be effective in developing the collective leadership of their party committee echelons have now refused to stand for reelection due to their current state of health and capabilities, thus letting themselves be replaced by new comrades who are in better condition to perform the work more efficiently. We highly appreciate their concern for the common cause, and we must adopt correct policies toward them.

The capacity of the party committees of provinces, municipalities, districts, precincts, cities, and so forth to organize the implementation of work related to the party and the masses should be strengthened by changing the division of labor in the executive and standing committees, increasing the number of standing members who have exclusive charge of party work, reducing the number of comrades working in the people's committees whenever this number is large, and

clearly defining the responsibilities of the party secretary and deputy party secretary for daily work. The party secretary and his deputies must take exclusive charge of party work.

The composition of the party committee echelon must be designed to ensure its leadership over all fields of activities and to reflect its requirements and responsibility for leadership in building the economic structure within its territory and in meeting the need to strengthen the leadership of cultural, defense and security activities and of the work related to the party and the masses in its locality, including the units managed by the upper echelons.

In keeping with this spirit, the composition of many party committee echelons should be changed and the average age of party committee members lowered. Strengthening district party committees must be emphasized to meet the urgent demands of leadership in building the districts into ones equipped with an agroindustrial structure and into combat fortresses according to the specific locality, including the units managed by the upper echelons.

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Precinct party committees should be strengthened so as to be capable of leading the tasks entrusted to them in the precincts. In particular, utmost attention must be given to strengthening the organization and capacity of precinct party committees so that they may lead the work related to the party and the masses in those basic units located in the precincts whose party organizations and made directly subordinate to the precinct party committees.

Importance must be attached to strengthening municipal and city party committees. First of all, we must strengthen the party committees of Hanoi Municipality, Ho Chi Minh City and Haiphong Municipality to match the status of the capital and these municipalities. We must strengthen the municipal party committees of important industrial zones such as Da Nang, Bien Hoa, Thai Nguyen, Viet Tri, Hon Gai, Vinh, and so forth. More comrades endowed with the capacity for and the knowledge of leading and managing industry, artisan and handicrafts, professional and service operations and public safety must be assigned to these municipal party committees so that they can lead all fields of activities in their municipalities and industrial zones.

In the municipalities directly subordinate to the central government and the municipalities and cities subordinate to the provinces in which industrial zones are established, we should introduce into the party committees more capable cadres working in various organs, especially in the basic units located in the localities but directly subordinate to the central government. This is intended to improve the quality of the party committees' leadership in party work and in state management in their localities.

In provincial and municipal party committees, there should be more cadres who work in various production and business establishments and unions of production enterprises.

Members of the Central Committee and various party committee echelons must typify the intellect of the entire party of each party organization and must truly be capable of contributing to the collective leadership of the executive committees.

A work system should be instituted to enable the members of the party executive committees at all levels to fulfill their responsibilities and bring into play their capabilities in collective leadership. Aside from the executive committee meetings, we should study other forms or organizing activities and work, such as through committees and subcommittees, so that members of the Central Committee and the provincial and municipal party committees can participate in making preparations for the conferences of the Central Committee, the Political Bureau, or the party committee echelons and their standing committees on important fields of activities.

The quality of the leadership of various party committee echelons depends not only on the party committee echelons themselves; it is also very much dependent in the quality of preparatory work of the party's and the state's staff organs. For this reason, strengthening the staff organs is very much a key factor in ensuring the quality of the collective leadership of the Central Committee and the various party committee echelons.

It is necessary to consolidate and employ in a satisfactory manner the various departments of the party Central Committee and the party committee echelons; to correctly appoint heads and deputy heads of departments; and to staff these departments with truly qualified and capable cadres. The apparatus of these departments must be well organized. The comrade department heads and the comrade members of the party Central Committee Secretariat in charge of departments must personally guide the streamlining of the apparatus of those departments for which they are responsible. It is not necessary for a department to be broken down into offices. Some departments only need to be staffed with a department head, his deputies and a number of teams of experts. It is not necessary for a lower echelon to have the same number of departments as the higher echelons.

We must satisfactorily consolidate and utilize the staff organs of the state and establish a system that will allow the various departments to employ collaborators in order to improve the quality of work and streamline their organizations.

Our party has hitherto always paid special attention to strengthening its leadership over the VPA. For almost 4 decades, historical realities have proven that party leadership is the key factor which has determined all the successes and the maturity of the people's armed forces. The national situation and the revolutionary tasks in the new stage require that we continue to build a powerful revolutionary people's army with an ever-increasing level of standardization and modernization. In order to meet the requirements for building the army and consolidating national defense and the requirements of

the people's war for the defense of the fatherland, we must further strengthen party leadership over the armed forces and, at the same time, must fully implement the system of one-man command so as to ensure that commanders can fully develop their responsibilities in carrying out the tasks entrusted by the party and state, display initiative in selecting courses of action and coping with all eventualities, and make accurate and timely decisions, and that the troops can operate with determination and urgency to win victories and fulfill their missions satisfactorily.

The party assumes direct, centralized and unified leadership over the armed forces in the political, ideological and organizational fields. It constantly seeks to enhance the working-class nature of the army and make it boundlessly loyal to the fatherland and socialism, closely united around the party Central Committee, deeply committed to the laboring people, absolutely responsive to the party's leadership, ready to fight and fight victoriously to defend firmly the socialist fatherland, and eager to work for national construction and to fulfill international obligations.

The party Central Committee proposes that the congress amend Article 12 of the party statutes and entrust the party Central Committee with the task of defining specific regulations for organizing party leadership over the VPA.

It is necessary to set up a central department subordinate to the Political Bureau to assist the central level in the management of cadres belonging to the armed and security forces, and in carrying out other necessary tasks required by the central level.

3. Perfect the state apparatus.

The current major task is to build the state according to the requirements for establishing a new economic structure and adopting new managerial methods. The three basic requirements for the perfection of the state apparatus consist of establishing a new managerial system, modifying the party and state's work methods and assigning cadres to the right places.

The recent party and state decisions based on Resolution No 10 of the party Central Committee and Resolution No 32 of the Political Bureau mark the initial stage in perfecting the state apparatus in accordance with the above requirements. It is necessary to continue to establish these resolutions so that they will be implemented satisfactorily.

Establishing a new managerial system is a very important task aimed at intensively organizing the implementation of the party's resolutions and improving the effectiveness of state management. In a few years emphasis must be placed on strengthening forces and motivating organizations to embark on studying this task in a relatively uniform manner, especially in the economic sphere. This is necessary to accelerate the perfection of the state apparatus and the production and trade activities of units and establishments.

We must perfect at all costs the joint managerial organs, especially the State Planning Commission and the economic information system. We must also perfect

scientific research institutes, main research and planning programs and management draft laws, policies and regulations of the various managerial ministries and economic and technical sectors. These organizations and programs are very important because they determine the effectiveness of state management, create the necessary conditions for leading the network of production and trade units onto the profit-and-loss accounting track, and adopt correct guidelines for developing active units and establishments and perfecting them.

While paying attention to perfecting economic organs and units, we must be aware of the new requirements for strengthening national defense and security. We must build an ever stronger army. In order to increase its fighting strength and heighten its combat readiness, we must improve the effectiveness of the party-building task and the political task in the army, in addition to strengthening the party's leadership over the army. We must fully implement the system of individual command and close management of the army in all domains.

We have continued to commit many shortcomings in social management. We must improve the quality of security organs and people's security forces and ensure that persons selected to these organs and forces meet set criteria. Party committee echelons and secretaries are dutybound to closely control security organs and people's security forces and to exercise direct leadership of their perfection and consolidation.

Great attention must be paid to leading and improving qualitatively those organs in charge of ensuring the implementation of state laws, such as organs of control, courts, the judicial sector and economic arbitration organs.

Scientific, information, cultural, social, educational, literary and art management organs play a very important role in the acceleration of the three revolutions and the struggle against the enemies. To neglect cultural and social leadership and to fail to strengthen these organs satisfactorily means to get rid of very important tools for building new men, a new generation and a new life and to waste a great potential in the struggle to prevent and eliminate negative aspects of society.

In the network of state apparatus, our party pays attention to ensuring that the people-elected state organs of authority fulfill their responsibilities and maintain their power under the party's leadership. This spirit must be developed more thoroughly among all party committee echelons.

The operational strength of the state should be reflected in the legal system which must at the same time be persuasive and compulsory for the entire society. In the last analysis, the law institutionalizes party lines and policies, but we must not mistake lines and policies for the law.

We must pay the utmost attention to the law, plan the formulation of laws and prevent violations of the law. A pressing problem at present is to pay attention to economic, criminal, labor and civil laws. Efforts must be made to build step by step a perfect legal system and to make all party cadres and members--first of all key cadres--strictly abide by the law.

While perfecting the state apparatus, a crucial problem is to resolutely streamline the apparatus and lighten the organization, especially the administrative organization. This must be done on the basis of eliminating the bureaucratic and subsidy-based system of administration, revising labor policies, adopting policies to encourage heads of units to employ less personnel without affecting work efficiency, clearly establishing positions and defining their professional standards, carrying out new plans and measures for selecting students for admission to colleges and secondary vocational schools from the grassroots level, promulgating at an early date specific policies and systems designed to resolve cases which make it necessary to separate personnel from the organization, and so forth.

It is necessary to put an end to a situation in which every unit head is voicing his complaints about the cumbersome nature of the organization but readily sets up more offices for his own organ and either expands or maintains its table of organization. Strict control of the establishment of new organizations and the recruitment of new personnel must be enforced. A study must be conducted on dissolving unnecessary organizations or recombining those organizations must be absolutely consistent with the regulations on the consideration for and approval of organizations; and the recruitment of new personnel must be done in strict accordance with the professional standards.

4. Strive to perfect basic party organizations while stepping up the building of districts and precincts, perfecting grassroots units, building and consolidating joint production establishments and launching mass movements.

We praise the great efforts made by the basic party organizations in all fields. It is from the grassroots level that many rich experiences reflecting the set lines have been gained; and they are worth reviewing. However, these efforts still fall short of the requirements of the heavy tasks of the revolution. Basic party organizations still display weaknesses in many respects. It is always the primary responsibility of the entire party to enhance the fighting strength, initiative, creative character and steadfastness of basic party organizations, especially party chapters, in order to make them worthy of their position and importance.

The existence of basic party organizations that have remained weak and lagged behind for a long time requires that the fundamental causes of this problem be dealt with in a comprehensive and radical manner. The resolutions of the party Central Committee and the Political Bureau on organizational work have attributed these causes to the leadership of the higher echelons, especially shortcomings in the system of economic management, and to the shortcomings of the basic party organizations themselves, and have correctly set forth uniform measures for steadily advancing the basic party organizations. It is necessary to carry out these resolutions properly.

In the new situation, basic organizations of every type must determine even more clearly their own responsibilities toward the two strategic tasks, strengthen their leadership over military and security forces, develop the reserve forces, implement the various army rear policies, heighten revolutionary vigilance and assign capable and experienced key cadres to firmly

control the militia and self-defense forces, the reserve forces and the people's security forces in order to ensure that they are ready to fight and win.

A. We must, through the movement to build the district and consolidate the grassroots level, perfect the basic party organizations in rural areas and link the building of the districts with this effort. Our party's policy to develop districts along the line of combining agriculture with industry, or forestry with agriculture and industry, or fisheries with agriculture and industry, and to build them into fortresses for the defense of the fatherland is a correct strategic policy which we have failed to implement satisfactorily over the past 5 years. It is necessary to urgently step up the building of districts in the 1981-85 5-year period and in the 1980's. In accordance with the prescribed orientation, all districts must strive with their own existing land, natural resources, labor and material and technical facilities, to become progressive districts in the next 5 years; and the currently progressive districts must surve forward to achieve higher targets in the economy and life.

To build the districts, all central organs and provinces and municipalities must classify districts into economic zones and guide them in adopting production lines suitable for each zone with the aim of creating highly productive zones--grain, raw material for industry and products for export--along the direction of gradually advancing to socialist large-scale production. We must help each district take inventory to firmly assess the local availability of land, labor, equipment and material and technical facilities so as to adopt suitable orientations and plans for developing agriculture, fisheries and forestry and so forth, small industry and handicrafts, promote the various branches and trades, project targets and set forth measures concerning life, culture and social welfare. Proceeding from this, we must encourage the local masses and establishments to strive to build the district chiefly through their own efforts, without relying on assistance from higher echelons.

On the basis of these planning orientations, plans must be made to train, foster and deploy cadres, especially key cadres, and perfect the organization of district party committees, people's committees and mass organizations along with perfecting production and business establishments, stations and farms within the district.

Organs at the central, provincial and municipal levels must, on the basis of the plans formulated by the districts, decentralize management and actively and urgently create conditions for the districts to take the initiative in the management of economic, cultural and other activities. We must help the districts develop projects and plans for quickly deploying a contingent of specialized cadres who are qualified to fill positions ranging from secretary and chairman to sector cadres and basic unit cadres, in accordance with the requirements of each district's economic and national defense tasks.

Attention must be given to training cadres locally while reinforcing the districts with capable and qualified cadres from the central, provincial and municipal levels. Efforts must be concentrated on assisting and strengthening districts which possess great economic potentials or are strategically located for national defense.

The central, provincial and municipal levels must organize guidance for and coordination among the various departments and sectors in directing the building of districts; and must improve their guidance for the districts and basic party organizations.

Along with building the districts and consolidating production establishments, attention must be given to building and perfecting party chapters and village and cooperative party committees in order to make them really clean, firm and strong. It is necessary to prevent corruption, oppression of the masses, dereliction of duties and failure to implement party resolutions among party cadres and members at all costs; and to introduce measures for bringing about a turn to the better in weak and lagging basic party organizations.

Party chapter committees in villages and cooperatives must hold firm to the party's viewpoint, lead the three revolutions satisfactorily, accelerate the movement for improvement of management, implement the new contract system in cooperatives and build production collectives in the south in order to lead agriculture in advancing along the party's line. On the basis of these tasks and other mass movements, they must control and improve the quality of party members, correctly assign cadres, improve them qualitatively, consolidate and strengthen party organizations, develop positive factors and struggle against negativism. They must also prevent such old and bad customs as superstition and intensively educate party cadres and members and people ideologically and politically. They must study and organize party activities for party members, using each hamlet as a unit in places where a hamlet has several party chapters, in order to discuss necessary tasks at the hamlet level.

In strengthening party organizations in many areas of the south and in many villages of mountainous provinces and border regions, there must be special measures. In these places, provincial and district party committees must send delegations of cadres to seek to understand the situation and help grassroots party organizations determine tasks, objectives and measures. They will he p party chapters and organizations [dqangr booj] build at all cost a contingent of core cadres and, through the socialist transformation task, consolidate and perfect the new production relations and make preparations for combat readiness.

In villages of the southern and mountainous regions, if a hamlet does not have a party chapter or party cell, a loyalty cell [toorr trung kieen] must be set up and given the responsibility of a party cell.

Attention must be paid to strengthening the precinct and municipal levels in order to carry out intensive leadership and management of small industry and handicrafts, service activities and other aspects of life such as culture, order and security in precincts and municipalities. Precinct and municipal party committees must pay due attention to strengthening basic party organizations in the above domains. In precincts, efforts must be concentrated on consolidating and strengthening city wards. The Council of Ministers must study and specify more clearly the contents of the ward level's cultural, economic and social activities.

B. In state-run enterprises, to ensure the implementation of a new managerial system we must not delay in determining the criteria of duties of managers, deputy managers and other key cadres and reorganizing the force of cadres from top to bottom and vice versa. This is necessary to overcome the situation wherein many managers and deputy managers have been appointed not in accordance with the current requirements of tasks.

Ministries must immediately formulate and organize the implementation of plans for opening refresher courses for managers and deputy managers of enterprises to further improve their managerial capability. This must be done in coordination with the sending of cadres to weak enterprises in order to quickly remedy the present serious situation: Only less than 30 percent of the enterprise managers have finished economic management refresher courses, and nearly 50 percent of managers of central-level enterprises have not yet attended technical middle school or college.

Economic managerial institutes and related departments [of the Central Committee] must provide guidance and supervision of the improvement of enterprise managers and deputy managers in economic management.

Enterprise managers must hold firm to the party's lines and policies, must show improvement in economic management and must possess necessary specialized and technical knowledge. They must be comrades who dare to assume responsibilities, who display a high party character, who adopt the viewpoint of the masses, who rely on the masses and who respect the role of party organizations. They must not take advantage of the implementation of the system of heads to become subjective, arbitrary, dictatorial and undisciplined.

In many localities, the specialized knowledge of enterprises party committee secretaries is very much inferior to that of the managers; and many enterprises need specialized party committee secretaries who are not currently available. Party committee echelons must coordinate with ministers in quickly remedying this situation.

According to the guidelines for renovating economic management, various forms of production partnership such as joint enterprises, corporations and so forth have been established. It is necessary to devise standard operating procedures to ensure the effective implementation of the profit-and-loss economic accounting system by various grassroots-level units and joint production establishments.

Concerning the party organization in these establishments, the party Central Committee will study the organization of leadership for party organs in corporations and so forth have been established. It is necessary to devise standard operating procedures to ensure the effective implementation of the profit-and-loss economic accounting system by various grassroots-level units and joint production establishments.

Concerning the party organization in these establishments, the party Central Committee will study the organization of leadership for party organs in corporations and incorporations so as to be consistent with the new situation. A basic party organization will be set up in each joint enterprise. In case

a component of a joint enterprise is located far from the main unit in a different province or district, the party organization of that component may be placed under the jurisdiction of the party committee of the district or municipality where it operates. Then the joint enterprise party committee will establish relations with the party organization of the distant component and with the local party committee in order to coordinate actions and exchange experience.

Basic party organizations in cultural, educational and scientific and technical installations, especially in higher and vocational schools and research institutes, must embark on strengthening themselves and improving their leadership and control methods in conjunction with the improvement of the specialized and professional management of these installations along the line of enhancing the responsibilities and initiative of the related party organizations.

These basic party organizations, especially in the schools, must pay special attention to developing the young generation in the domains of cultural, specialized and professional knowledge, political qualities and revolutionary ethics, and to preparing and improving youths to become high quality cadres when they enter the real life of production and fighting. This responsibility must not be limited to teaching and to the improvement of the quality of the youth union's activities, but it must be reflected in the education through real acts, in the exemplary role of teachers and party cadres and members and even in the methods of school management and the shaping of a cultural lifestyle in schools and other installations.

Improving and training teachers in political knowledge, improving the quality of activities of party organizations, trade unions and the youth union and strengthening the managerial apparatus of schools are very important and urgent tasks in educating the young generation. The Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the party Central Committee Science and Education Department and responsible organs must work out proper plans for reorganizing and carrying out these tasks intensively and practically.

Party committees and youth union executive committees in schools must take interest in improving the activity of the union and the various departments of school. They must also pay attention to the content of the education in order to develop positive factors and eliminate negativism among cadres and students.

In people's security units, basic party organizations must be consolidated so they will be strong and pure. They must be the symbol of stalwartness, indomitability, utmost revolutionary vigilance and a high sense of organization and discipline. In other words, they must always be worthy as an unyielding militant vanguard team of the working class in grassroots units.

The organization of the party leadership in the people's security force must be defined by the party Central Committee in such a way as to suit the special character of the people's security force.

At central-level organs, it is necessary to clearly define the purposes and requirements which guarantee the control qualities of the party organizations

in these organs, and to strengthen at all costs their party committees so that they can fulfill their duties in accordance with new requirements.

In general, the party organizations of the central-level organs must receive guidance from both the party Central Committee on major issues--especially those involving the establishment of policies, lines, and viewpoints for the overall tasks and those tasks of these organs—and from the local party committee echelons in areas where these organs are given responsibility for the work related to the party and the masses and for the implementation of those policies now being applied in the localities concerned.

The management of each department must assist the party Central Committee in providing assistance, orientation and control of the activities of the party organizations of these organs, trying to link these efforts with cadre management work.

The party Central Committee Secretariat must assign men and related agencies to quickly disseminate important information on the situation and policies, as well as all the important resolutions and directives of the party, to the party committees of subordinate organs in accordance with prescribed regulations. It must also review experiences on the sending of party members from different organs to participate in the activities of or to work in various city wards, in accordance with the decision of the party Central Committee Secretariat, and must clearly and more practically define the responsibilities of party members in social work, for this is one of the important measures for improving the quality of party members.

The party Central Committee will review and tackle the existing problems in the organization of a leadership system for the party organizations of the central-level organs and of their subordinate provincial and city echelons. It will have to adopt flexible organizational measures to overcome irrationalities.

The strengthening of fundamental party committees and, most importantly, the correct appointment of party committee secretaries and standing members are of decisive importance for improving the leadership qualities of fundamental party organizations.

The party Central Committee must rely on the number of party members, the amount of work and the importance of each fundamental unit to determine regulations governing the appointment of specialized secretaries. These newly appointed secretaries of fundamental units must resign from other positions in the state administration or in mass organizations. The consideration and approval of a wage scale for specialized secretaries and the special treatment policies toward them must be decided by the party organs concerned. Party Central Committee departments must check the performance of party organization secretaries at various ministries, general departments or offices and recommend necessary replacements to the party Central Committee Secretariat or the party committee echelons of these ministries, general departments or offices.

Basic party committees will be allowed to set up their own organization and training sections; and the members of these sections will be selected from those party members who are reliable and who have good workers.

In enterprises, basic party committees must set up subcommittees or control teams to help basic party committee echelons exercise control of the activities of enterprise managers and managerial organs.

Conclusion of Part II

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[Text] 5. Enhance the militancy and vanguard role of party members, build a pure and strong contingent of party members.

Our party currently has 1,727,784 members. [Footnote: As of December 1981] This membership includes outstanding militants who have been admitted through many revolutionary generations over the past half century and more. We highly appreciate the party's ranks with their fine revolutionary character, and the sacrifices, efforts and experience of numerous party members, regardless of when they joined the revolution.

In the recent change undergone by the revolution, many party members have steadfastly maintained their revolutionary quality and have quickly improved their capacity for work, thus proving themselves worthy of being vanguard militants and winning the trust and admiration of the masses.

The steadfastness of numerous party members in view of the recent historic turning point and great difficulties attests to the loyalty and experience of the party's ranks. However, in the present ranks of the party, aside from a number of party members who have declined and degenerated but have not yet been expelled, there still is a segment of party members who, in their ideal and action, do not fulfill, even to a minimum extent, their role as communists. Among this number, not a few have really lost the will to fight. In our judgment, this segment is no longer worthy of the title of party member and limits appreciably the fighting capacity of many party organizations.

All party members, regardless of their positions, must be communist militants imbued with an ideal and must act according to the party's lines. In the process of carrying out the party's political tasks through the various mass movements and through the issuance of party cards, we have further improved the quality of party members and have expelled unqualified persons from the party. In many places, however, this task has not been firmly carried out due to an incorrect understanding of party members' standards, sympathy and indulgence, and laxity in guidance by party chapter committees and by upper-level party committees and responsible organs.

Provincial and municipal party committee echelons should control the issuance of party cards and satisfactorily guide the reviewing of this task in each party chapter and each basic party organization. Wherever party cards have been issued in an unsatisfactory manner, the matter must be brought before the party chapters concerned for reconsideration. The masses' opinion on this

matter should be sought, and party cards must be recalled from those persons to whom they were issued incorrectly.

The reviewing of party card issuance must be a broad political activity in the entire party carried out from party chapters upward on the basis of a thorough understanding of the fifth party congress resolution on work related to party members. In this political activity, we shall satisfactorily strengthen party committees; promote internal democracy to control the qualifications of party members; commend the progress made by party members since they received their party cards; and continue to improve the quality of party members and expel unqualified persons from the party.

We should resolutely expel from the party all bad, corrupt, opportunist and degenerate elements whose revolutionary will is paralyzed and who no longer have the masses' confidence.

We should also expel those whose fighting will has declined and weakened, who care only for the interests of their families and their own interests while neglecting the tasks entrusted to them or performing these tasks only perfunctorily, mainly for the purpose of preserving their party member title, and who are no longer capable of leading the masses effectively.

Such persons should not be kept in the party for any reason, even though they may have been credited with achievements in the past, and even though they may have made no mistakes as citizens.

We have for a long time persistently educated these party members. Preserving the party's sentiments for these comrades is a necessity. However, the highest sentiment must still be aimed at serving the interests of the party and the revolution. If we continue to allow such party members to stay in the party, this will only reduce the fighting strength of the party and lower the prestige of party organizations.

The removal of unqualified party members from the party must be strictly carried out and closely guided. Even if many members are to be removed, we must be determined to go ahead without hestitation. By so doing, it is certain that our party will become stronger, its leadership will become better and the masses' confidence in the party will grow much higher.

As for those party members who have poor knowledge and who are physically weak, we must seek ways to patiently help them make progress, assign appropriate jobs to them, and designate competent comrades to help them.

With regard to those party members who cannot make progress to improve their extremely poor awareness despite the education efforts of party organizations, they must be removed from the party.

We must not mistake demoralized and unqualified party members for those aging, physically weak and disabled comrades who are no longer capable of work and deserve rest and convalescence. For the latter, they need only to maintain their revolutionary qualities.

Party development must be carried out permanently and promptly. We must provide active guidance for granting party membership to those who have distinguished themselves in the mass movement, especially those workers who have been enlightened by the party's ideals, been trained and tested, have good political and educational backgrounds and extensive scientific, technical and managerial knowledge.

Since Directive No 72 of the party Central Committee Secretariat was issued, party development activities have improved with respect to ensuring party members' qualities. With this directive, the party has further overcome shortcomings in class concepts and in methods and procedures. But, in general, party development activities are still lagging. In some localities the party has been virtually sealed off, as evidenced by the admission of only a few new members. Many basic party organizations in the southern provinces and in high mountainous areas, though having very few members, have failed to admit new members. Among the members admitted to the party after the fourth party congress, 59 percent have been recruited from the armed forces.

Emphasis must be placed on giving greater attention to building the party ranks within the working class. Many provinces, cities and industrial complexes have made the mistake of neglecting the training of outstanding workers for admission to the party, have not made efforts in inspection, encouragement and in drawing experiences needed for guiding this task, and have failed to correct erroneous thoughts toward workers, especially among those who served under the former regime. In the period ahead, in cities and industrial complexes, the admission of new party members must be focused mainly on the working class.

As many cultural and artistic units and scientific research agencies have paid less attention to seeking party membership for competent writers, artists, literary and artistic researchers, scientists and cadres who have made great contributions to the party and have attached themselves to the latter, these units and agencies must correct these shortcomings, and must direct their attention toward the above targets in recommending party membership.

It is necessary to eliminate the practice by certain localities of granting party membership only to yes men and obedient people. Indeed, they are prejudiced against and have, out of fear, refused to train for admission to the party outspoken people who have the nerve to criticize their units and their supervisors for their shortcomings.

District and precinct party committees and basic party committees must find out outspoken people who have, out of their concern for the common cause, dared to denounce shortcomings and defend the truth; and must seek ways to train and educate them for admission to the party once they are qualified for this.

It is necessary to set a pattern for work related to party development and to link the preparation of programs and plans with efforts to improve the training qualities, activities and operations of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union.

To enhance the quality of the contingent of party members it is required that we simultaneously enforce each of the three measures--removing unqualified

members from the party, recruiting new party members and educating and training party members through work assignments, study sessions, criticism, self-criticism and party discussions. In particular, emphasis must be laid on the need to improve the quality of party chapter activities and regularly maintain the system of party chapter activities. The party chapter must truly be the place where issues concerning party lines, policies and viewpoints are fully discussed; where party resolutions are ascertained and measures adopted for their scrupulous implementation; where a struggle is made in the field of viewpoints and principles for the defense of the party's lines and organization; and where revolutionary will and leadership capability are forged for party members. We must not mistake the activities of party chapters for those of the trade unions, administrative, specialized or service organs, or production units.

It is necessary to make criticisms and self-criticisms frankly and in a spirit of comradeship within the party chapter over issues concerning the party's lines, policies, principles and organization, and the revolutionary quality of party cadres and members. Specific shortcomings that can be rectified through daily mutual assistance should not be allowed to accumulate for crticism at party chapter conferences.

To enhance the quality of party members a crucial problem is to improve the qualifications of key cadres in grassroots units. Party committee members, first of all secretaries of party committees and party chapters, must really possess adequate qualifications and capabilities. They must be trained, guided and checked regularly by higher-level party organizations; and must be subjected to timely supervision and criticism by the party committee as a whole, party members and the masses.

The party Central Committee Secretariat will directly guide the annual program for training secretaries of grassroots party committees and a number of party committee members in general issues that are essential to the leadership of the party; and will charge the provincial and municipal party committees with the task of providing further guidance on points that are of interest to the localities.

The party Central Committee's Propaganda and Training Department will coordinate with other departments to prepare the curriculum for this training program.

6. Train, correctly deploy and refresh the contingent of key cadres from top to bottom in accordance with the cadre plan.

As the cause of socialist revolution and national defense becomes more complex and the leading role of the party keeps expanding with each passing day, the decisive impact of the work related to cadres, especially the fostering, training and deployment of the contingent of key cadres, is felt more strongly.

Practical experience clearly shows that the precision of set lines and the accuracy and success in implementing set lines and policies depend finally on the quality of cadre work.

Our party has been successful in training and deploying the contingent of key cadres who are absolutely loyal to the revolution to meet the requirements of the national and democratic revolution. However, upon entering the new stage, belatedness in the fostering and deployment of cadres to meet the requirements for leadership and economic and social management is now a major shortcoming. With a change in direction of the revolution and the renewal of the system of economic management on the basis of profit-and-loss accounting and socialist business methods, there arises an even more acute need to urgently foster and deploy cadres in accordance with the new requirements. We must carry out this task intensively, but it is necessary to follow a sequence suitable to the scientific character of the process in advancing the socialist revolutionary cause with planning.

A. First, we must constantly pay attention to formulating and carrying out programs and plans for training and fostering cadres. To have enough qualified cadres for positively meeting the requirements of our tasks, the fundamental problem is to develop a cadre plan which will serve as a basis for preparing programs and plans for training and fostering cadres in accordance with both short and long-term requirements--not only for the next 5 or 10 years but also for the more distant future. This is the central link of cadre work as a whole.

The main source of candidates for training to become leading cadres of the party and state consists of cadres who have had practical experience in work, production and combat at the grassroots level. It is necessary to select persons with promising prospects from within the movement and from the working apparatus of each sector for fostering and training.

From a more far-sighted viewpoint, we must create an extensive reserve right at the moment when students are selected for admission to party schools and colleges to be trained into leading, managerial, economic and technical cadres at the grassroots level. In the view of the party, to plan the selection of students is basically to plan their deployment. It is necessary to change the methods for selecting students for admission to the training schools mentioned above. When cadres are to be trained for certain echelons, localities and sectors, attention must be paid to select for training cadres, workers and cooperative members who have been tested in the mass movement and who have fulfilled the military obligation--if they are young men--from those particular sectors and localities.

Attention must be given to overcoming imbalances in the training of scientific-technological cadres and to putting an end to the situation in which cadres are trained and fostered unnecessarily and without calculating the results. It is important to train cadres out of workers, women, ethnic minority people and local cadres for the various localities and establishments, especially in the south and the mountainous regions. Specific and appropriate policies, systems and measures must be devised to promptly train this contingent of cadres.

Along with training new cadres, we must urgently formulate plans to foster a number of incumbent key leading cadres who have not yet had the opportunity to study in accordance with a curriculum suitable to each area and each region;

and must prepare plans to supplement leading cadres with knowledge of new issues concerning theories, lines, policies and economic management, and of new developments of science and technology.

Attention must be attached to overcoming the tendency to neglect the training-of students and cadres at party schools in the work conduct, methods for leadership and rules on party activities, and in the organizational structure, the work system and the work procedures of leading cadres. It is necessary to resolutely sending leading cadres and their deputies to attend refresher training courses first in accordance with the plan; and to put an end to a situation in which cadres of lesser importance are sent in their stead because their superiors are busy.

B. Urgently deploy and reassign cadres.

It is necessary to make definite decisions to effect changes in organization and personnel in cases where the failure to carry out tasks has been clearly established as being connected, first of all, to the cadres in charge of the various echelons and sectors and of important organs and units. In the views of the masses, leading cadres at all echelons and in all sectors and representatives of the party whose task is to ensure the implementation of party lines, and persons who wield the power of the state of dictatorship of the proletariat. Changes in the system of economic management have necessitated the introduction of new, very stringent requirements for leadership by the party and management by the state. Therefore, the criteria for qualifications and capabilities of leading cadres have been raised to a very high degree with regard to quality. In view of this, the need for a change in the quality of the contingent of key cadres in the various echelons and sectors is objectively inevitable.

For a long time now, cadres have often failed to believe in the effectiveness of resolutions because in implementing them we have usually shown a lack of determination and decisiveness--especially in changing and reassigning leading and key managerial cadres of the various echelons and sectors and of grassroots units who are obviously not qualified for their current positions. For a long period in the past, when assigning key cadres we often made the mistakes of transferring cadres from one post to another at the same level--even in cases where the cadres concerned had committed shortcomings--or of transferring cadres from one sector to another, without paying much attention to promoting cadres from the lower echelons of those sectors. This practice resulted in a situation in which many cadres did not have the actual qualifications which their work required. In many cases, frequent transfers were ordered and the cadres concerned did not have sufficient time to develop their efficiency. This deployment has led to the existence of unspecialized and unqualified cadres who cannot fulfill their leadership and management duties.

The assignment of cadres is still being influenced by feudal attitudes toward ranks and positions in the party and the state apparatus, by subjective concepts arising from the failure to understand people and tasks, and by bureaucratism and conservatism in the management of cadres. We must resolutely implement Resolution No 10-NQ/TU of the party Central Committee and Resolution

No 32-NC/TU of the Political Bureau on organization work; and must firmly grasp the attitude that the organization must be set up and cadres assigned strictly on the basis of the tasks in question and of the economic-technological requirements.

We must clearly define the criteria for cadres for each position. Once the criteria for cadres have been clearly established, we will give the necessary time to and create conditions for the cadres who are capable of meeting these criteria to surge forward and fulfill satisfactorily the tasks entrusted to them. As for those comrades who are obviously incapable of meeting the requirements of their tasks, we should resolutely and promptly demote them or reassign them to a more suitable field of work. If a cadre has reached the retirement age, he should be allowed to retire; the cadre policy should not be cited as an excuse for letting him hold on to his position or seeking to reassign him to another equivalent position.

We should regard promotion and demotion as a normal action in assigning cadres. The interests of our work must be placed above everything else. Indulgence and sympathy are no reasons for us to be hesitant in assigning cadres since this will adversely affect our work. Good and capable cadres who are judged to be really capable of assuming new duties should be given special promotions.

In the criteria for key leading cadres of the party and state at all echelons and in all sectors and units, we should pay due attention to the political and professional criteria and leadership skills. The results of work, however, must be used as the ultimate measure of these criteria.

Absolute loyalty to the revolution and unanimity with the party's line are extremely essential requirements for all party and state cadres.

For leading cadres, aside from these requirements, the political criteria must also be reflected in their political level and exemplary socialist ethics. Concerning these ethics, emphasis must be placed on honesty, straightforwardness in struggling against negativism, abstention from placing one's personal interests and those of one's family and friends above those of the collective and the entire society, and refraining from putting the particular interests of one's own locality ahead of those of the state and the entire society.

As a cadre of the party or the state, one must have specialized knowledge as well as technical and professional management skills suitable for the nature of one's work and for one's position. In the new conditions, it is necessary to take into consideration the diplomas and past schooling of cadres. This, however, should not be done mechanically and emphasis should not be placed on diplomas only. On the contrary, the experience and real capabilities of cadres, and even their self-cultivated knowledge must also be considered.

Concerning cadres' capacity for leadership, we must pay attention to their ability to manage their apparatus and to rally the cadres and laborers under their charge, and their readiness to make decisions and to assume responsibility in carrying out their duties.

Measures should be adopted to use old and new cadres together so as to lower the still high average age of the contingent of key cadres and to ensure continuity in building the contingent of key leading cadres at each level and in each sector. It is necessary to rejuvenate the contingent of key leading cadres and boldly promote talented persons and promising cadres from the lower echelons, especially those who have matured in the basic units. We must overcome the conservatist and anachronistic tendency of assigning cadres without taking the nature of work into consideration. The state of mistrusting cadres and investing key cadres with several functions solely on account of their personal prestige, must be resolutely abolished; otherwise, such a practice will lead to the key cadres working perfunctorily and many tasks not having any specific person exclusively in charge of them.

Deputy ministers should not serve concurrently as directors of production and business units; party committee secretaries must also not work as directors.

We must replace boldly and without delay those leading cadres of various organs and units who are currently incapable of taking in the party's line and policies and those who really can no longer direct work realistically, actively and effectively.

C. No less important is the need to change the methods of selecting and managing cadres. This work must be changed according to the following principles: ensuring the collective leadership and decision of party organizations in promoting key cadres; implementing scrupulously the principle of democratic centralism in promoting, selecting and taking disciplinary action against cadres; combining personnel management with work management and control; maintaining an objective and serious attitude in evaluating and making contact with cadres; promptly help cadres bring into play their strengths and correct their weaknesses; and opposing bureaucratism and formalism in the management of cadres.

Cadres must be assigned and promoted according to the system in which the self-criticism made by the cadres themselves are taken into consideration together with the observations of the organs which manage them. Knowledgeable cadres, party members and the masses, especially the subordinates of the cadres being considered for assignment or promotion, and the collectives vested with the authority to make decisions, must be consulted. Attention must be paid to collecting suggestions in a democratic manner for reference when promoting or demoting cadres. The contents of such suggestions, however, must be examined carefully and not mechanically or perfunctorily, especially in those units which have to cope with the problem of factionalism.

The quality of the contingent of cadres in charge of organizational work must be improved. The various departments, especially the organization departments at various echelons, and the organization offices and bureaus of the various departments, ministries, services and production and business organizations, must be strengthened. These departments must be entrusted with the task of assisting the party committee echelons in managing key cadres in each field of activities. In carrying out this task, the departments must have the cooperation of the organization departments at the central and lower echelons.

The head of each section must exercise direct management of subordinate cadres. Leading cadres must directly help cadres under their supervision and discover and improve talented cadres.

Party chapters and executive committees of trade unions and the youth and women's unions must discover talented individuals in localities, units, sectors and their own organizations and recommend them to the central echelon and corresponding party committee echelons so they will be selected and improved. This must be done systematically.

D. To meet the requirements for the renovation of the task of improving assigning and employing cadres, we must renovate in a systematic manner policies and regulations on the remuneration of cadres so as to be consistent with the new managerial system and the new position of various organizations. This is designed to encourage cadres to develop their talents.

The party must pay due attention to caring for the moral and material life of senior cadres, cadres who have rendered meritorious service and retired cadres through the application of policies and procedures that reflect the respect, affection and care of the party and people for these comrades. There must be organizations in charge of implementing and controlling the implementation of these policies and procedures. There must be practical policies and procedures on this matter in order to develop the lasting effect of specialists who are qualified in all respects. Feudalist views must be eliminated in the study and implementation of these policies and procedures.

Taking care of and developing the force of grassroots cadres is the party's major policy. Policies and regulations on remunerating grassroots cadres must be revised so as to be consistent with the importance of grassroots units.

7. We must adopt a new work method and shape a Leninist work ethic for the party. This is a major requirement for our party's leadership. Facts prove that adoption of correct work methods and behavior is an exceptionally important factor in ensuring the accuracy of decisions and transforming them into facts.

A. First of all, we must definitely renovate the method of preparing and issuing decisions especially on economic matters, along the line of improving the scientific character of work methods. In issuing accurate decisions, it is imperative to have a firm grasp of the actual situation and to ensure possession of accurate information. This requires that leading cadres get closer to the realities and that staff organs pay great attention to strengthening organizations, changing study methods and understanding the situation thoroughly.

Study organs must review the situation and utilize information to formulate plans on the basis of accurate information supplied to them. For their party, information organs and joint information units must provide information promptly, select information for dissemination and file reports in a timely manner in order to help leading cadres supervise study work and settle problems appropriately.

The opinions of the masses must be respected, and the views of subordinates must be collected and reviewed. Preparations for important decisions must be based on the study of different plans, close coordination among responsible organs at all levels and in all sectors, extensive use of the results of research institutes and the collection of opinions from persons who are well acquainted with the matter.

The Political Bureau and the Secretariat should directly guide efforts to resolve new and complex problems of great importance on an experimental basis; and only make decisions after studying the actual results of experimental work. Preparations should be made very carefully, to the point that even before making a decision, all arguments and reasons must be clearly analyzed in the main to ensure agreement on or selection of plans for its implementation. If an agreement cannot be reached, thorough discussions must be conducted, but a compromising view must not be arrived at just out of deference or fear that the subsequent adoption of poor decisions may do harm in many respects. The lack of uniform understanding and implementation of resolutions will disperse and lessen the effectiveness of discipline in carrying out decisions.

We must pay attention to creating conditions so that decisions may be made by the party and state on the basis of scientific analysis. All economic plans, policies and viewpoints must be studied in a comprehensive and profound manner and with practical calculations. It is necessary to step up basic investigation, improve statistical work and firmly grasp the situation through analysis to meet the requirements of leadership. Regulations on decision making must be established from top to bottom in the spirit of ensuring that decisions are not made unless complete information is available, unless plans have been made to calculate their effectiveness, and unless all the procedures for decision making have been observed.

B. To make correct decisions simply means to define orientations for action. The crucial problem remains the organization of the implementation of decisions in order to turn them into reality. If we consider research in making decisions to be important, the organization of their implementation is 10 times more so. It is necessary to resolutely overcome the tendency to gloat over one's first successful step--feeling complacent over the decisions already made. Plans must be formulated to carry out resolutions with responsibility for their implementation clearly assigned to specific persons and organs, with a specified time of completion and specific persons and organs designated to keep track of, encourage, supervise and control their implementation.

Major resolutions of the party must be promptly established in specific policies, viewpoints and measures of the state so as to accelerate the implementation of these resolutions. Concerning issues in which no previous experience has been accumulated, work must be carried out on a trial basis before its widespread application. In the art of leadership and management, we must know which points and which links to concentrate our efforts and attention on and must attach special importance to inspection, review, recapitulation, drawing upon experience, giving commendations and awards, and promptly enforcing discipline.

C. The changing of the methods for making decisions and organizing their implementation in accordance with the aforementioned requirements is an important part of our effort to adopt Leninist methodology and work conduct. We must also carry out many other tasks to adopt at all costs this conduct with the aim of improving party leadership.

It is necessary to grasp even more firmly the need for unifying theory with practice, words with deeds, and policies with organization. The current wide separation of these aspects is an important cause of the lack of effectiveness in organization and implementation. We must unify the revolutionary character with the scientific character in all activities, and link revolutionary ardor with organized actions and effective methods. The party must instill in the contingent of cadres a practical and realistic way of thinking and the habit of working with calculated results. It is necessary to urgently train leading cadres in the science of leadership and the science of management.

Each unit head must work in accordance with his functions and the operational procedures instead of according to his personal whim. It is necessary to set up and use the organization satisfactorily from the central level down to various other levels. The apparatus must be efficient and its administrators must be truly capable and knowledgeable. On the basis of functions and operational procedures, it is necessary to review the implementation of decisions in order to promptly give citations, commendations and awards or enforce discipline.

We must truly carry out the practice of self-criticism within the party and before the masses and must truly discuss measures for resolving difficulties in management with the people in order to advance the movement continuously. At 3- or 6-month intervals, and when there is a major task, it is necessary to employ the system of consulting the people and provide opportunities for the masses to criticise party cadres and members and party and state organs. We must strictly analyze social opinions in order to formulate viewpoints and policies in a timely manner.

8. We must pay attention to and always intensify party control work. Control work constitutes one of the key functions of party leadership and represents an important part of party-building work as a whole, especially at a time when the party leads the administration. To ensure effectiveness in organization, leadership and implementation, it is required that we pay the utmost attention to and intensify supervision and control over the implementation of decisions. Programs and plans must be mapped out to organize control work in a careful manner. Plans for activities of the party Central Committee Secretariat and the standing committees of the various party committee echelons must include a plan for control.

It is necessary to intensify party control work. This work must be upgraded scientifically to ensure timeliness, precision and a high level of effectiveness. This is a crucial task that must be carried out in conjunction with planning by the various party committee echelons, control committees and party departments. Control over general issues concerning the implementation of party lines, policies and resolutions--which is designed to encourage, supervise and guide implementation--must be assumed by party committee echelons and

departments in accordance with their functions and areas of responsibility. Control over cases involving violations of party statutes by party members--which includes cases involving violations of the principles of party organization and activities and infringements of party discipline, the law of the state and qualifications of party members--over the enforcement of discipline within the party, over party finances and so forth must, as stipulated in the party statutes, be assumed by the control committees at the central and various other levels. This task is of great significance in maintaining party discipline and contributing to a stable, strong and clean party.

Attention must be given to perfecting control committees at all levels. All activities must be subjected to strict control and all sectors must intensify their own control work. The improvement of the quality and effectiveness of party control work must be closely linked with the improvement of the effectiveness of state control work and the mass control work of the people's control network. Leadership without control is in reality the absence of leadership.

Conclusion: Pay attention to the quality and effectiveness of party-building work.

Dear comrades, the great successes of the Vietnamese revolution are also the successes of party-building work. We have displayed creativity in this work and have achieved results and drawn upon valuable experiences in this field. Many party committee echelons, party chapters, party organizations and party members have, through their actual work, gained valuable experiences in ideological and organizational work. We assert the basic and strong points of the party and the contingent of party cadres and members. Yet, we also clearly recognize the grave weaknesses and deficiencies of the party and of party-building work, especially in the economic and social fields.

The actual situation of the party's present ideological and organizational tasks shows that the quality and effectiveness of the party-building undertaking are far from meeting the requirements of the political task and are hardly worth the efforts made for this purppose. There are correct resolutions and directives on building and organizing the party, but cadres still do not understand and are not implementing them thoroughly. Many important related tasks have been done, but they have not been reviewed promptly in order to evaluate their results.

We must, first of all, point out that party-building work has not long been linked to the political task. Its major shortcoming has resulted from the fact that it has not been aimed at concretizing the party's lines and coordinated closely with the shaping of a new economic managerial system and that proper attention has not been paid to strengthening organization and improving cadres in order to accelerate the establishment of a new economic structure and new economic managerial procedures.

Party-building work has not yet been considered by party committee echelons as their primary task. Many party committee echelons and party cadres and members do not study the party statutes in order to carry out this task correctly.

They have a habit of waiting for or relying on the guidance by the higher echelons.

Our duty is to pay due attention to developing strengths and overcoming such shortcomings in order to improve the quality and effectiveness of the party-building task and the organizational and ideological tasks. We must oppose the slackening of the ideological task. We must also oppose bureaucratism and formalism in party-building work. It is imperative to strengthen control work in order to accelerate the implementation of resolutions, disseminate good experiences, correct deviations and cut down on unnecessary paperwork and meetings.

The party statutes must be complied with scrupulously. Each party committee echelon and each party cadre and member must study carefully the party statutes, the documents that have been approved by the fourth and fifth party congress and which deal with party-building work, and the party's resolutions and directives on this task, in order to take the initiative in implementing them. They are the main basis for each party committee echelon to exercise leadership of the party-building task. Strict discipline must be observed by party committee echelons and party cadres and members in complying with the party statutes.

In the last analysis, the present shortcomings stem from the failure to carry out the party statutes scrupulously. Party-building work must really be the task of the entire party. Each party committee echelon, organ and party cadre and member is responsible for building the party according to its or his function and responsibility on the basis of compliance with the party statutes, party-building guidelines and the central echelon's resolutions and directives.

Party committee echelons and party cadres and members must be thoroughly imbued with party-building guidelines in order to improve the quality and the art of directing the party-building task. Realities of the carrying out of party-building work must be reviewed so that we will thoroughly understand the party-building guidelines with their new contents. Understanding and complying correctly with these guidelines will lead to creativity.

Along with reviewing our experiences in party-building work, we must study those of the CPSU and other fraternal parties in this matter--parties which have preceded us in the socialist revolution.

The quality of the body of cadres in charge of organizational, ideological and control work must be enhanced by improving the incumbent ones and changing those who are no longer qualified for this work because they are qualitatively poor, unfair, subjective, bureaucratic, highhanded and corrupt, have abused their powers and worse still, have engaged in illicit transactions.

We must shape for each party echelon, organ and cadre entrusted with this work a result-minded way of thinking and a practical work method in directing the organizational and ideological tasks. We must equip leading and organizational cadres with the necessary knowledge of their specific work and the knowledge of economic management, science and technology and organizational science.

This is imperatively necessary to help the Central Committee and party committee echelons improve the quality and effectiveness of the party-building task.

Dear comrade delegates, over the past half of a century our people, under the party's leadership, have endured countless sacrifices and hardships and won one victory after another. In the protracted struggle, our party--founded, educated and trained by President Ho Chi Minh--has thus far been highly worthy as a genuine Marxist-Leninist party with a force of stalwart cadres and members who are absolutely loyal to the fatherland and the people and to proletarian internationalism, a party which is united and single-minded in terms of its lines and is always worthy of the confidence of the people and friends all over the world.

The great victories which our country's revolution has won since the fourth party congress are also the victories of the party in the process of its maturity. The shortcomings in the party-building task as well as in the party's leadership must be considered as lessons of experience through which our party will mature even more remarkably.

Building the party has always been an important task that has decided all of the results of the revolution. Today, in the face of the ever larger-scale and complex socialist construction undertaking and of the very intensive national defense work, party-building task is all the more important and decides the country's future.

Acting upon the party statutes and the beloved and venerated President Ho Chi Minh's testament, we are determined to forge ahead in all respects in order to be worthy as the leaders and loyal servants of the people. We are convinced that with the fifth party congress' resolutions and on the basis of the experiences drawn upon the realities and efforts of the entire party in carrying out the above tasks, policies and measures, the party-building work will surge forward, meet the requirements of the political task, and certainly make great contributions to creating a consolidated strength of the entire system of proletarian dictatorship throughout the country and ensuring the successful fulfillment of the tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

TRUONG CHINH ADDRESSES RALLY ON VCP CONGRESS

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[Address by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau, at 31 March Hanoi mass rally to welcome the success of the Fifth VCP Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear compatriots in the capital city; dear compatriots nationwide; dear honorable guests; dear comrades and friends:

Over the past few days our compatriots in the capital as well as throughout the country have attentively followed the work of the Fifth VCP National Congress. The achievements of the party congress are the culmination of a process of serious work bringing together the collective intelligence of the entire party and reflecting the will and aspirations of the whole people. The work of the congress is a vivid manifestation of the leading party's sense of responsibility, of its close relations with the people and of the relations between the people and their party.

Over the past year or more our compatriots and combatants throughout the country have actively participated in the socialist emulation drive to overcome difficulties, step up production and score achievements in honor of the congress. In the past months the emulation movement has become even more active; many new factors have emerged; many innovations have developed; a number of construction projects have been completed and our people at home and abroad have submitted many accurate suggestions on national affairs to the party.

On behalf of the party Central Committee I warmly welcome our entire people's participation in and practical contributions to making preparations for the congress. May I report to you, comrades and compatriots, that the fifth party congress has completed its work and ended with success. The congress analyzed the national situation over the past years and at the present time; laid down the strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; charted the main orientations, tasks and targets in the economic and social fields for the 5 years 1981-85 and for the 1980's as a whole; made decisions on policies and measures with regard to party building and to amendments to the party's rules; and elected the new party Central Committee with Comrade Le Duan as general secretary.

Dear comrades and compatriots, assessing the situation over the recent period, the congress affirmed that the past 5 years will go down in the nation's history as a stage of very glorious victories of the Vietnamese revolution. As a matter of fact, despite the ravages caused to our country by a fierce, protracted war started by imperialism, our people have overcome countless difficulties; speedily achieving national reunification on the state level; promulgating the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; establishing a proletarian dictatorship system in the whole country; defeating two wars of aggression initiated by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism; rehabilitating, transforming and building the economy; transforming and developing culture; maintaining political security; strengthening the militant alliance and forming a solid position of mutual support for revolutions of the three Indochinese countries; strengthening militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. The impact of the Vietnamese revolution on the world peoples' struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism has been increased. Our country's position has been enhanced in the international arena.

These victories have taken the Vietnamese revolution forward to a new, firmer strategic position and have created greater possibilities for the defense of the fatherland and the successful building of socialism. These glorious victories have been recorded through the sacrifices of countless comrades and compatriots, through the self-denying labor of our entire people and army, with the great assistance of the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries and with the strong support of the revolutionary and peace forces in the world.

The congress affirmed the heroism of our nation and our people's armed forces and the staunch will of our workers, peasants, intellectual workers and our people's armed forces in the daily struggle to overcome hardships and trials in the postwar period and in the first stage of socialist construction.

The congress also pointed out that these victories had been due to the steadfast leadership of our party, which was founded and steeled by President Ho Chi Minh and which has remained boundlessly loyal to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the destiny of the nation and the cause of the people and to the leadership of the Central Committee headed by its general secretary, Comrade Le Duan. These victories have proved the correctness of the line traced in the resolutions of the fourth party congress and in the subsequent resolutions of the party Central Committee.

In the extremely serious situation of our country and in the face of the new enemy's aggressive schemes and acts, our party has laid down resolute and clear-sighted strategic guidelines, made accurate and timely decisions and led our revolution to pass an important turning point and continue to develop in the right direction.

With a high sense of responsibility and serious self-criticism and criticism, the congress assessed the shortcomings and mistakes of our party and state in economic and social leadership and management, took responsibility upon itself, made a self-criticism before the people and drew useful lessons, thus strengthening the unity and singlemindedness of the party and people and

enhancing the will and determination to strive for a steadier advance in the stage ahead.

Dear comrades and compatriots, at present, the Chinese reactionaries, aided and abetted by the United States, are waging a kind of war of sabotage against our country on the military, political, economic and cultural fronts and are using various forces and resorting to very wicked tricks. Our country is now in a situation in which it enjoys peace while having to cope with this kind of many-sided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists.

Therefore, the congress pointed out that in the new stage of the revolution our entire party, people and army must carry out two strategic tasks: The successful building of socialism and the maintenance of combat readiness in order to effectively defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. That is the sacred mission that today's Vietnamese generation must assume in the nation's history. The congress laid down socialist construction as a primary task and affirmed the continued implementation of the general line of socialist revolution and the line of building a socialist economy set forth by the fourth congress.

The congress set the following as the orientation and tasks for the eighties: Continuing socialist construction along with socialist transformation; concentrating forces on the development of agriculture, regarded as the primary front; taking agriculture a step further toward socialist large-scale production; striving hard to boost consumer goods production and to quickly increase exports; reorganizing and developing communications and transportation services; and continuing efforts to build a number of heavy industries.

The 5 years 1981-1985 are years of further development for the national economy, rearrangement of the economic structure and stepped-up socialist transformation. These three aspects are closely interrelated and aimed at primarily stabilizing the economic and social situation, meeting the most pressing and vital requirements of the people's material and cultural lines, reducing the most serious imbalances in the economy, overcoming to some extent the abnormal aspects of distribution and circulation and creating more conditions for a more vigorous and steadier advance in subsequent years.

The congress stressed the need to renovate economic management and put our valuable assets--namely manpower, land, trade and the existing and latent potential of our country--to the best use. At the same time we should bring into play the great effect of the all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance and of the mutual assistance and cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea to build and develop the economies of the three Indochinese countries.

The number one objective of the party's economic program is to effectively solve the food problem for our whole society and to properly meet clothing needs and other essential needs of the people.

The congress stressed that the immediate task in national defense is to resolutely defeat the Chinese reactionaries' many-sided sabotage war and maintain

political security, public order and social safety while ensuring that the country always stands strong enough and ready to defeat the enemy under any circumstances.

Thus, the resolutions of the congress have shed light on the present stage of our cause of building socialism and defending the fatherland. The coming stage will be one of arduous and fierce struggle in all fields. We must undergo hardships, work with self-abnegation and mature quickly. It will not be easy for us to reach the achievements we desire because the enemy across the border is feverishly pursuing his scheme of weakening and annexing our country and because the direct advance from small-scale production to socialism and the creation of a modern socialist economy and a prosperous, civilized life are entirely new and extremely difficult tasks. The struggle to overcome the difficulties ahead and to advance our economy and country needs the hands, brains and hearts of all patriotic Vietnamese.

Our people have been steeled in hardships and trials and have overcome all obstacles in their advance. Through the fifth party congress, with its new decisions, our people will grasp even more firmly the situation in our country and grow more confident in their own strength. Our people will surely gloriously overcome all ordeals ahead, writing more brilliant pages in the revolutionary epic of the nation.

Dear comrades and compatriots, at the congress we voiced our party's and state's views on burning international problems. The party's foreign policy reflects the nature of our system, the deep aspirations of our people and the basic interests of our state. We should secure a favorable international context and great international assistance to heal the wounds of war and build a prosperous and happy life for the people. We will consistently and unceasingly consolidate and strengthen militant solidarity and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We will tighten the alliance and special relationship with Laos and Kampuchea in a spirit of sharing weal and woe and mutual assistance. We will tirelessly work for a Southeast Asia of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation. We advocate a peaceful Asia and a struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism--the cause of tension on this continent. We strongly support the resolute struggle of other peoples against the warlike imperialist and reactionary forces and for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Our correct stand has received wide sympathy and support in the world. At this fifth congress, voices filled with ardent feelings that manifest this sympathy and support from our friends in the world have resounded far and wide across our country and in the hearts of all our citizens.

During the first years of this decade, the world situation has become obviously tense due to the warlike and interventionist policy of the Reagan administration. However, the warmongers are encountering insurmountable obstacles: The national defense strength of the Soviet Union and of the socialist community as a whole; the increasing strength of the three revolutionary currents which are on the offensive; the awareness of hundreds of millions of people who are rising up to shatter the shackles of enslavement on this planet; and the will and aspiration for peace of all nations.

In view of the present world situation, coordinating all efforts of socialist countries, nonaligned countries, all nations and democratic and peace forces is of extreme importance in repelling the danger of nuclear war and checking the adventurous policy of the warlike imperialists. In this noble struggle, the solidarity and unity among the socialist community nations is of decisive importance.

Our party, state and people fully support the Soviet Union's peace program for the 1980's. We welcome the proposals and initiatives set forth by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev at the 17th Soviet Trade Unions Congress and the statement he recently made in Tashkent. We support the constructive peace initiative of Comrade Tsedenbal and the Mongolian Government regarding Asia. Once again, we express the resolute support and full solidarity of our party and people with the Polish brothers who are doing all that is necessary to restore public order and security and to protect socialist gains.

Regarding China, we have on many occasions stated that our people bear no grudge against the Chinese people, that our friendship with the Chinese people remains intact. This is a longstanding friendship that the Chinese authorities themselves have trampled underfoot. We hold that any disputes between the two neighboring countries left behind by history can be resolved through negotiations if the Chinese authorities renounce their aggressive and hostile policy toward our people.

Dear comrades and compatriots, the fifth party congress has concerned itself with the question of enhancing the party's combat strength and promoting its leadership ability. The congress has decided that the key present party building tasks are to continue to promote the party's working class nature; to develop the party and make it strong and stable politically, ideologically and organizationally in order to ensure success in implementing the party's line; to raise the party's leadership ability in socialist construction and national defense; to enable the party to constantly and firmly maintain its revolutionary and scientific nature; and to make the party a truly upright party which has great combat strength and is closely united with the masses. The congress has particularly stressed that we must strive to raise the quality of party members. A party member's quality and capability at present are primarily reflected in his spirit of revolutionary offensive, in his firm belief in the victory of socialist revolution and in the successful defense of the fatherland. His quality and capability are also manifested in his calmness in the face of difficulties and his hourly and daily struggle to perform realistic activities in contributing to socialist construction and socialist transformation, developing production and stabilizing and improving, step by step, the people's living conditions.

On the national defense front, a party member not only must uphold the spirit of valiant fighting on the frontline but must heighten his vigilance in countering the acts of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in the political, economic and ideological fields. He must not adopt an evasive attitude or the attitude of an outsider. He must not make demands or complain about negative manifestations in society. On the contrary, he must intensively participate in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths and combat negative manifestations and spontaneous capitalist tendencies in order

to protect the people's right to collective mastery and to consolidate and strengthen the battleground of socialism.

To maintain its purity, the party will resolutely expel all members who are opportunist and corrupt; who have a paralyzed revolutionary will; who exploit and oppress the people; who smuggle and hoard goods; and who take bribes. Meanwhile, the party will continue to enlarge its ranks by admitting many new members--that is, those outstanding people who are conscious of the party's ideals; who have been morally strengthened through real ordeal; who have a certain political, cultural, scientific and technical knowledge; and who are well experienced in economic and social management.

The congress stressed the need for the entire party--that is every party organization, cadre and member--to try its best to maintain and develop the party's tradition of solidarity and unity and to correctly implement President Ho Chi Minh's teaching; Solidarity is a valuable tradition of our party and our people. You comrades, from the central level to the party chapter, must preserve the party's solidarity and unity of mind like the pupil of one's eye. This is also Lenin's teaching.

The congress attached great importance to building and developing the laboring people's collective mastery in accordance with the system: The party leads, the people are masters and the state manages. Our party's leadership must ensure the building of a steady, strong state; the strengthening of the state's role and efficiency; the consolidation of the socialist legal system and the prevention of a number of party organizations from performing many tasks at one time and from infringing on administrative organs' functions. The party's leadership must ensure the building of mass organizations into solid parts of the proletarian dictatorship system, into schools of socialism for all strata of people and into the links between the party and the popular masses.

The VCP is the offspring of the working class and people of Vietnam. The sacred relationship between the party and the people has become a valuable tradition. This is the source of strength for the party and the nation. In any position or work, each party member must reexamine his work behavior, stay close to the masses, penetrate the mass movement, listen to the masses' opinions and accept and uphold the masses' creative experiences.

The party will not tolerate any party member's violation of the people's interests. The party urges the people to more actively participate in building the party, to sincerely contribute their views on the party's leadership and their observations and criticism of cadres, party members and those persons who are recommended for party membership. Party members must always struggle to protect the party and must not tolerate those who attempt to separate the people from the party.

The fifth party congress was a landmark along the path of a protracted struggle full of hardships and victories of our party and people, for national independence and socialism. The struggle objectives and program of action of the party are also those of the working class and laboring people in our country.

The fifth party congress was held under the slogan: All for the socialist fatherland and for the people's happiness. The resolutions of the congress meet the vital interests of the nation, the urgent demands of the economy and the imperative everyday needs of the people. They constitute a solid basis for our party members, compatriots and combatants nationwide to whip up a seething widespread socialist emulation movement to overcome all difficulties and ordeals and score ever greater achievements in the noble revolutionary undertaking of the nation.

Dear comrades and compatriots, the party Central Committee calls on all comrades and compatriots in the capital city and all over the country to unite closely, to remain confident and enthusiastic and to strive to fully implement the important resolutions of the fifth party congress and the great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament. We will certainly successfully complete the socialist construction and effectively defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Our country will surely worthily contribute to strengthening the three revolutionary currents and promoting the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism. Let us enthusiastically acclaim the success of the fifth party congress.

Long live the glorious VCP! President Ho Chi Minh will live forever in our enterprise!

VAN TIEN DUNG ADDRESSES VCP CONGRESS 28 MAR

Part One

BK311152 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Part 1 of speech by Senior Gen Van Tien Dung, member of VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and head of VPA party organization delegation, at the 28 March session of the Fifth VCP Congress--read by announcer]

[Text] Esteemed Presidium, comrade delegates and guests: The congresses of party organizations in the entire army have thoroughly discussed and reached a high identity of views with the party Central Committee documents presented to the congress. The identity of views of the entire party is a firm guarantee for the advance of our country's revolution to new victories.

The army's delegation, on behalf of all the party members, cadres, combatants and national defense workers and personnel, wish to extend to the congress their warm greetings, their absolute confidence and their readiness to implement scrupulously the resolution of the congress.

Comrades, the political report presented by Comrade General Secretary Le Duan has correctly assessed the victories and achievements in the case of national construction and national defense of our people over the past 5 years. The report has highlighted the victories of extremely great historic significance in the two wars for national defense against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists. As it has become common knowledge by now, the Chinese leaders have, for a long time, systematically carried out numerous insidious schemes and maneuvers against Vietnam so as to realize their expansionist and hegemonist dreams in Southeast Asia. While our people were waging the struggle against the French colonialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors, they pursued a policy of simultaneously giving aid and exerting pressure on us and sought to join hands with imperialism to limit our victory. This was aimed at perpetuating the partition of Vietnam, preventing it from ever becoming stronger and forcing it to depend on them. For this reason Vietnam's total victory in its anti-U.S. war of resistance was not only a heavy defeat for U.S. imperialism but also a bitter debacle for China's ruling clique.

An increasingly prosperous and powerful independent, unified and socialist Vietnam is a major obstacle in the path of China's expansion to the south. It was precisely for this reason that immediately after our people won complete

victory, the reactionary Chinese ruling clique, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, carried out many insidious policies and maneuvers, first covertly and then openly, to oppose, weaken and eventually annex the SRV.

A high point in the development of the Chinese reactionaries' hostile policy against Vietnam in the past years was the war of aggression waged by the Pol Pot puppet army in the southwestern border and thereafter the direct attack by 600,000 Chinese troops along the entire northern border of our country.

With its profound experience, our party Central Committee, headed by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, accurately and promptly exposed the Maoist reactionaries in the Chinese leadership as the dangerous and direct enemy of the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage. When the armed conflicts started by the Pol Pot clique, China's henchman, gradually developed into a real war on the southwestern border of our country, the party correctly predicted the scheme of the new enemy. At the same time, it pointed out that in making war on our southwestern border, the Pol Pot clique was executing its masters' order and that a Chinese war of aggression to annex Vietnam would certainly take place. Therefore, along with concentrating on quickly achieving victory on the southwestern border, we had to make urgent preparations in all fields to cope with a new aggression in the north.

Following the guideline thus determined and firmly seizing the opportunity, our army and people acted with determination and swiftness. They counterattacked, dealing fitting counterblows to the enemy in the southwest, while assisting the revolutionary forces of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation and the fraternal Kampuchean people in liberating Kampuchea and saving the Khmer nation from the scourge of genocide. When the Chinese army launched its aggressive attacks against the six northern border provinces, our armed forces, together with the people of various nationalities at the border and strongly supported by the entire country, smashed the invasion right on the frontline of the fatherland.

Our people and troops defeated the cruelly aggressive pincer attack of the enemy, winning glorious victories in the two recent wars for national defense. At a turning point of history when the situation was developing in a very complicated and serious manner, our party's determination reflected extreme clear-sightedness. It was very bold and accurate. Those victories of ours also demonstrated the realistic organizational ability of the party and the various sectors and state agencies in time of war from the central down to the local and grassroots levels on the military front as well as in other domains. They effectively supported our cause of national defense.

War is always a general ordeal for a regime and a country. Our victories in the two recent wars reflect the superiority of the socialist regime, and the proletarian dictatorship and collective mastery system which has been gradually established in each locality and throughout the country.

Although our achievements in building the country and consolidating national defense were restricted obviously by the fierce designs of enemy aggression and sabotage, the short time available, objective difficulties and even subjective shortcomings, they already manifest the spiritual and material

strength of the new social regime, the great potentials of our country and the traditions of ardent patriotism and heroism of the Vietnamese people in the war for national defense.

Relying on the size of their country with its numerous population and troops and on the advantage of their country's geographical location adjacent to the seas, land and airspace of our country, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists thought that they could easily subdue the Vietnamese nation. They made a mistake. With the impetus of the historic Dien Hong spirit, all our troops and people once again defied the new challenge and all rose up as one and took up arms to defend their beloved country.

The people throughout the country singlemindedly agreed to withstand sacrifices and hardships continuously, overcome all difficulties and devote all the material assets and manpower to the frontline in order to meet the great and urgent requirements of the two successive wars.

Just as President Ho Chi Minh generally described the patriotic and dauntless traditions of our nation: Since time immemorial, every time the country faced aggression, that spirit was brightly rekindled to become a very strong and momentous wave levelling all difficulties and dangers and sinking both country sellers and invaders.

Under the new socialist regime, that spirit is being developed to the greatest extent reminding the enemy of the historic lesson that heroic Vietnam is a sovereign country, and of a new lesson that the SRV now is inviolable.

Our victories in the two recent wars for national defense were evidently not only military victories. They were the combined results of our achievements in the military, political, economic, cultural and social fields under the new conditions in which our entire country has been unified and is advancing toward socialism.

On behalf of the Vietnamese People's Army, we would like to express the profound gratitude of all combatants to the glorious VCP and to all the beloved people throughout the country who have constantly endured sacrifices and privations in their struggle to create conditions for our troops to mature with every passing day and to win victories. Our people's victories in the two recent wars for national defense resulted from the close association of our national strength with the strength of the new era.

By waging the war of aggression against our country, the Chinese rulers have nakedly exposed their true nature as reactionaries, expansionists and big-nation hegemonists, an effective ally of the imperialists and all kinds of reactionaries; and the dangerous enemy of socialism, peace, national independence, democracy and social progress, and of their own people.

The Vietnamese people's struggle against Chinese aggression was a just cause. They struggled in the interests of their own nation and for the sake of their international obligations. Therefore, we received timely and effective support filled with socialist internationalism from the Soviet Union, a reliable

and powerful friend and ally. We have secured an ever closer militant solidarity and alliance with the fraternal Laos and Kampuchea. We have received strong support and sympathy from the other fraternal socialist countries and all the forces struggling for national independence, democracy, peace and social progress in the world.

Conclusion

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[Conclusion of speech by Senior Gen Van Tien Dung]

[Text] As the political report has pointed out, in the current situation, the revolution in our country can continue to develop and advance only by simultaneously carrying out two strategic tasks: successfully build socialism and stand ready to fight to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

Concerning the task of standing ready to fight in defense of the fatherland, as the political report has clearly pointed out, we must mobilize the greatest efforts of our entire party, people and army to defeat resolutely the multifaceted war of destruction waged by the enemy. At the same time we must ensure that the country is always prepared and strong enough to vanquish the enemy in any circumstances. We must distinctly realize that the present dangerous and direct enemy of our people and the peoples of the Indochinese countries and the entire Southeast Asia is the Maoist reactionary clique in the Chinese ruling circles. At the same time we must clearly recognize that the basis and long-term enemy of the revolution in our country and the world revolution is imperialism led by U.S. imperialism.

The Vietnamese people have always set great store by their friendship with the Chinese people, but we resolutely stand ready to smash any wild aggressive design of the Chinese ruling clique. We do not commit aggression against anyone, but we are determined to defend the sacred borders of our beloved fatherland. Lenin once said: A revolution can stand firm only when it knows how to defend itself. We have done exactly that. We have committed to our memory President Ho Chi Minh's teaching that whether in peace or in war, we must hold fast to the initiative, foresee the future and be prepared.

In the current situation these teachings have a profound and practical significance. We must constantly uphold vigilance, ceaselessly strengthen our national defense forces and further increase the fighting strength and the level of combat readiness of the armed forces so as to defend the fatherland firmly. National defense strength can be created and increased only on the basis of the general political, economic and cultural strength of the entire country. Therefore, building the nation's potential in all respects is the most basic problem of the task of consolidating national defense.

The delegation of the army's party organizations fully agrees with the general line and the line of economic building laid down by the fourth party congress and concretized by this congress. It fully agrees with the orientation and task of building an all-people, comprehensive and modern national defense system and building the people's army, as stated in the various documents of the congress.

We deeply understand that successfully implementing the revolutionary line in general and the economic line in particular, as well as successfully implementing the main socioeconomic orientations, tasks and targets for 1981-85 and for the 80's, is a firm basis ensuring our people's national defense.

The Vietnam People's Army is determined to fulfill its most political task of standing ready to fight and fight victoriously in defense of the fatherland and the people's peaceful labor. At the same time it is determined to participate actively in building the economy and practicing thrift, thereby contributing to stepping up the building of socialism in our country.

The task of consolidating our national defense must be carried out in a special situation. Our people have to cope simultaneously with a multifaceted war of destruction waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and to deal readily with a possible large-scale war of aggression. Such a situation has further accentuated the close relations between national defense and security and has made these two factors heavily dependent on the strength of the entire people.

As a common saying goes: National defense and security are one, because both are aimed at ensuring peace inside the country and the inviolability of its borders.

The people's army always seeks to strengthen solidarity and to achieve unity of views with the people, and to work satisfactorily in unity and coordination with the people's public security forces in the cause of consolidating national defense, defending the fatherland and maintaining political security and public order and safety.

The country's potential in all fields is the basis of its national defense might. The task of consolidating national defense, however, has its specific requirements unlike those of the task of national construction. For this reason the organizational role of the state of proletarian dictatorship under the party's leadership in bringing into play the aggregate strength of the entire country and people to carry out satisfactorily the task of consolidating national defense takes on a particularly important significance.

All the problems posed by the task of defending the fatherland, consolidating national defense and building the armed forces must be reflected in the general problems and plans and in state policies. They must also be institutionalized by laws and decrees, ensured by organizational systems and translated into action by the entire people and army and by all sectors from the central to the grassroots level.

The zeal displayed by our people and their armed forces in carrying out their national defense duties is based on their increasing revolutionary consciousness combined with our age-old national tradition of patriotism. Our party and state always apply themselves to fostering this spirit and these sacred sentiments. At the same time, by implementing correct policies, they encourage cadres, combatants and the entire people to zealously build the army and consolidate national defense. There must be a tightly organized system to

guarantee fairness and reasonableness and to combine obligation with interest and voluntariness with compulsiveness. These are necessary conditions for creating continuous mass movements in national defense as well as in national construction.

In history, our nation has, on several occasions, defeated foreign aggressors from the north to protect the Vietnamese homeland and to check their expansion to the south resolutely. Over the past century and more, standing on this vanguard land, our people have had to shed an untold amount of blood to win back from the imperialists the right to be the masters of their country and to build a plentiful and happy life. However, the new emperors of China, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, have refused to leave us alone. Fully conscious of our responsibility for the fate of the nation and even that of mankind, our present generation and the next ones are determined to struggle persistently against them to firmly defend the fatherland and the socialist construction of our people.

Our people are continuing our forefathers' fight for self-defense, which has lasted thousands of years, in the conditions and circumstances of modern times. The Vietnamese nation in the second half of the 20th century is vastly different from that of the 13th century when our ancestors fought against the Yuan army; it is unlike the Vietnamese nation in the 15th century when our ancestors struggled against the Ming forces; it is also dissimilar from the Vietnamese nation in the 18th century, when our forefathers stood up against the Qing invaders.

The superior socialist system in our country and the strength of our time have helped to greatly increase the traditional strength of the heroic Vietnamese nation and of the staunch and indomitable Vietnamese people, who have rich experience in national defense.

Our material forces, though not yet fully developed, will certainly be multiplied many times over and developed to the highest level. This is because we have a just cause, absolute political and spiritual superiority, the age-old traditional Vietnamese culture, the all-round and lofty internationalist cooperation of the Soviet Union, the close militant alliance with fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, the solidarity and active assistance of other fraternal socialist countries, and the broad support of our friends around the world. In addition, we have the military science and military art of the war for liberation and war for national defense which have been tried in continuous tests of strength with numerous big and cruel enemies. This military science and military art are continuing to develop with our absorption of the progressive experiences of Soviet military science and military art.

Under the party's leadership and with the belief that nothing is more precious than independence and freedom, our army and people are firmly confident of our certain victory. Our nation will certainly be victorious and will forever be the victor if the enemy is rash enough to lay his hands on our beloved socialist fatherland.

This congress has reviewed the experience gained in the practice of struggle and has set forth the orientations and tasks for the new revolutionary period.

We firmly believe that, in light of the resolutions of this congress, the revolution in our country will be successfully built in our country and that the beloved Vietnamese homeland will certainly be firmly defended.

Closely united around the party Central Committee, the Vietnamese people's armed forces promise the congress that they will fully implement the historic resolutions to be adopted by the congress, and that they will always be worthy of the affectionate trust of the people, the party and the SRV state, worthy of the heroic national tradition and of their own glorious history of struggle, and worthy of the boundless love of venerated and beloved Uncle Ho.

We respectfully wish the congress brilliant success. We wish the Presidium, the guests and all the beloved comrade delegates the best of health.

PHAM HUNG REPORT AT FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

BK211700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Mar 82 pp 7, 8

[Report presented by Pham Hung, VCP Political Bureau member and SRV interior minister, representative of the Ho Chi Minh City party organization, at the Fifth VCP Congress on 28 March in Hanoi]

[Text] The party Central Committee has presented before the congress reports having a deep Marxist-Leninist character that comprehensively review our people's efforts to build socialism and defend the fatherland since the fourth party congress, clearly analyze the characteristics of the present stage, draw accurate conclusions and set forth strategic revolutionary tasks, and define the major policies and measures in the socioeconomic, national defense, security and party-building fields. I agree totally with these reports.

In these glorious moments of this party congress, we call to our minds with deep gratitude venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh who painstakingly built, trained and forged our party, our people of various nationalities, our army, our security forces and the various economic, cultural and social sectors, instilling in them the spirit of unity and revolutionary offensive for the independence and freedom of the fatherland. Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause!

The past 5 years have been a period in which our people--under the clear-sighted leadership of the party Central Committee headed by respected and beloved Comrade Le Duan--recorded very glorious success and created great capabilities in the cause of advancing the entire country to socialism and defending firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Based on a scientific analysis of the domestic and international situation, the party Central Committee has asserted in its political report: "Our country is now in a situation wherein it enjoys peace while having to face a kind of multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists acting hand in hand with the U.S. imperialists, and at the same time, to stand ready to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war of aggression initiated by the enemy."

This situation requires that our entire party, army and people vigorously build the country to make it stable and strong in the economic, national defense and security fields; improve the people's material and cultural life; and at the

same time, uphold vigilance with the determination to defeat the kind of multi-sided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, and stand ready to fight victoriously if the enemy recklessly starts a large-scale war of aggression.

After going through various stages of revolutionary struggle under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee, the Vietnamese nation has gained complete independence and freedom and the Vietnamese fatherland has been totally reunified. The people throughout our country are now embarking on a broad struggle for socialist transformation and socialist construction in order to triumph over poverty and backwardness and advance step by step, alongside the vanguard nations of the world, on the path of the socialist revolution. Our revolutionary cause, however, is being carried on amid many very complex developments in the world situation.

The struggle between revolutionary and counterrevolutionary forces on a worldwide scale has continued in a very fierce and intense manner. The three revolutionary currents have unceasingly grown bigger and stronger and are now on the offensive. The socialist system--with the Soviet Union as its pillar--has been constantly consolidated and developed; it is generating a decisive impact on the developmental trend of the epoch and serves as an impregnable fortress and a reliable support for various nations in their revolutionary struggle. In spite of the very complex developments of the situation and the extreme tension and unrest in many regions, the socialist community and the revolutionary forces in the world are vigorously developing their capability for defending and preserving peace. Imperialism, which is growing ever weaker and being caught even deeper in an ever-worsening general crisis, has been driven back from one position to another. In this predicament, imperialism--headed by U.S. imperialism--is intensively colluding with the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and international reactionary forces to launch frenzied counterattacks against the revolutionary movement, chiefly against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. In Southeast Asia, the enemies are directing the spearhead at Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are the direct and dangerous enemy of the Vietnamese revolution. They hold that an independent, unified, prosperous and powerful socialist Vietnam with a genuine Marxist-Leninist line is a great danger and obstacle to their expansionist and hegemonist schemes against Southeast Asia.

Following their defeats in the wars of aggression on our country's southwestern and northern borders, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have further intensified their collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. On the one hand, they have continued to dispatch troops close to our country's northern border and start armed conflicts in many areas in an attempt to nibble at our lands, maintain constant tension along the border and create the dangerous possibility of a war of aggression conducted on different scales. On the other hand, they have tried persistently to undermine our people's efforts to build socialism by intensively conducting sabotage activities against our country in many fields, from many directions, in many forms and with many extremely perfidious and cunning maneuvers, in a bid to upset our country's political, economic and social situation, weaken us, incite rebellions and invade our country when the opportunity presents itself.

They have stepped up the sending of spies, scouts and commandos across the border or from the sea into our country to gather intelligence, infiltrate and sabotage our ranks from within, establish contact with and rally reactionary forces at home, organize sabotage activities and plot rebellious and subversive schemes.

They have frenziedly escalated the psychological war with the aim of destroying our people's morale, ideology, confidence and spirit of revolutionary struggle, undermining the great national unity bloc and distorting and criticizing party and state viewpoints and policies. Through these means they hope to paralyze our revolutionary spirit and spread a feeling of dissatisfaction among our people in an attempt to create a volatile political situation.

They have striven to distort and falsify the truth; exaggerate the difficulties facing our economy and life; and at the same time, engineer cases involving the destruction of machinery, arson and losses in production and organize smuggling, speculative, hoarding and money and market-manipulating activities in a bid to aggravate further the difficulties facing our people's economy and life and obstruct our efforts to build and develop the national economy.

The enemy has, through the use of different maneuvers, introduced into our country various types of reactionary and decadent cultural works and promoted a debauched lifestyle, especially among the youths and teenagers, in a plot to create a group of selfish and lazy people given to hedonism.

They have also enticed people to flee abroad or have used them, through coercion or persuasion, as its henchmen to oppose the Vietnamese revolution. It has also sought by every means to take advantage of and encourage diehard hooligans, professional thugs and other social dregs--vestiges of the exploitative ownership system of old and new colonialism--in an attempt to sabotage the economy and undermine social order.

The negative aspects and weaknesses in economic and social activities, coupled with the existence of a number of degraded, decadent and arrogant elements who abuse authority and engage in under-the-counter dealings or theft and bribery in state organs in different forms and on different scales, are all aiding the enemy in undermining our people's independent, free, plentiful and happy life.

In the international arena, the enemy is trying every means possible to isolate our country from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea, other members of the socialist community and other countries in the world.

All of this shows that the enemy is very perfidious and it will not spare any maneuver, any form or any chance to counter the revolutuion in Vietnam, as well as in Laos and Kampuchea, in an attempt to realize its expansionist and hegemonist dream in Southeast Asia. This perfidious scheme is part of its counterrevolutionary global strategy against socialism, national independence and world peace.

Therefore, defeating the kind of multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces is an extremely important task of the socialist

socialist revolution in our country. It is also an extremely pressing political task of our entire party, people and army in the new stage of the revolution.

Only by frustrating the enemy's multisided war of sabotage will create stable conditions for carrying out economic development; building the material and technical bases of socialism; accelerating production; stabilizing and gradually improving the people's livelihood; and strengthening our potential in terms of our economy, national defense and security. Moreover, to frustrate the enemy's multisided war of sabotage means to take the initiative in preventing and repelling their attempt to wage another war of aggression while actively maintaining a high degree of combat readiness to cope with the situation in which the enemy could recklessly launch a large-scale war of aggression.

From this conception, we can see clearly that it is necessary to achieve close coordination between economic development and the consolidation of national defense and security, and that it is also necessary to closely combine the consolidation of national defense with the effort to safeguard political security and maintain social order and safety. Through this process, we can understand even more profoundly the close relationship between the two strategic tasks--to build socialism successfully and to stand ready for combat to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland firmly.

The struggle to frustrate the multisided war of sabotage waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists is an extremely difficult, complex, decisive and protracted revolutionary struggle.

If we want to be victorious in this struggle, it is necessary for our entire party, people and army to carry out our work in all fields intensively, comprehensively and simultaneously while expanding the responsibility of all echelons and sectors from the central to the grassroots levels under the unified and centralized leadership of various party committee echelons.

Efforts must be made to ensure that our cadres, party members and people--especially our key and leading cadres in all sectors, localities and establishments--maintain vigilance against our direct and dangerous enemy without the least amount of vagueness or neglect and understand their sinister and perfidious schemes and acts clearly.

This is aimed at enhancing their socialist patriotism and instilling in them a profound hatred for the enemy, with political sensitivity and a strong reaction so they can promptly prevent and smash all sabotage tricks by the enemy.

It is necessary to develop and protect the structure of the party organizations and administration at all levels as well as that of the mass organizations in such a way as to make them truly pure and firm and enable them to maintain solidarity and achieve unanimity of views on the basis of the party and state lines and policies; step up indoctrination activities in order to improve the revolutionary quality of the cadres, party members and youth union and women's union members, with special attention given to educating and fostering youths and teenagers; and resolutely overcome all manifestations indicating a decline

in our political quality while carrying out the struggle against all manifestations of negativism among all organs, enterprises and mass organizations and in society along with the struggle against the enemy's sabotage activities.

Efforts must be made to strengthen the socialist legal system, ensure the people's right to collective mastery, and conduct social management in accordance with the laws provided for both political and economic affairs so as to be able to struggle against all counterrevolutionary activities and other crimes effectively, thus safeguarding the party, administration and socialist property as well as protecting the lives, property and legitimate rights of the people. It is necessary to conduct regular disseminations and explanations on the socialist legal system among the people of all strata so as to make it possible for every citizen to abide by the law voluntarily and to struggle for the preservation of this legal system. We should learn to grasp V.I. Lenin's teaching that "whenever the law is slightly violated and whenever social order in the Soviet Union is slightly disrupted, there is always a gap from which opponents of the working people will profit." In view of this, efforts must be made to consolidate and strengthen all organs of control--tribunal, justice and inspection--while establishing a close relationship and coordination among the people's control, people's court, justice, inspection, and people's security sectors.

Led by the party and managed by the administration, we must establish and develop the laboring people's collective mastery in various economic establishments, enterprises, cooperatives and production collectives. We must link the formulation of production plans with the protection of production. We must develop the strength of the political, economic, cultural and social sectors and of the mass organizations of various levels. With the people's Security Forces and the People's Armed Forces serving as a foundation, we must develop the combined strength of strategies in national defense and people's security in all areas throughout the country--from the frontiers to jungles, mountains, and coastal, rural and urban areas. We must promptly detect and suppress espionage and reactionary organizations; prevent enemy agents from infiltrating into our tanks; stop the people from fleeing abroad; do away with reactionary and decadent culture; track down aggressive rascals and hooligans and professional profiteers and smugglers; eliminate other social vices; maintain internal security; oppose negativism; safeguard socialist property and the people's lives; and thwart all of the enemy's counterrevolutionary moves. This is a comprehensive revolutionary struggle which is complex and full of difficulties and which requires that we must prepare specific plans for each particular task in the political, economic and social security fields. Such plans must be studied and implemented by various echelons down to the grassroots level. Led by various party committee echelons, we must create for ourselves an invincible strength to frustrate all of the enemy's sabotage and aggressive schemes, firmly protect independence, freedom and happiness for the people, and ensure the successful implementation of all socialist revolutionary tasks laid down by the fifth party congress.

In order to constantly improve political and ideological knowledge and organizational qualities, we must continue to struggle to carry out successfully the movement to "develop the fine character and improve the fighting strength

of the people's Armed Forces" in the People's Army along with the movement to "build a clean and steadfast People's Security Force and step up the mass movement to safeguard the fatherland's security in the new situation" in the People's Security Force. We must constantly develop the tradition of militant solidarity between these two essential forces of the proletarian dictatorship.

We highly praise the great contributions to the struggle to build socialism, maintain political security and social order and safety and defend the fatherland made by the mass movement for the defense of the fatherland's security, by various people's security organizations, by self-defense militia forces, and by the many semiprofessional security guard units in the border and coastal areas, on offshore islands, in the rural and urban areas and in various public organs, enterprises and cooperatives.

We highly acclaim the many successes of various movements--such as the "three-volunteers movement for collective mastery" among youths, the "new women's movement for national construction and defense" among women, the movement to "emulate in productive labor and in the practice of thrift" among office and manual workers and others--initiated by various sectors and localities. These movements have, in the past, greatly contributed to the cause of socialist construction and national defense as well as to the struggle against the enemy's multisided war of sabotage, and will certainly be able to score still greater successes in the coming period as anticipated in the political report presented at the fifth party congress.

We must step up building the party, the administration, and various mass organizations (trade unions, youth unions and women's associations) so that they can become clean and steadfast. We must enhance socialist legislation, develop the laboring people's collective mastery, and launch an emulation movement to implement the Third Five-Year 1981-85 State Plan and especially the 1982 State Plan. By so doing, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and score new successes in developing production, stabilizing and gradually improving the people's livelihood, strengthening national defense and security, and defending the fatherland.

We must evaluate the situation, recognize the enemy and determine orientations and tasks for advancement in accordance with the resolutions of the congress. Every patriotic and socialism-loving Vietnamese must translate his feelings into concrete revolutionary actions. We must vigorously develop those new positive factors which have already emerged, along with efforts to improve organizational measures and incite an attitude of working more closely to the grassroots level. By changing the economic management mechanism to suit the practical situation, we will certainly be able to overcome all difficulties and score new successes in socialist transformation and construction in our country; and to defeat the enemy's multisided war of sabotage.

With a profound confidence and a determination to struggle persistently to implement the resolutions of the fifth national party congress in a successful manner, I wish all comrade delegates to the congress and all distinguished guests good health and still greater successes.

All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness! Long live the glorious Vietnamese Communist Party! Great President Ho Chi Minh lives forever in our cause!

LE VAN LUONG REPORT AT FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

BK210500 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Mar 82 p 2

[Report by Le Van Luong, head of Hanoi Municipality party organization delegation to the Fifth VCP Congress]

[Text] Following the fourth nationwide party congress, in an atmosphere of seething emulation among the people who were struggling to implement the congress resolutions, the working class, the collectivized peasants, the socialist intellectuals and the laboring people of all strata in the capital stirred up a movement to emulate in production and thrift, a labor movement to build the capital and a movement to build a civilized lifestyle and new cultural families. In light of the lines of socialist revolution and economic construction mapped out by the congress in the party Central Committee resolutions, we have scored achievements in serveral fields to develop the capital.

The party organization and people in the capital have struggled to overcome difficulties and develop industrial and handicrafts production. Consumer and export goods industries have developed well, strengthening the production force. Many central and local state-run factories and many handicraft and artisan industry cooperatives and production units have expanded. Such advanced models as the tool and equipment factory No 1, the Thong Nhat electromechanical plant and the Dong Da carpet weaving cooperative have appeared. Their valuable experiences lie in the fact that they know how to develop socialist collective mastery and creative dynamism by continuously accelerating the movement to promote initiative in improving technical work, increasing the quality of products and manufacturing new items. They have improved management, increased exports so as to be able to import more raw materials and correctly combined the three interests, thus promoting the workers' productive zeal.

Many efforts have been made in agriculture: The food belt and some areas for industrial crops are being formed, while the volume of vegetable, meat, fish and eggs supplied to the urban people has increased. Handicrafts in some districts have developed well, accounting for 50 percent of the agroindustrial output value. The productive labor movement in agriculture has developed vividly since the party Secretariat directive on contracts for finished products with groups of workers and individual workers was implemented.

The cooperatives of Yen So (Thanh Tri), Song Phuong (Dan Phuong), Yen So (Hoai Duc) and Duong Lam (Ba Vi) are good production and management units.

The new Hanoi economic zone in Lam Dong Province has been established and production has begun to stabilize gradually and improve the people's livelihood.

The plan for improving and developing the capital has been approved by the political bureau and government. This is a project of great importance and a project of friendship and cooperation which has received valuable Soviet assistance. At a time when the country is still rife with difficulties, the state is constantly paying attention to making investment in housing construction in the capital. Hundreds of thousands of families of cadres, workers, civil servants and the laboring people have moved into new houses. The supply of water to production and peoples' homes has also increased, while electricity supply has begun to improve. Some important communications and transportation projects such as the Thang Long and Duong bridges, the Red River port and the Noi Bai airport have been and are being built.

The scientific and technical cadres together with workers and various primary installations have conducted many research projects and have adopted several innovations with important effects on the development of the national economy.

The cultural, educational, health, sports and physical training activities in the capital have developed. There have been many valuable literary and artistic works. All people have received first level education. Half the children of school age attend kindergartens and nurseries, twice the figure recorded in 1975. THe material bases of education have been strengthened, with some universities, general schools, nurseries, kindergartens and cultural halls being built.

Apart from the progress and achievements recorded, we should frankly point out shortcomings, primarily in our party organization. We have not concentrated on the transformation and development of the capital. Production has developed slowly; labor productivity remains low; economic results and quality are poor; and the industrial production capacity and the potentials--in terms of scientific and technical abilities, manpower and land--have not been used optimally. Our leadership has not been keen enough. The administration of subsidization still prevails in the management system. The struggle between the two paths is weak. Negative phenomena in economic and social life still prevail. Proper emphasis has not been placed on the ideological eduation of the people, especially youths and teenagers.

Implementing the resolution of the party Central Committee's fourth plenum, the party organization and the people of the municipality have become fully aware of their new enemies and have quickly shifted their efforts toward carrying out the two strategic tasks, namely, building the capital while remaining combat ready. The armed forces and people in the capital have enthusiastically participated in the movement to develop national defense and maintain security. They have urgently carried out activities concerning combat preparedness and the construction of combat fortifications. They have satisfactorily conducted many troop recruitment drives and have participated in many combat and combat

support activities. The armed forces in the capital have developed both quantitatively and qualitatively.

Remaining vigilant against the multifaceted sabotage schemes and actions of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, the U.S. imperialists and other types of reactionaries, Hanoi has been active in the struggle against the enemy's psychological and espionage warfare, determined to suppress the counterrevolutionaries, foil the enemy's sabotage and trouble-making schemes and struggle to maintain public order and security.

Party congresses of various echelons from the grassroots to the municipal levels have discussed with great zeal various reports to be presented by the party Central Committee at the fifth national congress of party delegates. They have unanimously agreed on parts dealing with the apprisal of the situation as well as with the analysis of strong points and shortcomings shown in the past. The capital party organization has unanimously noted the correctness of the socialist revolutionary line and the economic construction line laid down by the four fourth party congress. We, the delegation of the Hanoi party organization, totally endorse the party Central Committee's political report presented by esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan, a report on the orientations, tasks and main targets in the economic and social fields for the 1981-85 5-year period and for the 1980's, and the party Central Committee's report on party building.

In order to express their determination to endorse various resolutions of this party congress, the people in the capital have launched an emulation movement for productive labor among various sectors such as the industrial, agricultural, communications and transportation, circulation and distribution sectors and so forth in order to greet the congress. At 340 grassroots-level units, there have been 1,480 projects, both minor and major, named "Congress-Greeting Projects" with 136 products of good economic and technical value being turned out so far. We are very pleased to report to the congress that Soviet experts now serving in Vietnam have also actively participated in this emulation movement in order to express their feelings for us.

With its indomitable revolutionary tradition, Hanoi has always been a historic and revolutionary capital of the entire country. We are very pleased to note that the congress has raised the problem of stepping up efforts to renovate and build the capital--the country's cultural and political center--into an economic, scientific, technical and international trade center, and that it has assigned Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City--the country's two major industrial centers--with the task of turning out large quantities of consumer and export goods and other high-quality technical goods in order to meet the requirements of the country. Hanoi must be renovated and built into a modern capital with traditional character in order to deserve the pride in which it is held by our country and people as required in a resolution of the party Central Committee Political Bureau.

As already pointed out in the political report, the responsibility for building the capital rests not only with the party organization and the people in the capital but also with the entire country, the center and various ministries, which, in this capacity, can ask for contributions from various

localities. The party organization and people in the capital will strive to develop its great potential in all respects in order to carry out this important task.

At present, we are continuing to revise a number of targets for our 1982 plan and are urgently devising orientations and tasks in the economic and social fields and establishing a number of major targets for the 1981-85 Five-Year Plan in a bid to achieve the four economic and social targets as outlined in the party Central Committee's political report.

We know that we will face many difficulties in moving from the formulation of guidelines, tasks and objectives to the actual implementation of these objectives. We must formulate specific guidelines, policies and measures to create the necessary material conditions. We think the essential thing is to fully implement what the general secretary has told us several times: to extend more independence in production, business and finance to primary production units, correctly implement the guidelines for the three interests including the assignment of product contracts to groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture, improve the planning task and further intensify the relations between industry and agriculture within the municipality and between the municipality and the various sectors, ministries and provinces, and the relations between imports and exports and the manufacture of goods ordered by foreign countries. Our party and state must struggle to look after the livelihood of cadres, workers and people in the capital; ensure the steady supply of rationed grain and food products; meet the demands for clothing materials, writing paper and medicines; actively repair houses and build new ones; increase the sources of water and electricity supply; resolve the transportation problem; care for and educate children; organize the people's cultural life; build a new lifestyle; strengthen national defense; and assure political security and social order and security.

In the economic and cultural construction of the capital, we will pay attention to strengthening the material and technical bases in depth, make full use of all potential and existing installations, while continuing to build and complete major projects. We will strive to basically resolve the unemployment problem by developing handicrafts and artisan industry production combining agriculture with forestry. We will apply family planning through positive measures in order to reduce the population increase in the capital. There must be in all sectors and primary installations a technical improvement movement and a plan to apply scientific and technical innovations. All sectors and primary installations must improve management regularly, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, strictly economize on energy and raw materials, and intensify the struggle between the two paths by controlling the market, opposing speculation and smuggling, and overcoming all negative phenomena.

In all fields of activities, we must thoroughly understand and implement the motto: "The state and people work together" and "The center and local government work together."

The party Central Committee report has clearly indicated that it is absolutely essential to intensify the ideological and organizational tasks in order to ensure the successful implementation of the set tasks.

It is imperative to intensify the ideological task to make all party members, people and primary installations thoroughly understand the resolutions and viewpoints of the congress. We must overcome the phenomenon of declining militancy and the attitude of dependence, refusing to develop all the potentials of localities and primary installations. We must overcome the bureaucratic method of nonaccounting management, which conflicts with the concept of planning in combination with the system of socialist business and economic accountability.

We must establish specifically the mechanism of party leadership, state management and the people's mastery by actually implementing the laboring people's collective mastery; strengthening the leadership and militancy of the party organizations and the effectiveness of the administrations at all levels from the municipal to grassroots levels, and quickly perfect the organization and classification of precinct, district, city ward and village authorities.

The key point in the organizational task is still the party development and cadre training task. As a party organization of 150,000 members in 1,824 party bases, we must strive to consolidate the grassroots-level organizations, enhance the quality of party members, perfect the party committee echelons and train cadres. Party organizations must truly be the advisory and leading staff of the people. They must be perseveringly militant party guidelines and policies and capable of organizing the implementation of party and state resolutions and not simply issuing resolutions and prescribing objectives. Consequently the party members must have a sense of sacrifice and devotion. They must struggle bravely and study consistently to raise the standard of their economic and social management knowledge. We must continue to eliminate from the party ranks all those speculative, profit-seeking and demoralized members who lack a sense of organization and discipline and do not pay enough attention to the people's interests. At the same time, we must recruit qualified people into the party, paying attention to recruiting qualified workers and youth union members in order to make the capital party organization truly healthy, firm and worthy of the traditions of a stalwart and indomitable capital where the first party chapter was established. This party chapter has been trusted, loved and educated throughout the revolutionary struggle by Uncle Ho, Comrade Le Duan and other party leaders. It has been the cause for hope and confidence for the people throughout the country. The capital party organization resolved to lead the emulation movement and create a vigorous change in all fields of activities in order to victoriously implement the fifth party congress resolutions. This is a sacred duty which the capital party organization must strenuously and necessarily struggle to fulfill.

May the congress succeed!

I wish all the delegates and distinguished international guests good health!

NGUYEN VAN LINH SPEECH AT FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

OW081405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Apr 82

[Excerpt of speech by Nguyen Van Linh, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Party Committee, at the Fifth VCP Congress--recorded]

[Text] The fifth congress resolution determines the economic strategy for the first stage of our country's socialist industrialization. We must, first of all, further advance agriculture, industry, consumer-goods production and heavy industry. Among the economic and social targets for the 1980's, the key target is to further stabilize and improve our people's material and cultural life and to advance toward basically meeting their essential needs in life. We must primarily and satisfactorily resolve the grain and foodstuffs problem and meet the people's need in clothing, education, medical treatment, food, housing, transportation, children's care and other consumer needs. These policies, we think, are highly suited to meet the requirements for developing our national economy in the coming years and the pressing needs in our people's lives countrywide.

Ho Chi Minh City, as an industrial, cultural scientific, and technical center, a center for international relations and an important communications center of the country, will seek by all means possible to successfully carry out the congress resolution. Facts have proved that we have struggled intensively in that direction. As Ho Chi Minh City is an industrial, scientific and technical center, we are clearly aware of its role and responsibility. It must reorganize production so that it cannot only provide support for its own development in industry, small industry and handicrafts and for meeting the requirements of agricultural development in its suburban and rural areas but also provide support for the development of agriculture and of other occupations and trades and for meeting the needs in consumer goods in the Cuu Long River Delta provinces, the Nam Bo Delta, part of the Central Highlands and the southern Trung Bo coastal area. In addition, it must make positive contributions, along with the central level, in the economic cooperation with friendly Kampuchea. Facts have proved that economic cooperation has gradually taken shape in the city's industrial-agricultural structure, which is one of the reasons justifying the city's existence and development.

As Ho Chi Minh City is also a center for international relations and an important communications center, we clearly realize that its role and responsibility are to expand and accelerate, within the scope authorized by the central level,

its exports and imports by coordinating with the other provinces and by encouraging the processing and production of goods for export so as to secure more foreign currencies to buy more raw materials and machine spare parts to support industrial, small industry and handicraft production. The results scored in the economic cooperation with provinces, centrally-run units and friendly Kampuchea, along with the results scored in imports and exports, have greatly contributed to increasing the city's 1981 industrial production over 1980--that is the city's own industrial, small industry and handicraft production and that of the centrally run installations located in the city--by 36 percent, its budget receipts by 21 percent, and its import-export volume by nearly 200 percent. On that basis, we can initially provide guidance for the struggle to further stabilize the market and to improve somewhat the living conditions of cadres, workers, civil servants and laborers.

One of the reasons for the city's development in industrial production, as I have earlier noted, is that we have succeeded in developing the production capacity of every grassroots-level unit thanks to our determination to provide guidance on implementation and on planning from the grassroots level upward and on building three-part plans. It is also due to the fact that we have concerned ourselves with the livelihood and interests of the workers and laborers and with harmonizing the three types of interests; pushed ahead the application of the contract wage and piecework wage systems; boldly decentralized management by assigning the precincts, districts, city wards and villages, their own shares in management; deepened our economic management in the fields of industrial, small industry and handicraft production and of circulation and distribution; kept in close touch with grassroots-level units so as to eliminate difficulties in time and to help further expand production; broadened the movement to learn from and emulate model workers and production units and to increase their numbers; and stepped up imports and exports so as to achieve a balance.

Regarding small industry and handicraft production, thanks to our efforts to intensively develop the creativity and professional skills of workers, our flexible application of policies and of appropriate key measures for promoting effectiveness and versatility in production, and our growing capability in sense market needs, we have succeeded in producing a large volume of varied commodities and in making positive contributions to increasing the city's industrial production. The above, concrete results have affirmed more clearly that the resolution of the Sixth VCP Central Committee Plenum and Resolution No 26 of the Political Bureau are correct and that they should be further implemented positively and correctly.

Regarding resolving problems in livelihood, the city has positively grasped the spirit of the resolutions of the fifth party congress and is continuing to implement Resolution No 26 and Directive No 109 of the Political Bureau as well as the resolutions of the city party organization's second congress of delegates on this matter. In order to improve distribution and circulation work, we have urgently expanded the socialist business and trade network, comprising the state-run and cooperative trade systems, and have striven to get hold of most of the industrial goods and to organize the sale of daily necessities to the workers and laborers.

Parallel with expanding socialist business, we have gradually stabilized the market. We have adopted positive measures to increase income and ensure the correct implementation of the tax policy, thus fulfilling our obligation to the central government and stabilizing the regional budget. We have carried out studies in making recommendations to rationally readjust the income of the various economic components and strata of the people. We have correctly implemented the conservation and antiwaste system. We have adopted really concrete plans by assigning conservation targets to each sector, precinct and district, regarding them as obligatory targets in considering the completion of plans and awards for 1982. We have effectively stepped up the fight against negative phenomena, striven to reduce, to the lowest level, the value of property lost due to waste, theft, misplacement and damage and have positively protected and guarded state property.

While boldly pondering, searching and applying the directives and resolutions of the Central Committee to the concrete conditions of the city, with a view to promoting production and gradually stabilizing life, we do not forget a fundamental issue in our country's present situation, namely, even though enjoying peace, we have to defeat, at all costs, the many-sided war of sabotage of the Chinese hegemonic expansionists who are colluding with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, while standing ready to successfully rebuff the enemy should he dare to recklessly wage a big war.

As Ho Chi Minh City was previously the lair, the center and the capital of the U.S.-puppet colonialist regime, besides the patriotic and revolutionary tradition of the working people and other segments of the people, there still exist many negative aspects which the U.S. imperialists and Chinese expansionists are resolutely exploiting to carry out their many-sided war of sabotage. Consequently, we fully agree with the resolution of the fifth congress, namely, that we must resolutely defeat the enemy's many-sided war of sabotage. In order to ensure the fulfillment of this requirement, our whole party organization must exert efforts in making the people of the city see the enemy's perfidious plot and clearly understand the real state of our country's present situation; at a time when the rear area is living in peace, at the forefront, the northern border, our combatants' and people's blood still flows and in friendly Kampuchea, the blood of our combatants who are discharging their international obligation and of friendly armed forces is still flowing. The struggle for national independence and socialism is still going on in a fierce and complex manner.

Over the past years, although there has been the movement "for the fatherland's forefront" in our city, we must keep it boiling continuously to closely link the front to the rear areas and to resolutely oppose pacifist thoughts. We must work daily so that both the party members and the people clearly realize that in the present many-sided war of sabotage, the city is the enemy's key point of attack. We must urgently wage the struggle in a systematic, integrated and consistent manner in many fields. We must coordinate the security forces and the armed forces with the forces of the masses to smash all his political, as well as economic, sabotage acts and all his psychological allegations and reactionary activities.

We must step up the struggle to repulse and gradually eradicate the negative phenomena in society, sternly punish and eliminate rowdy elements, reactionary vestiges, dishonest merchants and other delinquensts and dregs of society. To do so, we must step up all necessary measures to consolidate and perfect the party, the administrative system and the mass organizations in organizational and ideological aspects. We must reinforce the combat strength of the city party organization and rapidly change the structure of the working class component in the party to clearly show that ours is a party organization of an industrial city.

Certainly, our party organization will receive the resolutions of the fifth congress with all of its great confidence and will turn this confidence into action and into the strength of the mass movement to successfully fulfill the tasks and targets set forth by the congress, thus becoming worthy of a city having the honor of bearing beloved President Ho Chi Minh's name.

HOANG VAN KIEU SPEECH TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

OW151235 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Apr 82

[Excerpts of speech by Hoang Van Kieu, chairman of the State Nationalities Commission, at the Fifth VCP Congress--recorded; date not given]

[Text] Our party's line and policies toward nationalities have always been consistent and correct and have developed through the various stages of revolution. Continuing to implement the party's nationality policy reflected in the fourth party congress resolution, we must, in the new situation, simultaneously carry out two strategic tasks, to successfully build socialism and to effectively defend the socialist fatherland.

We must pay attention to developing our economy and culture and to improving, step by step, our people's livelihood in order to gradually overcome the differences in the level of development among the nationalities in the course of our nation's advance. In performing this task in the past, we have shown many strong points and gathered many experiences, but we also have had shortcomings that we have not been able to review satisfactorily. Making surveys of the economic situation, livelihood, and cultural level of the nationalities in the various localities serves as the basis for formulating policies and measures in developing the economy, cultural level and living conditions of our compatriots. While redistributing the work force countrywide, we must urgently promote sedentary farming and settlement patterned after models that have emerged in the respective regions. Satisfactorily promoting sedentary farming and settlement is not only a pressing economic requirement that helps preserve our national resources, but also a major part of the nationality policy. Under the principle of encouraging nationality laborers to voluntarily work in state farms, state forests, construction sites and enterprises, we will continue to consolidate agricultural cooperativization in the north and steadily lead southern nationality farmers onto the path of collectivization. We must attach importance to developing the collective economy while properly encouraging the development of the family-based economy. While promoting and coordinating agriculture and forestry, we must endeavor to develop local industries, small industry, handicrafts and traditional occupations and trades, expand communications and transportation and satisfactorily carry out distribution and circulation.

The mountain region and the border areas, which have been ravaged by Chinese troops in the past, are experiencing many more difficulties in production and

the people's livelihood. We must, through various methods and measures, assist our compatriots in stabilizing and expanding production, and see to it that supplies of essentials reach the intended recipients. We must continue to promote educational, public health and cultural work, gradually implement educational reform so as to enhance the quality of education and review educational activities in the mountain region so as to ensure the application of more efficient methods and measures. Besides promoting cultural activities countrywide, we should search for and develop the valuable assets of nationality cultures and encourage new literary and artistic works with nationality themes. We must do a good job in carrying out the policy on nationality writing promulgated by the state. We must further step up public health and sanitation work, especially at the grassroots level, and pay attention to putting to good advantage the traditional medical recipes and treatment methods of the nationality compatriots. We must further strengthen the unshakable solidarity among the nationalities countrywide in order to successfully build socialism and effectively defend the socialist fatherland. We should keep in mind and propagate widely, for educational purposes, President Ho's teaching: the compatriots of Kinh, Tho, Gio Rai, E De, or Banar nationality, or of any other nationality, are all children of Vietnam; they are blood brothers. We hang together in life and death; we share weal and woe; to provide mutual assistance. Rivers may dry up, mountains may erode, but our solidarity will never weaken. We are determined to pool our forces to steadfastly preserve our freedom and independence. Now that the entire Vietnamese people are united in a monolithic bloc of unprecedented strength, no reactionary force can divide them.

The Vietnamese land is the common property of all Vietnamese nationalities, who share weal and woe. Every inch of land within our fatherland's borders is the sacred property of all nationalities living in beloved Vietnam who are resolved to defend it at all costs. President Ho once said: We would rather sacrifice everything than lose our country and live in bondage.

We must consolidate all basic party organizations, administrations, and mass organizations and intensively train nationality cadres in all fields. We must, primarily and rapidly, train leading and managerial cadres, especially for the district and grassroots levels. We must have projects and plans for training nationality cadres, with attention paid to training cadres for each locality and nationality, so that each nationality will have a core of cadres who are absolutely loyal to the party's revolutionary cause and are capable of providing leadership in implementing political tasks in the locality. Under the leadership of the various party committee echelons, all sectors are responsible for training nationality cadres for their own use.

By intensively consolidating and developing the basic party organizations and mass organizations and training nationality cadres, we realistically ensure the right to collective mastery of the people of all nationalities in reunified socialist Vietnam. We must endeavor to strengthen solidarity among nationality cadres who should work together. The important resolutions to be unanimously approved at this congress, including the one dealing with nationality policy, will certainly be warmly welcomed by the people of all nationalities.

I am fully confident that all party committee echelons, state organs and mass organizations, on the basis of thoroughly grasping party policies and the work of their echelons and sectors, will devise concrete measures for satisfactorily carrying out the party's line and policies on nationalities in order to score increasingly greater achievements in nationality work.

NGUYEN DUC THUAN SPEECH AT FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

OW101247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Apr 82

[Excerpt of speech by Nguyen Duc Thuan, VCTU chairman, at Fifth VCP Congress--recorded]

[Text] We fully agree with the political report presented by the venerated and beloved party General Secretary Le Duan and with the reports on economic construction tasks and party building tasks presented by the party Central Committee at the congress.

We wish to express some more ideas about the building of a strong workers contingent in order to insure successful implementation of the tasks of building and defending the socialist fatherland of Vietnam.

Our party has affirmed: To build socialism, we must carry out socialist industrialization, and to carry out socialist industrialization, we must have a large, comprehensively strong working class. Over the past 5 years, under the party's leadership, along with the agricultural and industrial development, our country's workers contingent has grown much stronger both quantitatively and qualitatively. Compared with the first year of the Second Five-Year State Plan, the total number of workers and civil servants has increased 28.7 percent, with those in the sector directly engaged in production increasing 40.7 percent, while the contingent of technical workers has increased 60.3 percent. Despite the many harsh difficulties caused by the war aftermath, the enemy's ravage, natural calamities, a lack of material supplies, raw materials and energy and despite difficulties in its livelihood, the working class has remained confident in the party's leadership and has constantly upheld the revolutionary spirit in production, combat, and the defense of production and enterprises. It adopts a correct attitude in the face of complex developments of the situation in our country and the rest of the world. It is worthy of being a strong support for our party and state. Many more new factors have emerged and are continuing to emerge within the workers movement which are tapping potential abilities, applying scientific and technological advances, developing initiatives for stabilizing and boosting production, struggling to overcome the practice of bureaucratic economic management based on the administration of subsidies, and building a system of socialist management and business transactions. This has clearly manifested the Vietnamese working class' initiative and spirit of self-reliance in overcoming difficulties.

However, besides the strong points that manifest its revolutionary nature, the Vietnamese workers contingent still shows its weaknesses in some aspects. Its level of awareness of socialism and of its responsibilities in collective mastery is still low. A majority of workers, being still heavily influenced by the psychology and habits of small-scale producers, has not yet consciously observed labor discipline. Many negative manifestations in production and people's lives still remain. The weaknesses of the workers contingent and the objective difficulties in production conditions are curbing the development of the emulation movement in productive labor and economization among the Vietnamese workers and civil servants and are hampering the building of our socialist worker.

Under our country's present revolutionary conditions, the building of a stable and strong contingent of socialist workers must be primarily and closely coordinated with the motivation and organization of workers and civil servants in successfully carrying out the three revolutions, namely, the revolution in production relations, the scientific and technological revolution, and the ideological and cultural revolution, with the scientific and technological revolution being the kingpin. The best general method for carrying out the three revolutions is to successfully launch a fervent large-scale socialist emulation movement among workers and civil servants. However, in our production organization and management, many shortcomings still remain which hinder the emulation movement. For example, our production plans, which have not been truly built from the grassroots level, do not have a firm basis. Serious shortages in material supplies, raw materials, and energy have left hundreds of thousands of workers with not enough work [khoong dqur vieecj lamf] and seriously affected national income. Wages have lost something of their actual values. If we concern ourselves solely with measures for political and ideological education while maintaining a loose management organization, one which is of the administrative subsidies type and which is less concerned with economic efficiency, we cannot consolidate labor discipline and the emulation movement among the workers cannot develop in a continuous, widespread and increasingly stronger manner.

Regarding worker training, so far only more than 50 percent of workers have been trained in vocational schools and classes. The average level of our skilled workers is still low and progress is slow.

Working conditions and labor safety measures in many production installations have not been improved; occupational diseases have developed; labor accidents are still numerous; and the health of workers and civil servants has worsened, especially that of workers engaged in heavy work and workers handling toxic materials. Some workers who had not had enough time to become high-level skilled workers were forced to give up their jobs because of loss of strength. The number of workers forced to retire because of their premature loss of labor capability is increasing.

The pay and incentive systems are no longer suitable and cannot ensure proper generation of labor force for reproduction and no longer can prod workers to enthusiastically engage in production. Being the direct production force turning out 49.2 percent of gross social products, or 38.7 percent of national income, the workers, due to still irrational adjustment policies, are paid the lowest wages compared with those of the other strata of people.

Insufficient attention has been paid to the education about the working class within the party, at schools and in society, and appropriate education methods are still lacking. Therefore, our society in general still does not have a correct understanding of the position and role of the working class. Although reminders of the task of building the party among workers have often been given by the party Central Committee, over the past 5 years since the convening of the fourth party congress the percentage of party members with workers background and the percentage of worker-party members have increased very little.

The causes of the lingering problems mentioned above are shortcomings on the part of party committee echelons' leadership, shortcomings in state policies and planning, shortcomings in the mass organizations' education and motivation tasks and, especially, shortcomings on the part of our trade unions.

Building a comprehensively strong working class is an immediate and long-term requirement for ensuring success of socialism. Therefore, this requirement must be thoroughly grasped and included in economic and social plans, in state economic and labor policies, in the leadership of party committee echelons and in the activities of mass organizations.

We must consider the building of a stable and strong working class both as one of the major requirements and targets of state economic and social plans and as a condition for ensuring successful implementation of those plans. Plan building methods must be renovated. Efforts must be made to vigorously motivate workers to build plans and discuss measures for implementation so as to tap all potentials of production installations, create prerequisites and conditions for production, ensure that workers have enough work and sufficient income to help them generate proper labor force for reproduction and stabilize their families' lives.

We must formulate an efficient management mechanism and promptly amend the labor, pay and incentive policies so as to encourage the workers to concern themselves with production efficiency, thriftiness, improvement of techniques, and rationalization of production. We must devise preferential treatment policies toward technical workers and cadres and good management cadres and policies to encourage workers doing hard work or handling toxic materials and compensate them properly for their work. Every year, production installations must map out plans for training and further training workers so as to enhance their skills, for improving working conditions, and for ensuring labor safety for workers.

We must, through workers' revolutionary movements and, especially, through emulation movements in productive labor and thriftiness, educate, train, and build a contingent of socialist workers. Under the leadership of party committee echelons, management agencies and trade unions at all echelons should closely coordinate their activities in applying educational, economic, and managerial measures so as to successfully organize fervent, widespread and efficient emulation movements among workers and civil servants. We must, through workers' revolutionary movements, select and train outstanding workers and then admit them to the party so as to further strengthen the component of workers directly engaging in production within the party and party committee echelons.

Party committee echelons should regularly educate and train cadres and party members on the stand and viewpoint of the working class. Mass organizations and schools from the general school level to college must have programs to provide education on the working class and job orientation so as to enable our country's younger generation to clearly understand the role and historic mission of the working class and train themselves to become worthy inheritors of the traditions of the heroic Vietnamese working class.

DANG QUOC BAO SPEECH AT FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

OW121314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Apr 82

[Excerpts from speech by Dang Quoc Bao, first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Central Committee, at the Fifth VCP Congress--recorded]

[Text] The party Central Committee's political report devoted an appropriate portion to youth activities in the new situation. I fully approve the contents, targets and measures mentioned on youth activities. Today everyone realizes more clearly youth's role and position in society. With this role and position, youth is a great class force that all class enemies in the past as well as the Chinese hegemonic expansionists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces at present consider to be an object to direct their constant attack at.

Since the beginning our party has always treated the task of building new men--along with that of building up the new economy and creating a new production force in our country--as a task of strategic significance for Vietnam's revolution. The party Central Committee political report has pointed to the need to share the responsibility among the state, the sectors, the organizations--including the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union--and all of society in organizing and educating youth.

A host of urgent matters confront youth and youth activities, requiring great efforts by the entire society. Our youth today live in a new era. Their levels in all aspects are raised. Their psychology, physiology, inclination, aspirations, desires and so forth are developed. They also differ in age level, regional residence, ethnic nationality, religion, profession, educational level, environment and so forth. Consequently we must seek to understand, and amass practical understanding and reasoning and adopt a scientific attitude in dealing with issues relating to youth and youth activities.

Taking up heavy responsibility from the party in organizing, training and fostering the young generation, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must actively and rapidly renovate its method of action so as to exploit all potentials of society in mobilizing the strength of the entire proletarian dictatorship system in its youth activities. On the other hand, the fact that youth and the youth movement are developing every day demands that Youth Union activities be truly sharp, positive and close to the masses. They must overcome all manifestations of bureaucracy and passiveness and at the same time must

oppose all the plots of the enemy, who is resorting to all sorts of strategems to trick the youth.

Dear comrades, the common line and social and economic strategy defined by the fifth party congress have pointed to the common objective of our country's revolution in the future. From this common objective, the immediate as well as long-term task of mobilizing the youth is to materialize the youth's vanguard position in the establishment and development of the right of socialist collective mastery of the working people, including youths, ensuring that youth firmly maintain the role of shock force in national construction and defense and at the same time to endeavor to train and foster the youth into new socialist men who are developed in all aspects and who faithfully and outstandingly carry forward the party's and nation's cause.

Our revolution is now entering a new situation. Our youth, educated and trained by the party, have shown their fine quality and have proved to be a major force standing at the forefront of economic, cultural, social battlefronts and in the fight against the enemy. Our people are entering the eighties with extremely great tasks and fierce trials. This requires that we urgently train and foster the new generation of people and teach them to link their lives to the country's destiny, to the people and to the socialist regime so that they will voluntarily stand up to cope with all difficulties and all enemies, discharge their obligation as the shock force that creates the new society and firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

For this reason, the task of teaching communism to youth becomes even more urgent. Acting on the sacred testament of most beloved Uncle Ho, to foster a revolutionary generation for the future is an extremely important and necessary task. First of all, we must step up teaching the party's lines and policies, the notion and spirit of collective mastery and the labor and national defense obligation, making the youth clearly see the plots and actions of Chinese hegemonic expansionism, which is colluding with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces and striving to oppose our country's revolution and the world revolutionary movement.

We must teach the youth about the struggle between the two paths--socialism and capitalism--about law, the revolutionary situation and task, proletarian internationalism and so forth. We must actively foster the young generation so that it will know about and feel proud of the heroic traditions of the nation, the working class, the party, the armed forces and the youth union. With a view toward helping them determine their revolutionary ideals in a positive and correct manner, we must equip youth with a scientific world outlook. We must train youth in revolutionary ethics, educate them to live, fight, work and study according to the great Uncle Ho's example.

In the organizing work, first of all we must attract the youth into various forms of political, cultural and professional organizations, thus enabling them to find their positions in society and in their organizations and we must be concerned with the question of solving youth employment. In organizing the young generation, the question of decisive significance is the direct party leadership in building and consolidating the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the vanguard unit and the nucleus that unites all strata of youth.

With its function as the party's effective arm and trusted reserve unit, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must better fulfill the responsibility entrusted it to the party, namely, to care for and guide the teenagers and children and build up the Ho Chi Minh vanguard teenagers unit and the Ho Chi Minh children's unit. To care for and educate teenagers and children is the inevitable question of the proletarian revolution lying within the nature of the socialist regime. Consequently it is also the responsibility of the entire society.

Along with stepping up the youth's broad emulation movement at the grassroots level, we recommend that the party and the state entrust the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union with a number of industrial and agricultural projects at national, interprovincial, provincial or city level to be called "communist youth union projects," aimed at motivating the youth to contribute their efforts, train and involve themselves in socialist construction. In national defense, we must develop the positive effect of coordinating and combining the three forces, the People's Army, the People's Security Force and youth, to create a force for successfully implementing the tasks of combat readiness and fighting in defense of the fatherland to preserve political security, public order and social safety.

On the cultural and educational front, the youth union and teenagers unit must continue to contribute their efforts to pushing forward the "two good" emulation movement aimed at the objectives of raising the educational quality and training in revolutionary ethics; intensifying cultural, literary, sports and physical education activities; building a new lifestyle and new socialist men; eliminating the cultural vestiges of neocolonialism and eradicating superstitious practices.

The youth are the shock force in production, economic construction and development, national defense and cultural and educational development. At the same time they are the shock force in the emulation movement to practice thrift and struggle against negative phenomena in the economy and social life.

PHAN XUAN DOT REPORT TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

BK041342 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt from report by Phan Xuan Dot, minister of forestry]

[Text] Forestry is an important component of the national economy. As such it is always closely linked with the economic and social development of the entire country. Forestry cannot develop if it is separated from agriculture, industry and many other sectors. To develop forestry, we must quickly reorganize forestry production rationally and scientifically and advance our country's forestry from its fragmented and natural state to large-scale socialist production. On the basis of taking full advantage of the country's abundant potential and applying the formula of uniform development, comprehensive business operations and combined farming activities, the forestry sector must achieve the objective of preserving and building stable and concentrated economic forestry assets so as to meet two basic and long-term demands, namely, timber supply and flood prevention. First of all, it must effectively manage, preserve and exploit the existing forested areas and promote the planting of new forests by closely combining forestry with agriculture in such a way as to suit the natural economic characteristics of each area.

At present our most important task is scrupulously to protect the existing areas of natural and planted forests, including the forests of special trees, birds and other animals. We must strictly implement the regulations of forest preservation and promptly check forest fires and wanton logging. We must intensify and broaden the education of the people of all strata on the great usefulness and effect of forests so as to raise their sense of responsibility as citizens for the task of preserving and restoring the country's resources. We must gradually stabilize the forested areas throughout the country and in each locality and ensure that all forests and plots of land are effectively managed, protected and used.

We must accelerate the tempo of afforestation according to the formula of concentration, specialization and intensive cultivation so as to ensure stable and long-term production, thereby steadily meeting the demands for raw materials for industry, construction and export. We must plant trees on bare hills and coastal sandbanks where there is an urgent need for flood prevention and where there are proper conditions for this task to be carried out expeditiously. We must bring into full play the great achievements and rich experience of more than 20 years of carrying out lunar new year tree-planting drives in compliance

with President Ho Chi Minh's instructions. We must continue to launch vigorous, constant and broad tree-planting movements throughout the country. We must see to it that trees are planted according to programs and plans, that the quality of this work is ensured and that it will become increasingly efficient. We must quickly increase the sources of firewood, forestry products and other special products to meet the demands of the local people and eventually to produce large amounts of valuable goods for export while contributing to increasing the ratio of the forest cover throughout the country.

On the basis of preserving and satisfactorily developing our forest assets, we must exploit them rationally to meet our minimum annual needs. We must ensure, however, that the trees felled are replaced and that proper conditions are created for the depleted forests to quickly recover and satisfactorily develop in conformity with our economic targets. We must practice thrift, make the fullest use of timber and other forestry products and use these resources more efficiently.

Combining agriculture with forestry production is a progressive and highly effective mode of production. Such a combination is not only an urgent requirement of forestry but also an objective demand of the country at this juncture. We must combine agriculture with forestry production not only to increase the supplies of grain, foodstuffs and other products for society but, more important, to accelerate afforestation on tens of millions of hectares of bare hills, prevent erosion, restore the fertility of degraded soil, protect the environment and maintain the balance of the ecological system. This is also an important measure aimed at fully exploiting our potential in land and manpower, stabilizing and developing various population centers and effectively implementing the labor redistribution policy nationwide.

Stepping up the settlement of nomads to help make the mountain areas economically, politically and militarily strong and creating conditions for stabilizing the production and living conditions of millions of people who are still practicing nomadism constitute an active measure that is necessary to manage and preserve forests, effectively use forested land and curb slash-burning and forest fires. We must promote the allocation of land and forests to cooperatives and families for preservation, improvement and afforestation according to state programs, plans and policies.

Reorganizing forestry production at the district level is an important task in developing and preserving our forest assets. We must quickly improve zoning, build key forestry production areas by integrating forestry with agriculture and industry in a rational forestry-agricultural industrial or agricultural-forestry-industrial structure, depending on the characteristics of the resources and the socioeconomic conditions of each area. We must implement the slogans "the state and people work together" and "the central authorities and the localities work together" so as to fully exploit the great potential and aggregate strength of the entire people, the central authorities and the localities in building and developing forestry throughout the country and in each locality. We must strengthen the management work of the forestry sector to correctly concentrate our efforts on and effectively carry out the key tasks dictated by the demands of the national economy. At the same time, we

must rationally carry out the division of labor and decentralization and satisfactorily settle the relationship between sector, local and territorial management in forestry. We must effectively use our material and technical bases and capital and give priority to making investments in developing key areas where there are favorable conditions for production to be developed quickly. This is aimed at expeditiously creating abundant and concentrated sources of goods in order to meet local and foreign demands satisfactorily.

NGUYEN NGOC TRIU REPORT TO FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

BK051300 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpt from report by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, minister of agriculture, to Fifth VCP Congress: "Advance Agriculture a Step Further to Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] In order to outstandingly develop and advance agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production, we believe that we must pool the efforts of all sectors and echelons throughout the country for the following tasks:

At present the most urgent task of strategic importance is to concentrate on resolving the problem of grain and food products.

This problem must be resolved in several ways: On the one hand, we must accelerate the production of grain and food products; on the other, we must resolve to use grain economically, improve our diet, consume grain in line with the local production capacity and adopt birth control measures to prevent the population from increasing too rapidly. We must relocate the work force and population throughout the country to alleviate shortages of grain in those densely populated areas where production is difficult and transportation is urgent in the initial transitory stage of advancing from small to large-scale socialist production. Among these tasks to be carried out simultaneously, the acceleration of production is the most vital and decisive while the economical use of grain is of paramount importance.

We must do our utmost to intensively cultivate and increase crops by fully using all the land in the country's two major rice areas--the Mekong and Red River Deltas--and the major rice areas in each province in order to increase the yield and production volume. At the same time, we must strive to vigorously develop the cultivation of secondary food crops such as vegetables and legumes in terms of area, productivity and production volume and must organize their processing and consumption.

Accelerating the intensive cultivation of crops to boost their yields is the "prime strategic guideline" for grain production in particular and agricultural production in general.

Multicropping is a major guideline which, for little expenditure, can bring about quick results in expanding the cultivated area.

Along with concentrating on intensive cultivation and multicropping on reclaimed land, which is the present main guideline, we must have positive and rational plans to redistribute the labor force among various regions in order to expand the agricultural area, develop forestry and combine agriculture with forestry in the new economic zones.

While concentrating on resolving the grain problem, we should quickly increase the supply of raw materials to industry and the quantity of agricultural products for export in order to obtain equipment for agriculture, contribute positively to equipping the national economy and, at the same time, meet the requirements of importing consumer goods essential to the people's life.

With a view to fulfilling the above requirements, it is necessary to organize a rational agricultural structure for each region which can meet the local demands for raw materials from centrally run factories and for valuable agricultural products. These products must be produced easily by the people, call for little investment, not take much land from the grain production area and be popular on the international market.

To ensure the successful implementation of agricultural development tasks and objectives and advance agriculture a step further to large-scale socialist production, one of the most important and urgent tasks is to reorganize agriculture along with transforming the old production relations in the Nam Bo rural areas, consolidating and improving socialist production relations in agriculture throughout the country and urgently changing anew our economic management system.

The reorganization of agriculture throughout the country in the direction of gradually advancing toward large-scale socialist production as we are doing now means that we must, on the basis of correct agricultural, forestry and industrial planning, establish production guidelines, structures and organizations in line with the situation in each region and in the direction of gradually concentrating and specializing crop cultivation, combining agriculture with forestry and associating agriculture and the processing industry and production with transportation and the organization of consumption.

We must primarily base ourselves on the conditions of labor, land, sectors, professions and other existing material facilities in reorganizing the work force and production in each primary installation (cooperatives, villages and farms) and in each multicropping, making full use of land and expanding sectors and jobs on the spot. At the same time, we should plan to relocate people from those areas with unemployed excess manpower to thinly populated areas with much land so as to establish new economic zones.

In our agriculture the collective economy has played a vital role for a long period. We should constantly and comprehensively consolidate and strengthen all the agricultural cooperatives in order to secure total victory for socialism in the countryside. We should immediately stabilize the organizational scales, giving cooperatives a suitable production structure. We should raise

the level of management in line with each developmental step of the production forces. We should also raise the cadres' standard of managerial knowledge in order to increase labor productivity, the economic results and the quality of products, ensuring that the business of cooperatives is clearly superior to that of individuals. On this basis we will enable cooperatives to fulfill their obligations and provide increasingly more agricultural products to the state. We should constantly strengthen the material and technical bases and the welfare facilities of collectives, thus steadily improving and raising the living standard of cooperative members through each crop season and each production year.

In the past 20 years we have built nearly 370 state farms. Although these farms are still weak in several respects, they have annually contributed large amounts of goods for export, provided many seeds and breeding animals to agriculture and begun to provide some capital accumulation to the state. We should continue to consolidate and strengthen state farms, change anew the management system, eliminate the managerial method of administrative subsidization, give units more independence in management, production and business and make more in-depth investment so that the state farms can develop their existing potentials, increase the economic results and contribute considerably to advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production.

We should attentively help, encourage and guide the members of cooperatives and state farms in developing their family economy in the right direction.

Along with vigorously developing the collective and state-run economies, we should turn into good use the economy of individuals and other private sectors in those areas where agriculture has not been cooperativized in order to increase the supply of agricultural products and commodities to society. At the same time, we should attentively overcome negative manifestations, especially the spontaneous capitalist force of these economic elements.

We should resolutely change anew the management system, continue to extend independence in production and business to localities and primary installations, enhance the responsibility and authority of sectors in the chain of command and production process and establish policies to stimulate agriculture comprehensively. As an immediate task, we should make timely additions and adjustments to such irrational policies as that concerning the selling prices of production means and organize the scrupulous implementation of published incentive policies to stimulate production. The new management system and policies must be able to resolve present problems, strongly encourage the optimal use of land and labor and create conditions for agriculture to develop favorably and accumulate assets for expanding production.

Effective 1982 we must create some definite changes in the reorganization of production and work force and in the economic management of agriculture within every cooperative and state farm and in each district.

Our agriculture is advancing from small- to large-scale socialist production. This advance requires that we accelerate the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture by intensively building the material and technical bases

of agriculture and quickly applying technological innovations to production. This is a very important matter to ensure the successful implementation of agricultural objectives and to advance agriculture a step further to large-scale socialist production.

We have made much valuable scientific and technical progress which has contributed to promoting the intensive cultivation to increase the productivity of crops and animals. We have changed our crop cultivation patterns and crop seasons by refining generalities and making in-depth exploitation and increasing the effectiveness in using labor and land to increase labor productivity in agriculture. It is regrettable that the popularization and application of scientific and technical innovations is still slow, irregular and loosely led. In the time ahead we should pay proper attention to this matter.

HOANG QUOC VIET SPEECH AT FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

OW111125 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 8 Apr 82

[Excerpts of speech by Hoang Quoc Viet, VFF Central Committee Presidium chairman, at the Fifth VCP Congress--recorded]

[Text] I fully approve the contents of reports presented at the congress. May I express some views on the work regarding mass agitation and the front in the present situation. As pointed out by the political report, the content of the present mass agitation work is new. We understand that this content consists of fully exercising the laboring people's collective mastery while simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions with a view to implementing the two strategic tasks, namely, building socialism and firmly defending our beloved fatherland. This is also the content of the revolutionary mass movement in the new stage.

The present needs of everyday life urge us to unceasingly take care of the people's material and cultural life. For this reason, the emulation movement for labor productivity and practicing economy and against negative phenomena must really become a movement central to all mass movements, and other movements must contribute to stimulating this central movement with the common aim of serving the socialist fatherland and promoting the people's happiness. To advance the emulation movement for labor productivity and practicing economy and against negative phenomena vigorously, actively and continuously, we should, in our guidance work, harmoniously coordinate the interests of the state, collective and individual laborers. It is very important to pay attention to laborers' legitimate interests and there must be close coordination among administrative organs, the front and mass organizations.

According to the political report, the mass agitation work has achieved some new progress. That means that, after the country's reunification and after the establishment of the proletarian dictatorship system on the state level, this work has been carried out with all the might of the system, that is, by all party organizations, state organs and mass organizations.

Mass organizations represent the collective interests and rights of various classes and strata of people. They are the schools of socialism for the masses, the links between the party and the masses and the solid support of the state. The might of mass organizations resides in their ability to gather the masses and whip up a vigorous revolutionary movement. Mass organizations should

effect a new change in educational work, mobilize and organize the masses and intensify the building of basic installations and the corps of cadres.

Over the past years, the VFF, a factor in the success of our country's revolution, has developed the tradition of all-people solidarity, strengthened the people's political unanimity and unity of minds, participated in building and consolidating the people's administration and educated and motivated the people to uphold the sense of collective mastery and to emulate in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

The VFF, a representative of the people, should constantly reflect their thoughts and aspirations before the party and state and motivate all strata of people to participate in building their administration, drafting and implementing policies and laws and managing economic and social affairs while preventing all violations of the party's line, state policies and laws, socialist property, the people's interests and collective mastery.

The VFF should better carry out the campaign to build a new lifestyle, a new work style, new customs and habits, an orderly and hygienic life at home and at public places and a family of new culture with healthy and beautiful traits in everyday life. To fulfill its functions, the VFF should properly carry out the principle of coordinated and unified action, especially at basic installations and among the population where the three revolutions take place daily and where there is a direct contact with the citizens' life and interests.

Our people's knowledge in all spheres has been constantly improved and their needs and aspirations have constantly changed. That requires that the work regarding mass agitation and the front effect a new change in organizational and operational methods. It is necessary to improve the knowledge in all fields of the cadres and party members assigned to do this work.

To overcome the past shortcomings and carry out the work regarding mass agitation and the front consistent with the requirements of revolutionary tasks in the new stage, we should have a resolution on this work for the present situation. Pending the resolution, all party committee echelons should strengthen leadership over the work, entrust this work to those who are capable and experience and create conditions for the front to properly fulfill its function of coordinating and unifying the actions of mass organizations and the front's organizations, especially at basic installations and in populated areas in the districts so that the political tasks set forth by the party may be carried out.

It is necessary to formulate a proper system and policy of training, education and treating the cadres assigned to work in the front and mass organizations. In my opinion, under the present conditions, we should set up organs for scientific study of each element among the masses, especially the youths and women, to help the party committee echelons make accurate decisions based on scientific data related to the mass agitation work.

Dear comrade delegates: It is difficult to eliminate an old system; but it is more difficult to build a new society, a socialist society, especially in our country. However, our people are united in this enterprise. As noted by Uncle Ho, without the people's support, a very easy task cannot be completed; but no matter how difficult a task may be, it can be achieved with popular support. With the party's correct revolutionary line, with the people's sympathy and support and with the boundless creative capabilities of all strata of people, our party and people will surely successfully build socialism and effectively protect our beloved fatherland.

FOREIGN DELEGATES ADDRESS CONGRESS

USSR Delegate Gorbachev

OW280751 Hanoi VNA in English 0707 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28--On behalf of the Soviet communists and the entire Soviet people, the CPSU delegation has conveyed its warmest fraternal greetings to the congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, to all communists and working people of Vietnam. In his address at today's session of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, M.S. Gorbachev, Political Bureau member and secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, said:

"Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, who takes constant concern of the consolidation and strengthening of the Soviet-Vietnamese relations, has asked our delegation to convey to the Fifth Congress of the C.P.V. sincere wishes for a fine success of the congress. He has emphasized that as in the past, the Soviet Union will always stand in the future shoulder to shoulder with Socialist Vietnam in endeavours for economic development, better welfare of the people, and the promotion of the gains of socialism. The Vietnamese comrades may firmly believe in the solidarity and support of the Soviet people."

The Soviet chief delegate went on: "This congress of the C.P.V., one of the glorious fighting detachments of the international communist movement, is a great event not only for the Vietnamese communists. Your experiences, your achievements and your problems and, of course, the answers to these problems, are very useful to the other fraternal parties. The creative activities of each Marxist-Leninist party contribute to the moral enrichment of the whole international communist movement.

"The recapitulating report of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. presented by Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the CC of the party, has left us very deep impressions. This important political document has analyzed the internal and external situation of the building of socialism in Vietnam, set forth great tasks, mapped out orientations and measures to resolve them. The report of the C.P.V. Central Committee as well as those presented by Comrades Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho sketched a panorama both of today and tomorrow, the pretty future of the country to which the Vietnamese people under the leadership of the party are marching and which they are sure to reach.

"The period which has elapsed since the Fourth Congress of the C.P.V. is not a simple one. On the one hand, there are the heavy wounds left by a protracted war against the imperialist and colonialist aggressors; then came a new aggression. On the other hand, there are very new problems to be solved.

However, in spite of all difficulties, the C.P.V. has managed to consolidate the independence of its country, it has got valuable experiences in the building of socialism in peace time, made persistent efforts to grasp a very complicated science, that of running the economy according to the socialist mode, developed and consolidated its relations with the labouring masses. This is a new precious asset in the activities of the C.P.V., a firm springboard for continued advance in the building of socialism.

"The C.P.V., its leaders, Comrade Le Duan, its general secretary, whom all of us regard as an outstanding Vietnamese revolutionary, a celebrated activist of the world communist movement, enjoy a very high prestige.

"The heroic struggle they have waged for the freedom, independence and unity of the country has shown that the Vietnamese communists are fully capable of conducting a life-and-death fight against the enemy to defend their motherland. And now you are giving evidence of your capabilities of bringing into play the creative forces of the entire people, developing socialist democracy, and heightening the national economy. We firmly believe that the resolutions of this fifth congress will help enhance the influence of the party and consolidate its leading role. The programme of striving on for socialism, a better life of the people, that you have set forth has expressed the aspirations of the Vietnamese people. Therefore, it will become a programme of the entire people."

The Soviet chief delegate added: "Your cause is extremely close to the heart of every Soviet citizen. In a recent speech delivered in Tashkent, Comrade Brezhnev stated: 'In these very days, the C.P.V. is advancing its fifth congress, and all of us extend to the heroic Vietnamese communists and the valiant Vietnamese people our cordial greetings and sincere wishes for success in their peaceful labour to build socialism and in the defence of their revolutionary gains.'

"We are agreed because of common objectives and very sincere concern for each other's achievements. The relations between the Soviet Union and Vietnam are built on the firmest and most honest principles that have been proved by history--the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. The solid foundation of these relations is the treaty of friendship and cooperation signed in 1978, while the force crystallising them is precisely the unshakable fraternal friendship between our two communist parties.

"In the meetings between Comrade L.I. Brezhnev and Comrade Le Duan, the two sides noted with satisfaction that the Soviet-Vietnamese relations have been developing in a dynamic way with regard to both the volume and the quality of the tasks resolved. The Soviet Union and Vietnam are actively and steadily cooperating with each other in all political, economic, ideological and defence fields.

"A symbol of fraternal ties, the high standard of the cooperation between our two countries is the cosmic flight of the Soviet-Vietnamese international team. The hero-cosmonauts Victor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan carried aloft over the earth our banner of friendship.

"We are fully founded to hope that in the years to come, the Soviet-Vietnamese relations will develop in a more varied and vigorous manner. The party bodies and economic services of the Soviet Union and Vietnam have undertaken a very great volume of work to develop further our economic cooperation on the basis of the actual possibilities of the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Suffice it to say that the turnover of goods between the two countries will double in the next five years.

"The technical and economic aid of the Soviet Union to Vietnam will also expand greatly. This will make it possible for the Vietnamese people to exploit the natural resources of the country more rapidly and more effectively, to turn to account in a more rational way the production potential already built, and it must be said that this is a fairly great potential.

"A symbol of the present cooperation between the Soviet Union and Vietnam in the resolution of such problems as those of fuel and energy is the Pha Lai thermic power plant whose first power-generating group will be put into operation this year. It is the reconstruction and expansion of the four biggest coal mines of Vietnam. The completion of these projects will create conditions for stable and steady activities of many industrial and agricultural enterprises. Moreover, we are jointly resolving longer-term tasks. On the Da River, the Hoa Binh hydroelectric plant, the biggest one in Southeast Asia, is being actively built.

"On the continental shelf of South Vietnam, we are making preparations for the exploitation of oil and gas. Before long, derricks will appear off the Vietnamese shores, and this is another concrete evidence of the strength and effectiveness of the Soviet-Vietnamese friendship."

Dealing with the international situation, the Soviet chief delegate remarked: "....U.S. imperialism is playing the role of organizer of the new crusade against peace and progress. The aggressive and militant forces are threatening to bring mankind to the brink of a world thermonuclear war. The ideologists of the U.S. reactionary forces are calling for an extension of the U.S. domination to the whole world. In fact there is no region on earth where the situation has not become complicated as a result of the actions of Washington and its zealous agents....

"In Asia the U.S. imperialists are frenziedly deploying extremely dangerous activities.

"First of all, Washington is playing 'the China card' in an attempt to make the most of the anti-Sovietism and hegemonism of the Chinese ruling circles to further the global strategy of the United States. Having forgotten the lessons of World War Two, the United States is carrying out a line designed to encourage Japanese militarism into an instrument of its expansionist policy in Asia.

"All this is real, undeniable. In spite of these facts, the imperialist circles are resorting to the most cunning methods to spread misinformation, lies and slanders; they try to deceive the peoples, mislead public opinion and make believe that international tension is caused by socialism.... The imperialists who pose as defenders of human rights did not say anything when Pol Pot, a disciple of the Maoists, brazenly massacred hundreds of thousands of his compatriots. And now when the Kampuchean people with the assistance of fraternal Vietnam have revived and are building a peaceful life, they stage-manage the adoption of slanderous resolutions of all kinds while preparing an armed intervention with the participation of traitors to the Kampuchean people, including Pol Pot. Beijing and Washington are inflating the so-called 'Kampuchean problem' which does not exist in fact; this problem has been settled for a long time now by the Kampuchean people themselves. They are pursuing long-term perfidious objectives to create a permanent hotbed of tension in Southeast Asia, to fan up a conflict between two groups of states in this region--the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries. That is indeed a shameful policy!

"Nobody can check the development of history, and that is precisely the reason why this is an objective process. This process expresses the will of the nations for peace and progress. A typical example of this is the victory of the Vietnamese people in the struggle against the colonialist rule, and against the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, and the victory they have won in the two wars started by the Beijing hegemonists against Vietnam in recent years. At first they pushed the stooge Pol Pot clique to fight against the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, then they directly staged an aggression against Vietnam.

"We appreciate the lofty activities of Vietnam to consolidate the solid fraternal ties with socialist Laos and with Kampuchea, who has stated that the path of socialist development is her goal. The solidarity of the three countries on the Indochinese Peninsula is an important factor of peace and stability in Southeast Asia, dear comrades. Progressive public opinion in the world supports your just cause; the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries always stand at your side.

"The increasing role of Vietnam in the international community, in the Non-Aligned Movement, her clear-cut stand in the maintenance of peace and the defence of the right of all nations to follow the path of independent development, all this is a factor of increasingly important significance for the consolidation of security in Asia and all over the world. And we are very pleased to note that in the international area as well as in the resolving of the tasks of peaceful construction, we have always been standing shoulder to shoulder.

"Comrades: This is not the first time the communists have to riposte to the plots of the class enemy who wants to overthrow or at least to encroach on world socialism, and to check the revolutionary process. But if they failed to achieve this in the past, they are all the more unable to do so now because the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries already have a great economic potential, a mighty political force and a solid national defence. In the world, the forces of the communist movement, the workers' movement and the national liberation movement have grown powerful; the aspirations of all nations for peace have become stronger than ever.

"The CPSU and the Soviet Government resolutely pursue the line charted by the 26th congress of the party, unswervingly strive to carry into effect the peace programme for the eighties adopted by the congress. All the proposals and initiatives put forward some days ago by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev at the 17th Congress of the Soviet Trade Unions in Tashkent have supplied new and very firm evidence of this. As you know, these proposals and initiatives aim at solving the problem of reducing nuclear means in Europe on the basis of strict compliance with the principle of equality, at securing a resumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on strategic arms limitation expanding mutual trust measures on the seas and oceans, building a region of peace and stability in Asia, reaching agreement on other essential problems regarding the prevention of a new world war.

"The Soviet initiatives have received a broad response in the world. The socialist countries have spared no effort to make the international climate healthy. This has been evidenced by the actions and initiatives of the Soviet Union on the initiating and applying of mutual trust measures in the Far East; the proposal of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea on turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability, on the normalization of relations with the ASEAN countries; the proposal made by the People's Republic of Mongolia on the signing of a convention of nonaggression and nonuse of force in the relations between Asian and Pacific countries.

"We fully support Vietnam's stand on resolving the situation in Southeast Asia expounded in the activity report of the Central Committee of the C.P.V. We stand for extinguishing hotbeds of conflict, resolving disputes through negotiations, and it is very good that this policy of the socialist countries in Asia has enjoyed the approval of authoritative circles in many Asian countries.

"The Soviet Union highly appreciates the independent and progressive foreign policies of India and other peace-loving countries in Asia.

"In the present situation, the solidarity of communist and workers' parties has a particularly important significance. Our movement came into existence under the slogan of proletarian internationalism. There lies the great strength of the movement. And practical experience has shown that those parties that depart from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism to pursue some transient political objectives are bound to encounter ultimately great difficulties and to become scapegoats of the class enemy. Solidarity is the main condition for gaining new successes for socialism and peace."

On behalf of the Central Committee of the CPSU, of the entire Soviet party and people, the Soviet chief delegate wished the communists and the entire people of Vietnam "new, great successes in the building of socialism, the path to which has been charted by the Fifth Congress of the C.P.V."

Lao Delegate Kaysone

BK090807 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 31 Mar 82

[Speech by Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, delivered at the Fifth VCP Congress in Hanoi on 28 March--read by announcer]

[Text] Respected Comrade Le Duan, respected comrades in the congress Presidium, beloved comrades:

The LPRP delegation deems it a great honor and is extremely glad to attend the fifth congress of the majestic and noble VCP. With fraternal and intimate love and with the pure, comradely friendship which have bonded our two parties and peoples in revolutionary struggles to score glorious victories, we would like to extend the warm salutations and best wishes of the Lao communists and people to the congress and the heroic Vietnamese communists and people.

Amid an atmosphere of special joy and elation, we miss Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the outstanding fighter of the international communist and workers movement who rendered great services by bringing the light of Marxism-Leninism to the struggle for national salvation of the three peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and founded the Indochinese Communist Party--the predecessor of the present LPRP.

Beloved comrades, after listening to the political report of the VCP Central Committee--with its profound and clear-cut contents regarding the socialist construction and safe-guarding of Vietnam--we are of the view that since the fourth party congress, under the talented and clear-sighted leadership of the VCP headed by beloved and respected Comrade Le Duan, the Vietnamese people have written another splendid chapter in their glorious national history and won ever greater confidence, love and admiration from brothers and friends in the world.

Just emerging from the fierce and long wars against colonialists and neo-colonialists, with wounds that have not yet healed, the Vietnamese people had to wage a new fight against aggression by the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. With their glorious exploits in defeating the two aggressive wars launched by the Beijing reactionary clique and its Pol Pot-Ieng Sary lackey, the Vietnamese people have not only firmly defended their fatherland, they have helped the fraternal Kampuchean people free themselves from a genocidal disaster, restore their country and build a new life, and contain the plots of expansion, aggression and annexation by the reactionary circles in the Beijing leadership, thus making a very important contribution to the struggle for peace and stability in this region and in the world.

With a struggle filled with great sacrifices, the VCP has resolutely protected the purity of Marxism-Leninism, exposed the true nature of Maoism and unmasked the great traitors of the Chinese people and the world revolutionary movement. At the same time, with a tradition of hard work and endurance and with a sense of creative and industrious labor, the Vietnamese people have scored

numerous achievements in building their economy and developing their culture, thus strengthening the potentials of their country in all fields and drawing numerous excellent experiences in advancing directly toward socialism as a former colony with a backward economy.

All of these historic victories scored by the Vietnamese people--which are of epochal significance--have testified to the fact that the VCP is a staunch and experienced contingent of the internationalist and workers movement, and that the Vietnamese people are very heroic and absolutely loyal to the party and the fatherland and have sacrificed and stand ready to make more sacrifices for independence, freedom and socialism and for fulfilling their internationalist obligations. The LPRP and the Lao people wholeheartedly hail the victory of the VCP and the fraternal Vietnamese people and consider it as their own.

Beloved comrades, in the past 6 years, directly confronting the Chinese big-nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Lao people--under the correct and resolute leadership of the LPRP--have gradually smashed the enemy's acts and schemes of opposing and sabotaging our country with the aim of swallowing it up. In this way we have restored a normal situation in the country and consolidated the people's administrative power with every passing day. We have scored significant successes in rice production and collecting agricultural taxes, thus basically managing to meet the people's food requirements. Illiteracy has been largely stamped out among the people of all tribes. The cultural standard of the people and cadres has been gradually raised.

In the foreign affairs sector, we have stepped up efforts to strengthen our solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, and have attentively made contributions to the struggles for revolution and peace in this region and in the world. These all-round great efforts have served to strengthen further and stabilize the posture and strength of the Lao revolution and to raise further the position and influence of the LPDR in the international arena.

Comrades, in the new period of the revolution, the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam--which is the invaluable bequest left behind by President Ho Chi Minh for the two parties and countries--has further flourished with a new quality and can be broken by no reactionary forces.

The implementation of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the LPDR and the SRV has achieved fine results as is shown in the building of the Laos-Vietnam border into a permanent border of friendship and peace, in diversified activities in the political, economic, cultural and technical fields and in the relations of brotherhood between border provinces of the two countries. These results have constantly strengthened the forces of the countries in all fields, firmly ensured the independence and the prosperous development of each country and, at the same time, constituted an important factor for preserving peace and stability in this region.

We are very elated to see that even though encountering numerous difficulties and shouldering heavy burdens of international obligations, the Vietnamese party, government and people have tried in all respects to render great and

timely assistance in various fields to the Lao people in defending and building the young LPDR. The beloved children of the Vietnamese people, continuing to enhance the pure spirit of internationalist proletariat, have shared weal and woe and stood shoulder to shoulder with the Lao cadres, combatants and people in the new period of the revolution, thus further increasing the special relationship between Laos and Vietnam.

On this majestic and grand podium, once again on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, I would like to express our profound and sincere gratitude to the fraternal Vietnamese party, government and people for their invaluable assistance and deep affection shown to us. I wholeheartedly hail and profoundly thank all Vietnamese specialists, volunteer forces and economic counselors for using wisdom and labor, as well as sacrificing blood and lives to fulfill the Lao revolution.

Particularly, I want to thank the Vietnamese parents and wives who have endured the agony of waiting for their children and husbands who are fulfilling their internationalist obligations in our fatherland. On this occasion, I would like to express our profound sympathy and sincere thanks to you. The great virtue and immense sacrifices of the Vietnamese people in the Lao revolution will be engraved in the history of Laos and the memory of the Lao people forever.

Fully conscious that the special Laos-Vietnam solidarity, the militant alliance and all-round cooperation constitute a law of existence and development of the two countries, our party has always paid attention to educating party cadres, members and people of all tribes to do their best to safeguard the Laos-Vietnam solidarity and resolutely oppose all wicked divisive schemes of the enemies. Our party has instructed our young generations in cultivating this special relationship so as to make it bear more fruits and last forever.

We are proud that in all crucial and fierce trials in the past as well as at present, we have always stood side by side with Vietnam and have done our best to contribute to the victories of our beloved brothers and comrades. In the future, we will continuously expand our close coordination with the Vietnamese comrades and increase our mutual support in all fields in order to bring into full play the potentials of each country for the successful defense and building of socialism in each country.

Comrades, at present, the reality in the world shows that the three revolutionary currents and peace movements are growing unprecedentedly stronger and larger. In the meantime, the imperialists--led by the U.S. imperialists--are in a weak position and are suffering severe crises. Their conflicts are becoming fiercer with every passing day. Hoping to extricate themselves from such a deadlock, the Reagan administration has stepped up the arms race, created a danger of a nuclear war and threatened the security of the world community, thus aggravating the situation in the world. Faced with this situation, the revolutionary and peace forces must further heighten their vigilance and strengthen the solidarity among their ranks in opposing the adventurous and warmongering policy of the imperialists and reactionary forces.

We highly value the new proposal made by Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Supreme Soviet

Presidium of the Soviet Union, in his speech delivered at the 17th congress of the Soviet trade unions. This proposal in the continuation of the implementation of the infamous peace policy adopted at the 26th CPSU Congress. It is the most important factor in the evolution of peace and international detente.

We solemnly condemn all acts of sabotage, provocation, intrusion and threat of aggression by the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles against the SRV, and demand that they cease their hostile policy toward the three Indochinese countries. We are ready to do everything possible to preserve our relations of friendship with the Chinese people and to establish normal relations between the LPDR and the PRC for the interests of the peoples in the two countries.

The Lao people wholeheartedly hail the great victory of the fraternal Kampuchean people in the struggle to defend and build the PRK under the correct leadership of the KPRP led by General Secretary Comrade Heng Samrin. This victory has restored the traditional solidarity between the Lao, Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples in the struggle against their common enemies for the earnest interests of the peoples in the three countries. All acts of assistance to the Khmer reactionaries, which are aimed at opposing and sabotaging the Kampuchean revolution, serve not only the dark scheme of the Beijing clique, but will bring disaster to their own countries as well.

We deem it necessary to promote a dialogue between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN countries with the aim of creating an atmosphere of mutual understanding and trust inorder to turn Southeast Asia into a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation in conformity with the aspirations of the peoples in this region.

We completely support the drastic measures taken by the Polish party and state to extricate the country from the serious crisis created by the imperialists and reactionaries, aiming at safeguarding and preserving securely the socialist fruits of the Polish people.

We completely support the just struggles of the peoples in the countries in Central America, (?the Caribbean), the Middle East and other regions in the world against the intervention, threats, aggression and sabotage by the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. We firmly believe that these struggles will win victories.

Adhering to our consistent foreign policy, we will continuously increase the special relationship with Vietnam and Kampuchea, strengthen our solidarity with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, promote our solidarity with all peace and progressive forces, and do everything within our power to contribute to the common struggle of the peoples in the world for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

On this occasion, on behalf of the Lao party, government and people, I would like to express our profound gratitude to the fraternal socialist countries and all friends throughout the world for their assistance and support to our Lao people.

Beloved comrades, in the past several decades of our revolutionary struggle, we are very proud to have the heroic VCP and the Vietnamese people by our side to encourage and help us. The experiences drawn by you, comrades, in the defense and construction of your socialist country are also excellent lessons for us. We are firmly convinced that the resolution adopted by this congress will further encourage the Vietnamese people to march forward to score even greater achievements in building their beloved country into a rich and strong entity.

I wish the congress a glorious success.
Long live the great friendship, special relationship and all-round cooperation between the two countries--Laos and Vietnam!
Long live the majestic and honorable VCP!
Long live the invincible Marxism-Leninism!
May the great President Ho Chi Minh remain in the revolutionary struggles and special relationship between our two parties and peoples forever!

Thank you.

Kampuchean Delegate Heng Samrin

BK291228 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Speech by Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee, on 28 March--read by announcer]

[Text] The KPRP delegation is very elated and proud to join the glorious VCP, the working class and the heroic people of Vietnam in participating in this historically significant event. We have brought here the profound sentiments of a nation which has just been freed from the disaster of genocide, the deep loyalty of a contingent of cadres succeeding the lofty cause of the Indochinese Communist Party, and the wish of the whole party and people of Kampuchea for the brilliant success of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Esteemed and belove comrades, right from its birth, under the guidance of beloved Comrade Nguyen Ai Quoc (President Ho Chi Minh), the Indochinese Communist Party the predecessor of the three parties of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos, creatively applied Marxism-Leninism to the concrete condition of the three countries, charted out an accurate revolutionary programme for the people's democratic national revolution of the three Indochinese countries. Since then, under the clear-sighted leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people have over half a century traveled a path full of difficulties, hardships and trials, and have written the most glorious pages of their nation's history....The defeat of two big imperialists, including the ringleader of imperialism, constituted an immortal song of the heroic Vietnamese people who have opened a new era following the great victory in Vietnam, that is, an era full of hope that within only 7 years has brought changes to the world situation. Vietnam's victory is the victory of Marxism-Leninism, of the line of holding aloft the two banners--the banner of national democratic revolution and the banner of socialism--of the strategic alliance of the three Indochinese peoples, and of the fraternal socialist countries, the

communist-worker movement for national liberation and all the peace and progressive forces throughout the world. The VCP is worthy of being the vanguard of the working class, the revolution and working people of Vietnam and of being one of the most valiant vanguards of the international communist movement. The Kampuchean party and people are elated and proud of this.

Your party congress this time is held after your victories over the two wars of aggression launched by the reactionary Chinese clique in collusion with U.S. imperialism, and at a moment when the three Indochinese countries are living in a state of peace while having to cope with a many-sided sabotage war conducted by the common enemies and with the danger of a large-scale war. That is why the task of the congress is very great, complicated and heavy.

We are deeply convinced that under the clear-sighted leadership of a party which has been steeled in the flame of struggle like the Communist Party of Vietnam, with the correct line for socialist revolution charted out by the fourth congress and with the programme of action to be adopted by this congress, with the tradition of staunch and undaunted struggle, and with their industrious and creative labour, the heroic Vietnamese people will surmount all difficulties, overcome all obstacles, march forward to thwart all plots and acts of war by the enemies, and advance rapidly, vigorously and steadily on the path of socialist construction.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, for many generations, our people have been well aware of the revolutionary stages of the three Indochinese countries. Many fraternal Vietnamese people sacrificed their lives in a protracted, most difficult struggle, unprecedented in the history of the world. However, they have achieved brilliant victories.

"After long years of sorrow and darkness under the yoke of colonialism and imperialism, especially under the genocidal disaster caused by (?Maoism) all the Kampuchean patriots including those who had lived in the old regime and were indoctrinated with extremist nationalism are well aware of who are friends and who are enemies, particularly those who have many times fought to liberate their nation from genocide and are now creating conditions to ensure the people's right to live in independence and freedom.

Over the past 3 years, in the coordinated struggle against the common enemies as well as in the rebirth of the Kampuchean people, there have also emerged numerous noble symbols of the friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam and the profound sentiments between the peoples of the two countries. However, no words can be used to match the indescribable sacrifice of many Vietnamese mothers who sent their beloved children to fight side by side with our people. No words can be used to describe the march of the communist combatants of the two countries who traveled through streams, creeks, mountains and forests in order to seize victory over their common enemy, seize back the right to live in independence and freedom for the two nations and to build the special friendship between Kampuchea and Vietnam. At present, in the western border of our country, the beloved sons of our two nations are fighting side by side in the same trench. In factories, worksites and many outlying remote villages and communes, workers and peoples of the two countries are striving side by side by revive a devastated nation. The sweat and blood of the peoples of

the two countries have further been shed for the Kampuchea-Vietnam friendship. Our people are well aware that while helping the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people are also carrying out their internationalist duty toward the brotherly Lao people, defending their northern border, overcoming the aftermath of war and enduring much suffering. Yet, in the common struggle the Vietnamese people have always accepted for themselves the greatest difficulties.

Time passes, but those lofty symbols will never fade in human memory. For our whole party and people, the word "Vietnam" is very sacred. Vietnam means revolutionary heroism, Vietnam is synonymous with proletarian internationalism, Vietnam means purity of soul, loyalty in friendship, unity and noble sacrifice. Vietnam's contribution will forever be embedded in the heart of each Kampuchean patriot in the present and future generations as well.

As stated in the resolution of the Fourth Congress of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea "...Solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Laos is the party's strategic thought, the subjective demand of historical necessity, a determinant factor for Kampuchea's destiny, the pure revolutionary sentiments and the consistent stand of the Kampuchean people in the new epoch....

The whole party and people of Kampuchea pledge to preserve their close solidarity, friendship and all-round cooperation with the fraternal Vietnamese people as the apple of their eye, and are always heightening their vigilance so as to shatter all designs aimed at sowing division among the three Indochinese countries, causing division between Kampuchea and Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries.

Esteemed and beloved comrades, "The past 3 years have also seen the wonderful victory of our people in their reconstruction and in defence of their reborn nation. From being a society in which all forms of social life had been abolished, where the people were denied the right to live and lived under the constant fear of being mowed down by hoes, cutlasses, mallets and guns, in a society of barrack-type discipline, Kampuchea has been revived with schools, kindergartens, hospitals, markets and pagodas having been reopened. Songs of love for life, love for the new regime, hatred of the enemy, songs of praise for the loyal friends have risen everywhere, from the ricefields to the remote mountainous areas.

"In the past year, many great events have occurred in the political, economic and social life of our people. Elections of local power and the National Assembly, the fourth party congress, the adoption of the new Constitution and the setting up of the national government, the emergence of comprehensive emulation drives have proved that our people earnestly desire to live in peace and construction, are firmly confident in the people's revolutionary party, closely attached to the new government, a government really for the people, rejoice at the alliance of the three Indochinese countries, and believe in the great family of the socialist community. Our entire party and people are well aware that the victories of the Kampuchean revolution cannot be separated from the generous, unswerving assistance and great sacrifices in flesh and blood of the fraternal Vietnamese people, and that these victories are linked to the

historic victories of the revolutionary lines of the three Indochinese countries. These victories are attributable to the great development of the world revolution. We are convinced that in the near future, the revolutionary currents of the countries in this subcontinent will combine into a great torrent to wash away the reactionary dirt and to drown the acts of war of the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

"On this occasion, allow me, on behalf of the whole party, and people of Kampuchea, to express our deep gratitude to the parties and peoples of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and the other genuine socialist countries and friendly countries throughout the world for their sympathy, support and great assistance."

Esteemed and beloved comrades, the entire party and people of Kampuchea are currently striving to implement the general tasks set forth at the Fourth KPRP Congress in order to defend firmly national independence and build the fatherland in a gradual advance through a transitional period toward socialism. Our most sacred task is the defense of our fatherland. The outstanding victories scored in the past have made us confident of the bright future of the cause of the revolution of the Kampuchean people, the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and the communist and workers' movement in the world.

Cuban Delegate Oropesa

OW281651 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28--At this congress, the Communist Party of Vietnam brilliantly affirms the just and glorious path it has followed over more than half a century since the party was founded.

This view of the Communist Party of Cuba was voiced by its chief delegate Jesus Montane Oropesa at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He went on:

This is a congress which highlights the unshakable loyalty of the Communist Party of Vietnam to the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism. This is a congress which demonstrates the party's determination to work toward the tasks of economic development, toward selfless service to the interests of the people, towards staunchly defending the socialist fatherland.

All of us who have the honour to attend this congress with Vietnamese communists will return to our country with much greater confidence that the Vietnamese cause is invincible, that with the clearsighted leadership of their vanguard party, the resolute support of the whole people, the unshakable revolutionary alliance with the brotherly Indochinese countries of Kampuchea and Laos together with the solidarity of the Soviet Union and the socialist community, of all revolutionary, progressive and democratic countries and forces in the world, nothing and nobody can alter the path that the heroic Vietnamese people have chosen. In the past, the colonialists and militarists could not achieve that. Yesterday the U.S. imperialists, with all their might, could do nothing. Today, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists surely cannot subjugate Vietnam.

Dear comrades, here in your midst we can witness clearly what a revolutionary and fighting nation is like. Here we can feel what a politically conscious, one-minded and organized people is like, a people that knows the value of freedom that has had to struggle very arduously through many generations to regain its independence and unification. Here in your midst one can understand fully how extraordinary the work, the teachings, the thoughts, the example and the everlasting behest of immortal President Ho Chi Minh can be.

...In your struggle, we have always been on your side, our solidarity is steadfast and unshakable. Particularly we wish to express our support for the proposals put forth by the Governments of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos aimed at accelerating the search for a negotiated solution on the basis of reason and honour for the regional conflicts and through which to help create an atmosphere of peace and cooperation in the region.

Concerning the Cuban situation, Jesus Montane Oropesa said: "Cuba is striving for peace. Cuba does not want war at all. Cuba supports all sincere and constructive initiatives leading to negotiated solutions to conflicts. Yet, Cuba has clearly told the United States that Cuba will never be frightened by piratic activities and threats and momentums. We would rather sacrifice than relinquish the truth, morality and revolutionary nature. We Cubans, as you Vietnamese, are thoroughly imbued with 'There is nothing more precious than independence and freedom.' Dear Vietnamese brothers, today is struggle, tomorrow is ours," he concluded.

French Delegate Laurent

OW281705 Hanoi VNA in English 1650 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28--"It is with very great emotion that I address you, on behalf of the French Communist Party whose ties with the Communist Party of Vietnam dates back to the dawn of the French communist movement."

In his speech at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, Paul Laurent, Political Bureau member and secretary of the French Communist Party Central Committee, said: "Who does not remember that in 1920, Comrade Ho Chi Minh, the founder of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, was among the revolutionaries who were going to build the new party of the French working class, at the Tours Congress in 1920. Since then, the solidarity of the French communists has never failed the cause of the gallant Vietnamese people who, during diverse trials in their history, has always shown courage, heroism and perseverance. After long and bitter years of struggle, first against French colonialism, then against American imperialism, you have conquered the sovereign right for your people to be master of its future. In the conscience of peoples of the whole world, vivid memories still remain of the savage bombings which caused injuries to Vietnam, ravaged and devastated your land, sowing death and sorrows. Several generations of Vietnamese have thus paid with their blood the price of freedom and independence.

At present, the sequels of this war, which resulted in the partition of Vietnam for over 2 decades, still leave their marks on all the economic, social

and political realities of your country. Could it be otherwise in a country which has only recently emerged from this long nightmare?

In this context, the course of action taken by the people and Communist Party of Vietnam is even more prominent. With the same will that prompted you in your fight against the colonialists and imperialists, you are building a new society for Vietnam, reunified at last. With great attention and very keen interest, the French communists are following the work being done here, in your country. We are aware of the complexity of the task you are fulfilling.

The terrible legacy of past years still continues to cast a heavy shadow on the future of your country. And there are many things to be invented to the peoples regarding the building of socialism! But the French communists, who know their Vietnamese comrades well, have full confidence in your capacity to overcome difficulties and to forge the socialism that the people of Vietnam want to have. We French communists are also conscious of the importance and the state, for this part of the world, represented by the building of a strong, independent socialist country, having at its disposal the means to guarantee its security, capable of playing its role in favour of peace and nonalignment.

For all those reasons, added to the very long-standing friendship and militant comradeship between French and Vietnamese communists, we entertain deep feelings of solidarity for the struggle you are now conducting to develop socialism in your country."

After describing the situation in France, the French chief delegate added: "The historical ties of friendship between the Vietnamese and French peoples are profound and close. It would be a waste not to apply oneself to developing them incessantly. We French communists are striving to develop a great policy of cooperation between France and Vietnam which meets the needs of Vietnam, and conforms to the capacity of France and to the interests of the two peoples and their two countries.

"Within the framework of the new international order which it will henceforth advance, France can and must contribute to the development of Vietnam. They must do everything so that Vietnam can live in peace, playing its role legitimately in the world. An independent, peaceful, rich, happy Vietnam--isn't it the interest of France in Southeast Asia? France and Vietnam have every interest in developing their relations.

"Our two peoples and our two countries have an interest for having these relations developed, and this is what every French Communist really wishes for."

Polish Delegate Milewski

OW281656 Hanoi VNA in English 1641 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28--We wish to thank you for the great sympathy expressed to Poland in this conference hall by the delegates to the congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam.

Speaking at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Hanoi, Miroslaw Milewski, Political Bureau member and secretary of the United Workers Party of Poland Central Committee, said:

"The report presented in this hall by the general secretary of your party, Comrade Le Duan, the faithful continuator of the work of Ho Chi Minh, an outstanding militant of the international communist and workers' movement, has mapped out the programme and tasks that await your party and nation. We wish you success in the implementation thereof. We are confident that your party which has splendid traditions of heroism and sacrifice will be able to answer the historic challenge it has taken up."

The Polish chief delegate went on: "I have come to your country at a difficult time for ours. To defend the highest values of internal peace and of socialism and the fundamental interests of peace and security in Europe and in the world, it turned out to be indispensable to apply exceptional measures. That was our decision, a Polish one.

"Time has confirmed the soundness of the measure adopted. In our country, stabilization is progressing, social discipline has been increased, order and calm prevail. However, the political struggle is still on. Be assured, dear comrades and friends, that we will do everything so that socialist Poland will continue to make her sensible contribution to the consolidation of the community of socialist countries for the sake of peace and international cooperation. Poland was and will remain a lasting link of the socialist community."

Miroslaw Milewski added: "Poland and Vietnam have been united for long years by a close friendship and cooperation. Our destinies were similar in the past. Our two nations had to fight for the freedom and unity of their motherlands. We were with you in the most difficult hours, those of your liberation struggle. To the extent of her possibilities, Poland was active in the international arena in favour of the reunification of Vietnam. Now we are developing a cooperation advantageous for the two countries in all fields of life. As in the past, we are now extending our full support to the policy and initiatives of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in defence of her sovereignty, independence and territorial integrity; for the strengthening of the friendly ties among the Indochinese states, for the establishment of a zone of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

"We wish Socialist Vietnam, all our Vietnamese friends favourable achievement of our common ideals. We express the deep conviction that the programme set forth by the Communist Party of Vietnam will be fulfilled and that fraternal socialist Vietnam will score new successes in all fields of peaceful cooperation."

PLO Delegate Samih Abu Kuwayq

OW281717 Hanoi VNA in English 1702 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28--We are convinced that your congress will find out correct solutions to thwart the schemes of aggression and solve the economic problems.

Addressing the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam today, Samih Abu Kuwayq, head of the P.L.O. delegation, said: "Your congress is held when the imperialists and reactionaries' attempts at aggression against Vietnam are increasing, at a time when difficult economic conditions are challenging the will of the Vietnamese people. We are convinced that your congress will find out correct solutions to thwart the schemes of aggression and solve the economic problems....

"We declare that we resolutely condemn the U.S. policy and their activities to undermine international peace and security, to oppose security and liberation of the struggling peoples, thereby opposing our Palestinian people, our Arab people in the Middle East, and peoples in Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America.

"The Vietnamese revolutionary evolution and that of Palestine have reaffirmed that the closeness making us come nearer to each other is a special one, the closeness that has emerged from the armed struggle against occupation, the closeness of similar sorrows and disasters caused by imperialists to our peoples. It is abundantly clear that the victory of the heroic Vietnamese people has placed us in the forefront trench to fight imperialism and Zionism. The closeness of the Vietnamese and Palestinian revolutions was prominently stated in the Vietnam-Palestine joint statement at the conclusion of the visit to Vietnam last October by Y. 'Arafat. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam has reaffirmed its resolute and consistent support to the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine Liberation Organization to liberate the fatherland. Palestine has, on its part, warmly appreciated the historic victory won by the heroic Vietnamese people under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam--the party founded and trained by President Ho Chi Minh through the struggle against colonialism and imperialism to reunify Vietnam and take the whole country to socialism.

"The Palestine Liberation Organization reaffirms its full support to the Vietnamese people in their new revolutionary stage under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam to build socialism and defend Socialist Vietnam, against all aggressive designs of imperialists and reactionary forces.

"Today at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, we reaffirm the firm revolutionary stand of the Palestinian revolution toward Vietnam and the glorious struggle of the Vietnamese people."

Salvadoran Delegate Carpio

OW281729 Hanoi VNA in English 1709 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28--We would like to extend to you the sincere and warm greetings of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front (F.M.L.N.) of the El Salvador and wish the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam brilliant success.

Speaking at today's session of the Vietnam party congress in Hanoi, Salvador Cayetano Carpio, member of the F.M.L.N. Supreme Command, first commander of the Farabundo Marti People's Liberation Forces, said: "The Salvadoran people deeply admire the heroic and courageous Vietnamese people, who have fought against the domination by imperialism and indigenous reactionary forces, won complete freedom, and are now taking the Vietnamese society forward in the correct direction of independence, national unity and socialism. It is the very staunch will to cope with, to fight against, and to defeat imperialism and other international reactionary forces that is now expressed right here at this fifth party congress and right in each Vietnamese communist. We hold that this is not only a congress of the communists but of the entire Vietnamese people--the whole nation, who have joined the party in the fight to sweep away the imperialist aggressors and reunify the country.

"With their victory over the barbarous enemy of nations, the Vietnamese people have set for the world's people an excellent example of heroism, undauntedness and courage and have proven that no force can subdue a nation which is determined to stand up to fight at any cost for their liberation.

"We realize that today in face of tasks and duties to be fulfilled and new difficulties to be surmounted and new enemies to be foiled in defence of the fatherland and socialism, the intelligence and talent of the Communist Party and the people of Vietnam which have been demonstrated in the fight against colonialism and imperialism will be again brought into play to bring about continued victories.

"Vietnam is of great significance toward nations such as our Salvadoran people, who are struggling against oppression, domination by the domestic reactionary forces and imperialism. In the struggle for freedom and national sovereignty we stand on the side of the Vietnamese people. That's why we protest against and condemn all invasions under whatever pretext against Vietnam. Like before, today and for ever we will side with Vietnam, the glorious Communist Party of Vietnam and the heroic Vietnamese people."

He concluded his speech by saying: "We firmly believe that your party and people will turn the resolutions of the fifth congress into effect and will make ever greater achievements in socialist construction and in the defence of your socialist fatherland. To our Salvadoran people, the immortal Vietnamese people and President Ho Chi Minh are a boundless revolutionary inspiration."

African National Congress Delegate Mabizela

OW281734 Hanoi VNA in English 1717 GMT 28 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 28--"It is a great and singular honour for me to represent the African National Congress [ANC] of South Africa at this esteemed congress" declared Stanley Mabizela, head of the delegation of the African National Congress of South Africa at today's session of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. He went on: "I bring warm greetings of the African National Congress of South Africa to the Communist Party of Vietnam, and to you, the delegates of this important congress of your party. This is party of President Ho Chi Minh, a man, a hero, a legend in his lifetime who successfully waged and inspired not only the epic struggle that gave the Vietnam people their freedom but a man who continues to inspire at present similar struggles and therefore is today revered the world over. Comrades, through you, we greet the heroic and unconquerable people of Vietnam."

The A.N.C. chief delegate continued: "In our life and death struggle against a ruthless and powerful adversary we draw tremendous inspiration from Vietnam's heroic history of struggle against various aggressors whose aim was to enslave you people. The fact that you were able to defeat the most powerful imperialist power in the world, the United States of America, has been an enormous moral booster to our people and to the combatants of our armed forces. Dear comrades, when we of the African National Congress look towards the example of your party and of your unconquerable people we are mindful of the great sacrifices you have made. We are also mindful of the principles of international solidarity you have shown for ours and other struggles. In this respect we pledge our solidarity to you as we have always done; we pledge our solidarity to you as you continue your noble tasks of repairing your war wounds and building socialism. We pledge our solidarity to you as you guard your borders to ensure that the gains of your revolution are safeguarded. In this respect we have forthrightly condemned the treacherous action of the Chinese leadership who attacked your country in a cowardly manner, and who seek to impose their hegemony over the whole of Indochina. We applaud the strong fraternal links of the peoples of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos who have kept the agents of imperialism at bay. We know very well the treachery of the Beijing renegades. For years they have been supporting renegade groups and puppets in Africa in their fruitless efforts to impose their reactionary line."

"We wish you well in this esteemed congress of your outstanding party and are confident that you will continue to lead the people of unconquerable Vietnam along the glorious path of peace, socialism and progress," Stanley Mabizela said.

Various Countries' Delegates

OW310103 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 30 Mar 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, March 30—Foreign delegates who attended mass meetings held in Hanoi yesterday and today in honour of the Fifth VCP Congress all highly praised Vietnam's achievements in national defence and construction, and reaffirmed support for the people of this country.

Bulgarian Delegate Balev

Bulgarian head delegate Milko Balev said:

"The fraternal friendship between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the Communist Party of Vietnam, between the Bulgarian and Vietnamese peoples, is developing incessantly....Forged in the struggle for freedom and socialist construction and in the struggle for independence against the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese aggressors, the Bulgaria-Vietnam friendship has become stronger and has blossomed magnificently. The Vietnamese people have had and will always have the support of Bulgaria, and they can always depend on the Bulgarian people's assistance.

"In the spirit of great communist ideals and on the strength of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Bulgaria and Vietnam, our two parties, governments and peoples have cooperated with each other in politics, economy and culture....

"You can be sure that what Comrade Todor Zhivkov said in Hanoi in 1979 during the visit of a Bulgarian party and state delegation led by him has the force of law for the communists and the entire people of Bulgaria. He said then: 'We, the fraternal socialist countries and progressive forces of the world will never leave socialist Vietnam in the lurch. Forever, in the struggle to defend the freedom, independence and territorial integrity of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as well as in socialist construction, we will side with you, beloved Vietnamese brothers and sisters.'"

Swedish Delegate Kvist

Kenneth Kvist (VPK) [Sweden's Communist Left Party] said:'

"Vietnam has won a very special place in the hearts and minds of the Swedish people. Your long struggle against imperialism and your final victory was unprecedented in the history of mankind. So was the solidarity with your people, both in strength and breath. For many young people the struggle of Vietnam became awakening to political consciousness. In the same way that Spain had been for their parents, these people are called the 'Vietnam generation,' and they constitute a large segment of our party.

"Also today solidarity with Vietnam is very much alive in Sweden. The efforts of imperialist propaganda to destroy this solidarity have failed...the struggle of the solidarity movement, of the workers parties and the progressive

opinion in Sweden have made it possible for the assistance to continue in spite of the rightists trying to abolish it....

"Vietnam has won an outstanding position in the world [word indistinct] struggle for independence, peace, justice and social progress. Therefore, it is a primary duty for us communists to defend Vietnam's independence and peace and support your efforts to rebuild your country, develop its resources and improve your people's living conditions. Knowing how devastated the U.S. left Vietnam and what further damage your country and people have suffered from new military aggressions, U.S. economic warfare and natural calamities, we see your endeavours to solve difficulties with compassion and admiration. No country in the world takes so good care of its citizens with such small resources. In fact, much richer countries, which have enjoyed long peace have much more illiteracy, higher infant mortality....

"Dear comrades, your role in anti-imperialist struggle and for the anti-imperialist movement has been and is outstanding. You are now facing the problems of reconstruction and development. We are confident that your experienced party will find wise and effective solutions also to these problems. The Left Party Communists (V.P.K.) shall continue to support you with firm solidarity. We wish you great success."

Finnish Delegate Aalto

Arvo Aalto (Communist Party of Finland) said: "Finland and Vietnam are separated by a great distance. But this does not prevent us from following with sympathy all that has been done in your country in implementation of the decisions of your party's previous congress to repair war damage, to effect socialist changes in the south of your country, to integrate the north and the south, so different because of their social and economic development, although external factors of which you have no control, have seriously disturbed your work. You have shown by your work your capacity to surmount even big difficulties. The results obtained are encouraging, and they guarantee your nation's socialist future. We sincerely congratulate you on the results of your work which constitute an important contribution to the cause of world peace....

"It was thought at many places in the world that the Vietnamese people, at long last, would be able to build their country as they wished and in peaceful conditions. But it was not so. We say, with sadness and discouragement, that your country was victim of heinous aggressions, including an armed aggression--now by the Beijing leadership. Our party condemned the Chinese aggression as energetically as we had condemned the U.S. attempt to destroy your nation with its huge war machine. Our solidarity with your people is unshakable. We highly value the initiatives of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries to ensure peace and stability in Southeast Asia. We have enclosed the important contribution to world peace in the form of the constructive proposals jointly made by Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for making Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation."

Czechoslovakia Delegate Jakes

Milos Jakes (Communist Party of Czechoslovakia) said: "We have every reason to take pride in the successes you have won in the first years of your post-war restoration and socialist construction in a unified Vietnam. Your successes would have been greater if you had not been subject to attacks by imperialism and international reaction. We most indignantly condemn the Chinese aggressors' criminal attacks against your sovereign territory. They intended to 'punish' Vietnam for its internationalist position and principled policy. We resolutely condemn the Beijing expansionists and the reactionary circles subservient to them for their plots and provocations against the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

"We highly value your foreign policy of peace which has gained great prestige in Asia and the world as a whole. We highly value the selfless and fraternal internationalist assistance you have accorded to the people of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and the People's Republic of Kampuchea in their struggle for a better life. We note with satisfaction that the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a steadfast component of the big family of the socialist community and an outpost of socialism in Southeast Asia. We note with satisfaction that your party is a firm detachment of the communist and international workers' movement."

Indian Delegate Singh

Harkishan Subjeet Singh (CPI-M) [Communist Party of India-Marxist] [said:] Our party has always considered the Vietnamese liberation struggle against U.S. imperialism as an integral and decisive part of the world struggle against imperialism for peace, freedom, democracy and socialism. The ultimate great victory recorded by the Vietnamese people in their liberation struggle just before international labour day on May 1st, 1975, has greatly contributed to weakening imperialism on a world scale. Our party has always held that it is our international proletarian responsibility to support Vietnam, the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, and we have constantly striven to do our utmost in discharging this obligation.

"Much to our regret, soon after its final liberation, Vietnam had to face new difficulties caused by the hostile attitude of the People's Republic of China and the piratical acts of the reactionary Pol Pot regime in Kampuchea....

"Dear comrades, on behalf of the Communist Party of India (Marxist), I wish to convey to you our congratulations on the big successes of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. We wish you many new successes in building a prosperous and strong socialist Vietnam."

Nicaraguan Delegate Suarez

Jacinto Suarez (Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua said: "From this forum, I have the honour to convey the congratulations of militant friendship of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (F.S.L.N.) to President Ho Chi Minh's people and party to whom the whole mankind is grateful....

"We say that the whole mankind is grateful to Vietnam because imperialism's defeat in Vietnam has paved the way for our new successes....

"The militant friendship between Vietnam and Nicaragua is as vast as the sea. We are proud of your friendship, and Nicaragua will always side with you in any circumstances or any aggressions, whether from U.S. imperialism or Chinese expansionism. Nicaragua will always unite with you because we will never give up solidarity and internationalism. Loyal to this sacred principle, we have recognized the People's Republic of Kampuchea. As internationalist fighters, we are opposed to Zionism, apartheid, colonialism and neocolonialism anywhere in the world."

Algerian Delegate Nemiche

Djelloul Bakhti Nemiche (Algerian National Liberation Front Party) said: "May I reaffirm our resolute and constant support for the noble revolutionary cause of the Vietnamese people in building socialism and defending their socialist motherland....

"We firmly believe that the militant solidarity which has been tested in our common fight against colonialism and imperialism, for independence and freedom, will remain a solid basis for the development of our friendship and cooperation in building our respective countries, for our people's happiness, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress in the world."

Italian Delegate Barca

Luciano Barca (Communist Party of Italy) said: "We are proud of greeting such a people as you, who are endowed with an ancient civilization which, with its sruggles and conquests, has enriched the heritage of values and culture of the whole mankind.

"We know well the struggles you have waged for centuries to affirm your national rights and defend your independence. In the period following World War Two, our people, particularly the youth, lived the various stages of your struggle and success as stages of a common struggle against imperialism and neocolonialism. In Italy the name of President Ho Chi Minh is as popular as that of the most beloved leaders of the working class. He knew how to creatively apply the teachings of Marx and Lenin to the peculiar conditions of his country and to closely combine the struggle for national independence and with that for socialism....

"Your experience shows that it is possible and even necessary to add genuine patriotism to international solidarity and to draw to the side of combatants not only the countries and parties which stand for socialism, but also democratic and peace forces of very different orientations. This is proved by the very broad solidarity expressed to you in Italy....

"We convey to you our most sincere wishes for your rehabilitation and development along the large path charged by the October Revolution, which we consider to be the greatest historical event of our century, and for your people's patriotic and socialist struggle."

West German Delegate Schroeder

Karl Heinz Schroeder (German Communist Party) said: "We are very moved because your party congress has set new, great tasks to continue promoting the cause of peace and raising your people's living and cultural standards. We now better realize the very big problems posed to your country by the consequences of U.S. imperialism's war of aggression....

"We are greatly impressed by the spirit of international solidarity expressed throughout your party congress.... Your country's selfless assistance to the fraternal Kampuchean people threatened with extinction is a shining example of genuine humanitarianism, of genuine international solidarity....

"We have indignantly condemned the Chinese leaders' attacks on socialist Vietnam, as we have condemned their opposition to our people's interests, their collusion with the Reagan administration, and their encouragement and support to the NATO armament policy.

"We thank you for the invaluable contributions of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, of Comrade Ho Chi Minh's party, and of your people, to the maintenance of peace and to the growth of socialism."

North Korean Delegate Kil

Kil Il-tae (Workers' Party of Korea) said: "Carrying on President Ho Chi Minh's cause, the communists and other people of Vietnam conducted a prolonged struggle full of sacrifices against imperialism. Through a prolonged, hard struggle against the U.S. aggressors, the Vietnamese people completely liberated and reunified their country. At present the Vietnamese people are engaging in a socialist emulation movement to fulfill this year's national economic plan to welcome the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam with labour achievements and high political enthusiasm. We sincerely wish you and the entire people of Vietnam further success in discharging the tasks to be laid down in the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress."

Iraqi Delegate Ajina

(Rahim Ajina), (Iraqi Communist Party) said: "We wish to express our joy at your successes in overcoming the war consequences, reunifying the country, improving the material and moral life of the people, solving economic and social problems, and consolidating the material and technical basis of the national economy.

"With our Arab and Kurd national character, our people have always followed with admiration the heroic Vietnamese people's struggle. We admire the Vietnamese people's staunchness in using all their military and economic strength to defeat the French colonialists, and especially, the U.S. imperialists. We take this as a lesson for us.

"During the days of the Dien Bien Phu victory, the liberation of Ho Chi Minh City, and also today, our party and people have always expressed our solidarity

with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in its determined and successful struggle against the war of aggression and expansion waged by the Beijing ruling clique in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the Pol Pot junta. We support your policy in coordinating the common issues of Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos."

PDRY Delegate Hadi

'Ali Shayi Hadi (Yemeni Socialist Party) said: "Having paid the price of independence, sovereignty, freedom, security and stability with the lives of their best sons and daughters and having won in their hard struggle against the U.S. aggressors for national liberation, the Vietnamese people clearly understand the meaning of freedom and peace....

"The Yemeni Socialist Party and the Government of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen would like to affirm their sympathy with and support for the efforts of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea toward building a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia. The reactionary and imperialist forces must end their aggressive actions and their interference in the internal affairs of countries and nations in the region. We fully support the constructive well-meaning proposals of the Indochinese countries concerning the question of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the convening of a regional conference between the Indochinese and ASEAN countries. We condemn all forms of interference in the internal affairs of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and highly value the internationalist position taken by the Communist Party of Vietnam regarding this question.

"From the bottom of our hearts, we would like to congratulate you, comrades, on the occasion of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, and we are entirely confident that the resolutions of the congress will constitute a new inspiration to the great Vietnamese people in the continuation of their struggle on all fronts."

Australian Delegate Taft

Bernie Taft (Communist Party of Australia) said: "You've paid a great price for national liberation and national independence. The whole of mankind owes you a big debt which it can never pay in full. Your struggle for national liberation and national independence has deeply impressed the whole world's people.... Dear comrades, the close relations between our two parties was forged in the struggle against the Vietnam war. We have developed and promoted these relations, and we want to enhance them further. We wish you success in the task of restoring your country and in overcoming the difficulties you have encountered and are still encountering."

Indian Delegate Gupta

Prem Sagar Gupta (CPI) [Communist Party of India] said: "The Indian people have always unanimously sided with you in all your struggles. Our people hold the Vietnamese people in great stead and have taken joint actions in support of Vietnam. The hearts of our people are beating in rhythm with yours. Whenever we speak about Vietnam we say 'Mera nam tera nam Vietnam Vietnam'....

"The Indian-Vietnamese friendship is developing and will continue to develop fruitfully. Our struggles are the same. We are one. Our friendship will shine forever and will guarantee peace, stability, and progress in this region."

Malagasy Delegate Ignace

(Rakotomalala Manan Ignace) (Madagascar Independence Congress Party) said: "To visit Vietnam is the wish of the majority of Madagascans because the 30-year struggle of the Vietnamese people for liberation is also the struggle for the liberation of Madagascar, hence our people's understanding of it and their sympathy for it. For this reason I'm pleased that I not only have the privilege and honour to come and see a courageous and noble people who love peace and labour, but also was invited to the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a staunch party, which, as I think, will have a good influence on the development of the Third World in the eighties....

"Although our countries are geographically far apart, the relations and solidarity between Vietnam and Madagascar in the common fight have existed for a long time.... We have come here to reaffirm the friendship and cooperation between the two nations and parties at government, city and trade union levels ....Through this congress of the fraternal Communist Party of Vietnam, we express here our international solidarity for the benefit of social progress and detente, of the elimination of all forms of colonialism, and peace."

Chilean Delegate Insunza

Jorge Insunza (Chilean Communist Party) said:

"The Vietnamese people have shed their blood for their freedom and national reunification and also for the freedom and happiness of mankind as a whole. With staunchness and fortitude, determination and resourcefulness, you have shouldered and simultaneously and satisfactorily accomplished your national tasks and internationalist duties, realizing this truth the Chilean people have given you their profound solidarity....

"We are confident that you, comrades, will record new and still bigger successes under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, a political party which relies on the people, which has Marxism-Leninism for compass, and which always enjoys the effective solidarity of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries, the working class, and national liberation movements in the world."

FRELIMO Delegate Matsinha

Mariano Matsinha (Frelimo Party) said:

"By defeating U.S. imperialism, the heroic people of Vietnam, wisely led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, have inflicted a mighty blow on imperialism's global strategy. On the other hand, they have made a decisive contribution to the cause of peace in this region of the world. No aggressor army can resist the great strength of a whole nation. This historical dialectic has been proved by your experience.

"The F.R.E.L.I.M.O. Party highly values the leadership provided by the Communist Party of Vietnam to the Vietnamese people in the case of socialist construction. The achievements you have recorded in implementing your five-year plan are results of the efforts exerted by your people towards eliminating the state of backwardness created by imperialist wars. We are very satisfied that in spite of untold difficulties, you have made significant advances in rebuilding your country. The people of Mozambique regard the revolutionary gains of the Vietnamese people as of their own."

Bangladeshi Delegate Farhad

Mohammed Farhad (Communist Party of Bangladesh) said: "The name of Vietnam has deeply moved the hearts of all revolutionaries because Vietnam, the Communist Party and its leader, Ho Chi Minh, are symbols of heroic struggle, of selfless sacrifices, and of the road to glorious triumph. Vietnam has defeated the mightiest enemy of mankind. Vietnam's example has been a moral inspiration to freedom fighters in our struggle for national independence in 1971.... In a street in the centre of Dacca, a small monument has been erected in memory of two young fighters--two students fallen on Jan. 1, 1973 when the police fired at a demonstration in support of Vietnam, demanding an end to the bombing of Hanoi. Comrades, it is the place where our fraternity was sealed and strengthened with blood. It will remain there forever....

"Let me say frankly on this occasion that nothing can be more bitter to mankind than the Chinese authoritie's policy of deception. They have waged an aggressive war against Vietnam! Maoism's insanity has reached its peak! The dangerous Washington-Beijing collusion has done great harm to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and other nations in southern and Southeast Asia."

East German Delegate Naumann

LD291100 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 0900 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Text] At a rally in Hanoi today, Konrad Naumann, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany [SED] Central Committee Politburo and head of the delegation attending the Vietnamese Communist Party congress, affirmed the GDR's firm solidarity with the Vietnamese people in their fight to preserve socialism and defend the fatherland. Under the leadership of the communists, the friendly people are tackling the basic tasks of the socialist revolution. Konrad Naumann said that SRV policy, which is directed at achieving peace and stability in Southeast Asia, is an important contribution towards lessening international tensions.

More on Naumnann Address

LD292044 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1605 GMT 29 Mar 82

[Report by Manfred Pohl from Hanoi]

[Excerpts] The head of the SED delegation to the Fifth VCP congress Konrad Naumann, member of the Politburo, conveyed fraternal militant greetings from the SED, its Central Committee and its general secretary, Erich Honecker, during a rally held at the Hanoi Workers' Club.

Foreign guest delegations taking part in the Fifth Vietnam CP Congress here in Hanoi spoke today in factories and institutes in the Vietnamese capital. Young girls and women with large bouquets of flowers lined the entrance to the workers' club as the SED Central Committee delegation, led by Comrade Naumann, entered.

It is a great honor for us, Konrad Naumann said in his greetings address, to be able to speak to the inhabitants of the capital city of socialist Vietnam at this rally. We have great regard for the glorious revolutionary tradition of the Vietnam Communist Party and its city of Hanoi, whose citizens, in the 1945 August revolution, with their powerful uprising against colonial domination, gave an example to the whole country and who, during the aggression of U.S. imperialism, heroically resisted the bombing terror of the air pirates. Today, the name of the capital is a shining symbol of the indefatigable efforts, selfless work and the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese working class and all working people in the construction of socialism and the defense of the socialist homeland.

The SED Central Committee delegation is deeply impressed with the atmosphere, the creative work and the open discussion at the party congress, he said. Despite great difficulties and extremely complicated conditions, the Vietnamese people, inspired and led by the battle-tested communist party, are solving fundamental questions of the socialist revolution which occupies a new strategic position in the further advance along the path of socialism. In people's minds, Vietnam is not only a symbol of the heroic struggle against imperialism and against the hegemonic ambitions of the Beijing leaders, but also a symbol of the resolute efforts of an economically poorly-developed former colonial country to shape its socialist future.

Hungarian Delegate Marothy

OW091021 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 1 Apr 82

[From the Hanoi press review for 1 April]

[Text] Under the boldface headline "Flush With Noble International Feelings," today's NHAN DAN carries the greetings from international delegations attending our party congress.

In his greetings speech, Comrade Laszlo Marothy, head of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party delegation, said: Displaying a principled valiant spirit and perseverance in revealing its shortcomings, the VCP has once again demonstrated that it is a worthy, outstanding vanguard of the Vietnamese working class, the leading force of Vietnamese society.

We are confident that with their implementation of the strategic line of economic construction specified in the political report, with their intensive labor, and with their incredible industry, the Vietnamese people will overcome any trials they may face. In the current grave economic situation and, I might add, at a time when the world political situation is fraught with so many serious tensions not encountered before for a long time, the implementation of the guidelines set for the 1981-1985 period is an important task of the Vietnamese communists, who have lived up to their international struggle.

FOREIGN ORGANIZATIONS GREET FIFTH VCP CONGRESS

Greetings From Various Organizations

BK010615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0130 GMT 31 Mar 82

[List of greetings messages to the Fifth VCP Congress from communist and other groups, read by announcer before the opening of the closing session of the congress--live]

[Excerpt] During the period of its work, the congress Secretariat has also received letters and messages greeting our congress from communist and workers parties and political and social organizations throughout the world. All of these letters and messages express the warm sentiments of proletarian internationalism of various communist parties and progressive political and social organizations toward the communist party and people of Vietnam. The following are the names of those communist parties and international organizations.

The Belgian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Luxembourg, the Communist Party of Ireland, the Communist Party of Greece, the Norwegian Communist Party, the Communist Party of Great Britain, the San Marino Communist Party, the Communist Party of Denmark, the Austrian Communist Party, the Spanish Communist Party, the Portuguese Communist Party,the Turkish Communist Party, the Italian Communist Party, the Netherlands Communist Party, the French Communist Party, the SED, the Socialist Unity Party of West Berlin, the Communist Party of Lesotho, the Egyptian Communist Party, the Tunisian Communist Party, the Sudanese Communist Party, the African Party for the Independence of Guinea and Cape Verde, the Ethiopian People's Labor Party, the Party of Progress and Socialism of Morocco, the Benin People's Revolutionary Party, the Lebanese Communist Party, the Jordanian Communist Party, the Israeli Communist Party, the Palestinian Communist Party, the Yemen Socialist Party, the Communist Party of Iran, the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan, the Pakistan Communist Party, the Communist Party of India, the Communist Party of Bangladesh, the Japan Communist Party, the Lao People's Revolutionary Party, the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party, the Communist Party of Guadeloupe, the Colombian Communist Party, the Paraguayan Communist Party, the Communist Party of Argentina, the Communist Party of the United States of America, the Communist Party of Martinique, the Communist Party of Canada, the Bolivian Communist Party, the Brazilian Communist Party, the Guatemalan Communist Party, the Ecuadorean Communist Party, the Socialist Party of Australia, the Guyana People's National Congress Party, the Socialist Party of Chile, the Democratic Party

of Guinea, the Arab Ba'th Party of Iraq, the Bangladesh Workers Party, the Popular Socialist Party of Mexico, the Socialist Left Party of Norway, the Palestinian People's Liberation Front, the Palestinian Democratic Liberation Front, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman, the Seychelles People's Progressive Front, the National Liberation Front of Bahrain, the Polisario Front, the Mexican Committee for Solidarity with Vietnam, the Chilean Committee for Solidarity and Resistance Against Fascists, the Chilean Worker-Peasant United Action Movement, the Mexican Workers College, the magazine PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the Norwegian organization in support of Vietnam, the Red Proletariat Factory in Moscow, and a number of other communist and workers parties and international organizations.

Romanian Party Message

AU0512120 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 30 Mar 82 p 4

[Message from the Romanian Communist Party [RCP] Central Committee to the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party, conveyed by Ion Coman, RCP Central Committee secretary and Political Executive Committee member, in Hanoi]

[Text] On behalf of the RCP, its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, the communists and all working people in Romania, we extend warm comradely greetings and wishes for success to the delegations to the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party [VCP], communists and all friendly Vietnamese people.

The RCP and all our people are following with interest and wholeheartedly rejoice at the significant successes achieved by the Vietnamese people under the leadership of their communist party in the socialist transformation of independent and unified Vietnam, in restoring the economy, in developing science, culture and education and in improving the working people's material and cultural living standards.

On this occasion it gives us pleasure to recall the relations of friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and VCP and between our countries and peoples. An eloquent expression of these relations are the militant solidarity and material, political and diplomatic support granted by the Romanian people to the just struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against colonialism and imperialism, for national and social freedom and for the fatherland's reunification.

We express the firm conviction that in the new stage, when the Vietnamese people have embarked upon the road of their unified fatherland's reconstruction, relations between the RCP and VCP and between Romania and Vietnam, forcefully stimulated by the understandings concluded during the meetings in Bucharest and Hanoi between Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and Comrade Le Duan, will continue to develop on political, economic, scientific-technical and other levels to the benefit and in the interests of our peoples, of socioeconomic development in the two countries and of the general cause of socialism, independence, peace and international cooperation.

Dear comrades, currently the Romanian people, closely united around the RCP and its secretary general, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, are working with devotion and self-denial to implement the great targets set forth by the 12th party congress aimed at further developing the forces of production, at achieving a thorough agrarian revolution, at constantly improving the people's material and cultural living standard, and at Romania's transition to a new development stage--from a developing socialist country to a semideveloped socialist country.

The RCP shows constant concern for increasing the people's socialist awareness and educating them in the spirit of socialist equity and ethics, for constantly improving the management of all fields of activity and of social relations, and for deepening socialist democracy, improving the organizational framework that will ensure and give an impetus to the wide and direct participation of the working people in the process of formulating, discussing and implementing our party's and state's domestic and foreign policy and in the leadership of all society.

Concerning itself with successfully building socialism in Romania, our party and state are promoting, at the same time, a dynamic and constructive international policy designed to contribute to establishing a climate of peace, understanding and cooperation among all world states.

Romania constantly gives priority to developing friendship and cooperation with all the socialist countries. It firmly struggles to strengthen their solidarity and to promote a new type of relations among them that will set an example of relations among free and independent nations and will increase the force of attraction and influence of socialism in the world.

At the same time, our country is developing cooperation with the developing countries, with the nonaligned states and also expanding relations with the developed capitalist countries and with all world countries, irrespective of social system.

Our overall foreign policy is constantly based on respect for the principles of fully equal rights, national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage, nonrecourse to the use or threat of force and the assertion of each people's right to develop freely and independently in keeping with its own desire and aspirations.

Comrades, the RCP and socialist Romania believe that the current international situation is particularly tense, and therefore all peoples are faced with a basic task: To safeguard peace, stop the arms race and achieve tangible steps toward disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament. As a European country, Romania constantly acts to establish a climate of peace, security and understanding on our continent, to conclude the Madrid meeting with as positive results as possible, to convene a conference devoted to strengthening trust and achieving disarmament in Europe, and to ensure the continuity of that meeting. In this respect, we believe that everything must be done to stop the deployment of nuclear missiles in Europe and to withdraw and completely eliminate the existing ones.

We advocate the elimination of all sources of tension that exist in various parts of the globe, as well as the solution of differences between countries by peaceful and only peaceful means and negotiations by completely excluding the use of threat of force, and by respecting each people's right to build its life as it desires, without any outside interference.

Deeply concerned with the deepening gaps in the countries' economic development, our country believes that it is imperatively necessary to intensify efforts to eliminate under development and achieve a new international economic order.

In the spirit of its rich traditions of revolutionary solidarity, the RCP constantly strengthens cooperation with the communist and workers parties and acts to achieve a new type of unity based on constant respect for each party's right to independently formulate its political line, strategy and revolutionary tactics in keeping with the specific requirements and realities in each country. At the same time, the RCP is developing cooperation with the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the democratic and progressive parties in the newly independent states, with the national liberation movements and with the advanced and progressive forces everywhere. We believe that through the united efforts of all those forces it is possible for peace, socialism and progress to triumph on our planet.

In expressing thanks for the invitation to participate in congress proceedings, I wish you, dear comrades, complete success in implementing the decisions you will adopt and in building socialism in your fatherland to the benefit of the Vietnamese people's happiness.

Long live friendship and multifaceted cooperation between the RCP and the VCP, and between our countries and peoples.

CSO: 4209/366 END

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23 July 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2381

Materials on the Fifth Congress of

the Vietnam Communist Party--Volume 2: Selected Speeches

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VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2381

MATERIALS ON THE FIFTH CONGRESS OF THE VIETNAM COMMUNIST PARTY--VOLUME 2: SELECTED SPEECHES

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CAO BANG PARTY OFFICIAL ON BORDER DEFENSE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Mar 82 p 7

[Speech by Vuong Duong Tuong, chairman of the Cao Bang Provincial Party Committee and delegate of the Cao Bang provincial party organization, at the 5th Congress of the VCP: "Building a Strong Border Defense Line To Defend the Fatherland"]

[Text] In the situation in which the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage involving many insidious and crafty schemes and tricks on a daily basis and are still eager to commit aggression against our country when the opportunity arises, the northern border provinces, more than anywhere else, are increasingly deeply aware of the need to very urgently strengthen and improve national defense and security activities in every area and create a tremendous strength for totally defeating each of their acts of provocation, encroachment and sabotage in the immediate future and their long-range scheme of aggression.

As regards building the border defense line, there are very many jobs that must be performed. We in Cao Bang realize the need to concentrate on carrying out the following primary tasks well:

1. Mass agitation and upholding the right of collective ownership of the masses in building the border defense line are of strategic significance.

The problem facing us is how to control the masses and how to educate and organize the masses from the borders to the hinterland so that they truly and consciously closely link themselves to their homeland and villages, are wholeheartedly loyal to the system, the party and resolutely combat every scheme of the enemy to divide them, win them over or commit sabotage.

Expressing our bright, just cause in the lines and policies of our party, exposing and denouncing the unjust policies and the barbarious crimes that the enemy has been and is committing in Cao Bang, deepening the spirit of patriotism and the love of socialism, concerning ourselves with strengthening the unity and equality among the various nationalities and properly implementing the

nationalities policy of the party in the various areas, especially the border and highland areas, while constantly concerning ourselves with strengthening the solidarity between the army and the people are jobs of extremely important significance.

It will not be easy to carry out these jobs but we have been and are determined to perform them and must overcome whatever difficulties we encounter. To begin with, full importance must be attached to propaganda activities and to political and ideological education, which must be profound, specific and timely; the means and forms by which this work is performed must also be very diverse and flexible, must be suited to each specific area, time and place, consequently, it is necessary to invest much more equipment, many more means and many more cadres in this work. We lack means, cadres and experience. We very much desire assistance from the central level and the other provinces.

2. Intensifying economic-cultural construction and development.

This is the base for developing the political strength and increasing the strength of the national defense and security systems along the border.

Accelerating economic and cultural development in Cao Bang at this time is not only designed to meet the needs of the daily lives of the people, but also to meet the needs of increasing the strength of the country's defense line with a view toward creating increasingly abundant local rear services and be ready to effectively deal with every situation. We view this as an increasingly weighty and pressing task.

We must properly implement the policy of the party to coordinate agriculture and forestry, establish forms of organization of production and management that are truly suited to the specific conditions of each area and properly assign land and forests to cooperatives and cooperative member families to be managed and used in business in order to make the maximum effort to accelerate the production of grain and food products while taking positive steps to develop the production of industrial crops, valuable pharmaceutical crops, the raising of the species of large livestock and forestry; at the same time, we must develop the small industry and artisan trades for which the locality has available sources of raw materials in order to actively resolve the problem of establishing local rear services and producing many goods for trade with other provinces and for exportation. Our province has many economic potentials that have not been developed and the potential for bringing prosperity to the locality is still large but we lack labor and the material-technical conditions, especially with regard to communications and transportation, needed to develop this potential; therefore, it is even more necessary that we receive positive assistance from the central level.

3. We are deeply aware of the fact that we can only defeat the schemes of sabotage and aggression of the enemy when we have truly strong security and national defense

National Congress of the Party, under the close leadership of the Central Committee and with the concern, assistance and inspiration of the entire country, fully realizes its responsibility on the frontline defending the fatherland to display all the most beautiful attributes of the country, the heroic nation and the superior socialist system, constantly display high vigilance, maintain combat readiness and defeat the [words omitted through printing error] war of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, on this border.

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CSO: 4209/341

NGHE TINH PARTY VICE CHAIRMAN ON ECONOMIC GROWTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Mar 82 p 7

[Excerpt from speech by Nguyen Ky Cam, vice chairman of the party committee and delegate from the party organization of Nghe Tinh Province, at the 5th Congress of the VCP: "Strengthening the Solidarity and Unanimity and Increasing the Fighting Strength and Leadership Ability of the Party"]

[Text] We totally endorse the guidelines and tasks regarding the revolution and party building in the years ahead that have been set forth in the various documents. Our Nghe Tinh party organization will organize the thorough study of the documents of the congress and apply them to the specific situation of the locality, thereby developing upon the achievements that have been recorded and making every effort to overcome our shortcomings and mistakes, determined to being about a strong change within the party organization and the people's movement in every area of work in the years ahead, primarily on the front of developing production, reorganizing and improving economic management, applying the achievements of science and technology better and practicing economy, with importance attached to productivity, quality and economic returns.

The first important area in which our province must concentrate its efforts is that of resolving the grain problem; in conjunction with developing grain production, we must make every effort to develop agriculture comprehensively, develop forestry, fishing, small industry and consumer goods production and make an effort to rapidly increase the output of export goods in order to eventually achieve self-sufficiency in many of our essential needs and contribute more and more to the socialist industrialization of the entire country, thereby making effective preparation for the next stage of economic development.

One of the largest problems impeding the development of the local economy in our province is the shortage of grain. With a population of more than 3 million, with tens of thousands of hectares of rice fields and land under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops, industrial crops and food crops, with tens of thousands of hectares of grassland and with its ocean waters and forests, Nghe Tinh Province must resolve and is fully capable of resolving the grain problem in order to provide a springboard for expanding the local economy in a comprehensive manner

by means of integrated policies and measures involving production, processing, purchasing, distribution, practicing economy, reforming the structure of the diet and limiting the unreasonable rate of increase of the population and the non-agricultural population. In the immediate future, until we are able to resolve the grain problem locally, Nghe Tinh can increase its sources of grain through trade with other provinces, thereby correcting its reliance upon the state and the passive situation in which it finds itself. In production, our party organization will focus its efforts on the key rice and subsidiary food crop areas, manage the economy well, apply science and technology and develop realistic potentials well, determined to initiate intensive cultivation and multicropping while opening new land to cultivation in a reasonable manner with a view toward rapidly increasing the output of rice and subsidiary food crops and increasing the percentage that subsidiary food crops constitute within the structure of grain crops from 35 to 40 percent; more importance will be attached to processing, transportation and storage, thereby truly introducing subsidiary food crops in the supply of commodity grain and enabling the consumption of more subsidiary food crops of higher quality.

With the strongpoint that we have in our arable land, we will bring about a new change in the production of the primary industrial crops and agricultural products for exportation, especially peanuts, tea, sugarcane and pharmaceuticals, and attach more importance to developing the herds of horned livestock and the various species of poultry while reasonably developing the hog herd, developing pisciculture in conjunction with developing ocean fishing and the harvesting of marine products, closely coordinating agriculture with forestry, building forest resources and protecting, improving and properly utilizing forest land.

On the basis of the conditions of each area and practical experience, we will reorganize the structure of production, the allocation of crops and crop production seasons in a suitable manner, thereby coordinating agriculture and forestry, coordinating agriculture, fishing and forestry, re-establishing the natural ecological balance and utilizing the strengths of each area while gradually creating stable yields and outputs and increasing the results obtained in production.

In conjunction with focusing our efforts on resolving the grain problem, we will take positive steps to gradually redeploy labor among the various areas within the province, within the scope of the individual districts and at each installation in order to develop agriculture comprehensively, develop forestry, develop fishing and successfully correct the long-standing underdevelopment of small industry and the artisan trades producing consumer and export goods, including building materials, for which the locality has abundant sources of raw materials in agriculture, forestry, marine products and minerals in order to produce many more industrial goods for trade with farmers, essential consumer goods for the people and additional goods to trade with other provinces of the country and export.

Developing communications and transportation is one of the pressing problems of foremost importance in insuring communication among the various areas of a large province and communication with foreign countries with a view toward stimulating the development of commodity production. We are determined to correct our mistake of giving light attention to making full use of the seacoast and the many rivers and streams that crisscross the province in order to more strongly develop the various means of water transportation, from the rudimentary and improved to the semi-mechanized and mechanized, while strongly developing the various types of highway transportation and rural communications and making full use of existing means of mechanized transportation in order to successfully correct the locality's present transportation imbalance.

Living in a province that has 83 different microclimatic areas and 27 districts extending from the seacoast to the high mountains, we have become increasingly aware of the position and role of the district level in reorganizing production, gradually redistributing labor and organizing the lives of the people in the initial stage of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. Therefore, we will, in the years ahead, attach more importance to improving our economic management with a view toward continuing to resolve the problems caused by bureaucratic management and subsidization and shifting to the socialist mode of business, which has productivity, quality and efficiency as its objectives, and fully developing the active role of the district level and the installation in order to move the province forward more rapidly. We will delve deeply into reviewing and improving the quality of the building of districts, the strengthening of state-operated and collective production installations and the implementation and improvement of product contracts within agriculture as well as the other production and business sectors and promptly correct our shortcomings and deviations in order to accelerate production and strengthen the socialist production relations. Along with constantly strengthening the dominant role played by the state-operated economy and the important role of the collective economy, we will pay more attention to providing incentive for and guiding the development of the household economy in the correct direction in order to help increase the gross social product and national income.

With the assistance of the state, the central level and the fraternal socialist countries, we will gradually rebuild the city of Vinh into an economic and cultural center and an important communications center within an area that occupies an important strategic position within the region.

The matter of decisive significance in moving the province of Nghe Tinh forward is to constantly strengthen the solidarity and unanimity within the party, widely practice democracy within the party and among the people and increase the fighting strength and the leadership ability of the party organization in the new stage. We will make the greatest possible effort to perform this task well. In conjunction with consolidating and strengthening the basic level and strengthening the apparatus on the various levels, we will attach very much importance to formulating and implementing cadre planning, urgently and determinedly training the

corps of cadres in every respect and correctly deploying the corps of cadres in accordance with the standard that they know how to work and dare to work in a manner that reflects high productivity, high quality and practical returns.

With the experiences gained from the successes and failures in the organization and guidance of implementation in the recent past, by correctly implementing the line of the party and with the close guidance of the central level and the cooperation and assistance of the fraternal provinces, we are confident that Nghe Tinh Province will bring about a new change in the economic and social fields in the years ahead and rapidly implement the teaching of the revered President Ho Chi Minh to build Nghe Tinh into an exemplary province that is worthy of being the home of the heroic Nghe Tinh Soviet.

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CSO: 4209/341

HAU GIANG PARTY VICE CHAIRMAN ON AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Le Phuoc Tho, vice chairman of the provincial party committee and delegate from the party organization of Hau Giang Province, at the 5th Congress of the VCP: "Focusing Our Efforts on Bringing About a Leap Forward in Agricultural Development and Gradually Advancing to Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] On the basis of the realities of agricultural production in Hau Giang Province over the past 5 years, we have reached the conclusion: we are fully capable of bringing about a leap forward in the development of our country's agriculture, gradually advancing to large-scale socialist production and firmly resolving the grain and food problem during the time span of the third state 5-year plan if we seriously gain experience and learn lessons from the past 5 years, develop upon strongpoints and new factors and determinedly rectify our shortcomings in the organization of the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th Congress, especially the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum on agriculture.

We think that only by highly focusing the efforts of the entire country, of the various sectors and levels on accelerating agricultural production and carrying out socialist industrialization, also for the primary purpose of advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production and correctly coordinating agriculture and industry, agricultural production and consumer goods production, can we firmly resolve the grain and food problem, which is one of the most difficult problems of our country.

In order to perform this work well, we suggest that it is necessary to emphasize and add a number of points, such as the following:

1. The congress must reach a truly high level of agreement concerning the contents and spirit of the documents of the congress, which include the resolution of the congress on agricultural development. This agreement is very important, but it is not enough. The matter of very decisive significance is how to change this agreement into practical actions. We fervently hope that we will not commit shortcomings in organizing the implementation of resolutions, in general, or in

guiding agriculture, in particular, especially with regard to the matters of investing in agriculture and investing in the key areas, such as the Mekong River Delta, or in incentive policies, such as the price policy, in the organization of guidance, etc.

2. Because our capabilities are limited, we must focus our efforts on developing the key areas in order to immediately achieve a high output of commodities and, on the other hand, stimulate overall development once the key areas have developed. According to our point of view, a key agricultural area is a place that has the most favorable conditions, that is, much highly fertile, arable land, abundant local labor or labor sent from other places, production experience and favorable weather; it is a place in which we invest little but achieve high economic returns. For this reason, investments in agriculture, especially in the rice plant, are nowhere more productive and sound than they are in the Mekong Delta. Because, in the delta 1 kilogram of standard nitrogen fertilizer can produce from 4 to 5 kilograms of paddy, 1 kilogram of potash can produce from 3 to 4 kilograms of paddy and there are few typhoons and floods. The difficulties involved in transporting the products that are produced must be resolved. We should not allow them to prevent us from making bold investments in order to produce a large output of commodities.

Therefore, our Hau Giang delegation unanimously agrees with the statement in the resolution that the Mekong River Delta and the Red River Delta are the two key agricultural areas of the entire country, especially with regard to grain and food products. However, we suggest that this matter be very clearly stated in the guidelines and tasks and in the 5-year plan. Because, the resolution of the 2nd Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee concerning agriculture was rather complete but was very difficult to implement. We are in complete agreement with the need to pay full attention to the districts but we must also give priority to those districts within the key areas.

Although efforts will be focused on key areas, all other areas must make an effort to improve themselves; those places that are capable of raising grain must make an effort to do so but must also calculate economic returns. We should not produce crops at any price simply because of the shortage of grain at a time when we could be raising other crops that yield larger economic returns.

3. Once a place has been selected as a key area, the place itself must achieve self-sufficiency in conjunction with receiving appropriate investments from the central level. These two aspects are interrelated and stimulate each other: only by achieving self-sufficiency can the locality develop its potentials and capabilities and utilize the investments made by the central level. Only by creating the conditions for the locality to bring about a leap forward in agriculture can the central level make investments.

Self-sufficiency on the part of the locality and its people means making full use of labor in order to practice intensive cultivation and multicropping and raise crop yields, primarily by building small-scale water conservancy projects, selecting new varieties, using green manure and livestock manure, cultivating crops and encouraging farmers to earn their livings collectively in various

forms of transition and advancing to agricultural cooperatives by means of production collectives.

As regards the investments made by the central level, in addition to providing increased guidance with regard to planning and plans, assisting in training and providing additional cadres, the matter of investing material-technical bases, such as draft power, petroleum products, fertilizer, insecticide, water conservancy, electric power and so forth, is also very important. Planning is very important and we have conducted planning; however, the central level must help us to gradually improve it. As regards plans, we agree that the plan is the center, that plans must be formulated from the basic level upward, from the lower level to the upper level. The formulation of plans involves scores of matters, especially the division of management levels, the allocation of investment capital and the assignment of grain and food obligations. We suggest that, in the present situation, the central level should boldly assign management responsibilities to the province and the province should boldly assign management responsibilities to the district and installation. As regards investments, we have little capital, consequently, investments should be concentrated on key areas in order to produce a large output and certain returns. Investments must be appropriate, timely and well coordinated and there must be centralized, unified investments in depth among the various sectors and localities. In recent years, there have been many jobs in this area that we have not performed well; materials, petroleum products, fertilizer, insecticide and so forth have not been supplied in the full quantities required under the plan in any year and have usually been supplied very late.

4. As regards electric power, the Mekong River Delta, specicically the five provinces of Hau Giang, Kien Giang, An Giang, Cuu Long and Dong Thap, only have one thermoelectric power plant, the Tra Noc Plant, which has a capacity of 33,000 KWA; however, because we lack FO oil, this power plant normally only operates at 15,000 KWA and no higher than 20,000 KWA. At present, this is posing a very large obstacle to the development of agriculture and industry and will especially pose an obstacle when the Ha Tien Cement Plant in Kien Luong is expanded; at this level of production, the Tra Noc Power Plant will only be able to provide enough electric power to the enlarged cement plant. Consequently, we suggest that the congress adopt a resolution concerning increasing the sources of electric power for this key delta area.

5. We are very happy that the Council of Ministers has unanimously agreed to research and build the Can Tho port into a seaport. With this seaport, the face of Hau Giang and of the Mekong Delta, especially economically, will undergone many very important changes. For this reason, our delegation respectfully suggests that the 5th Party Central Committee examine the possibility of including the Can Tho port among the construction projects to which priority will be given. In the present situation continues, it will pose a very large obstacle to the transportation of rice and agricultural products for exportation and the delivery of incoming petroleum products, fertilizer and coal.

6. Our country is very long and the Mekong River Delta is very far from Hanoi; in the course of history, the Mekong River Delta together with Ho Chi Minh City and eastern Nam Bo have formed an economic region. In order to guide this key agricultural area and closely coordinate it with Ho Chi Minh City and eastern Nam Bo, we suggest that a suitable form of organization should be established to provide guidance.

In order to perform our tasks, especially accelerating the development of agricultural production, we promise to the congress that we will:

--Urgently conduct overall planning and specific planning for each district and use agricultural planning as the center for the planning of other fields;

--Focus our efforts on developing science and technology within the province (in close coordination with Can Tho College and the Mekong Delta Institute of Agricultural Technical Research) and give attention to cadre training;

--Concentrate our efforts primarily on the rice plant in conjunction with giving full attention to legumes, especially soybeans, jute, the other industrial crops and export crops;

--Focus our efforts on hog production in conjunction with raising buffalo, cattle, chickens and ducks, especially seasonal ducks, and the raising of fresh water and brackish water fish and shrimp.

On the other hand, we will accelerate fishing, industry, small industry and the artisan trades, especially machine repair and manufacture, the processing industry, the consumer goods industry and so forth; we will improve distribution and circulation, support production and maintain closer relations with Ho Chi Minh City and the neighboring provinces while accelerating both exports and imports and making every effort to build and enlarge the Can Tho port to serve not only Hau Giang, but the entire Mekong Delta as well.

--As regards rice production in 1982, Hau Giang is endeavoring to achieve an output of 1,200,000 tons and will, if appropriate investments are received, open a 100,000 hectare area for producing high yield, early 10th month rice on the scale of 350,000 to 400,000 tons per year. And, as the materials provided for agriculture increase each year, especially fertilizer, the amount of area under the intensive cultivation of rice in the multicropping area and the cultivation of high yield, early 10th month rice will be expanded so that Hau Giang is producing a total rice output of 1,500,000 tons by 1985.

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HAI HUNG PARTY SECRETARY ON GRAIN PRODUCTION

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[Excerpts from speech by Ngo Quang Dao, secretary of the provincial party committee and delegate from the party organization of Hai Hung Province, at the 5th Congress of the VCP: "Developing Every Potential of the Locality Well and Making an Effort To Resolve the Grain and Food Problem as Best Possible"]

[Text] In order to achieve the objectives established by the 5th National Congress and aware of our position as a province in the key grain production area of the Red River Delta, the party organization and people of Hai Hung will display a high level of self-reliance, develop each potential of the locality better, take the initiative in overcoming their difficulties and constantly endeavor to meet grain and food needs as best possible while reorganizing the local economy in order to achieve a scale, structure and stages of development of the economy that are suited to the new situation. Positive steps will be taken to gradually build the districts into an agro-industrial structure. On the agricultural front, we will focus our efforts on producing two good rice crops and gradually expanding winter crop production in a stable manner while strongly developing livestock production and developing the trade sectors, especially those sectors for which there are raw materials within the locality, with a view toward resolving the problems of grain, food products, consumer goods and export goods better.

Toward this end, we will concentrate every force of the province on carrying out the five following main tasks:

1. Focusing our efforts on accelerating agricultural production, the center of which is grain and food production, in order to resolve the food problem of the people, including all cadres, manual workers, civil servants and troops of the locality, and fulfill our obligations to the state while accelerating consumer goods production, providing a better supply of household utensils, personal items and means of travel, providing a full supply of ordinary medicines produced from local pharmaceutical materials and attaching importance to organizing the cultural life of the people well.

2. Accelerating the production of export goods; in addition to completing the state plan, we will step up the exports and imports of the locality and gradually establish a commodity fund through imports in order to serve the needs of the production and daily lives of the people; producing export goods will be the obligation of all sectors, level and production installations.

3. Making an effort to produce spare parts, accelerating the repair of means of transportation, constructing necessary means of transportation, strongly developing the use of rudimentary transportation and balancing transportation capacity with the needs of the production and daily lives of the local people.

4. Selectively building material-technical bases, primarily bases supporting agriculture, consumer goods production, the production of export goods and transportation, and implementing the guideline of investments in depth in order to make full use of existing production capacity and achieve practical economic returns.

5. Meeting the defense needs of the country, increasing our national defense potentials, maintaining combat readiness and maintaining political security and social order and safety within each locality and throughout the province, especially in the key areas.

To carry out the above mentioned tasks during the period of the 1981-1985 plan, Hai Hung has established agricultural production as its foremost task; we must mobilize the combined strength of the entire province, of each district and each installation in order to win victory on this front.

In agricultural production, we consider resolving the grain and food problem to be the basic requirement; at the same time, appropriate importance is being attached to industrial crops and export crops.

In 1982 and subsequent years, the main guidelines will continue to be practicing intensive cultivation, practicing multicropping, raising two good rice crops, expanding the production of winter crops in a stable manner, endeavoring to gradually balance livestock production with crop production and developing the trade sectors with a view toward efficiently redistributing labor while taking positive steps to encourage the people to build new economic zones, and practice planned parenthood to reduce the rate of population growth to less than 1.5 percent.

Toward this end, we will endeavor to increase grain production at an annual rate of 3.724 percent in order to achieve an output of 900,000 to 950,000 tons of grain (in paddy equivalent) by 1985 (which will include 730,000 to 750,000 tons of paddy). In addition to fulfilling obligations to the state and meeting the needs of the people within the territory and providing grain for the development of livestock production, we will also endeavor to provide the entire province with a grain reserve large enough to last for 1 month or more.

To firmly resolve the grain problem, we must, together with meeting the targets on the amount of area under cultivation, the yield and the output of rice, take positive steps to develop the production of subsidiary food crops and incorporate these crops in the diet. To accomplish this, the entire province must endeavor to increase the production of winter crops to 70,000 hectares, with approximately 60-70 percent of this area allocated to the production of grain subsidiary food crops and the remaining amount allocated for the strong development of the production of such exports crops as garlic, pepper, soybeans and green beans. We will accelerate the production of export goods in all districts and at all production installations in order to earn foreign currency with which to import goods needed to meet the reauirements of production and everyday life within the locality and at instlllations. We intend to be producing by 1985 a quantity of export goods at least 60 percent greater compared to 1981; an effort will be made to allocate 70 percent of the foreign currency earned through local exports to import goods to meet the requirements of the development of production, especially support agricultural production, with the remaining amount being allocated to import essential consumer goods for the people.

In order to fulfill the tasks and norms mentioned above, we must practice intensive cultivation and implement the policies that provide incentive for the development of production very well. Above everything else, we must attach importance to improving and selecting crop varieties and species of livestock, practice strict discipline in the use of varieties, establish a suitable allocation of varieties and plant during the proper season in order to insure the yield and output of rice and expand the cultivation of winter crops. We must adopt a plan for efficiently developing and utilizing existing irrigation and drainage projects while building a number of necessary projects, especially drainage projects for the 10th month season and irrigation projects for the silt field area and the areas growing industrial crops and export crops. As regards certain areas of lowlying fields that are usually waterlogged during the 10th month season, we will shift to the cultivation of tall stem rice varieties, which are helpful in combating waterlogging. Some very lowlying fields will be used to raise fish during the 10th month season and rice during the spring season.

Positive steps will be taken to make full use of and process the various sources of fertilizer, with importance attached to livestock manure, green manure, duckweed, silt and so forth, and an effort will be made to promptly supply chemical fertilizer in order to fertilize crops correctly and on schedule. In addition to the fertilizer supplied by the state, we will accelerate local exports in order to import additional nitrogen fertilizer and accelerate the production and supply of field lime in order to improve the soil. Dry-land cultivation will be practiced on 90 percent or more of the fields cultivated during the spring season. The amount of area plowed and harrowed by machine will be maintained at approximately 40 percent.

Effective steps will be taken to prevent and promptly control crop pests and livestock epidemics.

In order to provide incentive for workers and insure the harmonious coordination of the three interests, we will intensify our effort to improve and update the management mechanism. We will closely guide the implementation of final product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers in both crop and livestock production, develop upon positive factors, correct negative factors and promptly rectify mistakes and deviations.

We will attach importance to and accelerate the movement to plant timber bearing trees and fruit trees and accelerate the campaign to establish "Uncle Ho fruit orchards" in the agricultural cooperatives while providing incentive to and guiding the subsidiary household economy, accelerating the sericulture movement, planting additional fruit trees and so forth, thereby helping to raise the income and improve the standard of living of families while increasing the quantity of goods available for society. At the same time, we will increase our cooperation and trade with the other provinces and cities in order to acquire the necessary raw materials and goods and stimulate the development of production.

We are confident that, under the light of the resolution of the 5th National Congress of the Party, under the close leadership of the Party Central Committee and government and with the support of the departments, ministries and sectors of the central level, the party organization and people of Hai Hung Province, in strict compliance with the resolution of the congress and through a tremendous effort on their own part, are determined to overcome every difficulty and obstacle, be steadfast in every situation, endeavor to excellently complete every task and gradually build the province of Hai Hung into a prosperous and strong industrial-agricultural province.

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THONG NHAT DISTRICT OFFICIAL ON AGRICULTURE

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[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Thi Ngoc Lien, secretary of the Thong Nhat District Party Committee and delegate from the Dong Nai provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Developing Comprehensive Agricultural Production"]

[Text] Our Thong Nhat District is a hilly, mountainous district measuring 50,000 hectares, 38,000 hectares of which are agricultural land. The amount of land under the cultivation of rice is limited but the district's arable land is suited to the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

Applying the economic strategic guideline set forth in the Political Report, we have established the strategic determination of our district in the socio-economic field in the years ahead as: "Concentrating the efforts of the entire party and all the people on accelerating intensive cultivation to increase the yields and output on the existing land under the cultivation of grain in order to insure an increasingly stable supply of grain for the locality and fulfill a larger obligation against the background of the difficulties still being encountered by the entire country with grain. On the basis of insuring the redistribution of labor within the scope of the district with a view toward making every effort to develop the strengths we have in annual industrial crops, we must expand the trade sectors, develop small industry and the artisan trades, produce many products for domestic trade and increase the supply of export goods for the province in order to import more of the necessary raw materials and supplies, thereby contributing to balancing the plan for the locality."

In order to implement this guideline, we will first continue to conduct investigations and research in order to perfect our production planning.

As regards grain production, because we are not able to expand the amount of area under cultivation, our efforts will primarily be directed toward practicing intensive cultivation to increase crop yields on the area now under the cultivation of grain in order to raise yields from 25 quintals per hectare to 30 quintals per hectare and achieve an output of 65,000 tons per year, or an

average of 250 to 300 kilograms of grain per capita per year by 1985 with a view toward making it possible to redistribute the labor within the district, primarily to provide a supply of grain to the sector producing annual industrial crops and to develop the handicraft and artisan trade sectors.

The issue on which we must focus our guidance is that of developing the strength we have in annual industrial crops by practicing intensive cultivation to increase crop yields and developing every potential for increasing the amount of area under the cultivation of such main crops as soybeans, peanuts, sugarcane, coffee, tobacco and the other crops. In past years, due to the shortage of supplies, available supplies had to be allocated to grain production and we were not able to investment much in industrial crop production; in the years ahead, we must recompute the grain balance and produce additional export goods in order to establish a grain balance for the industrial crop production sector on our own.

As regards sericulture, we conducted a successful initial pilot project and asked technical cadres from the central sericulture installation in Lam Dong to conduct research in our district; they verified that the district is a high yield sericulture area capable of producing silk of high quality. We encouraged each family to plant mulberry trees and raise silkworms and, at the same time, researched the establishment of a specialized farming area. We are now establishing relations with the installations in Lam Dong in order to resolve the breeding stock problem. In order to rapidly develop this sector, we are researching a plan and mode for purchasing cocoons at incentive prices on the basis of the state policy in order to stimulate the development of production and organize the management of silk reeling in a way that insures quality and enables us to control the sources of export goods. In addition to the above mentioned guideline for the development of crop production, as regards livestock production, we advocate maintaining and developing the hog herd to a limited degree and concentrating our efforts on developing the cattle herd, which shows many prospects under the conditions of our locality.

In conjunction with restoring and developing agriculture, we have attached importance to agricultural transformation in order to create the conditions for advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production. At present, our district has more than 200 production collectives and cooperatives, which account for more than 50 percent of the cropland within the district; more than 100 of these production collectives and cooperatives have implemented product contracts.

Soon, we will make every effort to strengthen existing production collectives and widely organize other production collectives in conjunction with correcting the disproportionate differences in cropland ownership. In order to improve the quality of management, we will quickly train cadres to insure that the existing cooperatives and production collectives are managed well and insure the establishment and management of production solidarity teams that essentially prepare the conditions for advancing to production collectives and implementing contracts at the very outset. We have the ability to quickly complete agricultural cooperativization but must not act in an impetuous manner or place sole emphasis upon

numbers, rather, we must formulate a plan for carrying out agricultural cooperativization in steady stages involving suitable forms of organization and thorough preparation. Outside the scope of transformation mentioned above, we advocate providing incentive for the development of fruit orchards and gradually bringing them within the scope of the planning of crops of high economic value while giving attention to developing livestock production and the artisan trades within the household economy.

As regards the development of the small industry and artisan sectors and trades, through the transformation of industry and commerce, we have introduced more than 20 installations to various forms of collective production while encouraging the people to contribute capital along with the state to the construction of a number of production installations, such as installations producing food seasoning, soysauce and ice, processing grain and food products and repairing machinery; we have transformed and built the transportation unit of the district, etc. Generally speaking, however, Thong Nhat District is a district in which the small industry and artisan sectors and trades have not developed. In the years ahead, on the existing base and on the basis of our district's much arable land for subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, we will study the rebalancing of the plan for the development of the small industry and artisan sectors and trades; in the immediate future, efforts will be focused on developing the machine repair sector, the processing of subsidiary food crops, livestock feed, sugar and paper pulp, the production of wooden furniture and the production of medicines and we will begin to construct silk reeling installations while utilizing every available capability to produce many consumer goods along with gradually continuing to transform the small industry and artisan economy through many suitable forms of organization in order to manage the various segments of the economy well and gradually advance down the path of developing the socialist economy.

As regards distribution and circulation, we have organized a commerce system and a network of marketing cooperatives extending all the way to the basic level, which control the primary products for trade with the various localities. Recently, with the permission of the province, we established economic relations with a number of provinces, cities, precincts and districts. We suggest that this be considered a supplemental way to regulate the economy among localities and support the plan in a manner that benefits local economic development and insures the good implementation of the plan and the fulfillment of obligations to the upper level better.

In order to implement the guidelines mentioned above, we are determined to continuously endeavor to build the party, establish good coordination between ideological work and organizational work and, at the same time, launch and keep abreast of mass movements. These steps will be taken against the background of a district in which the patriotic movement was once very weak, a district that has a population of 230,000 encompassing more than 15 different tribes, a district whose population is 85 percent Catholic immigrants who live in large, concentrated areas, such as Ho Nai, Gia Tan and Gia Kiem. A rather large number of the Catholic compatriots in the district enjoyed a rather high standard

of living based on the system of receiving preferential treatment under the U.S. aid system during the time of the puppet government. After liberation, this aid disappeared and they encountered increasing difficulties in their economic lives along with being afraid that the revolution would retaliate or discriminate against them; in addition, they were used by reactionaries in many different ways to oppose the revolution. In the face of this situation, in keeping with a directive from the party, our district, with 70 party members in four party chapters, firmly adhered to the policy of taking action on the basis of the realities of the life of the working compatriots among Catholics, fully assessed the situation and gradually overcame the difficulties among Catholic citizens concerning the economy, living conditions and social activities. Also on this basis, we selected through the movement, built and boldly utilized a contingent of mass core cadres and established the government and mass organizations on the basic level. We have gained the increasing participation of Catholics and all citizens in the various production movements, contributed manpower and materiel along with the state to build a number of cultural and social projects on the village level, such as schools, public health stations and maternity clinics and helped to maintain political security and social order by exposing many reactionaries hiding among Catholics. The realities of life have given Catholics increasing confidence in the revolution. During the past several years, our district party organization has concerned itself very much with overcoming its weaknesses and has made every effort to develop the party and train the contingent of core cadres. Today, we have more than 400 party members to whom party membership cards have been issued and have selected more than 4,000 mature core cadres from within the movement, who participate in government work and lead the mass organizations in effectively carrying out every political task of the locality.

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HAI HAU DISTRICT OFFICIAL ON DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT

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[Excerpts from speech by Bui Trong Tan, secretary of the Hai Hau District Party Committee and delegate from the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Economic Construction Within the Scope of the District"]

[Text] Since the 4th Congress of the Party, the party organization and people of Hai Hau District have struggled continuously under conditions involving many difficulties and recorded relatively comprehensive results; in particular, we virtually resolved the grain problem within the district and maintained and gradually improved the material and cultural lives of the people. Over the past 5 years, our district recorded an average rice yield of 59.3 quintals per hectare and raised 87,190 hogs, an average of 2.4 hogs per hectare cultivated, which represents a 3 percent increase compared to the average during the five preceding years.

We have become increasingly aware of the position, function and tasks of the district level as regards organizing socio-economic development and every aspect of the lives of the people within the district on the basis of displaying a high spirit of self-reliance and firmly adhering to the guideline of the state and the people working together. Our party organization has organized the thorough implementation of the resolutions of the Party Central Committee while accelerating revolutionary activities and using the results of activities to measure the abilities and qualities of cadres and mobilize and launch revolutionary movements among the masses. In guidance, we have firmly adhered to the guideline that resolving the grain and food problem is of central importance and have used pilot project activities to provide overall guidance; we have gradually established an agro-fishing-industrial economic structure consisting of fishing, salt production, the artisan trades and small industry within the district in order to develop the various potentials of the locality.

In the process of building the district, we have relied more upon our arable land, labor, traditional trades and so forth to supplement our planning, reorganize production and organize the economy and life within the district; attaching importance to distributing and making full use of labor and arable land is the main feature of plans and attention has been paid to building material-technical bases that directly support production, such as an agricultural machine repair station, a machine enterprise, a seed and breeding stock station, a crop

protection station and a veterinary station; water conservancy projects have been managed and improved; small industry and artisan production has been developed, especially the production of rush products, bamboo products, cloth and so forth, thereby gradually meeting consumer needs and increasing the sources of export goods; communications and transportation have been expanded in order to support production and everyday life; state-operated and collective capital construction forces have been developed to the point where they are capable of building projects within the district and participating in the construction of a number of projects of the province; the distribution and circulation network has been organized in order to develop local sources of goods and broaden our economic relations with other districts. As a result, we closed the gap between the quantity of goods supplied to the district by the province and the quantity of agricultural products and goods supplied by Hai Hau District to the province. The party organization and people of Hai Hau have also attached importance to maintaining political security, maintaining social order, building the militia and self-defense forces and strengthening the coastal defense line.

We have attached full importance to strengthening the basic level, beginning with the party chapters, the village party committees and the cooperatives, in order to stabilize and build the contingent of basic level core cadres so that it is strong enough to perform its various jobs well, thereby creating the position for uniform development by the movement in all areas. To date, 80 percent of the party installations in Hai Hau are rated as strong, stable installations and there is not one weak and deficient party installation or cooperative.

We have closely linked the building of the district to cadre planning and have defined the tasks and functions of each agency of the district in accordance with the guideline of upholding the right of ownership of the various sectors, reducing the size of staffs and assigning more cadres to cooperatives; work methods and the methods of organizing and guiding implementation have been improved, primarily as they pertain to the relationship between the party committee echelon and the government and mass organizations, in order to tap the spirit of collective ownership of the working people and develop the effectiveness of the government apparatus in managing production and business installations, thereby creating a combined strength and successfully carrying out the political task of the locality. As a result, the apparatus of the distirct has been streamlined; 13 of the 14 economic units put under the management of the district exceeded the norms of the state plan.

We have gradually laid the groundwork for becoming the masters of plans, by allocating crops and using arable land and labor in a manner suited to the actual conditions of installations, consequently, we have overcome the difficulties encountered with supplies and capital in order to maintain and develop production.

However, in the process of moving forward, we have also displayed certain shortcomings: the potentials that lie in the locality's labor, arable land, river and coastal resources and material-technical bases are still large and have not been developed or utilized well; the rate of development of production is still

slow; the grain and food problem has not been resolved in a truly stable manner; and the output of agricultural products and goods is not large, especially the output of export goods.

Possessing a sense of responsibility with regard to the general situation of the country, Hai Hau, one of the districts of Ha Nam Ninh Province that has much economic potential, must display the revolutionary-offensive spirit, display a high sense of self-reliance and endeavor to move forward in order to successfully implement the resolution of the 5th Congress of the Party.

In the years ahead, Hai Hau will direct its efforts in the following direction: developing the potentials that the locality has in its labor and arable land well, making full use of existing material-technical bases and making every effort to develop the agro-fishing-industrial economy, beginning with focusing every effort on grain production while accelerating the production of consumer goods and export goods.

Under the 1981-1985 plan, in order to implement the guideline mentioned above, the party organization and people of Hai Hau will endeavor to produce 100,000 tons of grain and raise the average amount of grain per capita to approximately 500 kilograms in order to meet the district's need for grain and contribute more and more grain to the state while creating a grain reserve of approximately 2,200 tons to use as commodities in two-way trade with other localities and to be exported with a view toward obtaining supplies with which to support intensive cultivation, the construction of material bases and the improvement of the living conditions of the people; we will also endeavor to raise 100,000 hogs, catch 2,000-2,500 tons of ocean fish, produce 90,000 to 100,000 tons of salt, produce 1,500 to 2,000 tons of split rushes and produce 40 to 50 tons of silkworm cocoons.

In order to achieve the economic goals set forth above, we must concentrate on achieving a better uniformity of rice yields among cooperatives; provide drainage for the area in the middle of the district during the 10th month season and create sources of irrigation water for the southwestern area of the district during the 5th month season; develop livestock production in order to rapidly increase the quantity of livestock manure to insure the application of 10 to 12 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare while developing the cultivation of 5th month-spring duckweed and 10th month sesbania.

In conjunction with the food problem, we must endeavor to gradually resolve the clothing problem for our citizens by means of practicing sericulture and exporting raw silk in trade for cloth; we will try to provide, on our own, approximately 2 to 3 meters of cloth per person by 1985.

We will coordinate agriculture and fishing with making good use of the social labor force by developing the artisan and small industry sectors and trades within agriculture in order to redistribute labor within the district and continue to send persons to build new economic zones, thereby reducing the rate of population growth

from 2.21 percent in 1981 to 1.8 percent in the years ahead; the population within the district will be stablized at roughly 250,000 persons. We will continue to develop, supplement and perfect the management mechanism and the product contract mechanism and, in particular, will implement directive 100 of the Party Secretariat well.

The specific issue of building the district, from assigning responsibilities to the district in a well coordinated and complehensive manner and establishing a good relationship between the territory and the sectors, between the sectors and the various local levels to insuring that the district is truly a planning level that has its own budget, must be urgently studied. As for ourselves, Hai Hau will endeavor to make progress in order to meet the goals set forth for building the district in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th National Congress of the Party.

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QUANG NAM-DA NANG PARTY SECRETARY ON LOCAL ECONOMY

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[Excerpts from speech by Ho Nghinh, secretary of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Quang Nam-Da Nang provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Building a Structure on the Basic Level That Coordinates Agriculture and Industry from the Very Outset"]

[Text] Under the light of the resolution of the 4th Congress of the Party and subsequent resolutions of the Party Central Committee, the party organization of Quang Nam-Da Nang Province displayed self-reliance and upheld the spirit of collective ownership of the people; on the basis of the local economy's four strengths, agriculture, industry, forestry and fishing, we adopted specific policies, measures and stages of development with a view toward focusing our efforts on accelerating production, primarily agricultural production, the center of which is grain and food production, under the target of endeavoring, by 1980, to meet our own needs for grain, contribute to the state and eventually establish reserves.

We consider the grain production target to be the mandate of life of the one and one-half million citizens within the province. Without meeting this target, there can be no development in the other areas of work. On the basis of this realization and in close compliance with the resolution of the 2nd Party Plenum, we mobilized the entire party and all the people to go into battle on the agricultural front in movements to disarm bombs and mines, clear land, build water conservancy projects, make fertilizer, develop new varieties, prevent and control pests...while practicing intensive cultivation and multicropping and increasing the amount of area under cultivation under the slogan "a bit of soil is a bit of gold." At the same time, we urgently carried out the socialist transformation of agriculture, progressing from work exchange teams with quotas and contracts to the agricultural cooperativization movement; by late 1979, we had virtually completed agricultural transformation in the districts of the lowlands and midlands.

As a result of accelerating production, building cooperatives and building the countryside, we are now meeting the basic needs of the local people for grain and contributing some grain to the state. Grain output has increased at the

annual rate of 20 percent; in 1981, the amount of grain per capita was 325 kilograms and the mobilization of grain exceeded the plan quota by 25 percent. Immediately after liberation day, we mobilized the people to go build new economic zones in the Central Highland provinces and a number of provinces in Nam Bo. To date, more than 120,000 persons have gone to "build new native villages" either in groups or individually. We are continuing this campaign on a large scale and in a more urgent spirit.

The provincial party committee adopted a resolution on developing industry, small industry and the artisan trades and developing the sectors and trades within the agricultural cooperatives at the very outset with a view toward establishing an agro-industrial structure on the basic level by developing, for example, the production of small machines, the production and repair of farm implements, milling and processing operations, the production of building materials and the traditional trades of each locality.

To date, practically every agricultural cooperative within the province has an output value from the sectors and trades equal to 10 to 50 percent of the total output value of the cooperative; some cooperatives have recorded an output value of 4 million to 5 million dong per year. Many districts have recorded an output value of roughly 25 million dong in small industry and the artisan trades. At the same time, we have made every effort to develop industry in the municipality, cities and towns by accelerating the production of consumer goods, tools for agriculture, art products and export goods, thereby raising the total output value of industrial, small industry and artisan goods throughout the province from 25 to 30 percent each year.

Through the process of building agricultural cooperatives, building villages and building the agro-industrial structure on the basic level, we have realized that the policy of building the district into a planning unit that has an agro-industrial economic structure is a totally correct policy. If the district is not built along the lines of coordinating agriculture and industry and if the district does not become a base for organizing production or redistributing labor, it is impossible to advance agriculture to large-scale production. If the cooperatives and villages only develop themselves to meet the needs of the locality through small-scale, fragmented material-technical bases as is the case now, how can we quickly establish specialized farming areas with larger, better material-technical bases, how can we raise labor productivity through the use of mechanized and semi-mechanized tools in large specialized farming areas in order to gradually establish large-scale agricultural production? Even the other sectors and trades at agricultural cooperatives cannot continue to develop if the district is not used as the base for planning and reorganizing production.

The building of the district into an agro-industrial unit is an objective requirement of economic development in the countryside and involves reorganizing the countryside in order to develop it toward socialism and raising the building of production forces and production relations to a higher level. Facts have proven that in order for the district to become a basic planning economic unit,

it is first of all necessary to build strong installations. Of course, to build installations, the district must have its own budget, have a supply of commodities and have material-technical bases strong enough to manage and help installations. As a result, the building of the district is closely linked to the building of installations and, as the general secretary has frequently said: "The district belongs to the installation, the province and the central level." Viewed from this perspective, we are fully capable of building the district in accordance with the requirements and specifics set forth in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee to the congress.

In conjunction with developing agriculture and industry, we have always attached importance to accelerating the development of forestry and fishing. On the basis of developing our four economic strengths, we have developed production, improved distribution and circulation, developed communications and transportation, accelerated capital construction...; an effort is being made to produce more and more products for exportation, considering exports to be a strategic goal, to be an important moving force stimulating the development of the entire economy.

In the years ahead, in order to successfully implement the congress resolution, we have decided to continue to develop the four strengths of the local economy, with efforts focused on resolving the two major problems of food and clothing, on the basis of developing upon the initial victories that have been won and on the basis of gaining a thorough understanding of the line of the party. Our requirements for 1985 are to produce 600,000 tons of grain and provide 400 kilograms of grain per capita; provide additional locally produced cloth for the people, an average of 4 to 5 meters per person per year; and, raise the output value of industry, small industry and the artisan trades from 550 million to 650 million dong. In particular, efforts will be focused upon accelerating export activities and developing the movement of all the people producing export goods into a high tide; every effort will be made to produce building materials in order to partially resolve the difficulties with housing in the cities and build housing in the countryside.

In order to successfully meet the major targets mentioned above, we must resolve the key problems of electric power, machines and coal. Electric power is the most difficult problem; however, with the policy of the central level of developing medium and small-scale hydroelectric power plants in central Vietnam, we fully believe that this problem will be gradually resolved. As regards machines, we suggest that the problem be resolved in accordance with the requirements of local economic development and with the assistance of the central machine sector. As regards coal, the locality will, in keeping with the guidelines of the central level, endeavor to expand the mining of coal at the Nong Son and Ngoc Kinh Coal Mines with the material and technical assistance of the central coal sector.

To insure that the tasks of the locality regarding socio-economic development as well as the tasks set forth in the resolution of this congress are carried out, we will attach importance to three areas:

1. A corps of cadres who know how to work, dare to act, dare to assume responsibility, are confident, flexible and creative, possess a high revolutionary will and possess strong offensive thinking. When talking about the corps of cadres, we are also talking about ideological activities and organizational work.

2. A new management mechanism characterized by plans, business procedures and cost accounting in management and productivity, efficiency and quality in production. Thus, we must abolish the bureaucratic administrative mechanism and subsidization; and, when performing economic work, we must practice economy. As regards plans, the report dealt with the various planning levels and attached particular importance to the basic level plan. This is entirely correct. Here, we propose, in addition, a plan for the household economy and suggest that the State Planning Commission examine this proposal and raise it as a matter for research and implementation.

3. We must establish a Leninist style in the leadership of the party. The Leninist style in leadership is reflected in unity between theory and practice; in examining each and every issue in a scientific manner; in combining flexibility and concreteness in leadership; in close relations with the masses; in coordinating the collective and personal responsibility; in initiative and flexibility in the face of the new; and in combating every manifestation of bureaucracy and formalism.

If the matters mentioned above are concretized in the form of regulations governing work methods and in our style of leadership, they will create a new strength in the leadership and guidance of the party for the purpose of successfully carrying out the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress.

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VU THANG VILLAGE PARTY OFFICIAL ON INTENSIVE CULTIVATION

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[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Khac Man, secretary of the Vu Thang Village Party Committee and delegate from the Thai Binh provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Accelerating the Practice of Intensive Cultivation"]

[Text] In the past, Vu Thang, a cooperative in a lowlying area, had very acidic soil and low, unstable rice yields; prior to 1965, the cooperative never produced more than 40 quintals per hectare per year. Annual rice output was only 600 to 700 tons, obligations to the state were not fulfilled and the people encountered extreme difficulties in their everyday lives.

Following the campaign to improve cooperative management (1963), Vu Thang relocated nearly 1,000 persons, sending them to build new economic zones; on the other hand, we reorganized labor and gradually focused our efforts on intensive cultivation, beginning with water conservancy. In 3 years, we dug nearly 1 million cubic meters of ditches, constructed dozens of sluices, dams... and began to harvest two stable crops; in 1965, we recorded an average of 5 tons of paddy per hectare per year.

Together with building water conservancy projects, we have improved the soil, built fields (nearly 800,000 cubic meters), initiated dry land cultivation during the 5th month season and applied from 10 to 20 tons of organic fertilizer per hectare and completely covered fields with duckweed for many years. As a result, the soil has become increasingly fertile and soil acidity has been eliminated. At the same time, we have introduced new varieties and completely replaced the 5th month-spring season with short-term, high yield spring rice.

The application of technical advances together with necessary investments by the state (electric pump stations and nitrogen fertilizer) and the improvement of management resulted in increased rice yields and output.

In 1967, we averaged 7 tons per hectare; since 1970, we have averaged more than 9 tons per hectare (more than 10 tons per hectare in 1974 and 1976); from 1976 to

1980, we averaged nearly 9 tons per hectare; and, in 1981, we recorded an average of 9.7 tons per hectare.

Since 1965, Vu Thang has produced bumper crops for 17 years in a row; last year's rice output was roughly 2,000 tons (more than 600 kilograms per capita), which was twice as high as our rice output in 1965 and 1.2 times as high as our output in 1975.

Together with practicing the intensive cultivation of rice, we have intensified hog and poultry production, considering livestock production to be a very important sector in providing many food products and much fertilizer for the intensive cultivation of rice and in increasing the income of cooperative members. In 1970, Vu Thang allocated 15 percent (as much as 18 percent in later years) of its farmland for collective livestock production, thereby increasing the collective hog herd to 1,500 hogs, increasing the hog herd of both sectors to more than 3,000 hogs and raising the average number of hogs per hectare cultivated from 2.8 in 1971 to 4 in 1972 and 5.6 during the period from 1976 to 1981. In recent years, the cooperative has been raising commercial chickens, selling 34,000 to the state each year.

We allocated 40 percent of our labor force to the development of livestock production and the expansion of the various handicraft sectors and trades: brick and tile production, carpentry and the production of mats and rugs for exportation.

The income of the cooperative rose from 271,000 dong in 1965 to 1 million dong in 1974 and from 1.3 million dong in 1976 to 2.7 million dong in 1981 (each laborer produces products worth 2,162 dong).

Our steady progress has primarily been the result of correctly and creatively applying the lines and policies of the party, the close guidance of the Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee and the focusing of our efforts on agriculture in order to fully resolve the grain problem and use grain production as the springboard for developing livestock production and developing the sectors and trades. Our guideline has been: "Beginning on the basis of our arable land and labor and advancing on the basis of rice and hogs." We began by building water conservancy projects, improving the soil, changing the varieties of rice and rearranging the crop seasons. On the basis of grain production, we have developed livestock production; at the same time, on the basis of strongly developing livestock production, we have balanced it with crop production, thereby constantly providing 20 tons of fertilizer per hectare.

The results achieved in production in Vu Thang cannot be separated from the assistance provided by the working class, by industry. We have made good use of the assistance provided by the state, increased the accumulation of capital from the economy of the cooperative and invested additional cooperative member labor in the construction of many necessary material-technical bases, such as an electric pump station, small tractors, field construction, transportation equipment, threshing machines, granaries, drying yards, livestock pens and so forth.

Our fixed assets are worth nearly 2 million dong (7,000 dong per hectare), 75 percent of which was acquired through capital accumulated by us.

Our production results have also been closely linked to stabilizing the scale of the cooperative and improving management. In 1965, we merged four small cooperatives into one village-size cooperative measuring 260 hectares with a population of 3,600; since then, we have maintained this scale, organized and efficiently distributed labor and improved the contracts for production units; in particular, in 1980, we initiated product contracts with groups of laborers and, in 1981, initiated product contracts with individual laborers, thereby creating a new method of operating and achieving higher efficiency.

As for ourselves, we realize that we still have shortcomings and could have done better if we had resolved the problems of water conservancy, seed, fertilizer, the prevention and control of pests, the expansion of winter crop production, the development of the sectors and trades and the reduction of the rate of population growth better.

Our Vu Thang Cooperative is endeavoring, in the space of a few years, to achieve the targets of 11 tons of paddy per hectare; putting 40 percent of our land under the cultivation of winter crops; maintaining the collective hog herd at 1,500 hogs (a total hog herd of 3,200-3,500 hogs) and an average market weight of 100 kilograms per hog at 8 months of age; expanding the production of rush rugs, thin jute rugs and rice straw brooms for exportation; and raising the income of the cooperative to 4.5 million dong and the value of products and commodities by roughly 50 percent.

We will fully concern ourselves with scientific irrigation and drainage and the fertilizer problem while continuing to resolve the problems of seed and the prevention and control of pests well.

We will continue to delineate areas for combating partial waterlogging; however, the decisive factor is the need to establish the system of the entire district, of the entire southern region of Thai Binh Province by dredging the Kien Giang River and the Lan floodgate and providing enough electric power for the operation of pump stations when necessary; this is something that must be done with the assistance of the state in the form of materials and capital. We will try to produce much livestock manure (15-20 tons per hectare cultivated), apply duckweed to all spring rice fields twice and use the alluvial soil of the Red River... but we still need nitrogen fertilizer and potash very much. We suggest that the state do everything possible to import additional nitrogen fertilizer for rice, winter crops, industrial crops...and supply fertilizer in time for crop production seasons. The central level could, by means of trade, give the provinces a commodity fund that includes a nitrogen fertilizer reserve for at least one season so that we could take the initiative in practicing intensive cultivation. If the plan calls for only supplying 100 kilograms of nitrogen fertilizer per hectare, farmers could still provide the paddy to trade for an additional 100 kilograms.

We also propose that the central level stabilize the grain obligation of cooperatives and not allow the situation of "the boats rising as the water rises" to continue, a situation in which skilled cooperatives contribute too much; it is necessary to correct the problem of materials not being fully supplied in accordance with the state plan but using materials to trade for grain over and above obligations. When this is done, the stable grain obligation does not provide incentive for the development of production. A stable obligation means stability on both sides (the state and the cooperative), means supplying materials in accordance with the plan.

Two-way economic contracts must also be implemented in the purchase of food products from farm families; if the state does not have goods to trades, these products should be purchased at negotiated prices.

Cooperative management is of particular importance but has not been given attention in recent years. Many aspects of the product contract with laborers are good but negative phenomena have also arisen that must be resolved. We will try to implement Secretariat directive number 100 well and suggest that the central level review and correct, at an early date, the deviations in cooperative management, in general, and in product contracts, in particular; we also suggest that larger investments be made in the training of cadres for cooperatives, both in-class training and on-the-job training. We also welcome very much the improvement of the method of recruiting students for technical and management cadre training schools and the recruiting of persons who have experience in production and work at cooperatives.

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DAC LAC PARTY SECRETARY ON GUIDELINES FOR DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Y Ngong Niek Dam, secretary of the Dac Lac Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Dac Lac provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Building the Industrial-Agricultural-Forestry Economic Structure in a Province in the Central Highlands"]

[Text] Dac Lac Province measures more than 1,900,000 hectares, which include nearly 700,000 hectares of fertile, red basalt soil suited to the development of such perennial industrial crops as coffee, rubber, cocoa and black pepper and such annual crops as peanuts, soybeans, green beans, sugarcane, tobacco, castor oil, cotton, mulberries and so forth; there are also 1 million hectares of forests and forest land containing many types of valuable wood, forest animals, forestry products and pharmaceutical materials. All of these products are of export value. The natural conditions in Dac Lac are also very favorable for the development of the production of grain, food products and the species of large livestock.

After the victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, after the entire country became totally independent and reunified and began advancing to socialism, the Dac Lac party organization, under the light of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress and the various resolutions of the Party Central Committee, established for itself the guideline of advancing to socialism from a backward, decentralized economy to a province that has a prosperous and strong industrial-agricultural-forestry economic structure by developing upon our strengths, our arable land, forests and forest resources, developing the production of industrial crops and producing export goods in order to import equipment, supplies and goods for building the material-technical bases of socialism and improving the living conditions of the people.

In keeping with the policies on the settlement of nomads, the opening of new land to cultivation and the building of new economic zones as set forth in the resolution of the 4th Congress and on the basis of the actual situation of Dac Lac Province, the resolution of the 7th Provincial Party Organization Congress stated: "Redistributing labor and reorganizing production are requirements of a strategic

nature of the entire country as well as pressing requirements of the locality. This is an economic task coordinated with the national defense task, one that will create new bases of important significance for changing the quality of the politics and developing the culture, education, science and technology in the countryside and stimulate the transformation of production relations while carrying out the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, and strengthening the government, mass organizations and armed forces of the locality."

During the past 5 years, Dac Lac Province, by mobilizing the masses to practice self-reliance and through support and investments from the central level, settled 150,000 compatriots of the Ede and M'nong tribes. Some 6,132 persons, including 2,632 laborers, have been settled at state farms, forestry sites and enterprises. The living conditions of the ethnic minority compatriots who have been settled have begun to stabilize. We have received compatriots coming from other places to clear land and build new economic zones, a total of 28,516 families consisting of 154,661 persons as of the end of 1981; 2,936 families consisting of 13,620 persons have been moved from the inner city to engage in production in the city's outskirts.

Dac Lac has cleared in the new economic zone 31,069 hectares and put 28,475 hectares into production; in the settlement of nomads area, 21,000 hectares have been cleared; four new districts and 17 state farms growing coffee and grain crops have been established. Dac Lac's population has risen from 340,000 in 1976 to 520,000. The settlement of nomads and the building of the new economic zone in our province have begun to yield marked returns.

As a result of carrying out the settlement of nomads and the building of the new economic zone well, Dac Lac has redistributed and utilized its labor and arable land in order to develop agriculture, forestry, livestock production and the industrial, small industry and artisan installations, thereby increasing the amount of area under cultivation two-fold compared to 1976, increasing the amount of area under the cultivation of wet rice from 200 hectares in 1976 to 10,000 hectares in 1980, raising the per capita consumption of grain from 250 kilograms in 1975 to 305 kilograms in 1980, ending the chronic hunger of the ethnic minorities, resolving the grain problem locally and providing more and more products for exportation. Dac Lac is establishing tens of thousands of hectares of coffee in accordance with the international cooperation plan. The federated enterprises, the state-operated economic installations of the central and local levels, the 64 large and small industrial enterprises in the locality and many artisan collective organizations have been and are employing tens of thousands of laborers as manual workers, who, together with the tens of thousands of troops engaged in economic work, have created a combined strength for building the socialist economic base in Dac Lac, the prospects for which are encouraging.

The construction of the new economic zone has increased the province's population by one-third, established interconnected population areas, expanded communications and transportation and resolved difficulties in distribution and circulation;

the education, cultural, public health and social sectors have developed, the unity and assistance between ethnic Vietnamese and ethnic minority compatriots have been strengthened, the nationalities policy has been implemented and scientific and technological advances have been introduced in production, thereby bringing about much progress in economic and cultural development in the ethnic minority areas.

The living conditions of the people have been improved; villages have schools, medical aid stations, nurses and teachers and one of every four persons is attending school; the sick receive medical care, as a result of which a long held dream of the ethnic minorities has been realized. Many villages have roads for automobiles, some districts have installed telephone lines to villages, buffalo, cattle and elephants are fully utilized in transportation, rural communications have been developed and some villages have commerce stores, marketing cooperatives, rice milling machines, tractors and so forth.

The entire province has virtually completed agricultural cooperativization by means of cooperatives and production collectives, which account for 93 percent of farm households and 94 percent of farmland. Some agricultural cooperatives and production collectives of ethnic minority compatriots that are operating efficiently have accumulated capital for the construction of material bases and the expansion of collective production and have begun to build the new countryside.

National defense and security work have been improved through the buildup of military forces, the formation of a people's war position, the maintenance of order and security, the thwarting of the plan of the FULRO reactionaries to establish a base and the strengthening of the government and mass organizations on the district and village levels.

The achievements mentioned above have been the result of the correct line of the 4th Congress, the leadership of the Party Central Committee, the guidance of the Council of Ministers and the ministries, departments and sectors on the central level, the collaboration and assistance of Thai Binh Province, Nghe Tinh Province, Binh Tri Thien Province, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, Nghia Binh Province and Ho Chi Minh City, the efforts of the provincial party committee, the provincial people's committee and the various sectors of the province to provide guidance and the positive spirit and diligent labor of the compatriots of the ethnic minorities within the province and the compatriots of neighboring provinces.

In keeping with the spirit of the documents reported by the Party Central Committee to the congress, Dac Lac's guidelines for socio-economic development in the years ahead are: launching a widespread mass movement, upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people, further strengthening national solidarity, displaying a high spirit of self-reliance and a high revolutionary-offensive spirit, developing upon positive factors and developing the existing potentials and capabilities of the locality; seeking the assistance of the outside but not relying upon or waiting for this assistance, making every effort to correct our weaknesses and shortcomings and focusing efforts on intensifying the transformation,

construction and development of the economy and culture of the province; accelerating agricultural production and developing our strengths in forestry and consumer goods production with a view toward gradually improving the living conditions of the people and increasing the sources of export goods in order to import other goods; intensifying the strengthening of the national defense system, always being vigilant and combat ready, fighting victoriously and maintaining political security and the social order and safety of the people within the province; building a pure and strong party organization; continuing to build and strengthen the government and mass organizations and strongly developing the quality of cultural, educational and public health activities while simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions and implementing the nationalities policy well; building Dac Lac into a province that has an industrial-agricultural-forestry economic structure, fulfills its obligation as a rear base, as a base for the entire country and fulfills the international obligation assigned to it.

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SON LA PARTY SECRETARY ON 1981-1985 TASKS

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[Excerpts from speech by Hoang No, secretary of the Son La Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Son La provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Building a Prosperous and Strong Industrial-Agricultural-Forestry Province and Firmly Protecting the Borders of the Fatherland"]

[Text] In keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 5th Congress of the Party and in order to fulfill the objectives and tasks set forth by the congress, the party organization and the people of the various ethnic minorities in Son La Province are determined to endeavor to successfully carry out the following guidelines and tasks:

As a province that is the immediate rear area of the frontlines in the fight against the Chinese aggressor army, we have determined that we must always be ready to provide prompt and rapid support of every kind to all areas of the frontlines. On the other hand, Son La is a key area in the scheme of multi-faceted sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists. As a result, the Son La Party organization must be strengthened and consolidated and must be strongly built in every respect; in particular, it is necessary to strengthen the solidarity of the ethnic minorities, develop the strength of collective ownership of the people of the ethnic minorities, be determined to fight the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy, be ready to fight to firmly defend the sacred soil of the western fatherland, fulfill our international obligation and make a positive contribution along with the rest of the country to successfully carrying out the tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland.

Displaying self-reliance, we are determined to bring about a strong, comprehensive change with a view toward better developing the potentials we have in our labor, land, forests, sectors, trades and existing material bases; accelerate economic and cultural construction and development; maintain political security and strengthen the national defense system; gradually stabilize the material and cultural lives of the people of the various ethnic minorities within the province; fulfill our obligations to the state and our international obligation and create the conditions

for higher stages of development in subsequent years. An effort will be made to establish centralized, specialized farming areas producing grain, coffee, tea and cattle in the Na San and Moc Chau highlands; key rice fields in Thuan Chau and Phu Yen; an area along the Ma River raising Mallotus philippinensis; an area producing raw materials for paper and fiber production along the Da River; a fruit growing area in Yen Chau, etc. In keeping with these guidelines, our common task from 1981 to 1985 is to focus our efforts on successfully achieving the following specific objectives:

--The greatest possible effort will be made to meet the majority of the locality's need for grain and food products and increase the total output of grain by 5 to 6 percent each year. The amount of area under the cultivation of wet rice is limited, consequently, we must closely and properly coordinate agriculture with forestry; every effort must be made to practice intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, both in rice paddies and on terraces, protect the forests, put an end to the destruction of forests, rapidly assign land and forests to cooperatives to be used in their businesses and to be managed, repair and plant forests and more closely guide the settlement of nomads among the more than 10,000 compatriots who live primarily by means of slash and burn cultivation. On this basis, we must develop the three strengths we have in forestry, that is the harvesting of bamboo, timber and valuable forestry products, livestock production and the production of industrial crops, thereby producing many agricultural products and forestry products in order to contribute to export activities and engage in economic trade with neighboring provinces with a view toward resolving the problems encountered in production and everyday life and strengthening the material-technical bases of the locality.

As regards local industry, small industry and the artisan trades, we will try to develop the traditional sectors and trades of the ethnic minorities, such as cloth weaving, sericulture, brocading, blacksmithing, carpentry and so forth and closely link industry and small industry to agriculture and forestry in order to produce many essential goods and better meet the needs of production and consumption in the locality, in an effort to raise output value 38 percent in 1982 compared to 1981.

We will rapidly increase the production of export goods of high economic value and endeavor to establish the centralized production of several main force products for which there are firm bases, such as tea, Mallotus philippinensis, valuable pharmaceutical materials and other agricultural and forestry products, thereby increasing the value of export goods three-fold.

We will urgently and properly relocate the citizens in the basin of the Da River and rapidly build installations at the new places to which they are relocated in order to stabilize and create the conditions for rapidly and effectively developing the basin economy.

We will gradually and selectively build material-technical bases, especially closely link water conservancy to small-scale hydroelectric power plants, develop the communications-transportation network serving civilians and supporting economic activities and, in particular, pay attention to the rudimentary transportation of both collectives and households. On this basis, we will strengthen the party and government and improve the mobilization of the masses, determined to turn Son La into a prosperous and strong industrial-agricultural-forestry province, firmly protect the western border of the fatherland and fulfill our international obligation.

Enthusiastically awaiting the resolution of the 5th Congress of the Party and with a sense of responsibility and spirit of self-reliance, the party organization and people of the various ethnic minorities in Son La Province are determined to overcome every difficulty and advance the work of building and defending the fatherland to new and larger victories.

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TRADE UNION PRESIDENT ON GROWTH OF WORKING CLASS

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[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Duc Thuan, president of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Building a Strong Working Class"]

[Text] Our party has asserted: "To build socialism, we must carry out socialist industrialization. To carry out socialist industrialization, we must have a large working class that is strong in every respect." Over the past 5 years, under the leadership of the party and together with the development of agriculture and industry, the working class of our country has grown much in both size and quality. Compared to the first year of the second 5-year state plan, the total number of manual workers and civil servants increased by 28.7 percent; in the direct production sector, the total number increased by 40.7 percent; and the corps of technical workers increased by 60.3 percent. In the face of the acute and repeated difficulties resulting from the aftereffects of the war, enemy attacks, natural disasters, the shortage of supplies, raw materials and energy and hardships in everyday life, the working class has continued to have complete confidence in the leadership of the party, displayed a high revolutionary spirit in production, in combat and in protecting production and enterprises and displayed the correct attitude in the face of the complex changes in the domestic and world situations, thereby proving itself to be worthy of being the firm base of our party and state. More and more new factors have been and are emerging from the worker movement, factors that involve developing potentials, applying scientific-technological advances, making innovations in order to maintain and accelerate production, struggling to correct the method of management characterized by bureaucracy, administrativism and subsidization and establishing socialist management and business procedures, thereby displaying the working class' spirit of initiative, creativity and self-reliance in overcoming difficulties.

However, besides the strongpoints that reflect its revolutionary nature, our country's working class is still weak in certain respects. Its awareness of socialism and awareness of the responsibility of collective ownership are low. The majority of workers still possess the attitudes and habits of the small-scale producer and do not voluntarily comply with labor discipline; in addition, there are

still many negative phenomena in production and daily life. The weaknesses of the working class plus the objective difficulties resulting from production conditions are restricting the development of the emulation movement to work, produce and practice economy among manual workers and posing an obstacle to the effort to mold the socialist worker.

At present, under the conditions of the socialist revolution in our country, the building of a strong socialist working class must be closely coordinated with and carried out first in mobilizing and organizing manual workers and civil servants to successfully carry out the three revolutions (the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the cultural and ideological revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution). The most integrated form of organization for carrying out the three revolutions is successfully launching an intense and widespread socialist emulation movement along the mass of manual workers and civil servants. However, in our organization and management of production, there are still many shortcomings that are restricting the emulation movement, such as the following:

Our production plans are not truly formulated from the basic level upward and lack a firm foundation; the serious shortage of supplies, raw materials and energy has deprived hundreds of thousands of manual workers of adequate work and influenced their income; and real wages have declined. If we only employ political and ideological educational measures but are lax in organization and management, provide management based on administrativism and subsidization and lack concern for economic measures, we cannot strengthen labor discipline and the emulation movement among workers cannot develop in a continuous, widespread and increasingly strong manner.

At present, only about 50 percent of the total number of manual workers has received training in vocational schools and classes. The average grade of our workers is low and increasing slowly.

Working conditions and labor safety at many installations have not been improved, occupational illnesses are increasing and there are still many accidents on the job; the health of workers is declining, especially the health of workers in strenuous and harmful occupations, and some workers have been forced by poor health to retire before they could become high-level workers. The number of workers retiring early as a result of poor health is rising.

Present wage and bonus policies are unsuitable; they do not insure that the energy expended in labor is replenished and do not provide incentive for workers to produce with enthusiasm. Manual workers are the force that produces 49.2 percent of the gross social product and 38.7 percent of national income but due to unreasonable policies regulating income, the income of manual workers, generally speaking, is lower than the income of all other strata of the population.

Educational activities regarding the working class within the party, at schools and in society have not been given appropriate attention and are not being conducted in

suitable forms of organization. As a result, society, generally speaking, still does not have a correct understanding of the position and role of the working class. As regards the development of the party among manual workers, despite frequent reminders from the Party Central Committee, the percentage of party members who come from worker backgrounds and the percentage of manual workers who are party members have increased very little during the 5 years since the 4th Party Congress.

The causes of the problems mentioned above are shortcomings in the leadership provided by the various party committee echelons, shortcomings in the policies and plans of the state and shortcomings in the educational activities and agitation of the mass organizations, primarily our Trade Union.

Building a working class that is strong in every respect is the immediate and long-range requirement in insuring the victory of socialism. As a result, this matter must be thoroughly expressed in socio-economic plans, in the economic and labor policies of the state, in the day to day leadership of the various party committee echelons and in the activities of the mass organizations.

On behalf of all specialized and semi-specialized Trade Union cadres throughout the country, we promise to fully carry out the tasks of the Trade Union as set forth in the Political Report and the resolution of the congress; take determined steps to improve our organization and mode of operation so that we are deeply involved in production and maintain close contact with workers in order to help generate an intense revolutionary movement among manual workers and civil servants, determined to successfully implement the resolution of the congress; struggle to overcome negative phenomena; struggle to meet and exceed the norms of the 1982 state plan and the 1981-1985 five year plan; and make positive contributions to socialist construction and the struggle against the schemes of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, so that Southeast Asia becomes a region of peace, stability and cooperation.

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WOMEN'S UNION HEAD ON WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairwoman of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Continuing To Accelerate the Liberation of Women"]

[Text] In the mobilization of the masses, the mobilization of women is of extremely important significance. As soon as it was founded, our party observed that the women of our country are an important force in the revolution and established the viewpoint that the liberation of women must be closely linked to the liberation of the nation and class. With the trust of the party and determined to improve themselves, the women of Vietnam overcame each of the constraints of the old society, struggled to excellently carry out every weighty task assigned by the party and nation, stood firm in the face of and met every challenge and stood ready to endure every sacrifice demanded by the sacred fatherland of each woman, each mother, each family.

However, the women's movement still has certain limitations. The matter raised by the Political Report that our party must continue to accelerate the liberation of women is consistent with reality, consistent with the pressing requirements of the revolution and satisfies the aspirations of women and of all society.

At present, the mobilization of women and the liberation of women are closely linked to building socialism and defending the fatherland and are carried out through the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system under the leadership of the party. Under these circumstances, the specifics involved in and the mode of operation of the women's organization must be suitably improved. The Political Report stated that the Vietnam Women's Union is the organization that represents the equality and right of collective ownership of women. This is a very large responsibility and honor, which demand that all union cadres and women cadres, in general, be determined to struggle, to learn, to forge themselves in order to raise themselves to the level of their task.

As a revolutionary mass organization of the party, the Vietnam Women's Union must first rally and educate the various strata of women, molding them into a

strong political force in the implementation of the lines and policies of the party and state, thereby making an important contribution to socialist construction and the defense of the fatherland. Together with the Trade Union, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the information, cultural and educational agencies, the Women's Union must delve deeply into molding the thinking and educating women in order to deepen their patriotism, deepen their love of socialism, heighten their will to uphold their role in collective ownership and equality between men and women, display a high spirit of self reliance and be ready to overcome every difficulty and challenge in order to fulfill every task assigned to them and accelerate the "new woman building and defending the fatherland" movement, thereby helping to successfully implement the resolution of the 5th National Congress of the Party and the 1981-1985 five year state plan. The various levels of the union must mobilize women to work, produce, practice economy, participate in socialist transformation, fulfill their obligations to the state, encourage their husbands and sons to fight in combat, perform good rear service work, etc. On the other hand, we must mobilize women to unite and help one another and propose to the various economic organizations and state agencies that they improve their management activities, concerning themselves with living conditions, improve child care centers, kindergartens and maternity clinics and improve collective welfare projects, thereby providing the conditions for women to perform their tasks with peace of mind.

In conjunction with teaching and mobilizing women to carry out the political task of the party, another important task of the Women's Union is to take the initiative and join the various sectors in guiding women in fulfilling the role of mothers, molding families of the new culture and raising their children well in order to make positive contributions to training the revolutionary generation of the future, building wholesome cells of the new society and bringing happiness to each family. At present, marriages, families and the raising of children involve many complex changes that have caused everyone to feel concern. This is a society-wide problem that requires well coordinated activities on the part of many sectors in order to bring about the desired changes. It is also a very vital issue to women. Therefore, we will join the various sectors in organizing the study of the family question, establishing uniform viewpoints and understanding and researching and formulating necessary laws, policies and regulations. At the same time, we will join the propaganda and educational sectors in encouraging families to practice planned parenthood and raise their children in a manner consistent with the goals and requirements of educational reform set forth by the party.

The specifics involved in the large-scale activities mentioned above require that the Women's Union improve its mode of operation. On the one hand, we must maintain close contact with the basic level, maintain close contact with the masses and attach full importance to strengthening the union's organization, especially the basic level organizations in vital areas and at places that are weak and deficient. On the other hand, we must closely coordinate with the various sectors to develop the role played by women cadres in the various sectors and rely upon the corps of men and women collaborators in the various

sectors to conduct research, provide guidance and conduct inspections. In addition to political activities, the union must adopt many interesting forms of cultural, social and economic activities in order to rally the women in each category, each age group, each occupation and so forth in the different areas of the country.

The mobilization of women and the liberation of women in the period of socialist construction encompass extremely broad issues which require detailed research and the guidance of implementation on a society-wide scale by means of comprehensive legal, political, ideological and organizational policies and measures that are closely linked to the entirety of economic management and the management of the socialist state. In particular, the questions of women workers, women cadres and marriage and the family are questions of tremendous political, economic and social significance that have a direct impact upon the effort to develop the work potential and the revolutionary movement of women, upon the race, the future of the country and the happiness of everyone and must be raised by the party and state as major issues in socio-economic programs in order to organize systematic research and adopt comprehensive and detailed programs and measures for providing guidance. Therefore, we think that our party should adopt a resolution on the mobilization of women in the new situation.

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COAL MINE DIRECTOR ON COAL PRODUCTION PROBLEMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Apr 82 p 2

[Excerpts from speech by Pham The Duyet, director of the Mao Khe Coal Mine and delegate from the Quang Ninh provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Mining Much Coal for the Fatherland"]

[Text] Mao Khe is an underground coal mine that was restored to production in 1954 after peace was restored. In the spirit of self-reliance, the cadres and workers of the mine have, over the past three decades, designed and dug shafts, broadened the scope of mining operations and built the production lines within the mine. The level of mechanization in the mining of coal at the mine is still very low and coal is mined primarily by means of strenuous manual labor; however, during this period of time, the mine has supplied to the state tens of millions of tons of coal. During the past several years, very many difficulties have been encountered in the mining operations of the mine: to begin with, the natural resources of the old mining areas are nearly exhausted; virtually all of the machinery and equipment used to dig shafts, transport coal and sort coal are old and broken down and there is a shortage of spare parts; the mine does not receive a full supply of raw materials and fuel and there is frequently a shortage of mine timbers; the living conditions of mine workers are very difficult and the energies they expend in their strenuous work are not fully replenished, consequently, the number of persons at work has rapidly declined.

In the face of this difficult situation and under the close leadership and guidance of the Quang Ninh Province Party Committee and the ministry, the mine became determined to overcome its difficulties in order to maintain and reorganize production, strengthen its shaft digging units in order to have an adequate number of units of high quality and rapidly open many new shafts in order to shift mining operations to other areas, such as Area 56 and Trang Bach.

We have repaired and made full use of broken equipment, made technical improvements to the coal conveyor systems, thereby reducing the wear on vehicles and machinery, and boldly implemented various forms of product contracts, wages and bonuses with a view toward providing incentive for production.

In the management and command of production, the mine has improved its method of operation by having all cadres, from leadership cadres to the cadres of the various offices and sections, maintain close contact with production, reducing the number of meetings, setting targets in terms of the number of tons of coal mined and the number of meters of shaft dug, making the workers in mine shafts the objects of our concern and support and using labor productivity and efficiency as the measurement of the results of production. These efforts, together with the state's recent promulgation of several new policies regarding wages and subsidies for mine workers, have created favorable conditions for production and caused workers to work with enthusiasm and, on this basis, earn a higher income. As a result, during the past 2 years, our mine has overcome many difficulties and met and exceeded its plan quotas on the production and marketing of coal; during the first 2 months of this year, coal output was higher than the same period of time in any previous year.

From the actions that have been taken and the specific results that have been achieved in the recent past, we have learned an important lesson, namely, regardless of how difficult circumstances may be, if we know how to create favorable conditions for workers to perform their jobs, if we fully concern ourselves with their living conditions and if we know how to apply economic levers that harmoniously combine the interests of the state, the collective and the worker, it is still possible to maintain and accelerate production.

As soldiers on the coal mining front, as workers mining the "black gold" of the fatherland, we realize that the coal output of the Mao Khe Coal Mine, despite the efforts made over many years, has not increased significantly at a time when the requirements of the national economy are increasing with each passing day and more and more coal is needed for production, everyday life and exportation. We must produce much more coal at our mine in order to meet the requirements of the Uong Bi Power Plant, the Thai Nguyen iron and steel complex, the capital Hanoi and the other provinces and municipalities; at the same time, we must prepare to supply coal to the Pha Lai Power Plant in the years ahead. In order to meet these requirements, steps must be taken to provide good production equipment for the mine and accelerate the improvement of the new mine areas now being worked. In the economic guidelines and tasks for the period from 1981 to 1985, the Mao Khe Coal Mine is considered a key project being constructed and enlarged with the assistance of the Soviet Union. Enthusiastic over this decision, we promise to be more determined and take greater initiative in order to rapidly put many new shafts into production in an effort to increase the mine's coal output by at least 50 percent compared to the present plan quota by 1985, thereby making our own small contribution to the implementation of the resolution of this congress. We will make an effort to quickly correct our shortcomings in the management of supplies and equipment, practice thorough economy and apply technological advances in order to raise productivity, reduce the amount of strenuous labor that must be performed by mine workers and care for and improve the material and spiritual lives of workers so that they have peace of mind and are closely linked to the mine on a permanent basis.

We hope that, in the years ahead, the party and state will adopt policies and measures to effectively overcome the bureaucratic management and subsidization that are restricting production and curbing the initiative of installations.

Many difficulties are still being encountered in the production of coal; however, we are deeply confident that, with the concern of the party and state and the direct guidance of the Quang Ninh Provincial Party Committee and the Ministry of Mines and Coal, our mine will display a high spirit of self-reliance and overcome its weaknesses and that the coal sector, in general, and our mine, in particular, will surely complete the large and glorious task assigned to them.

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MINISTER OF CULTURE ON PARTY LEADERSHIP AND CULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of culture, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Srrengthening the Leadership of the Party and Heightening the Militant Nature of Activities on the Cultural Front"]

[Text] Under the light of the line adopted by the 4th Congress of the Party regarding culture, literature and art, we have recorded encouraging achievements in recent years on the cultural front. Since the total liberation of the South and in conjunction with the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country, we have rapidly put the new culture into the dominant position in the spiritual life of the people of our entire country. The neo-colonialist "culture" has gradually been repulsed and abolished and gradually been replaced with the socialist culture; the masses are exercising their mastery of their cultural life more with each passing day. From the cultural centers in the cities, we have introduced cultural activities in every region of the country and gradually built such cultural projects as cultural halls, libraries, museums and so forth, on the basis of the guidelines "the state and the people working together" and "the central level and the locality working together." A widespread mass cultural movement has developed everywhere, one that has assembled large numbers of professional and non-professional artists, thereby helping to create happy and wholesome cultural, literary and art activities. The main themes of this movement are praising the party, praising the revolution, inspiring labor to build socialism, displaying a high spirit of patriotism, defending the fatherland and protecting the peace of our people.

In recent years, representing the essence of the cultural achievements of the revolution, many talented Vietnamese have risen to high positions in the world in the fields of music, cinematogray, singing and so forth, thereby bringing glory to Vietnamese literature and art, to our beloved Vietnam.

Cultural activities must be closely linked to the various revolutionary tasks; according to the viewpoint of our party, economic construction and cultural development are two inseparable fields of activity. Meeting the rising material and cultural needs of the people on the basis of developing production is the fundamental law of socialism.

Our party has set forth the central task of the ideological and cultural revolution as building the new culture and molding the new, socialist man.

Cultural activities must support the two strategic tasks of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland. Culture must actively participate in the struggle between the two ways of life--the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom"--the struggle between the new that is emerging and developing and the old and the backward...

We have very basic advantages in our favor. They involve our inheritance of the national culture that crystallizes the noble qualities of the Vietnamese. In the Vietnamese, the relationship among Vietnamese, the feelings of "love of country, love of home, love of others and love of self" have become a deep tradition of our people. Under the revolutionary banner of our party, this tradition, guided by the great thinking of Marxism-Leninism, has been elevated to the level of our times. This socialist national culture has been one of the factors in our people's glorious triumph over every cruel enemy.

Besides these basic advantages, we also face very many difficulties. In society, many negative phenomena have arisen, some of which are quite serious. In addition, the enemy is waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country, one that includes an attack on the cultural front; they have employed large-scale, malicious means that primarily have an impact upon our youths and teenagers.

In this decisive struggle, the key is to strengthen the leadership of the party on the cultural front. The cultural and social task cannot be considered a secondary task compared to the other tasks. The documents of the congress emphasize this point very much.

As regards our specific task, the Political Report of the Party Central Committee states: "Particular importance must be attached to the cultural life on the basic level, to insuring that each factory, worksite, state farm, forestry site, unit of the armed forces, unit of the people's public security force, agency, school, hospital, store, village, cooperative, subward and hamlet has a cultural life."

This is a very heavy responsibility. It is not only the responsibility of the persons engaged in cultural, literary and art work, but also the responsibility of the various echelons of the party and government, of the comrades in charge of the various sectors, mass organizations, localities and units throughout the country. It is the responsibility of our entire dictatorship of the proletariat system. We want to enpmasize this responsibility, especially as regards the northern border areas, which are in a state of war and are areas in which the expansionists are employing every trick, including cultural and propaganda tricks, to undermine us. As regards these areas, we propose that it is necessary to adopt special policies and measures and more closely coordinate each force in order to effectively struggle against the psychological war of the ememy.

In accordance with the line of the party, the persons engaged in Vietnamese cultural activities will actively participate in the close coordination among the fraternal socialist countries on the cultural and ideological front with a view toward coordinating the struggle against the reactionary and decadent culture of imperialism, exposing the decadent face of Maoism, the essence of which is expansionism and hegemony, and, at the same time, displaying the superior nature of Marxist-Leninist humanism and strengthening the world people's front protecting peace, democracy and socialism.

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BINH TRI THIEN PARTY SECRETARY ON 1985 GOALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Bui San, secretary of the Binh Tri Thien Provincial Party Committee and delegate from the Binh Tri Thien provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Trying To Bring About a Marked Change in the Socio-Economic Situation of Binh Tri Thien Province"]

[Text] As a province formed through the merger of the two areas to the north and south of the 17th parallel, Binh Tri Thien is one of the areas that suffered the most severe aftereffects of the genocidal war of the U.S. imperialists. Some 760,000 citizens were herded by the enemy from one place to another, leaving them too exhausted to return, leaving them with no place to live. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of cropland became overgrown. Hundreds of thousands of hectares of forests were defoliated by chemicals and practically all of the few material-technical bases that existed were totally destroyed. Natural disasters were also very severe.

The first pressing question that faced our entire party organization was: on what basis could we overcome our difficulties, rapidly stabilize the living conditions of the people, heal the wounds of the war, resolve the grain problem on our own, provide jobs for workers and, at the same time, gradually overcome the lack of uniform development between the two areas and advance the entire province, along with the entire country, to socialism?

The First Provincial Party Organization Congress (May, 1977) decided that we must rely primarily upon the labor and natural resources of the locality, rely upon the tremendous strength of the masses to overcome our immediate difficulties.

However, another question arose, how could we tap the strength of the people in a situation in which farmers did not have adequate land, handicraftsmen lacked raw materials and work and the various sectors and trades had stagnated; moreover, the southern portion of the province was newly liberated, the level of socialist awareness was not high and socialist relations had not yet been established. When questions arise from life, the answers are found in life.

On the basis of the aspirations of the people and the requirements of the revolution, our party organization saw the pressing need to simultaneously perform the following several major jobs:

First, immediately implementing an agrarian policy and implementing the slogan "land to the tiller" while mobilizing and organizing farmers to earn their livings collectively and coordinating socialist transformation and the reorganization of production within agriculture.

Secondly, mobilizing, organizing and immediately carrying out the reorganization and redistribution of labor within the province and two other provinces while making every effort to restore and develop agriculture and mobilizing all of the people, cadres, troops, manual workers, personnel, students and so forth to accelerate the planting of subsidiary food crops, attaching importance to both rice and subsidiary food crops, while restoring and developing the trades with a view toward producing many products and commodities for consumption, for exportation and for trade with other provinces.

Thirdly, intensifying the effort to teach lines and policies, teach socialist thinking, raise the cultural level of the people, disseminate the experiences in and knowledge of science and technology and establishing the wholesome, happy and refined style of life, with most importance attached to making every effort to highly display "the thinking of self-reliance, the thinking of for the entire country and with the entire country" in order to combat the thinking of relying upon others and launching a strong movement of "the people and the state working together."

The performance of the jobs mentioned above has always been closely linked to intensifying the maintenance of order and security and strengthening the national defense system with a view toward carrying out the two strategic tasks well.

In the past 6 years, by means of a complex and arduous revolutionary campaign, by means of a sharp and steadfast ideological struggle, we have recorded several significant initial results.

In the years ahead, in order to bring about a marked change in the socio-economic situation in the province, our party organization and people pledge:

To unite closely around the Party Central Committee, headed by the revered General Secretary Le Duan; firmly maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat; establish the system of collective ownership of the working people; carry out socialist industrialization; make every effort to strongly develop agriculture and, advance agriculture part of the way to large-scale socialist production in order to build an efficient industrial-agricultural structure within the province and an agro-industrial structure within the districts; and coordinate the development of agriculture with accele ating the production of consumer goods and export goods and the construction of heavy industry. The targets of our entire party

organization and people are: making every effort to overcome every difficulty and develop the capabilities and strengths of the province; continuing to develop, reorganize and transform the economy; developing and transforming the culture and society; expanding our trade relations with the various sectors, provinces and municipalities; using exports and imports to meet the food needs of the entire population of the province, endeavoring to establish reserves and trying to contribute to the entire country; partially resolving the clothing problem; meeting a portion of other essential needs; continuing to build the material-technical bases of socialism; and meeting the requirements of strengthening the national defense and security systems while fulfilling our international obligation.

We will endeavor to do a good job of building the party, strengthen internal unity, display a high spirit of self-criticism and criticism and strengthen our close relationship with the masses. We are very desirous of receiving assistance from the central level in the areas of water conservancy and sources of electric power (with importance attached to hydroelectric power), which are our two most difficult problems at this time, in order to meet the targets mentioned above.

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VUNG TAU-CON DAO PARTY SECRETARY ON OIL DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Apr 82 pp 3, 4

[Excerpts from speech by Le Quang Thanh, secretary of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone Party Committee, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Developing the Local Potentials of the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone To Support the Exploration for and Development of Petroleum and Natural Gas"]

[Text] The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone was established in mid-1979 as a result of the requirements of the exploration and development of petroleum and natural gas on the continental shelf in south Vietnam. At the very outset, the special zone party organization established the foremost task of the entire special zone as: "Concentrating our efforts together with the central sectors on quickly producing petroleum for the fatherland." To perform this task, we must build a strong local economy in order to resolve the problems in the daily lives of the local people and increase the sources of local goods for domestic trade and exportation within the framework permitted by the state in order to meet the needs of the development of production, construction and the services supporting tourism, especially the services and the exploration for and development of petroleum and natural gas within the locality. Under the light of the resolution of the 4th Party Congress and the recent resolutions of the Party Central Committee, our party organization, on the basis of the realities of its work, further defined the guidelines for the development of the local economy as knowing how to develop local potentials well, beginning with emphasizing maritime products as the vanguard sector, carrying out development on the basis of our strengths in the sea, providing the services needed to support petroleum and natural gas development and tourism and building the special zone into an industrial-fishing-agricultural-economic unit.

Having studied and debated the socio-economic strategic guidelines for the present period and looking farther ahead at the economic prospects of the locality in the years to come, we realize that although the economic guidelines adopted by the special zone are fundamentally correct, they are not complete enough to fully develop the strengths of the locality. The Vung Tau-Cong Dao Special Zone faces many large and complex tasks; To begin with, we must support the living conditions of the tens of thousands of cadres and workers who will be working at the Petroleum-

Natural Gas Joint Enterprise. The maintenance of security is also a very large and complex problem. In addition to these central issues, the special zone must also manage a rather large area of offshore waters, one that measures roughly 64,000 square kilometers and contains many rich fishing and shrimping grounds and establish convenient fishing ports and rather strong mechanized fishing forces capable of operating in the ocean waters from Phan Thiet to Ha Tien. The special zone also has an area of forest bordering marshland that measures approximately 10,000 hectares and can be used to raise shrimp and fish for exportation and develop the salt production trade. Our agricultural land, although small, roughly 3,500 hectares, is suited to the cultivation of industrial crops and fruit crops of high economic value but nearly one-half of our agricultural land now lies fallow. The Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone also has an area of revolutionary historic ruins that are very important to the entire country and is a tourist area that has rather good material bases, including dozens of large and small hotels and convenient roads, and is not far from Ho Chi Mihh City. These are special characteristics that we will use as the basis for continuing to define our socio-economic strategic guidelines so that they fully reflect the strengths of the locality in order to present them to the upcoming second round of the special zone's congress.

On this basis, in light of the 1981-1985 five year economic guidelines, tasks and objectives, we would like to present a number of specific matters in the economic development of the special zone:

To begin with, in local economic construction, we will continue to consider maritime products to be the vanguard sector and continue to focus our efforts on leading, building and developing the Con Dao state-operated fishing forces so that they become increasingly strong and play the dominant role in the sector. In recent years, the fish catch has increased markedly each year. In 1981, the total catch was 27,000 tons of shrimp and fish. The Con Dao State-Operated Enterprise caught 21,500 tons, thereby exceeding its plan quota by 40 percent, which represented a 50 percent increase compared to 1980; it delivered all its products to the state at directed prices and the average worker directly engaged in fishing caught 32 tons during the year.

Over the past several years, the development of the maritime products sector has created favorable conditions for the other economic units to make well coordinated progress, thereby building an increasingly strong and stable local economy. In particular, in 1981, the special zone carried out direct exports and imports within the framework permitted by the state. After fulfilling obligations to the state, as a result of developing the production of maritime products, we have a significant quantity of goods for use in export and import activities, thereby making it possible to import additional technical supplies (fishing gear, spare parts for machinery, petroleum products, chemicals and so forth) and further balancing our plan by ourselves while trading with other localities to obtain products that the locality still lacks, thus creating the conditions for the other economic sectors of the special zone to meet or exceed their plan quotas last year. On this basis, we balanced the budget, accumulated

additional capital on our own, and, in 1981, compensated for a cash deficit of more than 48 million dong. In capital construction, as a result of additional investments from the local budget, we have completed many projects and invested four times more capital than allocated by the central level. On the basis of developing production, the special zone has created jobs, further improved the living conditions of the people, further improved cultural and social activities and improved security and national defense work. The central economic units located within the locality, especially the tourist and vacation facilities, have been rapidly restored and can meet the requirement of supporting petroleum specialists and large numbers of tourists from near and far...

In the years ahead, on the basis of these strengths, we will make every effort to correct our weaknesses in agriculture and the raising of salt water shrimp and fish. As regards the raising of shrimp and fish, we have established a pilot project pisciculture farm that has achieved initial results; soon, we will conduct planning in order to gradually expand the cultivation of shrimp and fish for exportation on more than 10,000 hectares of forest near the sea and marshland. In agriculture, our efforts will primarily be directed toward developing the production of food crops and livestock in order to increase the volume of products supplied locally to the people, especially to petroleum workers and workers in the tourist services. At the same time, through small and medium-scale state farms, we will try to establish specialized farming areas raising such industrial crops as coconuts, castor oil plants and pineapples in order to supply raw materials for the production of consumer and export goods.

On the basis of the strengths mentioned above, we will gradually develop the small industry and artisan sector, primarily the processing of maritime products, the processing of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops and the trades that use raw materials from the sea, such as sea turtles and coral, and from the mountains, such as rattan, bamboo and valuable medicinal plants, in conjunction with gradually building and developing the machine repair sector.

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MINISTER OF EDUCATION ON EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Thi Binh, minister of education, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "The Factor of Utmost Importance in Improving the Overall Quality of Education Is To Thoroughly Understand the Educational Objectives nad Principles of the Party"]

[Text] We are in complete agreement with the guidelines and tasks regarding education in the years ahead that were set forth in the Political Report. Under the 1981-1985 five year plan, it is necessary to carry out educational reform in a positive and steady manner and necessary to endeavor to improve the quality of education so that education is more closely linked to political, economic and national defense tasks.

The factor of utmost importance in improving the overall quality of education is to thoroughly understand the educational objectives and principles of the party. Particular importance must be attached to teaching politics, ideology and ethics, equipping the young generation with the Marxist-Leninist world view and correct knowledge of and confidence in socialism and cultivating the spirit of patriotism combined with genuine proletarian internationalism, socialist ethics and the socialist lifestyle.

The school must attach more importance to guiding the process of teaching and learning with a view toward gradually improving the overall quality of education; to giving students a grasp of basic, universal cultural knowledge, and providing them with the necessary methods and skills. At the same time, we must intensify the teaching of aesthetics and the teaching of general technology, provide occupational counselling and organize labor, production and the practice of economy well in order to train the new worker in coordination with producing material wealth for society.

We must continue to maintain and develop education on the basis of insuring the quality of education and taking the requirements and capabilities of the locality into consideration. In a number of areas in the South and the mountains, where education is still developing slowly, positive steps must be taken to accelerate

the development of education. The objectives for the next 5 years are to try to "virtually complete the popularization of level I education throughout the country, with attention to the children of poor families and remote areas where development is difficult and steadily advancing to the popularization of level II education; developing general schools in a manner closely linked to the requirements of training cadres"; and, in particular, it is necessary to accelerate the supplementary education movement among cadres and steadily develop the kindergarten sector.

One of the decisive measures in carrying out the reform of education is to build and strengthen the corps of teachers amd management cadres, the key forces of education. Resolution number 14 of the Political Bureau set forth the following requirements for teachers: "Teachers (including child care governesses) and education management cadres must be persons who possess noble souls, necessary knowledge, socialist dignity, a fervent love of their occupation and of children and who struggle for the sake of the future of the young generation."

Above everything else, the education sector and each and every cadre and teacher must have the responsibility of moving forward to keep pace with the requirements of the revolution; everyone must be made more aware of the position of the teacher as, in Lenin's words, "the political army of the working class." This political army occupies a key position on the vital front of training the youngest stratum of society to be the inheritors of the valuable experiences gained by mankind and the nation and providing them with the qualities and skills needed to build the new society in accordance with the line of the party.

The objects of the labor of teachers are persons who are developing in a wide variety of ways. This very important characteristic demands a special type of labor of the teacher. In order to teach and rear children, the teacher must, even though he has textbooks, select from the very rich storehouse of knowledge of mankind that knowledge which is most needed in the teaching of children; the younger children are, the more necessary it is to instruct them in essential knowledge, in the race like a mother suckling her child with her pure milk. We must also think about and develop ways to teach intelligence in a manner consistent with the lively development of each student in each period of growth. The teacher must also teach students by means of the examples he or she sets in every situation. As General Secretary Le Duan said: in the work of engineers, the work of the engineers of the soul is most difficult because the purpose of the teacher is to train persons, which is not the same thing as producing a machine. Thus, whether teaching on the pre-school, general school or supplementary education level, the work of the educator, in essence, involves applying very many laws for the purpose of molding man, molding his character and intellect, his feelings and physical conditioning; teaching is very difficult work, is both a science and an art that demands a constant search to be creative, demands exhaustive efforts, demands a love of one's occupation and a love of children and demands constant self-study and training in order to raise oneself to the level of one's task.

At present, however, besides a number of localities that do concern themselves with the corps of teachers, it is very regrettable that many places do not have a

correct understanding of the special characteristics of the work performed by teachers, consequently, they still do not attach importance to educators, regulations and policies have not been fully or promptly implemented and teachers are encountering very many difficulties in their daily lives and work, especially in the face of the requirements of educational reform.

For the reasons mentioned above and for the sake of training the young generation for the present and future revolutionary undertaking of the nation, we fervently suggest that the party concern itself more with the situation surrounding the corps of teachers and adopt comprensive policies that give special attention to educators and create for the teachers a social position worthy of their heavy responsibility.

The state must adopt a plan for making more appropriate investments in the construction of material-technical bases for normal schools and adopt measures that provide incentive for good students who possess good qualities to enter normal schools so that we have more and more good teachers. The basic, pressing issue is that the party must fully concern itself with providing political and spiritual training while concerning itself with providing a good material life to tecchers, thereby creating the necessary conditions for them to undertake their task.

According to the viewpoint of Marxism-Leninism, man is the conscious master of history and is the embodiment of social relations. Therefore, education must be the concern of all society under the leadership of the party and the management of the state. The education sector bears the primary responsibility but all other sectors and levels have a responsibility to fulfill in accordance with their functions in the task of molding the new man and preparing forces for the economy and the national defense system. At present, the party and state have many policies regarding the care and education of children; however, it is necessary to establish specific measures and laws and establish coordination among the various forces engaged in educational scientific research and the building of the educational mechanism so that all the people participate in educating the young generation, thereby helping to carry out educational reform.

We suggest that it is necessary to rapidly build the education councils on the various levels in the localities and develop the positive role played by this organization; the education sector and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union must coordinate more closely, strengthen the union and the units and work with the other forces of society to establish educational environments from the school to the family and society.

Material bases are a necessary factor in the quality of education. We agree very much with the guideline "the state and the people working together." The state must conduct detailed planning in order to make appropriate investments in education and establish a reasonable division of responsibilities for each level of government. On the other hand, it is necessary to actively encourage and to adopt specific, clear regulations so that the people join efforts with the state to build schools

and care for the education of their children. We warmly welcome the many efforts made in this area by a number of localities in the recent past, efforts that have helped education to develop smoothly; we propose that all localities implement this major policy of the party in the years ahead.

In order to successfully carry out the task of reforming education and improving the quality of education, our sector will attach very much importance to improving its organization and management, delve deeply into educational scientific research and formulate a positive, sound plan for developing the tremendous capabilities of the corps of cadres and teachers well while making full and appropriate use of the assistance of every social force, thereby creating the conditions for schools to operate smoothly and effectively.

Educational reform is a tremendous undertaking of a scientific and revolutionary nature and is a state plan as well as a society-wide issue. Therefore, we are very desirous of receiving the attention and guidance of the various party committee echelons and levels of government and the responsible coordination of all sectors and mass organizations. In particular, we appeal to parents, primarily to party members, to concern themselves with coordinating with the school and teaching their children to be new persons, to be the worthy inheritors of our great revolutionary undertaking. We are firmly confident that, under the leadership of the various levels of the party, with the lessons and experiences learned and gained from the advanced model units, with the efforts of cadres, teachers and students, who possess a patriotic and revolutionary tradition, with the eager participation of the people and with the wholehearted cooperation and assistance of the fraternal socialist countries, our educational reform will surely overcome every difficulty in order to move forward, thereby making a worthy contribution to the victory of the revolution in the new stage.

All cadres, party members, teachers and students of the education sector have full confidence in and pledge to unite closely around the Party Central Committee, determined to implement the resolution of the congress well. Imbued with the teaching in the Testament of the revered Uncle Ho, "Training the revolutionary generation of the future is very important and very necessary work," we are determined to implement his teaching: "Regardless of the difficulties, we must continue to emulate to teach well and learn well."

7809
CSO: 4209/341

NAM DINH TEXTILE DIRECTOR ON CLOTHING SHORTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Pham Ngoc Bich, director of the Nam Dinh Textile Combine and delegate from the Ha Nam Ninh provincial party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Meeting the Pressing Need of the People for Cloth and Clothing"]

[Text] Under the slogan "everything for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people," the 5th Congress of the Party has concretized the general line and the economic line set forth at the 4th Congress by means of socio-economic positions, policies and measures for the period from 1981 to 1985 and the 1980's. Among the primary tasks set forth in the Political Report and the Economic Report, there is the task of "providing all the people with the minimal amount of cloth and clothing necessary." This is a major, pressing problem.

Are we capable of meeting the target set forth by the congress regarding cloth and clothing for the people? What must our mill do in order to rapidly increase the quantity of cloth supplied to the people?

Of utmost importance in resolving the cloth and clothing problem is something that can and must be done immediately, namely, developing the spirit of collective ownership of the workers of the various textile mills in order to make the most efficient use possible of each piece of equipment, each raw material and labor throughout our textile sector; in addition, we must mobilize the people to produce raw materials and weave some of their own clothing. We have an adequate number of fiber mills and textile mills and enough experienced workers and cadres to produce an adequate supply of cloth when there is an adequate supply of cotton fiber.

On the basis of the experience of the Nam Dinh Textile Combine, we feel that it is necessary to attach importance to investments in depth; in particular, attention must be given to the production of spare parts in order to put more equipment into production and correct the situation in which we have workers, have raw materials and are supplied with electric power on a priority basis but cannot produce enough

cloth simply because of the shortage of spare parts, thereby creating serious waste. Our mill will rely upon its machine shop to produce or recondition spare parts and components that we can produce or recondition and cooperate with the machine works in the country to obtain those spare parts which the textile combine cannot produce, determined to reduce the importation of spare parts from foreign countries and find every way to successfully import special spare parts which the domestic machine industry cannot produce; and effort will be made to import these items from the fraternal socialist countries and limit the importation of these items from the capitalist countries to the lowest possible level. Our mill is consolidating the corps of machine mechanics and closely linking the final results of production to the interests of mechanics so that all machines are restored to proper operation in an effort to restore all automated components to automated operation, guarantee labor productivity, product output and product quality, reduce production costs and guarantee the safety of workers in productive labor.

We maintain that it is necessary to acquire and retool a number of looms, dyeing machines and boilers in order to balance the production line, increase output and improve the quality of cloth. Until we are able to improve the entire production line within the mill, supplementing and improving each stage of production are very necessary.

Also of importance is the need to organize and manage production well and quickly put management on a regular basis, one that yields high economic returns. We realize that one small mistake or an irresponsible action in management within a textile mill can cause the loss of millions of dong or create serious waste.

The Nam Dinh Textile Combine is the oldest textile mill in the country; its working class, under the leadership of the party, has a tradition of tenacious revolutionary struggle and has much experience in production. At present, the combine has 200 engineers and more than 600 middle level technical cadres; this is an important force of cadres in helping to reorganize and improvement management within the mill, especially the management of equipment, supplies, labor and capital and strengthen the various production sections for the ultimate purpose of producing much cloth of high quality and at low cost. The cadrss and workers of our mill are intelligent and diligent, trust and love the party and system and truly want to work; when their spirit of collective ownership and their occupational skills are strongly developed upon, they will surely cause the mill to make progress.

Of course, in order to achieve the objectives regarding cloth and clothing set forth by the party congress, our mill must have the support of the state and the related sectors. We hope to receive a stable supply of cotton fiber, coal, electricity, chemicals, iron and steel. The thousands of workers who work the three shifts at the mill also hope that the commerce sector will provide a full supply of grain, food products and consumer goods required under standards, thereby maintaining their real wage and insuring that the energies expended by them

in work are replenished; they also hope to have ventilation systems installed so that they can maintain stable production and protect their health, have adequate lighting installed and so forth so that they can produce better with a view toward constantly raising labor productivity and producing more and more material wealth. We have strongly implemented the payment of piecework wages and the various forms of bonuses, such as bonuses for economizing on raw materials and supplies, bonuses for innovations and bonuses for exceeding plan quotas in order to raise the income of workers; however, we have not significantly reduced the difficulties they encounter in their daily lives. We suggest that the party and state conduct research at an early date in order to rapidly improve the wage system for manual workers and civil servants.

Together with the textile mills of the entire country, the Nam Dinh Textile Combine is aware of its heavy responsibility in the production of cloth at this time and will eventually produce much beautiful, durable cloth suited to fashion and tastes for supply to the people.

On behalf of the cadres and workers of the entire mill, we hereby promise to the congress to have absolute confidence in the correct leadership of the Party Central Committee, headed by the revered General Secretary Le Duan. The Nam Dinh Textile Combine is determined to overcome every difficulty, implement the resolution of the 5th Party Congress, improve its management and do everything possible to produce 60 million meters of cloth by 1985; together with the textile mills of the entire sector, we are determined to successfully meet the cloth production target set forth by the congress.

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MACHINE WORKS DIRECTOR ON MACHINE EXPORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Phan Thanh Liem, director of Machine and Tool Manufacturing Plant Number One and representative from the Hanoi party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Developing the Key Role Played by the Machine Sector in Supporting the National Economy"]

[Text] As the first child of the Vietnam machine sector, Machine and Tool Manufacturing Plant Number One has always been under the concerned leadership and care of the party in its nearly one-quarter century of development. With the wholehearted and effective assistance of the Soviet party and government, the factory was enlarged and developed. We are proud of the tradition of the factory, a place where a component of the Vietnamese working class is aware of and clearly understands its political task and is loyal to the party; under the direct leadership of the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee and the Ministry of Engineering and Metals, they have made many efforts to move foward and have organized the creative implementation of the party line. We are happy to report to the congress in our research to contribute opinions to the drafts of the various documents presented by the Party Central Committee at the congress, our party organization seriously reviewed its organization of the implementation of the lines, positions and policies of the party; at the same time, we have implemented the guideline of the Ministry of Engineering and Metals to stabilize production, take positive steps to develop existing potentials, produce products that do not require many materials but in which much live labor can be invested, manufacture new products and produce many spare parts in order to restore machinery and equipment to operation, with importance attached to maintaining and constantly raising product quality; on this basis, we have established the specific guidelines of the factory under the 1981-1985 plan and for the 1980's as:

First, continuing to specialize in the production of tool making machines in order to retool the national economy. In recent years, while carrying out both production and construction, our factory supplied to the various sectors and localities more than 10,000 tool making machines of various types, which have accounted for more than 30 percent of the entire country's output of tool making machines. The factory has produced various types of complex tool making machines,

such as the M130 universal cylindrical grinder and the P12Q vertical milling machine; in 1982 and 1983, the factory plans to test manufacture and put into production the M732T flat grinder, a product that will be produced in technical cooperation with Czechoslovakia, the P72 horizontal milling machine... In particular, in the atmosphere of emulation to record achievements in celebration of the 5th Congress of the Party, we successfully test manufactured and put into stable production the 250T plated screw press, which is of high quality and is produced at much lower cost than the cost of importing a product of the same function. The 250T plated screw presses will have a strong impact upon the effort to raise labor productivity and improve product quality in the production of spare parts for exportation and the production of metal consumer goods.

Secondly, continuing to produce many spare parts, including spare parts for heavy machinery and precision machinery, with a view toward reducing imports and maintaining the operations of the various sectors; these spare parts will include: spare parts for mining and transportation equipment for the coal mines, such as successfully manufacturing and providing a satisfactory supply of teeth for the buckets of EKG81 power shovels, high pressure pumps and various types of spare parts for heavy BelAZ trucks; spare parts for food prodessing equipment, such as various types of sugarcane presses that have a capacity of up to 10 tons; undertaking the production of spare parts for power plants and taking positive steps to manufacture high voltage turbines; producing spare parts for the communications-transportation sector, the chemicals sector, the building materials sector, the national defense system...

Thirdly, participating in the exportation of machinery in three ways:

--Producing products to be directly exported, primarily spare parts.

--Producing equipment components or complete equipment sets for other economic installations to produce export goods. Toward this end, the factory will, in 1982 and 1983, sign contracts to equip a number of central and local installations specializing in the production of export goods.

--Participating in local exports by producing spare parts to reduce the quantity of spare parts that must be imported. This effort has and is yielding encouraging economic returns, such as the production of a set of sugarcane presses for a processing plant with a capacity of 1,000 to 1,500 tons of sugarcane per day, thereby permitting us to reduce imports by 20,000 dollars; the production of a high voltage turbine, thereby reducing imports by 80,000 dollars... In addition, through the performance of this task, we have created the conditions for training and forging the corps of technical cadres and workers, heightened our self-reliance and participated with increasing effectiveness in the struggle against the economic embargo of the imperialists, who are collaborating with the Chinese expanionists and hegemonists.

Fourthly, producing metal consumer goods by making full use of the existing capacity of the factory to promptly serve the needs of the people. During the final 5 months of 1981, the factory successfully produced 40,000 bicycle sprocket

wheels and plans to produce 70,000 in 1982, which will be the equivalent of the output of an installation specializing in the production of sprocket wheels. In addition, the factory will expand the production of a number of other products of high quality and in relatively large quantity, thereby helping to meet society's need for consumer goods.

Fifthly, participating in the production of complete equipment sets and insuring the ultimate efficiency of complete equipment sets. In the recent past, in many economic sectors, such as the sugar production sector, a large need has arisen for complete equipment sets and heavy machinery; however, the production of complete equipment sets has not been well organized. The coordination among the various sectors and among the enterprises within the sector is still characterized by administrative procedures and subsidization, thereby creating a lack of balance and coordination and resulting in low efficiency. Gaining experience from this and having been assigned the responsibility by the ministry, our factory boldly developed the business independence of the enterprises and agreed to produce and serve as the general representative for complete equipment sets. In the process of performing this task and on the basis of the most pressing needs of the sugar production sector, we have been and are giving priority to supplying spare parts to maintain the normal operation of the sugar mills throughout the country. Toward this end, we signed a contract to supply complete equipment sets to the Da Nang Rubber Factory. By means of the practical actions mentioned above, the course of eventually producing and supplying complete equipment sets is opening many fine prospects for our factory.

7809
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MINISTER OF HEALTH DISCUSSES PUBLIC HEALTH PROBLEMS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Apr 82 p 3

[Article described as "Excerpt from the Report of Comrade Vu Van Can, Minister of Health": "The Work of Protecting and Strengthening the Health of the People"]

[Text] Since 1976 we have increased the number of hospital beds by 40,730, which accounts for 29 percent of the total number of hospital beds we have at the present time; however, this only represents a little more than 24 hospital beds per 10,000 persons. Even by the end of the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) we will be lucky if we could raise that ratio to 25 beds per 10,000 inhabitants. With such an excessively low patient/bed ratio and with the extremely low amount of allowable expenditure per bed, the public health branch has allocated 60 percent of its budget to the care of patients but still runs into many difficulties.

Subjectively speaking, in hospital management the public health branch still shows many deficiencies. Next to the more advanced hospitals whose number has increased, in many other hospitals the quality of medical care has been let to fall down, in some situations seriously. A number of hospital cadres and personnel have proved to be arrogant, authoritarian, irresponsible, giving the patients the run-around, colluding and stealing, implementing the three-interest policy in erroneous fashion, neglecting the care of the patients and thus bearing negatively on the excellence of a socialist hospital, on the ethics of a people's public health cadre and on the very work of medical care.

Our plan to overcome the above situation so as to raise the medical care quality includes the following measures:

1. To persist in the direction of preventive medicine, to strengthen and consolidate the public health base units, to open more diagnostic centers and folk medicine diagnostic and treatment centers, to organize the care of outpatients, and to do well the public health management work.

We consider this to be the most fundamental direction both in order to master the situation of medical care and to raise the quality of that care.

2. To raise our diagnostic and treatment capabilities and techniques, combining modern with traditional folk medicine.

To fully utilize the modern machinery and equipment at our disposal, to gradually complement the equipment of hospital in key cities in each area coupled with the staffing of more cadres and to raise their level of specialization so as to gra-

dually raise our level of diagnostic and treatment capabilities. To go on expanding the applicability of traditional folk treatment methods, both those that require medicine and those that do not require it such as acupuncture, nutritional methods.

3. In following the direction of "both the state and the people's doing it together," we must at all cost guarantee that every hospital have enough budget for its expenditures and enough material bases for serving the patients, coupled with the improvement of management and the amelioration of the cadres and staff's living conditions.

4. To raise the leadership role of the Party and to increase the political and ideological education work in the hospitals.

Even in normal circumstances work in the hospitals already constitutes an arduous and demanding kind of work; in the present difficult situation we are in, that work is even more arduous and demanding. This is why I would like to suggest that the various echelons in the ministry and Party at the various localities and hospitals pay attention to this hospital work so as to overcome in time the difficulties, to educate and mobilize the cadres and staff in time with regard to their responsibilities and service attitudes, to resolutely fight against negative phenomena in the hospitals while at the same time, through that type of work, make the state organs and people understand and help them in a realistic manner so as to raise even higher the quality of medical care, thus responding in appropriate fashion the ever increasing requirements of the people.

How can we have enough medicine for the people, that is an extremely urgent question that the public health branch has to face. Our plan for solving this question is:

1. To have an effective and active policy to encourage the localities to grow natural pharmaceutical plants on a vigorous scale, to produce by themselves common medicine at the village, district and provincial levels, and to supply the central enterprises with enough raw materials.

At the village level, to plant 35 different plants so as to take care of 7 common diseases in the form of simple drug varieties such as potions, powder, pills, etc. The medicine produced at the village level will guarantee 50 to 60 percent of the common pharmaceutical needs. At the present time over 3,000 villages have been able to do so, and we are proposing that by the end of 1985 there should be at least 5,000 to 6,000 villages capable of doing so. At the district level, after they have been given the personnel to administer it many districts have produced good quality medicine.

At the present time, every province has its own pharmaceutical enterprise, pharmaceutical corporation, and a number of them have their pharmaceutical ingredients corporations. We have proceeded to unifying these organizations on a tentative basis so as to create combined enterprises that can do all three tasks of raising and planting and collecting pharmaceutical ingredients, producing drugs and distributing drugs to the district pharmacies. With such active involvement at all three levels, the village, district and provincial levels, the localities may be able to take care of their most common needs, participate in export and guarantee enough raw materials for the central enterprises.

2. At all cost to prepare to develop chemical drugs and build the antibiotics industry.

With a population of over 50 million people we have extremely great need of antibiotics and chemical drugs, which account for 65 to 70 percent of the total value of our pharmaceutical needs. The Fourth Party Congress Resolution and the present Congress's Political Report have made it a requirement that we build up our pharmaceutical industry. We believe that this industry must be fully integrated, including pharmaceutical ingredients and extracts industries and industries producing chemical drugs and antibiotics. As far as chemical drugs are concerned, at the present time we only have one small enterprise; we need to expand this sector and make full use of those units that are capable of producing them at the present time, produce more chemical drugs on a small scale so as to fully utilize the by-products of our chemical and food industries. As far as the antibiotics industry is concerned since we do not have it yet, we will start with tentative production shops on a small scale so as to prepare ourselves technically and industrially. In the 1981-1985 Five-Year Plan, the state has projected to make preparations for building an antibiotics plant. This is a very exciting project.

3. To increase export so as to import in adequate quantities the main drugs needed for medical treatment while doing our best to limit the import of common drugs.

Seventy percent of the medicine used at the present time must be imported in the form of raw materials or completed products. How can we solve this problem while we are still short of foreign exchange? We believe it absolutely essential that we increase our exports. I suggest that the Ministry of Foreign Trade do its best to help the public health branch to fulfill this task, that it rapidly combine action with the Ministry of Public Health to organize an import-export federation in charge of medicine and medical equipment.

4. While we still do not have enough medicine, the rectification of the medicine distribution and utilization links is an extremely important task meant to insure the rational, economical and appropriate use of the drugs.

The hospitals are the priority units receiving the medicine and thus they must also be the ones to fully implement the movement for safe and rational use of the medicine. The retail drugstores guarantee the availability of the more common medicine in general use, they must also be closely monitored so that the medicine get sold only to those in real need. The prices of medicine are also being revised so as to become more appropriate. The free market in medince should be managed really strictly by the various localities, strict enforcement must be imposed to stop the completely free trade in medicine and the circulation of fake medicine and poisonous drugs.

After nearly 20 years of implementation of the movement for planned birth, the public health branch believes that it is time to attempt the question of "rectifying the birth rate so as to make it compatible with the level of economic development."

At the present time there are 1,146 villages and 21 districts and townships which have reached the natural population growth rate of less than 15 per 1000. Of the number 160 villages and neighborhoods have reached the ideal rate of 6 to 10 per 1000.

To provide more efficient guidance to this task, we also propose the creation at the central level of a Population Commission composed of the representatives of the State Planning Commission, the Labor and Public Health Ministries, the General Statistical Department and the various mass organizations such as the labor unions, the youth union, the women's union, the peasant unions and the army, which would be chaired by a Vice President of the Council of Ministers. At the provincial and district level there would be a Population Committee chaired by a comrade vice-chairman of the provincial or district administrative committee.

With the implementation of the above measures I am convinced that by 1985 the natural population growth rate will reach 1.7 percent and could be even lower.

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MARITIME PRODUCTS MINISTER ON PISCICULTURE, FISHING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Tien Trinh, minister of maritime products, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Developing Production and Business Independence Within the Maritime Products Sector"]

[Text] Fishing and pisciculture occupy an important position within the national economy. Our people have long known how to harvest, raise and process maritime products to support their daily lives; fish have become a need in the daily diet of Vietnamese families. In addition to producing maritime products for domestic consumption, maritime products are also export goods that are liked by many countries and are a large source of foreign currency.

Under the conditions of our economy at this time, the comprehensive development of fishing and pisciculture is not only designed to meet the need for food products for daily life and exportation, but also provide jobs to hundreds of thousands of workers.

We are in complete agreement with the targets of the maritime product sector set forth in the report of the Party Central Committee on the guidelines, tasks and primary objectives regarding the economy and society during the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's. To achieve these targets, the entire sector must implement a number of major policies and measures with a view toward reorganizing production, continuing to accelerate the work of conducting investigations, research and surveys and controlling resources in order to promote the production planning and zoning of the entire sector and for each area and province and adopt overall planning and specific planning for harvesting, cultivation, purchasing, processing, exporting, rear service machine support... Above everything else, it is necessary to maintain existing production capacity and gradually improve and supplement fishing equipment in order to maintain and accelerate ocean fishing operations. Fishing by the people, primarily by collectives, plays a very important role in production and accounts for more than 80 percent of the fish catch of the entire sector; therefore, it is necessary to adopt preferential policies regarding the collective economy; at the same time, attention must be given to providing incentive for the household economy of fishermen. We must make full use of existing mechanized equipment and strongly

develop the use of manually operated equipment and strongly develop the traditional trades while reorganizing the structure of the industry and giving priority to making well coordinated, selective investments in those trades and areas that produce a high output and record high productivity. We must reorganize production within the scope of the district, at fish wharves and in estuaries; positive steps must be taken to strengthen the fishing cooperatives in the North on a scale consistent with management capabilities, with attention given to the specific conditions and characteristics of each locality. The transformation and reorganization of fishing in the South must be consistent with the specific situation of each trade, primarily organizing small cooperatives and gaining the participation of all fishermen in production solidarity teams. We must closely coordinate the cooperativization of fishing with the construction of material bases and rear services supporting production and coordinate transformation and the perfection of socialist production relations with a view toward developing social production in the correct direction; there must be close coordination between fishing and agriculture, forestry and the handicraft trades.

Developing upon the experiences of the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise, our entire sector has accelerated the implementation of contracts within the central and local state-operated enterprises and the fishing cooperatives in order to raise labor productivity, raise income within state-operated enterprises as well as cooperatives and open the prospect for a new and more efficient method of operation.

We must continue to strengthen the central and local state-operated enterprises and the fishing units of the navy with a view toward meeting the requirement of supplying fish to the cities, industrial zones and for exportation, serving as the nucleus in the application of technological advances, providing technical guidance and assistance and managing the rear services and other services for the fishing trades of the people while serving as the nucleus in the effort to coordinate with national defense forces to protect the ocean waters of the fatherland and combat every scheme of the Chinese expansionists to encroach upon these waters.

Together with reorganizing fishing, very much importance must be attached to the cultivation of maritime products, we have very rich potential in our bodies of water and can raise fish on more than 1 million hectares (not including the 1 million hectares of water surface, rivers, streams and canals that are harvested for natural products). In the years ahead, we must promote the strong development of the cultivation of maritime products within the collective economic sector and among state-operated installations, agencies, schools, enterprises, army units and families, thereby making the cultivation of maritime products a main production sector; policies must be adopted that provide incentive for the most efficient and effective use possible of the various types of bodies of water; those bodies of water not being used by cooperatives to raise maritime products should be turned over to families to raise maritime products under final product contracts, in an effort to use all existing bodies of water in the cultivation and reasonable harvesting of maritime products.

Fingerlings are a very important element in production; the fingerling installations of the state-operated sector have the task of supplying fingerlings to both the collective and household sectors while providing incentive for and guiding cooperatives and the people in producing good species within each locality in order to establish an allocation of fish suited to each area. An effort must be made to establish within every district a fingerling production installation capable of meeting the needs of the district; attention must be given to applying technological advances in the production of fingerlings and meat fish and in the cultivation of marine products in order to constantly raise the output of cultivated fish. Measures must be taken to resolve the problem of feed for fish well primarily by making full use of sources of natural feed; policies providing incentive for pisciculture must be researched at an early date.

In recent years, the movement to build Uncle Ho fishponds has had a positive impact in developing the cultivation of maritime products throughout the country, has had the effect of teaching politics, has yielded economic returns and has truly become a movement of the masses.

In addition to state-operated, collective and household pisciculture, it is necessary to provide incentive for joint businesses in pisciculture between the state and cooperatives. By this method, a number of places have made good use of the equipment capacity, fingerling base and technology of the state while making efficient use of the manpower, ponds and lakes of the cooperative and protecting pisciculture products better. In the industrial zones, municipalities and cities, it is necessary to rapidly conduct planning and establish pisciculture areas to supply local food products. Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Hanoi and the provinces of Hai Hung and Bac Thai have achieved good results in this area.

In the coastal brackish water areas and the Mekong River Delta there is a rather large shrimp catch; in conjunction with natural harvesting, it is necessary to establish projects specializing in the cultivation of shrimp and special products for exportation.

In the years ahead, we can increase the output of cultivated fresh fish from the present level of 180,000 tons to approximately 250,000 tons and possibly even higher, to about one-third of annual fish output.

Every effort must be focused on further accelerating the exportation of maritime products. The maritime products export-import sector must strongly reorient itself from operations based on administrativism, subsidization, partialism and localism to the socialist mode of production and business, to unified management between the central level and the local level in which they cooperate and operate joint businesses in order to provide for their own supplies, work on their own, establish a balance on their own and create a strength for accelerating production, closely managing the domestic market and struggling with the foreign market. We must establish within each locality forces specializing in fishing, cultivation

and processing in order to better support export activities; organize a good structure of export products, broaden the variety of special products and practice full economy in consumption; products such as shrimp and squid must be allocated for exportation.

The entire sector is determined to meet and exceed the export norms of the 1981-1985 third 5-year plan and endeavor to export enough maritime products to balance the materials and equipment that must be imported to meet the needs of the fishing industry.

In recent years, as a result of modifying the purchasing and supply organizations, progress has been made in the purchasing of maritime products and the supplying of materials, thereby helping to stimulate production and supply maritime products for everyday life. The problem that has arisen is how to meet the supply needs of producers while organizing the marketing of their products at fair prices and insuring expanded reproduction.

In keeping with the political task of the sector, we must gradually build material-technical bases for the sector in a well balanced and well coordinated manner in accordance with production planning and zoning and complete economic technical calculations for both the immediate future and the long-range future and in accordance with the guidelines "the central level and the local level working together," "the state and the people working together."

To meet the targets of the sector, it is necessary to make scientific-technical research the base of the plan and the economic activities of the sector and accelerate the projects to introduce technological advances in production. Efforts must be focused on the special tasks of the sector with a view toward improving fishing equipment and technology so that they are highly effective and result in the economization of fuel; research must be conducted to develop new, high yield breeds of fish of high quality; and both the quality and variety of maritime products for domestic consumption and exportation must be increased.

It is necessary to reorganize and efficiently utilize the existing corps of technical cadres and workers of the sector, the localities and the installations in order to establish stability and specialization and utilize the strengths of cadres well, especially scientific-technical cadres and economic management cadres. We must streamline the administrative apparatus and assign more cadres to the localities and installations.

We must intensify our comprehensive cooperation in the economic, social and technical fields with the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and the countries in the SEV bloc while broadening our cooperation in individual areas with other countries with a view toward creating the conditions needed to stimulate the development of fishing and pisciculture.

The resolution of the 5th National Congress of the Party has ushered in a new stage of development in the work of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland in our country. Developing the production and business independence

of the entire sector, we promise to be determined to meet and exceed the quotas of the 1982 state plan and the 1981-1985 third 5-year plan, thereby making positive contributions to the successful implementation of the resolution of the congress.

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SOUTHERN CORPORATION HEAD ON INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Quang Loc, director of the Southern Laundry Powder Corporation and delegate from the Ho Chi Minh City party organization, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Bringing About Positive Changes in Industrial Production"]

[Text] As persons engaged in industrial management on the basic level, we note with much enthusiasm that this party congress has set forth clear guidelines for resolving several specific problems so that we can delve deeply into the economic front and improve our management with a view toward improving our economic leadership skills and the effectiveness of our economic leadership.

The Southern Laundry Powder Corporation is a production and management federation of detergent production factories in the South equipped with modern equipment based on the automated production lines in the chemical industry. The production capacity of the entire corporation is about 30,000 tons per year. In the past, raw materials, which were primarily imported from the capitalist market, met all specifications and, due to the use of modern equipment, the products that were produced met international qualitative standards; production operations were carried out by foreign engineers and specialists.

The resolution of the 6th Party Plenum created favorable conditions for production to develop in the correct direction; it permitted the use of market relations to supplement planning and the use of integrated economic measures within each area and permitted the use of incentive policies to stimulate the implementation of scientific-technological advances in order to develop the potentials and strengths of each locality and installation as much as possible.

The first step we took was to improve management methods and implement a true production and business management mechanism. We selected the federated enterprise form of operation with management being provided through the central enterprise; the director of the corporation, who is also the director of the central enterprise, controls the corporation's apparatus, directly manages the central factory and manages the entire corporation by function, thereby insuring uniformity

throughout the corporation, establishing a reasonable division of management levels and guaranteeing the dynamism of the lower level through a suitable degree of financial autonomy. On the other hand, the role of the director in commanding production is fully upheld and the relationship "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state provides management" is maintained, thereby creating unified leadership and guidance throughout the management system of the corporation. In keeping with this guideline, we reorganized production, establishing a reasonable federated structure, and centralized the various sources of capital in order to make investments in depth with a view toward balancing and increasing our production capacity and economic returns. We implemented a system of well coordinated, goal oriented economic-technical programs in order to continue to stabilize and expand production and build the material-technical bases needed for development, thereby establishing a federation producing consumer goods on the basis of economic-technical sectors: detergents, perfumes and art products.

Over the past several years, we have taken the initiative in formulating the plans of the basic level; besides the conditions provided by the state, we have established new balances on the basis of the five programs for the application of technological advances in order to resolve the problems regarding equipment, spare parts and raw materials and shift to the production and development of new products.

As a result of these programs, we have increased the percentage of domestic raw materials used in the production of detergent products to 40 percent, maintained the normal operation of machinery and equipment and achieved relatively stable product quality.

One essential direction in the development of production and business is to take the initiative in taking measures to establish economic associations. In recent years, in keeping with the guidelines set forth by the central level, we have studied three model forms of economic association: the first is subcontracting in the production of soap and laundry powder with the provinces of the Mekong River Delta using the coconut oil that localities have once they have fulfilled their obligation to the central level; the second is a joint business based on technical cooperation in the production of high quality products within the city; and the third involves our strong use of economic association and cooperation in the exportation of laundry powder produced over and above the norms of the state plan in a three sided system: borrowing foreign currency in order to import raw materials for the production of laundry powder, using some of the laundry powder over and above the plan for the delivery of laundry powder to the export-import agencies as a commodity fund with which to purchase agricultural and food products and processing agricultural and food products for exportation in order to earn foreign currency. We maintain that this is an effective business measure that coordinates our three strengths: the high level of technological development of the industrial processing system within the city, the ability of the city to quickly organize exports and imports and the diverse biological potentials of the Mekong River Delta.

The measures taken to establish economic associations in 1981 helped us to produce an additional 4,000 tons of detergent products and a number of other products, thereby producing goods worth more than 50 million dong over and above the plan assigned to us.

On the basis of experience and in order to help installations display greater initiative and creativity, we suggest:

1. It is necessary to rapidly reorganize production, correct the present fragmentation of sectors and levels and their unreasonable structure, establish well coordinated production and business installations that have efficient management procedures and rapidly increase the turnover of capital in accordance with specific guidelines and goals.

2. In the guidance and inspection of production and business installations, it is necessary, in view of the fact that the new management mechanism has not been clearly or precisely established and many policies have not been suitably revised, to take the viewpoint of evaluating the results and the measures taken to resolve the difficulties in production by means of economic returns, specifically increasing the volume of products for society, increasing the accumulation of capital by the state and raising the income of manual workers and personnel through suitable economic incentives designed to maintain the living conditions and encourage enthusiasm and creativity on the part of the working class in overcoming the difficulties we face now.

3. It is necessary to establish a number of specific regulations that permit the continued broadening of the production and business independence of installations, primarily establishing new statutes on industrial enterprise management that clearly define the role of the enterprise director in commanding production and business on the basis of a system of specific authority and responsibilities, thereby increasing the spirit of self-reliance and establishing more reliable balances for the production plan.

4. It is necessary to improve the present method of training industrial management cadres in accordance with a separate system of programs. At present, it is clear that we need a corps of cadres specializing in industrial management who truly possess knowledge of theory and practical experience in the three areas of economics, technology and social psychology. To meet this requirement, it is necessary to change training methods and coordinate basic principles with model thinking and the handling of specific cases in order to insure the training of a stratum of high quality cadres who are fully capable of performing day-to-day work.

5. In order to truly bring about fundamental changes in the state of our country's economy, it is necessary to quickly take steps to abolish the management mechanism characterized by administrative management, bureaucracy and subsidization at its roots and establish the new management mechanism.

RESEARCH INSTITUTE HEAD ON ECONOMIC REORGANIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Nguyen Van Tran, head of the Central Economic Management Research Institute, at the 5th National Congress of theVCP: "Reorganizing the Economy Well"]

[Text] In order to partially correct a number of the primary imbalances of the economy at this time and further develop and transform the economy in accordance with the line of the party, it is necessary, between now and approximately 1985, to determinedly and urgently reorganize the economy well and, on this basis, reorganize the other social fields, such as training, education, scientific-technical research, etc.

Reorganizing the economy involves redeploying production forces, adjusting the basic economic relationships and rearranging the various economic structures; it includes reorganizing production, reorganizing the various fields of labor, investing in capital construction, distribution, the accumulation of capital, social consumption, the circulation of goods and communications-transportation and reorganizing the economic management apparatus and cadre apparatus in order to partially correct the present serious imbalance and meet the needs of society in the order of priorty set forth in the Political Report and in a manner consistent with the actual capabilities of the economy, especially with regard to energy and raw materials; at the same time, the purpose of reorganizing the economy is to create a correct economic structure that is better balanced and more efficient, thereby insuring that the process of social reporduction is thoroughly carried out, insuring that production forces develop in the manner in which they have the greatest impact and insuring that the economy possesses more dynamic vitality and is capable of developing strongly and achieving stability.

The reorganization of the economy is primarily designed to:

1. Concentrate the forces of the state on the necessary targets and in the necessary fields as set forth in the economic report and developing and making full use of the forces of the different segments of the economy in non-priority fields with the support, guidance and management of the dictatorship of the proletariat state under the guideline "the state and the people working together."

2. Gradually create a new stability within each sector, each joint sector and each territorial area in order to effectively develop the potentials that lie in labor, arable land, existing assets and existing sources of capital.

3. Strengthen and develop the state-operated economy and the collective economy to serve as the main base for guiding and drawing the other segments of the economy into the orb of the state plan.

4. Mobilize and fully utilize each labor force and the various sources of capital in society within production.

5. Coordinate the economy and the national defense system in order to simultaneously carry out the two strategic tasks.

The basic standards in the reorganization of the economy are socio-economic returns, raising labor productivity and improving the quality of social labor.

Thus, reorganizing the economy encompasses the strategy for developing the economy, carrying out the socialist transformation of the national economy and making full use of every capability in order to achieve high socio-economic returns; at the same time, it is a major policy and an important, specific measure for organizing and managing the national economy in the years ahead.

The reorganization of the economy must first be carried out on the central level and carried out in detail in the various sectors and localities, especially at the basic units. This is a very large and complex job, one that must be carried out by a scientific method. This method is goal oriented programs involving well coordinated measures for:

--Grain and food products;
--Essential consumer goods;
--Exports and imports.

To support these three programs, it is necessary to organize two additional programs:

--Communications-transportation, information and posts-telegraph;
--Energy (electricity, coal, petroleum-natural gas, firewood, etc).

These programs are linked with the state plan and are truly the backbone of the state plan.

Clearly, the organic nature of and the coordination among the various economic relations and economic structures demand that we urgently reorganize the economy and prove that reorganizing the economy does not mean withdrawing on the economic front, but bringing about a relatively comprehensive and profound economic change in which some fields and sectors are strongly developed (such as grain production, forestry and the artisan trades), some sectors and fields must be strengthened and

some sectors and fields must reorient their operations. From the perspective of the entire economy, the trend is forward, toward wholesome development, an increasingly harmonious balance and higher socio-economic returns; the socialist forces have been strengthened and developed and the non-socialist segments of the economy have been partially transformed and are playing the necessary role.

We maintain that, by approximately 1985, after virtually completing the reorganization of the economy, all sectors of heavy industry, the vast majority of the light industrial sectors producing essential consumer goods, the major transport installations, wholesale commerce, an important portion of retail commerce, the scientific and technical research facilities and the exportation and importation of primary products will be concentrated within the state-operated economy and that planning and policies regarding the economy, banking, finance, taxes...will truly become competent tools used by the dictatorship of the proletariat state to manage the entire society; within agriculture, forestry, small industry and the artisan trades, the collective economy will occupy the primary position; the household economy will be an integral part of the national economy; private producers who have not joined cooperatives will be permitted to operate in accordance with the law and policies under the guidance of the state; and our economic relations with foreign countries, including joint businesses, primarily with the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea, will have developed.

Also by this time (approximately 1985), if we reorganize the economy well, agriculture, forestry, fishing, small industry and the artisan trades will develop strongly and the state-operated enterprises producing essential consumer goods, energy and fuels will be strengthened and further developed; communications and transportation will be maintained and supplemented; the domestic market will be stimulated, exports and imports will be increased and distribution and circulation will be reorganized.

It can be said that reorganizing the economy is a pressing need of our country, is a tremendous, difficult and complex undertaking; however, it is an effort that conforms with laws, conforms with the aspirations of all the people, one to which the people have strongly responded and which they strongly support; therefore, it will surely be a successful effort.

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HAIPHONG PARTY SECRETARY ON IMPROVING ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by Bui Quang Tao, secretary of the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee, at the 5th National Congress of the VCP: "Improving the Management Mechanism in Order To Accelerate Economic Development"]

[Text] As regards the pressing problems we face now as well as for many years to come, our party and state must display high determination, take effective measures and concentrate the capabilities we have in our labor, technical supplies and investment capital in a manner closely linked to improving the management of agriculture in order to raise the average yield on approximately 2 million hectares of agricultural land to 5 or 6 tons per hectare or more per year. On the remaining land, yields of roughly 3 tons per hectare should be achieved. Thus, the country's total output of grain could be 19 million to 20 million tons. Only by meeting this grain target is it possible to satisfy the minimum need of society for grain.

In Haiphong, for three agricultural production seasons, we have been carrying out the improvement of cooperative management and implementing product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers on all land under cultivation and even in livestock production and the trades.

In cooperative management, our experience in product contracts has shown that carrying out distribution on the basis of workpoints is no longer suitable and that it is necessary to correctly and specifically coordinate the three interests for each and every cooperative member and help the persons accepting contracts know in advance how much they will earn, how much they must contribute to the state under obligations and how much they must contribute to the funds of the cooperative so that they accept contracts enthusiastically and combat negative phenomena more thoroughly. Product contracts must be formulated on the basis of accurate economic-technical quotas and unit prices with distribution in accordance with the results of labor; the management board has the responsibility of managing every activity of the cooperative and is under the close leadership of the party committee.

In three production seasons, as a result of implementing product contracts, the yield and output of rice have increased more rapidly with each season. In 1981, the average rice yield for the entire year exceeded 5 tons per hectare and grain output reached 250,000 tons, which were the highest yield and output every recorded and represented a 16.3 increase compared to 1980. As a result of the increase in the yield and output of grain, the living conditions of the people in the outskirts of the city have been markedly improved, all obligations to the state have been fulfilled, the funds of cooperatives have increased and there is additional capital to build new material-technical bases as well as the conditions needed to implement the policies regarding the families of war invalids and war dead and families who lack labor.

Through the implementation of product contracts, the socialist production relations within agriculture have been strengthened, the sense of collective ownership of cooperative member farmers has been markedly increased, the potential that lies in labor has been strongly developed, arable land has become increasingly fertile and is being thoroughly utilized, material-technical bases are maintained and utilized well and technical measures and technological advances have been widely implemented with good results.

At present, we are reviewing the use of product contracts from the production units and cooperatives to the entire district and city in order to uncover and rectify shortcomings and continue to improve the agricultural management mechanism with a view toward developing crop production, livestock production and the trades. We have attached very much importance to intensive cultivation and multicropping in conjunction with building dikes to reclaim land from the sea and increasing the amount of area under cultivation, thereby raising our average rice yield to 5.3 tons per hectare, a 6 percent increase compared to 1981. Under the 1981-1985 five year plan, annual average grain output is projected to increase by about 8 percent.

Together with developing agricultural production, the municipal party committee has adopted a resolution requiring that every effort be made to develop industry, small industry and the artisan trades in order to meet the needs of the people for essential consumer goods and the need for export goods.

As regards a number of machine enterprises that lack the supplies needed to operate, we have shifted their production to supporting agriculture and port services, such as repairing and painting ocean vessels, salvaging damaged ships and barges and using rejected materials and defective products to produce consumer goods and spare parts, thereby providing additional work for workers and earning additional foreign currency. We and the Ministry of Power have established additional sources of electricity, we have reorganized the leadership and management cadres guiding the power sector within the city and improved the method of distribution and the use of electricity to be more efficient.

As a result, in 1981, we created the conditions for state-operated enterprises and the small industry and artisan cooperatives to meet and exceed their plan quotas.

...In keeping with the decision of the Party Secretariat and the policy of the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the party committee and people's committee of Haiphong have closely coordinated with the Ministry of Communications and Transportation and, with the wholehearted assistance of Soviet specialists, introduced many useful experiences in order to strengthen the organization of the port of Haiphong, change the size of the production sections and units and expel unqualified persons from the port while supplementing stevedore forces with forces that have been trained. The municipal party committee's unified leadership of the port party organization has been srtengthened, the effectiveness of the port director's management has been increased, the activities of the Trade Union and the Youth Union are more positive, contract unit prices have been accurately revised, the payment of piecework wages has veen accelerated and the living conditions of the port's workers are better.

Due to the efforts mentioned above, the port of Haiphong recently started to change for the better; the productivity of cargo handling has increased, the income of workers has increased significantly, cargo ships are rapidly loaded and unloaded, cargo, equipment and machinery are protected better and the breakage and theft of cargo have been reduced. The results of the port's work include positive contributions made by Soviet specialists and we would like to sincerely thank them for their help. However, the port of Haiphong still has many jobs to perform that must be carried out in a well coordinated manner in order to quickly put management on a regular basis.

Developing upon the strengths of the municipality that has its own seaport, we are endeavoring to accelerate exports, with importance attached to such products of high economic value as shrimp, the other types of maritime products and industrial goods, such as wool rugs, embroidery of various types, shoes and sandals, talcum powder and tools, agricultural products, such as vegetables, hogs, milk and so forth. Due to export activities, we have imported a number of supplies, such as nitrogen fertilizer and insecticides for agricultural production and raw materials for industrial production and the production of consumer goods, export goods, grain, cloth and medicine to support the daily lives of the people. Export and import results have also helped to increase the sources of budget revenues and provided more capital for the capital construction of the city.

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ARTISAN FEDERATION HEAD ON 1981-1985 PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from speech by To Thien, acting head of the Central Federation of Small Industry and Artisan Cooperatives, at the 5th National Congress of the FCP: "Small Industry and the Artisan Trades Supporting Production, Consumption and Exportation"]

[Text] In our opinion, the problem deserving of attention is that more than a few cadres from the central to the local levels do not have a truly correct understanding of the important position of small industry and the artisan trades and still have little regard for them, consequently, leadership and management have not been appropriately strengthened; policies have been revised slowly and the policies that have been promulgated are not well coordinated; the implementation of existing policies and regulations is neither strict nor thorough; the management mechanism has been improved slowly, thereby curbing the independence and creativity of the basic level; the spirit of collective ownership and the socialist awareness of the small industry and artisan worker are still low; the level of management is low; and the system of cooperative federations on the various levels has not been strengthened and does not perform its task well.

The living and diverse realities of the past years within this vast production sector have shown: strongly developing small industry and the artisan trades both within the cities and the countryside, within the scope of the districts, at each agricultural cooperative and production collective and within each household in conjunction with developing large-scale industry are totally consistent with the characteristics and the laws of the development of our country from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, are the most rapid and economical course to take and are the manifestation of the creativity of the economic construction line of our party. While developing large-scale industry requires much investment capital and the well coordinated resolution of many problems involving material-technical bases that we cannot resolve in a short amount of time, small industry and the artisan trades, which are primarily of small and medium scale, employ the energies and capital of the masses and have mobile and flexible modes of operation, can make the best possible use of the skills, the sources of labor and the sources of raw materials scattered everywhere to create many products, from the small to the large, from the simple to the sophisticated,

thereby promptly meeting the varied consumer needs of the people of the entire country and supplying more and more export goods that are liked by the world market.

Clearly, small industry and the artisan trades are a tremendous production force that has been and is being reorganized into a component of the socialist economy, a component that occupies an important position and role, not only in the immediate future, but over the long range as well, within the national economy throughout the period of socialist construction in our country.

One matter that must be clearly defined is the political and social position of the corps of small industry and artisan workers.

Small industry and artisan craftsmen are workers who produce material wealth for society, are inherently patriotic and have adopted socialism. The vast majority (more than 90 percent) of the craftsmen in the North have been earning their livings collectively for more than 20 years. The structure and makeup of this corps of workers have changed much as a result of socialist transformation and construction; in addition to the handicraftsmen and artisans remaining from the old system, there are new forces that we have organized and developed, the majority of whom are able-bodied and well-educated young workers; troops transfereed to another sector, wounded veterans, agricultural cooperative members, small merchants and so forth have joined the sector.

In the South, cooperativization is being accelerated: 50 percent of the handicraftsmen and artisans have been reorganized in different forms of collectives.

In keeping with the line of this party congress and with a view toward achieving the four major objectives, we propose the following tasks and guidelines for small industry and the artisan trades in the 1981-1985 five year plan:

1. Developing every potential and accelerating the production of consumer goods, with efforts directed primarily toward key products with a view toward helping to meet the needs for food, clothing, shelter, education, travel and health care; endeavoring to not allow a shortage of ordinary consumer goods produced from domestic raw materials to develop and supporting the daily lives of the people; rapidly increasing the variety of export goods of high quality and high aesthetic value, especially handicraft art products; providing a full supply of common and improved tools to the various economic sectors, beginning with agriculture.

2. Providing jobs for many more workers on the basis of developing production.

3. Reorganizing production in coordination with continuing to carry out socialist transformation in the South, strengthen the production relations in the North and, on this basis, accelerate the three revolutions at production installations, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution, in order to gradually advance small industry to modernization and the artisan trades to the production of increasingly sophisticated products.

In order to carry out these tasks, we suggest that it is necessary to quickly improve the management mechanism and to revise and amend policies along the lines of providing strong incentive for the development of small industry and the artisan trades.

To manage this sector of the economy, the state primarily employs various policies codified in the form of laws.

In the immediate future, we must improve planning along the lines of coordinating planning with the use of market relations, take the initiative in formulating plans from the basic level upward, strongly reorient and improve commerce subcontracting procedures and develop the various forms of cooperation in production among state-operated industrial enterprises, between agriculture and small industry and the artisan trades and within the small industry and artisan forces with a view toward achieving high economic returns in production and eventually achieving specialization and cooperation.

It is necessary to build a strong and stable party base in an effort to establish within each cooperative a party chapter and intensify the forging and education of party members so that they firmly adhere to the stand of the working class, make every effort to learn knowledge of science and technology and are worthy of being the nucleus leading the masses within the cooperative along the path of socialism, which is a matter of special importance.

In order to successfully carry out the line and tasks mentioned above, we will, on the basis of gaining a thorough understanding of the resolution of this congress, launch a continuous and intense revolutionary movement of the masses to display a high sense of self-reliance, display initiative and creativity, become strongly involved in the three revolutions, accelerate production and meet and exceed the quotas of the 5-year plan.

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FULL DEVELOPMENT OF ELECTRIC POWER SOURCES SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Apr 82 p 3

[Excerpts from an address by Pham Cong Lac, director of Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plant and delegate of Thuan Hai Provincial Party Organization: "Developing Electric Power Sources Throughout the Country"]

[Text] After the South had been fully liberated, under the resolute leadership of the VCP Central Committee and the government, all our cadres and workers of Da Nhim Hydroelectric Power Plant were working tenaciously and bravely to overcome many difficulties and challenges, to strive to restore and perfect the plant, to start production of power according to plan and to drive the plant toward very basic and deep changes. The plant was mobilizing its entire force of cadres and workers, upholding the spirit of collective ownership and creative labor, resolutely maintaining uninterrupted power supply to ensure providing all sectors of the national economy with safe and continued electric power and helping to fulfill the second 5-year (1976-1980) state plan.

Shortly after the liberation the plant started production and in the last few months of 1975 was able to produce 40 million kilowatt-hours. With that pace of development and thanks to the assistance of the Ministries of National Defense and Interior, Thuan Hai and Lam Dong Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City, we were able to fully restore its equipment and to make the plant operate steadily at full capacity as planned. Its output was increasing everyday: more than 435 million kilowatt-hours in 1976, nearly 1.1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1980 and more than 1 billion kilowatt-hours in 1981.

Thus in terms of electrical energy produced 1980 was the best year, with the output surpassing even the planned output of the average years having lots of water and showing an increase 2.5 times as compared with 1976 and 16.5 times over its highest preliberation production (in 1965).

An important and outstanding strength was the fact that the electricity contributed by the plant to the electric power network of the South accounted for an increasing percentage, from 34.5 percent in 1976 to 72 percent in 1980 and 65 percent in

1981. As a result, the Southern Electric Power Corporation was able to reduce every year the share of thermoelectric power and thus to lower the rate of consumption of oil by the factories having diesel engines and using thermoelectricity from 400,000 to 200,000 tons per year.

The above results brought about high economic effectiveness, created a state of stability in the operations of the Saigon-Da Nhim electric power network and proved the correct direction of development recommended by the 4th Party Congress, namely, "to combine hydroelectric power with thermoelectric power, to attach utmost importance to the former."

The above-mentioned achievements resulted from the fact that the Ministry of Power and Southern Electric Power Corporation had adopted correct policies and guided in time the restoration of the plant's projects and equipment, such as restoring the 230-kilovolt transmission line, repairing and replacing 200 meters of badly broken water-pressure pipes by fully using the domestically available materials, overcoming technical and work-area difficulties with determination and bold action and taking initiative to improve techniques and management, particularly technical management, and to seriously carry out all programs and rules in production. Those were the things that the previous puppet regime had relied on foreign technicians to do. The cadres and workers of our plant completed the above-mentioned work within a short time and in December 1975 the Da Nhim power source was connected to the electric power network of Ho Chi Minh City.

We were also able to replace in time the broken generator shafts and turbine bucket blades and to boost the output of the plant to 160 megawatts exactly as planned.

Under the leadership of the Thuan Hai Provincial VCP Committee, the plant attached great importance to providing political and ideological education; caring for the living conditions of cadres and workers; teaching them patriotism, love for socialism and pride -- the pride of intellectuals and workers being able to serve the revolution; heightening the sense and understanding of class in the ranks of industrial workers; wiping out feelings of inferiority and strengthening solidarity, mutual understanding and confidence; and assigning work with confidence to promote close cooperation in order to fulfill the common task.

To ensure supplying all sectors of the national economy with electric power and using more fully the hydroelectric power sources in general, and the Da Nhim hydroelectric power in particular, we totally agree to the part of the report on the "Major guidelines, tasks and goals concerning the economy and society in the 5 years (1981-1985) and 1980's" dealing with the electric power sector, which calls for "step up the development of hydroelectric power and combine large scale with intermediate and small scale." Our country has abundant sources of water energy, average annual rainfall of 1,500-2,000 millimeters, as much as 3,000-5,000 millimeters in some years and localities, and narrow and long terrain, with high slope,

two-thirds being forests, mountains and rivers relatively evenly distributed throughout the country; as to the rate of electric power production in kilowatts per square kilometer, our country is among the ones that have the highest rate with 85 kilowatts/square kilometer. According to economic and technical calculations, we can reach the hydroelectricity-producing capacity of 17.5 million kilowatts and the annual consumption rate of 80-90 billion kilowatt-hours. A regrettable thing is that this large and abundant source of hydroelectric power has not yet been fully exploited as the country as a whole has a total output of only 300 megawatts, with electrical energy being about 1.5 billion kilowatt-hours. Moreover, the development and full use of the hydroelectrical source can bring about extremely great benefits as we can carry out water conservancy and flood prevention projects, develop water communications, improve ecological conditions, save coal for industrial production and export and save foreign exchange since we do not have to import a lot of oil for the oil-burning diesel and thermoelectric power plants.

On the basis of such great benefits, we propose the following:

1. To concentrate on development of hydroelectric power as the main direction to be followed by the electric power sector after the construction of the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power plant and Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant. As an immediate job, to make urgent preparations for an early start of construction of the Tri An hydroelectric power plant on Dong Nai River and to study, to explore and to make plans for speedy construction of a number of hydroelectric power plants in the central provinces, from Quang Nam-Da Nang to Thuan Hai and Tay Nguyen, because of a serious shortage of power and water in these localities. On the basis of these hydroelectric power sources, to form a unified nationwide electric power network.

To step up construction of small hydroelectric power plants with capacity ranging from tens to hundreds of kilowatts in eastern Nam Bo, Tay Nguyen and northern highland provinces, as our machine industry is totally capable of making equipment for these plants. The Ministry of Power has successfully manufactured 4 sets of 250-kilowatt equipment for Quang Nam-Da Nang Province to be used in its plants on Cung River.

2. To unify management and to assign the Ministry of Power the task of studying, exploring, planning and making positive plans for stepping up construction and development of hydroelectric power in the 1980's and in the future in accordance with the principle of "the state and people work jointly" and "the central and local administrations work jointly."

3. To put aside each year an appropriate amount of foreign exchange for the electric power sector to import the necessary parts which the country so far cannot make.

4. To use the 120-megawatt thermoelectric power plant built with Czech aid as a supplemental power source for the southern provinces to urgently satisfy their need for electric power.

We also suggest that the state make in-depth investment to allow the Da Nhim hydroelectric power plant to build a secondary reservoir upstream from Don Duong dam for the purpose of fully using the volume of water that must be drained each year to produce 100 million additional kilowatt-hours and to save 30,000 tons of oil a year. In addition to raising the electric power output, the secondary reservoir also has the effect of limiting alluvial accumulation in the main reservoir and quadrupling the period of operations of the latter.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF-DEFENSE, PROTECTION FORCES EXPLAINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Dinh Huyen: "The Relationship Between Self-Defense Forces and Protection Forces"]

[Text] At present, nearly all of the organs and enterprises (including factories, construction sites, state farms, state forests, etc.) of the central and local levels have self-defense forces and protection forces. Each force has its own requirements, missions, and functions: the self-defense forces mainly fulfill national defense missions, while the protection forces are principally engaged in maintaining security and order at the base level.

However, at a time when the enemy are feverishly waging an all-round war of destruction and negative phenomena in the economy and in society have not yet been overcome, the security-order front has become increasingly pressing. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated that "Ensuring political security and social order and safety is an extremely important mission in order to defeat the enemy's all-round war of destruction." Now more than ever, all cadres and men in the self-defense forces and all cadres and personnel fulfilling protection missions in organs and enterprises must fully understand the viewpoint "national defense and the economy are one in the same." In both thought and action, the actions of the self-defense and protection forces in each base must be truly united and closely coordinated. Close coordination must not be restricted to the resolutions of the party committee echelons and the directives of the commanders, but must be manifested in the form of specific contents, regulations, methods, and actions. The contents of the coordinated plans encompass the ensuring of political security, the maintenance of military and economic secrecy, and the protection of the property of the state, the collectives, and the cadres, workers, and civil servants. The consultation, daily activity, situation reporting, experience exchanging, and professional study systems involving the two forces must be stipulated very clearly. The best coordination method is for each force to take the initiative in setting specific requirements and contents regarding coordination with the other force. The self-defense forces take the initiative in recommending to the protection forces coordination in national defense missions, with emphasis on protection forces coordination in national defense missions, with emphasis on protecting troop recruitment; protecting military

documents, combat plans, and defense plans; protecting warehouses, weapons, and equipment; bringing an end to fires, explosions, the damaging and loss of weapons, etc. The protection forces take the initiative in recommending that the self-defense forces ensure security and order; ensure safety inside and outside the organs and enterprises, and on routes via which materials and goods are shipped; and implement regular and ad hoc plans in each key area as well as at each specific time. All activities in the maintenance of policical security and social order and safety demand as much bravery, resourcefulness, and flexibility as actual combat.

If the self-defense and protection forces of the organs and enterprises want to attain a high degree of coordination in their actions, first of all there must be unified leadership and command. That is the most important, most decisive factor, but it has not yet been unified organizationally. In some places the party committee echelons of the organs and enterprises appoint two party committee members to directly command the two forces. Some places organize separate self-defense and protection command committees, while other places set up a unified self-defense-protection command committee and merge the self-defense and protection forces into a single organization. Obviously, each such organizational form and method has certain strong points and bases, but each organization must make its basic objectives, missions, and functions its highest principles. Recently, a number of organs and enterprises have taken the "initiative" of combining the self-defense and protection forces, which has led to the situation of the self-defense forces in such places only emphasizing criminal acts and fighting and prevention of fires, while little attention is paid to the basic, long-range mission of building comprehensively strong units in order to defeat the enemy aggressors should war break out. In fact, the self-defense forces in such places only fulfill the functions of protection forces and there is no longer a relationship of close cooperation.

This is one of the new problems that have arisen in the mass movement. It must be promptly brought up for consideration, so that we can exchange opinions and gain experience.

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CSO: 4209/395

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 9 ASSISTS BASE LEVEL ECONOMICALLY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Vuong Binh: "Economics Department of Military Region 9 Regularly Sends Cadres to Assist the Base Level and Raise Professional Levels"]

[Text] The principal mission of the Economics Department, a staff organ of the military region on the economic front, is to guide the activities of 22 state farms and more than 50 agricultural stations. Although it was only formed at the beginning of 1981 and is inexperienced in economic work, with a high degree of determination on the part of all cadres and men, and with the close, specific guidance of the party committee, the Economics Department has done a good job of fulfilling the missions assigned by the upper echelons and is making strong progress.

The Department is promoting a movement to economize in consumption and in production. The ability of the scientific-technical cadres is being improved and many new economic projects have been proposed and carried out. Recently the Department coordinated with Group 627 in surveying, designing, and constructing a road around the Mekong Delta Technical Center. An evaluation affirmed that the road met technical standards. The Department also sent five tractor units to the villages in O Mon District to help the people keep on schedule.

Although it has few personnel, the Economics Department has continually sent cadres to the base level to directly guide production. Those trips have helped the organ to draft timely plans that are appropriate to the actual situation, to rapidly gain experience, and to correct deficiencies and develop the new factors. It specific tasks and high effectiveness prove the positive economic impact of the Department's activities.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EQUIPMENT ISSUE STANDARDS EXPLAINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 p 3

[Article: "Military Equipment Standards for Noncommissioned Officers and Enlisted Men"]

[Text] Question: What are the annual military equipment standards regarding issue to noncoms and enlisted men after a year in the service? (Nguyen Danh Suong and Tran Thuy, on behalf of the new recruits of unit C of the Capital Military Region).

Answer: According to Official Letter No 271/HC, dated 10 February 1968, and the annual guidance documents of the Rear Services General Department, military equipment is issued as follows:

With regard to noncoms and enlisted men (with 1 year of service time), the following military equipment is issued annually:

-- Uniform items: Two uniforms, two sets of underwear, two washcloths, two pairs of socks, and two pairs of cloth shoes. With regard to female noncoms and enlistees, in addition to the above standard they are issued 2 to 2.2 meters of black cloth, a meter of thin cloth, and tailoring money in place of underware. They are also supplied 3 meters of crepe.

-- Long-term military equipment: Personnel may exchange the long-term military equipment items the utilization time of which has passed: one stiff hat every 3 years, one mosquito net every 4 years, one backpack every 5 years, one small belt every 3 years, one woven blanket every 4 years, one plastic raincoat every 18 months, one individual mat every 18 months, and a warm jacket every 4 years (women are not issued belts).

Military personnel who enlisted during the past 6 months and have been issued all of the standard new recruit military equipment items during the following year are issued the annual military equipment items: two uniforms two sets of underwear, two wash cloths, two paris of socks, and two pairs of cloth shoes. Women are issued 2 to 2.2 meters of black cloth, one meter of thin cloth, and trailoring money in place of underwear, as well as three meters of mosquito netting.

With regard to military personnel who enlisted during the past 6 months of the previous year, during the following year they are issued winter equipment, including one uniform, one set of underwear, one wash cloth, one pair of socks, and one pair of shoes (the old ones need not be turned in). Women are issued the same items.

Military Equipment Department,
Rear Services General Department

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HA BAC, THAI BINH TRAIN MILITIA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jun 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Vu Phong Tao and Nguyen Ba Con: "Ha Bac: More Than 10,000 Militiamen Trained at Work Sites; Thai Binh: 75 Percent of Villages Complete Militia Training Program"]

[Text] Fulfilling their hard-core assault role in implementing the policy of combining economics with national defense and national defense with economics, more than 10,000 self-defense militia unit members in the districts of Luc Nam, Thuan Thanh, Yen Phong, Viet Yen, Tien Son, Que Vo, and Giang Luong in Ha Bac Province have undergone military training and political education at the dike-embankment and flood-prevention work sites.

Between 25 March and 10 April nearly 7,000 self-defense militia unit members in Luc Nam District completed more than 50 percent of the annual excavation and embankment volume. More than 600 regular army cadres and men stationed in the district simultaneously worked and participated in militia training at the work site.

The cadres of the military organs of Thuan Thanh District participated in the work site command committee while directly carrying out political education for more than 1,000 self-defense militia unit members.

More than 1,500 Que Vo District militiamen working at the Cau River dike-embankment site studied materials to increase their revolutionary vigilance and determination to defeat the all-round war of destruction waged by the Beijing reactionaries. The cultural-artistic activities and the film showings at the work site helped create a spirit of working and training to attain high productivity and high quality.

In addition to the stipulated subjects, the militia of Gia Luong District studied the methods of passing on orders during urgent situations, which fulfilled both the requirements of combat readiness and the mission of preventing and fighting storms and floods.

Celebrating the 92nd birthday of President Ho Chi Minh in a practical manner, and carrying out their emulation agreements, by the end of April 1982 75.3 percent of the villages in Thai Binh Province had completed the 1982 militia training program.

Carrying out the orders of the General Staff, this year Thai Binh strictly implemented training for the self-defense militia, and the movement was more uniform and was completed earlier (in 1981, only 50 percent of the villages had completed the program by that date.) The districts of Vu Thu, Kien Xuong, Dong Hung, Tien Hai, and Thai Thuy completed the training of the combat arms and the specialized teams and units. Fifty percent of the specialized platoons fulfilling national defense-security missions were also trained.

This year the quality of training clearly improved. The province and eight districts and cities held 22 supplementary classes for 2,112 self-defense militia cadres. The localities concentrated on training the mobile units of the districts, village clusters, and villages. Hung Ha District arranged for three battalions to practice reinforcement maneuvers. Three mobile militia battalions of Kien Xuong District organized training in long-range movement to the front. In a tactical examination all three battalions attained a "good" rating, 84.1 percent of the troops attained the requirements, and 61.9 percent attained "good" or "skilled" raitings in marksmanship lesson No 1.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV ARMY PAPER ON MILITIA TRAINING

BK071327 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jun 82, pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Satisfactorily Fulfill the Task of Training Militia and Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] Combat training always has an especially important position in all armed forces. If we want to increase the combat strength of the militia and self-defense forces to cope with the new situation and tasks, we must conduct combat training well so as to ensure that all units are properly trained.

In the struggle to correctly fulfill the 1982 training task, it is decisive that party committees at all echelons and regional military commands and the command cadres of militia and self-defense forces understand at all times the role and strategic position of militia and self-defense forces, the party's method of conducting local people's warfare in national defense wars, and all of the training directives and orders from the chief of general staff. At the same time, combat tactics for militia and self-defense forces must be studied at all levels to ensure that they suit the characteristics of various regions. On this basis, training plans will be outlined in a realistic and substantial manner and appropriate training methods and organization will be established. The training program contnets must agree with the prescribed basic program and be applicable to the characteristics of each region, each objective and each type of militia and self-defense forces. In training, it is necessary to thoroughly grasp the guideline of closely associating training with combat preparedness so as to satisfy the combat requirement of defending the regions and assuring order and security. In the struggle to enhance the quality of each training subject as well as the whole training program, we should resolutely overcome all manifestations of formalism which show a tendency to run after quantitative but superficial achievements without paying proper attention to the quality of training to cope with the prescribed combat duties. Combat operations by small detachments--especially squads and platoons--are the most effective and common operations which suit the capability and mission of militia and self-defense forces. Consequently, we must carefully and steadily emhasize the basic training of each man and each small detachment so that all of them are familiar with their assigned weapons and equipment and the combat tactics suitable to the characteristic of enemy, terrain and weather in their localities.

The militia and self-defense forces of primary installations are now organized into three components: The combat force, the combat support force and the refugee protection force. The combat force includes an on-the-spot combat element, a mobile element and various armed services. Each force is assigned a different mission and combat duty. As a result, there must be different training programs and lengths of training for each objective and each force. We must concentrate on training the combat force first, especially those forces on the frontline and in critical inland areas. These forces must be assigned cadres with the best training, command and combat abilities. Training for each objective and each component of the militia and self-defense forces requires that the organizational work of cadres be carried out in a detailed and not general, simplistic or casual manner. It is a waste of effort and time to apply to unique and general training plan to all objectives which not only would jeopardize production but also prevent us from fulfilling the requirements of increasing their combat strength.

At a time when production is busy and the use of product contracts with individual workers and groups of workers is increasingly widespread throughout the country, the training of militia and self-defense forces must be combined all the more closely with production in line with the new business method. Local military agencies and militia and self-defense force cadres of all ranks must coordinate closely with production organizations to formulate specific plans and proper time schedules to ensure that training can be conducted in line with the production situation in localities and primary production units. It is not advisable to conduct training in times of busy production. Moreover, each training phase must be prepared carefully with regard to instructors, training facilities and exercises so that every hour spent and every lesson taught brings real results, avoiding a waste of labor time and adverse efforts on the livelihood of militia and self-defense combatants' families.

CSO: 4209/415

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEALERS IN PRECIOUS METALS, FOREIGN CURRENCY IMPRISONED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 13 May 82 p 4

[Text] On 1 June 1981, public security agents in Hoan Kiem Precinct caught Nguyen Van Khoa in the act of dealing in gold at house No 2, Hang Buom Street, where he had been residing illegally. A search of Khoa's house led to the confiscation of 39,300 Vietnamese dong, nearly 3 taels of gold and 2.5 kgs of silver. While the public security agents were searching Khoa's house, Nguyen Thi Thanh came from Vinh City, bringing along $1,400, and Nguyen Quang Toan also brought in nearly 1 tael of gold to trade with Khoa. They were immediately arrested on charge of illegally trading in gold and foreign currency.

Before the investigating organ and the court which tried this case, the convicts confessed their deeds: Since July 1980, Khoa and his accomplices established connections with others, traded in about $22,000 and paid off by gold and Vietnamese currency.

This is a case of gold trade and speculation involving many culprits. Though these dealings did not take place over a long period of time and the amount of foreign currency and precious metals subjected to speculation was not large, they were nonetheless of a serious nature because they disrupted the market and hampered the control over foreign exchange.

Most of the defendants were recidivists who used to carry out illegal activities such as dealing in foreign currency and precious metals to make a profit.

At its first instance session, the municipal people's court sentenced Nguyen Van Khoa to 3 years in prison with a fine of 25,000 dong.

The remaining defendants were sentenced each from 6 months of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence to 3 years of imprisonment. The amount of money, gold and silver illegally used by the defendants in their commercial dealings was confiscated.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY GUARDS, WORKERS STEAL FACTORY PRODUCTS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 May 82 p 4

/A Story a Day Column by "Nguoi Xay Dung" /Builder/: "It Is Always a Matter of Entrusting Gold to Trustworthy People"/

/Text/ The enterprise had a security section as required and the security guards shared the daily task of working on three shifts and keeping a permanent, 24-hour guard. But losses of property continued to occur and the thieves could not be caught until 0330 on 22 April when the moment of truth came.

On that night, ambush units were posted at predetermined places and times. Midnight came and the late hours passed. Everything was quiet. Before the scrutinizing eyes of the public security agents there was nothing but the sight of the enterprise security guards moving about with rifles slung across their shoulders. At dawn, the same security guards were seen again but this time with their rifles slung across one shoulder and bicycle rims across the other—these rims having been smuggled out of the warehouses. The whole group of security guards and bad workers of the enterprises was thus caught in the act. Among them were a deputy head of the security bureau, three security guards and two workers. The stolen property was composed of bicycle rims and spare parts valued at tens of thousands of dong and included also a cassette recorder. Owing to their patience and cleverness, the cadres and combatants of ambush unit F-264 neatly caught the malefactors and successfully protected the socialist property. The leadership committee in the Thong Nhat Bicycle Enterprises Federation would surely have drawn a very valuable lesson on the need to entrust gold to trustworthy people.

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CSO: 4209/381

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY SECURITY TEAMS--Implementing the city party committee decision on building wards and precincts, various urban wards such as Binh Thanh, Phu Nhuan and precincts 3, 5, 8 and 11 have established 2,679 security teams. These teams have conducted regular patrols to eliminate crimes and have cooperated with the people to discover smugglers and foil all psychological warfare activities of the reactionaries. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Jul 82 BK]

HA TUYEN MILITARY TRAINING--Ha Tuyen Province has satisfactorily completed its military training task designed for the first 6 months of this year. Various military commands of all echelons, especially those at the frontline, have regularly educated officers and combatants to heighten their vigilance and stand ready for combat readiness in order to promptly cope with the enmey's unexpected ambushes and discover and capture intruding scouts. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Jul 82 BK]

TRAINING COURSE--In order continually to improve the ability of the special armed services to organize, command, lead and administer troops and to provide clothing and special equipment, the chemical corps recently conducted a training course for all chemical department chiefs of military regions, army corps, armed forces and services, schools, institutes and units and agencies subordinate to the headquarters. During the training course, the chemical corps headquarters party committee and headquarters cadres provided constant personal guidance, observations and close supervision and control. The graduation results show that all the students have met the requirements and 82 percent of them have been rated good or excellent. [Text] [BK090734 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 8 Jul 82]

CSO: 4209/414

'NHAN DAN' CONDEMNS U.S. OBJECTION TO NEW SEA LAW

OW150825 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 July--'NHAN DAN' today says that the approval of the convention of the law of the sea by an overwhelming majority at the United Nations shows a growing trend of the world while underlying U.S. imperialists isolation.

The paper notes: "The new law of the sea with its many progressive provisions reflects the success of the persistent struggle of the socialist and developing countries against imperialist exploitation. It respects the nations' sovereignty, especially their control over their own natural resources, and their fundamental rights to the international deep seabed, and ensures international cooperation on the use of seas and their resources for peaceful purposes and for genuine interests of the nations."

This new law of the sea, of course, does not benefit U.S. and Western monopoly capital, the paper says. It recalls that at the 11th session of the third UN conference on the law of the sea, the United States made unreasonable complaints and proposed absurd amendments, but in spite of the U.S. objection, NHAN DAN adds, the overwhelming majority of member countries approved the convention and their approval was backed by many developed capitalist countries including France and Japan, to Washington's great isolation.

"The Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community which have worked closely with the developing countries in struggling for the genuine interests of each nation and for the interests of mankind as a whole, made a decisive contribution to the adoption of the new law," NHAN DAN continues.

"Imperialist forces can no longer act at will in the face of the resolute struggle of other nations for their genuine interests," the paper says.

CSO: 4220/228

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

VIETNAMESE LEADERS GREET MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW101610 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 10 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 10 July--Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the council of ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly, today extended their greetings to Mongolian leaders on the 61st National Day of Mongolia.

Writing to Yu Tsedenbal, general secretary of the people's revolutionary party of Mongolia and chairman of the presidium of the people's Great Hural; J. Bathmonh, chairman of the council of ministers; and B. Atlangeral, chairman of the Great People's Hural, they highlight the great achievements Mongolian people have made under the leadership of the P.R.P.M. and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

The Vietnamese leaders' message says: "These achievements and the principled foreign policy of peace of the Mongolian party and government have combined to enhance the prestige and position of the Mongolian People's Republic on the international arena and are thus contributive to strengthening the socialist community and the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress."

The message continues by saying that the Vietnamese people are very proud of Mongolia's success and find in it a great inspiration.

"We note with joy that the close friendship and cooperation between our two parties and peoples have constantly consolidated and developed on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism and in the spirit of the Vietnam-Mongolia treaty of friendship and cooperation," the message says. It expresses gratitude for Mongolia's strong support and valuable assistance in both war against U.S. aggression and the current struggle against Beijing expansionism, and wishes the militant solidarity, friendship and close, all-sided cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia ever lastingness.

CSO: 4220/228

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BEIJING'S ANTI-VIETNAM EFFORTS CHARACTERIZED

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese 6 Jun 82 p 2

[Discussing Common Problems column]

[Excerpt] Question: "How does the war of destruction being waged by Beijing differ from the waged by the U.S. against the north in the past?"

Le Quang Loc
(Ha Son Binh)

Answer: The war of destruction waged by the U.S. in the past was carried out principally by the use of airplanes and warships to bomb and shell the north in hopes of intimidating our people and impeding their struggle to liberate the south and unify the homeland. Today, Beijing is waging a many-sided war of destruction against Vietnam -- militarily, economically, politically, ideologically, and culturally -- by means of many different forces and many insidious schemes. The many-sided war of destruction waged by the Chinese reactionaries is a part of their new strategy of opposing the revolutions of the three Indochinese countries and opposing the Soviet Union and the socialist community, with increasingly close cooperation of the U.S.

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CSO: 4209/396

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' MARKS JAPAN CP FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

OW150829 Hanoi VNA in English 0729 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 15 July--NHAN DAN today on behalf of the working class and people of Vietnam warmly congratulates the Communist Party of Japan on its 60th anniversary.

The paper of the Communist Party of Vietnam says that since its foundation on 15 July 1922, the JCP has geared all its activities to the heroic struggle of the Japanese working class and to the international workers' movement and that as soon as it came into being it was faced with great trials.

"Over the past 37 years of legal activities the JCP has constantly tried to strengthen and multiply its ranks, and has gained important success," NHAN DAN notes.

It continues: "Holding aloft the banners of peace and national sovereignty, the JCP is resolutely opposed to the Japan-U.S. security treaty. Together with affiliated organizations it has been a vanguard in all the annual spring offensives for freedom, democracy, welfare and peace."

NHAN DAN goes on by saying that the JCP has always supported other nations' struggle for independence. "A militant solidarity," the paper says, "has long tied the parties, working class, and peoples of Vietnam and Japan in the struggle against the common enemy, U.S. imperialism." NHAN DAN recalls that during the U.S. aggression, the JCP and its affiliates always took the lead in the movement in support of Vietnam, and during the Chinese invasion in February 1979, the JCP immediately joined in the demand for a stop to this expansionist aggression.

Noting that the JCP and the Japanese working people are continuing support for Vietnam in national construction and defence, the paper says: "The Communist Party of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people highly appreciate the solidarity and support of the JCP and the Japanese working class as a very valuable encouragement.... The Vietnamese people wholeheartedly back the legitimate cause of the JCP and the Japanese working class. We wish the JCP greater achievements in struggling for interests of the working class for national independence, democracy, social progress and peace."

"May the friendship and solidarity between our parties, working class and peoples further consolidate and develop," the paper concludes.

CSO: 4220/228

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL GREETS MONGOLIAN NATIONAL DAY

OW110802 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA 11 July--In an editorial today devoted to Mongolia's 61st National Day, the paper NHAN DAN says: "The Mongolian people's victorious revolutionary struggle over the past 61 years is a vivid demonstration of Lenin's viewpoint that underdeveloped countries can advance directly to socialism without passing through the stage of capitalist development."

The paper says:

"From a feudalist and backward country, Mongolia has become a socialist country with a strongly developing economy encompassing many modern branches, and an advanced culture and science. The Mongolian people's material and moral life has been constantly improved."

NHAN DAN extols the Mongolian people's achievements in the implementation of the 1981 plan and their initial promising results in the execution of the 1982 plan. It says:

"Mongolia's international prestige and status have been further enhanced. The Mongolian people have made active contributions to increasing the strength of the socialist community and to the world people's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. The peace initiaitve, put forth by the 18th congress of the Mongolian people's revolutionary party, for signing a treaty of non-aggression and non-use of force in the relations of the states in the Asian and pacific region is an important contribution to preserving peace and security in the region and elsewhere in the world."

"On this joyful occasion," NHAN DAN says, "the Vietnamese people wish the fraternal Mongolian people under the clear sighted leadership of the M.P.R.P. headed by esteemed Comrade Yu Tsedenbal still greater achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the 18th M.P.R.P. Congress."

CSO: 4220/228

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

COMMITTEE FOR SOLIDARITY WITH PALESTINE--Hanoi VNA 6 July--A committee for solidarity and friendship with the Palestinian people, with Prof Dr Pham Khac Quang as president, was set up at a ceremony here today. Pham Khac Quang is presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples, the Vietnam committee for Afro-Asian people's solidarity, and the Vietnam fatherland front Central Committee. The new committee will organize mass activities to provide multi-form support to the just cause of the Palestian people and other Arab nations, and to condemn crimes perpetrated against them by Israel Zionism, U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. [Text] [WO091230 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 6 Jul 82]

DELEGATION TO PDRY, MOZAMBIQUE--Hanoi VNA 8 July--A delegation of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with other peoples left here today for a friendship visit to the people's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the people's Republic of Mozambique, at the invitation of the Yemen-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Mozambique Committee for Solidarity and Friendship. The delegation is led by Ms Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, member of the presidium of the committee for solidarity and friendship with other peoples, member of the presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee, and president of the Vietnam Women's Union. [Text] [WO091230 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 8 Jul 82]

GOLD STAR ORDER CONFERRED--Hanoi VNA 10 July--The Council of State has decided to confer the Gold Star Order--Vietnam's highest honour--on Yu Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Mongolian people's revolutionary party Central Committee and chairman of the presidium of the Mongolian people's Great Hural. The decision, signed by President of the Council of State Truong Chinh on 7 July, says that the Mongolian leader has made "outstanding contributions to consolidating and developing the fraternal friendship, militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Mongolia." [Text] [OW101648 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 10 Jul 82]

TSEDENBAL CONGRATULATED ON SRV AWARD--Hanoi VNA 11 July--The paper NHAN DAN today frontpages its congratulations to Yunjaagiyn Tsedenbal, chairman of the presidium of the people's Great Hural, general secretary of the people's revolutionary party Central Committee, on his being decorated with the Gold Star Order, the highest Vietnamese distinction. Stressing that this is a new expression of the close solidarity between Vietnam and Mongolia. [Sentence as received] The paper praises President Tsedenbal's outstanding contributions

to consolidation and development of the friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the two countries. The paper goes on: "We highly value the great contributions of Mongolia to strengthening the socialist community with the Soviet Union as the mainstay, the militant solidarity and the devoted assistance accorded by the Mongolian party, government and people to our people's revolution is a noble expression of proletarian internationalism. The Mongolian People's Republic has constantly increased its close solidarity with the three Indochinese countries in the struggle against the common enemy--the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces." "We extend our warmest congratulations to Yu Tsedenbal on this joyful event which coincides with the celebration of the 61st anniversary of Mongolia's National Day," Nhan Dan concludes. [Text] [OW110809 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 11 Jul 82]

HANOI FRENCH CULTURE INSTITUTE--Hanoi VNA 12 July--An agreement was concluded here today for the transfer to Vietnam of the French Institute of Culture in Ho Chi Minh City. According to this agreement, which was signed by Deputy Minister for Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau and French Ambassador Yvan Bastouil, the institute is now called Institute for Cultural Exchanges with France and is placed under Vietnam's management for cultural, scientific and technological cooperation with France. [Text] [OW141038 Hanoi VNA in English 1532 GMT 12 Jul 82]

PAHR VISIT--Our Ministry of Foreign Affairs has issued a communique saying that, at the invitation of the SRV foreign minister, the foreign minister of the Republic of Austria, Mr Willibald Pahr, will pay an official visit to our country shortly. [Text] [BK121500 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Jul 82]

CSO: 4209/414

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BANKS HELP ENTERPRISES INVENTORY, MARKET GOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Banks in Many Provinces and Municipalities Help the Commercial Bases Inventory and Market Warehoused Goods"]

[Text] Fulfilling their function as monetary governors, the banks of many provinces and municipalities have, by means of professional activities, positively helped the commercial bases inventory their warehoused goods, especially those that are not selling well and, on that basis, to step up their marketing.

The central bank met with such relevant sectors as the Ministry of Home Trade, the State Price Commission, the Ministry of Finance, etc., to discuss measures for clearing up slow-selling warehoused goods and determining the amount of such goods, to approve extentions of past-due debts owed by localities and corporations, and to determine why certain types of goods were not selling well in order to take appropriate steps. The banking sector sent 19 work teams, consisting of 90 cadres, to 12 provinces and municipalities in the north and 7 provinces and municipalities in the south to, along with the local banks, review the situation of turning over products to the state, and the circulation of goods and money in each area and, along with the local sectors and governmental administrations, specifically resolve each problem and type of goods, step up marketing activities, strengthen market management, and increase capability to collect cash.

Nearly all of the banks of the large provinces and municipalities, such as Hanoi, Hai Phong, Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Nam Ninh, Quang Ninh, etc., worked with the local commercial sectors carrying out economic analyses and determing the make-up of the warehoused goods, including a categorization of the goods that were not selling well because of the selling methods, prices, product quality, etc., in order to draft appropriate plans to sell them. In Hanoi, the sundry goods and metals corporations of the Commercial Service within a short period of time sold more than 900 bicycles, 4,000 tires, 11,200 bicycle chains, and a number of other slow-selling consumer goods.

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CSO: 4209/395

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' URGES TAX COLLECTION

BK061636 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by B.C.N." Accelerate Collection of Agricultural 'Tax'"]

[Text] The collection of agricultural tax is a very important task which helps us fulfill the state norms for collecting and purchasing grain and the requirement of balancing budgets at all levels. All localities are required to achieve the agricultural tax collection targets and to the exercise necessary control and supervision in order to ensure adequate collection not only of this year's tax but also debts from previous years.

The problems in tax collection are normally found in the following areas:

First, the area to be taxed still falls short of the norm.

We should overcome this shortcoming by properly collecting all taxes in accordance with established policies. At the same time, we should pay all previous debts so as to contribute to resolving the country's common problems of grain supply and finance.

This is the responsibility of the administration at all levels, and especially at the grassroots level. The people's committees of provinces, cities, precincts and districts must mobilize a number of cadres to help village authorities implement the set policies and measures well. These cadres must be capable, good and responsible. Before going to villages, they must be well trained in working methods and experiences. Agencies at the central and regional levels that are charged with collecting taxes must have a body of sufficiently qualified cadres who can assume the duties of collecting taxes in the immediate future and subsequently implementing the new agricultural tax laws.

It will be a very busy time for collecting this year's agricultural taxes. The northern localities must harvest the 5th-month spring rice quickly and completely, pay the tax for this crop season, collect previous debts and fulfill their grain collection and purchase tasks. Although the southern provinces have completed the 1981-82 10th-month and winter-spring rice crops, they have fulfilled only 65 percent of the taxation plan. To fulfill the annual taxation plan, all localities must establish specific plans to collect taxes.

We must concentrate primarily on guiding the collection of recorded taxes. At the same time, we must direct the village authorities to develop base figures for their areas--either statistically surveyed or specified in the production plans of villages--in order to redetermine the taxation norms for each village, cooperative, production collective and family. In those villages where the tax records for 1982 have been established but are not accurate, they must be reconsidered and targeted, aiming at those households, units and collectives which have failed to list all their areas on hand.

Compared to the 1978 survey statistics, the area to be taxed is still short by millions of hectares. The taxable production volume has not been computed correctly. Article 5 of the agricultural taxation regulations stipulates that those pieces of land and ricefields on which multicropping has become a custom must be accounted for as taxable areas. A rather large area of such land and ricefields is still left unaccounted for tax purposes. In the nine Mekong Delta provinces alone, nearly 200,000 hectares have been planted with summer-fall rice for 5 or 6 years now but they have not been accounted as taxable.

Second, cases of tax exemption and reduction still prevail. In 1981, although the harvest was satisfactory in some provinces, their taxation was reduced by 19.4 percent of the target. In 1982, their taxation was further reduced by 18.7 percent of the target.

Third, the amount of unpaid tax is large. From 1976 to 1980, the total amount of unpaid tax nationwide was equivalent to 386,000 tons of rice. In 1981, rice taxation nationwide was "accumulated" to 67,000 tons.

In those villages where the planting of summer-fall rice has become a custom, the area planted with this crop must be accounted as taxable.

In those localities where tax reduction and exemption is widespread, the provincial people's committees must review the production and harvest situation to determine losses and the extent of tax reduction for each district. The district people's committees will do the same with regard to each village. The village people's committees will determine the extent of damages to each ricefield and, depending on the tax reduction norms assigned them, will establish tax reduction and exemption records for various households and collectives and then submit the records to the district people's committees for approval before tax reduction and exemption can be carried out. Only those ricefields actually hit by natural disasters (drought, flashfloods and insect damage over an entire area) will be taken into consideration for tax reduction and exemption purposes. All work done casually to suit one's own convenience must stop. For example: each hamlet establishes a committee to survey and inspect ricefields; receive statements on crop damage and requests for tax reduction and exemption; and set up its own record of tax reduction and exemption, or hold meetings to discuss tax reduction and exemption against the agricultural tax regulations.

After fulfilling the aforementioned tasks well, the provincial people's committees will redetermine tax targets and assign them to each district. The district authorities will assign tax targets to each village. Cadres should be mobilized in the villages in order to motivate the people to fulfill their grain obligations.

All households, cooperatives and production collectives must pay their agricultural taxes before they can sell rice. Party cadres and members must exemplarily fulfill their grain obligations in order to remain worthy of Uncle Ho's teaching: "Party members take the lead, villagers will follow suit."

Debts from previous years must be collected completely in accordance with the law in order to avoid further negativism. The village authorities must conduct inspections to determine the extent of debts, the number of debtors and the causes of accumulated debts. On this basis, they will classify debtors and take appropriate action to deal with each of them.

As for unpaid 1981 taxes, they must be collected and delivered promptly to the state granary. They will not be considered as debts.

CSO: 4209/415

BRIEFS

KIEN GIANG NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--Kieng Giang Province to date have received more than 47,000 persons from Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien and Ben Tre Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City for resettlement in various new economic zones. The province has built more than 25,000 square meters of living quarters, nurseries, schools and many other public welfare establishments for these people. The new resettlers have built 17 state farms, 4 production cooperatives; embarked on agricultural production and expanded animal husbandry. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 3 Jul 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/414

AGRICULTURE

JOINT RESOLUTION ISSUED ON LABOR FOR MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Allocating Labor to Serve Agricultural Development in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] In the 1981-1985 period, the expansion of the division of labor and the redistribution and good utilization of labor throughout the nation is a requirement, and also a principal content, of economic-social plans. We must expand the distribution of labor and do a good job of using local labor in the sphere of the district, while also transferring a large number of workers from highly populated areas and cities to the sparsely populated districts to develop production, build up the new economic zones, and build up national defense.

The Mekong Delta region, with a vast agricultural land area -- of which unreclaimed land still accounts for a large part -- requires the sending in of many additional workers to develop the potential of the land. Since the liberation, tens of thousands of workers have been sent there from the cities in the south and from the northern provinces, and have created 54 state farms and hundreds of new economic zones. There are such profitable state farms as Song Hau, U Minh, Minh Ha, Binh Son 3, etc., and such animated, pleasant new economic zones as Phu Van. However, the number of state farms and new economic zones that have stabilized their population and done a good job of organizing production and living conditions is not large. Even after many years about one-fourth ofthe state farms have still not determined their production plans and directions. Only about one-third of the people have contentedly integrated themselves with the state farms and new economic zones. One locality organized 12 state farms but had to dissolve 4! The good resolution of the problems of fixed habitation, organizing production, and stabilizing living conditions in the state farms and new economic zones in the Mekong Delta is an extremely urgent matter.

In March of this year the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Minister of Agriculture issued a joint resolution launching a movement for workers and civil servants to compete in serving the mission of transforming and developing agriculture in the Mekong Delta so that it can become a key food-producing region of the nation. The joint resolution stressed such contents and implementation measures as propaganda and education

so that the workers and civil servants can clearly understand their responsibilities; drafting plans to select and organize workers appropriate to the production directions and missions; organizing a revolutionary action program; showing all-out concern for the living conditions of workers, civil servants, and their families; and building revolutionary forces and strengthening the organizations which serve as the movement's leadership nuclei.

The situation of the state farms and new economic zones in the Mekong Delta demonstrates the urgency of the implementation of the contents and measures set forth by the joint resolution. The actual situation in that region in recent years has allowed us to gain initial experience in resolving the most pressing problems.

In order to do a good job of allocating labor and distributing the population, first of all the localities sending people must carry out propaganda and education and prepare the people ideologically. They must choose the right people for the job and not hastily pass on that responsibility to the places receiving people. The receiving localities must meticulously prepare material conditions, mess facilities, and housing, and must educate the cadres and people so that they can understand that the people have come from afar to work with them in fulfilling economic, political, and national defense missions, and that therefore the local people and the new arrivals must love and assist one another.

The profitable state farms are all places which decided upon production plans, directions, and missions from the very beginning, and which have also done a good job of organizing living conditions and made investments that are complete and are balanced between production and living conditions (for every dong invested in production, a dong or at least half a dong must be invested in living conditions). With regard to the living conditions of the people in the state farms and new economic zones in the Mekong Delta, there are two crucial problems that must be resolved: fresh water and land and facilities so that the families can increase cultivation and stock raising. Some state farms in Long An have failed to retain workers because of a shortage of fresh water. The My Lam state farm lacks greens because it concentrates its workers and personnel in collective housing areas without facilities for increasing self-improvement production. The U Minh and An Hung state farms resolved their fresh water problems and asssigned to each worker and civil servant household 1,000 square meters of land for self-improvement production, which caused the people to contentedly develop the state farms. While being concerned with the material living conditions it is also necessary to be concerned with the spiritual living conditions, such as schools for the children, culture and art, physical education and sports, etc. Nearly all of the working people and civil servants in the state farms were originally peasants, so they do not have working class consciousness and do not yet understand the role, position, and function of the trade union organization. The workers at the An Hung state farm requested the Kien Giang Trade Union Federation to send cadres to lecture on the working class and trade unions. That was a legitimate request which the trade union echelons in Kien Giang and the other localities must be concerned with meeting.

All workers and civil servants in the agricultural sector and the trade union echelons, in all spheres of work and in all areas of operation, must resolutely devote all of their intelligence and creative labor capability, overcome difficulties, and strive to fulfill the mission of agricultural development in the Mekong Delta.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN VIETNAM ASSESSED

Paris LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE in French Jun 82 pp 22-23

[Article by Nguyen Duc Nhuan: "First Alterations in Vietnam in the Face of the Worsening Food Crisis"]

[Text] The Vietnam Communist Party, in the vanguard of the national liberation struggle movement, has for almost 3 decades pursued a spectacular agricultural development strategy. However, victory has not yet been won in the food battle, either in the north, after 20 years of socialism, nor in the fertile south, which was liberated 7 years ago. The modest goal set forth in the second 5-year plan (1976-1980) calling for the production of 21 million tons of foodstuffs in 1980 for 55 million inhabitants, or 280 kilograms per person, has been again pushed forward into the distant future.

Since 1975, the annual food deficit has come to about 6 million tons. The monthly ration of foodstuffs per person is limited to 10.5 kilograms. All of the objective reasons have been the subject of extensive reference: the aftermath of the American war, solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea, the situation of conflict with China, the vagaries of the weather. Since the fall of 1979, however, when the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee was held, some party leaders have begun to question the efficiency of the methods put into use, which tend to amplify the disastrous effects of the war and natural limitations.

Of the farm production in the north, 75 percent comes from the "cooperative" sector, 5 percent from the state farms and 20 percent from private plots. These family plots, allocated on a temporary basis, account for 5 percent of the land in communes, and 3 percent of the area under cultivation. None of them exceeds a mere 400 square meters. In 1975, the 115 state farms, with an average area of 3,000 hectares each, almost all suffered losses, although they receive the bulk of the investments from the state in equipment, fertilizer and skilled labor. Launched in 1958, the cooperative movement has since 1965 incorporated 90 percent of the peasantry. Beginning in 1972, under the banner of the "scientific and technical revolution," the party expanded the cooperatives to the dimensions of the communes. The cooperative-commune itself is integrated in the district agroindustrial complex covering some 12,000 hectares and involving about 40,000 workers.

"Green Factories" in the North

There is still little mechanization. The scarcity of repair and maintenance stations reduces the operation of the fleet to 40 percent of its capacity. Other farm work is done with primitive equipment. The original aspect of these socialist "great green factories" lies in the application of scientific labor organization (OST). Each cooperative addresses itself to a given crop. The workers are distributed among 30 or 40 specialized brigades, each having 50 to 250 or even 400 members. Each task is broken down into multiple phases and scheduled tasks subject to precise production and compensation norms. Rice growing as such is governed by almost 400 norms, and the complex of farm activity by "a thousand norms and indices."[2] Compensation is based on "labor points," in accordance with the respective scales and norms: the range between a basic worker and the president of a cooperative is one to five.

The farm workers represent 65 percent of the active population, among whom 70 percent are women, 10 to 20 percent are children and elderly persons, and they are staffed and directed by male cadres representing 10 to 20 percent. To the extent of about 70 percent, the ablebodied manpower of rural origin is oriented toward the socialist industrialization sectors, and above all, toward national defense. However, a dense network of large and small water projects built by millions of workers covers the country. Giant rice plantations of 10 to 20 hectares in a single block contrast with the small plots of 0.8 to 1.5 hectares in other Asian countries, such as Taiwan or Japan, where the yields, however, are four times as great.

In fact, the development efforts are hindered by the existence of a "green bureaucracy" on all levels. For 2 decades, the party press has never ceased to complain of this bureaucracy. In fact, the OST system, by dividing up the workers, leads to widespread irresponsibility, absenteeism and indifference.

The small machine fleet is unpopular with the workers, because the district tractor drivers charge too much for their services. The cooperatives neglect the state rice plantations to engage in smaller lucrative activities--vegetable growing, craft work and hauling businesses. Good years and bad taken together, the collectivized production in the north has succeeded in 5 years' time in approaching the 1959 level, the last year of the system of small family operations, while the population proceeds to increase briskly by 3 percent per year, despite the losses of the war. Massive food aid from China, which itself is undersupplied in food, contributed 800,000 tons of foodstuffs per year during the period between 1965 and 1976.

According to official sources in Hanoi, the south continued from 1957 to 1963 to produce a substantial rice surplus for export. From 1971 to 1975, it produced from 400 kilograms of grain per inhabitant each year, as compared to 220 kilograms in the north, without having adequate tonnage of fish or pork. The party estimates that the Mekong Delta alone, with its 2.4 million hectares of land on which two harvests a year are gathered, could ensure self-sufficiency in food for the whole country.

In 1975, the working of the land was done 70 percent by machines, while the percentage for ginning and transportation was 95 percent. Thanks to this

solid material foundation, the complete collectivization of the south was to be "certainly speedier than it was in the north,"[3] and according to the party goals, it was to be completed in 1980.

However, at the end of 1980, there were only 180 cooperatives and 30,000 mutual aid groups to be counted. In the south as in the north, the scientific organization of labor produced the same effects--absenteeism, indifference and Stakhanovite irresponsibility "causing yields and areas cultivated to decline."[4]

At the end of 1979, the open conflict with China aggravated an unprecedented food crisis. The Central Committee and its Politburo adopted a series of temporary provisions to reorganize the farm policy of the party. These measures, adopted one by one, pertained to taxes, farm prices and labor organization in the cooperatives and on the state farms. After taxes and compulsory deliveries, the producers could dispose freely of their surplus--if any. The control stations, which previously prevented the free circulation of goods in small quantities, were eliminated.

Signs of Hope

In the organization of cooperative labor, only the five major phases in the production process (selection and production of seed, plowing, water supply, fertilizing, and protection against plant diseases) are undertaken by the collective. For the rest (planting, cultivation, harvesting), the cooperative signs tenant farming contracts directly with the families. The surplus belongs to the families, who are free to organize their work as they wish. In the same spirit, farmland not being used by the collectives for lack of material facilities must be allocated to families on a fee basis. Where land to be cleared is concerned, individual peasants can exploit it for themselves for 3 to 5 years, paying neither taxes nor fees. After that, the land comes back to the collectives for management. There is no longer any limit on the animals a family can raise. After turning over a part of the product to the state at official prices, families can dispose of the balance freely.

If the party seems to have taken more precautions to bring the peasants in the south into the cooperatives since 1981, it is on the other hand stepping up the progress on the ambitious program for establishing 10,000 state rice farms (sovkhozes) in the Mekong Delta, to double the area under cultivation. The labor force is being brought en masse from the poor and overpopulated central provinces.

The other great hope has been invested in the exploitation methods tested under the administration of the CEMA countries. The 1981-1985 plan calls for their application on 50,000 hectares of coffee plantings, hundreds of thousands of hectares planted to rubber, tea, fruits and vegetables, using giant processing plants with a view to the export of these products to Eastern Europe and Siberia.

The results of the improvements made to an agricultural policy which had remained unchanged for 25 years are still limited. Following good harvests in 1981, the food situation in the rural sector is less alarming, but the slight surplus serves only to relieve the dramatic shortages in the rural areas and is not yet affecting the urban centers, where rations remain extremely low (10.5 kilograms of foodstuffs per person per month). In the south, production showed an increase for the first time of 6 percent as of the end of 1980. The Mekong Delta alone supplied 5 tons of paddy rice, more than half of the country's production. The state, by issuing paper money such as to triple purchasing prices, was able to collect 1.2 million tons, exactly twice the 1979 quantity. Thus it nurtured insane inflation (between 200 and 300 percent per year) in the prices of consumer goods, harshly penalizing its 3.5 million employees, whose wages, unchanged for 20 years, it has just doubled.

However, the agricultural sector of the country is not without major national assets (abundance of fertile land and favorable weather conditions in the south). The small peasantry, traditionally characterized by solidarity, industry and skill, needs only relative freedom to organize and produce better. But wouldn't even very limited autonomy pose the threat of challenging the absolute power of the party?

FOOTNOTES

1. In 1980, for its 55 million inhabitants, Vietnam had 7 million hectares of land under cultivation, including 4.6 million in the south. To this must be added 3.5 million hectares of arable land in the south and 5 million hectares of land for industrial crops on the high central plateaus. See "The Great Farm Regions of Vietnam," LE COURRIER DU VIETNAM, Hanoi, March 1977, pp 12-13.

2. General Giap, "Basic Tasks of the Scientific and Technical Revolution in Agriculture," Hanoi, 1979, p 69; "Vietnamese Studies," Hanoi, No 51, p 126 et seq; and "The Revolution in Nam-Hong Village," Hanoi, 1975, p 69.

3. TAPCHI CONGSAN (Communist Review), Hanoi, No 2, 1978, p 21.

4. Report submitted to the National Assembly by Vo Tong Xuan, agronomer, deputy from the south, Hanoi, July 1981.

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CSO: 4200/46

AGRICULTURE

PROBLEMS OF LABOR IN MEKONG DELTA DISCUSSED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 pp 2,5

[Article by Diep Phong Nha: "Investigation on the Allocation and Receiving of Labor and the Stabilization of Living Conditions"]

[Text] Statistics worthy of thought!

During the past 6 years (1976-1981), 9 Mekong Delta provinces have organized the receiving of tens of thousands of families and hundreds of thousands of workers from the highly populated northern provinces to open up new areas and achieve production, cultural political, and security-national defense development in the new economic zones. But because of inadequate attention by the central and local sectors and echelons to leading and guiding production, stabilizing living conditions, and receiving settlers, the results have fallen short of the requirements. A large number of people and workers were sent but the number remaining to produce and live in the new economic zones is very low -- 50 percent in some units. In one province, only 30 percent remain.

At the Minh Ha state farm (in the lower U Minh area, Minh Hai Province), between 1976 and 1979 as many as 80 families left the area. Of those families, 30 left on their own accord, without removing themselves from the population register, and 50 others requested permission to transfer to earn a living. Those families amount to nearly 50 percent of the families orginally in the state farm. In a 5-year period (1976-1980) Kien Giang Province received workers from the provinces of Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, and Ben Tre, and Ho Chi Minh City, and sent people from within the province to earn a living in the new economic zones. A total of 4,600 households -- consisting of 37,500 people and 26,000 workers -- were involved. (Half of them were workers from outside the province). At present, less than 7,000 people -- including 3,500 workers -- remain. In other words, nearly 80 percent of those people have left the new economic zones.

Such population organization and management and labor management have greatly affected production. During the past 5 years the Mekong Delta area has promoted land reclamation and restoration. The results with regard to the reclaimed area were very great and very encouraging. But in actuality, the land brought into production by the provinces and state farms amounts to only 60 percent of the reclaimed area. The rest of the land has gone unused and has become overgrown. For example, during the past 5 years Kien Giang province

has cleared and reclaimed about 52,000 hectares, but only about 14,000 hectares -- 26 percent of the total reclaimed area -- have been brought into use. In the state farms, the ratio between the utilized area and the reclaimed area is not very great, but in comparison to the planned area the land area now being used to produce products is still very small.

Another matter worthy of attention is the serious imbalance betweeen labor and land and among the workers distributed in the sectors and trades, which results in labor productivity and the number of agricultural work days in the Mekong Delta being very low, especially in the new economic zones. The average number of agricultural work days in the Mekong Delta region is about 100 per year. In Tien Giang the average is about 120 work days a year. In the two provinces with the most agricultural land -- Minh Hai and Kien Giang (with more than 400,000 hectares)--the average number of work days is even lower: 80 to 100 per year.

The main reason for that situation is that the guidance the sectors and echelons, especially the people's committees, the new economic zone committees, and the agricultural services of the above-mentioned provinces have not yet paid adequate attention to production and to organizing and stabilizing the living conditions of the settlers in the new economic zones. During the past several years emphasis has been on width (developing and clearing land) and little attention has been paid to depth. Investment has not been concentrated in creating good models. Except for a few profitable state farms, the new economic units have suffered losses. In 1979-1980 the Minh Ha state farm in Minh Hai Province had a deficit of nearly 400,000 dong. A number of state farms (such as the Dong Hai state farm in Minh Hai) did not establish correct production directions at the beginning, so after a few years of unsuccessful operations they had to reorient their production directions. The failure of production to attain the plan and the deficits have greatly affected the lives of the workers. Salaries have increased slowly and there have been no bonuses. Furthermore, the essentials (vegetables, salt, soap, and cloth) are very expensive. A number of state farms (such as the My Lam state farm in Kien Giang) are confused and passively await approval of thier over-all plans, and even after 5 years have not stabilized the residential areas. The mess area and living area of the workers in that state farm are decrepit, muddy, and dirty, especially the workers' family housing area (beside the mess hall and the state farm office). Everyone who visits the state farm worries about their living conditions! Each household lives in a house roofed with thatch and oil paper. Every time there is a heavy rain "water enters the house." Furthermore, none of the families can grow vegetables because they have not been allocated land. All fish paste, salt, and vegetables from merchants who bring them to the state farm.

If the material living conditions are difficult, the spiritual living conditions are even more deficient. Few units have libraries. Radio broadcasts and newspapers are irregular. In general, publications do not reach the workers. Loudspeaker systems are dependent on electricity. Electricity is related to gasoline, oil, etc., which are in increasingly short supply. Therefore, broadcasts and loudspeaker transmissions also interrupted! As for culture-drama performances and film showings, there were none for 3 or 4 years.

Schools, health clinics, etc., in the new economic zones (in both the state farms and the cooperatives) exist in name only. Most of the places lack classrooms, teachers, desks and chairs, school supplies, paper, etc. Nearly all of the day-care centers and nursery schools are temporary. In brief, only a few places have been able to organize stable, meticulous living conditions worthy of being categorized as "model," so serve as a basis for propaganda to encourage people to go to develop new economic zones.

Deficiencies at the two ends: sending and receiving:

Places which send people are often hasty and irresponsible in organizing and selecting workers. They have not yet paid adequate attention to quality and the ratio of workers among the sectors and trades, in accordance with the stipulations of the central level, but have only been concerned with the number of workers, in order to fulfill their population distribution plans. Furthermore, of the workers sent to new economic zones only ordinary workers are in adequate supply and there is a shortage of management and medical cadres, doctors, and teachers, and especially scientific-technical cadres, which creates many difficulties in production and life. Localities sending people have not yet formed close contacts with the places receiving them, there is often failure to prepare the area, housing, travel facilities, household items, etc., before the people arrive. Therefore, when the people arrive at their new home they encounter difficulties right away in their living conditions (food and housing), so they easily become discouraged and discontent and lose confidence. Furthermore, in some places the local administration is not concerned with helping out. Some localities even cause a loss of solidarity and competition for land. Some localities create difficulties in such administrative procedures as registering people on the population registers. At the Minh Ha state farm in Minh Hai Province, some people from Ha Nam Ninh Province were sent to the state farm in December 1981 but still have not been placed on the population register of Tran Van Thoi District, although the state farm has sent cadres to the district many times at considerable expense!

Lessons learned in the new economic zones:

The first lesson was regarding the ideological task. It is necessary to carry out deep and broad propaganda and ideological education among the masses -- both the cadres and the people -- in places where people are sent and in the places which receive them. We must enable everyone to fully understand the party's line and policy regarding the distribution of labor throughout the nation. They not only have significance with regard to economic development but also have political-social and security-national defense significance.

The second lesson was that it is necessary to carefully investigate the soil chemistry of each area in order to determine the production direction for each state farm or state farm cluster. Ambiguous production directions and unprofitable operations waste money, materiel, and labor, and adversely affect the confidence of the masses.

The production direction must be regarded as a major objective which determines the prosperity or bankruptcy of each state farm or state farm cluster.

The third lesson: both the sending places and the receiving places must make good preparations (prepare the area, houses, travel facilities, and household items for each family). Only thereby can the people's living conditions be stabilized at an early date and a good impression be created for the new arrivals.

The fourth lesson: both the central level and the local level must concentrate investment, consolidate a number of new economic zones and state farms, and create "models" which have persuasive force in the movement to send people to develop new economic zones. On the basis of such "models" regarding each aspect (living conditions or production) or all-round models, each locality must carry out a recapitulation and gain experience in order to expand their scope. Only thereby can we attract people to develop new home areas.

Some recommendations:

-- The state should carry out studies so that the state farms growing rice can meet their own grain needs in order to avoid the waste of money and fuel in "transporting paddy away and bringing husked rice back," as is done at present. That is the desire of the people who produce rice and the grain consumers in the new economic zones in the Mekong Delta.

-- The education and public health sectors and the Mothers and Children Protection Committees of the provinces and districts of the Mekong Delta should be more concerned with, and take steps to assist the new economic units in building, schools, day-care centers, and public health facilities to ensure the right to education of all children of cadres and workers, and the right to medical care of all people who come to develop the new economic zones.

-- The approval of the over-all plans of the state farms takes too much time! The over-all plans of most of the state farms established since 1976 have not yet been approved, so they have encountered many difficulties in the supplying of capital construction funds and the stabilization of the residential areas, which has exerted a great influence on the units' production and organization of living conditions.

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CSO: 4209/396

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN'EDITORIAL ON 5TH-MONTH RICE CROP

BK061455 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Jul 82

[Nhan Dan 6 July editorial: "Promptly Collect and Purchase the 5th-Month Spring Grain"]

[Text] This year's 5th-month spring rice crop is a bumper one. It yielded the highest productivity and output compared with the previous crops. Peasants in localities have enthusiastically carried out their grain obligation task more quickly than in previous years. As of late June, the southern provinces had delivered grain to state granaries amounting to more than 91 percent of their grain obligation for the 1981 10th-month crop and the 1982 5th-month spring crop. Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap and An Giang Provinces took the lead in this task.

Northern provinces have paid about 91 percent of their agricultural taxes and have delivered to state granaries almost 80 percent of their 5th-month spring grain obligation plan norm or 70,000 tons more than the same period last years. Seven provinces, 100 districts and 2,654 cooperatives have fulfilled their grain obligation plan norms for the 5th-month spring crop. Nghe Tinh Province took the lead in fulfilling its grain obligation task.

Various provinces in the Bac Bo Delta and the former fourth zone such as Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung and Thanh Hoa have made great efforts in overfulfilling their set plan norms.

Developing their achievements, localities must strive to fulfill their grain obligation for the 5th-month spring crop quickly. Provinces in the delta must strive to pay their agricultural taxes completely and sell their products at agreed upon prices. The pace of grain collection and purchase in a number of midlands and mountainous provinces has been slow. This is due to slow harvesting and poor organizational and supervisory tasks which cannot overcome objective difficulties in the collection and purchase of grain. The present task for all provinces, districts and villages is to continue carrying out various specified measures to fulfill and overfulfill the grain obligation. They must accelerate tasks concerning the collection and purchase of grain for the set quota and above the set quota with emphasis on the collection of agricultural taxes, debts and payments of the two-way contract system.

Localities which have fulfilled their set quotas must concentrate efforts on buying grain above quotas. The grain sector is responsible for coordinating with sectors concerned in controlling materials and goods for distribution to various localities. They must carry out the trade barter system with cooperatives and peasants by applying appropriate methods in accordance with the principles set by the state, especially those concerning value and percentage of barter prices.

Tasks concerning the management of the market and grain must be strengthened to eliminate and scrupulously punish all acts involving speculation in order to enable the grain sector to carry out the tasks concerning collection and purchase uniformly and at the same time enable the state to control grain and goods effectively.

Accelerating the pace of collection and purchase of grain and promptly fulfilling the grain obligation task for the 5th-month spring crop are important and immediate tasks for various localities, through which they can surge forward to fulfill this year grain obligation plan norms.

CSO: 4209/415

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON BUMPER SPRING PADDY CROP IN BAC BO

BK141425 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] According to initial reports from the provinces of the Bac Bo Delta and former zone 4, this year the local peasants have harvested a bumper fifth-month spring paddy crop. The average paddy output in many of these provinces is higher than that of the previous year. Some have reached or even exceeded the output of the most successful fifth-month spring crop. Thai Binh Province has achieved 36 quintals per hectare, bringing its paddy output to 270,000 tons, an increase of 25,000 tons over the 1981 fifth-month spring crop. Hai Hung Province has achieved 34.12 quintals per hectare, bringing its paddy output to 390,000 tons--the highest output ever recorded by the province--and accounting for an increase of 27,000 tons over 1981. Ha Nam Ninh Province has achieved 29.7 quintals of paddy per hectare, an increase of 56,000 tons; Ha Son Binh Province, 24 quintals, an increase of 0.5 quintal per hectare and an increase of 10,000 tons; Thanh Hoa Province, 23 quintals per hectare, an increase of nearly 10,000 tons of paddy; Nghe Tinh Province, 20.8 quintals, an increase of 22,000 tons; and Binh Tri Thien Province, 20.5 quintals, an increase of 32,000 tons. Haiphong suburbs have had four bumper crops in a row, with this year's fifth-month spring crop achieving 28 quintals per hectare--the highest ever, recording an increase of 12,000 tons. Hanoi suburbs have achieved 26.5 quintals per hectare, an increase of 0.3 quintal over the previous crop. The paddy output of Vinh Phu and Ha Bac Provinces is lower than planned norms. A number of districts have achieved more than 40 quintals per hectare. They are Hai Hau and Xuan Thuy (Ha Nam Ninh Province), Dong Hung and Kien Xuong Districts (Thai Binh Province) and My Van District (Hay Hung Province). Seventy-six co-operatives in Thai Binh Province have achieved more than 40 quintals per hectare; 13 of them have achieved 40-50 quintals. The Nugyen Xa and Nam Binh cooperatives have achieved the highest output. Ten cooperatives in Hai Hung Province have reached more than 50 quintals per hectare.

The increase in paddy output in these provinces is due to the fact that the local peasants used good rice varieties, that most of the areas were planted at the most appropriate time and that a remarkable amount of manure and nitrogenous fertilizer was applied to the ricefields. In some provinces, as much as 100-110 kg of nitrogenous fertilizer were applied to each hectare. This is thanks to the fact that these provinces have adopted the system of two-way exchange of goods and directly imported or been supplied with nitrogenous fertilizer under the state plan. The application of the product-based contract system to workers,

the development of existing advantages and the correction of shortcomings have inspired cooperative members, prompting them to restore the practice of carrying out intensive cultivation. After harvesting a good paddy crop, the provinces are promptly taking measures to collect agricultural tax quickly and completely and purchase paddy beyond tax quotas. They have also urged peasants to increase the herds of hogs and prepare for the 10th-month crop.

However, grain production in these provinces is not uniform. The winter subsidiary crop production has decreased considerably in terms of cultivated areas and output. This is partly because the price policy and the policy on collecting tax from subsidiary crops are irrational and partly because the product-based contracted system has not been applied broadly and the food processing work is still inadequate. Moreover, cooperative members are unwilling to develop the cultivation of subsidiary crops, preferring to sue materials for the intensive cultivation of paddy. Meanwhile, the provincial authorities are not strict in their leadership of the cultivation of subsidiary crops. Because of the decrease in the subsidiary crop output, the total grain output converted to paddy equivalent in some provinces has increased only slightly in spite of the increase in paddy output; in others, it is equal to or less than that of 1981.

CSO: 4209/415

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN'ARTICLE ON MEKONG DELTA PADDY OUTPUT

BK131212 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 pp 3, 4

[Article by Nguyen Van Luat, M.S., director of the Mekong Delta Agricultural Technology Center: "The Problem of Increasing Paddy Output in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] Today as well as in the future, in our endeavor to increase paddy output in the Mekong Delta steadily and with good economic results, two problems related to agricultural ecology have arisen attracting the attention of scientists as well as party committee echelons and administrative bodies at all levels. These problems are how to exploit and utilize most rationally the existing capabilities, and on this basis, how to make ricefields part of a complete ecological system to be built and developed along the line of combining agriculture with forestry and fishery in order to devise measures to increase paddy output rapidly.

In order to increase paddy output in the Mekong Delta, along with increasing investments comprehensively and uniformly, it is very important to adopt measures to utilize the existing material and technical bases rationally in both the short and long terms. Such measures are not only appropriate under the current circumstances, but also necessary to avoid waste. Using the peasants' experience in production together with the results of scientific research at home and abroad constitutes a correct method for fully detecting and understanding the factors that prevent rice output increases owing to "irrationalities" in the production process. The most effective way to rapidly introduce technical progress into production in the Mekong Delta is for scientific and technical cadres, together with peasants and agricultural workers, to grow rice on an experimental basis in order to set up economic-technical models for each specific condition. I would like to point out here some opinions on the rational use of the existing capabilities for increasing paddy output in the Mekong Delta through suitable cultivation methods.

New Strains and Local Strains

Since Liberation Day, the use of new rice strains for cultivation on ever-expanding areas has contributed to increasing paddy output under different conditions in localities having alkaline, saline or alluvial soil and those susceptible to damage by brown leafhoppers, rice blast, silver leaf disease

and so forth. Many new rice strains such as NN3A, NN6A, NN7A, NN8A, NN2B, NN4B and so forth have been selected by scientific institutes for cultivation. Crossbreeding between new and local strains has not yet been widely practiced; and as the new strains are imported ones, their use on expanded areas is limited by inadequate conditions for intensive cultivation and by their inferiority adaptability compared to local strains. Three-fourths of the area cultivated annually in the Mekong Delta are, therefore, still planted in the local strains. Attention has been given to selecting good local strains and expanding the areas in which they are cultivated. For example, used for the main 10th-month rice planting are the Ba Thiet and Chum Ruot Lua strains in Hau Giang; the Than Nong Do and Hoa Binh strains in Minh Hai; the Trai May Cut, Nang Tay Dum Nang, Dum Hat To and other strains in Kien Giang; and so forth. A local strain that produces long-stemmed rice plants also can give a fairly good yield on a large area. Using this strain, An Bien District in the U Minh Thuong region scored in some years a per-hectare yield of 27-28 quintals on tens of thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice. However, compared to the new strains, the local strains have not been given proper attention even though once selected and used, they may easily boost paddy yield by 10-20 percent without requiring additional investments.

In selecting either new or local rice strains for cultivation, special attention must be given to the local cultivating conditions; and it is necessary to avoid mistakes arising from general misconceptions, subjectivism or sheer ignorance. The Ministry of Agriculture has, as an initial step, defined five sets of strains for use in the five crop seasons--the winter-spring, summer-fall, early 10th-month, middle 10th-month and main or late 10th-month crop seasons.

Crop Seasons

With the introduction of new, short-term rice strains, the areas planted with the winter-spring and summer-fall rice have increased markedly. Of the present rice area, about 20 percent is planted in winter-spring rice; about 20 percent, summer-fall rice; and the remainder, 10th-month rice. The weather conditions during the winter-spring crop season are most favorable, with the radiation of heat (450-470 calories per square centimeter a day) about 20-50 calories greater than that during the 10th-month crop season and about 50-100 calories greater than that during the summer-fall crop season. The winter-spring rice crop gives the highest yield, averaging 29-39 quintals per hectare; and its output accounts for about 30 percent of the region's total production volume of over 5 million tons. Water is the main limitation of the winter-spring crop. Based on actual demands for water supply, it is calculated that this region faces a monthly water shortage of over 210 milimeters, 50-60 milimeters more than in the Red River Delta. By making full use of existing facilities and improving irrigation, it is possible to increase both the cultivated area and yield steadily, thus boosting the volume of production.

The 10th-month rice crop is planted on the largest area and it yields the largest output, accounting for more than 50 percent of the annual rice output. Many large areas are cultivated with only one 10th-month rice crop. A wide variety of local strains is featured in the 10th-month rice crop; and new strains such as NN2B, NN3B and others can only be used in those ricefields where waterlogging

in the middle of the crop season can be effectively controlled. The methods for planting the 10th-month rice are very diverse--direct or indirect planting, transplanting once, twice or sometimes, thrice, and planting floating or wet rice depending on the conditions of waterlogging. By making full use of existing facilities and improving irrigation, we can use strains that bear grains faster and grow shorter stems to produce a higher output. This is possible because of the higher rate of multicropping and the use of high-yield strains. As compared with the pre-liberation period, the area planted with floating rice and twice-transplanted rice has decreased markedly, thus contributing to increasing output.

The summer-fall rice crop gives an output that accounts for 17-18 percent of the total annual paddy output. Some localities have markedly increased the paddy output by replacing one long-term 10th-month rice crops with two shorter crops--the summer-fall rice crop that ends at the close August to avoid the high tide of September, followed by another rice crop in October. However, the summer-fall rice crop often encounters difficulties arising from natural calamities, harmful insects and diseases, shortage of drying and storage spaces, and so forth. If we increase the area planted with summer-fall rice in areas where the conditions do not permit, both yield and output will drop in terms of productivity and volume. The conditions inducive to the growth of summer-fall rice consist of a rate of salinity that does not exceed 4 grams per liter of water, the availability of additional sources of water to counter drought and a good drainage system.

The possibility of practicing double cropping in one-crop ricefields still remains great. Nevertheless, careful calculations must be made to avoid a situation in which three crops produce less than two or two crops less than one.

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Cultivation Schedules

Unlike in the Red River Delta where the temperature is low and daylight hours are short, there are no specific rice cultivation schedules in the Mekong Delta and planting can be done throughout the year. As a result of this, we can be flexible in determining an appropriate cultivation schedule for each rice planting on the basis of the actual conditions so as to make full use of natural advantages, avoid harmful insects and diseases, or space out the crop seasons. Factors concerning water and soil often limit the choice for appropriate cultivation schedules. Even in a narrow stretch of land, water and soil conditions may differ widely, making it impossible to arrive at a generally good cultivation schedule.

However, as far as meteorological ecology and the requirements for crop rotation and multicropping are concerned, we can still develop general guidelines for selecting the best seasonal periods. Sunlight determines rice yield from the budding to the blossoming and post-blossoming stages of the rice plants. In the Makong Delta, by completing the planting of the winter-spring rice in April, we can make good use of the highest energy provided by the radiation of sunlight--about 480 calories per square centimeter a day--at a time when the rice plants are growing ears and forming grains; thus making it possible to achieve the highest yield in the entire country. The main or late 10th-month rice crop season usually ends in January. The radiation of heat energy during the rice plants' blossoming and graining stages is fairly strong--close to 400 calories per square centimeter a day--that is, 20-30 calories more than in the Red River Delta. With higher heat energy and freedom from gales and storms, long-stemmed rice strains here can easily yield 4-4.5 tons per hectare--higher than in the Red River Delta. The summer-fall rice crop, which ends in August, often encounters the biggest difficulties. The early 10th-month rice crop ends in September or October and the middle 10th-month rice crop is harvested in November or December. These crops can be followed by a subsidiary food crop. The difficulty encountered in following crop cultivation schedules is that, since water conditions differ each year and in each area (depending on rains and floods), it is necessary to ensure that the rice will blossom and ripen at the desired safe periods. Our peasants, with ample experience in selecting rice strains and applying cultivation techniques, can overcome difficulties and follow the cultivation schedules.

Other Cultivation Methods

While using an appropriate seed allocation pattern in accordance with a rational crop season layout, we often encounter difficulties arising from drought, alkalinity and salinity at the beginning of the crop season. Investments made at this stage will have a more favorable impact on both yield and output than at the later stages of the rice production process. Of the total amount of man-days spent on a hectare (50-100 man-days), as much as 50 percent (20-40 man-days) is used for preparing ricefields and for sowing and transplanting activities; and only 5-10 man-days are reserved for tending operations, including irrigation. The remaining 20-30 man-days are spent in harvesting and post-harvesting activities. Thus, the first production stage here is more important than that in the Red River Delta as far as output is concerned, because here, less efforts are required for tending plants and the conditions for production are more complex.

The "water is first priority" experience is still applicable to the Mekong Delta. Irrational transformation of the water system will result in strong alkalinization of the soil. For instance, the building of a dam that does not have sufficient sluices will prevent useful tidal actions which help reduce alkalinity with the flow of brackish water.... Here, the practice of using organic fertilizers, especially stable manure, has generally not been established; but the natural conditions are favorable for increasing the percentage of crops of the bean family such as soybeans planted together with rice on a rotation basis, and for planting forestry and industrial crops. The soil is prepared by various methods that involve efforts ranging from minimal (weeding only) to maximal, including the laying of lattice work foundation and topsoil, etc.

By reviewing the aforementioned experiences, carrying out research and experimentation, and improving theoretical knowledge, we will be able to develop many rational cultivation methods that can be widely applied.

Efforts to increase paddy output constantly must be closely linked with efforts to preserve, transform and enrich the soil. To do this we must transform the entire scene or ecology of a large area, including its forests, ricefields, ponds and lakes, canals and ditches, ricefield embankments, population centers and so forth. Only in this way will we be able to create a comprehensive environment consistent with the laws of nature and conducive to the development of crops and livestock. The agricultural ecology of the Mekong Delta is a cyclic ricefield ecology that is synchronized with the climatic conditions in the scene mentioned above.

After shifting from a sea ecology to a forest ecology in accordance with the laws of nature, man's production activities transformed the forest ecology into a ricefield ecology or in other words, the natural ecology into a man-made ecology that has a greater capacity for production and a higher economic value. However, wanton destruction of forests has created serious consequences, especially since the time when the U.S. aggressors used toxic chemicals to destroy many large forests.

Wild animals have rapidly dwindled in number, quality and composition. As forests disappear, so do sources of water; and this increases the incidence of forest fires. The decrease in sources of water and food offered by forests leads to a drop in the number of shrimps and fish. The serious alkalinization of the soil goes together with the harmful development process described above. In many areas, mangrove forests were destroyed to make way for luxuriant ricefields; but after a period of time, the process of alkalinization took hold and the rice plants either weakened or could not grow. The phenomenon of "disappearance" is not threatening 600,000 hectares in the Dong Thap Muoi area as brought, which is trigged by serious shortages of water, and the alkalinization of the soil, which is brought about by deep infiltration of air into the alkaline stratum, force ricefields into a state of "disappearance." The relationships between forests, water sources and resources of shrimps, fish and fowl are organic and cause-and-effect relationships of a very close nature.

Thus, it can be said that agricultural lands in the Mekong Delta originate from forests. Therefore, efforts to increase paddy output in particular and agricultural output in general cannot be disassociated from efforts to restore the function of creating a layer of compost to preserve and enrich the soil, and the secondary function of protecting the soil's capacity for production by shielding it from the winds and preventing water evaporation to maintain moisture. By so doing, we will also develop the special advantages of the Mekong Delta in combining agriculture with forestry and fishery. The degree of such a combination varies depending on whether the land is for forestry, forestry-agricultural or agricultural-forestry purposes; but all localities effect or need this combination. According to a report prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture, if trees are grown along roadsides and ditch embankments, we will have 100-150 trees on a hectare and more than 3 million hectares can accommodate more than 400 million trees. Some families of peasants in the Dong

Thap Muoi area, when faced with serious alkalinization of their embankments to contain water, raised fish and planted vegetables and trees and alkali-resistant rice. After a few years, when the soil became free of alkali, they not only increased the rice output but also has fish and tens of tons of vegetables, beans and fruits for sale. Such models, which display a good combination of agriculture with forestry and fishery to varying degrees, can be found everywhere, though in no great number. Investigating and discovering these models and guiding their development, as experience in guiding the production of subsidiary food crops has shown, is a work method that promises quick results. On the basis of heightening the workers' responsibility toward the end-products, the broad application of those models in production collectives, cooperatives, state farms and large areas must conform with a plan designed to promote the advance toward large-scale socialist production and encompass problems relating to socio-ecology in accordance with the rural characteristics of the Mekong Delta.

CSO: 4209/415

HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL ACTIVITIES OVER PAST 10 DAYS

BK111449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Jul 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] To date, all localities throughout the country have completed the harvest of the 5th month-spring rice, with the northern provinces attaining an average yield of 2.5 tons per hectare and the southern provinces more than 3.2 tons per hectare. Encouraged by the success of the 5th month-spring crop season, all localities throughout the country are now concentrating on the cultivation of the 10th-month rice.

"According to the Ministry of Agriculture, as of early July, all localities throughout the country had planted 10th-month rice on more than 800,000 hectares or 25 percent of the planned acreage. Last week in the south, there was ample rainfall conducive to the cultivation of the 10th-month rice. To date, the southern provinces have planted this rice on 600,000 hectares, fulfilling 30 percent of the planned norm and producing an increase of some 100,000 hectares over the same last year."

To date, 10th-month rice has been planted on more than 80 percent of the planned acreage by the provinces in the central highlands, on almost 100 percent of the planned acreage by Dong Thap, an Giang and Gia Lai-cong Tum Provinces, and on only 10 to 20 percent of the planned acreage by the provinces in the central coastal eastern Nam Bo regions.

"Because the harvest of the 5th month-spring rice was carried out behind schedule and due to the presence of drought at the beginning of the crop season, the cultivation of the 10th-month rice this year has started at a date later than last year. So far, some 50,000 hectares of 10th-month rice seedlings still have not been transplanted due to the unavailability of ricefields while more than 190,000 hectares of ricefields and rice seedlings have been affected by drought."

Along with combating drought, all localities have tried to secure water for soil preparation. Due to the lack of draft animals, soil preparation has not yet been finished on as many as 150,000 hectares. Although it is now the best seasonal period for 10th-month rice, the cultivation of this rice is still very slow. "To date, the northern provinces have planted this rice on more than 200,000 hectares."

Meanwhile, all localities throughout the country have concluded the cultivation of the summer-fall rice, fulfilling more than 90 percent of the planned norm. This year, the area of summer-fall rice in the southern provinces has expanded by 50,000 hectares. The provinces that have fulfilled or overfulfilled their summer-fall rice cultivation norms are Guu Long, An Giang, Dong Nai, Dong Thap and Hau Giang. In the meantime, the provinces that have fulfilled their respective summer-fall rice cultivation norms with a low percentage are Minh Hai, 27.7 percent; Quang Nam-danang, more than 40 percent; and Kien Giang, over 60 percent.

"In addition to rice, all localities have actively planted summer-fall subsidiary and industrial crops. To date, these crops have been planted on 350,000 hectares throughout the country. This figure, which shows an increase over the same period last, includes more than 200,000 hectares of subsidiary crops."

In general, all norms for summer-fall subsidiary crops have not been fulfilled, except for soybeans which have been planted on more than 8,000 hectares, almost doubling the area planted with this crop in the previous summer-fall crop season.

According to the general hydrometeorological department, next week there will be ample rainfall conducive to the cultivation of the 10th-month rice. It is, therefore, necessary for the northern provinces to concentrate on irrigation work while accelerating soil preparation and the cultivation of early 10th-month rice. In the south, efforts should be made to care for the summer-fall rice along with accelerating the cultivation of the 10th-month rice and making preparations for the forthcoming winter-spring crop season.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL DEALS WITH VEGETABLE SHORTAGE IN PREHARVEST PERIOD

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 14 May 82 p 1

/Editorial: "Draw Experiences from the Recent Vegetable Cultivation Season, Adequately Prepare to Eliminate Difficulties in the Next Summer-Fall Vegatable Preharvest Period"/

/Text/ Never before has there been any year when the situation of the vegetable crop preceding the spring-summer season was so tense as it was recently. In late March, the average daily supply of vegetables was only 30-odd tons and, for the first 20 days of April, it amounted to only nearly 40 percent of the norm fulfilled in the same period last year. Throughout the first quarter, many cooperatives in areas specialized in vegetable cultivation failed to fulfill the plan. Compared with the same period last year, the yield of many kinds of vegetables such as cabbage, India mustard and potato decreased by more than 5,000 tons.

What are the reasons for the above-mentioned situation? There are many but the principal and noteworthy one is the fact that cooperative members in the vegetable growing areas have not yet really felt a peace of mind in and enthusiasm for production. Through the implementation of the product contract system, we have seen clearly that it is a strong motive power to boost the mass movement to vigorously develop production and that this effect has been demonstrated more clearly by the realities in the areas specialized in vegetable cultivation. However, during the execution of Directive No 100, the guidance exercised over the production plan implementation was still replete with shortcomings, the management of products was very loose and a number of peasants at the outset paid attention merely to the immediate profit, did not fulfill their obligations and responsibilities to the collective and state and also failed to strongly develop the collective ownership spirit in order to harmoniously coordinate all the three benefits. Moreover, there were difficulties with weather conditions, materials, price fluctuations and especially the purchasing method which sometimes caused trouble and inconveniences to cooperative members in certain areas in addition to an arbitrary grading and pricing of goods.

At present, the vegetable market and supply have been normalized except for the fact that stagnation has begun to show up and that dozens of tons of /withered/ bindweed have been destroyed and discarded in some localities.

Moreover, the principal vegetable is still constituted by bindweed only and is not yet supplemented by other kinds of greens to obtain more diversity and to meet the demand and taste of the consumer.

Beside drawing experiences from the recent task of producing and purchasing vegetables and making adequate preparations to eliminate difficulties in the next summer-fall vegetable preharvest period, districts situated in areas specialized in vegetable cultivation must right now reexamine and readjust their /vegetable production/ plan in accordance with each cooperative's situation, try to cultivate all of the planned areas, make sure that vegetables are available at the beginning of each month and strictly and punctually carry out the signed contract. The review of experiences in implementing the product contract system according to the spirit of Circular No 28 of the Municipal Party Committee must be used as a basis for drawing up a plan to perfect all managerial tasks and, first of all, the management and delivery of products.

The problem of prices and the supply of materials (especially fuel) must be examined and appropriate modifications must be made. In particular, the Vegetables and Fruit Corporation must exert greater efforts to purchase and transport products, vegetable stations must try to sign contracts with a 10-day validity each and the habit of causing difficulties and inconveniences and arbitrarily grading and pricing goods must be avoided.

9332
CSO: 4209/381

BRIEFS

CONCERN OVER DEFORESTATION--The council of ministers recently ordered various ministers and the chairmen of people's committees of provinces, cities and special zones under the central authority to review achievements on implementing the regulation on forest protection over the past 10 years. The regulation on forest protection was promulgated 10 years ago, but implementation has not been scrupulously carried out. In recent years, forests have been severely destroyed thereby reducing forest resources dramatically and damaging the economy. The chairman of the council of ministers urged the Ministry of Forestry and people's committees of provinces, cities and sectors concerned to review their tasks over the past 10 years, especially the implementation of the regulation on forest protection and its achievements; discuss measures to develop good models to draw experiences on management and supervision; study the cause of deforestation and design measures to stop forest destruction; and to clearly affirm their tasks concerning guiding, supervising and educating the people, cadres, workers, civil servants and troops to implement the forest protection regulation satisfactorily and to propose new policies and positions on management and protection of forests in order to implement the regulation scrupulously. The council of ministers assigned the Ministry of Forestry to supervise this review and report the results to the chairman of the council of ministers at the end of 1982. [Text] [BK091355 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Jul 82]

RICE PLANTING, HARVEST FIGURES--After largely finishing the 5th-month-spring rice harvest, the north has vigorously shifted to cultivating the 10th-month rice and by 5 July 1982 had sown rice seed on 115,390 hectares, plowed over 819,000 hectares of ricefields and transplanted upland and early 10th-month rice on more than 225,000 hectares. Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung and Vinh Phu Provinces have finished or almost finished sowing the 10th-month rice seed. Meanwhile, other provinces are continuing to sow late seed and making preparations for sowing reserve seed. By the end of the seasonal period, the southern provinces had transplanted summer-fall rice on 671,000 hectares, fulfilling 91.7 percent of the area plan. The provinces that exceeded their respective summer-fall rice area plans are Cuu Long, by 27.5 percent; An Giang, by 5.9 percent; Dong Nai, by 17 percent; and Dong Thap, by 2.4 percent, Hau Giang Province fulfilled 100 percent of its summer-fall rice area plan. The southern provinces and municipalities ahve also planted the 10th-month rice on 598,000 hectares, fulfilling 29.5 percent of the area plan and scoring an increase of 63,000 hectares over the same period last year. Of this figure, the provinces from Thuan Hai south account for 491,000 hectares or 27 percent of the area plan. [Text] [BK110740 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Jul 82]

NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL RICE--Various agricultural cooperatives in Nghia Binh Province have planted more than 47,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. Due to the prolonged draught and the appearance of harmful insects in various areas, the province has urged these cooperatives to improve irrigation system and take measures to eliminate the insects. To date these cooperatives have saved 15,000 out of 18,000 hectares of rice from being ravaged by the harmful insects. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jul 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE--As of mid-June, Tien Giang Province had delivered to state granaries 98,000 tons of paddy, overfulfilling plan norms by 28 percent. This is the biggest volume of grain the province has ever delivered to the state since 1976. Cai Lay District took the lead in this grain obligation task, overfulfilling plan norm by almost 37 percent. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Jul 82 BK]

HAU GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Hau Giang Province has planted new rice varieties for the summer-fall crop on almost 80,000 hectares of ricefield. Many districts are caring for these ricefields and trying to eliminate harmful insects in their nascent state. The province has also plowed 180,000 hectares of land and planted almost 70,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jul 82 BK]

SWEDISH AID--The Ministry of Agriculture recently held a ceremony in Hanoi to receive the first batch of aid provided by the Swedish Government. The aid--mostly pesticide and spray equipment, valued at 34 million krona--was given to the Vietnamese agricultural sector for the fiscal year of 1981-82. [BK080631 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Jul 82]

SIX-MONTH SEAFOOD PRODUCTION--Hanoi VNA 13 July--The marine products service in the first 6 months of this year produced 204,000 tonnes of sea foods, up by 15.7 percent over the same period last year. The provinces of Tien Giang, Minh Hai, Hau Giang, Ben Tre (southern Vietnam), Quang Nam-Danang and Nghe Tinh (central Vietnam) overfulfilled their plans. Minh Hai, a province with the highest fish catch, obtained nearly 37,000 tonnes, 93 percent of the annual plan, up by 63 percent over the same period last year. Also in the first 6 months, output of export shrimp was 83 percent above target. Tien Giang Province netted 150 tonnes, and Long An, more than 120 tonnes. [Text] [OW141038 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 12 Jul 82]

CSO: 4220/228

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HANOI HOUSING CONSTRUCTION NEEDS IMPROVEMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 7 May 82 p 3

[Article by Trong Nghia: "Overcome Shortcomings to Improve Quality of Housing Construction"]

[Text] In recent years, the state has paid attention to and made investments in housing construction in Hanoi with the resulting acquisition of a noticeable housing area. For the last 5 years, the entire city has obtained an additional housing area of about 370,000 square meters representing a gross output value of over 150 million dong. It is envisaged that 127 houses with an area of 73,679 square meters (including 59 houses with an area of 39,635 square meters the construction of which began in 1981 and has been carried over to this year) will be delivered in the course of this year. The capital invested for the first quarter alone is composed of the budgeted capital, the contract acceptance capital and the capital owned by various organs and has amounted to 28.185 million dong.

Those are the results recorded together with many works which have been built according to beautiful designs and with a good quality and a layout corresponding to the dwellers' requirements. However, there still remain difficulties and shortcomings requiring solution while experiences must be drawn to obtain greater results from the construction task in the near future.

There have been instances of groundfloor sinking in a number of houses the construction of which was completed not long ago. Worth mentioning are the case of the Thanh Cong area, Quynh Loi, where a 50- to 60-cm deep sinking occurred at some places, and also the case of house C-1 (Thanh Cong) where a 1.1-meter deep sinking forced the occupants of almost all of its five stories to move to another building. The reasons are a slackened technical guidance during the foundation laying process, the inaccuracy of research and the drawing up of unsuitable plans and designs coupled with shortcomings in implementing technical regulations during the work execution stage. Most of the new housing areas were formerly low-lying lands the level of which was raised recently and which included ponds and lakes. After being filled up, these lands should have been allowed a soil settlement period of 4 to 5 years but construction was hastily started to meet the plan requirements. Moreover, the consolidation of weak soil foundations was still very expensive and had to be carried out by complex methods. In certain areas, it was necessary to drive

concrete piles about 10 meters long or stuffed piles [cocj nhooif] with a 17-meter length and an 0.5-meter diameter into a 3- to 6-meter thick layer of weak soil prior to building a multistory house.

Leakage of roofs and drenching in the toilet areas are of frequent occurrence. Houses with horizontal roofs have been affected more seriously and there are works which began to leak before being handed over to the dwellers or which were guaranteed for a few years only. Though the Nghia Do duplex area was put into use not long ago, cesspools became obstructed because technical regulations were not strictly applied by the users who raised hogs and poured duckweed stumps or laundry soap water and so forth therein and partly because attention had not been paid to quality in the construction process. In a number of areas, many windows made of bad-quality wood have been battered by strong gusts of wind.

The lack of synchronization between housing construction and the installation of technical and utility facilities has also led to regrettable consequences. In Mai Dich, Kim Giang, the building of a housing area of several thousand square meters was completed some time ago but electricity and water facilities have not yet been installed. Therefore, the cadres and teachers of the University--which was allocated 1,000 square meters in Kim Giang--and the families of the personnel of other agencies who came to dwell there have encountered numerous difficulties in their daily life. For lack of electricity and water facilities, a number of three-storied houses in certain areas such as Tan Mai have not been allotted to dwellers though they were built several years ago; because they have not been protected adequately, the P-11 houses been damaged and one of the units has been stripped of almost all raw materials and equipments by dishonest people.

In view of the above-mentioned incidents, an urgent problem is to further heighten the quality of work execution and especially to ensure the application of technical regulations in carrying out complex and difficult jobs. Is it advisable to simplify the design of kitchen and toilet sections in order to facilitate the implementation of technical regulations during construction? At present, the provision of many unnecessary partition walls, footsteps and platforms will leave the user less room to move about and will make construction expensive and difficult.

In our opinion, it is possible to go ahead and invest in the building of technical and public utility works such as electricity and water facilities, shops, schools, child-care centers, etc., and to intercalate this job with housing construction. As soon as a house has been built, it must be immediately allotted and handed over to the dweller in order to avoid the need to protect it and also to soon put the project into use and exploit its effectiveness. In this way, it will certainly be possible to eliminate losses, damage and the cost of labor and materials in making repairs at the arrival of the occupant. The housing and land management sector must also appoint a housing manager and simultaneously carry out regular repairs in the housing areas; whenever something breaks down, it must be repaired immediately so as to preclude expenditures often incurred in major and widespread repairs. Such a manager has also the duty to instruct and urge everyone to strictly observe multi-story housing regulations and he must also prevent unilateral use and repairs.

This year, the municipal housing sector has started building a housing area of 50,000 square meters (which will total 70,000 square meters if the area built by centrally-run construction units is added). We earnestly hope that the construction inspection units will overcome the shortcomings happening over the past few years so that these projects will be built with a higher quality. In matters of design, is it advisable to harmoniously apply a number of construction methods and to build works with different heights and thicknesses in each housing area so as to offer an uncluttered, beautiful sight? As for the outside of walls, it would be wise to apply a washable granitelike layer which will look better than the mortar layer covering the existing walls and which will not require a coat of whitewash.

9332
CSO: 4209/378

BRIEFS

POWER INTERRUPTION ANNOUNCED--Due to an unexpected breakdown in the electric source leading to an insufficiency of power supply, the Hanoi Electricity Service will cut off the power supply used by the urban people in their daily activities. Following are the specific details: In the Hanoi Precinct, power will be cut off on 19 and 21 May. In the Ba Dinh Precinct, power will be cut off on 20 and 22 May. Power will be cut off from 1400 to 2200. In the Dong Da Precinct, in particular, power will be alternately cut down by 50 percent for 4 days from 19 through 22 May (which means that the households in this precinct will have their power supply cut off 1 day and will again receive it on the next day. The cutoff period will also extend from 1400 to 2200). [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamense 20 May 82 p 4] 9332

POWER SUPPLY CURTAILMENT--To concentrate power on the agricultural sector to enable it to fight drought, as of 5 May and everyday from 0700 to 1700, the Hanoi Electricity Service will cut off the power supplied for the urban people's consumption and activities. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 May 82 p 4] 9332

CSO: 4209/378

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

FUEL SAVING IN TRUCK TRANSPORTATION UNDERLINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Apr 82 p 3

/Article by Eng Tran Dinh Tang, Deputy Chief of the Truck Transport Department: "Economizing Fuel in the Truck Transport Sector"/

/Text/ We are encountering very great difficulties with energy and raw materials in the initial stage of the national industrialization process. These difficulties include the extremely acute problem of gasoline and oil shortage which affects transport means, in general, and the truck transport sector, in particular.

In fact, due to the gasoline and oil shortage, the planned task assigned to the truck transport sector comes to only between 60 and 80 percent of the norms fulfilled in the previous years and this has occurred at a time when the need to transport goods and promote the people's traveling is increasing with each passing day. Over the past few years, the gasoline and oil prices have spiraled up in the world marekt, especially in the capitalist camp. Under the influence of the common market prices, the fuel prices in the CEMA bloc has increased seven times in the recent past.

Therefore, economizing fuel has become a state policy of many countries in the world, especially the developing ones. In ours, economizing and even strictly economizing fuel has become and is becoming a very important and urgent problem.

The question raised is "to ensure that energy, supplies and raw materials are used for the right purposes and with effectiveness and that such use is made according to the set standards and norms, with special attention to be paid to important and rare kinds of materials such as electricity, coal, gasoline and oil" as indicated in Resolution 15 of the Council of Ministers. "Since the amount of means and materials supplied by the state is only equal to or even smaller than that in the past, it is necessary to perform the production task better to yield a larger quantity of material wealth." It follows that we must intensively ponder and find out measures to economize fuel.

We have been able to draw many lively lessons from the profound and vivid realities of the fuel saving movement which has been launched almost everywhere. We may consider the fuel saving problem to be a uniform program with

definite targets. Uniform measures must be formulated to obtain an optimum combined result and to lower the gasoline consumption rate per 1,000 ton/kms of transportation.

To solve this targeted mathematical problem, it is necessary, in our opinion, to focus on a satisfactory application of three principal measures: Continuously perfecting the technical nature of the automobile and raising the professional standard of the driver; better applying economic-technical norms in transportation; and properly implementing measures aimed at strictly controlling technique, transportation operation and management.

The automobile is a mechanized transport means derived from the achievements of many branches of advanced science. Because it is a production tool of a scientific character, we must of course use it in a very scientific manner. The first question is to bring the automobile back to its primary technical status. Ensuring the primary technical nature of the automobile is precisely the most important condition to economically exploit its usefulness.

It is necessary to make sure that the pressures in the cylinders at the end of the compression cycle are equal and conformable to the fixed value. Such adjustment has brought about a surprising result: Gasoline consumption of a ZIL vehicle has come down from 40 to 29.5 liters per 100 kms. A 40-percent saving of gasoline may be obtained following an inspection and correct setting of the ignition points. According to foreign countries' documents, incorrect setting of the ignition points may increase gasoline consumption by 60 to 80 percent over the normal rate. Carburator inspection and adjustment and other readjustments are also necessary to reduce gasoline consumption.

It is possible to set up a unit of high-grade mechanics with some portable tools to assume the task of inspecting and readjusting both the fuel and ignition systems of every vehicle in order to save fuel. This type of action may be taken everywhere and will surely prove effective. With boldness in thought and deed, Automobile Transport Enterprise No 2 has over the past few years conducted research and manufactured /carburator/ jets for two types of vehicles named "Giai Phong" /Liberation/ and ZIL-130 and has so far produced more than 1,200 equipment kits for many vehicles; as a result, great savings have been made. Acting on its own, Automobile Repair Plant B2-30 has carried out research and produced carburators for the "Giai Phong" vehicles to replace the wornout ones; it has also made great efforts in other technical fields to save fuel.

Improving the automotive technique to save fuel is a correct and basic guideline that may be applied in many localities; to do so, it is only necessary to follow this advice by Uncle Ho: "If one takes pains to ponder with one's brain and to work with one's hands, one will surely make some innovation." Another point is to continuously heighten the professional standard of the driver. Driving on the right gear, running the vehicle smoothly and so forth is a method which has been applied in and condensed from practical experiences in order to achieve a higher effect in fuel saving. Since there still are many possibilities of saving fuel, we will be able to formulate more progressive methods.

All measures must be worked out to economize fuel by raising the transportation operation norms and, first and foremost, by heightening the covered distance coefficient. Calculations have shown that raising the covered distance coefficient by 1 percent on the average will bring about a saving of 1.25 kg of gasoline per 1,000 ton/kms.

There are great potentials to exploit and better exploit the above-mentioned norms to save fuel.

The coefficient of used load capacity is also a norm which, if raised, will have the effect of reducing fuel consumption; if raised by 1 percent, it will lead to a reduction of 0.95 kg of gasoline for each 1,000 ton/kms. What is important is to choose a vehicle suitable for the specific weight of each type of goods and also to heighten its body walls when carrying light but cumbersome merchandises.

Trailer hauling is also a very important measure to achieve high productivity and great saving in transportation.

For vehicles running on gasoline, if the trailer hauling coefficient is raised by 1 percent, about 1 kg of gasoline will be saved per 1,000 tons/kms. In the years preceding the anti-U.S. war for national salvation, the centrally-run truck transport enterprises raised the trailer hauling coefficient by as much as 24 percent. After the war, many units maintained the trailer hauling practice such as Truck Transport Enterprise No 20 which had a trailer hauling rate of 31.32 percent.

In recent years, the trailer hauling rate has come down to only 10 percent due to difficulties with tires and automotive technique and also to inappropriate systems and policies. In view of the current difficult situation, this practice is the first important measure to be remembered if an economical use of fuel is to be achieved.

At present, the state is conducting a major research program on fuel saving in the use of automotive transport means; this program has been assigned to the Draft Power Research Institute of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. This is a very appropriate research subject in view of the present fuel shortage. The building of new 56-passenger seat "I-pha" U50 buses, the planned fabrication of 6-ton load trailers, the use of charcoal and natural gas instead of gasoline to run vehicles and so forth are very encouraging results of the recent researches and must be applied widely.

Management has also a great potential to save fuel. We are of the opinion that the technical measures related to the exploitation of transport means will prove effective only when a series of appropriate and strict managerial measures are taken. Obviously, to save fuel, it is necessary to simultaneously exercise management over many aspects such as purchase, preservation, distribution and use; among these measures, control over use must be considered the primary one. Experiences drawn from progressive truck transport enterprises have demonstrated that to exercise good management, it is necessary to fix a fuel consumption norm for each transportation line and to control the norm set for each trip.

Another noteworthy question is to formulate a system of appropriate rewards for fuel saving. When offering a reward, attention must be paid to all the three benefits including that of the driver which must be given due importance.

As pointed out by Resolution 15 of the Council of Ministers, "there must be a system of offering rewards amounting to 70 percent of the saving value reckoned on the basis of the current state price. If the economized material ranks among the import goods, this must be taken into consideration and a greater reward offered." This is a guideline for us to ponder and apply.

Though the above-mentioned measures have not yet been implemented uniformly and extensively, the truck transport sector has reaped fairly noticeable results from savings. Over the past 5 years (1976-1980), the centrally-run automobile transport enterprises alone managed to bring gasoline consumption from 103.86 kgs down to 97.68 kgs per 1,000 ton/kms. Faced with very great difficulties with gasoline and oil in 1981, the entire sector strove to lower gasoline consumption to 89.68 kgs per 1,000 ton/kms.

Clearly, fuel saving is a major and urgent problem for the automobile transport sector. This problem can be solved only if we simultaneously implement all the three measures on technique, transportation operation and management. Only on this basis can we create an aggregate strength to exploit all potentials to effectively save fuel.

9332
CSO: 4209/378

BRIEFS

FRG, OXFAM AID--On 28 June the Ministry of Public Health held a ceremony in Hanoi to receive 40 tons of pharmaceutical products, medicine and medical equipment given as aid to Vietnam by the FRG caritas organization. On the same day the Ministry of Public Health also received almost 12 tons of medicine and medical equipment given by the British Oxfam Organization. [BK080631 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Jun 82]

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END

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRODUCERS OF FAKE MEDICINE GIVEN STIFF SENTENCES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 May 82 p 4

[Article: "Harsh Punishment for Persons Who Produced Fake Medicines and Endangered Consumers"]

[Text] On 28 June 1981, the public security force of Dong Da Ward arrested Vu Hong Giang who lives at 151 Kham Thien Street as he was producing fake medicine. While searching his residence, the public security forces confiscated 2,000 vials of injectible camphor bearing the label of the "Hanoi Pharmaceutical Enterprise Number 1," which he had finished producing, and 300 vials that were in the process of being produced together with all of his patterns and solution and 7 kilograms of vials. Giang's accomplices were Ngo Dinh Kien, Nguyen Ba Vo, Bui Tien Hung... The originator of this activity was Nguyen Anh Tuan, alias "Hairy" Thanh, who lives at number 31 Nam Bo Road. Thuan fled and is being pursued, consequently, his case is being handled as a separate case.

During the first several months of 1981, the persons mentioned above produced thousands of vials of distilled water and tens of thousands of vials of liquid camphor and vitamin C. They put on the market some 40,000 vials of liquid camphor and 20,000 vials of vitamin C.

Liquid camphor is generally used to provide emergency treatment to persons who lose consciousness. Vitamin C is usually injected directly into an artery. However, they used "may" water to produce the medicine.

Their actions not only resulted in illegal profit, disrupted the market and reduced the trust of the people in the medicine of the state enterprise, but what was even more dangerous was the fact that they directly threatened the health and lives of the persons using their fake medicine as well. Their crime was organized and involved many persons and their production was carried out at many different sites in order to avoid detection. Their production line ranged from processing fake medicines to filling vials, sealing vials and printing labels.

At the trial for the producers of fake medicine, the city People's Court reminded the people not to use medicines that are not circulated in official channels as they might be easily deceived and would face a threat to their health and lives.

On the morning of 26 May, after several sessions of this trial of the first instance, the city People's Court handed down the following sentences:

--Ngo Dinh Kien: 11 years in prison and a 5,000 dong fine.

--Nguyen Manh Hung: 11 years in prison and a 15,000 dong fine.

--Vu Hong Giang: 9 years in prison and an 8,000 dong fine.

The other defendants were given suspended sentences of 8 months to 3 years and fined 500 to 1,000 dong.

7809
CSO: 4209/398

BRIEFS

POLICE KILLER EXECUTED--On 5 June, the legal agencies of the city carried out the death sentence imposed upon Dam Van Thuan, who killed Nguyen Tai Hai, a public security officer of Chuong Duong Subward while he was performing his duty. The Sentence Enforcement Council read the decisions of the state agencies upholding the sentence and the decision of the State Council to reject Thuan's appeal for a reduced sentence. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Jun 82 p 4] 7809

CSO: 4209/398

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ALLOCATION OF DUTIES TO WARD, SUBWARD PEOPLE'S COMMITTEES NOTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2

[Article by D.C.D.: "Content of Power Allocation Between the Ward People's Committees and the Subward People's Committees"]

[Text] To promote the efficiency of the state organs at the local level as well as to answer in time the requirements of serving production and the people's livelihood, in the recent past the city people's committee has taken measures to allocate the duties among the ward and subward people's committees. Following is the main content of a number of concrete instances:

1. The financial and budget management is the duty of the ward people's committee. In this allocation of power the ward is entitled to the following expenditures:

--Expenditures devoted to construction and the economic development of the ward such as: basic construction capital, operating and special purpose capital, deficit covering expenditures, overhead expenditures, expenditures related to storm and flood protection; expenditures for repair of ward managed rental buildings and the collection of rent.

--Expenditures related to the ward's cultural and educational activities, which include: educational costs covering the regular schooling, kindergarten programs, the children's creche, health and human services expenditures, cultural and informational expenditures, gymnastic and athletics expenses; expenses related to training, vocational classes meant to complement the training provided at the economic base units run by the ward.

--Expenditures related to administration as well as other expenditures, for instance, as related to medical examinations for military service, equipment at worksites, emergency expenditures due to new requirements but which have not been foreseen in the estimated budget.

Furthermore, the ward is entitled to project a 3 percent cost over and above the normal expenditures so as to be ready in case the collection of income does not meet the planned level, and also to provide for emergencies.

As far as the income collections of the ward are concerned, the main items are:

--Tax collection, state-operated stores income, profit after cost and other income produced by the state economic bases run by the ward.

--Taxes levied on the collective and individual business sectors such as the agricultural tax, the industrial and trade tax, the handicraft and small industry cooperatives tax, the buying and selling cooperatives of the ward and subwards, the individual production and business cells, fines and money gathered from the sale of confiscated goods that the ward comes into possession through market management.

Other income comes from the business of various economic and cultural sectors directly managed by the ward, other income such as apartment rental, market fees, street curb fees, bicycle watching, and traffic fines.

If the above revenues still do not cover all the requirements of the ward budget expenditures then the city budget will subsidize the balance needed in the ward's budget.

2. Allocation of the economic units to the ward: Besides the existing units run by the ward, the city has also allocated to the wards a number of state operated economic base units such as catering, the ward's buying and selling cooperatives, the building materials corporation.

3. Allocation of the power of housing management to the wards and subwards.

a) To the wards: The ward people's committee has the responsibility of managing the housing found in the ward including the state's rental properties, the private homes, the offices of various administrative organs and those buildings of public interest.

The ward is responsible for the quality situation of the housing, for planning for repair, for organizing such repair and it is responsible also for the utilities found in the ward managed houses and buildings.

The ward signs the agreements for renting the houses and solves all problems related to the transfer of rental agreements in the case of state managed housing, it is expected to solve all conflicts and complaints related to housing, to take care of such issues as illegal occupation, of illegal transfers, and to issue permits for buying raw and building materials for the private home repairs.

The ward can use the rental money for repair purposes. As for the capital for major repairs, it should ask the city to give it some.

The ward has the right to permit home repairs. As for major innovations or expansions involving new building, the ward will certify the intent and the city will give or deny it final approval.

b) To the subwards: The subward people's committee gives direction to the subward housing management committee, it should be in control of the housing ownership and utilization situation in the subward, and reflect its housing requirements up to the ward level.

The subward should be fully cognizant of the quality situation of the housing and make plans for repairing them, it should mobilize and help the tenants of state owned property to do minor repairs; it should organize such repairs in the buildings and take charge of the utilities such as the power and the water.

The subward implements the housing distribution decisions of the city and of the ward people's committees, it recovers and maintains the state owned housing whose tenants have moved elsewhere, and reports to the ward for solving such situations as illegal occupations.

The subward controls and stops all illegal construction and repair, it reports to the ward level about the organization of implementation of all upper echelon decisions regarding the tearing down of illegal construction and repairs.

The subward establishes a subward housing management committee which would undergo the guidance of the subward people's committee and of the ward housing management enterprise when it comes to the technical and professional aspects of management.

The subward must organize housing repair cooperatives in order to implement the housing repair plans that it has been assigned.

4. Allocation of power to the subwards regarding the management of cottage industries and handicrafts and of rudimentary transportation.

The subward people's committee directly manages the cooperative cells, the individual handicrafts making households, the cells and individual households engaged in rudimentary forms of transportation, the supplementary income professions of various familites, and a number of handicraft cooperatives (as concretely assigned by the ward).

The subward people's committee proposes to the ward that the latter issue business and production permits to the handicraft units found in the subward. The subward people's committee makes its own decisions as to acknowledging the supplementary income professions of various families in the households of laborers and government workers, organizes the various individual handicrafts making households in the subward into professional cells; and it appoints a cell leader so as to carry out regular activities. Giving official recognition to the cell leaders in the production of family run and individual handicrafts enterprises, the subward people's committee certifies the economic agreements so that the individual handicrafts making households can sign them with the customer organs. The subward people's committee controls the handicrafts units and the rudimentary transportation businesses in the subward. It commends and sanctions the handicrafts units and rudimentary transportation businesses for fine implementation or violation of various regulations in force.

The subward people's committee is allowed to collect a fee of 1.5 percent on the total business of handicrafts units and rudimentary transportation businesses directly under its management and it will be allowed to reserve part of this money for the purpose of running, organizing and managing the handicrafts in the subward with the guidance of the federation of handicrafts cooperatives at the city and ward levels. Depending on the amount of handicrafts production cells and individual households engaged in it, each subward will establish the handicrafts management committee at the subward level undergoing the total and direct guidance of the subward people's committee and the guidance of the federation of handicrafts and cottage industry cooperatives at the ward or municipal level as far as the organization and management of handicrafts is concerned. The

the subward handicrafts management committee is decided by the subward people's committee, with the salaries and expenditures incurred by this committee shall be included in the management fees collected by the subward from the handicrafts units, whichever part is retained by the subward.

In order for the wards and subwards complete implementation of the functions and responsibilities allocated to them by the city people's committees as described above, it is suggested that the various branches of the city that have anything to do with the content of the above allocation of powers issue orientation documents and transfer the powers as defined so as to guarantee that the allocation of powers and its disinvestment to the wards and subwards be done properly.

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CSO: 4209/380

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

STRIVE TO BUILD STABLE RURAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Su: "Strive to Build Strong and Stable Party Chapters and Cells in the Countryside"]

[Text] After two years of endeavor, the suburbs of Hanoi have come to the point where there are 52 village party chapters (18.5 percent) achieving the criteria of stable and strong party chapters, in which 22 villages representing 8 percent have been presented with banners by the Hanoi city committee and 30 have been cited by the district and municipal committees which have decided that they would issue to them a certificate of recognition that they are stable and strong party chapters. At the level of these chapters, the most outstanding characteristic is that there is a mass movement gathering all the necessary force to implement the three revolutions in the countryside.

Compared to the total number of 276 villages and to the requirements of the population, the above number represents only a small percentage. But from such results let us pull out some initial conclusions so as to benefit other village party chapters which can then study them.

The party chapters recognized as "strong and stable party chapters" are first of all so designated because they have correctly determined their political tasks and their production and business orientation. The cadres both inside and outside the Party are "public minded and not egoistic." Many bases have matured from weak beginnings. This is a lesson that the district of Gia Lam has learned and the city committee has disseminated to the various party chapters for study purposes. All party chapters have striven on all three areas: politics, ideology and organization, and they have unified their point of view which is both to construct and to fight at the same time.

Through the experience of these bases we have seen the expression of the ideology of self-help and self-strengthening. They all start from the land, the labor and the material bases of their localities in order to build up their economic blueprints and to mobilize the masses for input. The tendency of relying on others and waiting from above direction has not yet been eliminated but at least it is not as heavy as in the case of the weaker chapters. The Dong Xuan (Soc Son district) party chapter has grown from a weak and deteriorating production village where the people's living standard was wanting in many ways, where the food duty realized towards the state reached only 48 tons of paddy and 13 tons of tobacco leaves in the best of years, to a situation where after the Party congress it has

redetermined its economic blueprints, thus succeeding in drawing the masses into the production front, resulting in a 1981 increase of 960 tons of grain, yielding a requisition transfer to the state of 100 tons of paddy and 100 tons of tobacco leaves--a contribution level never achieved before. The people have enough to eat, the cooperative accumulated funds have enough to allow an increase in expenditures that went into 3 tobacco drying furnaces and 8 bays of a stopover house costing 40,000 dong. Yet there still remains money in the funds, making it unnecessary to borrow from the banks. The village now projects to build a mechanical repair station. The village of Kieu Ky (Gia Lam district) has brought in a new rice seed that fits well with its soil and fertilizer, which yields increased productivity from 45 kilograms per sao to 100 kilograms per sao. From a situation of losing production, it has now moved to one of commodities production. From a situation where it had to struggle hard, losing an arm or a leg to do its duty to the state, now it has enough to deal straightforwardly with the state and even has extra commodities to do business with the state. The people's livelihood has stabilized and thus drawn trading people back to the land.

Many villages in Gia Lam are fully exploiting their land and labor potentials to create agricultural export products of high economic value. That is the case of Phung Thuong (Phuc Tho district), Yen So (Thanh Tri district), etc. Besides the above strong aspect, these villages have been able to build up many conventional criteria regarding the protection of production and the comprehensive utilization of all three economic management methods, to encourage the labor force to engage enthusiastically in production, to produce a lot more grains and foodstuffs for export, etc.

But what is noticeable, however, is that many such bases have not actually gone into economic leadership. It is even the case where a number of them have neglected their leadership role regarding the implementation of directive 100 so as to "slide" into "blanket contracting" thus causing the raising of many eyebrows in the masses and detriments to the draft power of the cooperatives. Thus the collection of products and the fulfillment of duties to the state become difficult.

In the strong and stable party chapters, the division of labor among the cadres and Party members from the production brigades up the cooperatives and village level must become the responsibility of the Party cells depending on their corresponding leadership roles. This is because only from there can the Party cells fully understand the aspirations of the masses and gain their trust towards each and every Party member and cadre. From such a manner of doing things the villages will be able to have all the elements necessary for purging from their machine all the profiteers, corrupt elements and violators of economic regulations.

At the present time, in a number of localities this question has not received adequate attention, which is why the cadres at the village and cooperative level are fine but a number of lower echelon cadres have not yet been winnowed out, thus causing still many negative phenomena to find expression in the economy. The end result is that not only this would be to the detriment of the local situation but that it would represent irregular connections with bad elements in the state sector. For this reason the division of labor among the cadres and Party members becomes the responsibility of each Party cell. And only when the ideas originate from the Party down to the masses can we be certain that the political tasks get well implemented.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ARTICLE URGES IMPROVEMENT OF CONSUMER GOODS QUALITY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 3

[Article by Quang Cat: "Improvement of Consumer Goods Quality is an Urgent Necessity"]

[Text] Generally speaking, there is almost no year in which the enterprises in charge of producing consumer goods do not fulfill their plans, and the production volume of one year tends to be higher than the year before. Yet in the last few years we still do not have enough goods. How can we explain this situation? It goes without saying that we know as a fact that there are more commodities than before, but as a matter of fact we still do not have enough. That only explains partially the situation; in actuality there are many other factors that cause such a dearth of commodities such as our poor planning, our still irrational pricing policies and especially the poor quality of our goods.

For instance, several years ago the Hong Ha stationery factory put out black and color pencils at extremely reasonable prices but there were still no buyers. It was so bad that a number of localities had bought the various kinds of black pencils and turned them into children's toys, which came to cheaper than if they had to buy wood and turn them into such shapes. But since last year, when the pencil division of the factory was transferred to the Cau Duong wood factory so that the latter can be in charge of producing various kinds of pencils (the rationale being that here they have the wood right there) there simply are no more pencils in the market, especially the color kind.

We are right now short of materials, especially the kind sold at subsidized prices. But even in the case of those that are sold at high prices, although there is always a supply of them in the state stores they still do not sell too well.

It can be said that our customers are not yet satisfied with the quality of many commodities. And generally speaking, many of our commodities have the tendency of getting from bad to worse as far as the quality goes: Sao Vang tires, vacuum flasks, Rang Dong light bulbs, bicycle parts, and various general merchandise commodities, they are all now not so good as they used to be. Some tires get shredded to pieces before one even has a chance to ride them, some thermoses explode as soon as one pours hot water in there, some bicycle chains do not fit with the cogwheels, and the bicycle wheel hubs drag the spokes along causing the rider to fall, etc. Thus not only are the goods wanting there is even greater dearth because of the situation of poor quality. Oftentimes the cost of repair comes to higher than the cost of the actual items.

In this situation of dearth of commodities, many establishments have "expanded" their operations to produce consumer goods. But having no production experience and using makeshift materials, they end up putting into the market poor quality goods. For instance, soap which at one time was scarce is now flooding the market. Now we have every kind imaginable: powder soap, cream soap, soap cakes, liquid soap. Some are produced by regular enterprises, some are put out by the cooperatives. The buyers and sellers cooperatives trade in soap cakes which outwardly look nice but get used up fast when used in laundering and besides do not really clean the materials. Some other soaps do well with the laundry but also cause the clothing to deteriorate fast. Even the soap coming from the Soap Factory which is somewhat better than the other kinds still leaves to be desired as the quality is not as good as before.

The bicycle tires must be built on crossing cord material, yet in some localities they have used canvas instead. One must wonder how long such tires can last. And yet such tires are sold for a fortune!

For several years now, the Sao Vang rubber plant as well as the Soap Factory have appealed to the units having the raw materials for making soap to come to their plants to do the processing because they have at their disposal the machinery and technical means and a production tradition of several decades. But these appeals seemed to have fallen on dead ears. Everyone wants to do things their own way and market their own product, and as it turns out, we are fully aware, the advantages of such manner of doing do not amount to much whereas it creates havoc as far as the quality of products is concerned. Thus to "expand" one's lines of production is a bold way of doing things , one to be encouraged, but how to "expand" has been the question before, and it still needs further discussion now.

Let us go, for instance, into a wood product store and take a look at the beds, tables and commodes that are offered for sale: the tables are shoddy affairs with a sickly, yellow color because they are dyed and not painted, gaping joints, and they can hardly stand since they are essentially nailed together. Yet the prices that are asked for them are out of this world. Is that because we do not have enough goods that we let these products out for sale?

The workers and cadres of the Sao Vang rubber plant, of the Hong Ha stationery products plant or other factories can be proud of the fact that practically everybody, the cadres, the workers and the people are using their tires, pens and pencils and other commodities that they put out. But they themselves must not be too happy because the quality of their products keeps on getting worse and worse.

What should make us happy is that the consumer goods on sale in the country at the present time are practically all produced by our own people. The proportion of imported consumer goods has decreased significantly. But one should still very much criticize the poor quality of the products.

Why is it that we are producing so many commodities with such poor quality? We can cite many reasons for it: poor raw materials, machinery and equipment that have gone out of shape, the difficult living standard, our technical limitations, etc. but the main reason would still be that we are doing things in a devil-may-care fashion, in shoddy manner, pursuing only our individual profit and advantage.

Are we capable of producing good commodities? Let us look at the ones that are

put on exhibit (normally they are not for sale) and those meant for export (they are not for sale in the country). In general, they are fine and beautiful. This is because they have been done carefully with all our heart and our mind in it, then they underwent careful quality control. Especially in the case of the goods meant for export, if they are not well done they cannot be exported in the first place, so there had to be a great deal of effort devoted to them. Many of our export commodities have since found favor in various countries.

Yet when we work on those that are put on sale inside the country, for some reason we do not have a very strict procedure to follow, we have not practiced careful quality control, which is why many commodities have proved to be of poor quality.

What is extremely significant is that this year the light industry sector makes it the quality year, with everything geared toward quality improvement.

The light industry sector is the one in charge of producing consumer goods. This year, if we take everything to be equal as far as the state's material conditions are concerned then in many areas the state has at its disposal an amount equal to or less than last year, yet the tasks of the plan, generally speaking, are all supposed to represent an increase of 30 percent. This is a difficulty requiring that the entire sector to subjectively struggle in urgent fashion and with resoluteness, especially on this question of product quality.

It must be said also that although the plan contemplates an increase of 30 percent this still represents a very low requirement as compared to the real needs. This year also, the sector has been able to insure the availability of commodities at a very low level only as far as clothing, educational needs and other areas are concerned. As far as clothing is concerned, we must endeavor to insure plan fulfillment in regard to exports, insure a "very modest" level for national defense, provide protection for our laboring people and provide clothing for the general population. As far as educational needs are concerned, we merely guarantee enough writing paper for the students, newspaper stock and paper for a number of urgent needs. As far as the other consumer goods are concerned, we must endeavor to answer the regular needs for producing commodities using local raw materials such as pens, ink, chalk, dinnerware, crockery, wooden clogs, sandals, hats, straw hats, matches and soap.

The sector has recognized the fact that compared to its capacity, the tasks of 1982 represent a very low requirement. The production capacity of various branches like the textile industry, the paper industry, the pottery and glass industry, the plastics industry, the leather industry, the enameling industry and the consumer good metal industries is still far from being fully mobilized.

We want not only the light industry sector to do well but also that all other branches of the economy endeavor to produce high quality goods.

In a number of progressive countries, right from kindergarten the children already learn that "product quality is the conscience of the workers--and the quality of our products is the best in the world. When I grow up I will produce high quality goods." We are having many difficulties but right from this moment we wish that everyone train himself, learn and play up the conscience of the workers and of the cadres so as to produce many commodities of high quality. One's conscience and

the awareness of one's responsibility constitute the initial step, they are what determine the good quality of the products. As for the actual methods used by each enterprise, each cooperative or each individual, they do not belong within the framework of this article.

We only wish that the enterprises and each cadre and worker practice self-criticism to find the shortcomings in our bureaucratic management, in our lack of realism, in our conservatism and stagnation, in our lack of responsibility, and in our individualism so as to proceed therefrom and boldly improve our way of doing things, so as to have many more good quality products.

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AGRICULTURE

HA NAM NINH DELIVERS MUCH GRAIN TO STATE GRANARIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "In 15 Days Ha Nam Ninh Delivers Nearly 50,000 Tons of Paddy to Granaries"]

[Text] Between 5 and 20 June Ha Nam Ninh delivered to grannaries 49,771 tons of grain, equal to 64.63 percent of the temporary obligatory norm assigned it. The districts of Thanh Liem, Kim Bang, and Hoang Long and 161 agricultural cooperatives fulfilled ahead of schedule the temporary fifth month-spring grain obligation quotas assigned them. Eleven of those cooperatives fulfilled their annual grain obligations.

This season Thanh Liem, a district which for several seasons in a row led the way in the delivery of grain, was the first district in the province to fulfill its fifth month-spring grain obligation, and attained 100.1 percent of that norm.

In comparison to the past, Hoang Long District's output did not appreciably increase, but it attained 127 percent of the fifth month quota assigned it. After fulfilling its fifth-month grain obligation, Kim Bang District collected 132 tons of paddy owed it.

Hai Hau, a district which led the province with regard to yield with about 42 quintals per hectare and delivered the largest amount of grain to the granaries, in a period of only 10 days (10 to 20 June) attained 85 percent of its assigned quota for the fifth month-spring season. One day it delivered more than 1,000 tons, the greatest amount during this year's fifth month-spring season. Ninety percent of the paddy was Grade 1.

With the enthusiastic spirit of a province which was awarded the circulating flag of the Council of Ministers for its grain work in 1981 and a Second-Class Labor Medal awarded to cadres, workers, and civil servants of the Grain Service for mobilizing grain in 1981, Ha Nam Ninh is endeavoring to fulfill early the grain obligation assigned it. The peasants of Ha Nam Ninh exchange paddy for merchandise and sell it at negotiated prices, thus concentrating grain in the hands of the state.

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AGRICULTURE

STATISTICS GENERAL DEPARTMENT UPDATES NORTHERN HARVEST

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Northern Provinces Harvest 70.4 Percent of the Fifth Month-Spring Rice Area, With Higher Yields Than Last Year; Hai Hung Attains the Highest Fifth Month-Spring Yield and Output Ever"]

[Text] In the northern provinces the sunny weather has created favorable conditions for rapidly and effectively harvesting the fifth month-spring rice. The ratio of wasted and dropped rice is very low. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 15 June the provinces had harvested 745,000 hectares, equal to 70.4 percent of the transplanted rice area. Binh Tri Thien had completed its harvesting; the municipality of Hai Phong had completed 91 percent; Nghe Tinh had completed 89,4 percent; Thanh Hoa had completed 80.3 percent; the midland provinces had completed 68.1 percent; and the mountain region provinces had harvested 54.4 percent of their transplanted rice areas.

The mid-season and end-of-season plantings are heading under favorable weather conditions, the rice grains are firm,and yields are better than those of the first plantings.

According to initial statistics, this year's fifth month-spring rice yields may be higher than last year's. The municipality of Hai Phong and the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, and Binh Tri Thien surpassed the plan norms with regard to yield. The other provinces (except for Ha Bac and Vinh Phu) attained the plan norms.

Hai Phong has harvested 70 percent of its planted area. Although many difficulties have been encountered during this year's fifth month-spring season (fertilizer and materials have not been supplied according to plan and there were heavy rains and strong winds when the rice was heading), thanks to the contracting out of final output to workers and the selection of new rice varieties that are suitable for acidic, saline coastal soil, Hai Phong still had a successful crop. The yields of the early rice plantings increased by one to three quintals per hectare over last year's fifth month-spring rice yields. During this year's fifth month-spring season, 25 percent of the cooperatives in Hai Phong had yields greater than 30 quintals per hectare. Of those cooperatives, 2.78 percent attained yields of 40 quintals per hectare or more. Vinh Binh is still the municipality's model district with regard to

high rice yields. The average yield in the district was about 31 quintals per hectare. At the present harvesting rate, the localities will essentially complete their harvesting of fifth month-spring rice by the end of June.

In addition to harvesting fifth month-spring rice, the northern provinces are urgently preparing for the 10th month production season. The localities have planted 66,000 hectares of rice seedlings, 51 percent of the rice seedling area that must be sown but less than at the same time last year. The delta provinces have nearly completed the sowing of the early rice seedling area and are preparing to sow the main-season seedlings. The early rice seedlings are developing well but stem borers, rice thrips, and brown leafhoppers have appeared. The present difficulty in the localities is a shortage of water to plow, harrow, and nurture the rice seedlings. The early 10th month rice seedling are mature enough to transplant but there is insufficient water to harrow the paddies to be transplanted. This year the plowing rate is slower than at the same time last year because the harvesting is behind schedule and some places lack draft power. To date 347,000 hectares -- 28.2 percent of the plan norm for the 10th month season -- of the 10th month rice area has been plowed. In some localities the area plowed by tractors exceeds the plan norm. In Ha Nam Ninh Province the tractor-plowed area equals 40 percent of the planned area.

As of 15 June the southern provinces had planted 528,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, 80 percent of the plan norm. The provinces south of Thuan Hai have transplanted 424,000 hectares. Cuu Long and Dong Thap provinces have surpassed the transplanted area plan. Song Be, Ben Tre, and Minh Hai have fallen short of their transplanting plans.

Thanks to steady rain, the summer-fall rice is developing well.

Hai Hung Province has nearly completed the harvesting of its fifth month-spring rice. There the rice crop has surpassed the plan with regard to area, yield, and output. The province has transplanted 114,189 hectares, surpassing the plan norm by .1 percent. The yield was 34.12 quintals per hectare and output could reach 390,000 tons of paddy. In comparison to 1981, the yield increased by 1.5 quintals per hectare and output increased by 27,000 tons. This year's fifth month-spring rice crop resulted in the greatest yield and output ever in Hai Hung.

All districts and cities attained higher rice yields than in 1981. The districts of My Van, Cam Binh, and Tu Loc, and the city of Hai Duong attained a yield of 37 to 40.3 quintals per hectare. Nearly all of the districts attained yields of about 30 quintals. Chi Linh District also attained a yield of 24.6 quintals, per hectare. More than 10 cooperatives attained yields of about 50 quintals per hectare.

Hai Hung confirmed that its successful fifth month-spring rice crop was due to rather favorable weather and economic technical factors that were better than last year. More than 90 percent of the area was allowed to air out and aired out very well; more than 65 percent of the area was transplanted in the Nong Nghiep 8 and Spring No 2 varieties; 10 percent of the area was transplanted in the 424 and 184 varieties; the planting was concentrated

during the best part of the season; and there were good supplies of fertilizer. An average of 110 kilos of nitrogenous fertilizer -- double that in 1981 and in many places four times that of 1974 -- were spread on each hectare. Nearly all of the cooperatives contracted out final output to workers. Therefore, progress was made in maintaining the seasonal schedule and in intensive cultivation, there was little damage by insects and diseases, and there was greater uniformity than in previous years.

The Hai Hung Provincial Party Committee has also confirmed that if there had been closer guidance of the planting schedule from the beginning of the season, and if there had been better management, especially guidance to do a better job of coordinating the production aspects which could be undertaken by the collective, the production results would have been even greater.

Having had a successful harvest, the cooperatives are preparing paddy, have met 70 percent of their stabilized annual obligation by June 1982, and have sold additional grain at negotiated prices and have exchanged grain for state industrial goods and fertilizer.

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AGRICULTURE

HA SON BINH TAKES STEPS TO HALT BLANK CHECK CONTRACTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jun 82 p 3

[Article: "Ha Son Binh Opposes 'Blank Check' Contracting Out"]

[Text] In essence, "blank check" contracting out is the seed of development which results in two extremes: the rich and the poor. "Blank check" contracting out clearly is contrary to the party's line toward agricultural coopertivization.

The cooperative cannot control the production means -- land, draft animals, plows, and harrows -- assigned to the families so that they can produce and turn over products. As a result, products cannot be collected and, of course, there can be no adjustment among families with surpluses, those with shortages, and the cooperative's capital accumulation fund. The results of "blank check" contracting out not only weaken the socialist collective economy but threaten the destruction of the socialist production relationships.

In order to correct those deficiencies, first of all the party organizations, administrations, management boards, cadres, and party members must clearly realize the nature of the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths in the phase of transition to socialism. Only when there are complete standpoints of the working class can we avoid leftist or rightist distortions when resolving specific problems.

On the basis of correct revolutionary viewpoints, stand points, and methods we must grasp the situation, objectively analyze the problems that must be resolved, and assign cadres with resolute proletarian standpoints, strong skills, and expert knowledge to rectify the situation of "blank check" contracting out by controlling all production means, preparing the necessary materials and technical facilities, then implementing the contracting-out step-by-step. First of all, land must be assigned to cultivation workers accepting contracting out (never assigned to families) fairly and rationally, and the truly necessary specialized units, such as seedstock and water conservancy teams, must be organized. On that basis, all eight basic tasks in the production process must be directly managed. The cooperatives are responsible for five tasks and must closely guide the three tasks contracted out to workers.

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AGRICULTURE

QUANG NAM-DANANG SAVES SPRING RICE FROM INSECTS, DISEASES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Jun 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Quang Nam-Da Nang Saves 6,500 hectares of Spring Rice From Insects and Diseases, Steps up Planting Rate of Summer-Fall Rice"]

[Text] In Quang Nam-Da Nang 7,000 hectares of spring rice were affected by the rice yellows, brown spot and root suffocation diseases. The province guided the production bases in taking steps to save and protect the rice. The Agricultural Materials Corporation promptly sent to the cooperatives nearly 1,000 tons of lime and 100 tons of insecticides. The agricultural sector sent technical cadres to the cooperatives to guide them in discovering, guarding against, and eliminating insects and diseases affecting rice. To date, more than 6,500 hectares of spring-summer rice have recovered and are growing well.

In addition to tending the spring-summer rice, Quang Nam-Da Nang has prepared all conditions in order to complete the planting of 22,000 hectares of summer-fall rice on schedule. The entire province has nearly completed soil preparation for the summer-fall crop and has planted more than 8,000 hectares of rice. Quang Nam-Da Nang has also fully utilized waste matter, green fertilizer, and the various kinds of manure to process organic fertilizer, thus assuring that each hectare of summer-fall rice receives from five to six tons of supplementary organic fertilizer.

The districts of Dai Loc and Dien Ban have rationally distributed labor between tending the spring-summer rice and putting out the summer-fall rice. The summer-fall rice has been planted on schedule.

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AGRICULTURE

STATUS OF FIFTH MONTH-SPRING CROP IN NORTHERN PROVINCES UPDATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "North Attains 67.7 Percent of the Fifth Month-Spring Grain Mobilization Quota: Seven Provinces and Municipalities Fulfill Stabilized Obligation Quotas"]

[Text] According to the Ministry of Food, as of 26 June the provinces and municipalities in the north had delivered to state granaries 67.7 percent of the over-all fifth month-spring grain mobilization quota, and had fulfilled 80.3 percent of the stabilized quota. Seventy-three districts and 2,086 cooperatives had fulfilled their stabilized obligations.

Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, and the municipality of Hai Phong had fulfilled their stabilized fifth month-spring quotas. Nghe Tinh Province had fulfilled 100.4 percent of its mobilization quota.

Many provinces had good harvests but grain deliveries were still slow. Thai Binh had attained only 33.9 percent of its total fifth month-spring grain mobilization quota and 40.2 percent of its stabilized obligation quota. Hanoi had attained 39.6 percent of its over-all quota and 48.3 percent of its stabilized obligation quota. Ha Bac had attained 50 percent of its over-all quota and 58.5 percent of its stabilized obligation quota. Vinh Phu had attained 52.8 percent of its over-all quota and 57.4 percent of its stabilized obligation. Only two of the mountain-region provinces -- Quang Ninh and Bac Thai -- which were harvesting the main rice crop had fulfilled their grain obligations.

In order to carry out the 45-day grain delivery cycle in accordance with the directive of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Food has reminded a number of provinces to take advantage of the favorable weather to step up the grain delivery rate and endeavor to fulfill their grain obligations in June. The mountain region provinces, which are harvesting at a later date, must also go all-out to quickly deliver grain so that the grain can be used to meet the local needs and to contribute to the victorious fulfillment of the grain mobilization plan for the 1982 fifth month-spring season.

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AGRICULTURE

LOCAL HOG PURCHASES FALL SHORT OF PLAN

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 May 82 p 3

[Article by TR. TH.: "What Can Be Seen in the Purchase of Hogs by the Food Products Sector Over the Past 4 Months?"]

[Text] During the first 4 months of the year (not including May), the food products sector of the city provided a full supply of meat in accordance with ration standards to cadres, manual workers, personnel and their dependents. This represents a significant effort if we remember that, during these 4 months, the Lunar New Year occurred, which required an increase in the supply of meat. This achievement was the result of active coordination on the part of the Level I Corporation and the Food Products Corporation, which made a major effort to purchase hogs under obligations and at negotiated prices.

The plan quota assigned by the Ministry of Home Trade to Hanoi (through the Level I Corporation) for the first 6 months of the year is 4,000 tons; as of the end of April, 3,526 tons had been delivered. The quantity of product received by the central level is considered satisfactory but, on the local level, despite purchasing efforts, the results that have been achieved compared to the plan are not much. Specifically: the hog purchasing norm for the first 6 months of the year (both under obligations and at negotiated prices) is 4,080 tons; however, as of the end of April, only 1,786 tons had been purchased.

The Food Products Corporation has reported that although the purchasing plan has not been met, it has still been able to provide a full supply of meat because it took some of the hogs it intended to sell at commerce business prices and has put them on sale at supply prices. In other words, if the purchasing quota is met, the corporation will have many more hogs to sell at normal retail prices and, as a result, will be able to dominate the market, thereby helping to better stabilize the market prices of pork products.

The hog purchasing results of the corporation have been limited partially because of the lack of adequate cash at some times and places and the differences between purchasing prices and free market prices.

To correct this situation, the Food Products Corporation, under the close guidance of the Commerce Service, is taking positive steps.

The corporation has guided its subordinate purchasing stations (in and outside the city) in closely coordinating with and obtaining the assistance of the various levels of government to intensify the effort to mobilize livestock producers to sell products to the state. On the other hand, the corporation is experimenting with a form of centralized purchases in which it coordinates with the bank while preparing a good supply of merchandise to sell in return. The Commerce Service has allocated merchandise for the purchase of hogs amounting to nearly 1 million meters of cloth of various types, 50,000 pairs of sandals and 20,000 bicycle tires.

Recently, centralized purchases were successfully implemented in a number of villages: Cat Que and Duc Giang in Hoai Duc District and Xuan La and Xuan Dinh in Tu Liem District. In Cat Que, the corporation purchased 16 tons of hogs on 26 April (the village's plan for the entire year is 29 tons).

In order to provide support on the day centralized purchases were made in Cat Que, the Hoai Duc District Bank prepared a full supply of cash and a sales unit to sell goods at the place where purchases were being made. The bank provided 350,000 dong in cash. The residents purchased merchandise worth 77,000 dong and deposited 33,000 dong in savings accounts.

The Food Products Corporation is developing upon the results achieved in Cat Que in order to expand the guidance of centralized purchases to other districts.

In this work, the corporation hopes that the bank will take more positive steps to provide support in terms of cash as it did in Cat Que. As for the city, the corporation hopes that more attention will be given to supplying merchandise to be sold in return for the purchase of hogs. As regards existing products, although their supply is relatively adequate, their variety is still poor, some products do not suit tastes and, in particular, there are still complaints that prices are "too high."

7809
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AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVE'S GOOD EXPERIENCE IN PRODUCT CONTRACTING NOTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Tuc, chief of the Administrative Office of the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial Party Committee: "Product Contracting Experience in Dong Tien Cooperative"]

[Text] Dong Tien is situated in Hai Dong Village, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, and is a coastal area cooperative composed of 922 households (70 percent of whom are Catholics) with a population of 3,866 including 1,529 laborers and having a farming area of 320 hectares. In the past, Dong Tien was a weak, inferior cooperative. In recent years, especially since the implementation of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat on product contracting with laborers, Dong Tien has taken a new development step. The 1981 average rice yield of 60.32 quintals per hectare was an all-time high representing an increase of nearly 10 quintals per hectare over 1980 and more than 3 quintals per hectare over 1976 which was the year with the highest yield theretofore. The 1981 grain output was 1,476 tons--a 172-ton increase over 1980--and the 1981 reed output also surpassed the plan norm. The hog herd numbered 1,450 including 221 which were raised collectively. Due to its production development, Dong Tien fulfilled its obligations by delivering to the state 248 tons of paddy (representing an increase of 26 percent over the average delivery in the preceding 5 years) and 32 tons of pork (surpassing the norm by 7 tons). The cooperative fund increased by 37 percent over the average norm in the previous 5 years. The portion allotted to the cooperative members according to the plan was 650 tons (representing an increase of 1 percent over the average allotment in the preceding 5 years). If the output excess over the contract norm was taken into account, the increase obtained would be about 32 percent.

It is envisaged that the current 5th-month and spring crop will yield 33 quintals per hectare because the rice plants seem to have grown rather satisfactorily.

These production results have been obtained under the influence of many factors one of which is the application of the system of product contracting with laborers.

Dong Tien is one of the cooperatives which have thoroughly understood and strictly and creatively implemented Directive No 100 of the party Central

Committee Secretariat, thus clearly developing the positive aspect of the system of product contracting with laborers and limiting deviations and negative practices. Following are some good experiences drawn from Dong Tien.

Accurate Determination of Output, Nonscattered Allotment of Fields

In implementing the system of product contracting with laborers, Dong Tien pays attention to the need to correctly determine the contract output and other economic-technical norms. Taking into account the nature of soil, the water conservancy conditions and the yield of each field in the preceding 5 years, Dong Tien holds democratic debates and divides fields into five categories in calculating their yield. On this basis and considering the rate of investment in and the actual production conditions of each crop, an appropriate contract output is fixed for each plot of land. The average output of the entire farming area was 42.1 quintals per hectare in the preceding 5 years. For 1981, Dong Tien set the contract output norm at 47 quintals per hectare. Because the contract output was determined in a democratic and rational fashion on the basis of accurate data, fields were let out on contract in a convenient, nonscattered manner: Each cooperative member's household accepted on contract from one up to four different pieces of field. Of course, [this has been possible because] the land conditions in this coastal region are less complicated than in many other areas.

Management and Direction of All Eight Tasks by the Cooperative

Dong Tien cooperative uniformly manages and directs the entire rice production process including eight tasks. Of these tasks, five (tilling, seed and seedling preparations, fertilization, water conservancy and insect control) are carried out mainly by letting out work on contract to specialized groups or teams and the remaining three (transplanting and growing, tending, harvesting) are assigned by production units to laborers under the end-product contract system.

For tilling purposes, Dong Tien has 125 draft buffaloes and oxen. Each production unit has a special tilling group which is placed under the direct responsibility of the production unit chief. Dong Tien considers that a uniform direction over the tilling task is of paramount importance because this task is the first stage which ensures the success of the production process and also because if this task is done unsatisfactorily, it will directly affect the subsequent ones. Tilling is, therefore, managed and directed rather strictly in this cooperative. Based on the production plan and pattern and the economic-technical standards and norms set, tilling groups carry out plowing and harrowing according to a specific schedule drawn up by production units and these tasks are checked by three parties (the production unit cadre, the tiller and the person who has accepted a piece of field under the product contracting system) so that the job quality may be assessed and work-points determined. Nevertheless, there have been some instances when a household bribed the tiller with money and wine to have him carefully till their own field first or use the cooperative's buffalo to do overtime work on contract. The cooperative has firmly dealt with such cases by cutting down the number of work-points due to the tiller and expelling him from the tilling group. As a

result, people in Dong Tien no longer dispute with each other over draft buffaloes and no longer overwork these animals as is still the habit in other localities.

Concerning seed and seedling preparations, Dong Tien strengthens specialized production units and makes additional and appropriate investments in order to produce good strains for its own use. For each crop, the cooperative uniformly manages the planned allocation of rice varieties and the sowing and transplanting schedule. Production units are responsible for soaking and warming seeds until germination, plowing and harrowing the seed sowing field and assigning the task of sowing seeds and tending and transplanting seedlings to each household according to the [farming] area it has accepted by contract. Each household is allowed to transplant only one or two rice varieties for each crop. Owing to this method, the cooperative has been able to uniformly regulate the production pattern and the planned allocation of varieties, thus preventing everyone from growing whatever variety is in his possession and to his liking, as is the case with many other cooperatives.

Concerning fertilizers, Dong Tien not only regulates the chemical ones but also manages and regulates the organic ones belonging to the cooperative members' families (the latter task still constituting an embarrassment and an unfeasible deed for many other cooperatives). Based on its production plan, the cooperative assigns, as a norm to each laborer, the task of producing every year 3 tons of stable manure, 5 tons of green manure and 5 sao of azolla. At the same time, the cooperative clearly stipulates that a production unit cadre will visit every household--before the latter carries manures into the fields for fertilization--in order to audit and pay for the expenses according to the price of each type of fertilizer and also to determine a reward in case the norm is overfulfilled. Any household which is not audited will not receive payment for the expenses incurred and will also be fined if it has failed to fulfill the norm. For this reason, all households have implemented norms eagerly and self-consciously. By taking into account the farming area accepted on contract by each household and also the assigned fertilizer norm, the production unit regulates the amount of fertilizer between persons who have more than enough and those who do not have enough. The plan for the 1981 10th-month season called for fertilization by means of 2,959 cubic meters of stable manure but the amount of manure audited and received from all households came to 3,021 cubic meters. Meanwhile, the cooperative had at its disposal 156 cubic meters of manure taken from the collective hog station and also a certain amount of buffalo and cattle manure in order to help households which could not produce enough manure. It was thus possible to create conditions to make the outputs of different households more even and to help households lacking in manpower fulfill and overfulfill the contract output.

In Dong Tien, irrigation and the prevention and elimination of harmful insects are assumed by the irrigation unit and the vegetation protection team. Of course, the cooperative members' participation is requested when harmful insects make an appearance but insecticides and spray guns are managed and used by the vegetation protection team under the direction of the management board.

As for the three tasks entrusted to laborers under the end-product contract system, the management board and production units do not rely entirely on this method and on the cooperative members but use the production pattern as a basis for regular inspection, guidance, supplementation and motivation and for promptly helping households faced with difficulties to carry out work on schedule and to intensively cultivate the area accepted by contract. Primary party organizations and party cells also assign specific tasks to their members and hold them and certain cooperative members' households responsible for these jobs. As a result, in 1981, the contract output norms were fulfilled or surpassed by 85.5 percent of the total number of households for the 5th-month and spring crop and by 100 percent of these households for the 10th-month crop.

Satisfactory Collection of Products

Indeed, properly carrying out the above-mentioned tasks already constitutes a highly important basis for ensuring the collection of products. However, Dong Tien is not satisfied with just that. When the rice crop is ripening and the harvest time is nearing, the cooperative conducts a statistical harvest by assessing the productivity of each field to evaluate the productivity and volume of production of each household, thereby preventing cooperative members from understanding their output with a view to requesting a deduction from the output norm assigned by contract. At the same time, Dong Tien stipulates that only those households who fulfill or overfulfill the contract output norm, who have fulfilled the man-day norm, who have no debt and are not reluctant to pay it and who own threshing tools and yards and paddy drying yards will be authorized to harvest the crop and bring it home. Based on a distribution plan formulated and published prior to the harvest, the cooperative clearly fixes a deadline for completion of product delivery. Households who do not meet the set conditions are compelled to bring the harvested crop to the yards and warehouses of the production units. After each harvest day, production unit cadres directly verify, weigh, measure and collect the product to be delivered by each household to the cooperative; cooperative members are then allowed to bring home the portions alloted to them as well as any amount in excess of the contract norm. Moreover, the cooperative applies a system of appropriate reward and penalty to units which carry out the product collection well or badly and also with regard to those tasks assumed by specialized units, teams or groups. In 1981, Dong Tien cooperative collected the exact amounts of product to be delivered by all households to the cooperative to enable it to fulfill its obligation to the state, to make deposits into various funds and to give something to families which did not have enough grain to eat.

Due to a thorough understanding and strict execution of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, Dong Tien cooperative has been able to strengthen management, to develop the collective ownership spirit of its members, to satisfactorily carry out planning and, on this basis, to set economic and technical norms as well as contract output norms, to pay attention to uniformly directing all the tasks involved in the production process, to set up and strengthen appropriate specialized units, teams and groups, to manage and use material-technical bases to regulate the five tasks assumed by the cooperative itself and various units and to simultaneously pay due

attention to guiding, supervising and aiding the cooperative members' families to properly carry out the three tasks they have accepted under the end-product contract system. Owing to a correct concept, Dong Tien has been able to show creativeness, to take specific and appropriate measures to ensure satisfactory implementation of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat and to overcome erroneous and negative tendencies emerging during the application of the system of rice plants' product contracting with laborers.

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AGRICULTURE

FIFTH-MONTH, SPRING GRAIN COLLECTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--A conference was held on 7 and 8 June in Hanoi between Tran Phuong, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers acting on behalf of the chairman of this council, and representatives of the people's committees and food bureaus and services in the provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien northward and also representatives of various ministries and central-level sectors in order to discuss measures to collect grain from the 5th-month and spring crop.

The conference discussed and understood more thoroughly the major views of the party and state on the grain problem, stressed that the guiding concept should center on the struggle to solve the nationwide grain problem through self-sufficiency, and pointed out the responsibilities of each locality and the major production and mobilization targets to be achieved during the course of this year.

The conference asserted that the current grain problem is of strategic importance to production, construction, combat and the people's life. For this reason, there must be a profound, basic change among various sectors at all levels and among cadres, party members and the people with regard to the problem of producing, distributing and using grain. The target to be achieved by each locality is to accomplish a grain and food balance on a district and provincial scale so as to help meet the rational needs of the people and to simultaneously fulfill the plan for delivery to the central level with the objective of satisfying the requirements of the armed forces, large cities and industrial centers, supporting rural areas which have reaped bad crops and gradually increasing the national reserve.

After analyzing favorable conditions as well as difficulties in production and drawing experiences from each locality, the conference clearly voiced a determination to mobilize more grain than from the 1981 fifth-month and spring crop and to fulfill the grain mobilization norms assigned by the state to all localities. It is necessary to satisfactorily mobilize the portion of grain involved in the fulfillment of obligations (including the agricultural tax collection and the two-way contract purchase), to simultaneously purchase the surplus grain above and beyond the obligations by applying appropriate formulas and to strictly implement the party and state policy on market and price management.

The conference also stressed the need to firmly maintain the rates fixed by the Council of Ministers for the exchange of some staple materials for paddy, to keep up the specifically directed prices to be applied in buying and selling other categories of goods involved in the exchange relationships with the peasantry, and to strengthen the preservation and protection of the state grain in all stages.

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AGRICULTURE

INCREASE REPORTED IN NATIONAL BOVINE POPULATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--The figures obtained from a survey of the animal husbandry situation in mid-1982 (up to 1 April) show that, apart from 1.56 million calves, there are throughout the country 4,168,000 buffaloes and cattle--a 4.4 percent increase over the same period last year. Of these bovines, more than 2.57 million belong to North Vietnam and more than 1.6 million belong to South Vietnam (broken down into 2.36 million buffaloes and 1,808,500 cattle).

It appears that after many years of decline, the total buffalo and cattle herd throughout the country has increased every year since 1980 with an ever higher percentage. Despite the harsh weather conditions which have seriously damaged the buffalo and cattle herd throughout the country in the first 6 months of 1982, this head still shows an increase of 174,000 over the same period last year. In North Vietnam, the cattle herd has increased by 5.8 percent and the buffalo herd by 1.9 percent. Though harassed everyday by the Chinese expansionist aggressors who killed the bovines, the northern border provinces have increased their buffalo herd by 2.3 percent and their cattle herd by 2.4 percent. In the southern provinces, the buffalo herd was small before the liberation day; since 1976, both the cattle and buffalo herds have increased rather quickly; compared with the same period last year, the current buffalo herd has increased by nearly 8.5 percent and, in the Mekong River Delta provinces alone, it has increased by more than 10 percent.

The increase in the buffalo and cattle herd is due primarily to the application of many policies to encourage animal husbandry development in all three fields--state-operated, collective and individual household. With regard to the individual household sector, the government has promulgated many incentive policies such as granting capital loans, supplying breeds, etc. On the other hand, due to the implementation of the product contracting system in agriculture, more and more cooperatives and collective members have bought and raised buffaloes and cattle to create an additional draft power for tilling purposes and to increase the source of fertilizer for crop cultivation. The cattle herd has also increased the source of fertilizer for crop cultivation. The cattle herd has also increased rather rapidly. In the provinces of Son La, Ha Bac, Ha Tuyen, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, etc., the current cattle herd has increased by 10.7 to 43 percent over the same period last year.

Together with the quantitative development, the quality of the buffalo and cattle herd has also begun to rise. The number of crossbred commercial buffaloes and cattle has increased everyday. At present, the number of buffaloes and cattle of foreign breeds is not yet large in our country (only 3,000 Murrah dairy buffaloes and 3,700 Dutch dairy cows) but the crossbred commercial cattle number over 200,000.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CHEMICAL SECTOR REVIEWS 1981, SETS NEW GOALS

Hanoi CONG NGHIEP HOA CHAT in Vietnamese No 1, Feb 82 pp 1-5

[Excerpts from report by Le Van Dy, head of the Chemicals General Department, closing the Conference To Review the Sector's Work in 1981: "Developing Upon the Success Recorded in 1981 and Endeavoring To Complete the Entire Plan for 1982"]

[Text]...The year 1981 was a year of many special characteristics: it was the first year of the third 5-year plan, the year in which we emulated to record achievements in celebration of the 5th Congress of the Party and the year in which many party and state resolutions and decisions were issued regarding revamping our organization, management, the science and technology policy and the acceleration of production. At the same time, however, it was also a year of many difficulties; it can be said that it was a year of extreme difficulties, especially with raw materials, supplies, energy, communications-transportation and so forth. The norms that were assigned were not only lower than those of previous years, but sometimes these norms could not be met at a time when the plan was not readjusted. These factors would seem to tie the hands of our sector, as happened in the 1st quarter of 1981 when we only completed 18 percent of the plan for the entire year and during the first 6 months of the year when we only completed 42 percent. However, when resolution number 6 of the Central Committee and decisions 25, 26 and 64 CP were issued, our sector coordinated and applied these resolutions and decisions in order to formulate its 5-year plan and the plan for 1981 with specific guidelines, objectives and tasks.... Recently, while reporting the 5-year plan of the sector to the Standing Committee of the Council of Ministers, the direction being taken by our sector under the guideline "self-sufficiency-business-science" was once again confirmed as being correct. As a result, we can conclude that one of the main reasons helping our sector to complete its plan last year was the correct and effective implementation of the guideline mentioned above.

In order to make an evaluation and reach an accurate conclusion, additional time is needed to test this guideline (in my opinion, about 3 years); however, the modes that we employed last year in every field of production, capital

construction, scientific-tecnnical research and the organization of management reflected the new directions being taken and led to initial results:

1. In the field of production: the task of the sector was to concentrate its efforts on supporting agriculture and producing basic chemicals, raw materials and consumer and export goods in keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the Party Central Committee...; we decided that we must rely upon the strengths of the country, its minerals, tropical plants, especially oil bearing plants... particularly rubber trees, pine trees and a number of other trees. The results were:

--In agriculture, the production of superphosphate fertilizer exceeded the plan by 2 percent, roasted phosphate fertilizer exceeded the plan by 4.3 percent and disinfectants exceeded the plan by 11 percent.

--In the production of chemicals and raw materials: the production of alum exceeded the plan by 4.6 percent and paint production exceeded the plan by 29.5 percent.

--In the production of chemicals for consumer goods: the production of dry cell batteries exceeded the plan by 75 percent.

The production of synthetic laundry powder exceeded the plan by 68.3 percent.

In addition to meeting the plan assigned by the state, we also engaged in many different modes of exporting and earned foreign currency with which to import raw materials to produce more products for society. According to initial calculations, in addition to the exports under the state plan, we used the form of local exports to export goods worth more than 2 million dollars.

In keeping with the spirit of resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee and decision 25 CP, our general department, although not receiving guidance from the state agencies, rapidly initiated the formulation of our three part plan in the spirit of taking the initiative in our business operations, developing the existing potentials of the sector and the localities and producing additional products for society, thereby benefiting production and laborers and correctly implementing the three interests. Our general outlook was:

Concerning the state plan (plan A), we considered it to be the main task that had to be successfully completed; although the state assigned fewer means, supplies and capital, we had to produce many more products. In fact, the materials and capital supplied by the state last year only averaged about 70 to 80 percent of what was needed to produce products. According to initial calculations, the supplies and raw materials procured by the sector itself in order to compensate for the shortfall under the plan were worth 28 million dong and amounted to 10.75 percent of the plan. Thus, it was clear that with fewer supplies we produced more products or, in other words, we used the raw materials and supplies of our own plans (B + C) to carry out plan A. This was a guideline that was thoroughly implemented by the entire sector.

As regards the self-produced and self-balanced plans (B and C), which we began to implement in 1981, they resulted in a total output value of 70.2 million dong or 21.2 percent of the overall total output value of the entire general department.

Last year, in the spirit of making full use of surplus capacity, our sector cooperated and engaged in many different forms of joint businesses with the various sectors and localities. Our plan B also took many different forms:

a) Making foreign currency loans to purchase raw materials for production and using direct or indirect exports to produce additional products, utilize equipment capacity and labor and create foreign currency profits to expand and develop production.

b) Accepting contract production work for the various sectors and localities, also for the purpose of making full use of existing equipment capacity and labor while using the profit earned as a source of capital for developing production.

c) Loaning goods for exportation: using foreign currency to quickly import raw materials for production and returning products during the planning period while using the resulting profits as a source of capital for developing production.

d) Buying and selling: once we had acquired capital (foreign currency and domestic currency) through the modes mentioned above, we had "self-acquired" products that we could use in business to purchase raw materials, sell semi-finished products, take the initiative in production and keep abreast of the market.

Last year, all the modes mentioned above were successfully applied; however, these were only initial successes. Time is still needed to reach a conclusion concerning the superiority of each mode, consequently, each unit can continue to apply one mode or another based on the special characteristics of its circumstances or study and experiment with new and different modes. Generally speaking, however, the implementation of all the modes mentioned above was based on a principle of important significance, namely, cooperating and engaging in "bilateral" or "trilateral" joint businesses with the various sectors and localities. We consider this to be a new factor in the various sectors and localities working to implement the plan along with the chemicals sector.

Here, we would like to delve a little more deeply into this matter in keeping with requests by installations that the general department evaluate and reach conclusions concerning a number of new methods of operating. The viewpoint of the general department is to cautiously encourage and create the conditions for units to open the way for their business and production operations to take new directions so that:

--Production increases
--A high income is earned
--Living conditions are good.

Of course, in the process of conducting research, working and exploring, it is impossible to avoid shortcomings. This is nothing unusual, we must regularly conduct inspections, conduct reviews, gain experience and promptly rectify mistakes on the basis of economic analysis. The important matter is that we had the proper motive and were not secretive about it.

While formulating and implementing plan B, our general department frequently proposed to the state that it quickly upgrade plan B to plan A, that is, the official plan of the state, in order to establish appropriate mechanisms and timely incentive policies. This was also the aspiration of many comrades, the purpose of which was to assist in facilitating the formulation of the plan and the management of guidance by making them less complex.

As regards plan C, our purpose was to make full use of discarded materials and rejected products in production outside the design task. These provide an abundant source of raw materials that every installation has and they must be exploited in order to provide more products for society while improving the living conditions of cadres and manual workers. In addition, in order to develop enterprises, it is necessary to regularly research and develop new products. In order to provide incentive for and develop this creative capability, we can incorporate researched products in plan C within a certain amount of time; once their production has become stable and is yielding returns, these products will be incorporated in plan A in accordance with the legal norms of the state. This form was implemented on the tripolyphosphate natri and laundry powder production lines at the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant. Last year, chiefly as a result of this incentive policy, we made full use of discarded materials and rejected products that had long been ignored or introduced a number of new products in production, thereby increasing the total output value under plan C to 27.12 million dong, 13.84 percent of plan A.

Thus, in evaluating the situation surrounding the implementation of the production plan, we see that initial changes were made last year and new, autonomous modes of operation were established in production and business. The clearest changes were seen in the final months of last year; in particular, during the last 2 months of the year, total output value equalled 100 million dong, 30.3 percent of the plan for the entire year. This is an indication of the very high determination on the part of the cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the entire sector and the concerted guidance provided by the general department in order to record the highest possible achievement in celebration of the 5th Congress of the Party.

2. In capital construction: it was difficult to implement the production plan but even more difficult to formulate and implement the capital construction plan: many projects that had been under construction for many years either had their capital allocations cut or were not allocated any capital at all; a number of new projects had not completed the procedures needed to initiate construction and

the supply of building materials was not well coordinated. Under these conditions, capital construction during the first 6 months of the year only equalled slightly more than 30 percent of the plan. However, we promptly reoriented our guidance, re-examined key projects and concentrated, instead of decentralizing, our guidance on the basis of the volume of work to be performed. Many projects were assigned under the "general contractor" form of organization in order to avoid putting the responsibility or blame on one another, especially during the finishing stage. As a result, many projects were completed quickly compared to the plan, such as the Bien Hoa Calcium Carbide Plant, which was constructed in slightly more than 4 months at a time when the Hau Giang calcium carbide project has been underway for many years but is still unfinished; the steam boiler project of the Sao Vang Rubber Plant, which was completed early and exceeded quotas as a result of centralized guidance. Many other projects were also completed and prepared for production, such as the Ha Bac Activated Charcoal Plant, the Trang Kenh calcium carbide furnace number 3, the silicate plant at the Viet Tri Chemical Plant, the plant producing electrodes for the refining of steel at the Xuan Hoa Dry Cell Battery Factory, the micro-biology system in Ho Chi Minh City, the natri sulfate number 2 system at the Dong Nai Chemical Plant and so forth. The expansion of the Lam Thao Superphosphate Plant, a key project of the state, exceeded the quotas of the construction and assembly plan by 45 percent. Thus, we learned a number of new modes to be employed in capital construction, namely, the need to rapidly change direction on a goal-oriented basis instead of assigning projects on the basis of the volume of work. The establishment of specific objectives based on the rate of construction and construction schedule with appropriate incentive systems based on the general contractor system so that work is assigned on the basis of conditions, capabilities and so forth are measures that help to complete projects as quickly as possible and insure their quality. For this reason, capital construction last year exceeded the construction and assembly plan by 17 percent and the investment capital plan by 4 percent.

However, capital construction is still marked by many problems in the division of labor and in the form of red tape, consequently, a number of projects have been started late (such as the expansion of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine) and some projects that were encountering difficulties with capital and have been reallocated capital have failed to carry out their design tasks, such as the Hau Giang calcium carbide and "bot nhe" projects, the Ha Bac and Trang Kenh soda projects, etc. These are problems that must be resolved at an early date to insure the completion of plans.

3. Scientific and technical research:

Last year, many advances were made in scientific and technical research and we began to bring about changes in a manner more closely linked to production. We oriented research activities toward supporting and developing production, such as developing raw materials, making technological improvements, increasing capacity, building projects coordinated by objective, such as the projects to increase the

output of the nitrogen plant, increase bicycle tire production capacity, research the production of phosphate fertilizer and so forth; we broadened research cooperation under contracts with the sectors and localities, sent scientific and technical forces to production installations and proposed ways to gradually shift scientific research agencies to the cost accounting system. This change, which is new and only starting to be carried out, must be closely guided and we must gain experience concerning it in order to carry it out more strongly in the years ahead in keeping with the spirit of Political Bureau resolution 37.

...Evaluating the implementation of the 1981 plan by the Chemicals General Department under the guideline of working while conducting research and gaining experience, we did record a number of initial results, such as the following:

--The quotas of the state plan regarding supporting agriculture, producing basic chemicals and chemical raw materials and producing consumer and export goods were met;

--Operations were oriented in new directions outside the plan assigned by the state so that we could take the initiative and begin to achieve self-sufficiency, begin to establish our own balance and create our own raw materials and foreign currency.

--Importance was attached to formulating plans from the installation level upward.

--Scientific-technological research and technological advances in support of production were carried out under the guideline of increasing the use of domestic raw materials and making investments in dept...

--The production and capital construction plans were put on an equal footing with the living conditions plan and incorporated in the emulation movement in order to develop upon its spirit.

--Use was made of businesses near markets in order to closely link them to production and develop potentials without having to invest in much equipment.

--Cooperative relations were established within the sector in order to achieve mutual support in production.

--We cooperated with the various sectors and localities to develop potentials and accelerate production.

And, the initial results were:

--We gradually took more initiative in production.

--There were more products for society.

--Income contributions to the state increased.

--Additional capital was acquired to recreate raw materials and equip with additional equipment and spare parts in order to develop production.

--Workers had work, their income was raised and their living conditions were maintained.

--Negative phenomena, theft and the number of persons quitting jobs were markedly reduced.

However, a review of the shortcomings in guidance also showed that the following problems still exist:

--The staff work in guidance of the various staff departments, line departments and institutes were not truly effective and did not involve promptly guiding installations in the positions and policies of the party and state.

Reorganizations were still carried out slowly even though the policy was adopted at an early date.

--We did not promptly develop upon, mobilize or encourage new factors and open the way for the new modes while promptly correcting shortcomings in the implementation process.

We did not develop upon the strengths of each installation in order to provide universal guidance to the entire sector; for example, some units are strong in management but weak in business while other places attach much more importance to business and give little attention to management or have poor management and a slowly developing business as well.

--Importance has not been attached to promptly reviewing and analyzing the economic returns in both production and capital construction.

--In capital construction, procedural constraints have not been alleviated and efficient and effective relationships have not been established among capital construction, technology and production.

It is hoped that, in 1982, we will make an effort to overcome the problems mentioned above in order to comprehensively carry out the work of the sector everywhere.

II. The Tasks and Measures for 1982

Under the 1982 plan, the primary products have not changed much compared to the 1981 plan and the total output value, although a specific figure has not yet been assigned, is preliminarily estimated to be 2 percent higher than in 1981 with supply norms equal to or less than those in 1981. In addition, under the

guideline "self-reliance, business, science," we will endeavor to accelerate and further develop upon the modes of operation of 1981 to the entire general department while researching the development of many new modes. Under this guideline, the installations are making the calculations for their plans for the production of products on their own and the general department is working with a number of units to participate in the making of these calculations and provide guidance. By this method, according to preliminary projections, we are endeavoring to increase the self-produced plan from 200 to 250 percent compared to 1981 or by 25-30 percent compared to 1981.

To achieve the norms mentioned above, it is necessary to take the following measures:

1. In production:

The implementation of the production plan must be coordinated with planning the development of the sector, consequently, while formulating production plans, attention must be given to rearranging and redeploying production in order to utilize capabilities and establish efficient scientific-technical sectors that insure that the technological strengths of each installation are developed upon while coordinating with the distribution by territory with a view toward achieving the highest possible economic returns. In the immediate future, attention must be given to rearranging the sectors producing detergents, disinfectants and such chemicals as aluminum sulfate, "bot nhe" and calcium carbide and such consumer goods as rubber products, dry cell batteries... In this spirit, it is necessary to quickly recompute and rebalance plans in accordance with equipment capacity and labor in order to intensify the cooperation and joint businesses with the various sectors and localities, develop local raw materials and utilize imported raw materials to accelerate the production of products serving agriculture, such as fertilizers, insecticides, growth stimulants... Specifically, in 1982, it is necessary to:

a) Accelerate the production of superphosphate, roasted phosphate fertilizer, mixed fertilizer, organic fertilizers, insecticides and new products from domestic raw materials, such as the insecticides visinh, polyclopinen... The production of other chemical products, such as calcium carbide, welding rods, alum and chlorine must be increased and must partially meet the needs of the economy; the production of such consumer goods as dry cell batteries, electric storage batteries for civilian use, detergents, bicycle tires and tubes and so forth must be increased.

b) To rapidly put the installations that have been completely constructed into production and produce additional products for the sector, such as natri sulfate, calcium carbide, the insecticide visinh, activated charcoal and so forth.

c) Reorient the production of some apatite grinding installations (the Hai Hung Chemical Plant, the Nghia Binh Chemical Plant and the Vinh Chemical Plant) to produce products supporting agriculture and the other sectors.

d) Accelerate exports and imports in keeping with the spirit of decree 200 CP: enterprises that use imported raw materials must generate exports in order to earn foreign currency, recreate raw materials and rapidly turn over their capital; they must reorient their business operations, operate at a profit and achieve economic returns.

2. Capital construction:

Many problems still exist as a result of making sweeping investments in capital construction in past years. There are still some projects that have not been completed and have not been allocated capital, thereby creating waste; therefore, under the plan for 1982 and subsequent years, we must re-examine these projects. In 1982, we must focus our attention on the following problems:

--Providing guidance based on project objectives continues to be the correct direction to take; in particular, attention must be given to the major, key projects of the state, such as the expansion of the Lao Cai Apatite Mine, which must be carried out in exact accordance with the construction rate.

--A number of small projects being constructed by the sector itself must be quickly put into production, such as the Hau Giang Calcium Carbide Plant, the Hau Giang "bot nhe" Plant and the Bien Hoa Chemical Plant and the rated capacity of these projects must be achieved. We must quickly reach conclusions concerning and allocate the capital needed to continue a number of other projects, such as the Trang Kenh Soda Plant, the Ninh Binh Coke Plant and the Xuan Hoa Dry Cell Battery Factory. A plan must be quickly adopted for turning over the projects that were completed in 1981 and settling the accounts regarding them in order to rapidly put them into production.

In addition, even at the apatite grinding installations, even though initial changes have occurred, it is necessary to replan these installations in order to basically convert them to chemical plants or plants producing processed fertilizers.

Generally speaking, we must also develop new modes of operation in capital construction in keeping with the spirit of the central level, namely, the central level and the locality working together and cooperating in construction. Last year, the general department and a number of localities reached agreement on the principle of the sector and the locality working together, pooling capital to build factories and sharing the products produced. In 1982, we must quickly begin a number of specific projects, such as the SMG growth stimulant systems, the soda-chlorine plants in central as well as southern Vietnam, the superphosphate fertilizer plant in the South and a number of other plants in order to produce alum, "bot nhe" and chemicals from vegetation.

The implementation of decision 232 CP must be initiated in coordination with applying and gaining experience concerning the general contractor system in order

to set forth a suitable mode for the projects of the sector so that new directions are opened for effective operations in capital construction as has happened in production.

3. Planning the development of the sector and scientific-technical research:

The planning and development of the sector are not only the concern of the general department, but must also be the concern of each unit and installation, which must coordinate their immediate production task with the task of developing their installation in the future. In order for the plans for the development of the sector to be implemented, we will, at the start of the 2nd quarter of 1982, hear presentations of these plans through the economic-technical plans for each target project.

As regards scientific and technical research, we will intensify applied research. This is a very important guideline, the purpose of which is to put scientific and technical research in support of production, especially in the present stage, in order to resolve the difficulties being encountered as a result of the shortage of raw materials, supplies and spare parts and, at the same time, support investments in development in depth, the improvement of technologies and equipment and find substitute raw materials and supplies. Experience has shown that at every scientific and technical research agency that has the correct understanding of this matter, research activities have substance, scientific and technical cadres are enthused about and satisfied with their work and display their talents and their living conditions are improved; conversely, at places that have not changed the direction of their activities, everyone from cadres to personnel is confused and remote from production and many negative phenomena occur. However, saying this does not mean that we do not give thought to basic research. The attitude of the general department is to allocate a sufficient force of scientific-technical cadres to support developmental research projects that are not only of significance within the sector, but of significance to the entire country as well. At present, we are conducting two research projects on the state level and many sector level research projects. The subjects of our scientific-technical research are very diverse, thereby creating the conditions for scientific and technical forces to fully utilize their talents.

In the immediate future, we must carry out the construction of or prepare the following projects:

a) The production of phosphate fertilizer (from the mining of apatite and pyrite ores to processing and the use of the various types of fuels).

b) Increasing the output of the nitrogen plant to 40,000-50,000 tons per year (stage one) and 100,000 tons a year (stage two) as well as preparing for the construction of the large nitrogen plant.

c) Producing basic chemicals and chemicals used as raw materials, such as hydrochloric acid, phosphoric acid, alum, calcium carbide, paint, soda, chromium compounds and so forth).

d) Researching, producing and processing chemicals to protect vegetation in the form of new products and products from domestic raw materials.

e) Processing rubber, including the program to increase bicycle tire production capacity to 15 million tires (on the basis of the state balance in coordination with the self-balanced plan of the sector).

f) Researching the development and use of tropical plants, especially oil bearing plants.

g) Formulating proposals for the production of detergents on the basis of management by economic-technical sector.

The programs mentioned above must be developed with participation from the installation level upward and then integrated in a common plan for the entire sector.

The above are a few suggestions to units concerning the formulation of plans and activity programs, on the basis of which the various functional staff and line departments will formulate a complete plan for 1982. The contents of plans must be such that the following targets are met:

--Comprehensively completing a high percentage of the state plan while expanding the various forms of production, business and exports-imports.

--Introducing scientific and technological advances in production; however, this must be done in such a way that the following requirements are met: reducing the staff of indirect personnel by 7-8 percent;

--Reducing the consumption of raw materials, fuel and supplies by 10 percent;

--Economizing on foreign currency expenditures, labor, budget expenditures, construction and assembly capital and administrative and professional costs;

--Re-establishing management procedures, especially at installations and components that are still weak and deficient.

7809
CSO: 4209/406

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

GIA BAY BRIDGE IN THAI NGUYEN RESTORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Restoration of Gia Bay Bridge Completed"]

[Text] After 7 months of construction the Gia Bay Bridge, which is 95 meters long, 9 meters wide, and made of reinforced concrete, was completed 42 days before the planned deadline.

The bridge, which spans the Cau River in Thai Nguyen City, was damaged by U.S. bombs in 1965. The restoration began in November 1981.

Bridge Corporation No 1 of the Ministry of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation took on the bridge repair job despite encountering many difficulties regarding capital, materials, and equipment. The Communications Technical Institute guided the construction site in applying the method of using electrically detonated charges to demolish the old concrete and fully utilizing reinforcing bars. The phase of demolishing the damaged bridge was shortened by 50 days. Bac Thai mobilized dozens of organs and units to participate in restoring the bridge. It contributed more than 30,000 work days and nearly 6 million dong of capital.

The restored bridge has an entirely new abutment, a number of improved piers, and a rebuilt support system, surface, and parapet. The bridge was opened to traffic on 21 June.

5616
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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SOUTHERN PROVINCES EMPHASIZE SMALL HYDROELECTRIC SITES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Southern Provinces Begin to Develop Small Hydroelectric Sites"]

[Text] Quang Nam-Da Nang has brought into use both turbines of the Cung River Hydroelectric Station, which has a capacity of 400 kilowatts. The province has also set up a small station at Vinh Trinh and has a plan to build a large station at the Phu Ninh water conservancy construction site. The provinces of Nghia Binh and Dac Lac have also begun to install small hydroelectric stations. In general, the small hydroelectricity network in the south is still taking form slowly. The localities along the central coast, in eastern Nam Bo, and in the Central Highlands have many swiftly flowing rivers and streams which are suitable for the development of that source of electricity. However, a number of district seats, towns, state farms, new economic zones, and army units near sources of inexhaustible, inexpensive water energy lack electricity or must use thermoelectricity, which is very expensive.

Recently, the Ministry of Power held a meeting in Da Nang with representatives of sectors and localities in the south to discuss the exploitation of those hydroelectricity sources. The line that was delineated was to stress the development of medium and small hydroelectric installations. During coming years concentration and priority will be on developing small hydroelectric stations to serve the new economic zones, factories, state farms, residential areas, and concentrated economic areas in accordance with the motto "the central and local levels, and the state and the people, work together." The sector, locality, or unit that is the principal consumer of electricity must take the lead in investing in the project. The construction motto is to build first projects that are easy to build, have specific effectiveness, and are near the electricity consumption areas.

Between now and 1985, each province must draft a plan to build 200 or 300 installations with an output of 100 kilowatts or more, and to build many stations under 100 kilowatts in the districts.

5616
CSO: 4209/404

LABOR

QUANG NINH PROVIDES JOBS FOR UNEMPLOYED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nghiem Thanh: "Quang Ninh Provides Jobs"]

[Text] Quang Ninh has two large coal-mining areas, in Hon Gai-Cam Pha and in Uong Bi-Mao Khe. The electricity, geology, forestry, ocean fishing, and communications-transportation sectors are also rather developed. But there is a lack of light industry production installations. In the entire province there are only a few small food-processing factories. That imbalance has given rise to serious difficulties regarding the organization and distribution of labor.

Of the approximately 170,000 cadres, workers, and civil servants in Quang Ninh, about 75 percent are males, predominately from the provinces of the Bac Bo delta. A considerable number abandon their jobs. Some do so because they live alone, far from their wives and children, for exessively long periods, while travel is expensive. Others do so because they are no longer able to do such hard work as shaft mining, operating special vehicles and machinery, going into the forest to obtain wood, etc.

A considerable number of people are unemployed. Included among them are redundant workers who had to be dismissed from the organs and enterprises, students who did not make sufficiently high grades to enter colleges and vocational middle schools, discharged soldiers and wounded soldiers returning from convalescent centers, etc. On the average there are between 8,500 and 9,000 unemployed people -- half of them women -- in the cities and towns of Quang Ninh every year.

The problem that is posed for Quang Ninh is to use that labor force rationally to produce material wealth, and to avoid negative phenomena which cause a loss of social order and safety.

Implementing the resolutions of the Council of Ministers, Quang Ninh contracted out final output on a trial basis, assigned salary funds, streamlined the organization of many base-level units and, on the basis of those results, tightly and effectively reorganized labor. At the same time it corrected the error of exaggerating the difference between the positions of people employed by the state and those on the outside, and affirmed that all jobs, anywhere,

are respectable if they contribute to the economy and society, legitimately increase the incomes of workers, and are not contrary to laws and policies. The Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee emphasized that providing jobs was an urgent requirement, held a seminar, set up a guidance committee to be in charge of studying and recommending ways to find jobs, supplied funds for holding vocational classes, and supervised the implementation of the approved plan. The local administration closely monitored the number of unemployed. The province categorized and selected people who were fully qualified with regard to health, education, and political quality to fulfill their military obligations, train in technical and vocational schools, or to work in fraternal socialist countries. A number were selected to work in the units in accordance with contracts and agreed-to conditions that clearly stipulate time periods and responsibilities. Most were employed in jobs appropriate to women and weak people. Such jobs were in the handicraft trades, for which the province supplied raw materials and the products of which could be marketed and quickly bring about real results.

Emphasis was on the production of five export goods: embroidery, jute rugs, rush mats, woven bamboo bags, and venetian blinds. People who studied trades did not have to go through troublesome red tape but were given cash allowances and were able to buy rice at assured commercial prices throughout the period of their study. The production organization form was usually the cooperative, team, or group, on a moderate scale. Embroidery frames and looms were provided each person, and there was no need to build workshops.

During the recent period, the number of handicraft workers in the cities and towns has increased rapidly. There are now 2,470 embroidery workers, 610 jute rug weavers, 200 mat makers, 150 bamboo bag weavers, and 460 specialized venetian blind makers, who produce a valuable volume of goods.

Quang Ninh pays attention to picking up coal that has been dropped at the storage yards and ports, and to developing the lime-baking, cement block making, salt making, and rattan and bamboo weaving trades. More than 1,000 people in Hon Gai, Cam Pha, and Uong Bi support themselves by working in those trades.

At the beginning of 1982 the province accommodated 9,450 unemployed people, including 3,400 people who employed in state sectors and 1,200 who went to participate in labor cooperation abroad. The rest were employed in production bases producing export and consumer goods. By the end of May, 2,727 people had been provided jobs in Hon Gai and Cam Pha.

Many problems are still being encountered in that task caused by income differences among the trades having to be based on the intensity of labor, time, and technical training. That has led to problems when providing jobs and has upset plans to distribute labor rationally. The earthenware and porcelain trades have not attracted skilled people to carry on the tradition of their forefathers. There are ample local raw materials to produce such essential goods as salt, shoes, sandals, bottles, glasses, beds, chest, and bicycle parts, but they cannot be developed.

The difficulty is that Quang Ninh is not a rice-growing area and has no grain fund to serve as a lever. But in the final analysis, specific policies are still decisive. Taxes, prices, salaries, and the creation of collective capital accumumulation funds must be improved along the lines of more strongly stimulating production. In order to avoid the situation of many people leaving their jobs and the loss of skilled workers (principally in the state enterprises), it is necessary to provide jobs which are in accordance with labor capabilities and strengthen political-ideological education, accompanied by the creation of favorable conditions for people who have been in Quang Ninh a long time and are in key occupations to bring in their families in order to stabilize their working conditions and develop production. Those are urgent problems which must be urgently resolved in order to stimulate production and stabilize living conditions in Quang Ninh.

5616
CSO: 4209/404

LABOR

LAWS ON COMPULSORY LABOR EXPLAINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 May 82 p 2

["Explaining the Law" column]

[Text] Q: To whom do the compulsory labor measures apply? What are the terms of forms of compulsory labor?

A: Compulsory labor is a measure applied to those within the laboring age brackets, who have the physical ability of labor but who refuse to do so, who would be roaming the streets, engage in illegal activities, causing trouble and disturb the public order and security, but whose action does not yet require concentration in reeducation camps, reform labor or legal action.

According to interministerial Labor-Interior circular No. 2-TTLB of 10 January 1980 the following elements belong within the categories of compulsory labor:

1) Able-bodied persons who refuse to work, who are engaged in illegal activities (such as trading in food coupons, in the various kinds of tickets; trading in and hoarding commodities and building materials belonging to the state and the trade in which is forbidden in the free market; buying, selling, and storing stolen goods and property belonging to the state and to the people).

2) Able-bodied persons who refuse to work and live in the streets, form gangs, and disturb the public order and peace (vagrancy, ganging up, gambling, drinking and sex, minor disturbances and fighting).

3) Able-bodied persons who refuse to work and are engaged in minor criminal activities.

4) Those who have completed their prison terms or are out of concentration camps for reeducation and reform labor, who have been allowed to go home but who refuse to work and do not obey the labor arrangements that the authorities have set up for them.

5) Those who have no official permission to live in the cities and towns and whom the authorities have sent back to the original home localities but who still persist in staying in the cities and towns with no legitimate occupations.

This circular also clearly delimits the situations where compulsory labor can be temporarily suspended for a definite time duration: "Sick people who are provided

with doctors certificates to the effect that they are undergoing treatment, pregnant women and women with children under 3 months of age, those belonging to families which are in special circumstances or who are having emergencies (such as a fire, seriously sick relatives such as a spouse, a child, a father or mother, etc.) but these cases must be acknowledged by the local authorities that they are the main persons responsible for the family business in question."

As for the terms and forms of compulsory labor, the above circular has this to say:

1) Terms of compulsory labor: from 6 months to 2 years.

--Should the person in question perform all his tasks during the term of compulsory labor, have truly progressed as far as quality and morality are concerned, then he or she can have the term reduced or the compulsory labor disciplinary measure may be eliminated altogether.

--Should the term of compulsory labor be over and yet the person still has not completed his tasks, violate the regulations and the labor discipline and has been given warnings to that effect, then his time will be lengthened. The prolongation term will not be over 2 years. Those who do not implement the order of compulsory labor or who have completed the prolongation term without giving proof of progress will be transfered to reeducation and reform labor camps.

2) Forms of compulsory labor:

--Compulsory labor camps: those condemned to compulsory labor camps must work, study and live in the labor units assigned to them (it could be a work site or a farm).

--On-the-spot compulsory labor: this measure is applied to those with children under three months of age or who have old and weak parents and whose families do not have anybody else in charge.

Those who have to undergo on-the-spot compulsory labor must go and work in production at the various work sites and enterprises, at cooperatives or progressive cooperative cells assigned to them by the ward, district or town people's committees. Besides the hours of production and study, they are allowed to go home to eat and live and carry out other activities with their families under the supervision of the the local authorities and people.

1751
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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 May 82 p 2

[Article by Hoang Tuan: "The Public Health Sector Fights Negative Phenomena"]

[Text] For more than 2 years, the focus of the public health sector's effort to combat negative phenomena has been: "successfully overcoming the theft of medicines, stopping the flow of medicines to the free market from units engaged in the production, distribution and circulation of medicines and the use of medicines in the examination and treatment of disease at hospitals and determinedly overcoming theft, bribery, demands for money, demands that patients offer gifts..." During this period of time, the public health sector of the capital has held many conferences for the leadership cadres and key cadres of the sector to fully study the spirit of the directive on combating negative phenomena. More than 3,000 persons in 16 units directly under the leadership of the Public Health Service have participated in this study and conducted both collective and personal reviews to determine their weaknesses and shortcomings in order to adopt plans for rectifying them. The Xanh Pon Hospital, the Son Tay Hospital, the Dong Da Hospital, the Vietnam-Cuba Hospital, the Pharmaceutical Corporation and other units, which are units that have waged a good struggle against negative phenomena, have been nominated by the service to be commended by the city. To date, this effort has spread to practically all precinct, district and city public health facilities and yielded good initial results. Below are the results that have been achieved.

The Negative Phenomena

The public health sector has conducted 116 audits and inspections, some of which have lasted an entire month, such as the one at the Hanoi Mental Hospital; 42 units were the subject of inspections lasting from 1 to 7 days while at the remaining units, inspections were in the nature of supervising and reminding them to successfully carry out the struggle against negative phenomena. In addition, unscheduled audits and inspections were conducted by the Installation Worker Control Committees in medical treatment facilities, medical examination facilities, cooking units, drug counters, places producing drugs and so forth. The inspection uncovered 20 cases involving the theft after work hours of various types of

antibiotics and tonics as well as other property, such as electric fans, televisions and so forth, worth nearly 30,000 dong. The largest case, which occurred at the Vietnam-Cuba Hospital, involved the loss of nearly 14,000 dong of medicine, all of which was antibiotics.

In the 2 years 1980 and 1981, 31 cases of internal theft occurred involving products worth more than 60,000 dong, more than 40,000 dong of which have been reclaimed.

The phenomenon of pilfering medicine from patients is still rather widespread in medical treatment clinics; this is done by pilfering drugs from the medicine dispensed for patients to take orally each day or by diluting drugs that must be injected. There have even been cases in which nurses have injected their patients with salt water or distilled water in order to steal antibiotics and cases in which the names of discharged patients or deceased patients have been kept on patient lists in order to steal medicine.

Another universal phenomenon is that of public health personnel requesting prescriptions from doctors who are friends or writing prescriptions on their own and then conspiring with state store personnel who sell drugs to purchase valuable, rare drugs and sell them on the free market. The doctors and physicians who write prescriptions do as they see fit and do not comply with the regulations of the Ministry of Public Health, consequently, there are many "phantom" prescriptions (which constitute 40 to 80 percent of the total number of prescriptions written). Many pharmacies distribute medicine to village, agency and enterprise public health facilities on the basis of sentiment, not the regulations of superiors. An investigation of 32 pharmacies revealed 9 cases in which 14 state store personnel bought and stored antibiotics, tonics and even ordinary drugs; an investigation into the management and use of drugs revealed that drug dispensing books and documentation did not comply with regulations and one unit did not have any drug dispensing forms or examination records. Practically all units abuse the dispensing of antibiotics and tonics to relatives (each prescription is usually written for two types of antibiotics, two or three types of tonics and so forth).

More than a few persons are engaged in the production, sale and trade of fake medicines. The public health sector and the public security sector have uncovered five cases involving the production of fake tetracycline and chlorocite, two of which involved public health personnel (Tran Thi Quang, a technician at the Vietnam-Cuba Hospital and Nguyen Van Sau, a retired doctor who lives at 16A Cao Ba Quat Street). Nguyen Manh Thao, a worker at the supply and repair station who sold fake medicines, was arrested with 13,500 fake tetracycline pills; pharmacist Tran Thi Phuong (Hai Ba Trung Ward) brought 1,000 fake tetracycline pills and 1,000 fake cholorcite pills to the public health station to take out real medicine. These phenomena occur at numerous places, including the clinics of agencies and enterprises.

Also widespread are overbearing attitudes and the practice of causing a bother to patients; accepting bribes; forcing patients to buy their own medicine at high prices; scolding and abusing patients or forcing patients to come back many times for examinations, for treatment or to purchase their medicines. Through the struggle against negative phenomena, the public health sector has discovered numerous loopholes in the various areas of its work and also adopted many measures designed to help installations improve their organization and management, such as assigning additional leadership cadres or replacing leadership cadres who lack the necessary skills and reputation; rebuilding the various specialized clinics and offices so that they comply with the standards and regulations of the Ministry of Public Health; establishing and assigning to the various clinics and offices ceilings governing the use of property and valuable, rare drugs; revising work methods, daily routines and so forth. The sector has guided the establishment of drug distribution councils from the districts to the city and begun distributing valuable, rare drugs to medical treatment facilities on the basis of purchasing ceilings and requiring that treatment facilities produce some of their own drugs.

Every Person, Every Unit Must Continue To Combat Negative Phenomena

Between now and the end of the year, the entire public health sector of the capital will continue to intensify the struggle against negative phenomena, the focus of which will continue to be combating the theft of drugs. The Public Health Service will study the possibility of publicly registering the drugs dispensed to patients as has been done at the Son Tay Hospital while thoroughly combating the production and circulation of fake drugs in coordination with managing the drug market. The writing of "phantom" prescriptions and conspiring to put drugs on the free market will be harshly punished. An effort will be made to combat bribery and the intimidation of the masses. The various units must have the masses supervise suspicious persons and take steps to promptly put a stop to the phenomenon of demanding money and gifts from patients when they enter a hospital. It is necessary to mobilize and educate cadres, manual workers and civil servants in order to heighten their spirit and attitude of responsibility as regards serving patients and combat irresponsible attitudes and the practices of bothering patients and forcing patients to take the place of assistants and nurses.

Combating negative phenomena must become the routine task of the units in the public health sector. Inspections and supervision by the forces of the masses must be more widely utilized...in order to help leaders take steps to close loopholes and correct and stop mistakes on the spot. Both commendation and prosecution must be timely and fair. The various units must concern themselves with improving the living conditions of cadres, manual workers and personnel in every way possible and give their attention to increasing their income while managing them well, managing them in exact accordance with the regulations and policies of the state.

The public health sector's campaign against negative phenomena has begun to put a stop to a number of negative phenomena, but the entire sector must become even more determined to support the increasingly large medical examination and treatment requirements of the people of the capital.

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END

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UNDER THE GREAT PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH'S BANNER

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 1-3

[Editorial]

[Text] This year, our entire party, army and people celebrate President Ho's birth anniversary in a joyful and enthusiastic atmosphere of greeting the success of the fifth party congress.

Continuing to implement President Ho's sacred testament, the fifth party congress reviewed the revolutionary movement in our country over the past years; outlined the strategic tasks for the Vietnamese revolution in the new stage; set forth the guidelines, tasks and main economic and social objectives for the 1981-85 5-year period and the 1980's; decided policies and measures on the development of the party with a view to increasing the party's combativity; and elected a new party Central Committee. The congress was a new milestone on the path of long-term revolutionary struggle of our people for national independence and socialism.

Since President Ho's passing away, acting on his sacred testament our entire party and all our armed forces and people have struggled arduously and registered great victories. We have defeated the U.S. imperialists and completely liberated the southern part of the fatherland. We have unified the country quickly on the state level, promulgated the Constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and established a system of dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country. We have fought and defeated the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists and their lackeys on the northern and southwestern fronts, defending firmly the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. We have restored, transformed and built the economy; transformed and developed culture; and maintain political security. We have strengthened the militant alliance and formed a firm and steady interdependent posture of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries. We have strengthened militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries in the socialist community. The position of our country has been enhanced in the world arena. These victories have brought our revolution to a new, more stable strategic position compared to the past, creating greater possibilities for firmly defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism.

At present, our country, while enjoying peace, has to cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. Our entire party and all our soldiers and people now have two strategic tasks: Successfully building socialism and standing combat ready to defend firmly the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Only by fulfilling these two strategic tasks will we be able to fully implement President Ho's testament.

Building socialism is our primary task. Success in building socialism will make our country powerful and prosperous and enable our people to live a plentiful and happy life. President Ho has advised us in his testament: "Our party must devise very sound plans for developing the economy and culture in order to improve constantly the people's living standards." Continuing to act on his behest, the fifth party congress outlined the orientation and tasks to further develop the national economy, readjust the economic structure and push forward socialist transformation with a view to basically stabilizing the economic and social situation and meeting the most pressing and essential requirements in our people's material and cultural life. The number one target of the economic program devised by the congress is to solve the food problem of our society firmly and steadily and to satisfy adequately clothing needs and other essential demands of the people. Let us do our best to implement the resolutions of the congress and successfully build socialism in our country so that our people will enjoy a plentiful and happy life, as President Ho has long expected.

Social construction goes along with the defense of the socialist fatherland. Lenin has said that a revolution is of value only when it is capable of defending itself. President Ho said on his visit to King Hung's temple: "The Hung Dynasty founded the nation, you and I must join hands in defending it." The fifth party congress also outlined our people's immediate tasks in national defense, namely, to resolutely defeat the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists' multifaceted war of sabotage, successfully perform the task of maintaining political security, public order and social safety, while ensuring that the country is always powerful enough and ready to triumph over the enemy in all eventualities. Defending the fatherland is the sacred right and obligation of every citizen. Implementing the resolutions of the congress, let every Vietnamese citizen heighten vigilance and combat readiness in order to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

To fulfill these strategic tasks, it is imperative to strengthen the combativity and improve the leadership abilities of the party. Achieving unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and the party's revolutionary line is a prime requirement of the party-building task. President Ho taught us in his testament: "Unity is an extremely precious tradition of our party and our people. All comrades from the Central Committee to chapters should preserve the party's unity as they do the apple of their eye." President Ho further advised: "Our party is a ruling party. Every party member and cadre must truly be imbued with revolutionary ethics and be frugal, incorruptible and absolutely impartial. It is necessary to keep our party absolutely pure so as to be worthy as the leader and the faithful servant of the people. Imbued with President Ho's views on party building, the fifth party congress has set forth the key current party-building

task, namely to continue to enhance the party's working class character and make the party strong in political, ideological and organizational aspects. This is necessary to ensure the successful implementation of the party's line. We must improve the party's leadership abilities in the cause of socialist construction and national defense. We must make our party constantly maintain its revolutionary and scientific nature so that it will remain as a truly pure party that has a high combativity and which is attached closely to the people. Implementing the resolution of the congress on the party-building task, let us endeavor to make this task a success and help the party fulfill its duties satisfactorily in the new stage.

We are now in a fairly complex situation. We have won great victories and scored great achievements, but we have also committed some mistakes concerning policies and economic management, and we are faced with numerous difficulties. The demands concerning the people's daily life, the defense of the country and the building of material and technical bases of socialism are particularly urgent and great. The new stage has imposed difficult but very glorious tasks on us. Our party and people, having gone through a protracted and arduous revolutionary struggle, are experienced in overcoming difficulties. They have never shrunk from difficulties.

The fifth party congress has illuminated the way for us to advance. In light of the resolutions of the congress, we are determined to overcome difficulties and fulfill our revolutionary tasks in the new stage.

Under the great President Ho Chi Minh's banner, our entire party and all our soldiers and people should exert every effort to turn the resolutions of the congress into reality in the everyday life and bring the cause of socialist construction and the defense of the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland to complete victory.

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SPLENDID SUCCESS OF THE THIRD LPRP CONGRESS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 4-9

[Capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] Last April the LPRP held its third national congress in Vientiane. This congress, representing 35,000 members of the LPRP, reviewed the situation in Laos over the past 10 years, since the Second LPRP Congress in February 1972, with emphasis on the 6 years since the emergence of the LPDR on 2 December 1975. The congress set forth orientations, tasks and targets of the Lao revolution in the new revolutionary stage -- the transitional stage toward socialism nationwide -- as well as targets and tasks for the First 1981-85 5-Year Plan and subsequent years up to 1990. The congress elected the new party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan, outstanding son of the people of various nationalities in Laos and esteemed leader of the Lao revolution.

By its great significance, the Third LPRP Congress has marked new and very important progress for the Lao revolution.

The LPRP has creatively applied the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Laos, led people of various nationalities to victory in the struggle for national revolution and democracy, thereby triumphantly establishing the LPDR.

In the fall of 1975, grasping the favorable condition which resulted from the victories of the Vietnamese and Kampuchean revolutions, the LPRP promptly mobilized the people in a concerted uprising to seize and control the country's administration. This dynamic and creative leadership prevented damage, destruction and chaos in Laos. It also created new forces and favorable conditions for national construction and defense.

Since the complete liberation of Laos, the LPRP has led the tasks of economic and social transformation and building according to socialist guidelines. To date, in industry the socialist economy has reached 93 percent; in communications and transportation, 47 percent and trade, 32.7 percent. Moreover, 1,343 agricultural production cooperatives have been established.

thanks to the policy of encouraging agricultural production, many localities have begun planting two crops instead of the traditional one crop per year. For the first time in its history, Laos has become self-sufficient in food for 2 consecutive years, 1980-81.

In the industrial domain, electricity output for 1981 reached 807 million million kilowatt-hours or a per capita output of 230 kilowatt-hours. Machinery products, bricks, wooden goods, soap, tobacco and paper have increased from 100 to 200 percent compared with 1976.

THESE ECONOMIC ACHIEVEMENTS HAVE CONTRIBUTED SIGNIFICANTLY TO STABILIZING AND IMPROVING THE PEOPLE'S DAILY LIFE.

In the cultural and educational domains, illiteracy has been basically eliminated. In 1981, 85 percent of the illiterates could read and write. In the 1980-81 academic year there were 620,000 general school students -- a 100-percent increase compared with the 1976-77 academic year -- 1,125 university students -- a manifold increase compared with the 1976-77 academic year. There are almost 10,000 Lao students studying in fraternal socialist countries, of whom more than 4,000 are university students. This is a great advance for the Lao revolution. THE ENHANCEMENT OF EDUCATIONAL BACKGROUND HAS CONTRIBUTED VERY SIGNIFICANTLY TO HEIGHTENING LOVE FOR THEIR COUNTRY AND SOCIALISM by the people of various nationalities in Laos.

Since national liberation, the LPRP has consistently built the national defense force and mobilized people throughout the country together with the armed forces, to defend firmly the unified Lao fatherland. This is the greatest achievement of the Lao revolution. Now Laos has a regular army and a firm and strong people's security force. These forces are continuously heightening their vigilance and are ready to foil all schemes and the multi-faceted sabotage activities being conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

Evaluating these achievements, especially in the economic and social fields, the Third LPRP Congress affirmed that the Lao revolution is in the first stage of its transition toward socialism. The general lines of the Lao revolution in the transitional stage toward socialism are: TO CONSISTENTLY CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN THE PROLETARIAN DICTATORSHIP; TO ORGANIZE AND PROMOTE SOLIDARITY BETWEEN WORKERS AND THE PEOPLE OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES AND DEVELOP THEIR RIGHTS TO COLLECTIVE MASTERY OF SOCIETY; AND TO CARRY OUT SIMULTANEOUSLY THE THREE REVOLUTIONS, NAMELY, THE REVOLUTION IN PRODUCTION RELATIONS, THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLIGICAL REVOLUTION AND THE IDEOLOGICAL AND CULTURAL REVOLUTION, WITH THE PRODUCTION RELATIONS REVOLUTION A KEY FACTOR FOR DEVELOPING PRODUCTION AND THE SCIENTIFIC AND TECHNOLOGICAL REVOLUTION AS THE KINGPIN. THESE ARE ALL AIMED AT BUILDING SOCIALISM, FULLY EXPLOITING AND DEVELOPING ALL THE POTENTIALS OF THE COUNTRY; DEVLOPING INDUSTRY THROUGH THE EXPLOITATION OF AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY; DEVELOPING THE NATURAL ECONOMY IN ORDER TO GRADUALLY ADVANCE FROM SMALL-SCALE PRODUCTION TO LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION; AND DEVELOPING INDUSTRIALIZATION BY USING SOCIALIST INDUSTRIALIZATION AS A BASE FOR THE TRANSITIONAL PERIOD IN ORDER TO TURN LAOS INTO AN AGRUCULTURAL-FORESTRY-INDUSTRIAL ADVANCED COUNTRY. THIS WILL BRING HAPPINESS TO THE PEOPLE OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES IN LAOS; ELIMINATE FOREVER THE SYSTEM OF EXPLOITATION OF MAN BY MAN; STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DEFENSE; FIRMLY PROTECT LAO SOVEREIGNTY, NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE NEW REGIME IN ORDER TO BUILD LAOS INTO A PEACEFUL, INDEPENDENT, UNIFIED AND SOCIALIST COUNTRY, THEREBY, TOGETHER WITH VIETNAM AND KAMPUCHEA, FIRMLY DEFENDING THE BULWARK OF THE SOCIALIST SYSTEM IN THE REGION AND CONTRIBUTING POSITIVELY TO THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE, DEMOCRACY AND WORLD SOCIALISM.

The Third LPRP Congress has affirmed two strategic tasks of national defense and construction in the new stage of the Lao revolution, of which the task concerning socialist construction is regarded as the most significant one.

On the economic front, the party has affirmed that the agricultural and forestry production is strong and has the potential to accelerate the improvement of the people's daily life and contribute significantly to building the initial capital for the socialist industrialization. In the years ahead, the party intends to improve agriculture comprehensively, develop the strength of agriculture and forestry in order to strive to become totally self-sufficient in grain and food. It also intends to gradually fully develop the agricultural cooperatives. Over the next 5 years, the development of cooperatives will be completed in rice growing areas, while this task will be carried out gradually in upland agricultural areas and other places.

In the industrial field, the party stressed that since Laos has abundant agricultural and forestry resources it should seek international cooperation based on these resources in order to formulate plans to develop small industry, handicrafts, light industry, processing industry and the electric, construction and repair sectors; and to expand and build additional establishments for ore exploitation. The general aim is to have the whole network of industry, small industry and handicrafts serve agriculture and forestry production, communications and transportation. In this context, the electrical, engineering, communications and transportation sectors must exceed the present requirements.

The party also set goals for trade, pricing, banking, finances and wages and various aims and concrete measures aimed at fulfilling important economic tasks and targets.

The LPRP is paying special attention to strengthening the economic cooperation between Laos and Vietnam, the Soviet Union, Kampuchea and other countries of the socialist community.

The people of various nationalities in Laos have inherited the tradition of solidarity, struggle and respect for loyalty and sincerity. This is a basic strength. However, the multifaceted national structures and the slow progress in education and the difference in languages, habit and customs are obstacles to the unification of various nationalities into one nation. As a result, the LPRP in every revolutionary stage has paid special attention to tasks concerning the nationalities. The party's attention to the various nationalities has been reflected through its guidelines, revolutionary strategy, aims, policies and other concrete measures. The strengthening of the tasks concerning the united national front and tasks concerning nationalities in general has always been a decisive factor for the success of the Lao revolution in the past, present and future.

The party contends that education is a very important factor in Laos. Unless the people's educational background is enhanced, the Lao people will not be able to improve and develop the economy, know how to protect the country and how to become masters of the society and of their lives.

On the basis of this judgment, the LPRP contends that the cultural and ideological revolution must advance one step further, to be centered around tasks concerning education. The aim of the cultural revolution is to build a genuine and socialist national education; eliminate vestiges of reactionary culture, continued ignorance and feudalism left behind by history and neocolonialism; and stop the infiltration of decadent and reactionary culture. The long-term goal of tasks concerning culture and education is to build a new man and turn Lao workers into people of socialist consciousness who understand modern science and technology and who have a sense of responsibility and the ability to become masters of the society.

The LPRP affirms that the Chinese expansionism and hegemonism which is aimed at subjugating Laos and other Indochinese nations, is a direct and dangerous enemy of the Lao people.

Under all circumstances, the party must strive to CONSOLIDATE AND STRENGTHEN NATIONAL DEFENSE AND THE PEOPLE'S SECURITY FORCES, in order to foil all sabotage schemes and tactics of the reactionary group in the Beijing leadership in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, thereby firmly protecting the peaceful work of the people, defending Lao independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and the new regime.

The LPRP affirms its support for a foreign relations policy which includes the determination to foil the hostile policy of the Chinese big nation expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces.

The party contends that THE STRENGTHENING OF THE SPECIAL SOLIDARITY AND COOPERATION WITH VIETNAM AND KAMPUCHEA AND THE STRENGTHENING OF SOLIDARITY AND COMPREHENSIVE COOPERATION WITH THE GREAT SOVIET UNION AND OTHER FRATERNAL SOCIALIST COUNTRIES, WILL ALWAYS BE A MILESTONE IN THE FOREIGN POLICY OF THE LAO PARTY AND STATE, and this will be an invincible power that no enemy can smash.

The unswerving policy of the Lao party and state is to establish friendly and good-neighborly relations with ASEAN countries, especially the Kingdom of Thailand.

The Lao people have resolved to oppose the hostile policy of the Chinese reactionary leadership, but to spare no efforts in maintaining friendly relations with the Chinese people.

Through various domestic great revolutionary achievements and with the correct foreign policy, the LPDR is gaining the sympathy and support of world progressive opinion. The status and prestige of the LPRP and the LPDR in the international arena is consistently enhanced.

The revolutionary cause of the working class and the people of various nationalities in Laos has scored tremendous achievements. This was due to the correct leadership of the LPRP, which was formerly part of the Indochinese Communist Party, the vanguard party of the working class and people of the three Indochinese countries, founded and led by President Ho Chi Minh. Applying the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of the Lao revolution, the LPRP has enhanced the spirit of creativity, charted the correct revolutionary line, triumphantly completed various strategic tasks, strategems and revolutionary methods and led the Lao revolution from one victory to another. Comrade Truong Chinh, head of the VCP delegation to the Third LPRP Congress has said in his speech: "The victory of the Lao revolution is the brilliant victory of the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Laos and of the ardent patriotism and the spirit of solidarity, in addition to the undaunted impetus of the struggle of the people of various nationalities in Laos who are determined to surge forward to become masters of their own destiny. It is the victory of the militant alliance of the three fraternal countries in Indochina and the socialist community, of which the Soviet Union is the mainstay, and of the world revolutionary movement. It is also the victory of the correct and consistent foreign policy of the Lao party and state which clearly and principally distinguishes friend from foe, and which flexibly implements various suitable positions and policies aimed at positively contributing to the struggle of peoples of various nations for the common goal of the era."

The great revolutionary victories scored by the fraternal Lao people of various nationalities for more than half a century, especially during the past decade, have indicated that the LPRP has applied a correct line in builidng itself gradually to become the party with working class characteristics which is absolutely loyal to Marxism-Leninism and the people's interests; and in closely combining the genuine patriotism with proletarian internationalism.

The LPRP affirms that one of the important party building tasks in the new stage is to STRIVE TO FIRMLY MAINTAIN THE CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW POLITICAL PARTY OF THE PROLETARIAT WHICH RULES THE ADMINISTRATION, and to maintain its role as a leading core for the firm proletarian dictatorship system in order to protect national independence, build socialism in Laos and fulfill the country's international obligation triumphantly.

In light of the resolutions of the Third LPRP Congress, the fraternal people of Laos will surely advance firmly on the path toward successfully building a socialist, independent and prosperous Laos and make it a worthy member of the heroic and strong world socialist community, a fortress of peace, national independence and socialism in Southeast Asia.

The Vietnamese party and people are proud of the LPRP, the unyielding comrade and the intimate friend of Vietnam. They were very moved to hear the heartfelt speech of Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan at the recent Fifth VCP Congress in which he said:

The LPRP pays special attention to educating its cadres and members and the people of various nationalities to strive to protect the special Lao-Vietnamese solidarity and it resolutely struggles against all enemy schemes for sowing dissention and it instructs the younger generation of Lao to foster this special relationship to make it bloom and last forever....under all conditions. In the past as well as at present we have always stood side by side with Vietnam and done our best to contribute to the victory of our fraternal people and our intimate comrades.

As close comrades-in-arms of the Lao communists and people, the Vietnamese communists and people are very happy to note the splendid success of the Third LPRP Congress. We firmly believe that in light of the resolutions of the LPRP Congress, the working class and the people of various nationalities in Laos will strengthen their solidarity and strive to score new and ever greater victories for their revolutionary cause.

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THE SITUATION IN OUR COUNTRY AND OUR TASKS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 63-71

[Article by Tran Quoc Tu]

[Text] Every revolutionary is required primarily to assess the situation and tasks correctly. Only by correctly assessing the situation and tasks, can we set forth effective policies and measures to improve the situation and advance the revolution to victory.

We should have a correct method of thinking to assess the situation correctly. The most correct method of thinking is the Marxist-Leninist method of materialist dialectics. Only by grasping this method of thinking firmly can we analyze the situation scientifically and objectively, detect contradictions in life and set forth proper guidelines and policies to settle these contradictions in our advancement.

Our country is in the stage of socialist revolution. To be well aware of the revolutionary situation in our country, we must understand socialist revolution and socialist laws. We must further know the peculiarities of our country which was originally a colony of imperialism and an economically underdeveloped country where small-scale production prevails. We are moving directly to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development.

Together with a proper method of thinking, we must also have a correct attitude. Only by adopting the attitude of masters of the country and the revolution can we properly assess the tasks achieved in order to be aware of success, failure, advantages, shortcomings and problems, and can we analyze the causes correctly and discover guidelines to develop good points, correct mistakes and advance. If we lack a sense of mastery, adopt an indifferent and irresponsible attitude, and pass the buck, we will not be able to assess the situation correctly and discover the causes of difficulties in order to overcome them. Only those "clear-sighted and clear-minded" people can evaluate the situation correctly, tell right from wrong and perceive the struggle guidelines for continally advancing the revolution.

We are now in a rather complicated situation. Although we have won very great victories, we are facing serious economic and social problems. Although we have scored many achievements and good points, we still have shortcomings and mistakes. In our advance from small-scale production to socialism, we are encountering many new problems for which the solution does not exist in the works of the socialist founders Marx and Lenin. Our struggle takes place in a stage of very complicated conditions which require not only our courage but also our creative intelligence. Faced with this complicated situation rife with problems, large numbers of our party's cadres and members have demonstrated their revolutionary stalwartness by firmly maintaining their working class stand and relying absolutely on the party's revolutionary lines. They have properly and clearly realized the situation and their duties, and have strenuously struggled to overcome problems and fulfill their duties in the new stage. On the contrary, some people whose method of thinking and attitude is wrong, have seen only problems and not victories, only shortcomings and not achievements and advantages. They have therefore become suspicious and pessimistic. Their militancy has declined. This lack of tenacity is manifested among some of the party cadres and members.

Following the total liberation of the southern part of our country, the people's national democratic revolution ended and our entire country stepped into a new stage, the stage of socialist revolution. This is a special turning point in the history of our revolution. "Every special turning point in history has caused some formal changes in petty bourgeois vacillations. These vacillations always take place beside the proletariat and always impregnate, to a given extent, the ranks of the proletariat." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin: "Selected Works" Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1959, Book II, Part II, page 535) "So long as the deep roots of capitalism have not been eradicated, these vacillations necessarily still take place." (same footnote as above). In a country like ours, small farmers and petty bourgeois account for a majority in the population. As a result, "these petty bourgeois vacillations" are all the more prevalent. They are the main cause for the erroneous conceptions about the present situation and tasks.

The strength of our party lies in the unity of millions of cadres and members who act as one. There must be unity of thought before we can achieve unity of action. Only by expounding the revolutionary situation in our country to help all the people properly understand the new situation and tasks, can the party unify its action and thought and develop its strength.

The present situation in our country was profoundly ananlyzed at the fifth party congress. Our achievements and shortcomings were correctly assessed at the congress. The strategic tasks of our revolution in the new situation were also set forth at the congress. This is the ground on which the party will unify its knowledge of the situation and tasks. Making all party cadres and members fully aware of the situation and tasks as viewed by the congress is a very important aspect of the present ideological task which is aimed at creating conditions for unifying the action and thinking of the entire party.

Our people's achievements over the past 5 years were highly appraised at the fifth party congress. The party Central Committee's political report read by General Secretary Le Duan at the congress pointed out clearly: "The past 5 years have gone down in national history as a very glorious and victorious stage of the Vietnamese revolution." Rightfully so, in the past 5 years, under the party's leadership, our people have scored very great achievements, completely changing the face of our country. These achievements have advanced the revolution in our country to a new strategic position firmer than previously, creating a greater capability to defend our fatherland firmly and to build socialism in our country successfully.

Following the victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, we quickly unified the country on the state plane. This is the first time that our country has been truly unified on the basis of lasting national independence and socialism. Vietnam is one. The Vietnamese nation is one. This is the will, aspiration and sacred sentiment of all the Vietnamese people. Our Vietnamese people sacrificed and struggled for generations to unify the country. Due to the ups and downs of history, interspersed with periods during which our country enjoyed independence, unity and prosperity, our people suffered painfully from the division of their country. The century-long "Nguyen-Trinh internecine war" divided the country into the "outside road" and the "inside road." No sooner had Nguyen Hue chased the Qing troops out to begin national reunification than quisling Nguyen Anh let the enemy enter our country. Under French domination, our country was divided into three parts. During the U.S. imperialist aggression our country was divided into two regions. Witnessing our country's division caused pain which tore our hearts. Who among the Vietnamese people of both sexes, young and old, did not want the country unified?

It was as if the Vietnamese nation was revived when its country was reunified, with life from north to south bubbling over with national conciliation. The Vietnamese people's long cherished dream had now come true. The system of proletarian dictatorship was established throughout the country. The Socialist Republic of Vietnam was born. The SRV Constitution was promulgated. All of the cruel plots and tricks of the imperialists and international reactionaries trying to sabotage the Vietnamese national unity were defeated. Under the leadership of the working class and its vanguard party, the Vietnamese people quickly unified the country on the state plane and implemented many economic, political, social and cultural policies to accelerate the process of unifying the country comprehensively. The Vietnamese people in the Ho Chi Minh era have achieved the extremely glorious goal of unifying their country. All of us can be legitimately proud of this great achievement. Henceforth, with the great strength of more than 50 million people living on a land of over 320,000 square kilometers full of natural resources, our Vietnamese people can build a prosperous country and firmly maintain our newly gained independence in order to feel proud and happy just like other nations on all the five continents. This is the most fundamental achievement because from now on the great strength of a unified country and the superior socialist system will be the basic factor in creating all of our people's victories.

With the strength of a unified country, our people have defeated Chinese expansionism and hegemonism to defend Socialist Vietnam firmly.

After living for a third of a century in fierce warfare our people now earnestly desire to live in peace and rebuild their country. This simple aspiration still cannot be fulfilled because the reactionaries among the Beijing ruling circles have plotted to annex our country and the Indochina Peninsula in order to achieve their ambition of invading Southeast Asia and conquering the world. The newly unified Vietnam had to face a crucial ordeal: The Chinese reactionaries and their lackeys launched a war of aggression against our country, using a pincers attack from the south upward and from the north downward. Upholding their vigilance, our people and troops courageously fought to defend their country.

Our people's victories in the two aggressive wars waged by Chinese expansionism and hegemonism are new pages in the history of our nation's glorious struggle against foreign aggression. These victories prove that our people have adequate moral and physical strength to defend firmly their socialist fatherland. No matter how cruel and dangerous is the enemy and no matter how big is its country -- with the largest population in the world -- adjacent to our country, our people still have the force to defeat it. If ever it recklessly launched another war of aggression against us, it will be defeated even more shamefully.

Our people's victories in the past two wars for national defense not only have defeated the Chinese reactionaries' plot to annex our country but also have checked the advance of Chinese hegemony and expansion to the Indochina Peninsula and Southeast Asia. With these victories, our people have fulfilled their international obligations to the fraternal Kampuchean and Lao peoples, strengthened the militant alliance and formed a firm system for mutual support of the revolution in the three Indochinese countries.

In the past 5 years, our people have scored many achievements in socialist revolution and socialist construction throughout the country. Noteworthy achievements have been scored on the economic front. We have made great efforts to overcome the consequences of war. The agricultural, industrial and transportation and communications installations which were destroyed during the wars, have basically been restored. Production has developed in some respects. The cultivated area through the country has increased to nearly 2 million hectares owing to our efforts in reclaiming virgin and fallow land and in multicropping. Industrial production capacity has also increased. Many projects under construction will be commissioned in the near future. Thousands of kilometers of railways and roads have been repaired and built. Socialist production relations have been consolidated a step further in the north. Initial results have been obtained in the socialist transformation of the south. The comprador bourgeois class has been eliminated. Capitalist industry and trade have been gradually transformed. Handicrafts and small merchants are being reorganized. Most of the peasants in the southern Trung Bo have been collectivized. In Nam Bo, some peasants have joined production collectives.

We have also recorded many achievements on the cultural front. Illiteracy in our country has been basically eliminated. Nearly 16 million people -- almost one-third of the population -- have attended school. A new culture is gradually being built throughout the country. The reactionary, backward and decadent culture left behind by the old regime is being eliminated. Literary, artistic, public health, sports and physical training activities have developed. All the scientific and technical sectors have developed to support national construction and defense better. In the process of the socialist revolution to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland, new Socialist Vietnamese men have been formed, trained and enhanced.

With respect to the foreign affairs in the past 5 years, we have strengthened the relations of militant solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, reinforced our militant alliance with the two fraternal Lao and Kampuchean countries joined the CEMA and expanded our cooperation with other socialist countries. The position of our country in the international arena has been enhanced.

Our people's achievements in the past 5 years are really great. Looking back at the difficulties and ordeals we have gone through will make us treasure all the more dearly all that we have achieved. In assessing our achievements in the past 5 years, some people have stressed only the political, military and diplomatic achievements, and have belittled our successes in socialist construction. Some people have gone so far as to deny our economic achievements. This is a one-sided and mechanical assessment which separates fields of activities from one another and negates the dialectical relations among the various fields of activities in society. In fact, the military victories have intrinsically implied some economic achievements. If we had achieved no economic successes, how could our troops have enough food to eat and defeat the Chinese aggressors? Our successful national unification also has per se included our achievements on the economic, cultural and ideological fronts. Some people allege that we have suffered economic setbacks because we have not fulfilled the economic development norms prescribed by the fourth party congress. These people do not understand that our second 5-year plan was established during the peacetime. In case of war, any other country would have to put aside its peacetime economic development plan to concentrate its forces on winning victory

in war. In fact, when the Chinese reactionaries' plot of aggression against our country was exposed, our party and state then advocated the policy of shifting the economic tasks to national defense in order to cope with the Chinese aggression. Since then, our country has practically adopted the annual economic development plan. Such an economic shift was a clear-sighted policy aimed at guaranteeing victory for our people and troops in their two wars of national defense.

The achievements in the economic and cultural as well as other fields are the results of our people's greatest efforts. They have shed blood and sweat in exchange for these achievements. We may not evaluate them casually but must treasure all that our people have achieved in socialist construction.

Our country is advancing from small-scale production to socialism. Already heavily damaged by war, it had to cope with a new aggressive war. In such a situation, it was not easy to score economic and cultural achievements. We must have specific knowledge of history to evaluate properly the comprehensive achievements of our people in the past 5 years.

These achievements were cited at the fifth party congress. The congress attributed these achievements to the consistent leadership of our party, the fine qualities of our people and their armed forces, the comprehensive cooperation with and the active assistance of the Soviet Union, the special solidarity with Laos and Kampuchea, the wholehearted support of other socialist countries and the sympathy and support of the forces of revolution and peace in the world.

While asserting our achievements strongly, the fifth party congress also pointed out the difficulties that we are now encountering in the economy of life. There are still serious imbalances in our national economy. Production has developed slowly while the population is increasing quickly. National revenue does not match social demands for consumption. The gap between financial receipts and expenditures, between the flow of goods and money, and between exports and imports are still large. Large numbers of workers remain unemployed. The market and prices have not been stabilized. The laboring people still encounter many difficulties in their life.

These difficulties stem primarily from the fact that small-scale production still prevails in our economy, an economy that has been heavily destroyed by a long and fierce war. And now we have to face a multifaceted war of sabotage by Chinese expansionism and hegemony.

Apart from the root objective causes of our present difficulties, there are some subjective causes. They are our mistakes and shortcomings in leadership and economic and social management.

In the spirit of scrupulous self-criticism, the party congress clearly indicated our mistakes in grasping the real situation, implementing party lines and organizing and guiding the implementation of planning and management operations. The congress severely criticized the shortcomings and mistakes caused by subjectivism, impatience, haste, conservatism and sluggishness, and weaknesses in other fields of operation. Pledges were made during the congress to conduct thorough criticism and self-criticism after the congress within party and state agencies in order to set forth effective measures to correct these shortcomings and mistakes.

When analyzing the present difficulties, some comrades hold subjectivism as the main cause. As a matter of fact, from a certain standpoint, our shortcomings and mistakes were the main causes of our economic and social difficulties in the past years.

Nevertheless, we must understand clearly that our difficulties stem originally from a backward and poor economy dominated by small-scale production which colonialism (old and new) bequeathed to us. At present, in order to fulfill the requirements of our production and life, we need a large amount of fuel, raw and other materials and commodities of various kinds not available in our country. (Footnote: Before liberation, the south had to import annually 2 million tons of mineral oil, 1 million tons of chemical fertilizer, 1 million tons of cement, nearly 1 million tons of rice, corn and wheat flour; 362,000 tons of sugar, 45,000 tons of milk, 25,000 tons of cooking oil, 28,800 tons of textile materials, 21,700 tons of yarns, 70,000 tons of paper pulp and 50,000 tons of plastic raw materials. During the 10-year period from 1965 to April 1975, the south had to import $7.459 billion worth of commodities (excluding military imports) while exporting only $393.1 million worth of commodities.) Even if had had no shortcomings and had made no mistakes, we would not be able to overcome all the difficulties in our economy and life within a short period of time. If we commit no more mistakes and shortcomings and if we know how to work better, we will be able to alleviate our difficulties in some given fields and to a certain extent.

While pointing out the root causes of our difficulties, the congress not only emphasized the serious damage resulting from our shortcomings and errors but also wanted to make the cadres and party members clearly understand the harsh and enduring nature of these difficulties. This is aimed at enabling them to enhance their fighting will and to try their best to overcome all difficulties while preventing some people from possibly thinking that difficulties can be overcome easily in just a short period of time but when things do not turn out the way they want, they will become pessimistic and confused or even suspicious of the correctness of the party's lines.

On the basis of reviewing the actual situation of the Vietnamese revolution in recent years, the fifth party congress affirmed that the socialist revolutionary line laid down by the fourth party congress is correct. That line reflects the revolutionary law advancing our country from small-scale production to socialism without having to go through the period of capitalist development. Meanwhile, the congress also pointed out our shortcomings and errors in implementing the party's lines.

Our party's socialist revolutionary line -- originated from the political program formulated by the founders of scientific socialism, from the review of the achievements recorded in the 20-year struggle to build socialism in the north, and from the consultation of experience with various fraternal socialist countries -- has been proven to be correct by realities and has further developed its effectiveness in our country's revolutionary undertaking. Successfully determining a correct revolutionary line which can effect the entire revolutionary undertaking is the most important task. After completing the people's national democratic revolution in the entire country, our party promptly determined a correct line for our revolution in the new stage. That is the basic success of the party. Thanks to that correct revolutionary line, we have been able to avoid deviations at a time when our revolution was being shifted to a new stage.

That socialist revolutionary line has been defined by our party for implementation throughout the country during the period of transition to socialism -- which means for several decades. It is hasty to think that all objectives of that revolutionary line can be achieved in just a short period of time and without errors. Moreover, the party's general line can only provide the basic features as guidelines for the struggle of our entire party and people for a relatively long period of time. If we want to transform that general line into reality, it is necessary for us to concretize it into certain objectives and tasks for each specific stage. At the same time, we must adopt suitable organizational systems and policies to ensure the implementation of that general line. This, however, is a very difficult matter which can only be solved satisfactorily with good knowledge and the ability to grasp the objective law and the actual situation in the country during the period of transition to socialism.

Lenin said: "No new class can emerge in the historical arena in its capacity as leader of a society without having to go through a desperately 'unstable' and stormy period of upheaval and struggle, as well as a period of uncertainty, experimentation and hesitation in choosing the new methods to meet the new objective situation." (Footnote: V.I. Lenin, "Collection of Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, Vol 2, Part I, p 422) Therefore, the existence of "instability" and "uncertainty" in our country at a time when the revolution was being shifted to a new state is easily understood and not surprising.

The socialist revolution and socialist construction is a new undertaking. In such a new undertaking we can hardly say that we have not committed any mistakes and everything has run smoothly. Lenin once said: "In such a new, difficult and great undertaking, shortcomings and mistakes are inevitable. He who is afraid of difficulties in socialist construction and who is frightened by these difficulties into desperation and despondency, is not a socialist man." (Footnote: Ibid., Part 2, p 313) Mistakes are unavoidable in such a new undertaking. The problem comes in having the courage to admit mistakes and correct them in order to advance. Lenin said: "We are not afraid of admitting mistakes. We will look at mistakes in a clearsighted manner in order to seek ways to correct them." (Footnote: Ibid., Part 2, p 555) Lenin also said: "The attitude of a political party toward its mistakes is one of the most important and surest criteria for assessing whether this party is scrupulously and really fulfilling its obligations to its own class and the laboring masses." (Footnote: Ibid., Part 2, p 352) As a Leninist party, our party has publicly admitted its mistakes, analyzed the causes of these mistakes and carefully studied the measures to correct them in order to advance continually.

Our primary mistakes in the implementation of lines have shown that the level of our economic and social management is still low. To correct mistakes, we must strenuously study to increase the level of our knowledge and ability on a par with the new tasks. With a view to implementing the tasks set forth by the fifth party congress, we must conduct criticism and self-criticism scrupulously, carefully review our performances in the past years to derive useful lessons, increase the level of our comprehensive knowledge and outline the correct guidelines, policies and measures to advance the revolution.

The past 5 years have been of special significance. In only a few years of entering the new revolutionary stage, our party has accumulated useful experiences. We have realized more clearly the specific problems of the socialist revolution and national defense. Our party cadres and members have matured a step further. All of us must reflect on and analyze profoundly what we have done in the past 5 years -- both successes and setbacks -- in order to derive necessary lessons for improving our tasks. This way we will certainly fulfill our duties better in the future.

We are in a rather complicated situation rife with difficulties but also full of advantages. Our biggest difficulty is coping with the Chinese reactionaries -- condoned and supported by the U.S. imperialists -- who are waging a subversive war against our country in the military, political, economic and cultural fields by using various forces cruel tricks. Although our country is at peace, we are facing a multifaceted war of sabotage by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. At the same time, we must always be ready to cope with a large-scale war of aggression likely to be waged by the enemy. The recent party congress clearly pointed out the two strategic tasks of our people: One is to build socialism successfully, the other is to maintain combat preparedness to firmly defend the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. These two tasks are closely related. Our people must simultaneously fulfill these two tasks well. The party congress also adopted the slogan: "All for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness." This slogan manifests concisely the lofty task to be assumed by every Vietnamese in the new stage. By implementing this slogan through practical acts, we will make the most contributions to national construction and defense.

Since it was founded, our party has devoted most of its time and effort to achieving national liberation. The party's present historic mission is to lead the people in the building of a prosperous country and in the defense of the country. If national liberation was once the motive for all the Vietnamese people to fight and sacrifice, drive the imperialists out and regain the independence of the country, national construction and defense should now be the lofty ideal burning in the hearts of all Vietnamese people, urging them to devote all their mind and ability to building socialism successfully and firmly defending the Socialist Vietnam fatherland. National construction and defense is the sublime and sacred duty of the Vietnamese people of all generations.

Despite difficulties, we have secured basic advantages in national construction and defense. We have enjoyed the leadership of a party founded and trained by President Ho, a party with a revolutionary line which is correct and boundlessly loyal to the liberation of nations, the working class and mankind. We have a body of party cadres and members tempered through a long revolutionary struggle full of ordeals. These cadres and party members are properly militant and have gained some initial experiences in conducting the socialist revolution and construction. They are determined to implement the party's revolutionary line. Our socialist system is superior. Our people are traditional stalwart, indomitable, highly patriotic and diligent in productive labor. Our armed forces are always vigilant and ready to fight and defeat all aggressors. Our country has abounded in manpower and natural resources, and its material and technical bases are increasing every day. We have secured comprehensive cooperation with and great assistance from the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and other fraternal socialist countries. The world progressives are sympathizing with and supporting our cause. With these advantages, our people will certainly overcome all difficulties to successfully build socialism and firmly defend their country.

In his speech to conclude the fifth party congress, General Secretary Le Duan clearly indicated: "Although our continuing struggle is fierce and complicated, the historic resolutions of the party congress are breathing new vitality into all our party, people and troops. We are determined to fulfill great President Ho Chi Minh's sacred testament. No obstacles can check our advance."

By realizing properly the revolutionary situation in our country and by grasping firmly the spirit of the fifth party congress resolutions, all our party, people and troops will strengthen solidarity and strenuously struggle to build socialism successfully and defend firmly our socialist fatherland.

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PRESIDENT HO CHI MINH, THE FOUNDER OF THE NEW STYLE STATE IN VIETNAM

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 72-78

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Minh]

[Text] In the field of founding the new style state in the two countries the Soviet Union and Vietnam, L. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU and chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Soviet Union, closely associated the name of President Ho Chi Minh with the name of the great Vladimir Ilyich Lenin:

"The great leaders of the revolution, who founded our states, the decisive forces for our development and set forth our line were V.I. Lenin in Soviet Russia and Ho Chi Minh in Vietnam. We can say with pride that we are correctly following this line."(1)

On the occasion of the commemoration of the 92nd anniversary of the birth of Uncle Ho and to celebrate the success of the 5th Congress of the Party, we would like to express several thoughts concerning this matter.

The Style of Revolution Determines the Style of the State

When Uncle Ho decided to go in search of the path of national salvation, he saw that there were very many styles of revolution in the world. In our region of the world, there were Sun Yat-sen's Three Principles of the People, there was the Japanese revolution of the Minh against the emperor of Japan. Farther away, there was the revolution in France, the country that was ruling our country at that time. And even farther away was the American revolution.

With extraordinary insight, Nguyen Ai Quoc, although he was still very young, maintained that all of these styles of revolution were not "thorough revolutions" (the words used by him in his work "The Revolutionary Road").

They were not "thorough revolutions" because "workers and peasants were still suffering," "workers and peasants had not been liberated from the yoke of

oppression" and "did not enjoy happiness." He always closely linked the independence of the country to the happiness of the people. This was his thinking throughout his revolutionary life.

The vision of epochal stature, the vision that helped him find the genuine style of revolution laid therein.

Finally, he arrived at the Russian October Revolution, at Lenin as "a thirsty traveller encountering a stream, a person seeing the moon and stars on a dark night."

He evaluated the Russian Revolution as follows: "In the world today, only the Russian Revolution has achieved success and its success has been sweeping, that is, the masses enjoy true happiness, freedom and equality, not the fake freedom and equality that the French imperialists boast that they have established in Vietnam...

The Russian Revolution teaches us that the success of the revolution depends upon the masses (workers and peasants) being its base, having a strong, solid party, being courageous, making sacrifices and being united. In summary, we must adhere to Marxism and Leninism."(2)

Imbued with Marxism-Leninism, he found the path of national salvation for Vietnam. He wrote: "Only by liberating the proletariat is it possible to liberate the nation; both of these liberations can only be the undertaking of communism and the world revolution."(3)

Thus, he placed the Vietnam revolution within the orb of the world proletarian revolution. His vision that went beyond that of all contemporary Vietnamese patriots laid therein. The tremendous strength of the Vietnam revolution and the cause of its victory laid therein.

Following and guiding the people along the path of the proletarian revolution, the leaders to whom historic circumstances entrusted the mission of ushering in new eras for their countries thought along the same lines. In the past, Lenin though at great length about the style of the state in Russia: "I maintain that defining the characteristics of the new style state must occupy a vital position in our new platform."(4) Because, the basic issue of every revolution is the matter of state government. And, in the issue of the state, the most important aspect is its class nature.

Nguyen Ai Quoc also gave very much thought to the style of state that would be established in Vietnam. He clearly saw the nature of the Vietnam feudal state that had existed for thousands of years. When he was a small child, he witnessed the debilitated king and mandarins' system of the House of Nguyen. When a bourgeois state was established, despite the slogans "liberty, equality,

fraternity," he saw its deceptive, cruel nature firsthand. In the article entitled "The Bankruptcy of the French Colonialist System," he wrote: "The French colonialist system only benefits a group of profiteers, dishonest and incompetent politicians in the mother country, liquor and opium dealers, shameless merchants and decadent financiers."(5)

With the Russian October Revolution, a new style state emerged. Although the reactionary bourgeoisie made every effort to slander, distort and discredit this state, Uncle Ho, with keen insight, saw that it was a style of state filled with vitality, filled with prospects that could bring happiness back to the people. Within this state, workers, farmers and the other laborers are the masters, there is no exploitation of man by man, everyone is equal, everyone works and builds for the sake of everyone's life. It was the new style state that he wanted to establish in Vietnam.

Imbued with the thinking that, the proletariat must become the ruling class by following the path of revolution," he appealed to our people to arise and carry out a revolution and presented the thinking of "using revolutionary violence against counter-revolutionary violence, seizing political power, protecting political power"(6) and building a new style state in Vietnam.

The New Style State Is Born in Vietnam and Continuously Develops

After the victory of the August Revolution, in the historic Declaration of Independence, President Ho declared to his compatriots and the entire world the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam state. The declaration read: "Our people have thrown off the chains of nearly 100 years of colonialism to establish the independent country of Vietnam. Our people also toppled the monarchy that lasted for several decades to establish a democratic republic." President Ho was the founder of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the first president of that state.

On 3 September 1945, 1 day after delivering the Declaration of Independence and during the first session of the government, President Ho suggested:

"In the past, we were ruled by the monarchial dictatorship and then by the colonial regime, which was no less of a dictatorship, consequently, our state has no constitution. Our people do not enjoy democratic freedoms. We must have a democratic constitution. I propose that the government hold a general election with universal suffrage, the earlier the better. All male and female citizens 18 years of age and older have the right to be a candidate for office and vote whether they be rich or poor and without regard for their religion, race, etc."(7)

The wise proposals made by President Ho were accepted. Thus, only 4 months after President Ho delivered the Declaration of Independence, a truly democratic general election was held throughout the country so that the citizens of Vietnam could, for the first time, elect their representatives to serve them in the

highest agencies of the state. And, only 10 months later, the first Constitution of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam was ratified by our National Assembly. These were two milestones in the tremendous initial achievements of our state. A new style state, a democratic republic, a people's democratic national state, had been established in Vietnam. It was also the first people's democracy in Southeast Asia. It was completely different from the feudal and colonial states of bygone years and different from the bourgeois states. It was based on the alliance of workers and farmers and led by the party of the working class.

Once slaves, our people had become the masters of the country. All power within the country belongs to the people. Each citizen has the same rights and obligations and each is equal under the law.

During the stage in which the North was advancing to socialism and the South was still under the temporary domination of the imperialists and the lackey puppet government, our state, which was a people's democracy based on the alliance of workers and farmers and led by the working class, performed the historic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat. The system and nature of our state were clearly stipulated in the 1959 Constitution, the constitution of the period of transition to socialism in one-half of the country. In the liberated areas of the South, due to the development of the revolution and under the leadership of the party, a people's democratic national state was born in 1969. Following the total liberation of the South, the reunification of the country was carried out quickly and well. The nationwide general election was a success. The National Assembly elected in this general election decided to change the name of our country to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and ratified the 1980 new Constitution, the first constitution of the entire country building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland. This was a new development in the new style state in our country. The new Constitution states: "The Socialist Republic of Vietnam state is a dictatorship of the proletariat state"(Article 2). In the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, all power belongs to the people. The collective masters are the working people, who include the working class, the class of collective farmers, the stratum of socialist intellectuals and other laborers, the nucleus of whom is the alliance of workers and farmers led by the working class. The historic mission of the dictatorship of the proletariat state in our country is to implement the right of collective ownership of the laboring people; mobilize and organize the people in simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, the key one being the scientific and technological revolution; abolish the exploitation of man by man; crush all opposition by domestic counter-revolutionaries and every act of aggression and sabotage by foreign enemies; successfully build socialism and advance to communism, thereby helping to strengthen peace and accelerate the revolutionary undertaking of the people of the world. Our party is the only force leading the state in the completion of this historic mission.

The establish of such a state in the stage of the entire country advancing to socialism was the result of inheriting and developing upon President Ho's thinking regarding the new style state.

His thinking regarding this field is very profoundly evident in many areas. However, it can be said that the backbone of this thinking is the nature of the new style state in our country. This is creative and very important thinking, thinking that permeates the entire issue of the new style state, the salient point of which is: our state is a state of, by and for the people under the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class. Today, this thinking has been generalized in the principle: the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages. With this thinking, the nature, the organization and the purposes of the new style state in our country are very clearly defined. They differ completely from those of the old style states. To begin with, our new style state must be led by the party of the working class. Only with the leadership of the party can the state move in the correct direction. The historic circumstances of Vietnam prove this. The relationship between the state and the people, which is the most essential relationship of the state, determines the existence and development of our state. Therefore, immediately after the success of the August Revolution and while our state administration was still in its infancy, President Ho, for the first time in the history of our country, set forth fundamental, revolutionary viewpoints concerning this relationship. These viewpoints are impregnated with the thinking of Marxism-Leninism and consistent with the circumstances of our country. In a letter sent in October, 1945 to the people's committees of the regions, provinces, districts and villages, President Ho wrote: "We must understand that the agencies of the government, from the national level to the villages, are the servants of the people, that is, their purpose is to perform public work for the people, not to suppress the people as was the case during the period of French and Japanese domination."(8) He always reminded everyone of this so that attention was given to this relationship when building the apparatus of our state, from the central to the village levels, so that the responsibility of our state to its people was clearly defined and so that our cadres and party members always forge themselves to become the truly loyal servants of the people while teaching the people in order to heighten their consciousness with regard to building their government. In each stage of development of the revolution, when our state faced new requirements, President Ho gave his attention to teaching everyone about this relationship. After the North was totally liberated, our state shifted to a new task. He said: "Our system is the democratic system. The people are the masters, the government is the servant of the people. The people have the right to supervise and criticize the government. Everything that the government does has the purpose of serving the interests of the people. Therefore, the people also have the task of helping the government, complying with the discipline of the government and complying with the policies of the government so that it can fulfill the duty entrusted to it by the people."(9) The highest responsibility of the agencies of the state is their responsibility to the people. We must make

every possible effort to do that which benefits the people and avoid that which harms the people. From such minor matters as salted fish and fish sauce to such major matters as socialist construction and defending the socialist fatherland, if the party and government do not fulfill their responsibility to the people, they must assume the blame. To fulfill this glorious responsibility, the government and the people must unite in a bloc. "Without the people, we do not have adequate forces; without the government, we have no one to lead the way."(10) The policy of the party and government must reflect full concern for the lives of the people. The cadres of the party and government, from the upper echelon to the lower echelon, must fully concern themselves with the lives of the people. This thinking was crystallized in the Testament of President Ho: the party must have a very good plan for developing the economy and culture in order to constantly improve the life of the people. Because, as he taught: "If the country is independent, but the people do not enjoy happiness or freedom, independence is meaningless."(11) Today, imbued with this thinking, our party and state have appealed to the entire party and all our people to act in accordance with the slogan: everything for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people. The national policy whereby the new style state brings back happiness to the people, a policy about which President Ho frequently spoke, is accelerating the increase in production in a manner closely linked to practicing economy while struggling to eradicate the maladies with which a state becomes afflicted, especially misappropriation, waste and bureaucracy. He said: "To achieve success in increasing production and practicing economy...we must eradicate misappropriation, waste and bureaucracy."(12) These maladies are "quite dangerous enemies. Because, although they do not carry swords or guns, they lie within our organizations and ruin our work."(13)

He especially concerned himself with the corps of cadres and personnel within the state apparatus. Because, whether or not the new style state manifests its nature as a state of, by and for the people and fulfills its tasks and duties is determined by whether or not its corps of cadres and personnel has a firm grasp of the viewpoint of the state. President Ho considered ethics to be the foundation and considered the highest ethic of the cadres and personnel of the new style state to be wholeheartedly serving the people as the most loyal servants of the people. This thinking was most brilliantly manifested when he served as leader of our state. President Ho said: "I absolutely do not desire position or fame of any kind. Having assumed the burden of president because my compatriots entrusted it to me, I must now try to fulfill it as a soldier being ordered by his nation into battle... I have only one desire, one ultimate desire, namely, to make our country independent, to bring total freedom to our people and to insure that every compatriot is well fed and well clothed, that everyone is educated."(14) Wholeheartedly serving the people as the most loyal servant of the people became an ultimate desire. Here, revolutionary reasoning and sentiment were united as one and became the strongest, purest moving force of a cadre, a party member in serving the revolution, serving the people. He attached importance to teaching the cadres and personnel of our state to not take

advantage of the power and authority granted by the people, to not become decadent, wasteful, use public property for private purposes or forget to be honest, to not form factions, create divisions or cause a lack of unity among the people and to not think of themselves within state agencies as gods, have contempt for the people and always present themselves as "revolutionary officials." He sternly reminded us: "Anyone who makes these mistakes must do everything possible to rectify them; if he does not, the government will not be lenient."(15) He also attached very much importance to the selection of state cadres and personnel, who must be persons who can perform work, not persons who ruin work. Thus, they must be trained. As the revolution develops and increasingly high requirements are faced, cadres and party members can only fulfill their increasingly difficult tasks by, as Lenin taught, studying, studying some more, always studying, that is, using every form of learning to raise their political, cultural, scientific, technological and professional levels.

The masses generally view our state through the work of state cadres and personnel. For this reason, because, it is a very important living expression of our state and "cadres are the foundation of each job."(16)

President Ho also concerned himself with establishing the work procedures and methods of the state apparatus. This apparatus must be scientific and effective, must be close to reality, close to production and work installations and must conduct investigations and research; when a resolution is issued, a plan must be adopted for implementing it, determined steps must be taken to implement this plan and there must be close inspections from top to bottom and bottom to top; the apparatus must avoid holding many meetings, avoid placing heavy emphasis upon ostentatiousness and formalism, avoid doing as one sees fit and being general, bureaucratic, undemocratic and undisciplined, avoid performing work in a one-sided, lax manner lacking inspections and control...

The process of the formation and development of the new style state in Vietnam has been a continuous, consistent process, one rare in history. From having lost the country and possessing no political power to using revolutionary violence to seize political power, from the democratic republic state and then a democratic republic state that had the historic task of the dictatorship of the proletariat in one-half of the country to a dictatorship of the proletariat state on a nationwide scale, the Vietnamese state has developed from a low to a high level, always within the same orb, the orb of the proletarian revolution, and has advanced to victory after victory. The formation and development of the new style state in our country has been closely linked to the name of President Ho Chi Minh, the person who founded and forged our party, the person who gave birth to the new style state in our country, the person who was president of the country from the time our new style state was born (1945) until he died (1969).

Our new style state, which was born of the August Revolution, has become increasingly strong. It experienced the people's national democratic revolution and is experiencing the socialist revolution. It waged two victorious, sacred wars of resistance against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists and recently won victory over two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

In each stage of the revolution, our state has undergone certain stages of development. In the present stage, our dictatorship of the proletariat state must carry out the weighty tasks of firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat and upholding the right of collective ownership of the working people in order to gradually build socialism and firmly protect the socialist fatherland. Imbued with the thinking of President Ho Chi Minh concerning the new style state, we are concerned with improving the state apparatus so that it is suited to its tremendous tasks as this time, especially in the fields of organizing and managing the economy, strengthening the national defense and security systems of the fatherland, increasing the effectiveness of the state apparatus and reorganizing and improving the quality of the corps of state cadres and personnel, with importance attached to delving into the science of state management, revising the unscientific work procedures and methods of the state apparatus and so forth. These are beautiful manifestations of the fact that we have inherited and are developing upon the valuable thinking of President Ho concerning the state.

FOOTNOTES

1. Excerpted by S.N. A-pho-nhin and E.V. Ka-be-lep [Vietnamese phonetics] from the work "Ho Chi Minh," Russian version, Moscow Publishing House, 1980, p 11.

2. Ho Chi Minh: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1981, Volume 2, pp 206-207.

3. Ibid., p 162.

4. V.I..Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, Volume 36, p 65.

5. Nguyen Ai Quoc: "Len an chu nghia thuc dan" [Colonialization on Trial], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1959, p 106.

6. Ho Chi Minh: "Vi doc lap tu do, vi chu nghia xa hoi" [For Independence and Freedom, for Socialism], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 302.

7. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume 1, p 356.

8. Ibid., p 370.

9. Ho Chi Minh: "Trach nhiem cua nhan dan va can bo doi voi chinh quyen cach mang" [The Responsibility of the People and Cadres to the Revolutionary Government], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1971, p 16.

10. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume 1, p 369.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid., p 511.

13. Ibid., p 514.

14. Ibid., p 381.

15. Ibid., p 371.

16. "X.Y.Z.: Sua doi loi lam viec" [X.Y.Z.: Revising Work Methods], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1954, p 51.

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A CONTRIBUTION TOWARD A DEEPER UNDERSTANDING OF NGUYEN AI QUOC AND THE FOUNDING OF OUR PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 79-84

[Article by The Tap]

[Text] In past years, books and newspapers of our country and a number of other countries in the world have spoken at great length about the tremendous role played by Nguyen Ai Quoc in the founding of our party. For this reason, in this article, we have supplied some additional information in order to help further clarify the tremendous service performed by Uncle Ho as regards our party and our nation.

As we know, the birth of the Vietnam Communist Party in early 1930 was an historic inevitability determined by the ripened conditions of our country and the world at that time; at the same time, it was the result of an entire process of very thorough preparations by Nguyen Ai Quoc.

Immediately after he discovered the light of Marxism-Leninism, the truth of our times, Nguyen Ai Quoc raised the issue of spreading Marxism-Leninism to Vietnam, considering this to be a method of making political and ideological preparations for the birth of a communist party. Nguyen Ai Quoc spread Marxism-Leninism to our country not by means of translating and bringing the classical works of Marxism-Leninism to our country, but by creatively applying this doctrine to the specific conditions of Vietnam, adopting a correct revolutionary line and method and transmitting them to our working class and people by means of books and newspapers and through political training classes. His very simple, pure and easily understood writings and speeches quickly aroused the patriotism of manual workers, peasants and the petty bourgeois intellectuals of our country so that they readily accepted the principles of Marxism-Leninism.

While promoting preparations for the founding of the party, Nguyen Ai Quoc attached very much importance to teaching revolutionary ethics to the first corps of cadres trained by him because it was an important prerequisite to accepting the thoroughly revolutionary line based on Marxism-Leninism and was

a way to prepare revolutionary cadres with the spirit needed to wage an arduous fight and make sacrifices. Practically all of the persons selected and trained by Nguyen Ai Quoc at that time came from the background of petty bourgeois intellectuals and students filled with patriotic zeal. This was consistent with the universal experience in many countries of using revolutionary intellectual elements to spread scientific socialism to the working class and laboring people. It was also the experience of Nguyen Ai Quoc himself who, as a patriotic youth, became a genuine communist fighter. This experience was confirmed by the 6th Congress of the Communist International (1928): "Experience has shown that in the majority of the colonial and semi-colonial countries, a large number, if not the majority, of communist cadres at first came from the petty bourgeoisie and especially from among revolutionary intellectuals, usually students."(1)

Nguyen Ai Quoc did not organize a trade union, a form of organization of the working class, to serve as the basis for founding the party, as many other countries did; rather, he established the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionar Youth (2), which was a precursor of the party and had as its leadership nucleus the communist group, to rally petty bourgeois and patriotic intellectuals, teach them Marxism-Leninism and the line for national salvation and then, through these persons, spread them to the working class and laboring people of our country. The Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth was the first revolutionary organization of Vietnam with communist tendencies and was very tightly organized. The Association of Vietnamese Rvvolutionary Youth was organized on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism, all of its leadership levels were elected by congresses of delegates, the lower levels had to absolutely obey the upper levels and so forth. The statutes of the association clearly stipulated that the various levels hold periodic activities and attached importance to the unity of will and action within the association: "Factionalism within the association is to be utterly despised, unity of thought is utterly necessary." The members of the association were required to be absolutely loyal to it. "Criticizing one another is the task of association members. Every member has the task of humbly accepting the criticism of his comrades and rectifying his mistakes in order to become a pure revolutionary." The statutes of the association also stipulated: "Every association member must attend all meetings, must mix among the masses in order to agitate them, must perform work that benefits the people..." The association adopted Nguyen Ai Quoc's book "The Revolutionary Road" as its political platform. Between 1925 and 1927, the general headquarters of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth, by means of holding political training classes, trained 300 cadres sent from Vietnam. In 1928, the association had 300 members, 150 from 11 provinces in Nam Ky, 80 from 5 provinces in Trung Ky and 70 from 6 provinces in Bac Ky. In 1929, through the "proletarianization" movement of cadres and the struggle of the masses, the number of association members soared to 1,750, 750 of whom were from Bac Ky, 500 of whom were from Trung Ky and 500 of whom were from Nam Ky. At first, 90 percent of the association's members came from the background of the petty bourgeoisie and only 10 percent came from

the background of the working class and peasantry. Beginning in 1929, especially after the establishment of the workers' association and the peasants' association, the percentage of association members from the background of manual workers and peasants increased markedly. And, from that time onward, the struggle of workers became increasingly strong, as seen in the strikes by the workers of the Avia Automobile Repair Plant in Hanoi, the Glass Enterprise and Cement Plant in Haiphong and the Nam Dinh Textile Mill and a number of other struggles at the Hon Gai and Cam Pha Coal Mines, etc.

Not all of the members of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth became communist party members. Although they were persons who possessed a patriotic spirit and communist tendencies and were taught Marxism-Leninism and the line of the Vietnamese revolution, they had to be selected and challenged as regards their sense of organization and discipline, their practice of criticism and self-criticism in accordance with the organizational principles of the association and forged in the "proletarianization" movement and in the crubible of the mass struggle. "Not including the members of the overseas party chapter and the Indochina Communist Union, the total number of members of the Indochina Communist Party and the Annam Communist Party is 146 (when these communist organizations were unified). This figure only equalled 8 percent of the total number of members of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth in 1929."(3)

The establishment of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth, which laid the groundwork for preparing for the founding of our party, was a creative act by Nguyen Ai Quoc, one that was consistent with universal experience and consistent with the nature and characteristics of society and class relationships in our country at that time. This act did not retard, rather, it accelerated the birth of the party. When talking about the historic significance and role of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth following the founding of the party, Nguyen Ai Quoc observed: "In the thinking of the persons who organized it, this association had the purpose of laying the foundation for a larger party and the future proved this."(4)

By firmly grasping the nature and the characteristics of Vietnamese society and the times, developing upon the patriotic tradition of our nation, incorporating the proletarian international spirit of the international workers' movement and creatively applying the party building principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Vietnam, Nguyen Ai Quoc perfectly combined Marxism-Leninism with the worker movement and the patriotic movement in our country to found the party.

As a result of the complete political, ideological and organizational preparations made by Nguyen Ai Quoc and on the basis of the fact that the worker movement and patriotic movement of our people coalesced and surged, the conditions needed to found the party emerged in 1929. The birth of the first communist party chapter in Hanoi (March 1929), which was a major victory for

the entire process of struggle by the responsible comrades within the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth in Bac Ky, irrevocably confirmed the leadership role of the working class in the Vietnamese revolution. This victory inspired the Bac Ky delegation to take an historic action: they resolutely demanded the immediate establishment of a communist party at the National Congress of Delegates of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth in Hong Kong (May 1929). And, immediately after that congress, one communist organization after another was born in Vietnam: the Indochina Communist Party (June 1929), the Annam Communist Party (August 1929)(5) and the Indochina Communist Union (January 1930). All three of these organizations consisted of genuine communists who followed the line of the Communist International and the line of the Vietnamese revolution proposed by Nguyen Ai Quoc. All of these organizations wanted to be merged into one communist party recognized by the Communist International. However, due to differing opinions concerning the method of unification and observations and criticisms concerning one another, until they were unified, these organizations verbally attacked one another and competed for influence among the masses. In the face of this situation, the unification of the communist organizations into one genuine party of the Vietnamese working class became a pressing requirement in order to promptly meet the requirements of the task of unifying and leading the revolutionary movement throughout the country. At that time, only Nguyen Ai Quoc, on behalf of the Communist International, had the prestige and ability to complete this historic mission.

The conference to found the party (6), which was conducted under the chairmanship of Nguyen Ai Quoc, had the following as the main item on its agenda: "Debating the opinions of the Communist International delegates concerning: a) unifying the various communist organization and establishing a new, genuine communist party; b) the plan for establishing this organization."(7)

The conferees debated this matter at great length, with the debate becoming rather heated at times. At that time, it was impossible to propose the dissolution of the existing communist organizations because they were in agreement concerning the basic line of the Vietnamese revolution and had not made any mistakes as regards the stand and viewpoints of Marxism-Leninism or the principles of the party organization; the antagonisms among these organizations were primarily the result of personal prejudices. Under the guidance of Nguyen Ai Quoc, the delegates attending the conference criticized their shortcomings and the shortcomings of each other and all promised to set aside old prejudices. On the basis of the summary platform, the summary strategy, the summary statutes of the party and so forth, which were drafted by Nguyen Ai Quoc and unanimously adopted by the conference, the delegates, upon returning home, promoted the idea of unifying the various communist organizations in accordance with the principles, methods and plan stipulated by the conference. The result was: "...Reorganizations took place within the country. At the enterprises and mines, in the countryside and at the plantations, new party chapters were introduced

and organized... The work of the party chapters was carried out more seriously and systematically."(8) When the three communist organizations within the country became one new communist party, the number of party members was only slightly more than 300 (including both party members at home and overseas).(9) The unification of the communist organizations was carried out in a cautious manner on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles regarding party building; it was not the haphazard merger of one communist organization with another nor was it the mere addition of one communist organization to another to obtain a sum total. This was very clear in everything from the establishment of organizational principles to the political platform and the specific plans for implementing the platform.

As regards the appointment of the provisional central committee, in Bac Ky, three committee members of the Indochina Communist Party were appointed; in Nam Ky, one committee member of the Indochina Communist Party and one committee member of the Annam Communist Party were appointed; in Trung Ky, one committee member of the Indochina Communist Party and one committee member of the Indochina Communist Union were appointed. The total number of committee members was seven, five of whom were from the Indochina Communist Party, one of whom was from the Annam Communist Party and one of whom was from the Indochina Communist Union. Of these seven committee members, three came from worker backgrounds as stipulated by Nguyen Ai Quoc.

The conference to found the party also debated the name of the party considerably. At first, the delegates of all the communist organizations wanted the name of their organization to be the name of the party. Not seeking a compromise among the differing opinions of the delegates, Nguyen Ai Quoc, on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the realities of Vietnam, gave the party the name the Vietnam Communist Party. He explained this action as follows: "The term 'Indochina' is very broad and, in accordance with the principles of Leninism, the nationality issue is a very serious one and we cannot force the other nations to join the party as this would violate the principles of Leninism. The term 'Annam' is narrow because Annam is only the central region of Vietnam and our country has three regions: Bac Ky, Trung Ky and Nam Ky. As a result, the term 'Vietnam' is suited to all three regions and not contrary to the principles of Leninism regarding the nationality issue."(10)

As a result of the leadership provided by the Communist International and the complete, concrete preparations made by Nguyen Ai Quoc, our party, immediately after it was born, had a correct revolutionary strategy and tactics and a correct line and principles regarding building the party in keeping with the spirit of the party building principles of Marxism-Leninism. Having become tightly unified within an organization that had a correct line, genuine communists became an invincible force.

The important documents of historic significance that were adopted at the conference to found the party, such as the summary platform, the summary strategy,

the summary statutes and the appeal on the occasion of the founding of the party reflected the creative application of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Vietnam. These documents were the embodiment of the thinking, the viewpoints and the line of the Vietnamese revolution about which Nguyen Ai Quoc wrote and spoke in the process of preparing to found our party.

With the summary platform and the summary strategy, our party, as soon as it was born, launched the 1930-1931 revolutionary movement, built a strong alliance of workers and farmers and established soviet governments at many places in the two provinces of Nghe An and Ha Tinh; this was the first heroic epic of the Vietnamese revolution as well as the revolutionary movement in Southeast Asia, which, at that time, was led by the Far Eastern Bureau of the Communist International, of which Nguyen Ai Quoc was a standing committee member.

On 11 April 1931, during its 25th session, the 11th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist International, realizing that our party had adopted the correct revolutionary line at the very outset and had recorded brilliant achievements in its struggle, decided to recognize our party as an independent chapter of the Communist International.

Later, when talking about the significance and importance of the founding of the party, President Ho Chi Minh wrote: "The founding of the party was an extremely important turning point in the history of our Vietnamese revolution. It proved that our proletariat had matured and was fully capable of leading the revolution."(11)

The birth of our party ushered in a new era in the history of Vietnam, the era of independence, freedom and socialism in our country.

The birth of our party was also "considered by the Communist International to be a major historic event in the revolutionary movement in Southeast Asia."(12)

The service and work performed by President Ho Chi Minh for the Vietnamese revolution were truly immense but his greatest service was founding and forging our party. The more grateful to him, the more we must try to build a strong and solid party and always insure that our party is "truly pure," "worthy of being the leader and the truly loyal servant of the people" and the organizer of each victory of the Vietnamese revolution.

FOOTNOTES

1. Excerpt from "The Platform for Revolution in the Colonial and Semi-Colonial Countries" of the 6th Congress of the Communist International (1928).

2. This is the name it was frequently called. In accordance with the resolution adopted by the 1st Congress of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth (1929), this organization had two names: one name was used internally, the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Comrades and the other name was used in public, the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth. According to a document entitled "The Persons in the Vanguard of the Communist Party," the association had three different names. To the League of Oppressed

Nations in Asia, it was the Vietnam Revolutionary Party; to the permanent members of the association, it was the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth. This was level I, which was used to organize new association members of the party. The name, Vietnam Revolutionary Group was the name of level II, which was used to organize the most dedicated and reliable association members of the party.

3. Hong The Cong: "Draft of the History o f the Communist Movement in Indochina(written in 1933)." On file at the Office of the Party Central Committee.

4. Nguyen Ai Quoc: "The Revolutionary Movement in Vietnam"(written on 5 March 1930). On file at the Office of the Party Central Committee.

5. According to the document "The Persons in the Vanguard of the Comminist Party--the Period of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth"(on file at the Institute of Party History Research of the Marx-Lenin Institute), the Annam Communist Party was established in August, 1929 (not in October, 1929, as stated in a number of books).

6. This conference was held from 3 to 7 February 1930 in the small apartment of a worker in Kowloon near Hong Kong (China). Before and during the conference, Nguyen Ai Quoc met with each delegate at the soccer field in Hong Kong to exchange opinions. This soccer field was not the site of the conference as stated in a number of other books. Attending this conference were five official delegates: Nguyen Ai Quoc, the representative of the Communist International; two delegates from the Indochina Communist Party, Trinh Dinh Cuu and Nguyen Duc Canh; two delegates from the Annam Communist Party, Chau Van Liem and Nguyen Nghia (the Indochina Communist Union was recently established in January, 1930, and did not have a delegate attending the conference). In addition, there were two alternate delegates, Ho Tung Mau and Le Hong Son (these two comrades were not the two overseas delegates as stated in a number of other books).

7. Excerpt from the agenda of the conference to unify the communist organizations... (on file at the Institute of Party History Research of the Marx-Lenin Institute).

8. Excerpt from "The Persons in the Vanguard of the Communist Party--the Period of the Association of Vietnamese Revolutionary Youth"(on file at the Institute of Party History Research of the Marx-Lenin Institute).

9. Statistically:

--The Indochina Communist Party had 85 members
--The Annam Communist Party had 61 members
--The Indochina Communist Union had 119 members

--The Communist Party Chapter in Siam had 40 members
--The Communist Party Chapter in China had 14 members
Total 319 members

According to statistics compiled by Hong The Cong in the "Draft of the History of the Communist Movement in Indochina"(written in French in 1933). On file at the Office of the Party Central Committee.

10. See: "The Matter of Unifying the Communist Organizations"(on file at the Institute of Party History Research of the Marx-Lenin Institute).

11. Ho Chi Minh: "Vi doc lap tu do, vi chu nghia xa hoi,"[For Independence and Freedom, for Socialism], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi,1970, p 210.

12. E.P. Gla-du-nop[Vietnamese phonetics]: "Ho Chi Minh," from the JOURNAL OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY OF THE SOVIET UNION HISTORY, No 5, 1970, p 96.

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THE WORLD SITUATION AND OUR PARTY AND STATE'S FOREIGN POLICY

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[Article by Vu Tien; capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] In the 1970's -- and particularly since 1975 -- there have been swift and profound changes in the world situation. The world revolution has vigorously developed its strategic offensive stance and has won extremely important victories. The balance of power has clearly shifted to the advantage of the revolutionary and peace forces. Imperialism and reactionary forces have suffered repeated setbacks and retreated step by step. The emergence of the counterrevolutionary assault force -- the Beijing reactionary clique -- has not been able to reverse the balance of power, even though it has caused difficulties to the world revolution. Nevertheless, the "who will triumph over whom" struggle in the world is still going on in a difficult and violent manner.

THE OFFENSIVE STANCE OF THE WORLD REVOLUTION

Mankind is now at a stage where no force can prevent the uprising of nations. A genuine revolution is apt to be successful and stand firm even if it occurs on a small island. Over the past years, THE NATIONAL LIBERATION AND INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT HAS DEVELOPED WITH A NEW STRENGTH AND A NEW DIMENSION AND WITH INCREASINGLY PROFOUND SOCIAL CHANGES. The last positions of colonialism are being wiped out, while neocolonialism has been dealt heavy blows. During the past 5 or 6 years, an additional 20 countries have gained their independence. The formation of a bloc of socialist countries in the Indochinese Peninsula is of utmost importance. It is a solid southern vanguard post of the socialist system and a factor for ensuring peace and stability in Southeast Asia. The successful revolution in Afghanistan is an important breakthrough in southwestern Asia. The Islamic revolution in Iran is a special phenomenon, reflecting a new victory of the struggle for national liberation. Portuguese colonies in Africa have been liberated, leading to the emergence of revolutionary and progressive states. Zimbabwe has basically ended the rule of the apartheid regime. Namibia is on the threshold of national independence. The scope of the liberation struggle in the republic of South Africa has been widened. In the Middle East, the struggle against imperialism and its lackeys has developed unprecedentedly strongly. Progressive Arab countries such as Syria, Libya, Algeria and the PLO hold high the banner against the Camp David agreement and the U.S. policy of sowing dissension among the Arab countries. In Latin America, U.S. imperialism and its lackeys have been dealt a heavy blow in Nicaragua. The guerrilla war in El Salvador is developing with every passing day and winning victories. The protests against the dictatorial militarist regimes in Guatemala and other countries in Central America and the Caribbean Area are growing. India's role in the struggle for peace against imperialism in the Nonaligned Movement has been enhanced.

Noteworthy is the fact that many countries, after having gained their independence, have chosen the socialist path and embarked on many broad and profound economic, cultural and social transformations and are united closely with the socialist countries on the diplomatic front. NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE LINKED TO SOCIALISM IS AN OUTSTANDING AND EVER GROWING TREND IN THE PRESENT ERA.

The developing countries, especially the nonaligned, play an increasingly important role in international relations and in the struggle for peace, security and disarmament against colonialism and neocolonialism, racism and Zionism. The developing countries represent more than two-thirds of the UN members and have an important voice in solving world issues. As vital sources of raw materials, fuel and energy for the capitalist countries, they are struggling fiercely to regain the right to mastership over their natural resources, to win the right to equality in trade relations with the capitalist countries and to establish a new world economic order.

In the capitalist countries, THE STRUGGLE MOVEMENT OF THE WORKING CLASS AND OTHER LABORING PEOPLE HAS DEVELOPED DEEPLY, BROADLY, SEETHINGLY AND CONTINUOUSLY IN DIVERSIFIED FORM. Over the past 10 years, the total number of people who have taken part in work strikes has been 250 million. There are new characteristics of the movement in these countries: The struggle is no longer limited to economic problems as in the past, but has switched its focus to conflicts with the monopolistic capitalist states; the scope of struggle is no longer within an enterprise or a corporation, but now covers each production sector, each economic field or an entire country; and the social forces participating in the struggle are becoming ever larger. The "spring offensive" in Japan, the "hot autumn" in Italy and work strikes in many provinces of Canada and the Federal Republic of Germany and throughout the United States, England and elsewhere are lively manifestations of the class struggle in the capitalist countries. The acute social conflict in northern European countries, once considered the "fortress of class peace," is a new phenomenon. Strong factors in the movement are the national and international campaigns against war and for peace in West Europe and the United States, with the participation of numerous circles of different tendencies and of parliamentarians and national activists. In many capitalist countries, the communist parties have been able to develop a great influence. The takeover of power by the leftists in France was a new and significant phenomenon.

IN THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE STANCE OF THE THREE REVOLUTIONARY CURRENTS IN THE WORLD, the decisive role belongs to world socialism which is the center that attracts all other revolutionary forces. Realistic socialism has over the past years won new successes. The socialist countries have increased their strength rapidly in all respects; developed production forces, including scientific and technological forces, on a larger scale and with a better quality; and constantly improved socialist production relations and the people's material and cultural life. The superiority of socialism is clearly reflected in the stabilization and development of the economy and the relatively high rate of development. In particular, the average annual rate of development in industrial production has increased more than twofold over the capitalist countries. With a population accounting for 10 percent of the world population, the CEMA member countries in 1950 achieved only 18 percent of world industrial output; by 1978 this percentage had increased to one-third. Over the past 10 years, the Soviet Union alone more than doubled its fixed assets over the previous 10 years, while its production forces have now reached standards for quality. The gap in economic development between the Soviet Union and the United States has diminished: In 1950 Soviet industrial output represented only 30 percent of U.S. industrial output; in 1978 it rose to 80 percent. In 1980 the Soviet Union surpassed the United States and ranked first in the world in the production of mineral oil, natural gas, steel, fertilizer and cement.

Particularly important is the fact that the socialist countries have strengthened their national defense forces and achieved a balance of military power between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw and NATO blocs. This is a firm guarantee of the security of fraternal and friendly countries and of world peace.

With ever deeper economic cooperation and with close coordination in the political ideological and diplomatic fields, the socialist countries have constantly developed the strength of each country as well as the strength of the entire community. The area and influence of socialism has been unceasingly consolidated and expanded throughout the world. As analyzed in the political report of the party Central Committee presented by Comrade Le Duan at the fifth party congress, "despite certain difficulties in the process of advance and the betrayal of the Chinese leadership, the socialist system has created a combined strength greater than that of the imperialist and reactionary forces. With the Soviet Union as the pillar, the socialist system is ever more vigorously developing its role as a factor deciding the developmental trends of society, a firm bastion of peace and a reliable support for the revolutionary struggle of the world peoples." Today, only by holding fast to the stand of socialism can we correctly analyze the world situation, recognize the fundamental trends and features of the era, and understand that the most important strength of the world proletariat lies in the forces of the socialist countries of which THE SOVIET UNION IS THE PILLAR. All contentions that renounce socialist realism and negate or belittle the role of the Soviet Union are erroneous.

OVERALL DECLINE OF CAPITALISM

While socialism and the revolutionary forces are rapidly growing bigger and stronger, WORLD CAPITALISM FALLS EVER DEEPER INTO AN OVERALL DECLINE. Following two consecutive economic crises in the 1970's (1974-75 and 1979-80), the capitalist economy, after a period of recuperation, again entered a recession in mid-1981.

One of the most noticeable features of the current stage of the general crisis facing capitalism is that all of the problems facing capitalism and all of its intrinsic contradictions have come violently to the fore. The result of three cyclic economic crises that have broken out since the 1970's is that inflation and unemployment have grown at an unprecedented rate and the whole system of domestic and international economic relations of capitalism has become increasingly unstable. The measures taken by the monopoly capitalist state to readjust the economy have had very little effect. When applying anti-inflation measures, the bourgeois governments only worsen the slump in production and aggravate unemployment; and when trying to check economic recession, they only end up with increasing inflation. Therefore, the rate of economic development of the key capitalist countries is tending to slow down.

In the last decade, the average annual growth rate of the gross national product of these countries dropped to one-fourth of that in the 1960's; and that of industrial production dropped to almost one-third. An important indication of economic crisis is that in the 1974-80 period the average annual rate of increase in labor productivity of all the developing capitalist countries put together dropped 200 percent as compared with 13 years earlier. In the early 1980's, labor productivity of all nonagricultural sectors of the United States decreased by approximately 2 percent over 1978. According to an assessment by UNCTAD, the average annual growth rate of gross national product of the developing capitalist countries in the 1980's will drop to one-fourth as compared with the 1970's and one-half as compared with the 1960's. THIS TREND IS, TO A GREAT DEGREE, THE RESULT OF A CYCLIC RECESSION PATTERN -- especially the 1974-75 crisis, the greatest since World War II -- AND AT THE SAME TIME, OF THE INCREASING EMERGENCE OF NONCYCLIC CONTRADICTIONS.

Most important of all are the rapid surge of inflation and sectoral and structural crises (concerning energy, raw materials, finances and money, grain and so forth), the rising struggle movement for economic independence of peoples of liberated countries (directed against the rear base of capitalism), and the growing competition among imperialist countries for old and new sources of raw material and for investment areas. All these factors are closely related to the cyclic development of capitalist production.

Inflation is one of the noncyclical factors that has heavy socio-economic consequences. Economic recession coupled with soaring prices -- the phenomenon of "stagflation" -- is a new feature of the capitalist economy. It has developed widely since the 1970's. Formerly, inflation tended normally to increase only in the stages of restoration and prosperity of various economic cycles. As for periods of crisis when demands and the people's standard of living fell, prices did not increase or increased slowly. Now, inflation scars quickly in all the evolutionary cycles of the capitalist economy. From 1973 to 1980, the average annual rate of price increase in the developed capitalist countries was 10 percent. During the 1980-81 period, the general price index for products and commodities in the private economic sector increased by approximately one-fourth. As a result, the real income of workers decreased, while the income of capitalist groups rapidly increased. In 1981, the officially registered unemployment rate of developed capitalist countries exceeded 25 million people (more than 7 percent of the total number of working-age people).

The rapid development of "stagflation" has led to CHANGES IN THE BALANCE OF PRODUCTION POTENTIALS AND VIOLENT CONTRADICTIONS AMONG THE MAJOR CAPITALIST COUNTRIES. Nowadays, competition among the capitalist countries is no longer aimed at accelerating economic development but at strenuously preventing the economy from declining further and at avoiding the effects of galloping inflation. In this competition, those countries whose economy has been heavily burdened by the costs of the arms race, are losing the most because of increases in prices and recession in production cycles. During the 1970's and the early years of the 1980's, the rating of the United States and the United Kingdom in the gross industrial product of the major capitalist countries decreased, while the positions of Japan and the Federal Republic of Germany were enhanced.

An extremely fierce trade and currency war is taking place among the United States, Western Europe and Japan, which is threatening to become a political contradiction. In 1980, Japan had a surplus in $15 billion in exports to the United States ($20 billion in 1982). One-fourth of the cars sold in the United States came from Japan. Japanese competition in the United States has expanded to areas considered "inviolable" such as electronics and precision equipment. To cope with this situation, the United States has increased the interest rate, devaluing and draining Western European currencies and aggravating the economic recession in Western Europe. In 1981, the French franc fell by 33 percent against the dollar and 6 billion francs were moved abroad. Within 19 months prior to July 1981, 27 billion German marks had left the FRG.

The economic difficulties and the trade and currency war have led to THE POLITICAL DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND WESTERN EUROPE AND BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND JAPAN over some issues related to the socialist and national independent countries, especially those countries abounding in raw materials and fuel.

The United States wants to destroy East-West detente, but its European allies cannot reject the great benefits which detente brought them during the 1970's. The United States wants to impose "economic sanctions" on the Soviet Union, but the Western Europe countries have found in the Soviet Union and other socialist countries a wide market and a stable and abundant source of raw materials and fuel which have helped them get out of the economic crises. (At present, the Soviet Union is meeting 30 percent of Western Europe's demand for uranium for nuclear reactors. According to the November 1981 agreement, from 1985 to the end of the century, the Soviet Union will provide these countries with 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas, or 25 percent of the total requirement of Western Europe for gas.)

The United States has pressured the West European countries into expanding NATOS' scope of activities toward the Persian Gulf, having their armed forces cooperate with the U.S. "Rapid Deployment Force" and increasing their military budgets. It has also pressed for the deployment of its medium-range nuclear weapons and neutron bombs in Western Europe. But the European countries are resisting this pressure. They realize that Europe now has the largest arsenal of nuclear weapons and that should war break out, Europe will become a major battlefield.

The United States has also pressured Japan into increasing its military budget and readjusting its balance of trade with the United States. But it is not easy to compel Japan to surrender to the U.S. will.

With regard to the developing countries, the United States is inclined toward using military force against various movements fighting for national independence, while U.S. allies want to use political, economic and diplomatic pressure rather than create a direct confrontation.

However, wicked by nature, all the imperialist countries have adopted the same view of opposing socialism and various revolutionary movements. Moreover, the United States' economic and military strengths now serve as a guarantee for it to exert pressure on various capitalist countries which are U.S. allies.

THE COUNTEROFFENSIVE OF THE IMPERIALISTS AND REACTIONARIES AND THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

The imperialists and reactionaries are frenziedly launching a counteroffensive to avoid an economic crisis and to cope with the international movement. Due to the current balance of forces and with the impossibility of constant direct confrontation. THEIR COUNTEROFFENSIVE HAS TAKEN PLACE UNDER MANY FORMS. They have waged "proxy" wars and counterrevolutionaries after arming them with weapons. They have engineered coups d'etat in many countries. They have employed the "peaceful process" to interfere in the internal affairs of our countries as in the case of Poland. They have advocated the use of military pressure, economic blockade and "economic sanctions." They have stepped up psychological warfare, promoted an "anticommunist doctrine" and "anti-Soviet doctrine", and used bourgeois doctrine and reactionary culture as a means to undermine our ideology and religion as a means to control the masses. In other words, they have resorted to every sophisticated and cunning trick to sabotage and sow dissension among us, to prevent revolutionary developments and to counter the influence of socialism in the world.

It is especially noted that the U.S. imperialists are launching a GLOBAL COUNTEROFFENSIVE IN ORDER TO MATERIALIZE THEIR AMBITION TO REGAIN MILITARY SUPERIORITY AND LOST POSITIONS, TO CHECK THE WORLD'S LIBERATION MOVEMENT, AND TO REESTABLISH U.S. CONTROL OVER THE IMPERIALIST SYSTEM. In collusion with Beijing, the U.S. imperialists have readjusted their global counterrevolutionary strategy by directing the spearhead toward the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Since mid-1978, the U.S. imperialists have stepped up the arms race at an unprecedented rate, trying to develop all sorts of mass-killing weapons including neutron bombs and biological weapons, to bring medium-range nuclear missiles to Europe, to brazenly spread propaganda on "limited nuclear war", to rekindle the "cold war" and to sabotage detente. They have openly used force to attack the national liberation movement which they have slandered as "international terrorism." They have expanded and strengthened their system of military bases everywhere, formed a "Rapid Deployment Force," conducted many sabre-rattling military exercises and intensively provided arms to many dictatorial and reactionary regimes in various areas to fan the flames of arms conflicts and create new hotbeds of tension.

The United States and the reactionaries have interfered in the internal affairs of Poland in an attempt to overthrow the socialist administration there and sabotage the socialist system from within. In Southeast Asia, the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists have, in collusion with the imperialists, carried out multifaceted sabotage activities against the Indochinese countries and have rallied various counterrevolutionary forces to sabotage the peace and security of the many countries in the region.

THE ADVENTUROUS MILITARY POLICY OF THE U.S. IMPERIALISTS AND REACTIONARIES IS AN EXTREMELY SERIOUS THREAT TO WORLD PEACE. However, the present balance of forces does not permit them to implement this policy easily. The integrated strength of the socialist system, of which the Soviet Union is the mainstay, is superior to the imperialist strength. Socialism, which is a little inferior to imperialism from the economic viewpoint, possesses not only political superiority but also a military force equivalent to that of imperialism. Considering the strength of the three revolutionary currents, we can say that this is the great strength capable of frustrating all of the imperialist and reactionary plots. Another factor is that it is not easy for the imperialists to muster their forces to wage war. The tendencies to internationalize socio-economic life in the world and to trade in a manner beneficial to both sides are developing their effects. Moreover, the arms race is no longer an effective means for the capitalist countries to extricate themselves from economic crises. It does not stimulate the entire imperialist economy but only stimulates a small component of modern military industries. While during the 1950's and 1960's, West Europe sided with the United States to wage a "cold war" against the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, during the 1970's the tendency toward detente was increasingly taking deep root in West European societies.

As for the value of the "Chinese card," it is not as great as expected by the U.S. imperialists. The Chinese card cannot help the United States create a position of strength over the Soviet Union, reverse the trend of detente and the situation in Kampuchea and Afghanistan and other places, or cause a confrontation between ASEAN and the Indochinese countries. Consequently, THE CAPABILITY OF PRESERVING PEACE EXISTS PRACTICALLY.

The characteristics of imperialists and reactionaries are to wage war and conduct military adventures. The imperialist countries still have the economic and military potential to wage war. If ever a nuclear war occurs, their existing colossal depots of nuclear weapons will bring disaster to the world and, obviously, to the country waging the war itself. Consequently, THE STRUGGLE TO PROTECT PEACE, prevent a nuclear war and maintain readiness to cope with a conventional war likely to be waged by the imperialists and reactionaries, IS AT PRESENT THE PRIMARY DUTY OF STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE. It is very important to maintain peace so that the revolutionary forces in the world can continue to win more victories without incurring any losses in war. Under the conditions of detente, there is even more possibility to mobilize the masses to struggle and check imperialist intervention. To maintain peace, the world peoples must resolutely carry out the revolutionary struggle to oppose the arms race, which causes a tense situation, and to prevent the U.S. imperialists from breaking the general balance of military forces which has come into shape.

Progressive mankind is therefore warmly welcoming the peace initiatives of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. These initiatives correctly reflect the world peoples' aspiration for peace and uphold the peaceful good will of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Our people resolutely support these initiatives. By peacefully working to build their country and by struggling stalwartly against the immediate and dangerous enemy -- Beijing expansionism and hegemonism -- and the main and long-standing enemy -- imperialism headed by the United States -- our people will make positive contributions to the common struggle for peace and revolution in the world.

OUR PARTY AND STATE'S FOREIGN POLICY

Over the past years, we have scored great achievements in implementing the party's principled foreign policy, the two most outstanding of which have been the strengthening of the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries and the very diversified and splendid development of the all-round cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. These achievements have strengthened the stature and strength of our people in their fight to defend the fatherland and have created further conditions for socialist construction in our country. In spite of the enemy's schemes and tricks aimed at encircling and isolating our country, the SRV's role and position have been constantly enhanced in the world arena.

As the party Central Committee political report at the fifth party congress pointed out, in the period to come our diplomatic work must be aimed at striving to take advantage of favorable international conditions and seeking to obtain great and multifaceted international assistance for our national construction and defense undertaking, thereby contributing to ensuring the successful fulfillment of the historic tasks set forth by the congress. In particular, our diplomatic work must become an active and positive front in the struggle to frustrate the policy of the big-power Chinese hegemonist expansionists which, in collusion with the bellicose U.S. power, is trying to weaken and annex our country. In the immedate future, we must strive to defeat the multifaceted war of sabotage they are waging. We must prevent the realization of their scheme of rekindling the war of aggression and consolidate peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Loyal to their international obligations, our people are uniting with the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world and vigorously supporting the resolute struggle of the peoples in the world against the bellicose and aggressive policy of U.S.-led imperialism for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

SOLIDARITY AND ALL-ROUND COOPERATION WITH THE SOVIET UNION HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE CORNERSTONE OF OUR PARTY AND STATE'S FOREIGN POLICY. This is also a principle, a strategy and a manifestation of revolutionary sentiments. It originates in the Soviet role and position in the socialist system and the world revolution and in the revolutionary nature of the two Marxist-Leninist parties and the two socialist states. It also originates in the demand of a binding character -- which is that national independence must be linked to socialism and independence and sovereignty to the alliance and comprehensive cooperation between the socialist countries. Solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union are a firm guarantee for the success of our people's cause of national defense and socialist construction as well as for the consolidation of national independence and the establishment of socialism on the Indochinese Peninsula. This is also an active contribution to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system and the strengthening of the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

THE SPECIAL VIETNAM-LAOS-KAMPUCHEA RELATIONSHIP IS AN EVOLUTIONARY LAW OF THE REVOLUTION IN THE THREE COUNTRIES. It is a matter of survival for the destiny of the three nations. This view was pointed out by the Lao and Kampuchean leaders in their speeches welcoming our fifth party congress. Comrade Kaysone Phomvihan upheld the special solidarity, militant alliance and comprehensive cooperation between Laos and Vietnam as a law of existence and development of the two countries. And Comrade Heng Samrin spoke of the profound Kampuchean-Vietnamese love and attachment and affirmed: "...solidarity and all-round cooperation with Vietnam and Laos is the strategic thought of the party (the KPRP), the objective and necessary demand of history, a determinant factor for Kampuchea's destiny, the pure revolutionary sentiments and the consistent stand of the Kampuchean people in the new epoch..."

Our people are determined to maintain the pure friendship and the tradition of solidarity among the three nations, to foil all enemy schemes and acts of sabotage and division and foster the special relationship between the three countries so that it will be fruitful and last forever.

THE MILITANT SOLIDARITY AND FRATERNAL COOPERATION BETWEEN OUR COUNTRY AND OTHER COUNTRIES IN THE SOCIALIST COMMUNITY has taken a new step of development and brought about satisfactory results. Our people are determined to do their best to foster their friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries and contribute to the consolidation and strengthening of the socialist system on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Being a nation once oppressed by imperialism and having long struggled against the forces of aggression, our people totally SUPPORT THE STRUGGLE OF AFRICAN, ASIAN AND LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRIES to eliminate all forms of imperialism in the world, gain and protect national independence and build a new world economic order. We advocate developing the cooperation between Vietnam and other members of the Nonaligned Movement and contribute to developing the active role of this movement in the struggle against imperialism to protect world peace and the independence and sovereignty of all nations.

With deep sympathy our people are pleased with the achievements of the struggle movement of the working class and laboring people in the developed capitalist countries. We are DETERMINED TO SUPPORT THAT MOVEMENT and are convinced that it will win even greater victories in the struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

With regard to the ASEAN states, we advocate ESTABLISHING GOOD NEIGHBORLY RELATIONS, and are always ready, together with these countries, to build Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

Our people are resolved to struggle to frustrate all schemes of aggression and annexation which are concocted by the Chinese authorities against our country. Nevertheless, we will ALWAYS PRESERVE INTACT OUR FRIENDLY SENTIMENTS FOR AND MAINTAIN THE POLICY OF GOOD NEIGHBORHOOD WITH THE CHINESE PEOPLE. We advocate the policy of restoring normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and settlement of contentious matters through negotiations.

We advocate the policy of ESTABLISHING AND EXPANDING THE NORMAL RELATIONS ON THE STATE LEVEL AND IN THE ECONOMIC, CULTURAL AND TECHNOLOGICAL FIELDS WITH ALL COUNTRIES regardless of their political and social regimes and on the basis of respect for each other's independence and sovereignty and of equality and mutual benefits.

With these guidelines, the foreign policy of our party and state will certainly be an important factor for the successful implementation of the tasks set forth by the fifth party congress.

CSO: 4209/392

THE COMMUNIST PARTY MEMBER AND THE DISTRIBUTION OF JOBS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 94-96

[Article by Phuong Son]

[Text] The party distributes jobs to its members on the basis of the requirements of the revolution and the capabilities of each person. When joining the party, each party member voluntarily agrees to comply with the discipline of the party, voluntarily agrees with the distribution of jobs by the party organization. Whenever a revolutionary job is assigned by the party, the completion of that job is glorious; there are no illustrious jobs or mundane jobs. President Ho said: "Every occupation that benefits the country, the people and the class is glorious. The cook, the street cleaner and the president of the country, all must work; anything done for the benefit of the country and the people is glorious."(1)

The communist party member has serving the fatherland, serving the people as the purpose of his life. The foremost task of the party member, as stated in the Party Statutes is: "Making sacrifices and struggling throughout his life for the independence and freedom of the fatherland, for socialism and communism." President Ho said: "My entire life has but one purpose, to struggle for the interests of the fatherland and the happiness of the people."(2) He also said: "I have but one desire, one ultimate desire, namely, to bring independence to our country and total freedom to our people, to insure that all compatriots are well fed and well clothed, that everyone is well educated."(3) This desire of President Ho is also the desire of Vietnamese communists. For the sake of winning independence for the fatherland and securing happiness for the people, countless Vietnamese communist fighters have bravely given their lives.

Our party is organized on the basis of the principle of democratic centralism. In keeping with this principle, all of the executive committees on the various levels of the party are elected by congresses of delegates on the various levels. The executive committees concentrate the intelligence of the party organization, symbolize the tradition of solidarity of the party and insure the leadership of the party. The persons selected for election to the executive committees are persons who meet the following standards: they are loyal to the revolutionary line of the party, have the ability to implement the revolutionary line of the party, possess revolutionary ethics and have the trust of the masses. The structure

of the executive committees must insure the comprehensive leadership of the party and reflect continuity in the organizational structure of the executive committee. The election of persons to the executive committees by the party organization congresses on the various levels is also a way that the party distributes work to party members.

When the revolution was successful and state power was put into the hands of the working class and laboring people, the party became the party in power; the party appoints a number of party members to work within the state apparatus. This is another way that the party distributes work to its members.

Being elected to an executive committee or appointed to a job within the state apparatus are not a matter of "climbing the ladder of officialdom," rather, they involve accepting a revolutionary task assigned by the party for the purpose of serving the fatherland, serving the people. "We must understand that the agencies of the government, from the national level to the villages, are the servants of the people, that is, their purpose is to perform public work for the people, not to suppress the people as was the case during the period of French and Japanese domination."(4)

The genuine communist does not desire fame or riches. In early 1946, in response to journalists, President Ho said: "I absolutely do not desire position or fame of any kind. Having assumed the burden of president because my compatriots entrusted it to me, I must now try to fulfill it as a soldier being ordered by his nation into battle."(5) He also said: "Whenever my compatriots tell me to step down, I shall do so very willingly." After expressing the desire that the country be independent and that all compatriots be well fed and well clothed, that everyone be educated, he said: "As for myself, give me a cottage somewhere where there is green bamboo and sparkling water so that I can fish, raise vegetables and make friends with the old men gathering firewood and the children tending buffalo from sunup to sunset without anything to do with fame or wealth."(6)

These words reflected the noble qualities of President Ho. They also represented his philosophy of life. Vietnamese communists have the same philosophy of life.

Over the past several decades, following the example of the revered President Ho, countless comrades and compatriots of ours have struggled and sacrificed their lives for the independence of the nation and the happiness of the people. Many communist party members have displayed a high spirit of fairness and unselfishness. At the recent 5th National Congress, many comrades who had been active for many years in the revolution voluntarily stepped down from important positions on the Central Committee in order to make way for younger comrades to succeed them. A number of other comrades voluntarily stepped down from the Political Bureau and the Secretariat. Following the congress, many comrades voluntarily stepped down from the Council of Ministers. In many sectors and localities, many comrades that were active in the revolution for many years have also voluntarily stepped

down to allow younger persons to replace them. These are bright examples of the noble spirit of communism.

Our party and people have a very high evaluation of the tremendous contributions made by the comrades who have been active in the revolution for many years. They are comrades who were thrown into prison, who charged forth in the face of perils and struggled with no regard for themselves for the liberation of the fatherland and the happiness of the people. Today, having grown old and frail, they are voluntarily stepping down so that younger persons can succeed them. This is a beautiful manifestation of the spirit of fairness and unselfishness of genuine communists.

On the occasion of a number of our comrades stepping down from important positions within the agencies of the party and state, the imperialists and international reactionaries are looking for ways to distort the situation and sow divisions in a vain attempt to shake our people's iron will to protect the fatherland and build socialism. However, they are wasting their time. Our party has a fine tradition of internal unity. Our people have a tenacious revolutionary will to struggle. No clever trick of the enemy can divide our party or shake our people's iron will. "Nothing will stand in our way." Despite the psychological warfare tricks of the enemy, our party and our people will continue to march steadily down the path of building socialism and protecting the socialist fatherland.

The nation of Vietnam has a beautiful tradition: "Sprouts grow from old bamboo" and "it is good fortune for a family for the son to be better than his father." Wave after wave of young, energetic cadres and party members filled with talent are appearing and assuming important responsibilities in the agencies of the party and state. This is an expression of the strong vitality of our party and nation. Continuing the work of those who went before them, our young cadres and party members will surely excellently complete the tasks assigned to them by the party and the people.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume 2, p 51.

2. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 238.

3. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume 1, p 381.

4. Ibid., p 370.

5. Ibid., p 381.

6. Ibid.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HOUSEHOLD REGISTRATION MEASURES STREAMLINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Interview with Bui Chi Sy, Municipal Public Security deputy director, by a HANOI MOI reporter; date and place not specified: "A Number of Problems in Household Registration and Management"]

[Text] Editor's Note: The task of household registration and management entrusted by the city to its public security branch is being given a big push in carrying out Decision 167/CP and Notice 127/NC of the Municipal People's Committee. It contributes to maintaining order and security, provides a basis for population census, supports the formulation and implementation of state policies and plans, and serves economic management and social management in all respects.

However, its implementation is still replete with shortcomings and loopholes. A fairly widespread occurrence is that some people registered at one place but live in another one, and that others continue to keep residency status in areas from which they have departed. By contrast, individuals indispensable to production needs and to the functioning of urban-based organs and enterprises are not eligible for registration, while other ineligible people keep living in the city.

To answer these questions, a HANOI MOI reporter interviewed Bui Chi Sy, deputy director of the Public Security Service.

Question: In recent times, what has the public security service done to improve the process of household registration approval, ensuring correct implementation of state regulations and city notices?

Answer: First of all, our leadership committee clearly defined our tasks and functions, then educated cadres and combatants directly in charge of household registration from the municipality level to wards, districts and cities, about the need to conscientiously serve the people, correctly understand and carry out state guidelines, policies and regulations, and resolutely fight bureaucratism and haughtiness.

In the past few years, due to an effort to improve working methods from the municipal director and the bureau of operations down to ward and district units,

the registration process has been faster, alleviating much paperwork while continuing to ensure strictness and accuracy.

Formerly, the director approved all cases. Waiting time was long, requiring registrants to go back and forth several times, and results were posted after 15 days at the earliest. Now, it takes just three days from registration to annoucement of results. Public security units in Hoan Kiem, Ba Dinh and Dong Da wards have done a good job in promptly solving the cases of registrants previously categorized by Decision 167/CP of the government and Notice 127/NC of the Municipal People's Committee. The chief of the public order and security management bureau is authorized to approve a number of cases which meet the criteria enunciated in the above decision and notice. Criteria and procedures are posted at public security offices and by way of newspapers and radio stations. Since they are educated about the concept of serving the people, public security cadres and combatants effectively assist the registrants. The weekly routine of receiving visitors also is a good measure designed to collect the people's views for consideration and settlement on the basis of reason and sentiment. Another measure is that the director directly answers the people's mail and petitions to keep them posted on results.

To improve this task further, in the days to come, the public security service will conduct pilot activities in eight subwards, allowing its offices to approve removal of registrants' names from family registration cards and transfer of registrants between areas under their management. This aims at reducing inconvenience and implementing the policy of registrants' classification. Nevertheless, an effort must be made to prevent loopholes, fight abuses of power and violations of principles.

Question: The people charge that, in household registration, there are negative manifestations, such as bribery and fake registration. Is this charge true or false?

Answer: In past years, it was a correct one. A number of degenerate cadres and combatants were maneuvered by bad elements into accepting bribe money and gifts in exchange for filing false reports, and making spurious registration cards, or genuine but unapproved ones. The sector has resolutely dismissed these people from office. Through a movement to build a clean, strong and stable public security force, the sector has taken educational, training and prevention steps to protect cadres and combatants, and to serve the people better.

However, I would like to add that those striving to fish in troubled waters still exist, taking advantage of the people's loss of awareness to make money. For instance, whenever they know that an application for permanent residency is certain to be approved, they would contact the applicant and convince him (or her) that a bribe would speed up the process. Gullible applicants would take these bad elements at their word. Such trickery has had a harmful impact on the public security sector.

Question: At present, there is the phenomenon of people registering with household heads desirous to "cede" their apartments, and later, in their so-called capacity of household members, illegally using apartments which do not belong to them. Other phenomena are KT2--the practice of registering at one place while living in another; and KT3--that of people coming from the provinces living in Hanoi without permanent residency status. How do you solve these problems?

Answer: The right to ownership and use of housing facilities is governed by existing state regulations. The public security service is only responsible for residency registration. The right to accept additional residents belongs to household heads. Public Security checks registration procedures and approves them if they are correctly carried out, while the authority to control the right to use of houses and land rests with the housing and land agency. Those not entitled to use state housing facilities must be held accountable to the law, and it is wrong to blame household registration for the phenomenon of illegal tenancy. As a matter of fact, in our city, some household heads accept additional registrants with a view to "ceding" their apartments to them for a "commission," thus causing "troubles" and difficulties for the housing and land agency. To partly solve the discrepancy between housing needs and availability in the city, the People's Committee has decided to allow household heads' blood relatives, such as fathers, mothers, wives, husbands, children, brothers, and sisters, to register as additional residents with the household head's agreement. On the contrary, prospective registrants not meeting the above criteria must be approved by the housing and land agency prior to being considered by Public Security for permanent residency. This restriction involves only household heads presently living in houses assigned to them by the state, organs or units. Regarding household heads owning their apartments, which were built by them, or which they have inherited from their parents, there is no limit to registration, provided that the household heads agree, and that administrative procedures are correctly carried out.

Our city now faces the KT2 and KT3 household registration problems. It is striving to gradually solve them, so as to ensure maintenance of political security, and social discipline and safety.

Question: In our opinion, there are inappropriate registration cases, involving for instance, college graduates returning from overseas, graduates from domestic schools awaiting assignments, and a number of cadres, workers, armymen and civil servants of city-based enterprises and organs, continuing to retain registration status in other localities...

Answer: In my opinion, students returning from overseas, and domestic graduates awaiting assignments who formerly registered in Hanoi, can in the meantime seek renewal of permanent residency status. However, if they receive a work assignment elsewhere and do not report there, it then falls upon their employing agencies and units to address their cases, reviewing their merits and conduct. Formerly, college-bound students who were registered with their families in Hanoi, were ordered to transfer their status to their schools. Now, this is no longer required, provided that these students study at school but live at home daily.

True, a number of agencies and enterprises are permitted to station on Hanoi's territory, but a number of their cadres, workers, and civil servants are still compelled to register in other provinces. This problem relates to the two following regulations: (1) household registration must be done at places of residence, (2) each year, the Municipal People's Committee approves norms for permanent residency registration of additional workers in Hanoi for these agencies. As a result, they can register the amount according to norms, and under no circumstances can they recruit personnel from the provinces and make them eligible for registration.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON WAR INVALIDS DAY

BK151632 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] The Party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a circular on the celebration of the 35th war invalids and fallen heroes' day, 27 July 1982. The circular says:

In order to celebrate the 35th war invalids and fallen heroes' day in a practical way under the present situation, the Party Central Committee Secretariat requests that all echelons and sectors satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

1. All echelons, sectors and mass organizations from the central down to the grassroots levels must, within their areas of responsibility, meticulously review the implementation of various policies toward war invalids and families of fallen heroes over the past few years; point out strongpoints and shortcomings displayed in the implementation of this task; and at the same time, take the necessary steps to overcome shortcomings and deficiencies committed by their respective sectors, units and establishments. War invalids and social welfare agencies at various levels must carefully review their responsibility for guiding the implementation of various specific systems, policies and stipulations already put into force concerning war invalids and families of fallen heroes. They must also consolidate and strengthen organization in order to ensure that this task is entrusted to those reliable persons who are capable of scrupulously implementing party and state policies toward war invalids and the families of fallen heroes.

2. It is necessary to step up a publicity campaign to broadly disseminate policies toward fallen heroes, war invalids, families of fallen heroes and families who have performed meritorious services for all in the revolution. We must increase political indoctrination and motivation of war invalids, sick soldiers, families of fallen heroes and families with meritorious services to the revolution so that they may continue to develop the traditions of upholding patriotism and solidarity and setting good examples in society. We must motivate everyone and every household, public organ and mass organization to strive to scrupulously implement the various policies concerned in order to turn this task into a widespread mass movement of great political significance.

All levels of Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, especially the grassroots level, must initiate a short-term indoctrination drive with the aim of fostering the revolutionary traditions and popularizing lessons and noble examples of various fallen heroes and war invalids in order to educate youths and teenagers.

3. The Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare must reexamine those policies already promulgated which deal with war invalids and families of fallen heroes in order to suggest to the state methods for quickly revising and perfecting these policies within the present economic conditions and capacities; and to ensure that these will be able to reflect our party and state's efforts to care for those persons and families which have provided meritorious services to the revolution and to the fatherland.

CSO: 4209/426

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIBERS, SPECULATORS, EMBEZZLERS SENTENCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Apr 82 p 4

[Article: "Harshly Punish Bribers, Speculators, Embezzlers of Socialist Property"]

[Text] In 4 days (from 19 to 22 April), the municipal people's court held a (first instance) session to try a case of bribery, speculation and embezzlement of socialist property, including 17 defendants (4 on charge of receiving bribes, 6 on charge of embezzling socialist property, 5 on charge of giving bribes, and 2 on charge of disposing of illegally acquired socialist property).

The case can be summed up as follows:

At the end of 1978, the Weaving Sector Supply of Provisions enterprise handed to the Central Federation of Cooperatives 17,500 kgs of dye for distribution to handicraft cooperatives. The enterprise director asked Trinh Xuan Tung, acting chief of the supply bureau, to issue bills of loading for the provinces and cities in line with the distribution order of the Central Federation of Cooperatives. Trinh Xuan Tung and his subordinate, Bui Duc Thang, received bribes, and issued bills of loading to units and cooperatives without going through the local federation of cooperatives and with quantities higher than norms. A unit not listed on the distribution plan was issued over 1,000 kgs of dye.

All in all, Tung received 32,800 dong in bribe money from 6 places. Bui Duc Thang has received 39,500 dong. Tran Van Con, cadre at the Central Federation of Cooperatives, received 4,100 dong. Hoang Quang Thai, bicycle repairman in Haiphong, a go-between, was given 4,000 dong. Ho Nghi Su of the Quang Nam-Da Nang Weaving Enterprise embezzled 18,392 dong, 1,234 kgs of polyamid fiber, and gave 13,000 dong in bribe money. Bui Van Luc, planning cadre of Xu Lang Embroidery Cooperative (Lang Son), embezzled 7,075 dong, and sold speculated goods for 6,650 dong, totaling 13,725 dong.

They are organized criminals, causing a serious impact on production management and economic management.

The municipal people's court sentenced the defendant with the least serious crime to 8 years in prison (suspended), and the one with the most serious crime to 14 years in prison, and ordered all of them to surrender their illegally-acquired profit.

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CSO: 4209/377

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

BRIEFING ON PEACE CAMPAIGN--The Hanoi capital military command and the VCP Central Committee Propaganda and Training Department on 16 July held a conference with 250 lecturers from various districts and precincts, organs and branches within the capital to brief them on the nationwide campaign for peace and disarmament against the bellicose scheme of the U.S. imerialists and other reactionary forces and in support of Soviet peace initiatives. SRV Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau briefed the conferees on the results of the recent Indochinese foreign minister's conference. He stressed Vietnam's good will and desire for peace, condemned the U.S. imperialist and other bellicose forces' scheme to accelerate the arms race and prepare for war. The conferees unanimously signed a statement which expresses their wholehearted support for the second UN special conference on disarmament. They also expressed their determination to disseminate the significance of this campaign among the people and to accelerate the movement for production emulation and practicing thrift in order to carry out the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress triumphantly. [Text] [BK180345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82]

CSO: 4209/426

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

USSR VESSELS TO SRV--Odessa--The large tonnage MVS [Motor Vehicle Ships] "Mozyr" and Toyvo Antikaynen" have left for the SRV. Twenty dry cargo ships from the Black Sea Shipping Line are currently either on the way to or in port in Vietnam. The ocean RO-RO ships "Kapitan Smirnov," "Kapitan Mezentsyev" and "Nikolay Chekasov" have recently started working on this line. This has enabled transport of wheel [kolfsnaya] and land technology containers and industrial equipment to be speeded up. The Black Sea Lines' sailors are delivering cargo to Haiphong, Ho Chi Minh City and Danang for various hydro, power and industrial projects. Two more ships, the "Partizanskaya Slava" and the "Moriik" are currently in Odessa Port preparing to load cargo for Vietnam. [Text] [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2100 GMT 11 Jul 82 LD]

CSO: 1829/273

BRIEFS

LE DUC THINH HEADS COMMITTEE--On 16 July the chairman of the Council of Ministers issued a decision on establishing the Central Committee for the Guidance of Market Management [ban chir daoj quanr lys thij truwowngf trung uwowng] with Comrade Le Duc Thinh, minister of home trade, as its chairman. The Central Committee for the Guidance of Market Management, which is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers, is responsible for: guiding and leading all sectors and echelons in organizing the implementation of market management work according to various Council of State regulations and Council of Ministers directives and resolutions; coordinating, controlling and supervising all sectors and echelons in market management work; suggesting, when necessary, to the Council of Ministers the amending and revising of market management policies and systems; and making periodic reviews of the situation of market management and reporting it to the Council of Ministers Standing Committee. [Text] [BK181345 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 18 Jul 82]

CSO: 4209/426

AGRICULTURE

FIFTH-MONTH, SPRING CROP HARVESTED, SUMMER-FALL CROP GROWN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 June, the northern provinces have harvested 465,000 hectares--that is, 44 percent of the area grown with the 5th-month spring rice crop. Binh Tri Thien has just completed the harvest. In other provinces, harvesting has been carried out on 70.3 percent of the cultivated area in Nghe Tinh, 61.3 percent in Bac Thai, 56.5 percent in Haiphong and 56.1 percent in Vinh Phu. Only from 12 to 34 percent of the cultivated area has been harvested in Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces.

According to initial reports from the harvesting provinces (except Vinh Phu and Ha Bac), the yield of the 5th-month and spring rice crop this year is better than that of last year.

The provinces are continuing to harvest corn, sweet potatoe, beans and peanuts. In many localities, the yield of the corn and sweet potato crops is higher than that of last year.

While harvesting the 5th-month and spring rice crop, all localities are actively preparing for the 10th-month crop. The tasks to be done for the 10th-month crop this year have been carried out more slowly than for the corresponding crop last year. The area where seeds have been sown amounts to only half of the area achieved in the same period last year and represents only 24.6 percent of the required seed sowing area. Cooperatives are strengthening and revamping units specialized in producing rice strains and are delineating seed sowing areas to facilitate intensive cultivation and harmful insect control. The amount of organic fertilizer prepared is 352,000 tons larger than that for the previous crop.

The provinces in former Zone 4 and nine mountainous provinces have sown the upland rice seeds more rapidly than in the same period last year.

The southern provinces have transplanted the summer-fall rice crop on 436,000 hectares--65.8 percent of the plan norm. The transplanting plan norm has been fulfilled by 105.8 percent in An Giang but only 88 percent in Nghia Binh and over 50 percent in other provinces. The summer-fall rice plants are

developing well but are being damaged by insects in certain areas. The remaining area for the transplanting of the summer-fall rice crop according to the plan still amounts to 226,000 hectares of which 175,000 are situated in the region extending from Thuan Hai southward. Since the summer-fall rice crop transplanting season is drawing to a close, all localities must urgently carry out transplanting to achieve the highest area norm. On the other hand, the southern provinces have plowed 508,000 hectares for the 10th-month crop and have cultivated 364,000 hectares without transplanting. The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted 351,000 hectares representing 18.5 percent of the plan norm.

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CSO: 4209/393

AGRICULTURE

GRAIN PRODUCTION PROGRAM FOR YOUTH EXPOUNDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 82 pp 3, 4

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Agriculture have unanimously passed a joint-action program. Following is an extract of the program:

To mobilize and organize the youth forces on a national scale to participate actively and effectively in solving the grain problem, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the Minister of Agriculture have jointly launched a program entitled: "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production."

The objectives of the program are:

1. To launch a really deep, broad and strong emulation movement among the youths to induce them to participate actively in grain production and to make an important contribution to the successful achievement of 16 million tons of grain in 1982 and 20 million tons of grain in 1983--which are the targets set by the Fifth Party Congress.

2. To educate the youths and teenagers in the task of developing agricultural production in our country; to help in the training and advanced training of young laborers into persons with a collective ownership spirit, a devotion to socialist construction and a technical and managerial knowhow; and to contribute to building and strengthening the organizations of the union and the Vietnam Federation of Youth in the rural areas.

3. To improve the method of organizing mass movements to promote the development of agricultural production and gradually to introduce the gist and various forms of the Union's activities in the rural areas into the production and social management mechanism of the state at the local and grassroots level.

The theme of the "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production" program is to concentrate efforts on carrying out the following four principal tasks:

1. Organize a nationwide youth movement to participate in building a national rice, varieties system from the central to the grassroots echelon in order to obtain quickly a sufficient amount of good seeds for production purposes.

To reach a point where each region has a rationally planned allocation of varieties (of rice and subsidiary food plants) with a high and stable productivity and to end the cultivation of degenerate varieties and especially the existence of rice plants of different heights in the fields, the Youth Union members in cooperatives, production collectives and state farms will do the following:

--Assume the setting up of seed specialization units and teams, try to create such units and teams and put them under the youths' management in about 50 percent of the total number of cooperatives and production collectives during the 1982-83 period, and to move forward to establish seed specialization units and teams in 80 percent of the total number of cooperatives and production collectives by 1985. In the high-yielding rice areas in particular, all cooperatives and production collectives will have seed specialization units. Right now, each province must concentrate on guiding one or two districts to build seed specialization units and teams and to draw experiences.

With the district and grassroots levels assuming the direct responsibility, the union organizations at various echelons and the agricultural sector must have a specific plan to coordinate efforts to choose union members and youths for active participation in seed specialization units and to ensure that each such unit includes a Youth Union chapter.

--The seed specialization units led by the Youth Union have the duty to produce various strains of rice and subsidiary food plants, to preserve, soak and warm up seeds [for germination purposes] according to technical regulations, to ensure the fixed quantity and quality of seeds and to implement the new management structure by signing contracts with cooperatives and by applying the system of end-product contract with laborers as well as an incentive policy involving appropriate rewards and penalties.

2. Motivate and organize the youth forces to lead the movement to produce, process, preserve and effectively use fertilizers of all kinds.

With the impetus derived from the success of two campaigns entitled: "35 million tons of organic fertilizers" and "500,000 hectares of green-manure plants," the agricultural sector and the union organizations at various echelons will jointly continue to step up the movement to produce organic fertilizers, to concentrate on the production of green manure rich in nitrogen and to use stable manure and chemical fertilizer with high effectiveness.

--A system will be built to produce green-manure plants--especially azolla, sesbania and leguminous plants--in order to supply [fertilizer to] areas cultivated with the main crop.

--Garbage compost and alluviums must be fully used and the composting and processing of fertilizers must be carried out according to technical regulations to achieve the best quality possible.

--Good examples must be set in applying technical regulations and guidance must be provided for cooperative and collective members to use fertilizers of all kinds according to these regulations. The method of applying nitrate fertilizer is to roll it into balls and then set these deeply into the ground, especially in high-yielding rice areas and in the "fields cultivated intensively beyond the contract norm" by the youths. Efforts must be made to apply more than 50 percent of the total amount of nitrate fertilizer according to this method.

3. Eagerly participate in activities aimed at preventing and exterminating harmful insects and protecting crops.

--Propaganda must be stepped up among the youths and people to make everyone clearly realize the damage done to crops by harmful insects as well as their influence on the yearly gross output of grain and hence to self-consciously participate in implementing measures aimed at preventing and exterminating these insects.

--All youths and adult teenagers must be motivated to actively implement insect control measures during various stages--such as the processing of seeds, the sowing and transplanting of seeds belonging to varieties which can resist leafhoppers, rice blast and so forth--and also to carry out field sanitation, to protect useful animals and insects and to strictly apply technical regulations in sowing, transplanting and tending crops in the fields.

--Vegetation protection units and teams must be set up among cooperatives, production collectives and state farms. The duty of these units and teams is to coordinate with specialized agencies in investigating, detecting and foreseeing the possible emergence and development of harmful insects in the fields; to give technical guidance in insect control to youths and cooperative members and to act as a nucleus in launching concentrated campaigns to prevent and exterminate harmful insects in the fields.

Efforts must be exerted to set up, by the end of 1982 and in early 1983, vegetation protection units and teams among 80 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the delta, midlands and former Region 4 and among 50 to 60 percent of the total number of cooperatives in the mountainous region. The youth forces must constitute from 70 to 80 percent of the numerical strength of these units and teams and must have stable and strong union chapters therein.

4. Actively participate in developing the production and processing of subsidiary food crops.

--Propaganda and education must be carried out to make the people and youths clearly see the important role of subsidiary food crops within the grain crop cultivation pattern and the national economy and also to induce them to self-consciously and positively participate in the movement to produce, process and use subsidiary food crops most effectively.

--The youths must take the lead in applying technical progress; in stepping up intensive cultivation, multicropping and the expansion of areas grown with subsidiary food crops through the use of new high-yielding varieties and through the growing of companion crops; in opening new land and reclaiming idle ones and in fully using fallow land to grow subsidiary food crops.

To successfully carry out the "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production" program in 1982 and 1983, the union organization at various levels and the agricultural sector must coordinate and concentrate guidance to satisfactorily implement the following principal measures:

1. Union members, youths and teenagers must be educated to thoroughly understand the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress. It is necessary to make cadres, union members and youths clearly realize the state of the issues raised in relation to the task of developing our country's economy, deeply understand the strategic importance of grain production and correctly define the position and responsibility of the union and youths on the agricultural production front and also their duty to act as an assault force in producing a large amount of grain.

The Ministry of Agriculture must compile technical documents and the necessary directives according to the four themes of the program and must organize an intensive and broad study of these documents and directives among the youths. The propaganda, training, press and broadcasting organs and the magazines of the Ministry of Agriculture and the union must closely follow the mass movement, propagandize the good models which have emerged from the agricultural front and especially from the grain production emulation movement, and lead union installations to organize cultural, literary, artistic and sports activities to promote this educational topic while providing entertainments.

Together with the agricultural sector at various levels, cooperatives and production collectives have the duty to provide sources of [capital to defray] expenses and to create favorable conditions for union organizations at various levels--especially those at the grassroots--to satisfactorily organize the above-mentioned activities.

2. Mobilize all youth and teenage forces to emulate enthusiastically in carrying out the "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production" program.

A. Young workers (in technical stations and farms and in sectors directly serving agricultural production) must display a high sense of responsibility in carrying out production and economic activities in order to overfulfill the plan to boost agricultural production.

--Union organizations in the electric, mechanical engineering and chemical sectors must eagerly exploit the potentials of their own units so as to yield more products to promptly serve agriculture. Assault youth units must be set up to help cooperatives and production collectives repair electric machines and production tools.

--Union organizations at agricultural product processing and distributing installations must positively motivate the youths to take part in purchasing, collecting, exploiting, transporting, preliminarily processing and preserving raw materials.

--Youths who are scientific-technical or economic managerial cadres must accept doing research on topics related to agricultural production development, actively participate in activities aimed at introducing technical and managerial progress into the production field and help youth-led scientific-technical teams with cooperatives and production collectives.

--Union chapters in districts, precincts and cities must draw up a specific plan for each union installation in the industrial sector to pledge brotherhood with other union organizations in cooperatives and production collectives; such pledges must have a practical goal.

B. Youths who are students or teachers must, together with teenagers, actively participate in propaganda activities to inform the people of the agricultural transformation and development policies; they must organize forces to participate in the tasks involved in grain production such as producing fertilizers, preventing and exterminating harmful insects, water conservancy, cultivating experimental fields and achieving a higher degree of self-sufficiency by planting fruit trees and so forth; they must also eagerly provide a work force to support cooperatives, production collectives and state farms when the cultivation season is at its height.

C. Youths in administration and professional organs must positively activate the production movement to achieve partial self-sufficiency in grain supply and must draw up a plan to pledge brotherhood with nearby cooperatives and production collectives with the practical goal of promoting agricultural production.

3. Efforts must be concentrated on building and consolidating the union organizations and the Federation of Youth in the rural areas and the advanced training of cadres must be considered important.

Union organizations at all levels--especially those at the district echelon--must directly aid union installations and units to formulate action programs with specific themes, forms and measures. Where union and federation organizations are still nonexistent, it is necessary to vigorously develop the confederation and union membership through propaganda and educational stages and through revolutionary action movements at the grassroots level.

During the implementation of this program, the training of union cadres at the grassroots level must be considered especially important. The Youth Union and the agricultural sector at all levels--especially at the district one--must coordinate in organizing training courses to make union and federation cadres at the grassroots level understand this program and to endow them with some scientific-technical knowledge of seeds, fertilizers

and vegetation protection and must also draw up a steering plan to gradually introduce many grassroots union cadres into the management mechanism of cooperatives and production collectives.

4. A socialist emulation movement must be well organized among the youths.

Short-term emulation stages with a concise theme must be launched to attract youths of all strata and to induce them to participate enthusiastically in the production of a large amount of grain.

The Youth Union and the agricultural sector from the grassroots echelon on up will coordinate efforts to hold conferences on the conduct of the "Assault Youth Steps Up Grain Production" program. It is necessary to promptly review and commend progressive collective and individual models and to launch and organize a movement to learn from and emulate with these models.

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CSO: 4209/393

AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVIZATION, LAND ADJUSTMENT, PRODUCT CONTRACTING UNDERWAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] VNA--In conducting the agricultural transformation movement, Hau Giang Province has paid attention to closely coordinating these three tasks: Building and strengthening production collectives, adjusting lands among farmers and implementing the system of product contract with laborers.

Since the beginning of 1982 to date, the entire province has built nearly 800 more agricultural production collectives, raising their total number to 1,716, and has collectivized over 18 percent of the total farming area. In addition, the province has 2,592 production solidarity teams of which 529 have just been set up.

In execution of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat, there are in Hau Giang 420 collectives and 2 cooperatives which have implemented the system of product contract with laborers.

Due to the importance attached to the quality of the economic activities of production collectives, the newly created collectives--especially those collectives and cooperatives which implement the new contracting mechanism--have, in general, shown a tendency to soundly develop production and business; production has developed, the income of collective members and the capital accumulated for the collective funds have increased and the grain obligation to the state has been fulfilled quickly and neatly.

Long Phu District has built 413 production collectives and collectivized 50 percent of the farming area, thus taking the lead in the agricultural transformation movement in the province. In particular, Soc Trang City has set up 70 collectives and basically completed the collectivization of all its farming area. Beside setting up collectives, My Tu District has built 242 production solidarity teams.

Since the beginning of this year, Hau Giang has also carried out investigations to firmly grasp the land situation and has adjusted nearly 13,000 hectares of land for the benefit of 13,900 peasant families who owned no land or not enough land to carry out production. Land adjustment among the peasantry has been basically completed by 8 out of 12 villages in O Mon District and by 8 out of 14 villages in Vinh Chau District.

In the recent months of the dry season, the agricultural cooperativization movement in Hau Giang has developed strongly but not evenly in various districts and villages. The agricultural transformation movement in Chau Thanh, Long My and Ke Sach Districts and in Can Tho City has been slower than in other districts. Long Phu District has taken the lead in the agricultural transformation movement throughout the province but its island villages have carried out this movement more slowly than the villages in other districts. A number of districts have begun to consider it important to build production solidarity teams but the quality of their activities is still low. In many areas, land adjustment has not yet been tightly coordinated with the building of production collectives and production solidarity teams.

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AGRICULTURE

BUILDING OF MODEL COLLECTIVES, COOPERATIVES IN NAM BO URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 82 p 2

[Text] In pursuance of a notice by the party Central Committee Secretariat on agricultural transformation and in view of the present situation and the experiences in directing the building of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in various localities, the Agricultural Department of the party Central Committee recently issued a directive on setting up of model production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in the provinces of Nam Bo.

The guidance exercised over the building of model production collectives and agricultural cooperatives is aimed at creating typical units to persuade cadres and peasants to participate in collective production in order to develop production and also at drawing experiences to enable cadres, especially those at the basic level, to guide the expansion of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives in the style of these models. Moreover, experiences must be drawn from these models to improve and perfect the organizational and managerial task.

Model production collectives and agricultural cooperatives are units which perform production fairly well and which carry out general business in accordance with the local project and strong position. [In those models,] the three benefits are harmoniously guaranteed: Continuous increase in the income of collective and cooperative members, continuous strengthening of collectively owned material-technical bases and satisfactory fulfillment of obligations to the state. Policies and instructions on the organization and management of production collectives and agricultural cooperatives are properly implemented and the new production relationships strengthened and consolidated. Party organizations within production collectives and cooperatives fulfill their leadership responsibilities, cadres are not corrupt, internal unity is achieved, the masses are enthusiastic and the peasants' role as collective owners is extolled.

To build model production collectives and cooperatives, it is first necessary to intensify education and to enhance the collective and cooperative members' right to collective ownership. On this basis, these members will contribute

capital, labor and intellect to the building of typical production collectives and cooperatives. Care must be taken to solve the people's worries to make everyone confident and enthusiastically interested in the collective. Collective ownership in production collectives and agricultural cooperatives means ensuring the right to collective ownership of the principal production means and requires that the masses are motivated to formulate bylaws and procedures on the management, preservation and use of these production means. Collective ownership must be exercised in management and also in debates on production guidelines, plans and patterns. Ownership in the organization and management of collectivized labor involves participation in setting forth labor norms, criteria for evaluating work performance and a system of product contracting with labor groups and laborers. On the other hand, training and study must be carried out continuously to increase working abilities and to improve scientific, technical and managerial knowledge. Collective ownership with regard to the distribution of income means first to distribute the income and products according to the principle that distribution is done mainly on the basis of the labor performed and after making a deposit in the common fund of the collective and after fulfilling the obligations to the state. As collectivized economic organizations, production collectives and cooperatives must first be concerned about the laborers' interest but without neglecting the benefit of the collectivity and state.

Everyone has the right to participate in the choice of cadres and their appointment to the management organ of production collectives and cooperatives. It is necessary to select cadres who have fulfilled the criteria such as the masses' trust, knowledge of land and working methods and full understanding of policies and management problems. After appointing cadres, it is necessary to improve their standard of collective economic management to enable them to guide the progress of production collectives and cooperatives.

The building of material-technical facilities for production collectives and cooperatives--such as small-sized water conservancy works, land transformation, seed selection and organic fertilizer production--must be based on a construction plan or project. Meanwhile, it is important to determine what must be done first or later. The material-technical facilities to be built must effectively serve production and formalism and waste must be avoided in their construction. Instead of relying on the state, it is necessary to count on the labor and capital of the collectives and cooperatives and on the contributions of their members.

In managing production collectives and cooperatives, attention must be paid to the need to draw up adequate plans and projects. The existing land and labor factors must be developed in formulating production and business plans and in directing their implementation. It is necessary to consider different forms of job and product contract with labor groups and laborers. Where conditions are adequate, it is necessary to start applying the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers according to the spirit of Directive No 100 and Circular No 138 of the Party Central Committee Secretariat. Areas which lack the necessary conditions must make adequate preparations to apply this system.

The financial task, the distribution of the production collectives' and cooperatives' income and the application of economic accounting must be considered important while paying attention to raising labor productivity and reducing expenses in order to obtain high economic effectiveness.

Localities intending to build model production collectives and cooperatives must choose installations which have gone through some production seasons and which fulfill the necessary conditions. Localities which find it difficult to choose collectives qualified for development into models or which do not yet have any cooperative and production collective may choose to build models from scratch. It is advisable to select installations whose qualifications are average or a little bit above average and to build them into models. The state will give a little more assistance to these localities than to others but the main thing is to bring the masses' right to collective ownership into play and to inspire them with a sense of self-sufficiency in building models. This is the only effective way to exercise persuasion and to increase the number of models. Each province may coordinate with districts in choosing some production collectives and cooperatives and building them into models. Each district may build one or two model collectives of its own and each village one model collective of its own.

Provinces, districts and villages must assign [agricultural] reform cadres--especially those from agricultural and water conservancy boards, services and bureaus and from mass organizations--to the grassroots level to help model collectives and cooperatives. However, the grassroots level must do everything itself and the higher level cadres must not work in its stead. These assigned cadres must discuss with the grassroots level a plan to strengthen model collectives and cooperatives and must directly study the grassroots situation to formulate a guiding plan. The plan to build model production collectives and cooperatives must be submitted to and passed by a congress of collective and cooperative members.

Once an installation has been built into a model, the result of the guidance over the plan implementation must be reviewed at the end of each stage and after each production season and must then be recapitulated and reported to the higher level. Following the review and recapitulation, provinces and districts must draw up a plan to promptly increase the number of models and launch a movement to learn from progressive models and follow their example.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES RATIONAL SELECTION, USE OF RICE VARIETIES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Cultivated Plant Seeds"]

[Text] Seeds are a basic living raw material for agricultural production. The Fifth Party Congress resolution has pointed out the need to "widely apply biological achievements" and to consider the task about seeds to be an important measure to step up the scientific-technical revolution and to further modernize agriculture. The use of bad-quality, mixed and noninsect-resistant rice varieties will cause rice plants in any single field to grow in three or four different layers in which clusters of rice ears will ripen one after another, which will result in a decrease of millions of tons of paddy per year.

In a planned production system, the task concerning cultivated plant seeds will also help create favorable conditions to proceed with the mechanization of tilling, irrigation and insect prevention and extermination in each group of fields. For the purpose of intensive cultivation and multicropping, each type of cultivated plant strain must become a component part of a planned allocation of suitable crop varieties.

The task concerning cultivated plant seeds includes hybridization and the selection of new strains fit for different ecological conditions and capable of yielding a higher output than the former varieties; this task requires that the good characteristics of the existing strains which have shown a high vitality and resistance be preserved for that these strains be prevented from mixing with others and degenerating. These two aspects of the seeds task are equally important. Instead of paying due attention to preserving, propagating, selecting and improving the existing good strains, people in certain areas have become interested in the so-called high-yielding rice varieties the quality of which has not yet been confirmed by management agencies and which have not yet been experimentally grown in their own localities. On the contrary, a number of districts have carefully improved the existing strains and have consequently obtained an output increase of 10 to 20 percent.

A number of state organs have been entrusted with the hybridization of new high-yielding varieties. This may be done by any locality, production installation and individual with a sense of responsibility and a wish to help develop

agriculture. Before being used for production, some strains which have been recognized as good must, however, be seriously and impartially investigated and tested by many scientific councils and be uniformly managed by some organ. One must not unilaterally introduce and disseminate new strains including the imported ones in order to avoid unwarranted losses caused by these strains' unsuitability for the local ecologic zone and also by different farming standards.

Within the framework of the rice seeds task, the newly promulgated four-level rice seeds network conforms to the present conditions of the material-technical bases in various localities and to the extent of their intensive cultivation activities. Owing to the four-level seed propagation network stretching from the central level in cooperatives and production collectives, it will be possible to systematize the seeds task, to provide mutual assistance, to apply the biological revolution's achievements to the best advantage and most rapidly and to eliminate the shortage, mix-up and degeneration of seeds. The network of cultivated plant seeds corporations at the central and provincial levels, the district seeds stations and the seeds units of cooperatives and production collectives constitute closely knit links capable of creating good seeds.

The duty of each cooperative and production collective is to obtain through propagation a sufficient amount of good seeds needed by their own installations according to the crop cultivation pattern in each season and also to set aside a reserve for use in case of natural calamities. As part of the new contracting structure, cooperatives and production collectives must organize and direct the seeds task satisfactorily. The situation in each area must be taken into account in applying various organizational forms of the seeds task from production and preservation to soaking and warming up [for germination], tending, extraction from the ground and transplanting and care must be taken to use good seeds according to the production pattern and to prevent waste without, however, resorting to nonspecific contracting with cooperative members and entrusting to them the entire task from the beginning to the end. Wherever this nonspecific contracting method is applied, fields will become uneven, the planned allocation of varieties will not be achieved and the task of regulating water, tilling the soil, preventing and exterminating harmful insects and applying a seasonal crop pattern will be badly influenced.

To produce seeds, a work force with a technical knowledge and a high sense of organization and discipline is necessary. According to a program of coordinated action by the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the union organizations at the grassroots level will act as nuclei in organizing units in charge of seeds among cooperatives and production collectives. There must be a clear-cut organizational system and a rational incentive policy if the assault role of youth union chapters in the rural areas is to be developed and if the seeds task of cooperatives and production collectives is to be better strengthened.

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BRIEFS

IDLE WORKSHOP--Dac Lac has about 1,200 agricultural vehicles and machines (from 12 horsepower upwards) including nearly 600 tractors of more than 50 horsepower each. To have enough machines to serve production, the province has urgently built a workshop to maintain these agricultural vehicles and machines and has endowed it with many new equipments. The workshop was inaugurated more than half a year ago but has been standing idle so far and has not yet started any activity. Many pieces of equipment and machines have been thickly covered with dust and nearly 20 technical cadres and repair workers assigned to the workshop are still waiting for some work to do and are drawing their social insurance wages. Meanwhile, Dac Lac is hiring people to dismount, pack and send its agricultural vehicles and machines to Ho Chi Minh City for maintenance and repair--which is indeed a very expensive course of action. [Text] [Article by Nguyen Viet A, of Dac Lac, in "Reader's Letter" Column: "Workshop Idling, Workers Waiting for Job"] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jun 82 p 2] 9332

LAND ADJUSTMENT--The Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee is stepping up the adjustment of lands among farmers while motivating them to participate in collective production. The Provincial Agricultural Committee and district party committees have sent more cadres to villages and hamlets. To date, land adjustment has been conducted in 54 out of 80 villages, wards and towns among which 3 villages named An Hoa, Cam Giang and Binh Thanh have basically completed this task. To perform collective production, more than 3,500 hectares of land have been adjusted and allotted to more than 3,000 peasant families who owned no land or not enough land. The collective production movement has been launched in 48 villages including 5 hamlets which have basically completed agricultural cooperativization. The whole province has strengthened and set up 119 production collectives and 4 agricultural cooperatives and has collectivized 4,312 hectares of farmland together with 4,916 peasant families. In May alone, 17 new production collectives were established. In the coming winter-spring season, 42 production collectives and 3 cooperatives will apply the system of product contract with labor groups and laborers. Many production collectives have achieved a fairly good rice output and surpassed the contract norm. Cooperative members have shown enthusiasm. The Provincial Agricultural Committee and Duong Minh Chau and Trang Bang Districts have opened courses to train 180 cadres for village (interhamlet) production collectives so as to prepare for a further development phase. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Jun 82 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/393

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BUILDING OF SMOKESTACK AT PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC PLANT COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--On the morning of 16 June, Construction Enterprise No 904 belonging to Construction Corporation No 9 (Ministry of Building) poured the last concrete batch to complete the sliding of a smokestack for the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant.

This smokestack is an important engineering item in the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant. With a height of 195 meters for the concrete section and a diameter of 26 meters at the ground level and 11 meters at the upper section, this smokestack is the highest ever built in our country.

During the construction process, Construction Enterprise No 904 closely coordinated with the Soviet specialists and other units present at the work site in installing 659 tons of steel of various kinds, pouring 4,546 cubic meters of concrete and effectively using the entire set of advanced sliding equipment made in the Soviet Union, thus accomplishing the sliding of the smokestack according to technical standards.

9332
CSO: 4209/394

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DIVORCE PLAGUE IN HANOI REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 28 Apr 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Thi Dinh: "Matters of Concern in Implementing Marriage and Family Law in Hoan Kiem Ward"]

[Text] Thought-Provoking Figures

According to the Hoan Kiem Ward court, in 1981 there were 264 petitions for divorce, including 22 cases of mistreatment of wives and 2 cases resulting from forced marriage. The rest deals mostly with "incompatible behavior" (an euphemism for adultery), or with contradictions between grooms' mothers and brides, or between brides and grooms' sisters. Workers and civil servants represent 80 percent of the petitioners, 70 percent of whom are from 18 to 30 years old.

In concrete terms, there are too many causes for dissolution of marriage. A young man returning from overseas study obstinately sued for divorce on unacceptable grounds. So did another husband in the wake of a brief visit to Ho Chi Minh City(!). Still another wife demanded divorce at any cost because a fortune teller had warned her that continued union would cause death to one of the spouses. Next are contradictions between grooms' mothers and brides, and friction arising from husbands given to drinking and gambling, or from spiteful and impertinent wives... However, in this article we look only at one factor that breaks up many young couples' marriages--unwholesome courting relations.

From a Petition to the Ward Women's Union

Sister Than, a Hoan Kiem ward Women's Union cadre, showed me Sister H's application for divorce. Pressed by a premarital pregnancy, H and her lover took wedding vows although they "didn't know much about each other's health, diseases, moral standing and feelings." As a result, following their 1978 marriage and their child's birth, they separated in May 1980 and began divorce proceedings in October of that year. The real truth is still not known, but I think that the reason invoked by H in her petition is quite right--hurried sexual involvement after the first date, then hurried marriage despite the fact that they didn't know each other well. That led to contradictions, causing anguish to both. As for Ms M, also pregnant while

in college, she was compelled to go back to her native village, a long distance from Hanoi, because her lover's family has persistently objected to the wedding. It is worth mentioning that since M's return to her native village, her "husband" has not sent her any letters, and that he has fallen in love with another girl. Besides, there are quite a few instances of hasty cohabitation leading to regrettable consequences, and young women are those who stand to lose most.

Why do the same stories continue to happen?

These distressed women have all repented for allowing follies to spoil their lives. Many of them left schools, enterprises and organs, and embarked on illegal trade, thus abruptly disrupting a quiet and happy life under parental care and prospects for a bright future.

It is disturbing, nonetheless, to see that 16, 18 and 20 year-old girls continue to sink into this trap with ease and without learning from others' painful experiences. Cadres at the ward court and Women's Union concur that the proliferation of that phenomenon partly came from the noxious impact of U.S.-puppet culture. Clandestinely shown moving pictures, bargain-basement romantic novels, and lackadaisical music sheets... have injected vulgar desires into the minds of young men and women. Furthermore, the family, school, and the Youth and Women's Unions have not yet paid due attention to educating youngsters of both sexes about love. As usual, we only teach youngsters to love the country and love labor, showing little interest in an extremely important problem confronting them--friendship and love. Many teenagers are prematurely involved in love, and due to insufficient guidance they are easily prone to thoughtless action. Early and rigorous guidance would have given rise to clean and wholesome love. In fact, there are in our city quite a few schools and mass organizations capable of drawing youngsters into wholesome and useful activities, and of giving them a meaningful existence. Outstanding models include vanguard student collectives at the Business College, the Economic Planning College, the Polytechnic College, etc. There, young song groups, poetry nights, music nights, morning and afternoon calisthenics and sports activities in stadiums, and evening symposia on social, political and literary issues, generate a joyful, sound, and uncontaminated atmosphere among the youth. The latter live and study in an ambiance of excitement, enthusiasm, fully employing their time for useful work. In addition, they undergo training in all respects, and acquire correct views on friendship and love--just what they need in preparation for marital happiness. Many mothers, widowed while young, have raised their numerous daughters properly, sending them to school and enabling them to earn a living and find a good husband. In the present conditions, the family still is an important link and has a decisive impact on molding the youth's personality. Virtuous mothers, coupled with the family's industrious and frugal lifestyle, will help the youth learn to love labor and lead a sound and upright existence. And this is the foundation of our moral code.

How to solve the problem?

In its plan for the 2nd quarter of 1982, the municipal Women's Union focused on "continually educating young women about friendship and love, about love and marriage, and shaping the conduct of women living in the socialist capital city." This task can no longer be delayed. Indeed, Union officials have had concrete plans for achieving that goal. Especially in Hoan Kiem ward, in concert with the Youth Union, they have organized many meetings to lecture the yough on the marriage and family law and on a correct view of love. However, in our judgement, the involvement of the alone Women's Union is not enough. We must see to it that all schools, from general secondary level upward, include the marriage and family law and the correct concept of love in their curriculum, so as to prepare youngsters for adulthood. Union chapters in particular must regularly hold discussions on that special topic. Youngsters must be allowed to speak out, and it is certain that what is right will be upheld and followed.

In Cua Dong Subward, on every Thursday evening, local public loudspeakers devote a one half-hour talk to the youth, on anecdotes about pure love and on enlightening newspaper editorials pertaining to the issue. Youngsters, as well as adults, attentively listen to these public talks, which are not only realistic but also cheerful and exciting. The reconciliation committee has patiently solved many marital and family disputes within the subward, and has achieved good results.

By displaying real interest in the youth's happiness and full dedication to guiding and helping them, the Cua Dong Subward has carried out an effective approach. Many other places have also taken appropriate steps to contribute to building a correct view on love for youngsters of both sexes. However, unhealthy love still is not severely restricted. This phenomenon would certainly diminish if plans for educating and helping the youth were drawn up by all mass organization committee echelons, schools, wards and families.

9213
CSO: 4209/377

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

POTABLE WATER SHORTAGE IN NEW ECONOMIC ZONES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Nguyen, of Hanoi, in "Reader's Letter" Column: "Potable Water for New Economic Zones?"]

[Text] In our contact with a number of local cadres responsible for choosing the site of an economic zone, we have noticed that they were interested merely in finding a land fit for production without paying due attention to the water supply problem. As a result, people encountered numerous difficulties after being transferred to such regions and, worse still, had to move to another place because they did not have enough water for use although they had sometimes been givnn capital to drill a well more than 80 meters in depth. Their removal proved very expensive and caused great hardship.

In our opinion, the first thing to do in surveying a tract of land before moving people thereto must be to ascertain whether the site of the new village is capable of supplying enough water. Areas adjacent to a chain of limestone mountains where water currents run deep underground must not be chosen as dwelling places for the people. In coastal areas or where the soil is saline or alkaline, the search for fresh water sources is all the more urgent. In the new economic zones in the coastal provinces of Minh Hai, Kien Giang and Thanh Hoa, people are experienced in using big jars or building large tanks to store water for yearlong use. Localities where people have just come to build economic zones must draw up a plan to proportionally allocate building materials and must first set aside a certain amount of bricks, lime and cement and sell it to the people to build rain water tanks.

When leaving their houses for the new land, people coming from the coastal villages subordinate to Trung Son District, Thanh Hoa Province, had already thought of growing areca trees and using their palms as "funnels" to catch rain water and also of building brick tanks in the shade of the areca tree rows to contain [rain] water for year long use. To meet the requirements of a household with five to seven members, it was only necessary to build a water tank with 500 to 1,000 green bricks. Our opinion is that the coastal Thanh Hoa people's experience in finding out sources of potable water is the cheapest and quickest method that can inspire broad sections of the people to participate in [water tank] construction. A number of localities are formulating plans and projects to install pipelines to carry water from afar but we still have difficulties with iron and steel and, moreover, the management and maintenance of water pipelines will be a complex and expensive task.

In regions with a saline soil, capital must be invested homogeneously, especially in water conservancy works and dikes in order to be able to take the initiative in securing water to promote production. When going on mission, we had several opportunities to visit the new economic zones where we found out that if the administration and people acted according to the "state and people work together" motto, they would be able to provide enough water for daily activities and production purposes and that wherever a tendency toward boastfulness and formalism prevailed, it would merely cause trouble to the people.

9332
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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Chung Á [CHUNG AS]

Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article "The Youth Union and Its Mission of Building the New Life" appeared in the cited source. (THANH NIEN May 82 p 5)

Nguyễn Mạnh Ái [NGUYEENX MANHJ AIS]

Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Haiphong; recently he attended ceremonies marking the founding anniversary of the Haiphong Industry and Trade Confederation. (DOC LAP 16 Jun 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Công Bình [NGUYEENX COONG BINHF]

*Head of the Social Science Institute; on 29 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Huy Cảnh [NGUYEENX HUY CANHR], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander, Song Giang AAA Gp; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn An Chung [NGUYEENX AN CHUNG], deceased

Member of the VCP; former Cadre of the Van Hoa Publishing House; he was born on 26 November 1931 and died following a protracted illness on 23 June 1982. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 82 p 4)

Hồ Anh Dũng [HOOF ANH ZUNGX]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; on 19-21 June 1982 he attended a Youth Union conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (TIEN PHONG 29 Jun-5 Jul 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Dỹ [LEE VAWN ZYX]

Head of the Chemicals General Department; his article "Build on the Success of 1981 to Achieve the 1982 Plan" appeared in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 1, Feb 82 p 1)

Hoàng Đan [HOANGF DAN], Major General

His article on discipline in the 1st Military Region appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 21 Jun 82 p 3)

Bảo Định Giang [BAOR DINHJ GIANG]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; on 27 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 160th anniversary of the birth of the poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jun 82 p 1)

Đinh Phúc Hải [DINH PHUCS HAIR], *Senior Colonel

Of the Air Defense Forces; his article on improved discipline in the Air Defense Forces appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 16 Jun 82 p 3)

Vi Trọng Hiền [VI TRONGJ HIEENF]

*Acting Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Bac Thai Province; his article "The Bac Thai Youth Union and the Armed Forces Movement to Forge Discipline" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Jul 82 p 2)

Phạm Hưng [PHAMJ HUWNG]

Chief Justice of the Supreme People's Court; on 23 June 1982 he attended the opening meeting of Third Session of the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 82 p 4)

Lê Văn Lãm [LEE VAWN LAAMX]

Deputy Head of the Physical Education and Sports Science and Technology Research Institute; his article "Science Serves to Train Athletes and Improve Physical Education Accomplishments" appeared in the cited source. (THE DUC THE THAO 26 Jun 82 p 3)

Trần Lê [TRAANF LEE]

Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; on 23 June 1982 he attended the opening meeting of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 24 Jun 82 p 4)

Tiêu Văn Mãn [TIEFU VAWN MAANX], *Colonel

His article "Every Cadre and Soldier Must Clearly Understand His Serious Legal Responsibility" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Jun 82 p 3)

Bùi Đình Nguyên [BUIF DINHF NGUYEEN], *Colonel

His article on discipline appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Tiên Phong [NGUYEENX TIEEN PHONG]

Deputy Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 19-21 June 1982 he attended a Youth Union conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (TIEN PHONG 29 Jun-5 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Thái [NGUYEENX VAWN THAIS], *Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander for Technical Affairs, Song Gianh AAA Brigade; his article on equipment maintenance appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 24 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Thành [NGUYEENX THANHF], *Lieutenant Colonel

Of the Quartermaster Middle School, Military Supplies Department, Rear Services General Department; his article "Good Organization of Internal Special Services Activities Contribute to Management of Discipline" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 22 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Đắc Thọ [NGUYEENX DAWCS THOJ]

*President of the Vietnam Table Tennis Association; on 21 June 1982 he attended a table tennis tournament. (THE DUC THE THAO 26 Jun 82 p 1)

Ngô Trường Thư [NGOO TRUWOWNGF THUW]

*Deputy Head of the Communications and Transportation Service, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his comments on illegal encroachments on public roads appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Jul 82 p 2)

Hà Quốc Toản [HAF QUOOCS TOANR], *Senior Colonel

Of the Tay Nguyen Corps; his article "Each Violation of the People's Rights, No Matter How Small, Is Not in Keeping With the Disciplined Quality of Our Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jun 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Trung [NGUYEENX VAWN TRUNG]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ben Tre Province; on 29 June 1982 he attended ceremonies marking the 160th Anniversary of the birth of the poet Nguyen Dinh Chieu. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jun 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Tước [TRAANF VAWN TUWOWCS]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article on rice harvesting in his province. (NHAN DAN 25 Jun 82 p 3)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; on 1 July 1982 he attended a meeting to discuss the results of the 3rd Session of the 7th National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 2 Jul 82 p 1)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CENTRAL HIGHLANDS OFFICER CALLS FOR CLOSER MILITARY-CIVILIAN SOLIDARITY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Senior Colonel Ha Quoc Toan of the Central Highlands Corps: "All Violations of the Interests of the People, Even Minor Ones, Are Contrary to the Nature of Our Army's Discipline"]

[Text] The military-civilian disciplinary relationship is a key part of the military discipline of a revolutionary army. It ensures a high degree of unity and centralization, tight military organization, solidarity with the people, respect and support for the governmental administration, and the achievement of solidarity in order to annihilate the enemy.

Therefore, all violations of the interests of the people, even minor ones, are contrary to the nature of revolutionary military discipline.

Because our corps is a main-force, mobile unit that was formed and came of age on the battlefield, during the anti-U.S. resistance war for national salvation and in the fighting to defend the border, and stands shoulder-to-shoulder with the people of many different ethnic groups, we understand that the close solidarity of the local party organization, the governmental administration, and the local people is an extremely important factor in winning victory.

Today, the reactionary Beijing expansionists are waging a many-sided war of destruction and are taking advantage of our shortcomings in many spheres to commit sabotage, especially against our armed forces. On the basis of the negative phenomena in society at large, the enemy are seeking all ways to manipulate our armed forces, neutralize a number of cadres and men, and carry out provocations, collude, and create ugly incidents to cause the army to lose prestige and create division between the army and the people. They distort and attack the military obligation policy, take advantage of a number of internal problems, create dissention and a loss of solidarity between the upper echelon and the lower echelon, between the cadres and the enlisted men, between the troops and the public security police, between the troops and the local youths, and between the troops and the people. The actions and discipline of the troops are objective conditions for the enemy to take advantage and sabotage. Therefore, we think that it is very important to maintain strict military-civilian discipline and create close unity between the army and the people.

In order to carry out that task well, according to our experience, first of all it is necessary to educate the troops in order to strengthen their class consciousness and the party's mass viewpoint. The units of the corps have stressed education so that the cadres and men can understand the nature and traditions of the army and the local traditions, and realize that close, kith-and-kin solidarity with the people is a sentiment, responsibility, obligation, and objective which all military personnel must strive to attain. Thanks to that education, the cadres and men were able to see that despite differing degrees of understanding of the party's ethnic policy, each person acquired a spirit of solidarity and unity and a spirit of equality, and caused them to become conscious of and resolutely struggle against the enemy's plots and acts to divide the ethnic groups.

The Delta Division, the B1 Division, Regiment H34, Hospital H11, Medical Treatment Unit 3, etc., in addition to the above-mentioned contents also did a good job of educating the men with regard to the revolutionary virtues of "loyalty to the nation and love for the people," bravery in combat, devotion in work, readiness to serve the people unconditionally, all-out respect for the people, and not doing anything to harm the interests of the people.

Furthermore, those units have also promoted disciplinary management and education to develop the strength of the mass organizations (Youth Union chapters, military personnel councils, three-man cells, etc.) so that they can help one another become steeled. With regard to leadership and command, the unit commanders at the various echelons always have specific plans and measures for building a very strict system of inspection and management regarding military-civilian discipline, just and prompt rewards and punishments, etc. Every week the units request the constructive opinions of the localties. The system of monthly meetings between the locally stationed units and the district is maintained. Those practices have created close solidarity between the units and the local units.

Experience shows that when troops are stationed in areas with special political-social situations, such as ethnic minority areas, or religious areas, or near municipalities, cities, train stations, bus stations, etc., they must go all-out to maintain strict discipline with regard to military-civilian relations. A single careless act could lead to misunderstanding of the nature of our army and the lines and policies of the party and government, and create an opening for the enemy to distort the situation and create division between the troops and the people. Clearly realizing that,in such units as Regiment H34, Regiment 4, Regiment 56, and Battalion 11 the cadres and men are always on guard to smash the enemy's many-sided sabotage acts and observe strict military-civilian discipline.

However, during the recent period some units in our corps have violated military-civilian discipline and solidarity. The reason for those violations is that the command cadres of the units have not yet fully grasped the quality of the troops and have incorrectly evaluated the local situation and incorrectly understood the local people, their way of looking at things is still one-sided and subjective, etc. In some units cadres still believe that educating the troops and maintaining strict mass discipline are tasks of the political organ, and do

not yet realize that they are responsibilities of the organs at the various echelons and thus do not take the initiative in cooperating to educate and encourage the masses to maintain strict discipline in military-civilian relations at all times and in all places, when in the camp as well as when on maneuvers, building warehouses, going to obtain rice or firewood, going to work to help the people, etc. Regretably, some leadership and command cadres do not fully realize the harm done by the incidents that have occurred, and do not take the initiative in leadership and organization to rapidly make amends, but allow the situation to become prolonged and harm the unit's prestige. Examples of that are the incidents that occurred in Regiment H4, Regiment N2, Regiment 22, etc. When incidents occur, some units do not satisfactorily and fully resolve them, but are at times leftist and at other times rightist. Some cadres are afraid of incurring deficiencies and losing credibility, and thus do not report incidents or do not report them fully, or assigning other people to report for them, so they do not accurately reflect the incidents that occur, which leads to incidents being resolved slowly or not at all.

Our corps strictly and correctly reevaluated what had been done and what had not yet been done by those units with regard to enforcing military-civilian discipline and solidarity. Units which had done a good job were held up as models for the other units to study and emulate. At the same time, we resolutely struggled against and promptly dealt with units that had not done a good job. The corps set forth specific guidelines and measures, closely combined the ideological task with the organizational task and internal education with education of the troops by the people, strengthened troops management in accordance with orders regarding specified responsibilities, and continually inspected and supervised the units, in order to develop the objective of "the soldiers and the people sharing the same will" broadly, deeply, and comprehensively within the corps, and contribute to the good conclusion of the major campaigns during 1982.

5616
CSO: 4209/419

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THEFT OF STATE PROPERTY SEVERELY PUNISHED

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 2 Jun 82 pp 15, 16

[Article by lawyer Nguyen Thanh Vinh: "A Vice Which Must Be Stopped"]

[Text] It is the vicious theft at state farms and work sites where the state property is found in disorder and large quantities. The thieves are of different categories including hooligans and unemployed persons and many of them come from the laboring class. They carry out their activities from the outside but often get in touch with insiders and work from the inside out. In general, the amount stolen by each of them and by each group is not large. But we will perhaps shudder at the thought that they may take advantage of our delay in correcting all our mistakes and shortcomings in management and protection to continue to commit theft many times more at many places and day after day and if we add up all the stolen state property--not to speak of the wasted amount.

The danger lies in the ideological concept of these thieves with regard to state property. They do not consider the theft of state property to be a major crime and a serious offense to human dignity; worse still, they do not consider it to be a real crime, especially as far as forest property is concerned because, to their mind, this property is a common one which belongs to everyone including them. They do not understand that the state property is "sacred" and "inviolable" as stipulated by law just because it is a common property of the entire people and is used to promote their happiness. It is regrettable that such an erroneous view is still being shared by certain people who remain indifferent at the sight of public property being stolen by others and whose attitude consists in "not caring for common property." Common property is a key factor in socialist construction. Violating common property is prejudicial to the entire people's happiness and is tantamount to infringing upon the vital interests of the entire people who are successfully building socialism. It is precisely for this reason that the 23 October 1970 regulation stipulated that violation of the socialist property should be punished more severely than violation of a citizen's property. Specifically, any theft of socialist property that leads to especially serious consequences may be punished with the death sentence while the penalty for the most serious theft of the citizens' property will be 15 years in prison at the utmost.

The Chi Linh state farm in Hai Hung Province has been a typical victim of the above-mentioned kind of theft. Its principal product is a tea crop planted on 400 hectares. Most tea thieves are laborers of all ages--old, young and even many youths and teenagers. They gather in groups of three or four, carry along gunny sacks, rucksacks and tourist bags and brazenly enter the state farm to pick tea. Sometimes, they encircle the farm guardian, hold him up at one place and release him only after accomplishing theft at another. At other times, they gather together, enter the farm and stealthily fell sandalwood trees over an area of several hectares.

Following is a specific case of theft: In March 1982, Sap--a 35-year-old railroad worker--paid a visit to Thanh, 32, a farmer and native of the same village of his, who was living in a hamlet adjacent to the state farm. Sap confided to Thanh that he wanted to buy a few hundred grams of tea for his younger brother who was about to get married but that he could not yet buy it. Thanh replied immediately: "That is not difficult! Come here tonight. We will go and pick tea and will have the job done in half a day!" He had no scruple about that. His friend in turn agreed to go and steal state property with the same casualness and indifference. Thanh went out to ask Lay, a 20-year old youth who did farming in the neighboring hamlet, to join him. Lay also agreed immediately because he had stealthily picked tea many times with his friends and because he considered such an act to be in the usual run of things.

Sap and Lay slept at Thanh's house. At 0300, Thanh awoke his two friends and together they went out to steal tea. After picking tea for half an hour, they were detected by Son, a 52-year old worker in charge of protecting the state farm who was going on patrol. Son fired a shot into the air and ordered them to stand still. But Lay closed in, snatched the rifle from Son and shoved him down. Son fell on his back, his rifle flung off to one side. Lay straddled Son's belly. Son took hold of Lay's two wrists. Lay called his friends to the rescue. Thanh came in, took the rifle and used its butt to hit Son's face, breaking up his frontal bone. Son lost his grip, turned to one side and lay on his stomach. Lay drew his bayonet and stabbed Son through his back and lungs. All the three thieves then ran away. Son died immediately of the stab, leaving behind a wife--who was a worker at the state farm--and seven children.

Filled with great indignation at such a barbarous murder, on the morning of Sunday 25 April 1982, more than 20,000 people from Chi Linh District went to Sao Town--the seat of the district People's Committee--to see the court try the clique charged with tea theft and murder at the state farm.

In view of the especially serious nature of the guilt, the People's Supreme Court held a special session of first instance without appeal according to Article 27 of the 13 July 1981 law on the organization of people's courts. The culprit had no right of appeal. Should the court pass the death sentence, the culprit would have only the right to ask the State Council to reduce the sentence and spare his life. If his petition for lessened sentence was rejected, the death sentence would be carried out immediately.

Before the court and the crowd of people, the culprits bent their heads and admitted all their crimes. Trembling with fear, they repented their enormous crimes but it was too late. The death sentence was meted out to Lay because he was guilty of stealing socialist property and, instead of running away, deliverately killing the person in charge of protecting that property.

Thanh was sentenced to 20 years in prison because he was guilty of stealing tea and because his cruel act made it possible for Lay to stab Son to death. As for Sap, he was sentenced to 3 years in prison on charge of stealing tea from the state farm.

The people unanimously welcomed the court's judgment and also approved a motion submitted by the lawyer designated by the Supreme Court to defend the culprits. According to the motion, to eliminate thefts at state farms and work sites, it is not only necessary to punish severely the thieves after the loss of property but also to intensify propaganda and education among the cadres and the manual and office workers at state farms and work sites and among the people living in the vicinity of these installations in order to make all of them aware of the need and duty to respect and protect common property, and to create a powerful public opinion which will severely condemn all major and minor activities aimed at stealing state property.

Such a righteous public opinion will be highly effective in preventing crimes. Prevention is always better than cure.

9332
CSO: 4209/400

POVERTY, CORRUPTION PREVAIL IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 20 Nul 82 p 5

[Article by Michael Fathers]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City--A new class of rich people has emerged in Communist Vietnam living off the sale of contraband goods, pharmaceuticals, black market foreign currency dealings and the spoils of corruption.

Residents say corruption is a way of life in Ho Chi Minh City just as it was when the town was called Saigon before the United States-backed government fell in April 1975.

An outspoken critic of the government, former deputy Health Minister Mrs Duong Quyen Hoa, told Reuters that corruption was everywhere and affected officials from both the North and the South, enabling some to amass large sums of money.

Former Saigon residents who had managed to keep some capital were benefitting from large-scale trade in foreign currency, western consumer goods and much-needed medicine, caused by severe shortages of hard currency and the collapse of Vietnam's foreign trade, she said.

For a city where the average wage is 200 duong ($20 at the official rate) a month and shortages are perennial, there is a considerable number of well-patronized restaurants serving luxury food and wine at a cost of about 300 duong a meal.

Filling the tables are the new rich who do not seem to fear this ostentation.

The open-air Lam Son cafe opposite Saigon's former Opera House is packed nightly by beer-drinking customers paying 10 duong a bottle and listening to a string orchestra playing sedate dance music.

In contrast to Hanoi, there has been clampdown on taped broadcasts of Western pop music according to foreign residents, and Saigon's former coffee shops are silent.

In alleys behind Nguyen Hue street, a main boulevard where urchins used to harass American servicemen and where stolen supplies from special shops for American servicemen were sold, the same stalls are now loaded with Western-brand cigarets, Japanese watches, cameras, cans of Coca Cola and tinned food, electronic goods and liquor.

For a visitor after an absence of 10 years little had changed.

The urchins are now the children of American and other foreign fathers and Vietnamese mothers.

Instead of "Hey mister, you give me money," the children plead, "My dad is Gary...Bobby...Peter...Jimmy....Brian...you help me."

Prostitutes have been chased from the bars and those few who have not been rehabilitated have taken to cyclos (pedicabs) soliciting foreigners at dusk with whisper, "Can you help me. I have a problem."

The ubiquitous light Japanese motorbikes which polluted the city have been largely replaced by bicycles as spare parts ran out and petrol was rationed.

There is almost universal poverty. Members of the old middle class, lawyers, doctors and other professional people sell their belongings to survive and some have become cyclo drivers, cigaret stallholders and hawkers.

The poverty is reflected in an upsurge of theft, but the lawlessness and violence which characterized the city during the American presence has gone.

"It is not a military city any more. We have more order now. There are fewer police on the streets but there are still lots of plainclothed police," one elderly Chinese resident said.

People still live and sleep on the streets, most of them families who returned without authority from the harsh new economic zones where they were sent after Hanoi's victory.

The city authorities say there are 100,000 people unemployed and unhoused among the 3.5 million inhabitants.

The black market operates with the tacit consent of the government, financed mainly by remittances from Vietnamese with relatives living abroad.

Mai Chi Tho, chairman of Ho Chi Minh City's governing peoples committee and a member of the Communist Party's central committee told foreign reporters that the black market was a supplementary source of supply to satisfy people's needs.

The state does not have the ability yet to satisfy fully the wants of the people and individual traders are useful. Our long-term aim is to get rid of them," Tho said.

Until then the black market flourishes for those few Vietnamese with cash or assets to sell. For the remainder life is at subsistence level.

"I do not consider we have hungry people in Ho Chi Minh City," Tho said. "But there may be some who have less calories than others."

In this city where foreign residents say the black market value of the dollar increases on average one duong (10 cents at the official rate) a week, profits can be enormous.

The official exchange rate of the dollar is 10 duong. But on the black market a dollar changes hands at between 85 duong and 100 duong.

Shopkeepers say people are beginning to hoard dollars to take advantage of their rising value, or are selling them for gold, an easily transportable asset and vital for Vietnamese planning to make the hazardous journey across the South China Sea to refugee camps in Hongkong, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Holding foreign currency is illegal and the government seeks to control the blackmarket by issuing dollar-equivalent script notes to the beneficiaries of foreign remittances.

For Vietnamese from the austere North where privation has been a way of life for nearly 30 years, this is a rich city and corruption is the only way they can earn enough to buy the luxuries they see, residents say.

Bribes and payoffs affect every aspect of life in Ho Chi Minh City where a large bureaucracy demands permits and pieces of paper for every activity.

Payments are made monthly to escape being sent to the feared new economic zones. People caught listening to foreign radio broadcasts or dealing in foreign currency, traffic offenders and curfew breakers all add money to the illegal rotation of funds.

I saw a soldier from the North hand over two packets of his government-issued sugar ration and cash for a length of material in Ho Chi Minh City's main market.

Mrs Hoa, the former deputy health minister, said: "Of course people are punished. But if you pursue the offenders too vigorously you risk touching the hierarchy. Therefore the authorities have to approach corruption softly." (Reuters)

CSO: 4220/261

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT POOR TROOP DISCIPLINE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 82 p 2

[Letters From Readers column: "New Recruits Must be Well Educated and Managed"]

[Text] Recently, in the area of the Nhong and Trung Ha markets in Ba Vi District, Hanoi we have often seen military personnel from units stationed nearby who were engaged in undisciplined activities. On Sunday, at the Trung Ha ferry landing and bus station and at the Hong market they carouse with abandon in the cafes. Some have dishevelled hair and are sloppily dressed, and speak impolitely. Especially, some have engaged in such ugly acts as jostling with passengers when boarding busses, starting quarrels with passengers crossing on ferries or with cafe owners, etc., such as the incidents on 28 February, 21 May, and 6 June of this year.

Those acts on the part of some undisciplined military personnel have greatly displeased the people in the vicinity of Thai Hoa Village, Ba Vi District, and the passengers travelling the Trung Ha-Hanoi road. In order to overcome such lack of discipline we recommend the following:

-- The units stationed in the area of Trung Ha and Nhong market, and especially the units training new recruits, must intensify their education of new recruits so that they will voluntarily and fully observe the army's discipline regulations and orders in places where troops are stationed.

-- The units must take steps to closely manage the troops, especially on their days off and on Sundays. The units should organize such attractive, useful forms of recreation as physical education and sports, cultural performances, etc., so that the troops can participate in them.

-- The units should permanently station military police teams at the Trung Ha bus station and ferry landing and the Nhong market in order to promptly correct the deficiencies of military personnel who violate military orders and discipline when outside the camp. Appropriate steps should be taken to discipline military personnel who refuse to be educated and deliberately violate military discipline.

-- We recommend that the Command of the Capital Military Region send cadres to inspect and assist the units stationed in the area of Trung Ha Village and Nhong market in strengthening their education and management of new recruits with regard to discipline.

Nguyen Tien
(Cadre of Tam Thanh District, Vinh Phu)
Nguyen Hung
(Thai Hoa Village, Ba Vi District, Hanoi)

5616
CSO: 4209/419

BRIEFS

SUPPLY THEFT CULPRITS ARRESTED--Recently the Binh Tri Thien Province people's Organ of Control and concerned organs have actively investigated and identified many cases of thefts of state property and violations of state laws because of denunciation by local cadres, party members, and workers and of readers' criticism in newspapers. After that LAO DONG published the article "Poor Management of Money and Goods" (issue 37 of 10 September 1981) criticizing the illegal business of the Dong Hoi City Handicrafts Material Station. The Binh Tri Thien people's Organ of Control coordinated in a timely manner with the local public security, courts, and people's committees in investigating this matter and, on 17 March 1982, issued Resolution 33 to try the criminal case. The culprits, Dao Minh Son (station acting director), Nguyen Ngoc Kinh (supply cadre), Nguyen Hoang Dan (District 8, Ho Chi Minh City), were arrested immediately after the order was issued. The serious, timely and resolute work of the Binh Tri Thien people's Organ of Control has been warmly welcomed by workers, civil servants, and the people of the province, and has heightened the masses' confidence in meeting the people's appeals on the basis of the spirit of the Council of Ministers Decree 58/HDBT dated 29 March 1982. [Text] [Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 17 Jun 83 p 7] 8418

CSO: 4209/407

USEFUL GIFT SUGGESTED FOR SUMMER RETURNEES

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 10 Jul 82 pp 1, 12

[Article by Tre Xanh: "Upon Return to the Country During Summer -- What Gifts Are the Most Gainful? "]

[Text] As we talk about gifts, there always are two "schools," one that advocates gifts being something unexpected and unique, even impractical, and the other that advocates being practical to the extreme, i.e., giving cash as gift. In the common situation of the country, while people in the country certainly know how to appreciate gestures full of feelings of love, they definitely expect gifts that have economic values not for them to use but sometimes to sell in order to improve their living standard. This article is based on a number of investigations from April to June of this year and is applicable from the beginning of the year until now; however, there may be some disturbances in the summer as many Vietnamese residents abroad return to the country (as prices of goods consequently drop).

Bicycles, Motorcycles and Medicines

The classic gift that always is valuable is a bicycle. Of course it must be a Peugeot, and of course it is for sale, not for use. The present liking demands the following features:

- Ladies' bicycles, Dunhill red color (is it R.I., or Imperial Red?), with a large Peugeot nameplate;

- Accessories must be: long handlebar neck, square front light, fenders having two sets of supports (i.e., four supports), Michelin tires (Hutchinson tires are of lesser value), bicycle having a kickstand, a lock and nets attached to the rear fender.

A bicycle having such features is valued at 17,000 dong, i.e., after subtracting a warehouse fee of 75 dong and a transportation fee, a franc has the value of 10 dong (Vietnamese residents who bring or send along a bicycle do not have to

pay tax; if they ship a bicycle home as a gift to their family, their relatives must pay tax, which is different for different family situation, hence this is not a most grateful gift, and besides their relatives must go through rather complicated procedures to accept delivery *). A bicycle that does not have the above-mentioned features has the highest value of 15,000 dong, but normally can sell at 14,000 dong or less.

In addition, a Peugeot 102 motorcycle of pepper red color having 4 shock absorbers and large square headlight, as well as a boxlike chain guard, is valued at 50,000 dong; a Peugeot 103 motorcycle painted in the coffee-with-cream color and in black in the front and having 2 separate saddles is valued at 60,000 dong.

Medicines are also a kind of "economic" gifts; topping the list of such gifts probably still is vitamin B12 in the undiluted form, with the smaller the vials the better, and the "one, three, five roses" kind, but one must be very careful to avoid the counterfeit one (or fraudulent substitution of counterfeit medicine for the authentic one that is made in different ways and situations), which can bring about jail sentences. The most popular antibiotics are Kanamycine (40 mg, 80 mg, 1 ml vials), Lincocin (100 mg, 50 mg), Ampicillin (250 mg, 500 mg, 1,000 mg). And, of course, all kinds of tonics including ginseng, which is very precious but usually represents a loss in terms of being converted into money.

As one returns to the country to work, in one's relations and dealing with others, there are light and useful gifts, such as butane lighters (in Ho Chi Minh City one can buy five lighters a day with A dollars), BIC pens (always useful), onionskin and carbon paper, typewriter ribbons (the thin durable silk type). One should also remember that as one returns to the country, one can bring along two cartons of

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* After receiving a notice of arrival of merchandise (this notice was delivered to my family 4 months after the day I had paid for the merchandise at Vina-Paris!) and after standing in line in the morning and returning in the afternoon to accept delivery of the merchandise (2 hours' waiting) -- if it is not the case of a Vietnamese resident returning home, the sendee must go to the Custom Office to pay tax, etc. before actually getting the merchandise. Meanwhile, these are some suggestions for Vietnamese residents to consider:

- Do not use any kind of wire- or metal-reinforced strings to tie the package, for your relatives must use a knife and cut the strings themselves to open the package for inspection, which makes it more difficult for them.

- As to cotton materials, you can staple them meter by meter to avoid the need for unfolding them completely for inspection and a mess for relatives and inspectors.

- Do not put in medicine boxes anything different from what their labels say (money, monosodium glutamate, etc.) and remember custom officers are not blind.

cigarettes (if one returns to Ho Chi Minh City, where foreign cigarettes are not scarce, one can buy as many cigarettes as one desires with dong; if one goes straight to Hanoi, it would be a good idea to bring along two cartons of "555"). At the Intershop in Ho Chi Minh City, one can also buy sun-powered computers.

For relatives many items used as gifts are preferred because they are needed, such as materials (French silk of different colors, mostly black), plastic sandals (take advantage of the summer sale at Prisunic's), rubber sandals (the thick type), athletic shoes (Adidas), jeans (Levi's, Lee, Wrangler, etc.), berets (different kinds, different prices but you get what you pay for), watches (do not buy watches that are run by batteries, although batteries are available in the South; customs declaration forms currently used do not include a line for watches), etc.; these goods, if they are sold instead of being kept for personal use, ensure the rate of more or less 10 dong per franc. In Hanoi (and the North in general), pure wool of small strands is a valuable item and a Vietnamese resident returning to the country can bring along 5 kg of it; and it can be bought at the Giang Vo Intershop and can be sold right in front of this store at the rate of 76 dong or more a dollar. Vacuum bottles, 2.5 liters and made in Hong Kong, are also sold there at the price of 8 dollars apiece and can be resold for 500 dong or more (i.e., a franc can get about 9 dong).

100 Dollars = 6,000-8,000 Dong

The dollar that is mentioned above is, of course, A dollar, i.e., the officially-declared foreign currencies brought into our country. Naturally, everybody knows that there are business-minded people who get dollars without making any customs declaration; a dollar in this case certainly gets a high price as it is exchanged in the black market. But to do so is unlawful, a word that may not have any meaning for a number of people, who sometimes look distinguished and well-mannered. I think that for the majority of Vietnamese residents who are deeply concerned about their relatives but at the same time feel they cannot do anything wrong for the country, it is not necessary to mention the word "unlawful" but rather to point out that to enrich one's relatives and to empoverish the country (even by just 100 dollars) is an illogical thing, just something unwise to do. That's all.

To send money home as a gift to one's relatives means 100 dollars become 6,000 dong (money and goods are bought at the "rate for Vietnamese residents"). To carry money as one returns to the country, to make declaration as required, to get A dollars in the exchange and to buy goods at the Intershop means one can get, as one resells the goods, at least 76 dong for a dollar, normally 80 dong, and sometimes up to 82 dong (the price that was current in the early days of June in Ho Chi Minh City). However, each day one can buy only about 200 dollars' worth of goods (and that is enough, if this is for assisting one's relatives!).

Buying Package Goods

For those Vietnamese residents who are new and inexperienced (for business-minded people, however, this article is useless and even does not reflect all aspects; probably it will invite an exchange of opinions), as they arrive at the Intershop on Nguyen Hue Street (Ho Chi Minh City), they have to bear in mind that they cannot buy whatever goods they like. Do you want to buy condensed milk for a relative who has been ill? You have to buy the same number of canned sardines, which sell very slowly on the street! On the other hand, you can get a "package" buy; there are many kinds of "packages": 14 dollars, 100 dollars, over 100 dollars, etc.

"Package" buys are a trick on the part of the shop manager, who has investigated prices of many lines of goods and now sells the items that have good values along with those that have lesser values. He manages to make customers, out of a desire to get gainful buys, pour money into "package" buys. The cunning move of the shop manager is to alternate days of gainful "package" buys with those of unprofitable ones. Since the shop manager will get a "3 interests" percentage for himself if he surpasses the norm for collecting foreign currency, a whispering to the effect that "if you personally know the shop manager, you can buy a number of items of good values" mostly is an overstatement, for his interest is to collect lawfully as much foreign currency as possible for the state. We do not mention the forms of unlawful collection, nor the practice of "renting passport," selling A dollars, etc. To buy (and to sell) goods in such "packages" is a form of gainful currency exchange:

- The time for exchanging currency through A dollars is not long and the buying and selling is fast;

- The state is able to collect foreign currency;

- The persons concerned are able to exchange foreign currency in a lawful manner and find it gainful (a franc equal to over 11 dong);

- The business-minded people (nobody prohibits their doing business) can earn a living and the shop manager also reaps some benefit.

In short, "package" buys are a gainful gift, which few people know what it is except for the fact that it is in the form of an invoice and a bunch of banknotes, but once in a while there may be a person of eccentric mind who, after having fulfilled the duty of giving money to his relatives, while walking the streets aimlessly with a preoccupied mind (and empty pockets), asks himself why the state deals in (and sells) the goods that have lesser values, and this question is only a silly one from a dull-witted person.

5598
CSO: 4209/425

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR LARGER RESULTS FROM ECONOMIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "The Economic Returns from the Movement To Practice Economy"]

[Text] The various sectors, localities and units are actively responding to the resolutions of the party and state concerning the practice of economy. On the basis of production and work needs and the natures of their trades and products, many places have promptly formulated specific economization norms. Many light industrial sectors have oriented the economization movement toward reducing the ceilings on the consumption of supplies and raw materials and the use of labor and capital. Each installation within the sector has examined its specific conditions in order to establish reasonable levels of economization, for example: during the year, the ready-made clothing enterprises have been making an effort to save 340,000 meters of cloth and 30,000 spools of thread. During the first 5 months of the year, the Dong Xuan and 8 March Knitting Mills have saved thread, dye, needles and so forth worth nearly 3 million dong. The power sector has attached importance to reducing the consumption of coal and petroleum products and established the goal of saving 39,000 tons of coal, 5,000 tons of petroleum products and 72 million kilowatt hours of electric power this year (by reducing the loss of electric power). During the 1st quarter, the Uong Bi Thermoelectric Power Plant saved more than 340 tons of coal and nearly 290 tons of oil. The provinces of the Mekong River Delta have established as their foremost task saving grain and petroleum products and making efficient use of tractors. The armed forces have established 10 economization requirements consistent with the requirements of building up their forces, training, maintaining combat readiness and so forth. On the basis of these specific plans and norms, many sectors, localities and units have urgently taken a number of steps, such as re-examining and revising economic-technical quotas; gradually reorganizing production; reorganizing the weighing, counting and measuring of goods; utilizing supplies in warehouses and backlogged supplies; formulating and implementing financial regulations on paying for goods and supplies and settling accounts each month, each quarter...

The movement to practice economy has begun to be closely linked to the productive labor emulation movement and the movement to combat negative

phenomena. However, at many places, the practical returns from the movement to practice economy are still limited. Some economization plans are not scientifically based, are not based on the realities of production and consumption. Some places have established economization norms by reducing all the materials supplied to installations by the same percentage without distinguishing among the recipients of supplies, the products being produced or the specific use of supplies. This simplified method has led to restraining production and has sometimes directly reduced product quality. Reducing the consumption of energy, supplies and raw materials and reducing norms by approximately 10 percent compared to the plan and budget assigned by the state are general targets for the entire country and each sector. However, in the realities of the production and business of installations, due to different circumstances and conditions, the consumption of supplies and raw materials can be reduced by a higher percentage at some places and in the production of some products while, at other places, the consumption of supplies and raw materials can only be reduced by a smaller percentage; there are even some places and some products for which the amount of materials supplied per unit of product must be increased in order to realize large savings for society. Skimping on supplies and raw materials to the point where construction projects remain unfinished for long periods of time and are not matched or to the point where products do not meet specifications or qualitative standards does not yield economic returns. Practicing economy in production, construction and consumption involves eliminating all unnecessary consumption in order to produce as much material wealth as possible for society utilizing the least possible labor, capital and materials; we must produce a specific volume of products and consume it in the most reasonable manner possible in order to meet the pressing needs in the daily lives of the people. The economization plan must be an integral component of the production and consumption plans. This plan must be implemented in all areas, from the design of products and preparations for production to production, distribution, circulation and use. In the immediate future, we must rapidly improve our organization and management, implement cost accounting, re-examine supply, raw material and fuel consumption ceilings and formulate progressive ceilings. We must broaden the application of science and technology and apply advanced experiences in order to practice economy, make full use of energy, raw materials and supplies and find substitutes for valuable and scarce supplies. We must adopt regulations and policies concerning and properly organize the reclamation of discarded materials and rejected products, the reconditioning of spare parts, machine components and so forth in order to expand the production of consumer goods that require few raw materials, are of high quality and are consistent with the needs of the people. The reduction of budget norms and the practive of economy in consumption within society must also be concretized in the form of effective plans. One of the important levers stimulating the movement to practice economy is promptly and appropriately praising those units and individuals that record achievements while harshly penalizing persons who create waste, engage in misappropriation and cause harm to the property of the state and the people.

The economic returns from the movement to practice economy are an issue with which all sectors, levels and units must be concerned.

7809
CSO: 4209/410

HAIPHONG TRADE UNIONS ADOPT ECONOMIZATION PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Haiphong Mobilizes Workers To Emulate in Achieving High Returns from the Practice of Economy"]

[Text] The Haiphong Municipal Federation of Trade Unions has formulated a plan for practicing economy and sent many cadres to installations to encourage workers and conduct numerous meetings for workers to discuss ways to implement this plan for practicing economy. This matter not only faces the large-scale production installations that consume many supplies and large amounts of energy. The administrative and professional units must also closely plan ways to achieve reasonable consumption of sources of capital and supplies. The Municipal Federation of Trade Unions has had 20 enterprises of the central and local levels exchange opinions concerning the movement to work, produce and practice economy.

Trade union cadres have uncovered many cases involving the wasteful use and lax management of supplies and have reclaimed for the state more than 600 tons of grain. The records of only a number of units showed losses amounting to hundreds of thousands of tons of coal and thousands of tons of petroleum products and building materials. The electricity supplied to Haiphong usually only meets one-third of needs; however, calculations have shown that as much as 21 percent of this electricity was lost during the 1st quarter of this year. In April 17 percent was lost, thus costing the state more than 1.6 million dong. The Electricity Distribution Service has conducted an investigation into the use of electricity in the three urban districts and at transformer stations; at the same time, it has improved a number of power lines and provided guidance to a number of factories and enterprises in installing capacitors to compensate for lost electricity, limiting the use of secondary power lines where they are not necessary and so forth. The communications-transportation sector has re-examined the fuel consumption ceilings on its various routes for each type means of transportation and has, on this basis, established new ceilings for the various types of vehicles, including the compact cars used to take cadres to work; the sector is also using coal in a pilot project to provide power to ships on river routes in an effort to reduce fuel consumption by 5 percent compared to existing levels. As a result of tight management, the Autobus Enterprise saved 6,000

kilograms of gasoline and oil in April. The Region 3 Gasoline and Oil Corporation is tightly managing allocation at sources and receiving at destinations and has organized the recycling of discarded oil for reuse. The Cement Plant has organized its labor force into three shifts in order to not waste electricity, cement bags, coal and so forth and is making full use of the carbonic gas in its smokestack as a catalyst in the production of "bot nhe." The trade unions of the building sector, the communications-transportation sector, the supply receiving sector and the coal supply sector have proposed that the economization campaign be closely linked to the effort to combat negative phenomena, that cases involving misappropriation and waste be dealt with harshly and that actions resulting in a high level of economization be promptly praised.

7809
CSO: 4209/410

GUIDELINES PROPOSED FOR REORGANIZING MARKET

Hanoi DOC LAP in Vietnamese 16, 30 Jun 82

[Article by Vinh Ngoc: "Carrying Out the Resolution of the 5th Congress of the VCP: the Matter of Reorganizing the Market; What Is the Basis for Establishing the New Order in Distribution and Circulation?; a Number of Problems That Must Be Resolved"]

[16 Jun 82 p 4]

[Text] Under the socialist system, because commodity production still exists, the market and commerce exist as well, this is inevitable. We are in the initial stage of the period of transition and our economy still consists of many different segments; this, too, is inevitable. However, even though the economy still consists of many different segments, can private commerce be allowed to develop? What are the limits that society must place upon the free market and private commerce?

Recently, with the state encouraging production to "explode," commerce, especially private commerce, has also "exploded" in a rather disorderly manner. There is nothing beautiful or wholesome about the overall picture of commerce in the municipalities and cities at this time. Who is "painting" this picture? In addition to the business installations of socialist commerce (state stores and marketing or consumer cooperatives), which are organizations that have a clearly defined function in distribution and circulation, and a number of small merchants who are very necessary in the daily lives of urban dwellers, we also see installations whose primary function is production that are also engaging in trade. These are state-operated and collective production installations as well as individual and private production installations. There are even many agencies, hospitals and mass organizations that are participating in this trade! According to one statistic, which is surely lower than the actual figure, the number of persons participating in trade and specializing in services at this time constitutes about 5 percent of the total number of persons of work age. In an underdeveloped country in which the division of social labor has not been expanded and social labor productivity is still low, as is the case in our country, such a figure is too high.

Because production has not developed, the volume of goods in circulation on the market is not large. The variety of products is poor and the quality of many products is not good. Besides domestically produced products, we also see on the market--especially the free market--a number of foreign goods that have been brought to our country by many different ways, including smuggling. In addition to goods that support the daily lives of the people, there are also products that are under the exclusive management of the state and are supplied in accordance with the state plan, such as important types of equipment, machinery, supplies and raw materials, on display and sold freely and openly at private stores.

The volume of commodities is small but the number of merchants reselling these goods is many (due to the lack of thorough inspections, control and management), consequently, profiteering and hoarding are rather widespread and the phenomenon of merchants trading among themselves is sweeping. As a result, prices have been pushed upward on the market, which weighs heavily upon the standing of living of the laboring people, especially persons who have no other income than that derived from their legitimate labor.

The Base

The unwholesome market situation described above has its own immediate and underlying causes. The basic problem is that our production has not developed strongly. The resolution of the 5th Congress of the VCP pointed this out. In the present situation, in order to accelerate production, we must "reorganize production" and, on this basis, reorganize circulation and expand and strengthen the organized market.

Reorganizing production does not mean drawing back from our position or upsetting the entire production system, rather, it means redeploying and reorganizing production in a reasonable manner on the basis of calculations and considerations encompassing many areas so that, with the sources of energy, supplies, raw materials, equipment and capital, the arable land and the labor we now have throughout the country, within each area as well as within each basic unit, even at each household and the installation of each private producer, we can create a new and relatively stable balance and, on this basis, stimulate the development of production at a rapid rate, raise social labor productivity and achieve larger socio-economic returns.

When production develops with increasingly high labor productivity, the market receives an increasingly large supply of goods. As a result, the conditions exist for satisfying the consumer needs of the people, for correcting the present sharp imbalance between supply and demand and for socialist commerce to improve the quality of its customer service and combat arbitrariness and collusion. The state has many goods to use in two-way trade with farmers, thereby consolidating the alliance of workers and farmers economically and politically. On this basis, socialist commerce has all the conditions needed to fulfill its important function and task as "the housekeeper of society." (Of course, when there are not many

commodities, socialist commerce must still find effective ways and methods to fulfill its distribution and circulation function well. The phenomena of arbitrariness, collusion and putting goods on the free market must be harshly denounced.)

The development of production also creates many new sectors and trades that can absorb more and more labor that is either idle or unemployed, thereby reducing the pressure of society upon the market. The development of new sectors and trades will create the conditions for commerce to shift the majority of the persons now engaged in trade, the number of whom is extremely high compared to the needs of society, to the production sector, thereby reducing and eventually eliminating the phenomena of trade among merchants and petty profiteering and bring wholesomeness back to the market.

The development of production, especially in the state-operated and collective sectors, will lay the premises for socialist commerce to control the sources of more and more goods in order to broaden and strengthen the organized market, successfully combat hoarding, carry out the transformation of private commerce, stabilize prices, repulse and limit the negative effects of the free market upon production and living conditions and maintain the wage and real income of the worker.

In order to stimulate the development of production, it is necessary to take many measures, among which reorganizing production occupies a very important position because it is both a pressing requirement of economic and social life and a matter of long-range strategic significance.

The Relationship Between Industry and Commerce

The above was a discussion of how to resolve the problem at its roots in order to establish a new order in distribution and circulation. However, this does not mean waiting for production to develop before resolving the market problem. At a time when production must be reorganized in order to be developed, the market must also be reorganized. Because, reorganizing the market and expanding and strengthening organized circulation will, in their turn, curb and correct the negative phenomena of private commerce and the free market and, on this basis, support production more effectively.

Reorganizing the market involves comprehensively re-examining the factors of the present market situation and defining which factors are positive and must be developed upon, which factors are negative and must be stopped and repulsed and which factors have both positive and negative aspects so that appropriate steps can be taken to develop upon their positive aspects while curbing their negative aspects. In the reorganization of the market, there are many relationships that must be correctly established, beginning with the relationship between industry and commerce.

The task of enterprises is to supply to society an increasingly large volume of products and goods at high quality and low production costs. In other words, the task of enterprises lies in the field of production. However, in order for the production of new products to be closely linked to the market and the consumer needs of the people, the state, during this trial period and only during this period permits enterprises to open sales counters or to have commerce agencies sell their goods on consignment. Once the production of a new product enters the stage of stable production, the enterprise must sign a contract to sell the product to the state-operated commerce system. In the recent past, many enterprises have failed to do this. They have retained a portion of the products produced in order to market them by themselves on the free market or use them in trade with other production units instead of delivering to state-operated commerce the quantity of goods and goods of the quality required under the norms of the state plan. This disrupts the state plan, reduces the commodity fund of the state and causes further confusion on the market. The state has adopted policies that provide incentive for enterprises to make full use of discarded materials, rejected products and the existing materials, equipment and capital of their units to produce many products for society. However, "all the products produced by state-operated enterprises, regardless of their source of raw materials, belong to the commodity fund of the state." "As regards the products of subsidiary production that are not under the exclusive management of the state, if the distribution and circulation organizations of the state do not agree to market them, the enterprise may market them but must submit all revenues for inclusion in the state budget in exact accordance with current policy."

Commerce also has a responsibility to production. In view of the fact that production needs to be reorganized, commerce must also understand the difficulties of production, fully prepare the conditions and means needed to properly receive products, not cause problems, maintain an arrogant attitude or be authoritarian and make an effort to meet the necessary needs of production and the lives of workers as conditions permit. On the other hand, on the basis of the interests of consumers, commerce must wage a determined struggle against negative phenomena, such as the manufacture of poor quality goods, random price increases and looking for ways to not deliver goods in accordance with the norms of the state plan.

The establishment of a satisfactory relationship between industry and commerce will create favorable conditions for both industry and commerce: industry will have the conditions needed to carry out normal production and once products have been produced, will be able to rapidly market them; this will provide the basis for accelerating the development of production, improving product quality and providing commerce with stable sources of goods so that it can properly fulfill its distribution-circulation function and meet the needs of society.

[30 Jun 82 p 4]

[Text] The Relationship Between Home Trade and Foreign Trade

In the world today, now that the international market has formed and the division of labor and cooperation have become an inevitability on a world-wide scale, each and every country, both large and small and regardless of whether their economy is developed or underdeveloped, must have relations with the outside in the fields of production and consumption at home.

To our country, a socialist country in Southeast Asia and a member of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance of the community of socialist countries, trade and economic cooperation with other countries are even more necessary.

Through foreign trade, our country is able to import the machinery, equipment, supplies and raw materials that we do not produce or do not produce in sufficient quantities, thereby creating the conditions for stimulating the technological revolution within the country and helping to accumulate capital and improve the living conditions of the people.

In order to acquire imports, we must have exports; the more we export, the more we can import. However, in the final analysis, the purpose of exports is to support the requirements of the production and daily lives of the people at home. Our state has adopted policies regarding exports and foreign trade management. Our export activities in the recent past have had a good impact upon production and living conditions. However, it is regrettable that, besides this positive aspect, certain deviations have also appeared. Due to the lack of concrete guidance, there is a lack of cooperation and a clear division of labor among sectors and even within the same sector. For this reason, some export goods in a number of areas in which purchases are made for exports, there has been competition over sources of goods, competition which has been pushing purchasing prices upward and disrupting the domestic market.

When goods are sent for exportation, there is also the phenomenon of competing with one another for customers, consequently, foreign trade corporations engage in arbitrary grading and pricing, thereby harming the interests of the state.

As regards imports, besides the positive steps that have had the effect of stimulating the development of domestic production (the importation of a number of additional raw materials, supplies, pieces of equipment, spare parts and so forth), there are also the phenomena of partialism, pursuing partial interests and importing goods that are not truly needed by our society at this time but which provide large profits for exporting units.

Both home trade and foreign trade have a responsibility in the establishment of the new order in distribution and circulation. The task of home trade and foreign trade is to help to stimulate the development of domestic production and strengthen

the material-technical bases of socialism. Home trade and foreign trade must have a clear division of responsibilities regarding products and purchasing areas for export goods and must survey each other's opinions concerning which goods should be imported to support daily life in order to adopt practical import plans, achieve socio-economic returns and overcome the phenomena of competing with each other for goods and abandoning positions to be monopolized by private merchants.

The Relationship Between State-Operated Commerce and Collective Commerce

In the process of reorganizing the market, state-operated commerce and collective commerce occupy extremely important positions. State-operated commerce and collective commerce can only be strengthened and developed when the dominant role played by socialist commerce in the market is developed.

As the leader of the domestic market and the main force of the commerce army, state-operated commerce must be strengthened and developed to the necessary degree in key areas.

In order to concentrate the vast majority of goods, especially essential goods, in the hands of the state and, on this basis, have the distribution conditions needed to meet consumer needs in accordance with the plan, it is necessary to establish a reasonable division of labor among the central trade organizations, between the central and local trade organizations and between wholesale and retail operations within each area, especially the municipalities and cities, regarding the purchasing of industrial goods, especially products of small industry and the artisan trades, and regarding the purchasing of agricultural and food products in centralized, specialized production areas that produce a high commodity output.

At present, there are differing opinions concerning the division of labor between central wholesale organizations and local wholesale organizations in the purchasing of industrial goods as well as goods produced under contracts with small industry and artisans. As a result, there is competition for sources of goods as well as lax adherence to market position. This situation has caused the commodity fund of the state to decline and has given rise to additional negative factors on the market (because a number of state-operated and collective production installations do not turn over to the state all the products required under plans and retain a portion for themselves to sell on the free market or trade with other localities and units, as mentioned in the first installment of this article). Therefore, establishing a correct and reasonable division of labor in purchases and contract ordering among state-operated commerce organizations regarding products and areas of operation is a pressing requirement that must be quickly met in order to correct the present confusion and deadlock in circulation.

Collective commerce is the assistant of state-operated commerce; in actuality, however, some localities have turned it into the opponent of state-operated

commerce. This is an unwholesome phenomenon. The main area of operation of collective commerce is still the rural market, even though subward consumer cooperatives have recently been organized in the municipalities and cities. In order for collective commerce to properly fulfill its role as an assistant, it is necessary to establish a division of labor between state-operated commerce and collective commerce; on the other hand, state-operated commerce must help collective commerce in many areas. Below is a specific example:

The marketing cooperatives, on the basis of the division of labor by function, have the task of serving as the sales agents for industrial goods and purchasing agricultural and food products for state-operated commerce, for which they receive a commission. However, the present commission rate is inappropriate, consequently, marketing cooperatives have further broadened the scope of their sales agent activities and purchases for state-operated commerce and suffered increasing losses. This is because the commission rate does not help marketing cooperatives meet circulation costs and earn a reasonable income (profit rate). Therefore, more than a few marketing cooperatives give light attention to their task of serving as sales agents and making purchases for the state; instead, they pursue their "own business," especially "long-distance business," in order to earn large profits. (The majority of the subward consumer cooperatives also operate in this way; the cooperatives earn a profit but they do not do much to support the daily lives of the people within the subward). To some extent, this situation has adversely affected the delivery of industrial consumer goods and instruments of production to the hands of farmers and the task of purchasing agricultural and food products for the state, consequently, some sources of goods and products have been allowed to fall into the hands of private merchants.

Establishing a good relationship between state-operated commerce and collective commerce will help to strengthen the position of socialist commerce in the cities as well as in the countryside.

The Relationship Between Organizad Commerce and Free Commerce

In the establishment of the new order in distribution and circulation, organized commerce plays the decisive role. Only by controlling the sources of goods and purchasing the majority of essential goods can organized commerce be the master of the market and reduce the position of private commerce. While taking many steps to accelerate production, the state has also taken many steps to successfully control the sources of goods. This is an urgent job closely associated with the life of each stratum of the people, one which each person must clearly understand in order to support and assist this effort. Because, as long as the state does not control many goods and private merchants control a rather large amount of goods and money, the market will be monopolized by private merchants, prices will fluctuate and negative phenomena on the market cannot be stopped. Therefore, the state must broaden and strengthen state-operated commerce and collective commerce and adopt policies that provide organized commerce with all of the conditions it needs, such as adequate capital and cash for purchases, bags and

warehouses for storage and the means needed to promptly transport goods to places where they are needed with the fewest possible losses. Only by expanding and strengthening organized commerce in all areas is it possible to create the necessary objective conditions for the state's policy of making limited use of and transforming private commerce to have an impact.

Families engaged in commerce must fully comply with the procedures regarding the registration of industrial and commerce businesses, must declare how much capital they have and put capital on deposit in an account at the state bank, must accurately report the volume of their purchases and sales, must fully pay their taxes on time, must post their prices, must do business in the products for which they are licensed and must insure the quality of the goods they sell. The state must appropriately prosecute each and every violation of the regulations mentioned above while harshly punishing profiteers, smugglers and those who become wealthy through illegitimate means.

As regards a number of persons who are now working as merchants, the various localities, especially the district and subward levels, should concern themselves with finding jobs for these persons and shifting the majority of them to production.

Laxity in management in the recent past has allowed a rather large number of persons to enter business and trade. This is a matter that must be re-examined and concerning which detailed planning must be conducted.

Reorganizing the market and establishing the new order in distribution and circulation are "one aspect of the revolutionary struggle in the fields of the economy, politics and society, the 'very sharp struggle to determine who defeats whom.'" Every patriot who supports socialism has a responsibility and an interest in insuring that socialism wins victory in this struggle.

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AGRICULTURE

HO CHI MINH CITY UNEMPLOYED SETTLED AT STATE FARM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jun 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "The An Ha State Farm in Ho Chi Minh City Cares for Settlers"]

[Text] The An Ha New Economic State Farm in the 5th Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City, which was established in mid-April, 1981, has accepted unemployed persons as settlers.

The state farm has established an agro-industrial model in order to rapidly provide jobs to and stabilizing the life of these compatriots. Wherever houses have been constructed, the state farm has accepted compatriots to live in them. Each family has been supplied by the state farm with a house with a cement tile roof worth nearly 18,000 dong and 1,000 squrre meters of ground. In slightly more than 1 year, the state farm has accepted 118 families from the 5th Precinct as settlers and 56 families from the Pham Van Hai State Farm. The state farm has cleared and planted 500 hectares of sugarcane, which include 200 hectares planted in May, 1982.

In conjunction with crop production, the 5th Precinct has invested more than 9 million dong in the construction of the industrial complex of the state farm, which consists of a sugar pre-processing and refining plant with a capacity of 1 ton of granulated sugar per day; a paper pulp and paper mill with a capacity of 1 ton per day; a fish sauce processing plant with a capacity of 500,000 liters per year; and a forge producing hand farm implements. The state farm has begun its sugar production operation by producing 12 tons of white granulated sugar from its own sugarcane. Laborers earn from 20 to 80 dong per day. The state farm has constructed a public health station, a basic level general school and a kindergarten for 237 children. It is continuing to build 300 additional houses in order to receive 300 more families as settlers.

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AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NORTH, SOUTH UPDATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Northern Provinces Have Nearly Completed Harvesting of Fifth Month-Spring Rice, Are Urgently Putting Out the 10th Month Crop; Nam Bo Provinces Attain 86.6 Percent of Summer-Fall Rice Planting Norm, Are Behind Schedule"]

[Text] During the recent period the northern provinces have rapidly harvested the fifth month-spring rice, harvesting on the average more than 20,000 hectares a day. As of 25 June the provinces had essentially completed their harvesting, having harvested 90.4 percent of the transplanted rice area. Some provinces -- Binh Tri Thien, Nghe Tinh, Hai Phong, etc. -- had completed their harvesting. The delta provinces had harvested 91 percent of their planted area.

According to incomplete reports, the average rice yield in the north could exceed the plan norm by a quintal per hectare. The later rice plantings of the season have firm kernels and the rice yields of some provinces have surpassed the plan norms: Ha Nam Ninh surpassed its plan norm by 4.5 quintals, the municipality of Hai Phong surpassed its plan norm by 2.5 quintals, Hai Hung surpassed its plan norm by 2.5 quintals, and Binh Tri Thien surpassed its plan norm by 2.2 quintals per hectare. Therefore, the rice yield and output of the north have increased more than initially estimated.

In addition to harvesting fifth month-spring rice, the localities are urgently preparing for the 10th month crop. They have attained 79 percent of the plan norm regarding the area sown in 10th month rice seedlings. The localities have completed the sowing of the early 10th month rice seedlings and are continuing to sow the main-season rice seedlings. Nearly 40,000 hectares of rice seedlings are short of water. The early rice seedlings which were sown at the beginning of the season and are now ready for transplanting amount to 31,000 hectares, but only part of them have been transplanted because of difficulties regarding water. In scattered areas in some provinces insects have damaged the rice seedlings. The 10th month rice area that has been plowed for the first time amounts to 552,000 hectares, about 210,000 fewer hectares than last year. The provinces are urgently plowing under stubble to increase the humus content of the soil. In eight provinces 22,000 hectares -- 8 percent of the total plowed area -- have been plowed by tractors. This year difficulties have been encountered in plowing because of a shortage of water. In nine provinces the area which cannot be plowed and harrowed because of the lack of water amounts to 141,000

hectares. The localities are urgently resolving their water problems in order to plow and harrow, and to transplant the mature rice seedlings.

The provinces have prepared 4.1 million tons of organic fertilizer. The average amount of fertilizer spread on each hectare is 3.1 tons, about 1 quintal less than at the same time last year. The localities have sent to the cooperatives nearly 29,000 tons of chemical fertilizer, more than at the same time last year. Far less organic and inorganic fertilizer has been spread on the 10th month crop.

The provinces have transplanted, sown, and broadcast 133,000 of dry rice land, 57,000 hectares of which were sown and broadcast by the Zone 4 provinces. The mountain region provinces accounted for nearly 70,000 hectares.

As of 25 June the Nam Bo provinces had planted more than 465,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, which was 86.6 percent of the area plan norm. Although the planting rate was greater than last year (106 percent), it was slow in comparison to the seasonal requirement.

The best time for planting summer-fall rice in the Mekong Delta is nearly over but 63,000 hectares remain unplanted. The extension of the summer-fall planting period will encroach upon the 10th month season and adversely affect yield and output. Eastern Nam Bo and the (former) Zone 6 have attained nearly 87 percent of the plan norm at a rate double that of the same period last year. In those areas there is still time to put out the summer-fall crop. The provinces are going all-out to surpass the area plan norms.

The four provinces which have surpassed the plan norms regarding the transplanted summer-fall rice area are Cuu Long, which attained 127.5 percent (13,800 hectares beyond the norm); Dong Nai, which attained 118 percent (nearly 2,700 hectares beyond the norm); An Giang, which attained 106 percent (more than 4,000 hectares beyond the norm); and Dong Thap, which attained more than 102 percent (more than 950 hectares beyond the norm). Hau Giang, which has the largest summer-fall rice area, attained 96 percent. Dien Giang and Ben Tre attained only 57.6 and 55.8 percent of the plan norms. Slowest of all was Minh Hai, which had a rate of 12.2 percent, a four-fold decrease in comparison to the same period last year.

The present period is the decisive period with regard to the annual grain production of the Nam Bo province. The weather is rather favorable for agricultural production. The localities are concentrating their efforts on stepping up their production rates.

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AGRICULTURE

BUMPER RICE CROPS HARVESTED IN THAI BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "Thai Binh Province Has a Bumper 5th Month-Spring Rice Crop: Yield Averages 36 Quintals Per Hectare and 76 Cooperatives Record Yields of More Than 40 Quintals Per Hectare"]

[Text] Thai Binh has harvested a bumper 5th month-spring rice crop. The amount of area transplanted, 75,403 hectares, equalled 100 percent of the plan quota. According to initial reports, yield averages more than 36 quintals per hectare and output exceeds 270,000 tons. Compared to 1981, rice yield has increased 3.5 quintals per hectare and output has increased 25,000 tons.

The districts of Dong Hung and Kien Xuong have achieved average yields exceeding 40 quintals per hectare; Vu Thu and Hung Ha Districts have achieved yields of 38-39 quintals. The districts of Thai Thuy, Tien Hai and Quynh Phu have recorded yields of 29 to 35 quintals per hectare. Some 76 cooperatives have achieved yields exceeding 40 quintals per hectare and 13 cooperatives have recorded yields of more than 50 quintals. The cooperatives of Nguyen Xa, Nam Binh and Vu Thang have recorded average yields of 56 to 60 quintals per hectare.

These are the results of continuous efforts by the cadres and people of Thai Binh Province. During this season, the weather has been favorable but the main reasons for this success lie in the fact that economic and technical measures were implemented better: 92 percent of paddies were thoroughly prepared while dry; more than 80 percent of paddies were transplanted with the new varieties NN8, 424, 184, M2 and so forth which had been selected and stored well; transplanting was carried out during the best part of the season; there was a good supply of electricity and water; fertilizer was applied at the rate of 8.5 tons per hectare and nitrogen fertilizer was applied at the rate of 110 kilograms per hectare (compared to the 1981 spring season, duckweed was applied to 11,000 additional hectares, 1 additional ton of livestock manure was applied per hectare and the application of nitrogen fertilizer increased by 50 percent). Practically all cooperatives have entered into product contracts with laborers. Everyone has worked enthusiastically, implemented farming procedures and practices

well, implemented economic-technical measures well, invested additional labor and fertilizer... Both timing and practical application were improved, cultivation was more thorough and there were few pests. The good quality of the rice crop has been an important factor in rapidly raising the average yield compared to 1981.

The cooperatives in Thai Binh Province are making every effort to emulate to set aside good paddy for use as seed in the next season and rapidly fulfill their winter-spring grain obligations while allocating additional grain with which to trade for fertilizer and prepare for the 10th month and winter seasons.

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AGRICULTURE

CUU LONG SURPASSES GRAIN MOBILIZATION NORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Khanh, Director of the Grain Bureau of Cuu Long Province: "Cuu Long Surpasses Plan Norm for Mobilization of 10th Month Rice"]

[Text] In Cuu Long Province prolonged heat and drought affected the planting schedule during the recent 10th month season. The province's over-all output declined by 45,000 tons in comparison to 1981. The price of grain on the free market underwent many notable changes. Despite that, by 10 June 1982 Cuu Long had fulfilled its over-all 10th month season grain mobilization norm, and by 20 June it had surpassed the norm for the entire season by 2 percent a month and a half early in comparison to least year's 10th month season. In the over-all mobilization norm, all sources of income produced good results. Agricultural taxes in paddy attained 93.5 percent of the annual norm. The collection of debts owed in two-way contracts attained 94.3 percent. Paddy purchased by money at negotiated prices accounted for 27.4 percent of the total amount of rice that was mobilized. On the average, each hectare contributed 600 kilograms and over-all 95 percent of the people's surplus rice was mobilized.

Seven districts and cities fulfilled and overfulfilled their norms. Vung Liem District fulfilled its over-all mobilization norm for the entire year and surpassed its 10th-month season norm by 17 percent. Due to prolonged drought the districts in the saline water area have low outputs and have not yet fulfilled seasonal mobilization norm, but have fulfilled their tax collection and two-way contract debt collection norms. The province has urgently guided the delivery of grain to the granaries and its storage, milling and processing, and has organized transportation so that the rice can be delivered promptly, in accordance with the central echelon's distribution plan regarding dry products. As of 20 June Cuu Long had delivered 70 percent of the mobilized paddy and had fulfilled its plan norm regarding the delivery of 10th month rice. By 30 June it had mobilized 3,000 additional tons of paddy.

Those all-out efforts resulted from full understanding of the directives, resolutions, and policies of the central echelon; the centralized, close, urgent, and creative guidance of the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee; the close coordination and harmonious implementation among the services, sections, and sectors in the province; and the close, flexible, and rational application of the three measures in requisition-purchasing.

Closely monitoring the production situation, the grain sector and the other relevant sectors organized the implementation of two-way contracts with producers and used an additional 50 million dong worth of central and local goods to exchange with the people. The form of directly exchanging appropriate goods in accordance with two-way contracts contributed to stabilizing the requisition-purchasing prices, limiting the volume of cash released on the market, and gradually strengthening the relationship between the state and the peasants, eliminating exploiting middlemen, strengthening the new production relations in the rural areas, and managing the market at the source. The grain sector, along with the financial sector, did a good job of guiding the prompt setting up of tax books and considered requests for tax exemptions in correct accordance with the policy, while also making public the "three collects" norms prior to the harvest, and tightly managed the tax books and the two-way contract debts. It monitored, supervised, compared, and effectively cleared each tax norm and each contract. By such methods, Vung Liem mobilized a total of 14,020 tons of grain and collected 11,372 tons in taxes and in two-way contract debts. Of that amount, 6,201 tons were collected for production means in accordance with two-way contracts. Of the remaining amount, only 2,643 tons were purchased with money. In the course of a season of production and mobilization, in combination with the other tasks Vung Liem consolidated or created 15 additional production collectives, admitted 97 party members, and developed 280 Youth Union members and 2,597 Peasants' Association members.

In order to serve the mobilization of 10th month grain, the grain sector further improved the requisition-purchasing network and provided professional guidance for more than 200 cadres and personnel, who were sent to the stores, main granaries, and factories. It brought into use 10,000 additional tons of granaries and shelters, 6,000 meters of drying patios, 20 complete piers, 80 scales and 500,000 packages, and 8 rice mills. Along with the communications-transportation sector, it drafted specific transportation plans, brought into play the strength of water-borne transportation, and improved the contracting out of final output to each transportation facility. It rationally organized the delivery and cargo-handling phases and improved the turn-around time of packaging and facilities. Throughout the 10th month season the transportation facilities did not have to haul bulk goods and at the province's weighing stations the rice did not have to be left out-of-doors. The quality of the paddy delivered by the peasants this year was quite good, thanks to the tight organization of the grain delivery councils. Quality control was carried out at two stages: when the peasants were preparing to turn over grain it was inspected by a hamlet grain delivery council cadre team, and when it was delivered to the state granary it was inspected by the grain sector technical team at the granary. Paddy htat did not meet quality standards had to be upgraded before being deposited in the granary and had to be delivered in accordance with the grain mobilization plan of the central echelon.

The rice mills operated continuously, three shifts a day, in order to have husked rice to turn over promptly and rapidly liberate the granaries so that they can accept additional paddy. During the first 6 months of the year Cuu Long milled nearly 50,000 tons of rice and because it was able to transport husked rice instead of paddy it reduced the volume of rice transported to the central echelon by nearly 20,000 tons.

In order to promptly mobilize the families and units to do a good job of fulfilling their grain obligations, and the individuals and units to do a good job of delivering rice to the granaries, storing it, and transporting it, the people's committees of the various echelons suidably rewarded them. The grain sector deducted more than 600,000 dong from circulation costs to create a fund for making rewards for the fulfillment of obligations and for each ton beyond the norm. In addition to making rewards, the party organizations and mass organizations campaigned for the people to oppose the waste of grain in harvesting, stock raising, alcohol brewing, and the making of noodles and cakes. According to a basic study in the localities, many villages, such as Phuoc Hung in Tra Cu District, Hieu Thanh in Vung Liem District, Tan Ngai and Hieu Tu in Tieu Can District, and An Truong and Huyen Hoi in Cang Long District, have made notable progress and have reduced the waste of grain by 50 percent in comparison to the period before the liberation. Furthermore, the province guided the appropriate disposition of cases of late payment and the avoidance of obligations, and confiscated or requisition-purchased more than 300 tons of grain from 37 households engaged in speculation, hoarding, long-range rice trading, and raising prices to compete with the state.

With the organization of the victorious implementation of the various measures and appropriate bartering modes, during the first 6 months of the year the Cuu Long grain sector overfulfilled the plan fot turning over grain to the central echelon. A preliminary recapitulation of the first 5 months of the year showed a reduction of 50 percent in depletion during the storage and transportation phases and a reduction in the per-ton cost of final output.

In order to create a basis for the overfulfillment of the 1982 grain mobilization norm, Cuu Long is tending and fertilizing more than 60,000 hectares of summer-fall rice in order to attain high yields, ensure local living standards, and fulfill its obligations to the state.

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GRAIN MOBILIZATION STATISTICS FOR BINH TRI THIEN, HA SON BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 1, 4

[Article: "Binh Tri Thien Province Mobilizes 50 Percent More Grain Than It Had by This Time Last Year; Ha Son Binh Fulfills Its 5th Month-Spring Grain Obligation"]

[Text] Binh Tri Thien Province has mobilized more than 37,000 tons of 5th month-spring grain, 50 percent more than it had mobilized by this time last year and over 2,000 tons more compared to the 1979 5th month-spring season, which, prior to this season, was the record season for the mobilization of grain.

The municipality of Hue leads the province; as of 31 May, it exceeded its stable grain obligation and its quota on purchases at negotiated prices. Behind Hue, Dong Hoi City, Huong Phu District and Dong Ha City have surpassed their overall quotas. The districts of Le Ninh and Huong Dien have exceeded their stable obligations while the districts of Quang Trach and Trieu Hai have finished collecting their agricultural taxes. Twelve cooperatives within the province have met their overall quota for the entire year, 15 cooperatives have fulfilled their stable obligations for the entire year, 19 cooperatives have met their general quota for the 5th month-spring crop and 181 cooperatives have fulfilled their 5th month-spring stable obligation.

The places that have mobilized grain well strengthened the leadership of the various party committee echelons, correctly evaluated crop yields, thoroughly prepared the necessary means and supplies and conducted good ideological and political work in order to show the people their responsibility and obligation in the face of the difficulties being encountered with grain throughout the country. On the basis of the experiences that have been gained, Binh Tri Thien is focusing its efforts on guiding the successful fulfillment of stable obligations at the remaining places and accelerating purchases at negotiated prices in order to complete the mobilization of 5th month-spring grain and shift its efforts to guiding summer-fall production.

As of 22 June, Ha Son Binh Province had put into granaries more than 36,000 tons of grain, thereby exceeding its 5th month-spring mobilization plan quota by .2

percent and completing more than 60 percent of the stable obligation for all of 1982 some 18 days ahead of the plan and more than 10 days earlier than last year. This is the third season since the expanded utilization of rice contracts that Ha Son Binh has quickly and systematically completed its plan for depositing grain in granaries, determined to do its part to help resolve the country's grain problem.

In the lowland districts of Ung Hoa, Quoc Oai, Chuong My, My Duc, Thuong Tin and Phu Xuyen, after spending more than 20 days in fields harvesting their crops, all of the families that accepted contracts have delivered their first-phase products, exceeding plan quotas by 1 to 2 percent. In the mountain districts, such as Mai Chau, Yen Thuy and Lac Son, due to the long distances involved in transporting paddy to granaries and difficult roads, the grain sector has gone to cooperatives to organize the convenient depositing of paddy in granaries. Some 140 cooperatives in the province have exceeded their grain obligations, with many of them having completed their overall quota, which encompasses the collection of agricultural taxes, the collection of debts and sales at negotiated prices. The Binh Minh Cooperative in Thanh Oai District, which had a bumper crop and has recorded an output equal to its entire output for 1981, has contributed more than 1,300 kilograms per hectare during this season. The 10 cooperatives in Ung Hoa District have contributed more than 1 ton of paddy per hectare.

After completing its grain obligation, Ha Son Binh will continue to mobilize farmers to practice economy in consumption and allocate paddy for sale at negotiated prices to the state. The province, which intends to purchase 10,000 tons over and above stable obligations, has completed more than 30 percent of its extra mobilization plan quota for this season.

7809
CSO: 4209/410

AGRICULTURE

PEST CONTROL CALLED INEFFECTIVE, IMPROVEMENTS SUGGESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Protecting Crops"]

[Text] Each year, damage by pests to crops cause us significant losses. A review has shown that damage by pests causes us to lose about 20 to 25 percent of crop yield and output and about 25 percent of the agricultural products in the storehouses of the state. Protecting crops well would prevent the country from losing 50 percent of its agricultural output.

Weather conditions, primarily heat, humidity and rainfall, and shortcomings in farming, such as not planting at the right time, overlapping one crop with another, planting varieties that are susceptible to pests and so forth, have created the conditions for pests to cause harm.

There are many steps that can be taken to protect crops. Technical measures include keeping fields clean, planting at the right time, applying a balanced application of fertilizer, one consistent with the physiological requirements of crops, using pest resistant, high yield varieties; these measures are the basis and the keys. Prevention is the primary measure because it is an easy measure to take and provides long-term returns. The use of pesticides only has a decisive effect when pests and diseases have developed into plagues and epidemics. The prevention and control of crop pests and diseases requires the application of numerous measures that support one another. The effect of these measures depends, to a very large degree, upon whether or not these measures are taken promptly and thoroughly. Our crop protection is not effective and still depends heavily upon extermination and control. Its results are limited.

Building and developing a complete and unified crop protection network extending from the central level to the basic level are an important measure. To date, the country only has 130 crop protection stations in its 414 districts. On the basic level, there are tens of thousands of crop protection teams or units but more than a few of their activities are ineffective. Over the next few years, an effort must be made to establish at all agricultural production installations crop protection organizations because these are organizations that are close to

production and which directly carry out crop protection measures. Places that have learned to use this organization as the nucleus of its crop protection effort have mobilized the masses to participate in effective movements to eliminate pests and catch moths. The activities of the crop protection organizations are technical activities. Appropriate attention must be given to providing professional training to the persons performing this work, implementing an appropriate system of remuneration and enacting labor safety and training regulations for persons who come into direct contact with toxic substances. In addition to these specialized organizations, we should organize non-professional crop protection teams consisting of active cooperative members who, at normal times, work in the production units but, when pests and diseases develop, participate in prevention and control efforts under the guidance of the crop protection unit. Crop protection research much be accelerated and carried out before problems develop in order to provide prompt and effective support.

Due to the nature of this work as a specialized, professional activity involving direct efforts to prevent and control pests and diseases in fields, the crop protection organization must have as its members youths who have a knowledge of science and technology, are in good health and possess revolutionary zeal. The shock role of youths must be employed to accelerate the production of grain and food products and youths must be mobilized to participate in and serve as the nucleus of this economic-technical organization.

Accelerating production must go hand in hand with actively protecting crops in order to limit the damage caused by pests and diseases to the lowest possible level. Protecting crops is also an important measure in intensive cultivation.

7809
CSO: 4209/410

PROGRESS REPORT OF WORK AT PHA LAI THERMOELECTRIC POWER PLANT

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese Jun 82 p 33

[Excerpts] In the afternoon of 16 May 1982, in the lively atmosphere of historic May days the unified headquarters committee of /the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant construction site/ [in boldface] held the 2d anniversary of building the plant (17 May 1980-17 May 1982). Attending the meeting were Do Muoi, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, member of the Political Bureau of the party Central Committee, Phan Ngoc Tuong, minister of the Ministry of Building, alternate member of the party Central Committee, Nguyen Khai, Minister of Power, Boris N. Chaplin, the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Soviet Union to our country, and more than 2,000 Vietnamese cadres, soldiers, and workers together with many Soviet specialists on mission on the construction site.

On behalf of the unified headquarters, Comrade Nguyen Ton, director of building corporation 18, read the report.

Through 2 years of construction, because of the cordial assistance of the Soviet specialists and of the endeavors of more than 10,000 cadres, workers, and soldiers of the Vietnamese People's Army, the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant project has been built expeditiously. Several engineering items have been completely built, fulfilling building schedule requirements, and machinery installation has begun, such as the main factory building, the 110 KV electricity distributing station, the central control building, the tank farm and chemistry warehouse, the reagent warehouse, and the circulating water pumping station, with circulating water pipe system. The chimney of the smoke blower room has had concrete poured 115 meters high. The Chi Linh-Pha Lai railroad network has had 400 meters of roadbed completed. Rail and sleeper installation started on 11 May 1982. Pile driving is complete at the fuel dock and is going on at the coal dock. Electric power transmission lines between Pha Lai and the national electricity network have begun to be built, and the poles for the electric power transmission line linking Pha Lai and the Upong Bi-Dong Anh line have been installed.

In the 2 years of construction, the entire construction site completed a rather large volume of work:

- digging and piling more than 6,800,000 m^3 of soil
- pouring more than 80,000 m^3 of various concrete structures
- building more than 11,000 m^3 of walls
- installing more than 6,600 tons of steel rods
- assembling 2,300 tons of industrial equipment
- assembling and installing 285 tons of industrial pipes

At the meeting, Minister Phan ngoc Tuong presented six from the chairman of the Council of Ministery to six units that made many outstanding emulation achievements in the 2 years of construction at the Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant:

1. Construction corporation 18
2. Machinery integrated assembling enterprise 69
3. Integrated mechanized construction enterprise 17
4. Chimney slipping enterprise 904, construction corporation 9
5. Construction enterprise 204, construction corporation 16 (Hai Phong)
6. Cadres and soldiers of the 11th regiment, 319th division

The Minister of Building also presented 11 Ministry congratulatory awards to 11 units for achievements on the construction site.

Closing the meeting, more than 2,000 cadres, soldiers, workers, and Soviet specialists promised to be determined to finish the building of generating unit 1 by the end of 1982 so as to be able to generate electricity in the spring 1983.

8418
CSO: 4209/407

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

THANH HOA PORT THEFT PREVENTION EFFORTS REPORTED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 20 May 82 p 5

[Article by K. L.: "Struggle Against Theft of Goods at Thanh Hoa River Seaport"]

[Text] Though still under construction, the river seaport of Le Mor in Thanh Hoa Province has been receiving goods in order to meet promptly the province's needs.

Over the past few years, goods--especially grain and coal--have been stolen from the port and these thefts have usually been of a serious nature. Everyday, children and adults came from two adjoining villages, broke into the port area and connived with wicked workers to steal goods. Though the merchandise owners have complained about these losses, no measure has been taken to stop the thieves.

Last February, the board of directors, party committee and trade union at the Thanh Hoa river seaport coordinated with the local control station, public security forces and administration in organizing a struggle to prevent the theft of goods. As a matter of internal concern, the board of directors and the trade union organized a study [by the port personnel] of regulations on the protection of the port and merchandise and also on the classifications of offenders into a special category who needed to be educated. During the study, a number of workers responsible for handling and inspecting cargoes carried out self-criticism with regard to the theft of goods. However, a serious shortcoming on the part of the port authorities was a slack management which enabled wicked outsiders to enter the port area to steal coal, nitrate fertilizer and grain. Ever since the study of regulations was conducted, the port management method revamped and bylaws on appropriate rewards and penalties set forth, the bad habit of stealing goods from the port has obviously been on the wane. The port cadres and workers have energetically opposed outsiders coming to steal goods. Many workers have uncovered cases of theft and have joined the public security forces in retrieving many quintals of goods.

The port authorities have coordinated their efforts with those of merchandise and equipment owners to set up a control network to supervise tightly the shipping and reception of goods. The self-defense company at the port has organized patrols and taken the lead in opposing negativism. To date, there have

been fewer instances of theft of goods by cadres and workers, storage fields and warehouses have been protected and bad elements have been prevented from breaking into the port area to take away goods.

Nevertheless, the struggle against negative practices at Le Mon port constitutes only an initial change and thus requires that the port authorities take stricter measures and cooperate more closely with the local administration in resolutely struggling to reduce and eliminate the vicious theft of goods at the port.

9332
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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

CAUSES OF CARGO DELIVERY SHORTAGE AT HAIPHONG PORT ANALYZED

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 May 82 p 5

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Canh, of the Ministry of Foreign Trade, in Reader's Opinion Column: "Problems in Verifying and Counting Cargoes and in Drawing up Shipping and Receipt Clearing Statements"]

[Text] Over the recent months, there have been some changes in the verification and counting of cargoes and in the drawing up of shipping and receipt clearing statements between the ship captains and Haiphong Port. Almost all ships [captains] have been able to sign a clearing statement before leaving the port and the deadline for submitting adjustment data to the Sea Shipping Agency Corporation (VOSA) to enable it to issue cargo shortage certificates has been shortened. Generally speaking, however, the task of verifying and counting cargoes and drawing up clearing statements at Haiphong Port is still a major problem which has caused numerous obstacles and difficulties to the agencies concerned during the shipping and receiving process, in cases of [cargo] transfer to other owners or whenever a complaint and indemnification claim are lodged following a damage to or loss of goods.

The figures written in the clearing statements between the ship captains and the port have proven inaccurate. Though having been unloaded onto the port, many merchandise packages were listed as missing in the clearing statements; conversely, a lot of goods were found missing upon actual verification though they were listed in the clearing statements as having been delivered in the exact quantity.

According to regulations in the "Insurance Statutes" of the Vietnam Insurance Corporation, the adjustment and confirmation of data must be carried out within 60 days beginning with the date of the signing of the initial clearing statement. This time limit must not exceed 30 days according to the provisions of a transportation agreement between the Soviet and Vietnamese Ministries of Communications and Transportation. However, in practice, the examination, adjustment and confirmation of data have been done very slowly at Haiphong Port--usually from 4 to 6 months after the signing of the initial clearing statement. Worse still, the adjustment report on some ships were done 10 months after!

To date, the number of missing packages from each bill of lading has not been determined and mentioned in many clearing statements and the missing packages have not been specified in almost all clearing statements, adjustment reports and cargo shortage certificates (though the responsibility for doing this job has been laid on the port according to a proxy contract signed between the Foreign Trade General Corporations and Haiphong Port). The failure to do so has made it difficult for the foreign trade agency to lodge a complaint and an indemnification claim in case of loss and also for the merchandise owner-recipient to contemplate placing a further order for goods to ensure a timely installation and operation of the project under construction.

On the basis of the legal documents issued by the port and VOSA, the Foreign Trade General Corporations recently lodged complaints with the Insurance Corporation. After indemnifying the Foreign Trade General Corporations in some of these cases, the Insurance Corporation requested a refund by the general corporations under the pretext that through the medium of the foreign specialists' contingent at the work sites, it had conducted a verification which confirmed that the exact amount of goods had been delivered contrary to the shortage indicated in the certificates issued by the port and VOSA.

Because the adjustment data were submitted after the fixed deadline, during the 2-year period of 1980-81 the insurance agency rejected the complaints of the Foreign Trade General Corporations and refused to pay them indemnities amounting to more than 30 million dong (nearly 100 million dong at the new rate). Recently, the foreign trade corporations also put in a claim with the port for an amount of over 35 million dong. In some cases, the State Economic Arbitration Council passed judgment on Haiphong Port and fined it more than 4 million dong. Concerning other cases which have not yet been judged by the State Economic Arbitration Council, the port has admitted that the damage done is attributable to it and has begged the Foreign Trade General Corporations' pardon.

To protect the state property and to fulfill its responsibilities and duties as specified in Decree No 200-CP and in the shipping and receipt proxy contracts signed between the Foreign Trade General Corporations and the port, Haiphong Port needs to take specific measures on organization, means and equipment and also to implement measures of an incentive nature involving appropriate rewards and penalties in order to further improve the task of verifying and counting cargoes and drawing up clearing statements, to put it into the right track and to enhance its legal, accurate and specific character so as to heighten our international prestige.

9332
CSO: 4209/400

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

WEAKNESSES OF EDUCATION IN MEKONG DELTA DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Ho Nguyen: "Education in the Provinces of the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] Education in the provinces of the Mekong Delta has recorded a number of important achievements since liberation day, thereby helping to initially improve the cultural and social face of the area. However, in the process of its development, the education sector has displayed numerous shortcomings and weaknesses, especially in organizing the network of schools and classes in a manner suited to the special characteristics of each area, in building the corps of teachers, in closely linking the school to the realities of production and even in the effort to wipe out illiteracy and provide supplementary education to outstanding cadres and youths. One fact deserving of attention is that the cultural forces within the area (which consist of students who have graduated from level II and level III schools) are still very small compared to the population, to the requirements of economic development.

The resolution of the 5th Party Congress pointed out that importance must be attached to accelerating the educational effort in the Mekong Delta. The education sector has the task of training youths and teenagers of the Mekong Delta to be new labor forces consisting of scientific, technical and professional workers and cadres in accordance with the requirements of economic construction and cultural development while providing cadres, party members and older laborers with the educational qualifications needed to properly perform the tasks of providing management and carrying out production in a key grain and comprehensive agricultural area of the country.

These tasks demand that a host of problems be researched and urgently resolved.

To begin with, it is necessary to intensify the effort to propagandize and mobilize the people to send their children to school and insure that they study diligently and mobilize adults, especially key district and village cadres and outstanding youths, to regularly participate in effective supplementary education. Every effort must be made to overcome the problems of nearly one-half of school age children not attending school, roughly 20 percent of students

quitting school before they graduate and supplementary education classes being disorganized and fragmented.

This mobilization and propaganda effort must be conducted in conjunction with improving the network of schools and classes and improving the forms and systems of study to be suited to the special characteristics of the various places within the area. At places deep within the delta, where the population lives along numerous crisscrossing canals, natural conditions are harsh and the land is sparsely populated, we should not organize large schools with many classes, rather, classes should be decentralized; level I can be separated from level II, many level I schools can be organized within one village and there can even be incomplete level I schools consisting of a number of classes in hamlets, primarily to create the conditions for children to easily attend school and rapidly meet literacy and level I general school requirements. The contents of the level I program can be simplified to be consistent with the limited amount of time students here have to study but they must be interesting and attract children to classes. As regards level II schools at places deep within the delta, it is best to establish boarding schools for students with flexible curricula based on teachers' circumstances. On the other hand, it is necessary to organize complete schools and to construct schools and classes in accordance with the guideline of development and consolidation and necessary to implement a regular curriculum, consequently, it is necessary to have an adequate number of teachers. As regards level III schools, research must be conducted into organizing centralized schools with boarding facilities in order to build the corps of teachers and build relatively complete material bases; we must avoid organizing these schools in an overly decentralized manner. The level III schools at state farms, enterprises and specialized farming areas should be organized along "work-study" lines.

Complete kindergarten schools and classes should only be organized where necessary and at places that have the necessary capabilities, such as agencies, enterprises, state farms and cities; these schools and classes should be located near and have close ties with the general schools. At places where circumstances are difficult, only kindergarten activities should be organized (practicing singing, dancing or conversing, playing games), possibly under the guidance of a number of talented general school students.

Supplementary education must be considered the vanguard sector; priority must be given to having key cadres and outstanding youths study under a stipulated program closely linked to the cadre training requirements of the locality. As regards the working people, we should not require that they attend classes involving complete curricula, rather, after they have completed level I school, we should organize specialized club activities, the contents and length of which depend upon the requirements and conditions of each locality.

At present, the corps of teachers in the Mekong Delta is very inadequate and weak and must be strengthened at an early date. Together with receiving reinforcements

from other places, the normal schools within the area must take positive steps to resolve the problem of recruiting local persons. Many positive steps must be taken to train teachers, such as holding supplementary education classes for teachers, opening on-the-job teacher classes at normal schools, organizing short-term specialized training classes, strengthening the professional activities of the specialized teams, etc. It is necessary to establish a teachers college for the area at an early date and organize branches of the Teachers Academy for several provinces in order to train key forces in culture and specialized fields and help teachers who have not received training under a complete program. The normal schools must give appropriate attention to training teachers among the ethnic minorities, training teachers to teach joint classes and training teachers to manage boarding facilities. At present, the various localities are taking steps to provide temporary advanced training but they must rapidly begin providing regular training. On the other hand, we must urgently research systems and policies regarding the teachers in this area, especially those at remote places and in watery areas where travel is difficult and living conditions are marked by shortages; these systems and policies must extend from sector subsidies and travel allowances for the teachers coming from surrounding provinces to teach and regulations governing the amount of time in service spent by teachers from the North to supplying materials and textbooks for instruction and the policy for selecting teachers throughout the area for training and research.

It is necessary to implement the guideline "the state and the people working together" with regard to caring for the living conditions of teachers. In addition to the policies of the central level, the localities can adopt their own specific policies. As regards strengthening the organization and improving management, attention must be given to strengthening and training the district education committees, establishing a division of management levels, delving deeply into the profession and displaying both initiative and creativity in developing the role that instruction within the schools plays in providing direct guidance.

The material bases of the schools in the area at this time are very underdeveloped. Some schools must organize an average of four or five sessions per day. In particular, in Dong Thap, some schools must conduct seven or eight sessions per day. The localities of the area must take positive steps to build additional schools and classes, manufacture desks and chairs and purchase the necessary equipment in order to create the minimum conditions needed for successful teaching and learning.

The education services and committees within the area must closely coordinate with the various sectors and circles to establish a plan for educating youths and teenagers, intensifying the teaching of labor and agricultural production, providing additional occupational counselling within schools and helping students to develop a deep knowledge of their locality and a knowledge of and proficiency in electrical technology, carpentry and the integrated technical aspects of agricultural production so that when they leave school they can join the corps of vanguard soldiers on the front of building new economic zones. On the basis

of the experiences of some places, such as Cai Lay District in Tien Giang Province, the organizations of the sector must play a good command staff role for the various levels of leadership of the party and government in helping to develop education within the locality.

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COUNTRY REPORTED SEEKING TO BREAK OUT OF ISOLATION

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 24 Jun 82 p 19

[Article by Alain Cass]

[Text] THE wards of No. 2 children's hospital in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) are full of children on the edge of starvation. Half of them belong to Vietnamese government officials.

A few children have cots to themselves, most sleep two or three to a bed. They are the lucky ones. Others lie in the corridors, curled up on the tiled floors, sometimes tended by their parents, alone if they are orphans.

The doctors who care for them with such devotion are able to save 90 per cent, a remarkable feat given the lack of drugs, proper equipment and food.

In the hospital's research unit the success rate is even higher. There Dr Hoa, a nutritionist, leans down and picks up a child disfigured by hunger, gently, as if rescuing a wounded sparrow.

"This little girl is two years old," she says. "She weighs 3.63 kg (8 lb) and is doing quite well. She is the daughter of a party member."

Dependent

She adds: "After 36 years of war Vietnam is still at war and 45 per cent of our people do not have enough to eat. We are being bled white and we cannot go on like this." Our situation is "invivable," she says, using the French word, which conveys even less hope than "intolerable," its nearest English equivalent.

Whether Vietnam is, as Dr Hoa implies, close to breaking point is far from clear. But seven years after the capture of Saigon, it is still fighting on several fronts.

In Kampuchea it has over 150,000 troops deployed throughout the country, battling the remnants of the Chinese-backed former Khmer Rouge regime of Pol Pot. Another 40,000 troops are fighting anti-Communist insurgents in Laos. Five times that number are tied down in sporadic skirmishes on the Chinese border. Others are pursuing a dwindling band of South Vietnamese irregulars still holding out in the Central Highlands.

Added to this are the battles against poverty, corruption and maladministration. This is especially true in the South, where Hanoi's attempts to impose socialism have failed utterly.

The outcome of these many and overlapping battles obviously matters to Vietnam. But it is also important for South-East Asia. The long-term stability of the region cannot be taken for granted while Vietnam remains at odds with itself and its neighbours, increasingly dependent on the Soviet Union and at loggerheads with China and the US.

The border conflict with China could erupt into full-scale war, as it did in 1979, carrying with it the risks of a wider clash with the Soviet Union. Meanwhile, the war of attrition in Kampuchea casts a lengthening shadow over the more prosperous non-Communist states of South-East Asia such as Thailand, Malaysia and Singapore.

Dr Hoa was Minister of Health in South Vietnam's provisional revolutionary government during the long years of war which ended in defeat for the US in 1975. She later resigned, the only minister to do so, and left the Communist Party, although she will not talk about this. All she says is: "This is where I am most useful."

Her past links with the ageing leadership in Hanoi endow Dr Hoa's views with special value as well as allowing her to survive. "There's a whole hierarchy," she explains, "which has less to do with Communism than with the ancient Vietnamese feudalism. Things go slowly. That's part of the problem."

The only hope, she adds, is that going "from failure to failure we will learn. We are very practical, you know, very realistic."

The recent fifth party congress at the end of March provided dramatic evidence of this realism. Speeches by Pham Van Dong, Vietnam's Prime Minister for over 30 years, and Le Duc Tho, twin architect with Dr Henry Kissinger of the 1973 Paris peace accords, were remarkably frank about the party's shortcomings.

A number of senior Politburo members were replaced in the first such full-scale clean out for years while radical new policies injecting significant doses of the free market into Vietnam's moribund state-controlled economy were endorsed. The Congress represented perhaps the fullest admission of failure ever made by a Communist Party when in power.

There is no need to go far in Ho Chi Minh City to see why. It is slowly decaying and, short of a major rescue operation, may be beyond salvation. In the port, opposite the Majestic Hotel, the rotting hulks of small freighters going nowhere slowly succumb to the intense humidity.

In the streets around, a few people make pathetic attempts to restore their

houses, but mostly they are left untouched. The city's industries, once the power-house of South Vietnam, work a three-day week because of electricity shortages.

At night hundreds of pavement-dwellers, people with no houses, sleep in rat-infested streets reminiscent of Calcutta. Everything is scarce: food, drugs, petrol, spare parts, jobs. There are no reliable unemployment statistics but by day the streets are full of young people cycling to and fro.

Exodus

Le Quang Chanh, deputy chairman of the People's Committee, maintains: "Most Vietnamese in the South want to build socialism." But that is far from obvious.

Cholon, the Chinese district, is a hive of black market activity. Smuggled whisky, tape recorders, Japanese TV sets, watches, even pilfered drugs bound for Kampuchea, are packed tightly on hundreds of stalls.

In the seven years since 1975 over one million people are estimated to have fled from Vietnam or died in the attempt — a massive haemmorhage of talent and expertise. The exodus continues but the rate has recently dropped, partly because of the officially-sanctioned Orderly Departure Programme and partly because coastal defences against the "Boat People" have been strengthened.

"Most people would leave if they could," one is often told. There is no way of knowing if this is true. But if a foreigner is approached once, he is approached a dozen times by strangers with relatives in "re-education camps," wanting to get a message to someone abroad or just wanting to talk.

Saddest of all are the tens of thousands of GI children, the so-called Amerasians, many of whom crowd hotel entrances pressing peanuts and jasmine flowers on foreigners and repeating: "I am American, I am American."

In the countryside, collectivisation has withered on the vine. Most farms in the South are still in private hands, albeit within the framework of loose co-operatives.

At the present rate it will take Hanoi a generation – perhaps two — to integrate the South. The unpalatable truth is that the authorities are regarded as strangers in a country they shed blood to "liberate." It is, as one foreigner observed, a case of unrequited love.

Industry

Hanoi's problems in the North are different, but no less serious. Three decades of war, the continuing military burden and economic embargoes by the US and China have brought the economy virtually to its knees.

Per capita annual income for the country as a whole, according to the IMF, has fallen from US$241 in 1976 to US$153 last year. Even these figures appear high to most observers.

Industry, such as it is, operates at 35-40 per cent capacity because of lack of spare parts and economic knowhow, and power shortages. The country's infrastructure is in a pitiful state, which is not surprising since virtually nothing has been built for 35 years. Roads, bridges, rolling stock, trucks are held together by endless tinkering and ingenuity.

Shock

The Vietnamese economy is kept afloat by foreign aid, mostly from the Eastern bloc. Lately however, much of this has been swallowed up either by the war in Kampuchea or the yawning trade gap. Total foreign debt now stands at US$3.5 billion while foreign reserves, as of March 1, stood at zero. An IMF team is due in Hanoi this month to discuss an emergency loan request.

Vietnam's problems do not end there. The failure so far to find oil — underlined last year by the withdrawal of three Western oil companies — has been a bitter disappointment. The Soviet Union continues the search, while supplying Hanoi with 1.6 million tonnes of oil a year. Last year, however, it tripled the price.

The Russians, with their own economic problems, have also been steadily reducing food-grain supplies. Last year this was offset by a record harvest in Vietnam, thanks partly to a good monsoon but also to new incentive measures which have boosted production. Vietnam is still some way from being able to feed itself but the improvement has come as a badly-needed morale booster, after two successive years of shortages and food riots.

The combined shock of these problems appears to have prompted a new departure in Vietnam's foreign policy, aimed at breaking out of its isolation. In the past three months Hanoi has put out feelers to the West for aid. It is also trying to reschedule its debts. Allied to this is the faintest glimmer of compromise over demands for the withdrawal of its troops in Kampuchea, a step which Hanoi now realises is inextricably linked to the renewed flow of aid from most Western countries.

Tolerable

Weakened by hunger, war and external pressure, Vietnam is showing, for the first time, a grudging desire for compromise. It is not, however, about to run up the white flag.

The West tends to forget what is intolerable to a European may be perfectly tolerable to a long-suffering Vietnamese who has seen far worse.

Above all, however, Vietnam's apparent desire for an accommodation with its neighbours must be seen in the context of the leadership's paramount objectives since the 1940s. The first was to recapture the South, the second to shape a bloc of Indochinese states, including Laos and Kampuchea, and thus ensure the security and primacy of Vietnam which, at its narrowest point, is barely 115 km (70 miles) wide.

Both these aims have been achieved, though not consolidated, at the cost of millions of lives. A complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops either from Kampuchea or Laos is, therefore, most unlikely at this stage. That will only happen when both countries are firmly under Hanoi's influence and Vietnam is finally established as major regional power. — FT

CSO: 4220/639

BRIEFS

BEIRUT BOMBING DENOUNCED--Hanoi, 28 Jul (VNA)--The government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam [SRV] strongly condemns the genocidal crimes of the Israeli Zionists, and demands that they immediately stop bombing and shelling Beirut, immediately and unconditionally withdraw their troops from Lebanon, and respect the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon, said a statement issued by the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry today. After recalling the savage crimes committed by the Israeli aggressors against densely populated quarters in Beirut during the last six days, the statement said: The criminal acts of Israel were intended to oppose the staunch fight of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples in Beirut and force them to accept a solution beneficial to the United States and Israel. The people and the government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam express their profound admiration for the spirit of indomitable and courageous struggle of the Palestinian people and combatants, and of the Lebanese people in western Beirut and in other battlefields in Lebanon. The people and the government of the SRV affirm their militant solidarity and unswerving support for the just and surely victorious struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples, and believe that this struggle, despite many difficulties ahead, will be crowned with glorious victory. [Text] [OW281852 Hanoi VNA in English 1628 GMT 28 Jul 82]

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ECONOMIC OPTIONS OF FIFTH CONGRESS EXPLAINED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Vol 18, No 6, 1982 pp 14-17

[Article by Nguyen Khac Vien: "The Economic Options of the 5th Congress"]

[Text]

For the general public the important changes which took place in leading circles tended to mask the significance of the Congress reports which define the general line and the options chosen for the 80's — a crucial period both for the Party and the nation as a whole.

For those who have closely followed the socio-political development of Vietnam, the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam was indeed the great event of recent years, as much in its preparation as its unfolding. One might say that preparation for the Congress began at the end of 1979 with the important resolution of the Central Committee's 6th Plenum which resulted in considerable changes in economic policy. Heated discussions on many topics took place, inside the Party and all over the country, coupled with real experimentation in different regions and organizations on how to run economic enterprises.

These discussions came to a head during the months preceding the Congress and, thanks to them, important amendments were made to the draft political report presented to grassroots Party organizations.

It can be said that the political report, along with the other two reports on economic development and Party organization, are a true expression of grassroots ideas and proposals. All foreign observers remarked upon the severity of the Central Committee's self-criticism at the Congress. The unity of views which emerged at the Congress around the various reports is in no way a rubber stamp, but reflects the outcome of an intense political process, which saw the confrontation of many differing opinions during the course of wide-ranging discussions. The grassroots played an active role, taking initiatives and experimenting with novel management procedures, and also in its frank criticism of the leadership.

As a result, Party members now have practical texts on which to base their activities throughout the '80s.

Two Aspects of a Complex Balance-sheet

As a prerequisite for any future advance, we must draw up a balance-sheet for the preceding period, 1976-81. A period studded with im-

portant events which occurred in an exceptionally complex international situation. It thus comes as no surprise that the discussions on the various aspects of this balance-sheet were particularly heated, and that agreement was only reached after protracted argument.

The balance-sheet presents two aspects: important advances alongside serious shortcomings and mistakes.

Like many third-world countries, Vietnam faces countless problems in its economic and cultural development: a high population growth rate, technological backwardness, lack of capital, a problematic food situation; these difficulties are compounded by the appalling consequences of 3 decades of war. One of the mistakes made in 1975-76 was to underestimate the scale of the war damage: material destruction, social upheavals, long-term effects of the massive spraying of defoliants, the psychological impact of American intervention.

Another error in 1976 was to underestimate the aggressive intentions of the China — US alliance. Repeated aggression and military provocations by Pol Pot, and later China, economic sabotage on a large scale perpetrated by a double — Chinese and American — subversive network created further burdens for Vietnam's economy and society.

Managing to resist all these pressures and aggression whilst avoiding famine and epidemics following widespread natural calamities; maintaining order and security; saving the fraternal Kampuchean people from genocide and giving them all-round aid; helping Laos in defence and economic and cultural development: taking big steps nationwide in cultural and medico-sanitary fields: preventing the spread of social evils — prostitution, pimping, drugs — left by the old regime in the South; increasing the cultivated area by 2 million hectares by developing irrigation and breaking new ground; restoring nearly all industrial, road and rail installations destroyed during the war and laying new industrial foundations — no impartial observer could deny these achievements which were made under extremely difficult circumstances.

The decision to quickly reunify the country under one administration and government right from the end of 1976 was particularly clear-sighted; one can scarcely imagine how Vietnam would have overcome all the trials of recent years if it had had two separate governments, north and south. Firmly choosing the socialist path for the whole country has allowed us to think in the long term with a clear perspective, without which we would only have been able to patch things up without far-reaching effects.

National union is still a firm foundation: there is dissatisfaction and disagreement on many things but not on the general line: the defence of national independence and the building of socialism. The rallying of the once hostile Catholic Church and the unification of the different Buddhist sects into a Sangha (Church) which is part of national union; Beijing's failure to stir up revolt among the minority peoples in the border areas, all this shows the strength of the regime, based on a general consensus which allows for widely differing opinions on specific problems. Those who hoped for political opposition to destabilise the regime have backed the wrong horse. Our enemies know this and have now turned to economic and cultural sabotage or armed provocations.

The Vietnamese people, together with the Communist Party, will never be thrown off course.

* * *

But it's a difficult, even tortuous, course. The Congress also provided an opportunity to make an in-

depth analysis of the shortcomings and mistakes of the previous stage. Faced with a high population growth rate, the increase in production and productivity have not had the anticipated results, in spite of important investments. Provisions for towns and some rural areas hit by natural disasters are still in jeopardy, a severe shortage of consumer articles is the cause of trafficking and a disturbing rise in prices. The import-export imbalance is obvious while savings are virtually non-existent. Many enterprises are marking time, hardly making use of their equipment, which is often very modern, because they lack raw materials, energy and spare parts.

The Fifth Congress has identified the two major causes lying at the root of the country's problems:

— subjectivism and hastiness;

— the system of administrative, bureaucratic management.

Subjectivism and hastiness, summed up in the slogan "advance rapidly, forcefully, with determined strides", have resulted in excessive investment in far too ambitious projects with the aim of rapidly developing heavy industry, and this when the country was hardly back on its feet after the war, with an inadequate energy and transport network and completely inexperienced managerial and planning cadres, and while the population still lacked many essential commodities. The result is that these investments have not yet brought any tangible results, while shortages have been getting worse, the population has increased, and foreign aid, considerable during the war, has been cut off.

Hastiness in agriculture led to ill-considered increases in the size of co-operatives in the North, and to accelerated collectivisation in the South. This caused disenchantment amongst the peasantry and led to a drop in production. Similar voluntarism led many cadres to neglect and even curb small-scale household production based mainly around private ponds and plots. As far as handicrafts, small industry and petty trade were concerned, the trend was to abolish them as soon as possible to move towards "large-scale socialist production". Important economic resources were neutralized in this way, thus worsening the shortages of goods and services.

The system of economic management was established in the 60's to cope with a relatively simple economic structure, with few industries in the North, entirely devoted to the war effort, and with foreign aid covering most expenditure. In this situation, the peasants did not really sell their produce to the State, but delivered it as a patriotic duty in exchange for which the State provided them with a number of industrial products, mostly from foreign aid. As a result, in both home and foreign trade, prices did not reflect the true value of commodities. Everything was supervised by the central State authority which drew up plans, provided enterprises with equipment and raw materials, then collected the products with prices and wages set centrally. The private sector was insignificant compared to the State sector. A free market existed, but had no real economic weight. In this situation of a poor country geared up for an almost superhuman war effort, wages were distributed on a somewhat egalitarian basis, a spirit of self-sacrifice prevailed.

In the excitement of victory — the scope of which came rather unexpectedly — we rather lost sight of realities. Everything seemed possible and close at hand. Then came the great trials of 1977-79 — repeated natural calamities, Pol Pot's aggression, the Chinese invasion — requiring immediate and total attention. It was only in 1979, after having got rid of the Pol Pot threat and successfully resisted Chinese aggression, that we were able to turn our attention to the country's economic problems.

In late 1979 the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee published an important resolution, which aimed to correct a number of points of economic policy. This was later complemented by governmental decrees which clarified the new policies in a number of areas. The green light was given to many localities, towns and enterprises to conduct genuine experimentation in production and distribution. Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Long An province to name but the most striking, sought to introduce new management procedures.

The economic policies adopted by the Fifth Congress confirmed the decisions taken since the 6th plenum in mid 1979, and were adopted after examination of the failures and successes of the period 1976-81. The new options will remain valid throughout the '80s.

Economic Tasks in the '80s

It can be said that the economic policy of the Fifth Congress is more balanced than that of the Fourth Congress, because it takes the real situation more into account. In the years 1976-80, the emphasis was on pressing ahead and rapidly developing the material and technical infrastructure of large-scale socialist production. Now, the political report stresses as top priority the aim to satisfy the essential needs of the population, whose living standards have been greatly reduced as a result of the war and rising prices. The building of a socialist infrastructure is conditioned by the development of agriculture, of consumer goods production and exports, the key factors for the future development of heavy industry. For the time being we shall concentrate on finishing the projects we have begun, and will refrain from investing too much in further heavy industry projects. We shall continue with the transformation of socio-economic structures in the South, but at a more gradual and more effective pace.

Agriculture, light industry (including handicrafts), and heavy industry will be integrated into a balanced economic structure. Family planning, which up till now was practised only in the wider context of medico-sanitary activities, is now given priority status in the political report. The population growth rate, which presently exceeds 2%, must be brought down to 1.7%. In practice many towns and communes have already achieved this rate after several years of active campaigning. We must now extend this to the whole country. Emphasis is also placed on developing the communications network, which was badly hit during the war, and which in the North remains very inadequate.

Investments in agriculture will be focused on the deltas of the Red and Mekong rivers, the country's two granaries, which also produce most of the country's pork, poultry and fresh-water fish. The main industrial crops to be developed are rubber, coffee, tea, concentrated in the Central Highlands and Eastern Nam Bo, Southern Vietnam proper. The target for 1985 is 19 — 20 million tonnes of food, including 16 million tonnes of paddy and the rest in dry crops. Soya bean cultivation will be particularly stressed in the years to come. Special attention will be paid to protecting the forests and afforestation (300,000 ha by 1985).

Light industry, small industry and handicrafts, which produce consumer goods and a large proportion of exports, will be primarily based in the cities: Ho Chi Minh City, Hanoi, Haiphong, Da Nang. Ho Chi Minh City, with its numerous installations and its large qualified workforce, is already the country's leading export and light industry centre. The growth of small industry and handicrafts has cut back the city's unemployment. The villages can also take over a substantial pro-

portion of handicrafts, and the northern agricultural co-operatives now also manage large workshops. The 1985 targets are as follows:

— 380 to 400 million metres of fabrics

— 90 to 100,000 tonnes of paper

— 350 to 400,000 tonnes of sugar

Stress is also laid on the production of bicycles and spare parts.

In heavy industry, the main priority is the energy supply. Three large power stations are being built with Soviet aid: the thermo-power plant at Pha Lai (600,000 kW), the hydro-electric schemes on the Da river (2 million kW) and Tri An (320,000 kW). When they come into operation in the '80s they will triple the country's electricity supply. Large funds have been earmarked for investment into the northern collieries, which will reach an annual output of 10 million tonnes in coming years. A large oil and gas complex to tap the offshore reserves in the South to be built with Soviet aid will produce crude oil by the end of the five-year plan. Prospection for natural gas in the Red River delta is to continue.

We shall not bother with other areas, of lesser strategic importance. The State will devote overall investments of 16 to 18 billion *dong* (old prices) to basic construction during the 1981 — 85 plan.

* * *

The main feature of this Congress was to make explicit the new economic options and new attitudes. In his report, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong emphasized the need to: "renovate management mechanisms, increase the administrative and managerial efficiency of the various levels, create a powerful mass movement (...). Our national economy at present combines several sectors of widely differing technical levels, production units on completely different scales, and with diverse institutional forms. This situation has caused serious imbalances, and instead requires dynamic management mechanisms to do away with bureaucratic centralization, conservatism, and the bureaucratic subsidy system..."

The old management mechanism confined local production units and authorities to a narrow and rigid system of regulations which left them no leaway or room for initiative. Relaxing these regulations has made it possible for many regional enterprises and authorities to buy raw materials, set wages and bonuses, and sell their produce at rates which reflect production costs and market fluctuations, instead of being rigidly fixed at the central level. Local enterprises and authorities can now also keep part of their foreign currency earnings if they increase exports, which enables them to acquire the equipment and materials they must import from abroad much more rapidly. Beforehand they had to plough through endless bureaucracy to obtain the required authorisations, thus wasting months and even years.

The old wages system, with its egalitarian slant, made no allowance for the amount of work contributed or professional qualifications. Initiative and inventiveness were rewarded in a token fashion, and management was straight-jacketed by rigid directives from higher bodies.

The present reforms amount to a new emancipation, and the main task after the Congress will be to abolish a whole range of out-dated regulations, and to institute a new system of prices, wages, norms, management mechanisms, while developing novel economic structures.

This task is all the more complex in that it also involves emancipating small-scale agricultural, handicraft and industrial production which depend not on the State sector but on the private sector and the free market. In the past, the private economy in the North had no real weight compared to the State sector. But with its integration into the national economy, the South brought with it vast numbers of private producers: private peasants, artisans, small traders, petty capitalists. The commodities and currency controlled by this sector now weighs heavily on the national economy.

The point, is not to try and crush this sector, and eliminate it as soon as possible as some cadres once thought. Its existence is now recognised as an objective necessity throughout the transition period, and furthermore as a positive factor since it answers many of our society's needs. The essential problem is how to encourage production in this sector while limiting its negative manifestations: black marketeering, trafficking, counterfeiting, contraband, prevarications, etc. The scramble for profits involving millions of small traders, private peasants and artisans, forces up prices and seriously endangers economic stability.

Thus the emancipation of small private production in no way implies a relaxation of efforts to extend the State and co-operative sectors. State-controlled trade in particular has to face severe competition to ensure sufficient purchases of important products in order to supply cheap essentials to salaried workers and civil servants, and the materials needed by export agencies.

In the agricultural co-operatives, management must take on three related tasks:

— manage the collective work of the co-operative;

— manage individually performed tasks in overall collective work;

— encourage and supervise private household production.

Under the old system, the co-operatives only dealt with collective production, while neglecting and occasionally discouraging the other types of work.

One new factor of crucial importance is the development of international co-operation, with Laos and Kampuchea, and especially with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist community. We are not seeking foreign aid so much as promoting co-operation, involving further division of labour on an international plane. This gradual integration within the socialist community enables us to negotiate with other countries, capitalist ones in particular, without having to submit to any unacceptable preconditions. A policy of multilateral relations presupposes a firm support basis.

All these new factors which I have mentioned show that the coming period will be one of economic change, structural rather than quantitative change. A period of change not confined to new management mechanisms and new techniques, but seeking to transform prevailing mentalities, ways of thinking and of working.

Steering this new course, narrowly confined by the lasting effects of the war, population growth, technological backwardness, the Vietnamese people, led by their Communist Party, will need both cau-

tion and audacity. The emancipation of small-scale production should improve the supply of consumer goods and generate employment for millions of people, providing them with a decent livelihood. The overhaul of the wages and bonuses system along with improvements in the State retail trade should lead to a gradual increase in living standards of salaried workers. The progressive expansion of the State sector, with the assistance of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, will eventually lead to the creation of essential industrial structures: energy, engineering, chemical industries, communications, metallurgy. It can be hoped that the first such industries will emerge in the course of the coming decade.

At the close of the '80s, Vietnam will embark upon a new stage, with the prospect of rationally exploiting its varied resources, with management mechanisms better adapted to a modern economy, with multilateral international relations based on greater integration within the world socialist community. No great leap forward, but determined steps.

On one condition: that peace is preserved.

CSO: 4220/278

STATE RUN ENTERPRISE RENEWS MANAGEMENT

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English 18, No 6, 1982 pp 18-21

[Article by Vu Duy Hoang: "Renovation of Management at State-Run Enterprises"]

[Text]

In the article "The Economic Options of the 5th Congress" also appearing in this issue, the author, Nguyen Khac Vien, outlines the managerial mechanism at the Vietnamese State-run enterprises applied in the period from the sixties to 1979-1980 described by the Party Congress as an "administrative subsidized mechanism of management", in other words, a mechanism whereby the State will make up for any loss a factory may incur.

This mechanism had the following characteristics: the State looked after everything, the director of the factory did not care about his or her factory's operations (procurement of raw materials and marketing). At the same time, they lost the initiative in many fields, they had no say in production planning, in pricing decisions, in the recruitment of the personnel... For their part, the workers received salaries of a heavily egalitarian character and their labour was regarded primarily as a patriotic act, a contribution to national construction and defence.

But a series of events in 1978 and 1979 made this situation untenable: US aid which ceased to come after 1975 had by then almost completely run out while in the North, China cut its aid to Vietnam.

After defeating the Chinese aggression in February 1979 Vietnam embarked upon a new peaceful period, but we now have to face a war of sabotage waged by Beijing in collusion with Washington. Meanwhile, we have to be prepared to cope with the possibility of a large-scale war by our enemies. That is why Vietnam has to discharge two tasks at the same time: to build the country and stand ready to repulse aggression — construction is the primary task as was indicated later by the 5th Party Congress.

Any observer can see that Vietnam is still in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism. This means that while planning remains at the centre of economic construction, other factors must also be taken into account, such as market relations and merchandise-money relations.

Since 1978-1979, there have been growing limitations on the regular

supply of raw materials by the State for the normal operation of the State-run enterprises. Meanwhile, large quantities of raw materials and materials remain scattered in other sectors of society. Wide price fluctuations, chiefly upward, due to the shortage of materials and goods while wages remain almost stationary, have caused increasing difficulties for the workers.

Most of the State-run enterprises, for all their efforts, had to lower their targets many times in a year, chiefly due to raw materials and materials shortages.

Vietnam has about 2,000 industrial enterprises with a personnel of more than 600,000. However, one-third of them had to stay idle and machines operated at less than half of their capacity. Some factories had to send part of their personnel to agricultural production or to the coal mines as auxiliary work-hands. Others cut down their production rates to retain workers. In many cases production stopped altogether and workers were given 70% of their salaries during their forced idleness. Faced with ever worsening living conditions, tens of thousands of workers had to take sideline occupations or to go into commerce.

Meanwhile, the demands on industrial production and consumer goods continued to increase. So a radical change in the method of economic management was required. At this juncture, the Party Central Committee held its 6th plenum (September 1979) and issued a resolution on expanding the production of consumer goods and of local industries, opening the way for what is known as a "boom" in production which is actually the release from the obsolete mechanism of management. New factors emerged in the economy.

So, since 1979, in all central and local enterprises two systems of production have been operating side by side, the production according to plan (with State-supplied raw materials) and the production outside the plan (without or with part of raw materials supplied by the State). This is most manifest in the enterprises with great capabilities of using materials available in the country or materials left unused in society. However, for lack of a common regulation, application of the new system varied from one place to another. Some factories took the initiative in breaking the impediments of the old regulations, sent their employees to look out for materials themselves without waiting for State supplies as in the past. Pioneering in this direction was the Con Dao fishing enterprise (See Vietnam Courier No. 5, 1981). But not a few enterprises persisted in the old way which resulted in a further drop in production. Others took tentative steps while following the situation around and drawing lessons for themselves. After a period of supervision and study, on January 21, 1981 the Council of Ministers issued the decisions codenamed 25-CP and 26-CP.

Emergence of A New Managerial Mechanism

Decision 25-CP deals with the continued development of initiatives in production and business and financial autonomy of the State-run enterprises. Decision 26-CP deals with the system of contractual quotas payment and piece-work payment and the system of bonus in State production and business establishments. These decisions were supplemented by Decision 64-CP of February 23, 1981 on the remittance of products of State-run enterprises and the concentration of cash into the hands of the State.

These decisions form a new and relatively comprehensive system of regulations concerning management and planning in the State-run enterprises from production to marketing of products and the distribution of profits. These decisions reflect the broadening of the initiative of enterprises and businesses on the basis of ensuring the concentrated and unified management by the State and on the principle of relying mainly on planning while making appropriate use of the various laws of the market.

These decisions also aim to increase the financial autonomy of the enterprises, stimulate them to keep a closer watch over funds, equipment, materials and manpower and make use of all existing potentials to expand production, produce more for society and achieve the highest possible economic efficiency. On this basis, they are encouraged to harmoniously combine the three interests (of the State, of the collective and of individual workers), and this is primary aimed at stimulating the workers to increase productivity, hence to increase their income and improve their living conditions.

Thus, by decision 25-CP the State encourages the enterprises not only to implement the State plan but also to manufacture extra-plan products if it has the necessary conditions in equipment and can procure other conditions such as raw materials and energy.

The plan of an enterprise comprises three parts:

The State-assigned part, with State-supplied materials and raw materials (Part A); the part produced with raw materials and materials procured by the enterprise itself (Part B) and the by-products part (Part C). The products of both Part A and Part B must be sold to State warehouses or trade service for distribution according to the State plan. The products of Part C should be sold on preferential terms to the State trade service and can be sold elsewhere only if the latter refuses to buy. In this case the enterprise is allowed to retain part of the products (not exceeding 10% of the total) as remuneration in kind to its workers. Part of the products of Part B may also be retained to exchange for necessary raw materials, materials and equipment. With regard to profits, the enterprise is entitled to more profits in Part B than in Part A and enjoys almost all profits brought about by production in Part C, remittance to the State accounting for only 15%.

Decision 25-CP also enhances the sense of responsibility and the power of the director of the enterprise. Provided they strictly observe the State plan, directors have the power to take every decision which they judge most beneficial to the economy, with regard to the use

of equipment, funds as well as manpower without having to wait for decision from above as in the past. Apart from the State-supplied fund, they may expand their enterprise's fund through the integration of profits or borrowings from the bank. They may reward or fine the workers, recruit such personnel as they deem suitable for the job, may refuse to accept any personnel sent from the higher echelon found to be unfit for the job and may appoint cadres and personnel in the framework of the common organization. Of course, they must take responsibility for errors or for failing to fulfil the State plan.

Impact on Social Life

More than one year of implementation of the above decisions has brought about positive results. In 1981, in spite of great strains in raw materials, the industrial sector on the whole fulfilled its program. The local industries, in particular, chalked up a 7-per cent increase. Considering the fact that the State could supply only half of the needed raw materials, this success clearly reflects the efforts of the enterprises to procure raw materials for themselves. The Giai Phong engineering plant in Hanoi is a case in point. As 1981 began the plant met enormous difficulties: due to the shortage of raw materials the plant could not carry out its normal operation. A large section of the workers had to stay idle. The plant's planned output value was half a million *dong* but the materials supplied by the State were valued at a little more than 90,000 *dong*. Machine tools being its main production line, to achieve a gross output value of three million *dong* under the State plan, the plant had to use hundreds of kinds of materials totalling thousands of tons in weight. The key to a solution lay in creatively applying Decision 25-CP and giving full play to the initiative of the plant. The directorate convened a general conference of the personnel and gave them a plain picture of the situation and asked everyone to give a hand. Every force was mobilized in the quest for raw materials and materials. The campaign involved also many relatives of the plant's workers working in other factories. Waste materials were used for the manufacture of more than 50 by-products (Part C), a thing never done before by an engineering plant.

Maximum economisation of materials was the common concern and technical measures were applied to cut down the rate of fuel and material consumption per unit of product. The plant also decided that rewards would be made proportional to the amount of materials saved. The production plan assigned by the directorate to each workshop also includes three parts:

- Part One with materials supplied by the plant,
- Part Two with materials jointly procured by the plant and the workshop,
- Part Three with materials entirely procured by the workshop.

Thus, the initiative in production and business is not confined to the plant but has been expanded to each workshop. This has enhanced the sense of mastery of each worker and paved the way for the development of production.

On the other hand, the grading of management is closely associated

	1980	1981	1982
State revenue	223,000 *dong*	548,000 *dong*	1,000,000 *dong*
The plant's revenue	135,883 »	320,000 »	700,000 »
Individual workers' income	112,560 »	220,000 »	430,000 »

with the system of piece-work payment and the system of remuneration (defined in Decision 26-CP). Thus, the workshops are vested with power to pay the workers according to the number of finished products while the non-productive sections continue to receive their monthly salaries on the basis of a fixed personnel. For instance, at the planning sections of the plant, the plan provided for a personnel of 14, but after the distribution of labour was rationalized it was found that 11 would do. As a result, these 11 persons received the salaries of 14. Bonuses are given to anyone who surpasses their production quotas. The new method of payment of salaries and bonuses and the harmonious combination of the three interests has helped the plant to ensure effective management of production and manpower. The absenteeism rate dropped markedly. There have been fewer instances of workers leaving their machines during working hours, as well as fewer sick leaves and instances of non-observence of working time because everyone has an interest in the increase of production. The income of a worker has doubled from an average of 50 *dong*.

Many earned as much as 300 *dong* and in a few special cases, even 700 *dong*.

Following is a chart of the distribution of profits at the Giai Phong plant in 1980-1982:

Like the Giai Phong plant, many other enterprises have made similar efforts to procure materials and raw materials, not only for the State plan. The Cuu Long jute carpet making factory in Ho Chi Minh City, working along the lines of Decision 25-CP, has signed contracts with many provinces in the Mekong River delta and the Can Tho University for the planting of jute in these areas instead of having to ship jute from the North (the factory consumes 27 tons of jute daily). As a result, it has been sufficiently supplied with jute, a thing never known in the previous six years. Gross output value of the factory in 1981 rose by 23.8% compared with 1980 and remittances to the State budget by two and a half times. The factory has also diversified its production lines from 4 or 5 to 21 at present. All the workers who had left the factory (they accounted for 83% of the personnel) have returned, and the factory is working at full capacity. The same situation is happening in the Tran Hung Dao engineering plant and the Mechanical Engineering Plant No. 1, both in Hanoi.

Deviations and Rectifications

However, Decision 25-CP has a number of loopholes which allowed for some deviations in its application.

— Often there has been an unclear delineation between the various parts of the plan in an enterprise so that materials originally intended for Part A were detracted for Parts B and C (which give

the plant and the workers bigger benefits than Part A).

— Failure to remit to the State the volume of products assigned under plan and a tendency to retain more products for the plant than allowed by State regulations.

— There has also been too big a gap between the incomes of various enterprises (resulting from the disparity of two different sets of prices of the same product, when sold to the State and to the free market).

These deviations and loopholes are being remedied as can be seen in the following:

Unified planning

On the principle of the unification of planning, the plan of an enterprise, including Part A, Part B and Part C, after being drawn up by the enterprise, must necessarily go to higher authorities for adoption.

The question of materials

The enterprise is allowed to procure, in addition to the materials supplied by the State, additional materials with a view to expanding production and making fuller use of the capacity of the equipment. On the basis of a unified price system, raw materials and materials can be exchanged between the enterprises but this must be faithfully reported to the higher authorities. With regard to the materials under the monopoly of the State, no free circulation is permitted. The enterprise may purchase additional materials from the collective economic sector (cooperatives) or private sector at mutually agreeable prices (this is mostly farm produce such as tea, tobacco, jute, hemp, rush...). The State also allows the enterprise to borrow foreign exchange in order to import the necessary raw materials and equipment, and also to enter into joint ventures with other economic organizations with a view to more effective use of foreign exchange.

The marketing of products and the policy on profits.

All products of State-run enterprises, no matter from what source they come, belong to the merchandise funds of the State and the enterprise is forbidden to freely market them. In the case of by-products which are not subject to State control and which the State trade service refuses to purchase, the enterprise may market them, then make due remittance of profits to the State. Any extra products intended for sales outside the State channel must be submitted for prior approval.

In the matter of profits, the enterprise will be duly rewarded in case of fulfilment or overfulfilment of the State plan. The reward is higher if the raw materials and materials are procured by the enterprise itself. To prevent the possibility of an enterprise netting excessively high profits due to the disparity between the State-fixed price and the free market price, the profits brought about by products of the same kind will be levelled off, irrespective of from what source of raw materials they are produced.

All these measures of remedy are contained in a resolution issued by the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee on March 3, 1982 to serve as a guideline for new decisions and policies of the Government in this respect.

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Decision 25-CP of the Vietnamese Government was issued in a rather special situation. It obviously has a temporary character. Nevertheless, it reflects the spirit of the new structure of the national economy which is taking shape. To work out such a new structure was not without difficulties given the actual conditions of Vietnam which, in spite of numerous obstacles, and a small and backward production, has opted for the path of socialist development. So, the only way is to

experiment and draw experiences in the process.

Decision 25-CP, after being rectified and amended, will together with other documents undoubtedly take the economy of Vietnam out of its present stagnation and meet the hopes raised at the 5th Party Congress held in March this year.

VU DUY HOANG

CSO: 4220/278

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESOLUTION OUTLINES SECURITY-RELATED TASKS FOR YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Tasks for the Youth Within the Job of Maintaining Security of the Fatherland"]

[Text] The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and Ministry of Interior have just issued a joint resolution on the tasks for youths in the job of maintaining security of the fatherland. The purpose of this resolution is to further develop the assault role of the Youth Union and young generation of the country in the job of maintaining political security and social order and security, to build a clean and strong people's public security force, to educate the young to become the new socialists and to build the Youth Union organization stronger everyday.

The resolution clearly indicates that the Fifth Party Congress has set forth two strategic tasks: to build socialism successfully and to be ready to fight to strongly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. To safeguard political security and social order and security is an extremely important task to be fulfilled so as to win the enemy's multifaceted war of destruction. The following tasks of the overall work must be properly carried out:

1. About education:

We must teach the young generation the communist ideal, the new situation and task of the revolution, the youths' honor and responsibility toward the fatherland and people and a way of life that is wholesome, simple and creative in labor and heroic in combat.

2. About organization:

To strengthen construction and to consolidate organization of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union within the people's public security force to make it stronger everyday. All the young combatants in this force must strive to be issued

membership cards in 1983. To pay attention to training and recommending outstanding Youth Union members for the party to consider and accept as its own members; to contribute to training cadres of the people's public security force being of good quality and capabilities and deserving being the loyal and brilliant people to continue the revolutionary work of the party.

The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union chapters of all levels must organize their members and the youths and teenagers to let them take part in building a clean and strong people's public security force, recommend the outstanding members for joining this force, actively help this force and unite and cooperate with it in carrying out the task of maintaining security and order and widely develop the movement for safeguarding security of the fatherland.

3. About coordination of action:

a. The public security organs of all levels, mostly in subwards, villages, wards, districts, municipalities and cities, must coordinate their activities with the Youth Union chapters of the same levels to organize public security assault youth units, control youth units, red flag youth units, red star teenagers units, etc. for the fulfillment of the task of maintaining security and order. Since they are the mass organizations for the safeguard of security and order, they must have their own operational rules, receive specific professional training and have the necessary procedures and policies.

b. Periodically, the Youth Union chapters and public security force of different levels must coordinate their activities with the sectors concerned, such as the army, education, culture-information, communications and transportation, labor, commerce, etc., to organize propaganda campaigns about safeguarding security and order and to show good examples in this field; strive to gradually organize the youths so that all of them receive training, have jobs and work in a useful manner for society; not allow the youths to do anything unlawful, nor to be persuaded by the enemy and bad elements to become corrupt and to violate the law; through propaganda and organizing fight the enemy's psychological war; annihilate the reactionary and decadent culture; protect the economy and socialist properties; fight bribery, speculation and smuggling; and secure good management of street traffic, public order, etc. At the same time, they must be concerned about the life and legitimate aspirations of the youths and study and guide them toward having the right views on esthetical values and national, modern and socialist fashion.

c. To step up the "Solidarity of three forces" (army-youth-public security force) movement to make it widely develop in all localities and units.

To widen the brotherhood relationships among the Communist Youth Union chapters, Vanguard Teenagers chapters and Vietnam Youth Federation chapters on the one hand and the public security and army units stationed in their localities on the other. To organize this brotherhood means to have realistic programs of action

aimed at educating and motivating each other, emulating each other to fulfill the tasks of one's unit and those of the friendly unit, helping each other to build the Youth Union organization and stepping up activities related to physical education and sports, culture, art, etc.

d. To step up the socialist emulation movement.

- The youths in the people's public security force , being engaged in the "For the security of the fatherland" emulation movement, are to carry out the six teachings of beloved Uncle Ho, to do many good things while serving the people and fatherland, to strive to train themselves in becoming the socialist Vietnam People's Public Security Force members and to actively build their force to really become a strong and effective armed force that gradually moves toward being regular and modern.

The emulation movement among the youths in the people's public security force must have the contents that are closely linked with those and standards of the emulation movement aimed at winning the titles of "Glorious young combatants" and "Heroic youths defending the fatherland" and the "Determined to win emulation" movement. All collectives and individuals having satisfied these standards could be awarded the above-mentioned emulation titles.

- For the youths who are not members of the public security force, we must widen the emulation movement aimed at winning the titles of "Glorious young combatants" and "Heroic youths defending the fatherland." Within the standards of this movement we must emphasize the task of stepping up production, fulfilling the state plan, doing one's best to practice thrift and, along with it, safeguarding political security and maintaining social order and security.

All of the young men and women, members of the Youth Union, and teenagers who have scored outstanding achievements in safeguarding security and order could be awarded the "For security of the fatherland" Medal of the Ministry of Interior and the "Brave youth" Medal of the Youth Union Central Committee and chosen as those being recommended for commendation from the state.

Every year, on 22 December, the traditional "Heroic youths defending the fatherland" Festival, a final review of the emulation will take place and commendation and awards will be issued to collectives and individuals, or perhaps there will be meetings among those people who have scored outstanding achievements or feats of arms in a given locality or from all over the country.

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CSO: 4209/429

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON BUILDING DISTRICTS

BK231512 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] The VCP Central Committee secretariat recently issued a circular directing localities to review their tasks concerning the building and strengthening of districts according to the following main guidelines:

1. In order to stabilize the district building tasks, various provincial and municipal party committees must promptly reach a decision on proposed ideas to divide and incorporate a number of districts. They must make concrete proposals to the Council of Ministers on this matter. These must be based on conditions and each locality must classify districts in accordance with the production development pattern which is aimed at combining agriculture, forestry and fisheries with industry and in accordance with the assigned task to increase grain and goods production. Central sectors must coordinate with localities in carrying out the district classification task. In this context they must conduct a preliminary review to draw experiences from previous achievements to formulate guidelines, measures and plans for this task during 1982-85.

2. Localities must formulate general and sector plans for districts and a concrete plan for each grassroot production unit. This task requires a review of previous plans for production and for improving the people's daily life at district level. In this context, each district must formulate supplementary plans to meet the immediate and long-term requirements. In implementing plans, each district must review and draw experiences from past tasks in order to be able to rely chiefly on its own capability to strive--even with normal assistance from the state--to solve the food problem and increase grain and goods production. They must also closely follow up all economic activities and relationships between sectors in districts.

3. Localities must review and draw experiences on tasks concerning the consolidation of agricultural cooperatives, state farms and forestry sites and other production establishments in order to build a base for the evaluation of district planning, expand production collectives, develop correctly the secondary family-based economy, and improve managerial organization and weak cooperatives. This requires a correct evaluation of the

application of the product-based contractual system to workers in order to develop positive phenomena and overcome shortcomings so as to draw on concrete experiences to perfect the product-based contractual system, and, at the same time, to combine the rearrangement of land and agricultural cooperativization with production planning at the district level.

4. Review efforts in creating favorable conditions for districts to actively supervise the planning of production and the people's daily life at the district level; tasks concerning the classification of management of business installations for districts; and the relationship between districts and grassroot bases and between districts, sectors, provinces and the central authorities.

5. Based on the requirements for district planning, localities must review and draw on experiences to help design measures to consolidate and build economic and technical sectors in provinces and the central level to serve the district level effectively; conduct study courses to facilitate the formulation of essential regulations on the authority and responsibility of districts, especially in balancing food and labor and in improving the barter system within and between districts as well as the investment system at the district level.

CSO: 4209/432

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CENTRAL ENTERPRISES PRODUCE GOODS FOR LOCAL CONSUMPTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Haiphong: Many Central Enterprises Produce Goods for the Locality"]

[Text] Due to a lack of materials and raw materials, many production installations in Haiphong that are subordinate to the centrally-managed sectors do not fully exploit the capacity of their equipment and manpower, in some cases the rate of use being only 30-40 percent.

The Municipal VCP Committee and People's Committee of Haiphong advocate using the municipality's own budget to invest in a number of the above-mentioned enterprises to boost production of goods for the need of the local people and export. In its economic development plan, it has eliminated the construction projects that were found to bring about no economic results and has refused to develop new production installations if the capacity of the enterprises of the same kind, both central and local, has not yet been fully exploited. With such guidelines, the municipality has been creating favorable conditions for such local enterprises as the Export Shoes and Leather Enterprise and Tools and Equipment Enterprise to boost their production. Those enterprises that do not get enough raw materials are being reorganized. The municipality has invested capital in these factories -- Haiphong Cement Factory, Tien Phong Plastic Goods Factory, Enameled Metal and Aluminum Goods Factory and Canvas Shoes Factory -- and the above-mentioned enterprises to increase the volume of goods. Many items specifically produced by the centrally-managed factories for the locality have been used to exchange for grain and food products.

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI SENDS PEOPLE TO DEVELOP NEW ECONOMIC ZONES IN NORTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by "P.V.": "Hanoi Expands Form of Sending People to Develop New Economic Zones By Integrating With Existing Populations"]

[Text] During the past several years Hanoi has sent groups of people to develop the new economic zones. Between 1976 and 1981 the districts outside the city sent to Lam Dong 2,429 families totalling 15,770 people, including 9,920 workers, and set up two state farms and 15 cooperatives. Investment in constructing the new economic zones there amounted to 25 million dong (not including the value of equipment and machinery). Some 3,960 hectares were cleared and 2,728 hectares were brought into production. During the same period, Hanoi's new economic zones produced 6,970 tons of grain. Furthermore, each year they produced 2 tons of silkworm cocoons, 2 million bricks, 1,700 cubic meters of wood, 120 tons of pine resin, 150 tons of export goods, etc.

In 1982 Hanoi will send 410 additional families to Lam Dong. Because of many difficulties regarding capital, transportation facilities, materials, etc., the municipality is concentrating all efforts, from campaigning among the people to sending cadres to locate areas in the northern provinces, in order to expand the sending of people to develop new economic zones by means of the integration form. The districts outside the city, such as Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc, Phuc Tho, Thach That, etc., have sent many cadres to find locations and have invited many cadres from places to which they intend to send people to visit cooperatives in the lowlands. That has improved the mutual understanding between the two areas and will facilitate the sending and receiving of people in the future.

At present, some districts in the provinces of Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu, Son La, etc., could accept more than 300 families to develop the economy in the integration manner.

Many districts in the outskirts of the city have set up and effectively used new economic zone funds in the sphere of the district. Despite a shortage of capital, the agricultural cooperatives contributed 194,000 dong and 43 tons of grain in order to send 160 families to the new economic zones.

A new feature of Hanoi's distribution of labor and population this year is concentration on drafting a plan regarding and fully using the land in Ba Vi District that can be used for agricultural production.

Hanoi is now strengthening the apparatus carrying out that task from the municipal level down to the base level, is arranging things with the localities to which people are to be sent by signing specific contracts with the localities which will receive them, setting up a new economic zone fund, and carrying out that task in the sphere of the entire city.

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CSO: 4209/428

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL REVIEW DISCUSSES 10TH MONTH RICE CROP

BK221216 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Jul 82

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "As of 15 July, northern provinces had plowed 997,000 hectares of land for the 10th-month rice crop, achieving 97 percent of plan norm or 98,000 hectares less than the same period last year. Many provinces have almost completed their plowing. One hundred and twenty one thousand hectares have been left unplowed due to the water shortage, of which 33,000 hectares are in Thai Binh Province, 21,000 hectares in Ha Nam Ninh, 20,000 hectares in Ha Bac, 12,000 hectares in Thanh Hoa and 16,000 hectares in Hai Hung."

These provinces are trying to bring more water to their ricefields by improving their irrigation systems through the integration of their electric pumps, buckets and spinning wheels. The pace of improvement, however, has been slow since the electric supply is sporadic and water sources are too far away from ricefields.

"Many localities have completed their sowing of 10th-month rice seedlings and are busily carrying out transplanting work. About 21,000 hectares of seedlings have been ravaged by harmful insects in 12 provinces, of which 4,000 hectares are in Ha Son Binh Province, 3,500 hectares in Ha Bac, 3,400 hectares in Ha Nam Ninh, 2,400 hectares in Hai Hung and 2,100 hectares in Haiphong Municipality. These localities are striving to eliminate these insects to ensure sufficient seedlings for the 10th-month crop.

"To date the country has planted 1,148,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, or 226,000 hectares less than the same period last year. There has been rainfall over the past several days and northern provinces have continued their planting work. The early 10th-month rice planting period is over, but provinces in the Bac Bo delta have planted only 137,000 hectares. Thai Binh Province planned to plant 20,000 hectares of the early 10th-month rice, but has so far planted only 7,850 hectares or 39.2 percent of its plan norm."

In general, the pace of rice planting is too slow. As a result, it is not only difficult to fulfill the plan norms for the early 10th-month rice but this will also affect the forthcoming winter rice crop. The pace of planting in provinces

of the former fourth zone, however, is quicker, with Binh Tri Thien Province achieving 85 percent of its plan norm while Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa provinces have scored 64.3 and 41.7 percent respectively.

About 140,000 hectares of planted ricefields are faced with a water shortage in 9 provinces of the Red River delta, the fourth zone and midlands areas, mostly in Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung and Ha Bac provinces. "More than 16,000 hectares of rice in these provinces have been ravaged by harmful insects, mostly leaf rollers. The damage was not severe, but the insects have developed in many localities."

The 10th-month rice transplanted areas in many localities are developing satisfactorily. Cooperatives have completed their first weeding while many others are attentively caring for their ricefields. [as printed]

"Southern provinces have planted 648,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 32 percent of their plan norms. Provinces from Thuan Hai southward have planted 537,000 hectares, achieving 30 percent of plan norm, of which 493,000 hectares or 33.1 percent of the plan norm are in provinces of the Mekong River delta. The weather conditions in these provinces have been favorable, with regular rainfall, and ricefields are developing satisfactorily. From now until the end of the planting season, southern provinces must strive to plant the remaining almost 1.4 million hectares."

Concerning other crops, as of 15 July the country has planted 380,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary and industrial crops, or over 10,000 hectares more than the same period last year. This year's summer-fall subsidiary crop acreage is larger than last year, but it is still far from the planned target. This was due to the prolonged drought and shortage of materials and equipment.

The 10th-month rice crop is the most important crop of the year. Ensuring a successful 10th-month crop is a guarantee for the success of the forthcoming winter crop. As a result, over the next 10 days localities must concentrate their efforts on carrying out the following tasks satisfactorily:

--northern provinces must accelerate the pace of plowing to ensure a complete 10th-month rice planting. The material, water conservancy and electric sectors must provide help for production establishments, especially electric pumping stations which supply water to ricefields.

--southern provinces must strive to overfulfill their 10th-month rice planting plan norms to offset the losses in the spring and summer-fall crops. Provinces in the fifth zone must strive to fight against the drought and plant rice on all planned areas. Provinces in eastern Nam Bo must accelerate their planting work so that they will soon fulfill their plan norms.

--along with accelerating the 10th-month rice planting, localities must pay special attention to caring for vegetable, subsidiary and industrial crops, and expand hog raising to obtain more animal manure for the various crops.

--localities which have not fulfilled their grain obligation must strive to accelerate their deliveries to state granaries.

--flooding and waterlogging could occur at the end of the 10th-month crop, localities therefore must formulate plans to protect their ricefields effectively.

CSO: 4209/432

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' ON OUTCOME OF WINTER-SPRING CROP

BK241600 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Jul 82

[NHAN DAN 23 July editorial: "Foster the Success of Winter-Spring Crop Production"]

[Text] Elated at the success of the winter-spring crop, various rural areas are stepping up the planting of the 10th-month crop and are emulating in fulfilling their grain obligation or in selling more grain to the state. What is most necessary for them to do now is to draw on the experiences they have gained in planting the winter-spring crop, such as providing technical guidance and management, the organization of implementation and carrying out policies.

In this year's winter-spring crop, we have made new progress in introducing advanced technology to production. The main purposes of this were to attain the two objectives, namely exploiting natural advantages to develop the potentials of land and crops while preventing and reducing losses which might result from natural disadvantages.

The sky was overcast for a long time when the winter-spring rice was just planted. Riceplants were visibly unable to develop during the period February to April. To correct this situation production units applied the method of planting rice densely as advised by the agricultural sector and stepped up intensive cultivation more satisfactorily than in the past years. Biological measures were reported to have been applied widely through the extensive use of new high-yield rice varieties, the use of larger amounts of fertilizer, and the repeated and more extensive weeding of ricefields. When insect infestation and blight broke out--especially when rice blast posed a threat to various provinces, both in the north and the south--a widespread movement to eradicate insects and blight was quickly launched and blight was promptly brought under control. During a 50-day period toward the end of the crop season, the weather turned very favorable for riceplants to grow ears. A high rice output was reportedly harvested from those patches of ricefields planted in accordance with the seasonal schedule.

Advanced technical methods applied in production are not always effective as they depend on many direct and indirect factors, particularly on the new management mechanism with a key link being the system of giving out

contracts for end-products to groups of workers or individual workers. It is noted by those localities and establishments which have enjoyed good harvests that if management had been carried out in the old style--namely assigning contracts without specifying the quotas--the outcome of the recent winter-spring crop would not have been as good as it was, and would have faced more difficulties. It is evident that all of the intensive cultivation measures which were applied successfully in the recent winter-spring crop had been used in previous crops but they had produced poor results.

The outcome of this year's winter-spring crop testifies to the positive effect of the new contractual system and reflects efforts to perfect this system, to improve its effectiveness and to overcome step by step those negative phenomena and shortcomings which we faced in the initial stage.

A number of newly-promulgated policies that provide an incentive to production also created a positive effect, direct or indirect, on the outcome of the winter-spring crop. They include the policy on establishing grain obligations, the policy on the collection and purchase of grain under two-way contracts, and the policy on the supply of technical materials.

In general, the various sectors responsible for agricultural development have all demonstrated their efforts and a high sense of responsibility. These sectors involve technical equipment, water conservancy, electricity, communications and transportation.

The success of this year's winter-spring crop has enabled producers as well as those involved in agricultural guidance and research to become more aware of the great potential of arable land in various areas, especially in the Red River delta where land has been exploited since time immemorial. Although there is nothing special about intensive cultivation measures as compared with before and despite fewer material supplies, we have been able to attain high output from all types of croplands in many areas. The struggle to insure that each crop produces an average output of 3 tons per hectare for each province, 4 tons per hectare for each district, and 6-7 tons per hectare for each cooperative has become ever more feasible.

In addition to strong points and positive factors, a review of the recent winter-spring crop production shows us many weaknesses and shortcomings which need to be overcome in order to further advance the agricultural production movement. Rice blast broke out in many areas because some rice varieties carried the germ of the blight. Some new rice varieties such as the Nong Ngiep-8 rice variety became degraded and their output was reported to have declined to 3 tons per hectare. Meanwhile, the same rice varieties which were carefully selected and planted in other areas yielded 7-8 tons per hectare. In areas where the planting was not carried out in accordance with the seasonal schedule--planting rice too early with the use of fully-grown rice seedlings which grew ears in March--rice output was markedly low. A number of technical materials, particularly nitrogenous fertilizer and insecticide, were distributed

haphazardly in various sectors. This led to a situation in which the production sector at times suffered a critical shortage of these materials while other sectors had fertilizer piled up in their storehouses. In addition to technical problems, shortcomings in management and in the providing of guidance for and the organization of implementation contributed substantially to limiting the results of production.

The review of experiences obtained in the planting of this year's winter-spring crop, if organized quickly, carefully and practically on various aspects and in all key activities, will certainly be useful in guiding the planting of the 10th-month crop and other ensuing crops.

CSO: 4209/432

AGRICULTURE

DONG THAP, HAU GIANG COLLECT RICE FOR STATE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Jul 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Thap Deposits 117,000 Tons of Paddy in State Granaries; Hau Giang Attains 90 Percent of Agricultural Tax Collection Plan Norm"]

[Text] As of 20 June 1982 Dong Thap Province had mobilized more than 117,000 tons of paddy, equivalent to more than 90 percent of its 1982 plan norm and an increase of 6.3 percent over the same period last year. Thap Muoi and Tam Nong districts and 13 villages in the province overfulfilled their 1982 grain mobilization norms by from 8 to 11 percent.

The province signed a contract with the communications-transportation sector of Ho Chi Minh City to mobilize hundreds of tons of facilities to transport paddy to the granaries and to deliver it to the central echelon, thus shipping all paddy left out-of-doors before the onset of the rainy season. Tam Nong District organized a good communication-liaison network extending from the hamlet and village level to the district level and prepared in advance cash, materials, merchandise, packaging, and transportation facilities.

By the end of May the district had mobilized 32,400 tons of paddy, thus exceeding the annual norm by 11 percent. During the winter-spring season the district mobilized more than 28,000 tons of paddy. On the average, 2.7 tons were mobilized from each hectare, the most in the province. Because it prepared materials and goods in advance, tightly managed the market during the harvest period, and severely punished people who speculated and competed with the state in buying grain, Thap Muoi District deposited more than 15,000 tons of paddy-- 8 percent more than called for by the state plan -- in the granaries.

Since the beginning of the season Hau Giang Province has attained 90 percent of the annual plan norm regarding the collection of agricultural taxes in paddy. The districts of Long Phu, Vinh Phu, Vinh Chau, and Phung Hiep, and the city of Soc Trang, are units which led the province with regard to the collection of agricultural taxes and fulfilled the plan norms assigned them.

This year the collection of agricultural taxes in Hau Giang Province was prepared, organized, and implemented more meticulously than in past years. Many localities in the province closely tied in tax collection with the harvesting schedule of each area. They visited the fields, accurately evaluated yields and output, and ensured that tax exemptions were in correct accordance with the policy and did not get out of hand, as in the past. The agricultural tax sector

sent cadres to the districts to help the bases rapidly set up and validate tax books, provide professional guidance,and inspect auditing and balancing. The localities relied on the management boards of the production collectives or production solidarity teams or the people's teams, and concentrated cadres to encourage and organize the rapid and effective delivery of grain in each collective, production solidarity team, hamlet, and village, in order to ensure that the paddy was clean and was deposited rapidly and effectively in the state granaries.

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CSO: 4209/428

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EFFECTIVE GRAIN MOBILIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Rapidly and Effectively Mobilize Fifth Month-Spring Grain"]

[Text] This year's fifth month-spring season produced a bumper crop. The yield and output were the greatest ever for a fifth month-spring crop. Everywhere peasants have enthusiastically fulfilled their grain obligations at a more rapid rate than in previous years. As of the end of June the southern provinces had attained more than 91 percent of the grain mobilization norm for the 1981 10th month season and the 1982 winter-spring season. Most outstanding were the provinces of Tien Giang, Cuu Long, Dong Thap, An Giang, etc. In the north, within a period of one month the provinces mobilized 91 percent of the obligatory norm and nearly 80 percent of the over-all fifth month-spring mobilization norm, with a quantity 70,000 tons greater than during the same period last year. Seven provinces and municipalities, 100 districts, and 2,654 cooperatives have fulfilled their grain obligations. Nghe Tinh was the first province to fulfill its over-all grain mobilization norm. Some provinces in the Bac Bo delta and in the former Zone 4, such as Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, and Thanh Hoa, after fulfilling their obligations went all-out to raise the mobilization norm above the norm that had been assigned.

Building on the accomplishments that have been attained, the localities must endeavor to rapidly and effectively complete the mobilization of the fifth month-spring grain. In the lowland provinces the paddy remaining to be mobilized is largely that beyond the obligatory amounts, exchanged for merchandise, or bought at negotiated prices. In some midlands and mountain-region provinces the requisition-purchase rate is still slow, in part because the crop is being harvested later and in part because of a lack of timely organization and guidance or because of objective difficulties regarding the preparation of material bases for requisition purchasing. The mission of every locality, village, district, and province is to continue to apply effective measures to fulfill and overfulfill the grain mobilization plan norm. They must promote both aspects of mobilization -- within the obligatory amount and beyond the obligatory amount -- and pay all-out attention to fully collecting taxes and debts and fairly settling two-way contracts. Places which have completed the mobilization of the obligatory amounts of grain must concentrate on purchasing grain beyond the obligatory amounts. The grain sector is responsible for coordinating with the relevant sectors to monitor the materials and goods distributed to the necessary places to exchange with or

sell to the cooperatives and the peasants in appropriate forms which are in accord with the principles stipulated by the state, especially those regarding price guidelines and exchange price ratios.

The management of the grain market must be further strengthened in order to eliminate and resolutely punish acts of speculation and hoarding, and ensure that the grain sector exercises unified management of requisition purchasing and centralize grain and merchandise in the hands of the state.

Accelerating the requisition-purchasing rate and fulfilling the over-all grain mobilization norm for the fifth month-spring season is a key, immediate mission of the localities on the basis of which they must advance to fulfilling the annual grain mobilization plan.

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CSO: 4209/428

AGRICULTURE

ABOUT GROWING FLOATING RICE IN THE MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi KHOA HOC VA KY THUAT NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 243-246

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Hien: "Floating Rice in the Mekong River Delta"]

[Excerpts] Since farmers in the floating rice-growing zone still grow the long-term local rice varieties and still apply rather simple cultivation techniques (giving no care to rice plants after planting and only waiting for harvest time to come), which greatly depend on nature, the crop yield remains uncertain and hardly exceeds 15-16 quintals/hectare. However, wherever the water conservancy conditions have been improved in order to apply the progressive techniques in connection with soil improvement, cultivation procedures, seeds, etc. and, henceforth, to switch to growing two rice crops or one rice crop and one subsidiary food crop (soybean, sesame, watermelon, etc.) crop yield, output and income all are obviously increased and the living standard and environment of farmers also show fast changes. It is practically possible to raise the rice crop yield here to 30-40 quintals/hectare and if the water conservancy conditions are good, it is possible to obtain70-80 quintals/hectare of grain a year. As compared with other agricultural zones in the Mekong River delta, the floating rice-growing zone can easily raise crop yield without having to invest too much.

Ecological Environment

Floating rice is being widely grown in the Long Xuyen quadrangle and Dong Thap Muoi.

The Long Xuyen quadrangle, a typical floating rice-growing zone, is the lowest land in the Mekong River delta and looks like a valley surrounded by the mountain ranges of That Son, Thoai Son (in An Giang Province) and Ha Tien (in Kien Giang Province), with some mountains being as high as 500-600 meters and a number of hills around Tinh Bien (in An Giang) being about 200 meters high; its total natural area is about 340,000 hectares, with only nearly 120,000 hectares being used for crop growing.

Dong Thap Muoi has a larger natural area (about 550,000 hectares, but only about 270,000 hectares being used for crop growing). It is a zone of low land, under water almost year-round and one of the higher alkaline concentration zones in the Mekong River delta.

Application of technical measures appropriate for improvement. Because of the hydrogeological conditions of the floating rice-growing zone the technical measures for improvement have not yet been widely applied. In the immediate time to come, this set of measures must help to create favorable conditions for rice plants to grow strongly before the arrival of flood water so as to provide them with a great ability to reach above the water surface; on the other hand, after the water level does not rise any more, conditions must be created for them to develop strong stems, large ears and firm grains; as the rice is ripe, it is necessary to harvest quickly and neatly so as to reduce the excessive losses that now exist.

As to the soil preparation schedule and technique, try to plow early so as to let the soil become dry and aerated for 15-30 days and then plow and harrow again to break the soil even more. To fight birds, rats, grasshoppers and weeds prior to the arrival of flood water helps to ensure density and to raise crop yield. Density of rice plants can be increased in a reasonable manner. We can use about 20 kilograms of urea per hectare to fertilize rice plants right after the arrival of flood water to make them strong and more capable of reaching above the water level and at the time the water level ceases to rise and begins to recede, apply the same amount of urea to help rice plants to grow strongly and to develop large ears. This way of fertilizing can boost crop yield by about 20 percent, and even 35 percent in some cases. Because of a lack of manpower and proper equipment (flat-bottom junks, space for threshing, drying, etc.) the rate of losses at the time of harvest of the floating rice now is 15-20 percent or more. In the course of rural planning and reconstruction for farmers in the floating rice-growing zone, we must pay attention to the requirements of rice harvest.

Although floating rice production offers low crop yield and is uncertain, labor productivity is quite high (production of 1 quintal of floating rice requires only 2-3.5 man-days). The area of floating rice growing is large but it is located in the sparsely-populated areas where the degree of civilization is far from equal to that of other places and the means of communications and liaison are difficult. In the time to come, we must seek a better and more comprehensive understanding of the floating rice-growing zone, mostly in connection with its topography, climate, hydrography in smaller areas, and the floating rice plant itself, particularly in terms of seed resources and major characteristics of good varieties. The floating rice-growing zone, with floating rice being its major crop, will undergo new changes and support better the local population while providing many surpluses of agricultural products to be supplied to other zones.

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AGRICULTURE

WINTER-SPRING RICE YIELD SHOWS NATIONWIDE INCREASE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Jul 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Nationwide Winter-Spring Rice Crop Yield Reaches 27.8 Quintals/Hectare, An Increase of 2.33 Quintals/Hectare; Area and Output of Subsidiary Food Crops Both Show A Decrease As Compared With 1981"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the winter-spring season, the country as a whole has been mobilizing all of its manpower, resources, materials, capital, etc. and at the same time actively overcoming difficulties caused by natural calamities and harmful insects and has planted 3.21 million hectares of crops of all kinds, equal to 97.4 percent of the 1981 figure, with grain crop accounting for 2.246 million hectares, or 89 percent of the plan goal and 95.8 percent of the 1981 figure; winter-spring rice crop alone accounting on a nationwide basis for 1.615 million hectares, or 97.4 percent of the plan goal and 98.6 percent of the winter-spring season last year, with 1.58 million hectares in the North and 557,000 hectares in the South.

Although the cultivated area was less than last year (24,000 hectares less), the fact that more stable manure and nitrate fertilizer (3 quintals more of the former and 6 kilograms more of the latter per hectare) were applied to rice plants, the late-transplanted rice plants encountered favorable weather and at the same time the form of product contracts with laborers was widely applied has favorably affected the intensive cultivation of crops. The nationwide rice crop yield has reached 27.8 quintals per hectare, an increase of 2.33 quintals per hectare over the 1981 winter-spring crop.

In the North, the fifth-month and spring rice crop was quite good, with the average yield reaching 25.54 quintals per hectare, an increase of 2.21 quintals per hectare over the 1981 same crop. High yields were registered in many provinces: Thai Binh 37.42 quintals per hectare, Hai Hung 34.44, Ha Nam Ninh 30 and Haiphong 28.82. The Region 4 provinces obtained from 20.47 to 24 quintals per hectare. Binh Tri Thien had 63 cooperatives having obtained a rice crop yield of over 30 quintals per hectare and 5 districts having surpassed the yields and outputs set in their plans. Vinh Phu Province this season obtained a lower yield than last year.

As compared with 1981, the nationwide winter-spring rice output increased by 304,900 tons, with an increase of 228,900 tons in the North and 76,000 tons in the South.

While the winter-spring rice crop has scored a great victory, the cultivated area of subsidiary food crops showed a decrease -- only 76 percent of the plan goal and 90.5 percent of the 1981 figure. Of this cultivated area only corn reached 92.5 percent of the plan goal, equal to 94.7 percent of the 1981 figure; sweet potato and manioc, only 73-75 percent, and other subsidiary food crops even lower; the total output of subsidiary food crops converted to paddy equivalent was 1.26 million tons, equal to 85 percent of the 1981 figure and a decrease of 125,600 tons.

The winter-spring season this year, however, has reached an output of only 5.504 million tons; as the need and grain production plan demand, the country as a whole must struggle very hard to continue to score victory in the summer-autumn and tenth-month seasons. According to statistical data gathered in several years, it would be difficult to achieve the plan goals in terms of autumn and tenth-month rice output; while the subsidiary food crop output converted to paddy equivalent would be negligible in the autumn and tenth-month seasons, many localities have taken and are taking positive measures, such as mobilizing materials, fertilizers, insecticide, etc., in the key rice-growing zones; at the same time, the combined strength of the state and people is being mobilized for stepping up production and, as an immediate step, properly caring for the summer-autumn rice and planting in time the tenth-month season crops.

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AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES ATTENTION TO IRRIGATION IN PRODUCT CONTRACTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Jul 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Organize Irrigation in Product Contracting"]

[Text] The results of each production season and the quantity of products harvested per unit of area are yardsticks for accurately measuring the technical measures that are applied, the foremost of which is irrigation. The irrigation and drainage of paddies directly create conditions for the development of plants and for improving the effectiveness of the land and the other technical measures in production. Therefore, the irrigation installations and the use of water in the fields must be well managed and scientifically organized in order to attain high effectiveness in many regards.

After the establishment of new production relationships in agriculture a division of labor was carried out within the cooperatives. The management and use of water began to be organized in the form of irrigation teams or units under the direction of the management boards. After many years of operation those organizations have, in general, contributed importantly to developing production and consolidating the new production relationships in agriculture. The cooperatives that produce well have active irrigation units which bring about clear results. Exemplary in that regard are such cooperatives as Nguyen Xa (Dong Hung District, Thai Binh Province), Hoang Anh (Hoang Hoa District, Thanh Hoa Province), Cam Dinh (Cam Binh District, Hai Hung Province), Phu Dong (Hanoi), etc. The good operation of the irrigation units have helped the cooperatives guard against and fight waterlogging and drought, to plant their entire area on schedule, and to improve the quality of irrigation in accordance with scientific methods. The cooperatives with good irrigation units are able to apply rational irrigation methods and enhance the effect of the other technical measures. At the same time, they save a considerable amount of money in expenditures for irrigation water and for oil and electricity to operate pumping machines, do a good job of protecting the irrigation installations, rapidly and effectively recover irrigation costs, lower production costs, reduce the state deficit, and advance to balancing income and expenditures.

Since the implementation of product contracting, in addition to the cooperatives which have maintained and developed their irrigation management organizations there are many which have not promptly made appropriate arrangements to facilitate the operations of the irrigation units under the conditions of the new management structure. That situation has led to a number of negative phenomena. The management boards have relaxed their leadership. Irrigation units exist in form only and

do not actually function. Unit members abandon irrigation work to work the land contracted out to their family. Some places have disbanded the irrigation units, retaining only one person to handle relations between the irrigation cluster and the cooperative. Plans for the use of water by the production units and cooperative member families who produce on a contracted-out basis are not implemented by specialized organizations, which results in competition for water and canals, in damage to sluice gates, and to the waste of electricity and water, and directly creates difficulties for production.

Many cooperatives have begun to see many deficiencies caused by their relaxation of irrigation and are restoring the irrigation management organizations under the new contracting-out conditions and have correctly affirm the necessary role of the irrigation organizations in the cooperative.

They are an intermediate link that is indispensable in retaining the relationship between the cooperative and the state water management organ, most directly with lowest echelon, the irrigation cluster. Furthermore, the irrigation units also perform the "centipede feet" function of the irrigation management system. Even if it operates well and has good methods, the state management system lacks the base-level organization of the irrigation unit and cannot be fully effective, and the irrigation policies and measures sent down by the upper echelon cannot be meticulously implemented.

Depending on the production situation and characteristics of each place, the localities and bases must organize appropriate irrigation management forms. At present, the cooperatives in the north are organizing units to manage irrigation within the sphere of the cooperative. The Trung Bo provinces have agricultural protection teams, in the Nam Bo provinces there are water conduit teams, etc. The base-level irrigation forms, no matter what the form, must assume responsibility for two basic missions: irrigating the fields for which they are responsible and serving as the "centipede feet" of the state irrigation management system and implementing the policies and measures sent down by the upper echelon.

The irrigation management organizations at the production bases must be on a permanent basis and gradually improved with regard to both the form of organization and the operational contents, as well as the development rate of the production capability and the new production relations. They must continually advance to performing tasks, from simple to complicated and from low-level to high-level, in accordance with their stipulated functions. At first, they assume responsibility for preventing and fighting waterlogging and droughts and ensure sufficient water for production, and gradually advance to the attainment of rational, scientific irrigation. They maintain and carry out minor repairs on the cooperative irrigation systems and the portions of state irrigation installations within the sphere of the locality. Those missions require the people in the base-level management organizations to ensure a number of basic conditions. First of all, they must have a strong sense of responsibility and not fear hardships. They must be capable of assimilating the irrigation science and technology stipulated for their organization. They must understand the basic regarding the cultivation of crops grown on their land, and grasp the production schedule of the base in order to closely combine it with the irrigation regulations in accordance with the requirements of each

developmental phase of the crop. Short-term on-the-job training should be carried out annually before each production reason so that all members of the irrigation team can do their jobs well.

The method of contracting out final output to groups of workers and individual workers must be applied extensively. The experience of many places demonstrates that the irrigation organizations of the cooperatives must be consolidated and have better operational conditions in the new contracting-out structure.

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BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH SUMMER-FALL RICE--To date 47,000 hectares of summer-fall rice in Nghia Binh Province are growing ears. Some districts have begun harvesting and in the first 10 days of July they collected more than 1,000 hectares. The province is supervising agricultural cooperatives to accelerate their harvest work to ensure a quick delivery of grain to state granaries. [BK260651 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82 BK]

DAC LAC GRAIN OBLIGATION--During the first 6 months of this year people of various nationalities in Dac Lac Province delivered and sold to state at agreed-upon price more than 10,000 tons of grain. Despite heavy rainfall during the recent winter-spring crop, the local peasants and people promptly harvested their crop and delivered grain to state granaries according to schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jul 82 BK] Since early this year Dac Lac Province has received more than 4,500 families of 24,800 persons from various provinces for resettlement in various new economic zones. The province has provided help and supplied these people with equipment and materials to enable them to soon embark on production and stabilize their daily life. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82 BK]

DONG NAI CULTIVATED LAND--Dong Nai Province recently distributed 17,630 hectares of land to families of the fallen heroes who have no land for cultivation. The province also encourages these people to participate in production solidarity teams, production collectives and cooperatives. Various agricultural committees in the province have closely supervised collective units and these families to manage and fully exploit their arable land. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Jul 82 BK]

LONG AN GRAIN OBLIGATION--To date Long An Province has collected more than 21,700 tons of tax grain for the 10th-month and winter-spring rice crops, achieving more than 60 percent of plan norm or 2,500 tons more than the same period last year. Tan An City, Can Duoc, Duc Hoa and Tan Thanh districts have fulfilled their agricultural tax collection according to schedule. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Jul 82 BK]

BEN TRE SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of late June, Ben Tre Province had plowed more than 40,000 hectares of land and planted more than 25,000 hectares of summer-fall and early 10th-month rice. Mo Cay, Cho Lach and Chau Thanh districts have planted 60-70 percent of their planned areas. The province is supervising peasants in caring for their ricefields in order to obtain a yield of 29 quintals of paddy per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jul 82 SK] Since early this year, Ben Tre Province had delivered to state granaries almost 14,000 tons of grain, achieving 45 percent of its plan norm. Thanh Phu and Ba Tri districts took the lead in this task achieving almost 90 percent of their plan norms. The provincial people's committee has taken a number of measures to encourage peasants and the people to accelerate their grain obligation task. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 16 Jul 82 BK]

KIEN GIANG PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES--During the summer-fall and 10th-month crops this year, Kien Giang Province consolidated 566 old production collectives and improved 296 newly established collectives. Some 525 cooperatives and production collectives in the province have applied the product-based contractual system. The province has also assigned cadres to various localities to supervise the application of the new contractual system. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jul 82 BK]

NETHERLANDS EXPERTS--Under the sponsorship of the Can Tho University, two Dutch experts recently went to Dong Thap Muoi to study the alkaline soil in this area. The study is aimed at helping the Vietnamese peasants to fully exploit alkaline soil in agricultural production. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Jul 82 BK]

LANG SON 10TH-MONTH RICE--To date Lang Son Province had planted more than 8,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 24.3 percent of its plan norm. Three border districts of Cao Loc, Trang Dinh and Loc Binh took the lead in the planting work achieving 40 percent of their planned areas. [BK260641 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Jul 82 BK]

THANH HOA GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 14 July, Thanh Hoa Province had delivered to state granaries 80,587 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent, overfulfilling the 5th-month spring crop plan norm by 12 percent. Thieu Yen, Dong Thieu and Tho Xuan districts have each delivered to state 10,000 tons of grain. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Jul 82 BK]

BINH TRI THIEN 5TH-MONTH SPRING RICE--As of 11 July, Binh Tri Thien Province had overfulfilled its 5th-month spring rice plan norm by 350 tons. This is the first time since 1976 that the province has overfulfilled its grain obligation. The province's output this year is 16,000 tons more than the same period last year. It has also sold to state more than 11,000 tons of grain at agreed-upon price. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 15 Jul 82 BK]

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HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 APR-15 MAY 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English Vol 18, No 6, 1982 p 32

[Text]

APRIL

16. Vietnam is elected to the UN Committee to examine discrimination against women.

17. At the Spring session of the Interparliamentarian Union held in Lagos (Nigeria) from April 12 to 17, the Vietnamese delegation rejects US slanders against Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

18. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays a visit to the German Democratic Republic from April 16 to 18.

19. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach visits the Belgian Kingdom and the headquarters of the European Economic Community.

— Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on long-term cultural co-operation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

— A Vietnamese Ministry of Culture and Information delegation, headed by Minister Nguyen Van Hieu, pays a friendship visit to Kampuchea.

20. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays a visit to the Federal Republic of Germany at the invitation of the FRG Foreign Ministry.

— A delegation of the USSR State Committee for Prices headed by its chairman N.T. Glushkov visits Vietnam.

21. In response to the International Year for the Protection of the Environment, the Vietnam Committee for "World Environment Day" holds a seminar on environment and health. 18 papers are presented.

22. A high-level military delegation of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, led by Defence Minister, General Martin Dzur, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam from April 22 to 26.

23. Vietnam participates in the Economic and Technological Creativeness Exhibition of Youth in Moscow.

24. The Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the Palestinian People sends a message expressing solidarity and support on the occasion of the Week of Solidarity with Palestinian political prisoners.

25. The Council of State of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam decides to confer the Ho Chi Minh Order on I.V. Arkhipov, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, first Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

26. A delegation of Vietnamese officials in charge of information and cultural relations with foreign countries visits Japan from April 10 to 26.

27. A delegation of the Council for Research on Productive Forces of the USSR State Commission for Sciences pays a visit to Vietnam from April 13 to 27.

29. A high-level delegation of the Sandinista National Liberation Front of Nicaragua (FSLN), headed by Revolutionary Commander Victor Manuel Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Leadership, visits Vietnam.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ends his official visit to India begun on April 25.

MAY

2. The Ministry of Culture and Information opens its first course on economic management for cadres of the ministry.

3. Vietnam enters more than 300 items for the Plovdiv International Spring Fair.

4. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the armed aggression against the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of the Republic of Argentina by British authorities.

— A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam, headed by Truong-Chinh, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee, President of the Council of State, attended the Third Congress of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party from April 25 to May 4.

5. To serve offshore oil and gas exploration in Vietnam, a delegation of the USSR Insurance Company, led by I.G. Sekerz, deputy director-general, visits Vietnam.

— The Swedish National Assembly agrees to a proposal of the Swedish Government to give Vietnam emergency aid to the value of 345 million *kronor* for the 1982-1983 fiscal year.

6. A detachment of the Indian Navy under the command of Rear Admiral Sukhman Jain, Flag Ship Officer of the Eastern Fleet, pays an official visit to Vietnam.

— An economic delegation of the Communist Party of Cuba, headed by Lionel Soto Prieto, secretary of the Party Central Committee, paid a visit to Vietnam from April 24 to May 6.

— Signing in Hanoi of a protocol on communications and transport between Vietnam and the German Democratic Republic for 1982.

11. Founding of the Vietnam Committee for the International Year of the Elderly with Nguyen Huu Tho as its chairman.

13. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Vietnam's Sao Vang (Gold Star) Order on N.A. Tikhonov, Political Bureau member of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers.

14. A Vietnamese traditional music ensemble attends the first Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea traditional music and dance festival in Phnom Penh.

15. A "Women's Festival" is opened at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre showing the achievements of Vietnamese women in national construction and defence.

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END

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXPERIENCE IN ORGANIZING MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE DETACHMENTS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Do Van Khon: "Some Experiences in Organizing Militia and Self-Defense Detachments Specialized in Safeguarding Order and Security in Basic Installations"]

[Text] After 1 year of building and operations, 100 percent of the villages and wards in Thai Binh Province now have militia and self-defense detachments specialized in safeguarding order and security in basic installations. Recently, the military organ of Thai Binh Province held a preliminary conference reviewing good experiences for directing the development and operations in the coming years. These experiences are:

Faced by the Beijing expansionist clique's crafty scheme of waging the many-sided sabotage war against our country, the organization of militia and self-defense units specialized in safeguarding the political security and the social order and safety in basic installations (villages, wards) is very necessary, fits the present demands and duties, and must be a matter of concern for satisfactory development in every aspect.

Regarding [organization], depending on its situation and geography, each village or ward can have between 1 squad and 1 platoon with 15-25 members being appropriate; it is necessary to choose good persons who are responsible, do not fear threats from the enemy and bad elements, and cannot be bribed. These detachments are on the rolls of the mobile militia and self-defense platoon or company of the village or ward. Where [detachment members are involved in] end-product contracts of working groups and individuals, these detachments need to stay close to production organizations, staying in basic production units or specialized units such as vegetation protection units, fish protection units, seed units, etc., so as to synchronize the management of labor in production and the security task, thus they can work for a living and the cooperatives will give them workpoints only whenever they perform their duties day or night. Only in this way can the militia and self-defense organizations carry out their security-national defense duties steadfastly, operate with endurance and enthusiasm, see them and their families have stabilized lives, and combine production with combat and economy with national defense.

Regarding [duties], the detachments unite with the security forces of the village or ward in safeguarding warehouses and properties of the state and collectivities, safeguarding the people's property and lives, safeguarding the party

and political authority, and steadfastly maintaining political security and social order. They struggle against negativism, manage the market, oppose the enemy's psychological warfare and many-sided sabotage war, and stand ready to fight and carry out other unexpected duties.

Regarding [activity program], they have daily command alerts (with platoon and squad cadres taking turns), permanent cells (standing by) to control the general situation and deal with unexpected happenings. The remaining militiamen are to work and produce and to deal with on-site situations. In the evening, they are assigned tasks and activities and action plans such as patrolling, standing watch, controlling, following up, etc. They must be extremely versatile, establish key points, have concrete and detailed plans for when they are dispersed or concentrated, and be assigned tasks based on objectives, spheres or specific time. They must closely coordinate with public security forces and the people's security cells, to motivate large masses to participate, and they must rely on the latter to carry out activities. The units must be under close leadership of party committees and cared for by the political authorities and cooperatives.

Regarding [work systems], daily there are the on duty system, the command alert system and the system of transferring duties from the command authority and the standby cell to the unit in charge of the security guard for the night. Squads hold meetings weekly and platoons monthly to review the responsibility of each cadre and soldier, sum up professional experiences for improvement, and review the implementation of regulations and discipline in the squads and of state laws, the maintenance and use of weapons, etc.

Regarding [equipment], account books are needed to register activities situations of personnel, results of the general activities of the unit, and the strength and weakness of each squad and individual. In localities, where collective activities are held the units have oil lamps, blankets, mats, mosquito nets, and a number of necessary items such as flashlights and raincoats, insuring that the personnel can work in the dark or in the cold rain. Each month citations are issued and evaluation of achievements and awards are made every 6 months.

With the above experiences, the organization, building and activity of the militia and self-defense detachments specialized in safeguarding order and security in basic installations (village, ward) in Thai Binh Province in 1982 will achieve greater results, responding to the demands of their tasks, thus making important contributions to steadfastly safeguarding the political and social order and safety, and to defeating the enemy's many-sided sabotage war.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EXEMPLARY ENFORCEMENT OF DISCIPLINE BY CADRES CITED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Linh Cam: "That Which Was Affirmed at the H88 Group"]

[Excerpt] Firmly stationed at high point Y, the H88 Group has had to undergo a period of very hard struggle before becoming a unit trained in discipline and endowed with a combat strength as it is today. The party committee in the regiment has also drawn lessons and experiences from the task of building the party and youth union and so forth which has also been instrumental in building this unit from the point of view of discipline. People have clearly realized that successive phases of political activity, the youths' forums and the implementation of patterns, regulations and managerial measures have greatly contributed to bringing about favorable changes in discipline enforcement in the unit. But cadres in the H88 Group have unanimously agreed that the exemplary role of the cadres' contingent has proven to be the primary factor with a decisive effect on the problem of discipline.

Speaking out his mind, Th., deputy regimental commander in charge of political affairs in the regiment, said: "To fulfill their mission of holding on fast to high point Y, cadres and combatants must consciously and strictly execute all orders of the higher level with a very high sense of organization and discipline".

The mission is an exacting one while the material living conditions are difficult. In such a situation, to enable combatants to firmly stand on this precarious position, it is first necessary for the cadres to clearly define their political responsibilities and to act in a really exemplary manner from all points of view. In reviewing the process of the group's development over the past more than 3 years, we have clearly seen our role as cadres. There were times when we worked well or not really satisfactorily and when we committed shortcomings. Consequently, all tasks were carried out properly in some battalions and companies while stumbling blocs emerged in others. This actual state of affairs has thus illustrated the cadres' role very clearly.

To fulfill our responsibilities over the past more than 3 years, we the cadres of the H88 Group have undergone many stages of hard study and struggle to improve ourselves and meet the requirements of our mission.

The H88 Group has taken fairly vivid measures to improve cadres and has chosen the right moments and suitable circumstances to promote the advanced training of cadres and to obtain clear-cut results from this task.

After victoriously counterattacking the Chinese aggressors, the unit showed a tendency to wait and see and expressed the wish to go back to the rear to strengthen and build itself. But an order was issued to the group to stay and hold on to the area of high point Y, to continue to stand ready to fight well and to simultaneously try to consolidate and build itself from all points of view. That was a very exacting demand of the mission which required all cadres and combatants in the H88 Group to display a great willpower and a high sense of organization and discipline in order to thoroughly fulfill their duties. Even among certain cadres and party members, there were manifestations of lessened willpower and of a lack of strictness and responsibility in executing orders and tasks. In particular, two company commanders names C. and Q. failed to strictly adhere to combat discipline. The issue was not merely to announce the taking of disciplinary measures against these two comrades but to draw profound lessons on the need for the contingent of cadres to train and improve themselves and to firmly stand on their front line position. The regiment party committee then decided to direct all cadres from the platoon echelon on up to seriously study and discuss this disciplinary case. This was tantamount to an ideological struggle among the cadres which contributed to forming an awareness of the need to execute all orders and tasks and also to tringing about a change in the group which subsequently strove to build a firm battlefield and to stand ready to fight the enemy most effectively.

During the application of the one-commander system, there were times when tasks were carried out in a contradictory manner not only by key commanding cadres in some companies and in battalion 8 but also by commanding cadres at the regiment level. This very unfavorable state of affairs lasted only for a while but somewhat limited the result of the execution of some tasks ordered by the higher level. Clearly aware of this critical problem and thanks to the higher level's support, the regiment party committee hastily directed party committees at various echelons and all cadres throughout the regiment to sternly review this new kind of relationships and to draw lessons on how to achieve the following goal: Really creating a collective strength, solidarity and identity of views necessary for meeting the requirements of the mission--that is, firmly stand on high point Y with readiness to fight well.

Indeed, the abovementioned periods of political activity have helped raise the political qualities and combat spirit of the contingent of cadres, thus enabling them to meet the requirements of their mission.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CADRES' ROLE IN MILITARY DISCIPLINE ENFORCEMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Sen Col Nguyen Dang: "Opinion, Emotion and Reason Must Be Meshed Into One"]

[Excerpt] Discipline constitutes the strength of an army. Being the party's armed force whose principal function is to stand ready to fight and to fight victoriously to defend the fatherland, the army must have a really strict discipline under which all orders and directives must be executed quickly and exactly and every cadre and combatant--no matter whatever their positions and circumstances--must satisfactorily carry out the "entire army acts according to orders and regulations" movement. Through the cadres' medium, all party and state lines and policies must be organized and implemented at all echelons down to the combatants' ranks and must be turned into revolutionary acts of the highest effectiveness and quality. Therefore, the cadres' role is important to and has a decisive effect on the materialization of lines, policies, orders and directives and their responsibilities are thus very heavy. The higher the rank of a cadre, the greater his responsibilities. A cadre is first of all a representative of both the higher echelon and his entire unit and is simultaneously responsible to the higher echelon and also to the cadres and combatants in the unit placed in his charge. A skillful and well-disciplined cadre and commander must be evaluated primarily on the basis of an outstanding fulfillment of the responsibilities laid on them. The role played by the cadre and commander makes a noteworthy and sometimes decisive contribution to the success and progress of their unit; conversely, they are the primarily responsible for any shortcoming committed in their unit.

Over the recent past, there have been a great many cases of indiscipline within the army and also in its relationships with various localities. Due to an inadequate understanding, no inquiry has been conducted into the responsibilities of cadres and commanders; instead, disciplinary measures have been taken only against the persons directly responsible for the consequences. This course of action has led to a slackening of discipline and to injustice in passing judgments and meting out punishments. Severity has been shown toward the low echelon while tolerance was displayed in dealing with the high level. A number of irresponsible cadres have relaxed management, thus enabling the troops to freely transgress discipline with serious consequences without, however, being dealt with severely and righteously. As a result, discipline has continued to

slacken off and many incidents have repeatedly occurred in these units because in organizing the enforcement of discipline, cadres and commanders have neither provided education to prevent such a situation nor taken positive measures to this effect. This is precisely the reason for the lack of both internal unity and army-people solidarity. The question of discipline and that of unity are one, for only by enforcing a strict discipline can one achieve concentrated uniformity and only on the basis of such uniformity can one build up unity. Conversely, unity can grow strong and stable only if it is based on concentrated uniformity.

Some comrades hold that because of its low standards and weak capabilities or because of objective circumstances, the army has been affected and influenced by the negative aspects of society. We do not deny these causes but if we consider them to be the principal ones which have weakened the army's discipline, we will then be unable to explain why--of two units placed under the same circumstances, stationed side by side in the same area or belonging to the same division or corps--one has not committed any serious breach of discipline in a period of a quarter or year while another is known for frequent cases of desertion, property loss, infraction of disciplinary regulations on army-people relationships and so forth. Speaking of responsibility, one must first base it on a great willpower, an ability to determine an ideal target, a peace of mind in building the army, a confidence in and enthusiasm about it, a pride in and attachment to it and on the view that it is a large family where comrades-in-arms are blood brothers. Only by doing so can one entirely devote one's heart, mind and attention to the building of one's unit and can one focus all one's thinking on the fulfillment of the functions and responsibilities entrusted.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DISCIPLINARY TRAINING IN MILITARY REGION ONE INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Maj Gen Hoang Dan: "Promote Forging of Discipline To Raise Combat Strength"]

[Text] After conducting for more than 3 years the movement "to develop the good nature and raise the combat strength" of the people's armed forces and after implementing for nearly 2 years the directive No 78/CT-TM on the duty of "the entire army to act according to orders and regulations", many units in Military Region 1 have made an obvious progress in discipline enforcement. In many companies, there has been no incident requiring disciplinary action over the past year. Only in a small number of units has there been steady progress in matters of discipline, while some individual units have relaxed discipline.

Cadres at all levels in the military region are studying the principal causes of the uneven and sometimes slow progress in discipline enforcement in order to find out the practical and most effective measures to vigorously and steadily promote discipline training.

At present, many comrades are stressing the objective causes which have affected discipline training such as the low standards of cadres, especially those at the basic level, the difficulties currently plaguing our economy and the presence of many negative phenomena in our society. These objective causes are real and have influenced army discipline. But the question is why, under the same circumstances a number of units have made great progress in maintaining discipline while many others have made no progress at all and have even regressed. To date, the reason our army has fulfilled all missions, overcome all difficulties and vanquished all enemies is that we have taken firm hold of the objective situation, developed our subjective efforts to a high degree and overcome objective difficulties instead of feeling helpless in their presence.

Therefore, while recognizing the existence of objective causes, the cadres at all levels in the military region are carefully investigating the subjective causes which lie in the guidance exercised by party organizations to enhance discipline and also in the educational and managerial task done by commanders at all echelons.

In our opinion, the slow progress in discipline enforcement is due to the following principal causes:

--First, it is the failure of many comrades to fully realize the role of discipline in army building, to consider it important to inculcate a sense of discipline into their units and especially to intensively and regularly concentrate their efforts on discipline training.

--Though aware of the role of discipline, some comrades have, when looking for the cause of indiscipline, unduly stressed the objective ones and have consequently believed that the situation can neither be corrected quickly nor be remedied through the action of any single unit.

With that in mind, these comrades have become perplexed and cannot find a way out when training their troops in discipline and when enforcing it.

--Though having realized the importance of discipline as well as the need to avoid emphasizing the objective causes but to bring into play their own subjective efforts and those of party organizations, other comrades have failed to take uniform and continuous measures to enforce discipline. When faced with a lax discipline, they cope with the situation in a passive fashion and when discipline improves somewhat, they fail to concentrate on continuously training their troops into really disciplined ones.

After inspecting and carefully studying the situation in many well-disciplined units and in those with a loose discipline, we have come to conclusion that the reason some cadres have set a good example in keeping discipline and in actively leading and organizing their troops' training is not because they have encountered less difficulties than others and that those who have personally transgressed discipline and neglected their troops' training have met with more difficulties than others.

It can be asserted that wherever slow progress is made in discipline enforcement, it is because in performing discipline training, we have either an erroneous view or an inadequate understanding of this task, because we have not yet concentrated our efforts on providing a regular and continuous discipline training and also because we have failed to set good examples for our units.

Experiences drawn from good units have demonstrated that to provide a basic and steady discipline training, it is necessary to carry it out uniformly, thoroughly and continuously. Specifically speaking, it is necessary to satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

--The Willpower of Cadres and Their Sense of Discipline Must Be Enhanced

It is common knowledge that to satisfactorily accomplish some task, there must be someone--in this connection, a cadre--to organize its execution. Therefore, in developing discipline and training troops in discipline, it is first necessary to focus on solving the problem of cadres by raising their sense of responsibility and their willpower. Education must be carried out repeatedly, in common as well as individually, in order to bring about a real change in each cadre. Concerning cadres with a low sense of discipline and a weak willpower, education and struggle must be combined to enable each and everyone of them to progress and fulfill his mission. Of course, it is necessary to severely deal with comrades who make no progress after undergoing several phases of education and

struggle; they must no longer be allowed to command troops. In our opinion, a definite part of the time spent holding yearly, quarterly and monthly meetings, training sessions and symposiums must always be set aside for the purpose of educating cadres. A struggle must be conducted in a straightforward, sincere and firm manner from the high level to the grassroots and must be directed toward each cadre.

The willpower of cadres and their sense of discipline must be enhanced simultaneously with improving their capacities for construction and combat, in general, and for the management and disciplinary training of troops, in particular. Apart from the advanced training given in schools, training courses and conferences--improvement based on actual facts also needs special attention. Model detachments must be built up in every unit to provide realistic data for the advanced training of cadres. At the military region level, we have been building a [model] division and two [model] districts [units]. In addition to the said division and two districts, we will build model schools and organs during the course of 1982.

The improvement of the qualities and capabilities of both cadres and combatants must be linked to the care for their mental and material life. Since the economic situation is still fraught with difficulties, if every unit takes care to improve the cadres' life according to sound guidelines, it will somewhat reduce the actual difficulties and will create favorable conditions for the cadres to concentrate on the principal task of standing ready to fight and of building, training and managing their units.

--The Management of Troops Must Always Be Satisfactory

In our opinion, the following tasks must be carried out satisfactorily while exercising management and providing discipline training: On the basis of organizing education to raise the standard of awareness and self-consciousness of cadres and combatants in keeping discipline, efforts must be exerted to implement a regular pattern of activity and to see that they act according to orders and regulations. It is absolutely necessary that combatants always act according to orders and regulations under all circumstances, in and out of their barracks and on both working days and holidays. In the barracks, commanding cadres must directly ensure that the established systems are always exactly implemented by soldiers. Outside the barracks, military control must be exercised very tightly to induce all outgoing armymen not only to self-consciously follow discipline regulations but also to exercise control in support of military control units.

Disciplinary compliments and rewards must be given out promptly, strictly and fairly. Units and individuals who have on their own kept discipline and have actively participated in military discipline training must be commended and rewarded appropriately. Those who have failed to keep strict discipline must be quickly detected and once they are detected, clear-cut and firm measures must be taken to compel them to strictly keep military discipline and state law. It is absolutely unwise to ignore any case of indiscipline and to neglect to deal with it specifically.

--It Is Necessary to Step up the Discipline Training of All Units in Each Area and Throughout the Military Region

To be successful, every task must be jointly carried out by everyone and every unit. Especially in matters of discipline training, if some people and some units do it but others do not, they will likely tend to rely on one another and to blame one another for any shortcoming.

To implement this policy in our military region, we have not only disseminated it among subordinate units and urged them to apply it but have also disseminated it among units not subject to our military region but stationed in our military region and have coordinated with these units in urging the implementation of this policy.

In addition to organizing the enforcement of discipline within the army, we have discussed with party organizations, the administration, sectors and mass organizations in various localities the need to jointly maintain political security and social order in each area and to create a favorable environment for maintaining military discipline. Participating in this task are army units and the public security, militia and self-defense forces who have been patrolling and standing guard day and night to maintain order and to ensure that discipline is kept by everyone including armymen.

The military region is trying to formulate a pattern of periodic activities and to gradually introduce it into all units on a village, district and provincial scale with the aim of reviewing the enforcement of military discipline and state law and jointly finding out the most effective measures to increasingly stabilize political security and social order. Naturally, discipline training must be conducted regularly and continuously from one year to another. Discontinuity is one of the reasons for the slow progress in discipline enforcement. To remedy this situation, all levels from the military region down to companies must draw up a plan to carry out discipline training and to keep discipline. Such a plan must clearly mention tasks one by one, fix the effective and expiry dates for each task and state which unit must carry it out and which commander must be held responsible for controlling and activating its implementation.

To steadily carry out discipline training and to firmly keep discipline, our entire military region will have to implement many tasks uniformly according to the specific guidelines and solutions mentioned above. These tasks are in essence a continuous struggle on the path of building and advancing the army and turning it into a regular and modern one.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES PUNISHED FOR THEFT OF STATE PROPERTY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jun 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Binh Tri Thien Provincial People's Court recently held a session in Hue City to try Dang Dinh Ho, Nguyen Thi Hue and their accomplices on charge of taking advantage of their functions and power to establish illegal connections and to steal state-owned goods with the aim of selling them at a profit in the free market.

From March to July 1980, Dang Dinh Ho, an employee in charge of distribution at the industrial products corporation subordinate to the commercial corporation, enticed a number of bad cadres to connive with Nguyen Thi Hue and Tran Thi Kim Huong, employees of the public works bureau of Hue City, and with Tran Thi Thanh Van, an employee of the Hue hospital, in taking away 1,137 safety work suits and 260 kgs of soap and selling these goods to two illegal traders named Pham Thi Hoa and Nguyen Thi Son. The culprits made a profit of over 47,000 dong and shared it between them.

In the two previous years of 1978 and 1979, with the assistance of Dang Dinh Ho and a number of bad employees in the industrial products corporation, Nguyen Thi Hue bought many kinds of goods for the agency [public works bureau] but put only a very small quantity of these goods into the stores and then took away hundreds of safety work suits, over 3,200 meters of fabric and many other kinds of valuable merchandise and sold all these goods in the free market to make an illegal profit of over 76,000 dong.

The Binh Tri Thien Provincial People's Court handed down the following sentences: Nguyen Thi Hue, 6 years in prison; Dang Dinh Ho, 5 years in prison; the remaining culprits each from 2 to 3 years of imprisonment with suspended execution of sentence; and confiscation of all the moneys representing the illegal profit made by them.

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BRIEFS

ILLEGAL SEA DEPARTURES ARRESTED--The provincial military organ and the head of frontier defense of Binh Tri Thien Province have centralized leadership, reviewed experiences in preventing and struggling against sea departures, and strengthened forces in key areas. As a result almost all illegal sea departures were discovered in time and arrested. In addition, militia and self-defense forces arrested 2 seaborne infiltration attempts. The Dong Hoi and Dong Ha armed forces coordinated with the people's public security in organizing pursuit and detain drives at key points of route 9 and railroads, retrieving tens of thousands of dong of illegal goods to the state, making contributions to steadfastly maintaining the political security and social order and safety. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 2] 8418

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FRENCH AID URGED AS ECONOMIC PROBLEMS PERSIST

Paris ESPRIT in French Jul-Aug 82 pp 153-157

[Article by Nguyen Duc-Nhuan: "An Even Blacker Spring?"]

[Text] This year, on 30 April, the Vietnamese people are celebrating the seventh anniversary of the country's reunification, with emptier bellies and even more despair at heart. The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party, which finally met from 27 March to 1st April, after over a year of preparations and stormy debates--which may have aroused some glimmers of hope for some small liberalization of the regime--gave birth to an even more monstrous mouse: a tightening of the already close grip of the party on the State and society. The tragic paradox mentioned by To Huu, a new member of the political bureau, during the preparation of the congress, remains unsolved. Namely, "how is it that a party so highly skilled in the art of revolution, ruling with a firm hand a strong state and a centralized economy, permanently mobilizing the masses, receiving generous support from the socialist bloc, how is it that such a party could not prevent the dramatic deterioration of its people's standards of living, especially after the country, which does not lack natural and human resources, had been reunited?"[1] Indeed, the country's economy has been steadily declining since 1975. The agricultural deficit hovers around 6 million tons of foodstuffs per year. At the same time, the population keeps growing by 2.6-3 percent per year; it reached 55 million inhabitants in 1981--60 million according to some East European indiscretions. Its structure is seriously imbalanced: 50 percent are under 15, the masculinity ratio in the 25-49 age bracket is 0.35. A large unproductive mass--not counting the million men of the regular army--is heavily weighing on a decreased and mostly feminine active population.

Famine could be avoided by spreading the food shortages: 10.50 kg of foodstuffs per person per month. Shortages are still greater for other essential goods: drugs, fabrics, soap, household articles and the indispensable "nuoc mam." With so little food, "we even lack chopsticks and toothpicks," exclaimed Le Thanh Nghi, another septuagenarian vice-prime minister.[2] The extensive heavy industrialization of the past five years consumed most of the investments and aid from the socialist bloc and proved of little use in the development of agriculture and the consumer goods industry.[3]

A Strategy of Underdevelopment

After its victory in 1975, the party had great hopes that the "huge war loot" consisting in industrial facilities left in the South by the capitalists would help the country's industrialization take off.[4] According to party economists, the Saigon-Bienhoa area counted some 500 large facilities with ultra-modern equipment, estimated at 12 billion US dollars and, better still, a dense network of 18,000 small and medium-size enterprises employing close to 400,000 workers and technicians "with a high level of technical and management knowhow," who had all remained and were ready to cooperate with the new power. According to official estimates, with 2.2 dollars of raw materials and spare parts, these enterprises could produce 100 dollars' worth of goods. Of course, this extroverted industrial base which, as the government put it, had been intended to "make another South Korea of this area," would have to be partially reconverted to meet domestic requirements. However, as months went by, an essentially politically oriented management that changed according to conflicting guidelines from central and local party authorities, managed to place these factories in a state of permanent anarchy, thus reducing their production capacity by one third. Many of the technicians and workers had been drafted in the previous regime's army and were sent to rural areas to be reeducated; they were replaced by peasant-soldiers from the Center and North. Part of the equipment was sent to the North to create new enterprises. In the name of national independence, the authorities stopped importing a minimum of raw materials and spare parts, even though they could have produced 20-50 times their value in goods.

The extremely centralized planning turned into anarchy: factories equipped to produced bicycles were expected to produce leather goods, and conversely. The same thing happened with materials supplies. Controls were multiplied and discouraged initiatives from nationalized enterprises to obtain raw materials from local sources. To have bamboo shipped from Tayninh to Saigon (70 km) meant that 17 different authorizations had to be obtained, 6 purchase agreements signed and some 10 taxes paid. National banks refused to honor checks for payments between enterprises. The latter could not withdraw money from their accounts to pay their workers, unless they first obtained signatures from the "gang of four": the chamber of industry, the branch union, the (party) district and town committees.[5]

Surprisingly, in spite of the plummeting of the agricultural and industrial productions, Vietnam doubled its exportations to CEMA countries, especially to the USSR (250 million US dollars in 1976, 440 in 1981), not only for traditional raw materials (coal, natural rubber, lumber) but also for staples (eggs, fruits and vegetables, fish, tea and coffee, clothing and shoes) which are tragically lacking for domestic consumption.

Timid and Inconsistent Corrections

Vietnam's "invading" friendship for the other two Indochinese countries and its bloody "fraternity" with China finally precipitated an economic crisis and food shortages without precedent in the country. In the fall of 1979, at the initiative of a few more moderate leaders such as Pham Van Dong, Vo Guyen Giap and Nguyen Lam, the Sixth Plenum of the Central Committee took a series of temporary measures to "free" (bung ra) production. For agricultural

food products, taxes were reduced to 10 percent of production, and compulsory deliveries to 30-40 percent. In cooperatives, the care and harvesting of crops were farmed out (Khoan sanpham) to households who must deliver fixed quotas and can keep the rest. The number of pigs and poultry raised by each household was no longer restricted, provided some were sold to the state at official prices. The rate of labor collectivization in the Mekong delta (the land and agricultural machinery were already under state control) was slowed down. The state tripled its purchase price for the excess agricultural production of individual farmers. In the industry, a peace-rate system was introduced to revive the workers' stakhanovist ardor. A measure of autonomy was granted to enterprises that could use rejects to produce additional goods for the free market.

These measures are too recent and their results still shaky and inconsistent. Partial tenant-farming has resulted in a slight increase in agricultural production in the North. In the Mekong delta, after the state tripled its purchasing prices, it could collect 1.2 million tons of paddy in 1981, twice as much as in 1979. By sharing the catch with fishermen, fishing cooperatives increased their catch by 60 percent and also reduced the number of boats on the run. In the consumer goods industries, there is trend toward producing more articles outside the plan, for the market, thus improving workers' wages. Outside their regular working hours, physicians can have private paying patients. Quantities of drugs manufactured in infinitesimal amounts from those received from families in France and the United States are reappearing on the market.

However, the burgeoning of an unofficial economy has generated a fantastic inflation, 150-200 percent per year, which cancels out the effect of the recent doubling of the salaries of the 3.5 million employed by the state, salaries which had remained unchanged for 20 years. In spite of recent encouragements, small private sector producers are working in total insecurity: no time limitation has been set for the temporary liberal measures, they can be revoked overnight and "ill-acquired" property confiscated. On the other hand, the state is unwittingly encouraging a prodigious growth of unofficial production within its own enterprises.

Faced with the real danger of explosion of the official economy, with Polish-type political risks, the party hard-liners (with Truong Chinh, Le Duc Tho, To Huu, Pham Hung) are making a strong comeback, pushing for a return to the good old Stalinian planning, even if that means further tightening the proletariat's belts. In addition, their common fear of a "Polish-type Solidarity" phenomenon could bring closer the Vietnamese and Chinese Stalinian leaders, with those from the USSR acting as go-betweens. The possible restalinization of the weak and drained Vietnam will surely increase, among the people and among the cadres, the number of those who will lose faith in the will and ability of the party "to actually make a step forward in improving the people's living conditions." In the middle of despair, the riots of hungry peasants, like those which occured in Haiphong and Nghetinh during the winter of 1980, will become more frequent.

The number of boat-people—close to one million since April 1975—could increase dramatically. These "economic" refugees are fleeing a regime which, although it calls itself materialistic, is stifling any initiative of the

people to make a living outside the dictatorial and anti-economic scope of the party. A regime which, in the 1980 Constitution, proclaims that Marxism-Leninism is the sole basis for education, culture, letters and the arts (articles 38, 44, etc.).

A Hard-Line Congress

Faced with such a prospect, a few courageous official party intellectuals, such as Nguyen Khac Vien, supported by innovative leaders afraid to lose their influence, recently sent a petition to the Central Committee, taking the National Assembly as a witness. Vien is asking the party to alleviate "its monopoly on state and society activities." In his letter dated 21 June 1981, Vien insists that key economic positions be given to competent individuals, and that an end be put to the continual interference of party careerists who are still steeped in "the Maoist mentality of the big leap forward." The agricultural and industrial policies should be less "adventurous," "inconsistent," and should better answer the irreducible needs of the people. The grip of party propaganda on the media should be less "stupid and boring," to enable the latter to better "reflect the people's opinions," which could correct the government's mistakes before it is too late. Finally, self-criticism from the high officials responsible for the present economic collapse of the country would restore the people's confidence in its future.

However, the Fifth Congress does not seem to have heard the call of distress of Nguyen Khac Vien, director of Hanoi's foreign publishing presses. Measures were announced that will reinforce the grip of the party on all economic and social activities, and accelerate the collectivization of southern agriculture; these measures, it is true, are accompanied by promises of an increase in material incentives to workers. Certainly, the leaders have reached a difficult compromise, but in favor of the hard-liners (Truong Chinh, Le Duc Tho, Pham Hung, To Huu). Even General Giap, the victor of the two liberation wars, who has turned to scientific and technical development tasks since 1976, was dismissed from the political bureau. Should this hard-line trend be confirmed in future months, then the Vietnamese Communist Party would obviously assume the responsibility of keeping an inventive and laborious people in a state of material and moral destitution for a long time to come. In the eyes of the Vietnamese people, it is losing the credit it deserves for leading the two great resistance wars against imperialism.

Socialist France, aware of the heavy responsibilities it incurred in the past for furthering, through its lack of insight, the advent of a (proletarian) dictatorship regime instead of a more democratic evolution, is absolutely right in developing relations of aid and exchange with Vietnam, which finds itself isolated from the Western bloc since its intervention in Cambodia (the effect, not the objective of which was to put an end to Pol Pot's monstrous tyranny). Important scientific and technical cooperation agreements are about to be signed between the two countries. But we have the right to hope that today's socialist France will also, through concrete and substantial action, contribute to achieve a measure of democratization of the Vietnamese communist regime, a prerequisite to the development of a country which does not lack natural resources nor human capabilities, although they are as yet poorly used.

FOOTNOTES

1. Tohuu, REVUE DU COMMUNISME (RC), Hanoi, No 8, 1980, p 19.

2. ETUDES ECONOMIQUES (EE), Hanoi, No 4, 1980, pp 7, 21-22.

3. Le Thanh Nghi, RC, No 11, 1979, p 11.

4. W. Burchett in "Vietnam Un + Un = Un" [Vietnam One + One = One], Maspero, 1977, pp 243-247. EE, Hanoi, No 5, 1977, pp 13-28; No 6, 1979, pp 21-28.

5. Idem.

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COMBINING THREE INTERESTS IN PRODUCT CONTRACTS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Huu Tho: "Some Ideas About Three Interests in Agricultural Product Contracts"]

[Text] In recent days many theoreticians made in-depth analyses of the matters related to three interests and the harmonious combination of these interests to create a driving force for socioeconomic development. In the practical economic analyses of individual production and business units, the "three interests" concept was also constantly mentioned as a yardstick to evaluate whether the distributing job of such units had been done correctly or not.

Cooperatives and production collectives are socialist collective economic units in agriculture. Is there anything different from the state-operated units in the application of the "ensuring three interests" principle? When analyzing the results as well as shortcomings in carrying out the product contract policy, many localities usually consider the social interest as the level of contribution by obligation, the collective interest as the different funds and the laborers' interest as their share of income based on the number of days worked and output beyond what is assigned in their contract. Is it correct to understand that way?

Two Most Important Norms

The socialist revolution gives rise to new economic relationships and new economic interests. On the basis of the collective ownership of means of production, labor, land and natural resources, the socialist state properly use them for the interests of the working people throughout the country. As to the interests of society as a whole, as V.I. Lenin said, "once having seized the state power, the proletarian class has an interest that is the most basic and most vital one -- to raise the quantities of products and to increase on a large scale the producing power of society."* Thus the economic interests of society as a whole are first of all in increased social product and continued increase of its producing power.

* V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Volume 44, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, p 422.

To increase the gross social product is the first important thing. But the socialist state, for the interests of all people, must get hold of products to ensure the consumption need of society as a whole, a total socioeconomic development and the national defense need. Therefore, from the standpoint of agricultural production in general, as well as grain production in particular, on the basis of building and ceaselessly consolidating the socialist production relationships, the interests of society as a whole, as I understand them, do not solely lie in the level of contribution by obligation but first of all are reflected in two norms: the volume of social products and the volume of products that the state gets hold of by various means. These two norms also represent the collective and laborers' interests if they are correctly distributed. To raise the volume of grain production is the most important thing to do to increase the commodity-type grain product. However, if we do not know the way to correctly do it, we may not have such an increase. And if we want to increase the commodity product without increasing the social prodct, under the current conditions -- the average per capita grain production being only 275 kilograms a year -- the only way to do is to reduce the necessary product of agricultural laborers. If this happens, it will lead to other adverse consequences.

If such is our understanding, from the standpoint of ensuring the interests of all people in regard to grain production, product contracts have brought about more than one piece of good news. Everybody says that since the new contract system was adopted the social product has clearly increased and the level of obligation has been fulfilled. Even the excess paddy obtained beyond the assigned level by individual cooperative members, even though they can benefit from and have the right to use it, is not absolutely their own interest. Without that excess paddy how could farmers have anything with which they could exchange for nitrate fertilizer from the state? Even in the recent preharvest period in mid-April cooperative members in a number of provinces were still selling nonobligation paddy to the state to exchange for nitrate fertilizer from it. The reason why farmers in Hai Hung Province had nearly 30,000 tons of excess paddy to sell as nonobligation paddy to the state in a year is the fact that they exceeded the assigned level of paddy production. This does not include the fact that thanks to the increase of the social product farmers in a number of localities have been able to keep small reserves, which they would need in the years of crop losses when usually they would have to rely on state assistance. This volume of product, from the standpoint of the interest of society as a whole, cannot be considered as absolutely the interest of individuals.

Interests Related to Production Plans

In a socialist society, the economic interests of all people are achieved in basic units. Since cooperatives and production collectives are the socialist collective economic units in agriculture, therefore:

On the one hand, the collective interests of these units are closely linked with the interests of all people and of individuals through a correct implementation of the guidelines and tasks of the state plan in terms of the volume of products -- a part of the gross social product -- and the taxable products sold to the state in accordance with two-way economic contracts -- a component among the products in the possession of the state.

On the other hand, cooperatives and production collectives are responsible for expanding their own production and stabilizing and ceaselessly improving the standard of living of their members.

From the standpoint of product distribution, we can distribute only the products we make. To carry out production plans is a condition for gradually building a new production structure as we move toward the socialist large-scale production and the most important condition for fulfilling the obligation of different units, increasing their various funds and achieving distribution based on the regular number of working days. But how do we encourage all units and individuals to reach and surpass production plan goals?

In managerial work there are some measures that act very delicately on the object of management like some sort of art, hence the usual mentioning of management as an art. The product contract measure, which we are applying, creates a strong motivation, being by no means the only one, for laborers and their families to develop the spirit of collective ownership as they try to surpass the level of assigned production. This motivation, according to our study, is being made evident in the following aspects:

First, to ask that the state and the central, provincial and district levels carry out the assigned contracts faithfully and that service and production activities be improved so as to allow them to surpass the assigned level.

Second, to ask that the cooperatives' specialized units closely follow the technical programs assigned, i.e., to ask for better cooperation in each unit, and to check them closely to see if that is done.

Third, to strive to do extra work by using all of the spare time of any kind of one's family, to try to learn and apply new techniques and to invest additional savings (while we are short of capital) in practicing intensive cultivation in the assigned ricefield.

The first and second aspects are giving rise to new and strict needs that require all echelons, sectors and members fulfill their responsibilities toward production. That is what we wish to see happen. Although presently it is not easy to ensure favorable conditions for production, everybody wishes that we would not create unnecessary difficulties and would be very correct in handling economic relationships.

About the third aspect some people express a concern about the fact that "cooperative members now seem to care only for surpassing the assigned level set for the ricefields they have accepted to till." To analyze this psychological state is very interesting. Here we have an open -- clearly seen -- phenomenon and a concealed one. The open phenomenon lies in the fact that every cooperative member tries very hard, up to the point of fully devoting himself to the effort, to surpass the assigned production level. But to do so means he must cross the compulsory "threshold" that is the plan goal, i.e., the starting point for any excess production to be made by himself can only be after he has ensured fulfilling the plan -- this also involves the social interest, the collective interest and all three interests as analyzed above, provided the assigned goals are rational.

Therefore, the collective interest and all three interests are first of all manifested in reaching the plan goal, which creates favorable conditions for the assigned contracts to be carried out better. However, since the cooperatives are the socialist collective economic units, they must prepare for expanded reproduction in their own unit and ensure the living of all their members; consequently, all their funds -- accumulation fund, public benefit fund and reserve fund -- are very important.

Product Contracts and Distribution

In a socialist collective agricultural production unit, what are the characteristics of distribution and what effects do product contracts have on carrying out the principle of socialist distribution?

First of all, in a socialist collective economic unit, the products of cooperatives and production collectives are collectively owned by their members. After all production costs and the obligation to the state are taken care of, how the rest is distributed is discussed among all members in accordance with the party and state principles and policies. Consequently, cooperative members are very afraid that production may not reach the plan level and production costs may be too high, do not feel reassured when the obligation level is far from fulfilled and have the tendency to want to receive larger distributed shares and to put less in the cooperatives' funds. Along with the policy aimed at stabilizing the grain obligation, product contracts have helped to reduce the collectives' production costs. If the results obtained are greater, cooperative members will feel encouraged. As the struggle to ensure the right amounts of funds has been going on in the cooperatives for decades, the party and state must provide guidance and make sure their policies are correctly implemented.

So far the remuneration cooperative members get is the income obtained from the number of working days. The value of working days can be high or low depending on the results of production and the cooperatives' overall managerial work. As agriculture is still dependent on nature, which determines which year has good or bad crops and how good a year may be, the reserve funds of both cooperatives and

families are necessary. The income of each laborer also depends on whether he works many or few days and whether wages are "cheap" or "expensive." Consequently, cooperative members are concerned not only about the volume of production and the amount of paddy exceeding the assigned level but also about the number of days they work. At times, they may like the " worry not about both working days and work points " situation, but basically it is what they are very afraid of. When distribution is done in a unified manner, they are also concerned about the proportional relationships among various sectors and occupations. Farmers feel encouraged because the "worry not about both working days and work points" situation does not exist much in rice growing. But if uniform contracts are not adopted for crops, animals and occupations, new contradictions will appear.

When distribution is made among cooperative members, unlike in other sectors, cooperatives and production collectives distribute both cash and material resources. Both are distributed on the basis of labor. But while there is a shortage of grain, the basic product of society as a whole, farmers are very interested in the shares of material resources distributed. Therefore, product contracts are what both cooperatives and members want: the former need to fulfill their production plans to be able to carry out the distribution plans on their own initiative, and the latter want to surpass the assigned level because the excess amount will be the share they will directly receive in material resources. Since there are in the countryside people who are well-off and people who still encounter difficulties, it is necessary to develop the spirit of mutual help while proceeding with the distribution of material resources.

In the present situation, according to our study, the distribution of overall income in the cooperatives (in cash) does not encounter any major problem. If they make profit, by regulation they will surrender 50 percent of this profit for accumulation, put 20 percent into the public benefit fund and 10 percent into the reserve fund and divide the rest into halves, one-half to add to wages and one-half to use as bonuses. As to the share of material resources distributed, attention is to be paid to a few things. According to current regulation, after a sufficient amount is used as seeds and to pay tax and to sell to the state under the two-way economic contract, the amount of grain left is used as follows: 1-2 percent to be put into the public benefit fund and 1 percent into the reserve fund, 10 percent to be sold at regulated prices as an aid to the families that encounter difficulties, first of all the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes, and the rest to be divided among laborers. In principle, it is the right way to do. But since some families do not deliver the right amount of product assigned and others are exempted from delivering the normal amount while distribution must be based on the number of man-days set in the plan, in some localities the material-resources funds decrease, or generally speaking, do not increase proportionally to the rate of increase of production. In Thai Binh Province, in the 1981 tenth-month rice crop, the grain funds of its cooperatives increased by 12.69 percent as compared with the same crop in 1980, but the volume of production increased by 23.24 percent.

The volume of production assigned in product contracts is dependent on three factors: the nature of soil, level of investment and progressive techniques applied. It is necessary to stabilize this assigned volume of production for a few years so as to make the people being assigned product contracts feel reassured to practice intensive cultivation, and not to deplete the soil, but under production conditions that remain unchanged. When the level of investment is raised and progressive techniques are applied, the assigned volume of production must increase. As the result of a lack of this understanding, some localities, when drafting the third 5-year production plan, did not increase in a proportional manner the figures for gross output, number of man-days and funds of all kinds. This is a matter that should be further studied and receive strict guidance.

Tendencies Toward Private Ownership

As the new contract system is carried out -- in fact, there are only some changes in the assigning of a few jobs related to the end product -- one thing has become evident: laborers feel encouraged to work. Again a new question has been raised: "Does this contract system, which lets three jobs related to the rice plants be done on a family scale, further develop the farmers' tendencies toward private ownership?"

The classics of Marxism-Leninism often analyze farmers as having two facets -- labor and private ownership -- and the former being the principal one. We should also remember that this evaluation applies to the free farmers. Once they joined the cooperatives and production collectives, the free farmers have become the collectivized ones, whose tendencies toward private ownership still exist but do not increase everyday. The struggle to overcome the tendencies toward private ownership and individualism of cooperative members (we can say even among ourselves) is a permanent long-term task that should not be neglected. Under the old contract system, the sense of responsibility of cooperative members in production was not great. We also should not simply think that when work is done in a "concentrated" manner, there are no favorable conditions for the tendencies toward private ownership to develop. That is not true, both in theory and in practice. Under the piece-work contract system, many people were after work points and thus did a sloppy and careless job. As they harrowed the fields, they weaved through them quickly. As they transplanted rice seedlings, they did a good job only for the few rows near the edges. As they carried manure to the fields, they threw away some along the way to lighten the load, which had been weighed for counting work points, and when they arrived, they dumped it near the edges of the ricefields to be fertilized. As they harvested the crop, they did not care about losses of grain and liked to harvest the poorer ricefields rather than the good ones. As they threshed grain, they left some on the straws so that they could do the job more quickly and retrieve some grain later as they would bring a share of straws home to feed water buffaloes. It was not true that everybody was working sloppily. Where management was good the problem was not that bad. Good people still did a good job, but there were not very many of them. The old contract

system made laborers feel they were not attached to the end product, nor interested to any considerable degree in collective production, but rather willing to get high work points. Was it not a manifestation of the tendencies toward private ownership? Was that situation a common and difficult one? Although we were struggling hard to overcome it, control and verification of actual harvest was always a difficult matter in farming.

Now under the new contract system, cooperative members are interested in the end product, do not and do not let other people do a sloppy and careless job. The spirit of collective ownership in terms of labor and use of land is heightened. But do not think that the tendencies toward private ownership have disappeared. Nowadays, in rice production, they are not after work points but are after volume of production. That is better than before. But a new problem has appeared: at any cost, even by taking improper measures, cooperative members want to surpass the assigned volume of production. Only after a year we have clearly seen that the struggle between cooperatives and members usually takes place in the following aspects:

- To demand lowering the assigned volume of production. Many localities have to assign lower volume of production than the average one of 3-5 years.

- To demand total or partial reduction of the assigned volume of production when crops suffer from damages. Losses may be negligible, but reduction being asked is considerable. Losses may involve a small area, but reduction being asked is for an entire plot. Some people, therefore, say that cooperative members want to get all when the crops are good, but when there are losses, they demand a reduction.

- To fight to demand plowing and water before other people, without observing the common schedule.

- To fail to deliver the right quantity of product, including both the main product being paddy and straws and stubbles for draft animals.

- Where the management of draft animals is incorrect, to take turns using these animals leads to excessive use, as there exists the phenomenon of giving plowers "handouts" to increase the number of plowings, etc.

And thus a number of manifestations of the tendencies toward private ownership has been partially overcome, and a number of others has appeared. If I have to make a comparison, I do not have enough evidence to say whether the tendencies toward private ownership of farmers and cooperative members are now worse or better than before. But one thing is clear: there are new manifestations that need to be watched. In the past, the fact that a number of people had worked sloppily and carelessly was harmful to both cooperatives and society, and as a result, we could not say cooperative members were getting any additional benefit. With a

work day earning only .2 dong, how many days would thay have to work to get any additional benefit? Consequently, they turned to the 5 percent ricefields because the income earned from the collectives was low. That was a situation that caused concern. Today, the style of private ownership as I have analyzed above is beneficial for cooperative members while society still is not deprived of anything in terms of volume of production, but collectives do suffer some harm in some aspects. (I say only in some aspects. As to how the collective interest is seen in a general manner, it has been analyzed earlier.) The struggle to realize the slogan, "cooperatives are homes, members are homeowners," is a course of action to be sustained by such measures as political education, economic management and sometimes even administrative action. For instance, the effort to ensure a rational assigned volume of production requires that we do a good job in setting economic and technical norms and in adopting and implementing bylaws, as well as pursue ideological education.

As I present some above ideas, I want to affirm this: only when we can harmoniously combine the three interests can they create a real motivation for socioeconomic development. The harmonious combination of the three interests is a struggle to resolve contradictions for the benefit of these interests, the manifestations of which may be different at times but must be detected in time in order to be resolved.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOVIET COMMENTS ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC TASKS OF VIETNAM

Moscow KOMMUNIST VOORUZHENNYKH SIL in Russian No 12, Jun 82 (signed to press 3 Jun 82) pp 78-83

[Article by Major A. Nikul'chenkov, candidate of historical sciences: "By Creative Course: The Third Five-Year Plan of Socialist Vietnam"]

[Text] A major event occurred in the life of the fraternal Vietnamese people, in the history of communist and worker movement, the Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party which took place in Hanoi from 27 to 31 March 1982. This was a party congress which had a famous combat path of selfless struggle, great victories and accomplishments behind it. True to the Marxist-Leninist teaching, following the wise precepts of its founder and leader Ho Chi Minh, the Communist Party of Vietnam grew up into a guiding and directing force of society and became the acknowledged leader of the heroic Vietnamese people.

The Communist Party of Vietnam came to its congress, unified and organizationally strengthened, closely tied to the masses by the Marxist-Leninist Party. It numbers in its ranks about 1.730 million communists. During the last 5 years, the party accepted 370,000 new members, and 85.9 percent of them were educated by the Union of Communist Youth of Ho Chi Minh.

The documents and materials of the congress, primarily the political report of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee to the Fifth Congress which was given by the General Secretary of the Party Central Committee Comrade Le Duan made an extensive Marxist-Leninist analysis of the features of the period experienced by the country, summarized the results of the multifaceted activity of the party in the Second Five-Year Plan, analyzed the achievements and shortcomings, and outlined new frontiers for social and economic development in the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and for the 1980's.

In the years which have passed since the Fourth CPV Congress, the Vietnamese people have achieved considerable advances in realizing the tasks of the Second Five-Year Plan. They could have been even greater, if the peaceful labor had not been obstructed by the forces of international reaction, the hostile antiVietnamese policy of the ruling circles in China, and a number of objective difficulties of the transitional period to socialism.

As a result of the many years of plunderous war, the American imperialists inflicted enormous damage on Vietnam. The material damage in North Vietnam was 22 billion dongs. This is more than double the cost expression of the main national economic funds of this part of the country. In South Vietnam, the transoceanic militarists bombed 10 million hectares of land. Ten percent of the land was poisoned by chemicals. The enemy destroyed about 1.5 million head of cattle. Seven million people were left without cows and 3 million without work.

The Maoist leadership of China, which sees the Socialist Republic of Vietnam as the main obstacle to its hegemonistic plans in Southeast Asia, is doing everything possible to obstruct the development of Vietnam. The peaceful spring of 1975 was only a brief respite for the republic. For almost 3 years with the direct instigation and support of Beijing a war raged on the southwest borders of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, unleashed by the pro-Beijing clique of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary. After the fall of the regime of Beijing henchmen in Kampuchea, the Chinese leadership drastically increased the number of armed provocations against Vietnam, and in February-March 1979, unleashed a large-scale war, throwing into the attack 600,000 soldiers supported by tanks and artillery. But the interventionists encountered the decisive repulse of the entire Vietnamese people. As before, they were supported by the Soviet Union and other states of socialist cooperation. Forced to retreat, the Chinese occupiers at the order of Beijing stole and destroyed everything on their path. They ruined four temporarily seized provincial centers, 320 villages, 904 schools and 430 hospitals and medical stations.

"Our people," said Comrade Le Zuan at the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, "bore the first attack by the perfidious intrigues of the ruling circles in China, protected the independence and freedom of the motherland and socialism in Vietnam, fulfilled their international duty in relation to the fraternal peoples of Kampuchea and Laos, and made an active contribution to the protection of national independence and peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia."

But Beijing apparently did not draw a conclusion from the failure of the agression: until now we have heard threats of "teaching Vietnam a second lesson," the tension on the Vietnamese-Chinese border remains, and the concentration of troops and naval forces of China continues. Because of the gross inteference of the imperialist circles of the West and Beijing in the internal affairs of Laos and Kampuchea, Vietnam is giving them comprehensive aid, including armed protection of revolutionary conquests. According to the concluded bilateral agreements, units and subunits of the Vietnamese People's Army are stationed on the territory of these countries. The forced diversion of considerable people and material resources for defense needs of course creates additional difficulties for the peaceful construction of a socialist Vietnam.

The Western countries and China are attempting to surround the Socialist Republic of Vietnam with a ring of economic blockade. Until now Washington not only has not set up diplomatic relations with Vietnam, but even refuses to compensate for the enormous damage inflicted on it by the intervention of the United States and its puppets. With the incitement from across the ocean and from China, the Common Market and a number of other capitalist countries have halted aid to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

However, even under these difficult conditions, Vietnam is going forward, successfully resolving the extremely complicated problems. Its considerable accomplishments were indicated in the political report of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee's report to the congress. This is the rapid unification of the country, establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat on national scales and the first advances in the socialist

reconstruction of South Vietnam, resistance which was given to the Chinese aggressors. This is the development, national discussion and adoption of a new constitution of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, the constitution for the transitional period to socialism, strengthening of the union with Laos and Kampuchea, expansion of cooperation with the USSR and other socialist states, and the entrance of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam into the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance.

The advances of Vietnam on the economic front are considerable. The Vietnamese people were able in a short time to overcome the severe consequences of the aggressive war of the United States and the Beijing hegemonists, and solve many urgent social and economic problems in time. The class of the comprador bourgeoisie in the south was completely eliminated and socialist transformations were partially implemented in the private capitalist sector of industry and trade. The first advances were made in cooperative agriculture in the southern provinces of Vietnam. The production relationships in the north are being improved. The economic facilities that were destroyed during the war years were mainly restored. National redistribution of social labor was started. Millions of workers obtained the opportunity to work.

The structure of the economy of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam radically changed. Socialist property is now its basis. The socialist sector of the economy in 1980 produced 57.7 percent of the gross social product of the country. The changes in the economy resulted in changes in the class composition of the society. The indestructible union of workers and peasants became the main support for the state. The working class grew and was strengthened. The number of industrial workers rose during the second five-year plan by 24 percent and reached 1.7 million people. The 1.6 million workers engaged in small and handicraft industry are also an enormous production force.

Cooperation of agriculture has been completed in the north. The peasants of the southern part of the country are following this same path. Their consciousness, political, cultural and technical level have noticeably risen.

The intelligentsia is giving all of their efforts and capabilities to the construction of socialism and the protection of the motherland. Its number increased by 78 percent during the five-year plan (1976-1980).

Socialist Vietnam has definite achievements in the development of productive forces and has expanded the material-technical base. The main funds in all sectors of production have become greater by 10.2 million dongs, or by 91 percent.

During the five-year plan, the gross agricultural products rose by almost 19 percent. The planted areas expanded by 2 million hectares. The rural workers were sent 18,000 tractors, hundreds of automobiles and different agricultural machines. Animal husbandry was further developed. The head of buffaloes which are still the main traction force in the village reached 2.316 million in 1980, and the number of cows was 1.661 million and pigs 10 million.

The advances in industry are perceptible. At the end of the five-year plan, the output of industrial products increased as compared to 1975 by 17.3 percent, and in machine construction, by 60 percent. The production facilities in power engineering rose by 100,000 kilowatts, in the coal industry by 2 million T, and in the cement industry by 500,000 T. About 1700 km of railroad tracks, 30,000 m of bridges, 3800 km of highways and 4000 m of moorings were restored and rebuilt. The transportation fleet of the country was replenished.

The Vietnamese Communist Party, and the republic government are showing great concern for the development of education and culture. Socialist Vietnam is the first country in Southeast Asia that has ended mass illiteracy: in the north in 1969, and in the southern provinces in 1978. Today there are 12.5 million students in the secondary schools, and 150,000 in the higher educational institutions. Together with the auditors of courses on improving general educational level and qualification, the number of students in the country is 16 million, in other words, almost every third inhabitant of Vietnam is now studying.

However, the advances which the Vietnamese people have made in the construction of socialism, as noted at the congress, do not completely correspond to the labor expended and the capital investments. The food problem has not yet been resolved and labor resources are not always used efficiently. There is still a strained situation in transportation, in providing industry with raw material and power. A great imbalance still exists between export and import. The market prices are unstable and the financial system is experiencing serious difficulties.

All of these difficulties were induced primarily by the weakness of the economy in which small goods production is still widespread, by the enormous destruction during the prolonged warfare to repulse the aggression, and a shortage of experience of constructing socialism. As a consequence of these and other reasons, a number of indicators in the Second Five-Year Plan were not fulfilled.

Heading the construction of socialism in the country, the Communisty Party of Vietnam concentrates attention of the communists, all workers on the unresolved problems and shortcomings. The party does not close its eyes to the difficulties and speaks honestly about the errors allowed. It mobilizes the party organizations, broad masses of urban and rural workers to correct them.

The new stage of development of the national economy which encompasses the period from 1981 to 1985, as well as up to 1990 is especially important. The line developed by the Communist Party of Vietnam for the construction of the socialist economy, as indicated in the documents of the congress, is to "accelerate socialist industrialization, create the material and technical base for socialism, and switch the economy from small to large socialist production." The main content of socialist industrialization in the Third Five-Year Plan and in the 1980's is to concentrate all forces on developing agriculture, on converting it into a major socialist industry.

By successively continuing the general course for construction of socialism, the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam defined the following basic social and economic tasks for the 1980's:

to satisfy the most urgent needs, gradually stabilize and improve the material and cultural level of the population, primarily to radically resolve the food problem; to better provide for the needs of the population for education, medical services, housing and transportation, improve the system of children's preschool institutions and better satisfy the minimum needs for the population for consumer goods;

continue the creation of a material and technical base for socialism, by primarily developing agriculture, output of consumer goods and the production of goods for export; to accelerate technical progress in other sectors of the national economy and to prepare for the more advanced development of heavy industry at the subsequent stages;

complete socialist transformation in the provinces of the southern part of the country; continue improvement in the socialist production relationships in North Vietnam, and strengthen socialist production relationships in the entire country;

strengthen national defense and keep safety in order.

Redistribution of labor resources on the scale of the entire country will continue in 1981-1985. Millions of able-bodied people are being resettled from the densely populated zones and cities to the sparsely populated corners to create new economic regions, build important irrigation, transportation and industrial facilities.

The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam advanced a strict regime of economy as the long-term state political program. The task is set of conserving 10 percent of the power, raw materials, materials, etc. for the national economy. "We must live in accordance with the results of our labor and not consume more than production allows us," Comrade Le Zuan noted at the congress. "It is necessary to satisfy the vital needs, but be able to bear difficulties in the name of independence and freedom of the motherland, to guarantee expanded reproduction and to build the material and technical base for socialism."

The basic directions for social and economic development in the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) stipulates an annual increase in the production of agricultural products by 6-7 percent, industrial products by 4-5 percent, and the national income by 4.5-5 percent.

The congress set great tasks before the rural workers. The main efforts are being aimed at the development of plant growing. It remains to achieve an average annual production of 17 million tons of food, that is 3.6 million tons more than the average annual level of the second five-year plan. In this case, the state procurements will average 3.5 million tons per year. In animal husbandry, the emphasis is on increasing the head of cattle, pigs and poultry.

In heavy industry, the primary attention in the current five-year plan is focused on power engineering. A long-term plan will be formulated in the near future for electrification for 15-20 years which stipulates the development of hydro- and thermal power engineering, large and small plants. The control figure for generating electricity in 1985 is 5.5-6 billion kilowatt-hours. Coal extraction will be 8-9 million tons. The oil and gas industry will be further developed. The main efforts are concentrated on exploration and subsequent operation of the oil and gas fields on the continental shelf in the south of the country. Exploration and operation of the natural gas fields on the North Vietnamese plain will be continued.

Machine construction and the electrical engineering industry of course have key importance for all sectors of the national economy. Machine construction in the current five-year plan has been set the task of guaranteeing repair of machines and equipment, production of machines and spare parts for agriculture, light, coal-extracting industry, power engineering and transportation. In the Third Five-Year Plan it is planned to complete construction of a plant for manufacture of diesel engines in [Go Da], ship wharves in Ha Long and [Faryng], and reconstruction of the locomotive-building plant in Gia Lam.

Important tasks have to be resolved by the metallurgical industry: to use more completely the facilities of the metallurgical combine in Thai Thai Nguyen and enterprises in the south, and precisely organize the collection of metal scrap so that by the end of the five-year plan the production of rolled steel products will have doubled as compared to 1981. It is planned to increase the extraction of tin in Tinh Tuc, Son Duong and to expand the facilities for extraction of chromites, lead and zinc. The manufacture of chemical fertilizers, mainly phosphorus and nitrogen, will be brought to 350,000-400,000 T.

The total volume of capital investments to construction was defined in the current five-year plan as 16-18 billion dongs. The chief efforts are aimed at completing the most important objects of the national economy which define technical progress.

Thus, the highest forum of the Vietnamese communists advanced inspirational and at the same time complicated tasks. Their resolution requires mobilization of all forces, equipment and resources of the country.

The results of the first year of the Third Five-Year Plan indicated that significant changes are outlined in economic construction. The country has produced a record quantity of food, 15 million tons. The new system of wages and the introduction of the principles of material incentive into industry and agriculture are creating the conditions for the further improvement in supplying the population with food and consumer goods.

The volume of production of industrial products reached the planned indicators in 1981 and somewhat exceeded the 1980 level. The country obtained more coal, electricity, tin, sugar, canned food, marine products and goods of local and handicraft industry than in the preceding year. Definite progress has been made in capital construction.

The steady expansion of comprehensive cooperation and interaction serves as a reliable basis for the successful development of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam on the socialist path, as in other countries of our cooperation. The relationships of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and Vietnam which is based on a strong foundation of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism are strengthened from year to year. The agreement on friendship that was concluded in November 1978 and elevated Soviet-Vietnamese relations to a qualitatively new level became their apex. True to its international debt, the Soviet Union is giving Vietnam not only effective help in restoring and developing the economy, but also in protecting the independence of the country, and their revolutionary conquests from the encroachments of the imperialist and expansionist forces. "The Soviet Union highly values the friendship and cooperation with socialist Vietnam," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev stressed. "Our people will be a reliable friend and ally of the heroic Vietnamese people in the future as well."

The delegates to the higher forum of the Vietnamese communists expressed strong confidence that the fraternal ties of our two countries will become even stronger in the upcoming years, and even more intensive. "The solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union were and are the cornerstone for the foreign policy of our party and state," Comrade Le Duan proclaimed from the tribune of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam. "Close unity and comprehensive cooperation with the USSR, this is the principle, this is the strategy, and at the same time this is revolutionary spirit. Our party is faced with the task of educating generations in the spirit of this principle, in the spirit of deep understanding of this strategy in order to convert it into a moving force for the development of our revolutionary business to complete victory."

With the cooperation of the Soviet Union, about 200 important national economic facilities were built and reconstructed in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam by 1980. In the current five-year plan, it is planned to erect 40 facilities with joint efforts. Construction is already underway on the largest hydropower system in Southeast Asia, Hoa Binh, with output of 1.920 million kilowatts, the TES [Falay] with output of 640,000 kilowatts, the power transmission line [Falay-Vin] extending almost 500 kilometers. There as also the coal pits and mines in [Kaoshon], Mong Duong, Van Don and Mau Ca, the bridge across the Red River in Hanoi, etc. On the continental shelf in the southern Socialist Republic of Vietnam, preparation is underway for development of oil and gas fields. Our country is supplying equipment for the tin ore mine in Tinh Tuc, the apatite ore mine in Lao Cai, for the super-phosphate plant in [Lam Thao], cement plant in [Bimshon]. The commodity turnover between our countries will double in the Third Five-Year Plan.

The space flight of the international Soviet-Vietnamese crew of Viktor Gorbatko and Pham Tuan which carried the banner of our friendship above the planet has become a symbol of brotherhood and high level of cooperation.

The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is a full-fledged member of the family of fraternal countries which are included in the socialist cooperation, in the Council of Economic Mutual Assistance. In accordance with the comprehensive program for socialist economic integration, the CEMA member countries

are helping Vietnam to develop the most diverse sectors of the economy. In January 1981, a general agreement was signed for multilateral cooperation of the interested countries included in the CEMA, for promotion of the accelerated development of science and technology of the Socialist Respublic of Vietnam for the period to 1990.

Soviet-Vietnamese military cooperation received further development. Mutual visits of delegations, trips of commanders, political workers and different specialists to exchange experience of training and education of personnel, party-political work, development of miliatry equipment, cultural and athletic contacts of our armies promote strengthening of friendship and military camraderie, international education of the fighters and their ideological hardening.

The Communist Party of Vietnam focuses unfailing attention on improving the defense capability, and guaranteeing the reliable protection of socialist Vietnam in the face of the intensifying agressive attacks and undermining actions of imperialism and the Chinese hegemony. Under the supervision of the Communist Party of Vietnam, thanks to the fraternal help of the Soviet Union and other countries of socialism, the extensive use of the experience of the military construction in the USSR, the Vietnamese army has been converted into a modern regular army of a socialist type. It has land forces, Air Force, Navy and anti-aircraft defense. Its weapons include zenith rocket complexes, artillery systems and tanks, modern supersonic jets, combat ships and other military equipment.

The laws adopted in December 1981 by the National Meeting of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam regarding universal military obligation and passing the service by the officer staff are very important for the construction of Vietnamese National Army. According to the new law, the draft age was established from 18 to 27. The period of active service in the army is 3 years for the soldiers of the emergency service, 4 years for technical specialists and personnel of the Navy, and 2 years for individuals who have graduated from VUZ's, and for some representatives of national minorities.

Officers of the Vietnamese National Army are trainined in six academies, in the Military Institute of Foreign Languages and 21 military schools. A considerable number of the command staff has been trained in Soviet military educational institutions.

Starting from the tasks advanced by the congress, the personnel of the Vietnamese National Army persistently raises the level of combat skill. Training and maneuvers are held regularly. The experience of combat against the aggressors is studied. It is the basis for the training of troops and headquarters. The communists are in the front of the struggle to improve the combat readiness of the Vietnamese National Army. The leading soldiers of the Vietnamese army enter the ranks of the Communist Party of Vietnam. In the period between the congresses, of the 370,000 people accepted into the party, 59 percent were soldiers.

Vietnam will persistently struggle for a healing of the international situation. It acts as a reliable outpost of socialism and peace in Southeast Asia.

Together with Laos and Kampuchea, the Socialist Republic of Vietnam is purposefully and successively achieving a conversion of this region into a zone of peace and stability. The Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam has proclaimed the active support of the Program of Peace for the 1980's adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, the new Soviet suggestions and initiatives aimed at preventing the threat of a new world war, strengthening of detente, safety and international cooperation.

The highest forum of communists of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam will enter the history of the country as a congress which defined new outlooks for the development of the Vietnamese society, provided a deep scientific analysis of the formed situation and indicated specific ways to solve tasks of socialist construction. Mobilization of all forces and resources of the people and the army for the fulfillment of the set tasks is on the agenda of the new stage of revolution.

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MEASURES TAKEN TO IMPROVE MANAGEMENT, PRODUCE EXPORT GOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[VNA Release: "The Food Products Industry Sector Improves Management Structure, Increases Source of Export Goods"]

[Text] The food product industry has taken measures to improve its management structure and is vigorously converting to producing export goods.

This year the food products industry sector has met with many difficulties, the supply of raw materials lagging behind plans and demands, the purchase of raw materials being greatly hampered by the shortage of reciprocal goods for sale to farmers, and the supply of import goods being insufficient and late, thus having great impact on production. The sector has provided guidance to related sectors in zoning raw materials areas to serve factories and in setting up and implementing policies on developing industrial crops production to stabilize the source of materials supply for the food processing industry. In the process of zoning raw materials areas, production installations have paid attention to determining the quantity of necessary products, shortening transportation distances, and insuring stable source of raw materials supply for factories. The tea integrated enterprise has rationally zoned raw materials areas to serve tea processing enterprises. Tran Phu, Lai Chau, Viet Lam, and Song Cau tea state farms, which previously delivered tea to Kim Anh (Hanoi) tea processing enterprise, now are delivering tea to the tea processing enterprises which are located in the proximity of raw materials production areas, thus decreasing the volume of goods transportation by 108,610 tons/kilometers in the first quarter, saving 206,000 dong. Sugar cane integrated enterprises, beer integrated enterprise 1, tobacco enterprise 1, and others have gradually stabilized the raw materials areas that serve production. The food products industry sector has also established crude, oil pressing enterprises in areas far from [edible] oil refineries, thus decreasing the volume of transportation and securing residues for the localities to produce sauces and domestic animals' food.

The food products industry sector has switched a number of its consumer goods factories which did not make profit to producing export goods. In the past months, many factories and enterprises have produced rather more export goods than before. The production of shrimp chips for export by the Viet Tri (Vinh Phu) food seasoning factory increased by 119 percent, the value of export goods produced by vegetable oil factories in the South by 162 percent, the production of the Ho Chi Minh City beer factory by 123 percent, that of export tea by

102 percent.[1] Many factories and enterprises have switched to producing other goods or to producing additional, new or secondary products to suit the conditions of raw materials, supplies, and equipment, to achieve higher economic effectiveness. The Viet Tri food seasoning factory, in addition to producing noodles, food seasoning, and shrimp chips, has established a branch plant to produce sauces.[2] Canning factories, in addition to manufacturing main export goods, have produced beverage, candies, etc. The food industry has provided supplies on a priority basis to the production of main goods such as shrimp chips, liquors, etc., thus achieving high economic effectiveness along with allowing directors general of integrated and incorporated enterprises to be free in dealing with import and export to serve production demands.

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1. ...and that of export sugar by 138 percent.

2. The Tan Binh MSG Factory, Ho Chi Minh City converted to production of export shrimp chips.

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS REPORT ON GROWING TENTH-MONTH RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Concentrating Manpower on Growing the Tenth-Month Rice -- Northern Provinces Almost Finish Sowing, But Are Slow in Transplanting; Nam Bo Fulfills 91.6 Percent of Plan for Sowing, Transplanting Summer and Autumn Rice; Six Provinces and Municipalities Fulfill and Overfulfill Their Plans"]

[Text] According to the General Department of Statistics, as of 5 July, the northern provinces have sown the tenth-month rice in 115,000 hectares, or 90 percent of the necessary area, with some of them like Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung and Vinh Phu having finished or almost finished the sowing job. The early tenth-month rice seedlings in many localities have suffered from drought: 3,000 hectares in Ha Nam Ninh, 2,500 in Haiphong and 2,172 in Hai Hung.

Because of the drought and harmful insects there will be considerable losses of seedlings. Right now all localities must again check the seedling areas that remain, provide guidance as to transplanting while saving seedlings and do additional sowing, if there is a shortage of seedlings, in order to cover the entire areas put aside for transplanting.

Again as a result of a lack of water, first plowing was done in only 820,000 hectares, or 150,000 hectares less than at this same time last year. The area of plowing and harrowing by machine was small -- according to the data available in 7 provinces, only 45,000 hectares have been plowed (last year's figure was 98,000 hectares). Since soil preparations have been slow, some localities now have seedlings that are ready to be transplanted but have to wait for ricefields. The area in the northern provinces where tenth-month rice seedlings have been transplanted is 215,000 hectares, an increase of over 391,000 hectares as compared with this same time last year.

All localities must fully use all of the available means to bring water into ricefields, to keep up with plowing and harrowing schedules and to use all of the already-mature tenth-month rice seedlings to transplant in all of the area put aside for this crop.

Taking advantage of favorable weather, farmers in the Nam Bo provinces were concentrating their efforts on sowing and transplanting the tenth-month rice. The two provinces that planted a lot of floating rice and did a fast job of sowing and transplanting were An Giang and Dong Thap, which fulfilled nearly 93 and 78 percent, respectively, of their cultivated area goal. Kien Giang in 10 days completed sowing and transplanting in nearly 29,000 hectares.

As of 5 July, the Nam Bo provinces have plowed nearly 948,000 hectares of ricefields and finished sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice in more than 491,000 hectares, or 27.5 percent of the cultivated area goal. Among them, the Mekong River delta provinces finished sowing and transplanting in nearly 460,000 hectares, an increase of 63,600 hectares over this same period last year, thus fulfilling 31 percent of their goal.

Along with growing the tenth-month rice, farmers were giving good care to the summer and autumn rice and continuing to transplant the late summer-autumn rice seedlings. From 25 June to 5 July, they finished sowing and transplanting in 27,000 additional hectares, an increase of 19,000 hectares over the preceding 10-day period, thus raising the total area of summer and autumn rice in Nam Bo to more than 492,000 hectares, or 91.6 percent of its goal. Nine Mekong River delta provinces finished sowing and transplanting in nearly 433,000 hectares, an increase of more than 30,000 hectares over last year. In addition to 4 provinces, Cuu Long, Dong Nai, An Giang and Dong Thap (which overfulfilled their goals by 2.5-27.5 percent) there were 2 units having made good progress: Ho Chi Minh City by overfulfilling its goal by 9 percent and Hau Giang by fulfilling the goal of sowing and transplanting the summer and autumn rice in 80,000 hectares.

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AGRICULTURE

MORE NORTHERN PROVINCES FULFILL GRAIN OBLIGATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "State Granaries in the North Receive 90.06 Percent of Total Amount of Grain To Be Collected in Fifth-Month and Spring Season -- 12 Provinces and Municipalities Fulfill Their Regular Grain Obligation"]

[Text] As of 9 July, two more provinces in the North -- Thai Binh and Vinh Phu -- have fulfilled their regular grain obligation in the 1982 fifth-month and spring season. Thus so far 12 northern provinces and municipalities -- Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Haiphong, Binh Tri Thien, Thanh Hoa, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Hanoi, Thai Binh and Vinh Phu -- have fulfilled their regular grain obligation. These provinces are stepping up purchases of nonobligation grain.

In the North as a whole, 90.06 percent of the total amount of fifth-month and spring season grain and 92 percent of the regular grain obligation have been collected. The delta and midland provinces have reached 91.3 percent of the total amount of grain to be collected and 104.5 percent of their regular grain obligation; the former Zone 4 provinces, 96.5 and 102 percent. The highland provinces have been slow as they put into state granaries only 30 percent of the total amount of grain to be collected and fulfilled only 37.2 percent of their regular obligation.

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CSO: 4209/430

AGRICULTURE

GREATER VOLUME OF SHRIMP, FISH HANDLED IN 1ST SEMESTER

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Marine Product Sector Raises Shrimp and Fish Catch and Purchases by 3-15.7 Percent"]

[Text] In the first 6 months this year, the marine product sector handled more than 204,300 tons of marine products, an increase of 15.7 percent, and purchased 76,900 tons, an increase of 3.3 percent over the same period last year. By reorganizing production, paying piece wages and bonuses in state enterprises and signing end-product contracts with individual boats and junks, the sector was able to overcome difficulties in regard to materials, fuels and means and to ensure fulfillment of the catch goal. Many provinces either fulfilled or overfulfilled their plans: Minh Hai, Cuu Long, Hau Giang, Ben Tre, Tien Giang, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Binh Tri Thien, Thai Binh and Quang Ninh. A few northern coastal provinces succeeded in overcoming the falling off of production. Quang Ninh Province had a catch of 4,700 tons, with the volume of shrimp and squid for export increasing by 1.8 times as compared with the same period last year. Thai Binh Province had a catch of 2,570 tons, an increase of 70.4 percent over the first 6 months of 1981, and purchased 1,310 tons. Binh Tri Thien Province had a catch of 6,316 tons, an increase of 66.4 percent over the same period last year. The central coastal provinces continued to finish the job of signing end-product contracts with individual sea-going boats and junks and with every laborer working on the shore to ensure steady and stable production. Quang Nam-Da Nang Province had a catch of 16,130 tons and purchased 2,900 tons. Nghia Binh Province had a catch of 16,000 tons and purchased 4,200 tons. Phu Khanh Province had a catch of 15,450 tons and purchased 4,900 tons. The Nam Bo provinces that had large volumes of shrimp and fish purchased 15-30 percent of the catches in Ben Tre, Cuu Long and Tien Giang. Minh Hai Province had a catch of 37,400 tons, or 93.5 percent of its annual goal and an increase of 68 percent over the same period last year, and purchased 12,400 tons, 80 percent more than last year.

The volume of shrimp used as an export item reached 85 percent of the annual plan goal. Some provinces that supplied shrimp as raw material for processing

for export were doing quite well: Cuu Long produced 99 tons, or 66 percent of the goal; Tien Giang 121 tons, 150 percent; Long An 149.6 tons, 149.1 percent.

The marine product sector is gathering experience in different geographical areas and stepping up fishing to boost the catch in the last 6 months of this year.

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AGRICULTURE

HA NAM NINH RICE CROP STATISTICS

Hanoi NHAN DAN In Vietnamese 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Ha Nam Ninh Province Records an Average Yield of 30 Quintals Per Hectare from the 5th Month-Spring Crop, an Increase of 4.5 Quintals Compared to the Plan and 4.8 Quintals Compared to Last Year's 5th Month-Spring Season; Output Increases by 67,700 Tons"]

[Text] Ha Nam Ninh Province recently had a successful 5th month-spring harvest. This was the largest 5th month-spring bumper crop since that of 1976. Yields averaged 30 quintals per hectare, an increase of 4.5 quintals compared to the plan and 4.8 quintals compared to last year's 5th month-spring season. Paddy output exceeded 430,000 tons, an increase of 67,700 tons compared to last year's 5th month-spring season. With the exception of Binh Luc District, the 5th month-spring rice yields of all districts and Nam Dinh City increased. In 10 districts, rice yields increased by 3 to 7 quintals per hectare compared to last year. Hai Hau District recorded the highest rice yield in the province, 44.4 quintals per hectare. Nearly 50 percent of the cooperatives within the district recorded yields of 50 to 60 quintals per hectare and no cooperative recorded a yield of less than 30 quintals. Behind Hai Hau, four districts had yields that were 5 to 7 quintals per hectare higher than last year's 5th month-spring season: Xuan Thuy: 40.8 quintals; Nam Ninh 34.13 quintals; Nghia Hung: 34.74 quintals; and Duy Tien: more than 32 quintals per hectare. The two cooperatives with the highest yields in the province were Xuan Tien in Xuan Thuy District, 69 quintals, and Hai Bac in Hai Hau District, 65.2 quintals per hectare. In addition, the Hai Van Cooperative in Hai Hau District recorded a yield of 60.5 quintals and the Xuan Kien Cooperative in Xuan Thuy District recorded a yield of 60 quintals per hectare.

As a result of the widespread use of final product contracts with laborers and as a result of building enthusiasm on the part of the masses for their work, the cooperatives made the most efficient use possible of the supplies provided to them. Technological advances were widely applied. Whereas, at one time, only slightly more than 30 percent of the land under cultivation was transplanted with new varieties, during this year's 5th month-spring season, nearly 50 percent of the land under cultivation was transplanted with high yield varieties of rice, such as 424, 5th month number 2, 5th month 33 and 184 and variety VN10. Rice variety

Nong Nghiep 8 accounted for 34 percent of the rice under cultivation. The transplanting schedule was met; 90 percent of fields were transplanted during the best season. The planting density was correct. Cultivation, fertilization and the prevention and control of pests were timely. An average of 7.3 tons of livestock manure was applied per hectare, a 0.8 quintal increase compared to last year's 5th month-spring season; each hectare was also fertilized with 80 kilograms of standard nitrogen fertilizer, which represented a 20 kilogram increase compared to last year. The uniformity among the various areas of the province, among the cooperatives within each district and among cooperative member families was increased.

Having recorded a bumper harvest, the cooperatives have allocated good paddy with which to rapidly fulfill their 5th month-spring grain obligation. The province has seven districts that have completed the depositing of grain in granaries. Hai Hau District has completed 70 percent of its grain mobilization quota for the entire year. Many places have also set aside paddy to sell to the state under economic contracts and at negotiated prices.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EFFICIENT USE OF WATER PROJECTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Managing and Using Farmland Water Conservancy Projects"]

[Text] Once water conservancy projects have been constructed, the factors of important and decisive significance as regards the efficiency and effectiveness of these projects are the management and use of projects.

Managing and protecting projects well and providing reasonable and scientific irrigation and drainage play a direct role in helping to raise yields, insure that the required amount of area is put under cultivation and economize on electricity, water, money and labor while prolonging the life of projects.

In late 1979, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Water Conservancy launched a movement to emulate the Cau Ghe farmland water conservancy group in Hai Hung, as a result of which the management and use of farmland water conservancy projects have, generally speaking, changed for the better. More and more units that are models of a specific area of operation have emerged in the different areas. During the 2 years 1980 and 1981, many agricultural areas experienced unexpected and severe natural disasters (drought and waterlogging); however, these were also 2 years of bumper crops, an important contribution to which was made by farmland water conservancy work and effective irrigation and drainage. Many farmland water conservancy groups utilized 90 percent or more of the design capacity of their projects, such as the Bac Tuyet farmland water conservancy group in Ha Son Binh Province, the Ninh River Minh Son group in Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Duc Tho group in Nghe Tinh Province, Vu Thu group number 5 in Thai Binh Province, the Hoang Quy and Phong Lac groups in Thanh Hoa Province, the Nguyen Xa Cooperative in Thai Binh Province and so forth. A number of farmland water conservancy corporations utilized more than 80 percent of the design capacity of their systems, such as the Hai Hau Farmland Water Conservancy Corporation in Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Dong Cam Corporation in Phu Khanh Province, the Lien Son Corporation in Vinh Phu Province, the Cau Son Corporation in Ha Bac Province and so forth.

However, besides these model units, there are still more than a few negative phenomena and shortcomings in the management and use of projects that are harming production.

Generally speaking, the various types of projects (primarily the large and medium-scale projects) are still not being used at design capacity. This situation causes many unnecessary difficulties for production. One rather widespread phenomenon is that projects are not well coordinated; there are junctions but not adequate canals or ditches or canals and ditches are in need of repair and obstructed at many places. The blockage of water causes partial drought and waterlogging and results in late planting. Many places waste electricity and water because they do not irrigate or drain their fields in an efficient manner, allowing the water to spill over and leak.

If the negative phenomena mentioned above are corrected and an effort is made in the management and use of projects to increase the percentage of irrigation and drainage capacity utilized to a level close to design capacity and meet the water requirements of crops, farmland water conservancy can make a direct and important contribution to the effort to achieve the goals of raising crop yields, insuring that the required amount of land is put under cultivation and raising total output.

In view of the fact that the supply of the various types of technical materials for new construction is limited, the management and use of existing projects assume even more important significance in many areas.

Practically all of the fields in the northern provinces have water conservancy projects of various types, projects that serve more than 1 million hectares. Since liberation day, the southern provinces have accelerated the construction of water conservancy projects, primarily medium and small-scale projects, thereby creating the conditions for a winter-spring and a summer-fall rice crop and for putting new, high yield, short-term varieties of rice into production.

The efficient management and use of projects can result in practical economic returns from all types of projects (large, small, modern or manual) on fields that are irrigated by different sources of water, including fields irrigated by rainfall.

The realities of production have shown that if the management and use of projects are put on a regular basis and if the quality of irrigation and drainage is gradually improved, it is clear that water conservancy work can fulfill its function as the foremost measure, thereby creating the conditions for the other technical measures to have an impact and help to raise crop yields, insure that the required amount of area is put under cultivation on schedule, reduce expenses and cut production costs. In actuality, the places that have implemented the various technical measures in a well coordinated manner have raised their yields by at least 1 or 2 quintals of paddy per hectare on areas measuring tens of thousands of hectares.

The experience of the Cau Ghe farmland water conservancy group in its management and use of projects can be flexibly and effectively applied in all areas that have different types of water conservancy projects, from the North to the South. Each

locality, each installation and the responsible sectors must re-examine their farmland water conservancy planning and plans, compare their designs to the results being achieved in fields and point out potentials, weaknesses and shortcomings in order to take the necessary measures. Correctly evaluating the availability of water at each point in time and using water sources in the most profitable manner possible are the highest objectives of project management and use. This requires the implementation of a host of specific, primary measures.

In order for water to flow in an unimpeded manner from junctions to fields, it is necessary to maintain and repair junctions well, dredge and strengthen ditch and canal systems in exact accordance with designs and install an adequate number of sluices to lead water to each field plot. There must be strict adherence to the regulations governing the operation of systems, projects must be opened and closed on schedule and a harsh attitude must be taken concerning those who redirect or impede the flow of water and disrupt irrigation and drainage procedures within the system.

Plans must be adopted for dealing with changes in water sources, either too little or too much water, so that suitable steps can be taken. As regards projects that are used, besides primarily supporting production, for other interests (such as generating electricity, raising fish and so forth), the use of water must be planned in such a way that all interests are satisfied. The northern provinces, which already have projects, place primary emphasis upon the management and use of projects and only build new ones when truly necessary. The southern provinces, which have few projects, must attach importance to management and use in conjunction with new construction.

The important factor of decisive significance in determining the efficiency of management and use is the appointment of persons within the farmland water conservancy management system of the state as well as among the people to manage and operate projects. Managers must first of all possess a full sense of responsibility and the knowledge needed to complete their task.

A farmland water conservancy project is property of the state and the people. The people, who are the ones that use water on a daily basis, must display a high spirit of collective ownership, protect projects and use them in the most economical and profitable manner possible.

Final product contracts with laborers must be widely utilized within the management apparatus of the state and the people.

The responsible sectors, especially those directly responsible, such as the water conservancy, agricultural, power, forestry, fishing and communications-transportation sectors, must give their attention to providing localities and production installations with favorable conditions for improving the management and use of farmland water conservancy projects in keeping with the spirit "the state and the people working together, the central level and the locality working together."

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CSO: 4209/417

BRIEFS

MORE SETTLERS--Since the beginning of the year, Binh Tri Thien has sent another 2,734 households of 11,300 persons, including 5,270 laborers, to new economic zones in the central highlands and other provinces. With a view to striking a balance between land and manpower in each production zone, localities in Binh Tri Thien have adopted plans for even distribution of labor force in agriculture, handicrafts and mechanical repairs, etc. The public health, educational and agricultural sectors have also sent 170 management cadres, engineers, doctors, teachers and personnel from the handicraft branch and service trades, to new economic zones. To create favorable conditions for the departees, many agricultural cooperatives in Trieu Hai, Huong Dien, Bo Trach, Ben Hai districts, etc., have actively and promptly paid up their members' wages. They have also used money from the acculation fund to give each laborer a subsidy averaging from 100 to 200 dong. Recently, the Binh Tri Thien people gave departing NEZ settlers more than 2,000 kg of rice, 340,000 dong in cash, and thousands of head of pedigree livestock and plant varieties. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 82 p 1] 9213

CSO: 4209/422

LIGHT INDUSTRY

TEXTILE MILL OVERCOMES SUPPLY SHORTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jun 82 p 1

[Article: "The Hong Gam Federation of Textile Enterprises Overcomes Its Difficulties and Increases the Output of Cloth"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year, the Hong Gam Federation of Textile Enterprises in Ho Chi Minh City only received 10 percent of the raw materials, secondary materials and chemicals to be supplied under the plan for the entire year. Displaying initiative and working with the state to overcome its difficulties, the federation of enterprises found installations that would accept raw materials and produce products under contract and coordinated with a number of export and import copporations in the city and the Mekong Delta to purchase raw materials and sell finished products. As a result of this method of operation, the enterprises within the federation have not only maintained their production, but have also produced more than twice as much cloth than they could have with the raw materials supplied by the state. Textile Enterprise Number 8 has made numerous innovations that have saved cloth and produced new products that are liked by consumers.

The enterprises within the federation are emulating to economize on supplies, raw materials, chemicals and so forth in order to increase the output and improve the quality of cloth.

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CSO: 4209/417

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

CHI LINH-PHA LAI RAILWAY LAYING SPEEDED UP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Ban Vu: "On the Chi Linh-Pha Lai Railway Laying Project"]

[Text] In the midst of an intense heat wave with the temperature approaching 40 degrees Celsius, the entire Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Station worksite was seething with fresh labor spirit. On the morning of 16 June, the 904 Building Enterprise finished casting its last batch of concrete on a 195-meter-high chimney, the nation's tallest. This achievement has encouraged nearly 20,000 Vietnamese cadres and workers and Soviet specialists to step up building other key projects, with a view to putting Furnace No 1 into commission at the end of the year. At the worksite, where nearly 20 kilometers of rail were being assembled and installed, linking Chi Linh railway station to the Pha Lai electric power station, officials of Railway Corporation No 8 and of Companies 805 and 807, were on hand round the clock to supervise the work strictly, ensuring a fast construction pace, and striving to complete the first phase of assemblage and installation, so that the power station can be put into commission by 5 November 1982. Nearly a year earlier, when work on assembling and installation machinery and equipment was first begun at the Pha Lai thermoelectric power station, Railway Building Companies 805 and 807 of Railway Corporation No 8 had already completed the installation of a 3 km-long railway, including the updating of nearly 1,000 meters on Railways 17 and 51, thus making a noticeable contribution to carrying thousands of tons of supplies into the worksite for Furnace No 1 work cooperation teams.

Then, the workers moved south to Chi Linh, where they joined forces with military units in charge of building the roadbed in carrying out the construction project. Those cadres, who once steadfastly ensured smooth transportation by rail during the anti-U.S. war, and once successfully restored border railways destroyed by Chinese pirates in 1979, are now building the "communist youth's railway to develop the fatherland's electric power." Under a burning summer sun, workers of both sexes tramped the stony roadbed with bear feet, carried rails on their shoulders and hauled crossties in the direction of the Pha Lai power station chimney, struggling to lay each meter of track. This is a wide-track railway measuring 1.435 meters, using precast concrete crossties which weigh 260 kgs apiece, as well as large rails. All technological requirements are in line with international standards.

Notwithstanding difficulties in supplies and equipment, Railway Corporation No 8 has striven to provide a sufficient number of concrete crossties and rails, and assemble and install them later at the Kep railway station before lifting them onto railroad cars for transportation to the project. To ensure progress and alleviate the labor load, Companies 805 and 807 have built in accordance with the semimechanized method, using gantry cranes to hoist stacks of rails of 5 tons apiece and lay them down on the roadbed, and maintaining the rails solidly by hand and by steam hammer. Braving the burning sun of noon and afternoon, the workers were on hand whenever a train carrying materials arrived for unloading. Overcoming all hardships and displaying the concept of mastery, 8 workers using rudimentary shovels would promptly unload a railroad car carrying 38 cubic meters of stone.

Although they work in difficult and rigorous conditions, due to scientific labor organization and to the fact that 90 percent of the work is under contract, many norms involving lifting, filling, laying and unloading have been overfulfilled, and labor safety has been ensured.

So far, the workers have finished laying 3 km of rail on a ferralitic-soil roadbed built by military units across mountains and hills, and ricefields of Hai Hung. Nguyen Loc, acting director of Railway Corporation No 8, said that although at present the corporation is encountering difficulties in stepping up the building pace, due to delayed transportation of materials from Kep, insufficient quantities and inferior quality, the cadres and workers of Railway Corporation No 8 with the determination and the spirit of high responsibility of those who share the honor of producing electricity for the fatherland, will coordinate with other units actively to strive to overcome all obstacles so as to complete the Chi Linh-Pha Lai railway on schedule, so that coal will be delivered in time for Furnace No 1 to go into operation by the end of the year.

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END

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON MARKETING COOPERATIVES

BK171243 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 17 August editorial: "Firmly Consolidate Collective Trade"]

[Text] Collective trade is being consolidated and developed. It now consists of more than 8,500 basic marketing cooperative units--214 more than in 1980--with a total of more than 14 million members--1.2 million more than in 1980. These marketing cooperatives are extending their activities to villages and city wards and especially, to the rural areas throughout the country. Long-standing emulation banners of the marketing cooperative sector such as Hoang Hao in Thanh Hoa, Tay Giang in Thai Binh, Ninh Phuc in Ha Nam Ninh, Ky Son in Nghe Tinh and other progressive units that have emerged over recent years in Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-danang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, An Giang and Tien Giang Provinces and in Ho Chi Minh City have clearly proved the great impact of collective trade's services to agriculture, production and the peasants' life. In municipalities and cities, the expansion of activities of basic marketing and consumer cooperative units in the various city wards and districts has significantly contributed to the circulation of goods in support of the laboring people's livelihood.

Marketing cooperatives are collective economic units set up by the laboring people for trading purposes; and they are an integral part of socialist trade. Collective trade has the responsibility to join with state-run trade in carrying out the common tasks of socialist trade--namely getting hold of wholesale trade for the most part, influencing retail trade and services, controlling the social market and satisfactorily carrying out the circulation and distribution of goods in support of production and life. Being organized for operations in each village and city ward and closely connected with the collective production units of the laboring people in both rural and urban areas, marketing cooperatives can effectively assist state-run trade in carrying out collection and purchase activities to control the sources of goods, especially agricultural food products and handicraft items; exploit the potentials and strengths of the local economy; put goods into organized circulation; struggle against speculation and smuggling; and contribute toward establishing a new market order and stabilizing the people's life.

The specific tasks of the marketing cooperative sector consist primarily of satisfactorily carrying out collection and purchase activities for state-run

economic organizations and acting as their agents to supply production materials and consumer goods to the laboring people. At the same time, the marketing cooperative sector obliged to expand its own business by exploiting more local sources of goods and organizing processing activities to increase the variety of goods; introduce new services as required by the local patterns of production and life; contribute toward procuring more export goods for the state; and participate in market management.

Many localities, out of the failure to grasp firmly the functions and tasks of collective trade, have reduced or changed its organization. In some places, marketing cooperatives are allowed illegally to buy and sell items of goods that fall under the state's unified management, engage in transactions involving long-distance travel, implement incorrectly policies and regulations concerning prices, finances and taxes, and compete in buying and selling activities with state-run trade and other localities--thus turning themselves into business instruments purely for profit-seeking purposes in order to set up a local fund.

Along with strengthening state-run trade, the consolidation and correct development of marketing cooperatives has an important impact on the consolidation of socialist trade. Collective trade organizations must consider the task of serving production and the people's life in (? their own areas) as the key task. They may expand economic relations with other localities to seek additional sources of goods. However, this must be done strictly in accordance with the division of labor and the decentralization of management for trading purposes in order to firmly uphold market order and stabilize prices.

Marketing cooperatives in the rural areas must direct all their trading activities and services toward supporting agricultural production and the peasants' life, contributing to the settlement of problems concerning the reorganization of circulation within the district and the consolidation of the worker-peasant alliance in the economic field, pushing ahead the movement for agricultural cooperativization, and consolidating the new production relations in the countryside.

Marketing cooperatives in the mountain and midland regions must pay attention to serving even better the livelihood of the ethnic minority people and members of the armed forces stationed there.

Marketing cooperatives in districts and villages that border on municipalities and industrial centers must, apart from serving their own localities, closely coordinate with urban districts and wards in supplying additional agricultural food products to cadres and workers.

In municipalities and cities, marketing and consumer cooperatives of urban wards and districts must strive to exploit satisfacotrily all scattered sources of goods, expand their services and the processing of products, and assist state-run trade organizations in distributing goods equitably to the right consumers.

Considering the established orientations and tasks, the marketing cooperative network, especially at the grassroots level, must be further expanded and consolidated to serve more of the laboring people. It is necessary to tap the abundant capabilities of the masses in order to overcome the difficulties in-

volving shortages of capital and the poor availability of material and technical means. All activities of the marketing cooperatives must be aimed at achieving local socioeconomic objectives in support of the development of production and the livelihood of the laboring people.

CSO: 4209/442

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

COUNCIL REVIEWS 1982 TASKS--The second people's council of Tay Ninh Province recently met for the fifth time. The provincial people's committee vice chairman reported on the implementation of the province's main tasks during the first half of 1982. The report says: In agricultural production, the principal crops have increased by 96.7 percent over the same period last year. In industrial production, commodity production has been increased in order to meet the people's consumption demands. The water conservancy movement has been launched broadly and deeply among the people while capital construction is being given due attention and accelerated. Efforts have been concentrated on some of the major projects, thus accelerating their completion rather quickly. With respect to agricultural transformation, production collectives have initially been consolidated and improved. The allocation of ricefields and land has been gradually adjusted and the product-contract system has been implemented in cooperatives and production collectives. [Text] [BK131025 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Aug 82]

CSO: 4209/442

AGRICULTURAL OFFICIAL INTERVIEWED ON 1985 GRAIN OUTPUT

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 8-10

[Interview with Asst Prof Duong Hong Dat, vice minister of agriculture, by TO QUOC reporter: "A Difficult But Practical Mission"; date and place not specified]

[Text] [Question] One of the norms set by the party and state for the entire country is to try, by 1985, to produce over 19 million tons of grain including over 3 million tons of subsidiary food (converted to paddy equivalent). Will you please tell us about the possibility of fulfilling this norm?

[Answer] We find that this task is difficult from many points of view. However, our country's potentials are still very great. By trying to turn part of these potentials into realities, we will be able to achieve the set norm.

[Question] What are these difficulties?

[Answer] In 1980--the starting year for the implementation of the tasks indicated in the 5-year plan (1981-85)--the whole country produced 14,403,000 tons of grain (including 2,758,000 tons of subsidiary food converted to paddy equivalent). We estimate that the factors conducive to an output increase and consequently to the fulfillment of the norm set for 1985 are as follows:

--New lands will be opened and put into production to obtain over 80,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops with a yield of 20 quintals per hectare and over 150,000 hectares of rice crops with a yield of 26 quintals per hectare.

--Multicropping will be carried out on over 230,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops with a yield of 20 quintals per hectare, 160,000 hectares of winter-spring rice with a yield of 31.6 quintals per hectare, 102,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with a yield of 30 quintals per hectare and 482,000 hectares of 10th-month rice with a yield of 23.6 quintals per hectare.

--Good seeds will be provided in sufficient quantities for the entire area to be cultivated with rice. There will be an increase in fertilizers: 9 million more tons of organic fertilizer and 300,000 more tons of nitrate fertilizer will be applied. Transplanting will be carried out strictly on schedule on 1.2 million hectares where this task has always been done behind schedule. Transplanting density will be increased on 3 million hectares of rice and the

task of preventing and exterminating harmful insects and diseases will be properly carried out throughout the rice growing area.

Those are the factors indispensable to the achievement of the norm of over 19 million tons of grain by 1985.

[Question] Which of the aforesaid output increase factors is the most important?

[Answer] We put them in this order: The intensive cultivation factor, the multicropping factor and the new-land opening factor. Naturally, everyone of them is important.

We will pay special attention to intensive cultivation because if it is done satisfactorily, we will possibly obtain a further 3.87 million tons of grain in 1985. Specifically speaking, we can increase the crops' yield by 10 to 15 percent by methodically putting good strains into production. A rational crop cultivation pattern and a planned allocation of varieties suitable for each type of crop within each crop rotation system can help increase the yield in each region by 15 to 20 percent. A selective change of seeds during the production process (but not a change in crop varieties) can also contribute to increasing the crops' yield by 40 to 50 percent.

Concerning fertilizers, within the framework of the current 5-year plan, if we try to apply 1 more ton of stable manure to each hectare of grain crop (considering the still great possibilities of expanding the area cultivated with azolla, sesbania...), we will easily reap 270,000 more tons of paddy (on the basis of an estimated increase of only 30 kgs of paddy obtained by applying 1 more ton of stable manure [per hectare] though in practice an increase of between 200 and 300 kgs has been achieved in many areas). We have not yet mentioned the state plan to supply an additional 300,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer each year to fertilizer grain crops. If applied according to technique, 1 ton of chemical fertilizer can increase the paddy yield by 2 to 3 tons per hectare.

Concerning the sowing and transplanting technique, transplanting is still being done too early or too late on nearly 30 percent of the rice growing area (about 1.2 million hectares). If transplanting is done in the most favorable season, the per hectare yield may be increased by 0.3 ton of paddy. If transplanting with the fixed density is carried out methodically on 3 million hectares where riceplants have so far been transplanted too sparsely (only 25 to 30 tufts of rice plants per square meter in certain regions), we will also be able to reap a further 0.6 million tons of paddy each year.

Every year, harmful insects and diseases have continued to do great damage to crops and to reduce their yield by more than 20 percent. By doing our best to protect the vegetation with the aim of retrieving only a 7 percent deficit in the crops' yield, we will be able to increase the yearly gross output by 812,000 tons.

Multicropping and new-land opening are two principal measures to further expand the area cultivated with grain crops. Of these measures, multicropping must receive greater attention because if the new-land opening factor can help

bring about an increase of 472,000 tons (on 230,000 hectares), the multicropping factor will contribute to an increase of 2,408,600 tons of grain. In our country, it is not too difficult to raise the land use coefficient from 1.3 to 1.5.

[Question] What measures will be taken by the agricultural sector to meet the requirements of intensive cultivation, multicropping and area expansion through the opening of new lands?

[Answer] In our opinion, there are three major measures:

--First, it is necessary to intensify the building of material-technical bases. This task includes water conservancy activities to expand the irrigated area to 3.61 million hectares of rice (an increase of 96,000 hectares over 1980), to increase the area subjected to drainage and waterlogging control to 0.2 million hectares and to protect 25,000 to 30,000 hectares from saline water. It includes also the production of fertilizers (cultivation of azolla on 400,000 hectares and sesbania on 100,000 hectares), the rational use of chemical fertilizers, the reinforcement of the system of seed production and supply and of insect control, the equipment of peasants with sufficient working tools and the raising of the yearly mechanized tilling rate to 45 percent.

--Second, it is necessary to determine a farming system for each production zone.

--The third measure is to consolidate and expand the socialist production relationships and to strengthen management. Attention must be paid to building zones destined for an increase in the yield of rice and subsidiary food crops--namely, 2.4 million hectares of concentrated rice sowing and cultivation in the Mekong and Red River deltas which will yield 9.7 million tons of paddy [per year] and 420,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops which will yield 1.7 million tons of subsidiary food products (converted to paddy equivalent) [per year].

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AGRICULTURE

OVERALL MEASURES TO SOLVE GRAIN PROBLEM SET FORTH

Hanoi TO QUOC in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 10-14

[Article by Nguyen Xuan: "Some Ideas About Ways To Solve the Grain Problem"]

[Text] Grain is the most urgent of all problems facing our country in the 1980's and it may continue to be so afterward if it has not yet been solved by then.

In this respect, we are not alone since many developing countries are also in a difficult situation due to the grain problem.

It is increasingly obvious that though obtaining a mouthful and a bowl of rice seems to be merely part of the humdrum daily routine, whether this problem can be solved or not and whether its solution can be found sooner or later is not at all a simple and easy question. Its solution depends on a series of fundamental factors such as natural conditions (land, water and climate), economy and technique (possible effect of industry on agriculture, import-export, distribution-circulation and progress in agricultural technique), political situation (social system, land ownership and production relationships) and social situation (population, population distribution, cultural and managerial standards)...

Population - Land - Grain

Both theory and practice have demonstrated the existence of a structural relationship between population and grain production: if the population increases by 1 percent a year, grain production must increase by 2.5 percent to maintain the same standard of living; there still are vast potentials for agricultural technical progress but the farmland is limited.

Calculations with acceptable errors have shown that in the 1976-1980 period, our country's population increased by 2.25 percent per year on the average while the average yearly increase in grain production was only below 2 percent. The gross output of grain increased by 1 million tons (a great achievement despite a reduction of the essential materials by a half) while the average per capita grain [output] norm--which had always been low--came down to 97 percent [of that in the past]. Though the farmland was further developed, the per capita farmland [ratio]--which ranked among the very low

ones in the world--continued to go down to 92 percent [of that in the past]. We must not forget to take the per capita average--a key factor--into account in making calculations and in drawing up economic plans.

Therefore, we must necessarily continue to increase the grain production rate; it is usually very hard to increase it by 2 to 4 percent a year (bearing in mind the fact that years with bad harvests are intercalated with others in a cycle, that this happens to every country and that our usually has 2 years of bad harvest out of every five). It is also necessary to perseveringly and gradually bring down the population growth rate to a limited and stable level of about 1 percent [per year]--a task which will take time and require effective measures in every country. With regard to land--a special and irreplaceable production means--, it is necessary to eagerly maintain and improve the existing ones. What gives ground for great anxiety is the destruction and transformation of mature lands--especially those which have been irrigated by water conservancy works--into nonagricultural ones and also the continued and, in certain areas, very grave exploitation of land to the point of exhaustion and complete ruin (petrifaction). Since the existing land cannot meet the grain production demand, more new ones must be opened --an expensive and painstaking task because it usually takes a whole generation to transform newly opened lands into mature ones. Renowed agriculturists have given this useful advice: One must open new lands only after exhausting the capacities of the existing ones; before opening new lands on a large scale, it is necessary to conduct an experiment [on a small scale] for a few years to see what will happen to the ecologic system; finally, one must remember that lands are not limitless!

Grain Production as the Central Task - Need for Other Agricultural Products - Multiform Ecologic System - An Agricultural System of Certain and Stable Effectiveness and in Conformity with the Ecologic System

Any solution to the grain problem according to whatever plan cannot go beyond the reserves of one's country. What is now at our disposal is 6.9 million hectares of farmland including 4.6 million hectares of ricefields, 3.3 million hectares of average and rich forests, 6 million hectares of poor and exhausted forests, over 5 million hectares of bald mountains and hills and about 15 million agricultural laborers. There are some discrepancies in these figures but they do not essentially change the situation. We know that our country stretches from the 8th to 23rd latitude and that it is composed of regions with diverse pedologic, climatic and ecologic characteristics which support and complement one another in their existence and development and thus form a rich, manifold entity. This phenomenon strictly conforms to the natural law of harmony. Any violation of this law --whether by sheer ignorance or through crude subjectivism--will lead to the destruction of the ecologic system and to serious consequences. We have had ample proof of this form and fact that forests were destroyed, mountains scraped and hills razed in the great hope of achieving self-sufficiency in grain production and that, on the contrary, the result was a loss of abundant natural resources and the emergence of difficulties from an exhausted soil and stunted crops only after 2 or 3 years of grain production. The lesson drawn by Thailand is also conspicuous and painful but on a larger scale: From 1950 to 1975, this country destroyed millions

of hectares of forest to produce cassava and corn for export and earned $4 billions; today these lands have become infertile and unsuitable for regular farming (document of the International Commission on the Mekong, 1975).

The question facing us is to cleverly use all our land assets (including farmland, the crops grown and ani-als raised in the agricultural sector, forest land, trees and animsls in forests, and water sources) as well as our large agricultural work force to achieve, at all costs and as soon as possible, the central target--which is grain--and to meet the need for other agricultural products. We must build a multiform agricultural network of certain and stable effectiveness and in conformity with the diverse ecologic system in our country. In our opinion, we may visualize various regions for the following purposes: Production of pharmaceuticals including opium (considering the very great domestic and foreign demand for opium to be used in preparing medicines and also that it is an ideal plant to be grown on slash-burn upland fields becuase of its short term, high value and transportability); the growing of vegetables and special products (potato, turnip cabbages, cinnamon, anise and mallotus phipip-pinensis); the raising of large horned animals (bovines, deers and elephants); cultivation of perennial and short-term industrial plants and of grain, vegetable and subsidiary food crops requiring irrigation; the raising of marine products and fresh- and brackish-water products; maintenance of national forests, forest reservations, forests destined for exploitation and business, and bald hills and mountains; and afforest-ation of seashores... These regions will combine crop cultivation with animal husbandry, principal with subsidiary production and agriculture with forestry and will support and complement one another in order to most effectively exploit their respective advantages in matters of land, hydrology, climate, vegetal and animal resources and labor. It is through work assignment, cooperation and exchange on a domestic and international scale that we will solve the problem of grain and other agricultural products and provide equipment, materials and technique for agriculture to assure its continuous development.

Immense Potential of Biology - Indispensable Action of Industry

The yield of our various grain crops is still very low, irregular and greatly uneven though they are grown under similar conditions in a small area. The average per hectare output is only about 20 quintals for each rice crop, over 10 quintals for each corn crop, about 60 quintals for each sweet potato crop and about 70 quintals for each cassava crop. Generally speaking, these low outputs have remained almost unchanged for many years because the tasks about weeds, water, fertilizers and farming schedules, the prevention of and fight against epidemics and diseases and other agricultural measures have not yet been carried out satisfactorily and have even involved enormous squanderings. Concerning our economic-technical standards, if we proceed with some reorganizationand take further action, we will be fully able to increase the yield of each area unit, to carry out multicropping and to raise this unit's economic effectiveness. Many examples on a cooperative and district scale have demonstrated the possibility of increasing the gross grain output by a half and sometimes doubling it after correctly solving some most definite problems such as water and seeds...

It is estimated that on a world scale (and of all the combined measures taken for grain production), water contributes from 25 to 40 percent, seeds from 15 to 25 percent and mineral fertilizers about 25 percent to the gross output. The lesson drawn from Israel is rather useful: In 10 years (1960-1970), the farmland did not increase but the gross output tripled because the irrigated area tripled; meanwhile, the amount of water used went down from 9,000 cubic meters per hectare for 20 consecutive years to 7,000 cubic meters per hectare. It appears from the metering and reckoning documents of one of our large pumping stations that though a fifth-month and spring crop required only 5,000 cubic meters per hectare, as many as 10,000 cubic meters were pumped for irrigation and that though a 10th-month crop needed only 3,500 cubic meters per hectare, as many as 7,000 cubic meters were pumped for irrigation--that is, half of the pumped volume was wasted! Too many poor countries including our are likely to make this mistake: It is very expensive to build large-scale water conservancy works because their construction requires land and involves huge expenditures but their effectiveness will prove unproportionate and the result obtained may even be "negative" if they have been built carelessly and afterward been managed and used very badly.

Biology has an immense potential and a special, irreplaceable content but it is always linked to the correlative material conditions. A short-term rice strain with a high yield and quality requires not only peculiar pedologic and climatic conditions but also fixed norms of water, mineral fertilizer, insecticide and soil preparation...

After producing a bowl of fice, we must preserve, process and transport it. Our preservation method alone usually reduces the grain quantity and quality by 10 to 20 percent. How can we solve the grain problem without the action of industry? Naturally, each country has its own outlook and its choice of a solution consistent with the conditions in each of its historic stages and based on the building of an agriculture promoting industry and on import-export transactions designed to defray the cost of the materials and equipment which it lacks or cannot yet manufacture. An industry designed to help agriculture solve the grain problem in our country must also make a choice on the basis of its peculiarities. At present, the possibilities open to us are better regarding phosphate, lime, coal and water communications; a very large number of agricultural laborers are available and many crops and many plant varieties can be grown each year on a land with a distinctly dry and rainy season; and the nitrate fertilizer, energy, mechanization and insecticide industries--though not yet developed--can effectively cooperate with those in the CEMA countries. There is ample evidence of the unsuitability of [our] outlook and choice as corroborated by actual facts. For example, in the 1976-1980 period, for the purpose of importing equipment for agriculture, mainly for grain production, 70 percent of the foreign currency value was allocated to machines, iron, steel and fuel; 40 percent was set aside for tractors alone versus only 30 percent for mineral fertilizers, mainly nitrate fertilizer.

New Production Relationships - Necessary Conditions for Production Relationships - Economic Effect of New Production Relationships

In grain production, the rice area occupies an absolute figure of 4.6 million hectares of which 2.6 millions are situated in Nam Bo where over 90 percent of production is still being carried otu individually (while cooperativization has been basically completed in North and Central Vietnam). We must also mention the state farms which are producing grain and we must take into account the household sideline business which occupies about 7 percent of the land area and of which a rice growing segment has been applying technical measures fairly well and achieving an output not inferior to that of the Japanese.

A matter of principle is the need to establish our agricultural production relationships on the basis of a socialist theme and under two basic forms--all people and collective ownership. For this reason, Nam Bo is transforming agriculture along socialist lines and its agriculture will sooner or later follow the path of cooperativization. But attention must be paid to the fact that agriculture in Nam Bo has been producing commodities on a small scale and that rice production in the Mekong River delta, in particular, has exceeded the basic need (an average of 600 kgs per capita); consequently, socialist transformation here must not be patterned after that which has been applied in North and Central Vietnam. Both tendencies--hesitation and impatience coupled with the failure to firmly grasp the socioeconomic characteristics of each region--are incorrect and will cause losses to grain production here. [Nam Bo]. Right now, it is necessary to recognize the objective realities in agriculture as well as in grain production, the existence of many economic components and the necessity of taking other measures to motivate these economic components to simultaneously carry out activities, to develop their own influences, to complement and support one another and to focus on the national benefit--that is, to strenuously solve the grain problem as soon as possible.

The countries which are building advanced socialism have reviewed the road traveled and have come to the following conclusion which is valuable to us: The emergence of the new production relationships does not always mean the abolition--and does not in the least mean the immediate abolition--of all the old ones; the new production relationships must always be closely connected with a corresponding production force. Especially with regard to the collective production relationships which will for long occupy a superior position in our agriculture as well as in grain production, they must be consolidated and perfected by specific and realistic actions such as the creation of conditions for all cooperatives to take the initiative in production and business; the building of the necessary material-technical bases by both the cooperatives and the state to enable collective production to get the upper hand of individual production and to develop continuously; the implementation of economic policies mainly under the form of investments and purchase prices to help cooperatives start doing business with profit-and-loss accounting, improve their standard of living by their own effort, accumulate capital and expand production; and the strenuous training and advanced training of a contingent of economic-technical cadres who are capable, who know how to do business, who are trusted by the masses and who

will devote themselves to the cooperatives for a long time. The establishment of the new production relationships in the rural areas is aimed at thoroughly eliminating the origin of exploitation. But whether or not the new production relationships can grow stable will be decided by their economic effect; in this respect, our knowledge and action have proven inadequate. For more than 20 years, the cooperatives in North Vietnam have mainly been grain producers and only about 30 percent of them are skillful and fairly good. The latter have fulfilled or overfulfilled their grain obligation to the state, maintained or slightly increased their members' rations and set aside a small amount of grain as a reserve. The remaining 70 percent of cooperatives are either average or weak ones and we understand that they are so primarily because of the grain problem. This situation is due partly to the cooperatives' own problems and partly to problems concerning the guidance and management exercised by the higher levels and the state. Both these two aspects must be solved simultaneously if the economic effectiveness of the new production relationships are to be developed and if grain production is to be stepped up.

Effect of the Economic Lever - Export and Import - Effective Investment in Key Projects - Collective Ownership - Material Benefit - Economical Consumption and Use

Realities have demonstrated the unsoundness of the economic lever system which was formerly applied for decades in North Vietnam and was implemented nationwide in the 1976-1980 period; this system was burdened with a deeply administrative and pluralistic character. Some new economic levers are being applied but are still in the investigative and experimental stage. Urgent and careful research must be conducted and some period of time spent carrying out tests to gradually perfect the new economic lever system applied in the agricultural field where the central task is grain production. The experiences of many socialist countries have shown that these tasks are far from being easy and that a subjective and conservative attitude is inappropriate. We must not either forget that any economic lever--liek any pharmaceutical ingredient--has a principal and side effect and that there is no single, unequalled economic measure but a uniform system. Specifically, it is still necessary to hold debates and to conduct examinations and experiments on the basis of actual facts; however, an outline must be drawn up soon. The grain problem cannot possibly be resolved satisfactorily and smoothly if it is disconnected from export and import; on the contrary, export and import must be intensified to solve the grain problem quickly. We may consider the exportation of these agricultural products--including a certain quantity of grain--which we have an aptitude and the conditions to produce in order to import the materials and equipment most useful for the production of grain and for an increase in grain output (since the price of rice is higher than that of wheat flour in the world market). Or we may seek short-term loans with interest to import the most useful materials and equipment to be employed in producing of grain and other agricultural goods for export and will pay these debts in 6 months or 1 year.

Apart from the export-import volume handled by the central level, it is necessary to use the centrally run management and guidance to expand the export-import right of various localities and enterprise federations and to develop their production capacities. Selective and effective investments must be made for the benefit of the key grain producing regions in the entire country and in various localities with the aim of rapidly increasing grain production and concentrating grain and other commodities in the hand of the state. During the 1976-1980 period, the Mekong River delta contributed more than 40 percent of the amount of grain pruchased by the state but only 13 percent of the total investment in agriculture and water conservancy for the whole country was allocated to this region for the same purpose--not to mention the fact that the effectiveness of this investment was very low and that capital, supplies and building materials were stolen, damaged or wasted in many areas. Inquiries into three cooperatives in three areas in Hai Hau District (Ha Nam Nihn) have revealed that against each kilogram of standard nitrate fertilizer it had distributed, the state could purchase only 3.8, 3.5 or 1.5 kgs of paddy! Shortcomings of the abovementioned kind can be eliminated immediately. Policies on prices (of production means, consumer goods, agricultural products and services), purchase of grain and agricultural products, cooperative management, consumer goods distribution, and cultural life must ensure a better material and cultural life for localities, production units and laborers who have carried out the grain production duty skillfully and satisfactorily. The motive power to be used to solve the grain problem and to develop agriculture in general is collective ownership coupled with encouragement by material benefit. Many people know the following clearsighted view of Lenin: "It is not by directly relying on enthusiasm but it is with the enthusiasm aroused by the great revolution, by stimulating individual benefit and personal concern, by applying economic accounting"... (Lenin, Complete Works, Su That, Volume 44, Page 189). The recent implementation of the system of end-product contract with laboring groups and individuals in agriculture has created the most seething mass movement ever seen in more than 20 years of cooperativization in North Vietnam and is a form of management that illustrates the abovementioned truth.

Economical use of grain must become a major policy of definitely "stringent" nature. Feeding rice to hogs is still a general and normal practice in the deltas of the Mekong and Red Rivers. These two regions have an output of 8 million tons of paddy; if 6 percent of this amount is used to feed hogs, there will be a loss of 480,000 tons which is equivalent to the output of a large province (substitutes [for the feed] can be corn, cassave, kaoliang...) Grain has also been used to distill alcohol, spoiled by [faulty] preservation and stolen...

In conclusion, we can say that during the 1980's, grain [production] must really become a program for the No 1 target and that there must be a fully qualified and competent organization to carry out this program to the end. Moreover, the result obtained from each step must be taken into consideration in controlling the guidelines and measures set forth in the program and in examining the capabilities of the organizations and cadres working on this front.

9332
CSO: 4209/413

AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES PLANTING RICE CROP ON OPTIMUM SCHEDULE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Concentrating All Efforts on Planting the Tenth-Month Rice in Entire Area and on Optimum Schedule"]

[Text] The tenth-month rice crop this year which is to account for 59 percent of the cultivated area and 53.3 percent of the rice production of the entire year is one of great importance in the grain production plan of the year. It also has to fulfill the task of surpassing the plan goal and further raising the rice yield of 150-200 kilograms per hectare in order to compensate for the decreased volume of production of the last winter-spring subsidiary food crops.

This year, because the drought lasted long and the harvest of the winter-spring rice was late, planting of the tenth-month rice has been delayed. So far the North has transplanted more than 50 percent and the South nearly 40 percent of the areas set as goals in the plan. The experience in planting the tenth-month rice in the northern provinces shows that unless the timing of sowing and transplanting is such that rice plants will head early in October, they will have to encounter the winter monsoon. If the transplanting is late, they will not have enough time to accumulate nutritious materials to develop large ears bearing many grains. As rice plants head late and encounter the cold weather and low temperature, the percentage of empty grains will be high and the yield will be reduced by 6-15 quintals per hectare, even to total loss.

Some people suggest that as this year is a leap year according to the lunar calendar, the weather cycle is longer. But actual data collected in the last 26 years indicate that whether flood occurs early or late, or whether it occurs at all, there are no rules about cycle. As to temperature fluctuations in general, the winter monsoon begins from the second week of October and some days temperature may be average or may be down to 22° C. If this temperature lasts for 3 consecutive days at the time rice plants head and pollinate, the percentage of empty grains will increase by 15-20 percent; if this weather lasts for more than 3-4 days, this percentage will reach 30-40 percent of the number of grains. In the last 26 years,

from 1956 till now, there were 9 lunar-calendar leap years of 2 same months. With continuous data of average daytime temperatures from 1956, it has been shown that a temperature below 22° C that lasted 3 days or more would always adversely affect the heading and pollinating of rice plants, regardless whether that year was a leap one or not. The 24 seasons of the year totally depend on the activity of the sun; therefore, according to the solar calendar, these seasons vary by only a day between a leap year and a regular one. If the lunar calendar is used to identify these seasons, they may vary up to 15-20 days.

Keeping up with the success in the winter-spring crop season and applying the good experiences in production management obtained in the two previous crops, the northern localities are overcoming any difficulties and creating favorable conditions for finishing transplanting of the tenth-month rice within the beginning-of-autumn season, the best schedule for getting high crop yield. Although lately there were frequent rains in all localities, the agriculture-serving sectors like water conservancy and electric power have been coordinating their work and supplying enough electricity to run water pumps so as to have enough water for harrowing and transplanting. The localities that rely on rains to have water should reinforce ricefield embankments to contain water. Efforts must be made to supply pumps with gasoline and oil as a support to getting water by means of buckets and water wheels. Cooperatives must mobilize their manpower for speeding up transplanting of the tenth-month rice, which should be completed within the best schedule. The southern provinces must further increase the speed of sowing and transplanting so as to reach the goal set for cultivated area of tenth-month rice in August and to prepare for the third rice crop after the summer-autumn rice crop, as a compensation for the failure to grow the winter-spring rice in the entire area planned in the last season. The localities that are short of draft power can lower the number of plowings and harrowings in order to sow and transplant on schedule and later compensate for it by using more fertilizer and increasing the number of weedings to get high crop yield.

The agriculture-serving sectors like materials supply and communications and transportation should concentrate their means on transporting fertilizers and insecticide for localities to apply additional fertilizer before the rain-and-storm season and to prevent harmful insects.

To ensure on-schedule sowing and transplanting is one of the intensive-cultivation measures and creates favorable conditions for rice plants to grow and develop, to easily assimilate nutrients and to store them better, to develop ears and grains properly and to give high yield, under appropriate weather and climatic conditions. To do one's very best to transplant rice seedlings in the entire area within the best schedule is to contribute to successfully fulfilling the 1982 grain production plan.

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CSO: 4209/444

AGRICULTURE

EFFORTS CONCENTRATED ON 10TH-MONTH RICE PLANTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Concentrating Efforts on Planting the Tenth-Month Rice"]

[Text] Haiphong is concentrating its efforts on planting the tenth-month rice crop with the momentum of the successful fifth-month and spring rice crop. Its cooperatives are applying the good experiences in production management, in exploiting the existing labor capabilities and material and technical base and in actively dealing with the natural calamities to planting the tenth-month rice.

The Municipal VCP Committee and People's Committee have been mobilizing all sectors and echelons for properly serving the task of planting the crop. The electric power sector gives priority to assisting the cooperatives in fighting drought. The water conservancy sector assists districts in repairing and digging new canals for irrigation purposes. The agricultural materials sector has changed its method of serving the cooperatives. In the first 6 months of this year, it sent them a volume of fertilizer 36 percent greater than the entire volume supplied in 1981. Other tools like water pumps, water buffaloes and insecticide were also supplied in larger quantities as compared with the same period last year.

In recent days, Haiphong had steady rains in widespread areas, with some localities having up to 150 millimeters of rainfall; the drought-affected area was thus reduced. Taking advantage of the favorable weather, its cooperatives sent tens of thousands of people to the fields to prepare the soil, to pull rice seedlings and to transplant the latter at an accelerated pace.

In 5 days from 15 to 20 July, Hai Hung Province completed sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice in more than 22,000 hectares, nearly equal to the area completed in the 10 previous days, raising the total area of sowing and transplanting to 52,322 hectares, nearly 44 percent of the plan norm. The pace of sowing and transplanting is still slow, with only four districts -- Tu Loc, Kim Mon, Nam Thanh and Phu Tien -- having nearly finished the job. Hai Hung is concentrating its agricultural manpower, tractors and draft animals on preparing the soil and

sending its cadres to local areas to assume on-the-spot leadership over production as it is striving to complete the sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice by the end of July.

The cooperatives in Cao Bang Province have completed sowing and transplanting of the tenth-month rice in nearly 19,000 hectares, thus attaining 70.3 percent of the area set in its plan. The border districts like Trung Khanh, Quang Hoa, Tra Linh and Thong Nong have done the job at a faster pace and reached 83-94 percent of their goals.

The districts in the eastern part of the province which followed an early schedule have nearly completed their sowing and transplanting job as they were active in preparing the soil and self-sufficient in fertilizer and seeds and took advantage of the favorable weather. After having completed the job of sowing and transplanting the early tenth-month rice, Cho Ra, Nguyen Binh, Hoa An, Thach An and Ngan Son Districts now concentrate on fighting drought to make sure to have enough water for soil preparation and planting of the main-crop tenth-month rice.

Ha Tuyen Province has plowed and harrowed nearly 61,000 hectares for the tenth-month rice crop, thus being faster than in the same period last year. Bac Quang, Chiem Hoa, Yen Son and Son Duong Districts were fast in plowing and harrowing. Although the province was preparing the soil quickly, it has finished sowing and transplanting in only 51.2 percent of the area set as its goal. The agricultural materials sector in the province has been urgently transporting farm implements, seeds, fertilizers and insecticide to the cooperatives and creating favorable conditions for fulfillment of the tenth-month production plan.

The Nam Bo provinces have plowed 492,910 hectares of land and have grown rice without transplanting in 479,375 hectares, or 26.2 percent of their goals, thus being faster than in the same period last year. The Mekong River delta provinces have grown rice without transplanting and fulfilled 29.8 percent of their plan so far. The 2 provinces that did the job most quickly are Dong Thap, 80 percent, and An Giang, 79 percent. The 9 Mekong River delta provinces finished soil preparation for the tenth-month rice crop in 55 percent of the areas set in their plan, thus being faster than in the same period last year. A number of coastal provinces in the Mekong River delta have completed sowing and transplanting of the early tenth-month rice in 150,000 hectares and are actively urging their farmers to extend the areas for cultivation of the high-yield tenth-month rice variety.

From 6 to 25 July, Y Yen District fully completed transplanting the tenth-month rice in 95 percent of the area and has thus become one of the districts in Ha Nam Ninh Province that finished the job most quickly, with almost all of its area being transplanted in the best period of the season.

The district concentrates on supervising the soil-preparing job and creating favorable conditions for its machine stations to overfulfill the soil-preparation contracts

they have signed with the cooperatives. Nearly 50 percent of the tenth-month rice crop area of the district was plowed and harrowed with tractors in accordance with such contracts.

Being the leading banner of the country's agricultural machine sector, the Y Yen agricultural machine station, which was in charge of the soil-preparation program in two seasons for the product contracts in agriculture, has recommended the way to assign work to each worker in conjunction with the final responsibility for the quality of soil preparation, to ensure profitable business for units, to reduce production costs and to permit on-schedule sowing and transplanting. It has also studied assigning methods to link the responsibilities of workers with the products of their cooperatives. As the result of good soil preparation, the cooperatives not only were able to complete transplanting the tenth-month rice quickly and neatly but also ensured the planned allocation of rice varieties as a contribution to the plans for growing the winter crop (accounting for more than 30 percent of the area) and fighting waterlogging in low ricefields (accounting for nearly 50 percent of the area). So far the first weeding has been completed for more than 40 percent of the tenth-month rice crop area.

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CSO: 4209/444

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON 10TH-MONTH RICE CULTIVATION

BK110549 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1000 Aug 82

[Text] Twenty-five July-5 August the provinces from Thuan Hai southward planted 139,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, nearly four times as much as they did in the previous 10-day period, or an increase of more than 100,000 hectares of acreage.

The seven Mekong River Delta Provinces in particular, except An Giang and Dong Thap, have basically concluded their 10th-month rice planting. On the average, they have planted 10,000 hectares daily, their fastest rate ever. In total, as of 5 August, the former Nam Bo Provinces had grown 714,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 40 percent of the area norm. Specifically, the Mekong River Delta Provinces fulfilled 42.5 percent of the norm.

For their part, Ben Tre and Tien Giang, despite a slow start, have now managed to increase their 10th-month rice cultivation rate fourfold over the same period last year thanks to their thorough preparation. Elsewhere, Cuu Long has planted nearly 21,000 hectares of rice seedlings in addition to its directly-sown rice area. These rice seedlings will be transplanted on 140,000 hectares. The province is also planting late rice seedlings for transplanting on summer-fall ricefields.

In eastern Nam Bo and former zone 6, the provinces have fulfilled only 27.5 percent of their rice planting plan. Minh Hai has fulfilled only 11 percent of the area norm despite its plan to grow as many as 269,000 hectares of 10th-month rice. This performance represented a sixfold decrease in the planting rate compared with the same period last year.

Along with growing the 10th-month crop, during the first 10 days of August the former Nam Bo Provinces harvested 52,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or 18 percent of the cultivated area. Many localities are now concentrating on bringing in the crop. Specifically, An Giang, Tien Giang and Song Be have harvested from 30-50 percent of their rice area.

According to the initial estimates of some localities, their summer-fall rice yields have not only surpassed last year's but have also exceeded the norm by 2-4 quintals per hectare.

CSO: 4209/442

AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION IN SOUTH ADVANCES

BK181304 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the fifth party congress and directives Nos 57 and 100 of the party Central Committee secretariat, the provinces in what was formerly Nam Bo are pushing ahead the movement for agricultural transformation while consolidating the reorganizing production and improving management in production collectives and agricultural cooperatives and broadly applying product contracts to laborers.

To date the former Nam Bo area as a whole has set up 7,713 production collectives and 182 agricultural cooperatives that account for 15.2 percent of peasant families and 11.4 percent of the arable land area. Many provinces have made good headway in the movement and set up production collectives quickly. For instance, Hau Giang has, since the beginning of this year, organized 1,000 new production collectives, scoring a twofold increase over last year; Tien Giang, 500 new collectives; Cuu Long, 300 new collectives; An Giang, 290 new collectives; and so on. Most of the newly established production collectives have operated on the basis of giving out end-product contracts to laborers. Thanks to this, the members of production collectives and cooperatives have enthusiastically engaged in production since the first days of their participation in collective work. Also thanks to the application of product contracts to laborers, production collectives that previously had a record of good performance have now achieved even better and more even and stable economic results; and the income of their members has increased. The new management system has helped to consolidate potentially doomed collectives firmly. At present, Nam Bo as a whole has 4,239 production collectives and 127 agricultural cooperatives applying product contracts to the laborers. In Cuu Long Province, a total of 120 collectives have adopted this contractual system. Some 50 percent of the collectives in An Giang and Hau Giang, and 100 percent of the collectives in Tien Giang have done the same.

CSO: 4209/442

AGRICULTURE

LONG THAP PROVINCE REVIEWS AGRICULTURAL WORK

BK181311 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 82 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] A conference was held recently by representatives of the peasants in Dong Thap Province to exchange experiences in agricultural transformation in the past and to discuss guidelines for new progress in the movement for agricultural cooperativization.

Implementing directive No 100 of the party Central Committee secretariat, some 147 out of 192 agricultural production collectives in Dong Thap Province have now applied product contracts with labor groups and laborers. Meanwhile, progress has been made gradually and steadily by all previously weak production collectives and efforts ahve been exerted by all progressive production collectives to consolidate themselves further. By applying the product contract system, many newly-established production collectives and some production solidarity teams--those due to become production collectives--have achieved good results in their production. The results obtained from the application of the product contract system by Tam Nong District have brought confidence to its peasants. In Chau Thanh District, the peasants' movement to join production collectives voluntarily has developed ever more vigorously. Typical of this is An Phu Thuan Village which, in June and July alone, set up as many as 30 production collectives. All of these production collectives have already formulated plans for the application of product contracts in the coming winter-spring crop season. The movement has also made headway in Hong Ngu, Cao Lanh, Thanh Hung and Thap Muoi Districts and Sa Dec City, as many peasants in these localities have applied for membership in production collectives. The movement for agricultural transformation in Dong Thap Province, however, has developed unevenly. Production collectives still have not been set up in more than 40 percent of the villages and towns. In certain localities, cadres and party members still have not apprehended clearly the party's line on agricultural transformation while some sectors concerned have failed to achieve close coordination in their activities to support this task.

CSO: 4209/442

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THUAN HAI SETTLED FARMING--Thuan Hai Province to date have sent more than 3,500 families of 20,000 people of various nationalities to six mountain districts for settled farming and settled life. These resettlers have recently reclaimed more than 1,000 additional hectares of virgin land and planted 700 hectares of wet rice. They have also built many water conservancy projects to supply more water to their cultivated area. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Aug 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/442

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

TRI AN HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 5, May 82 pp 29-30

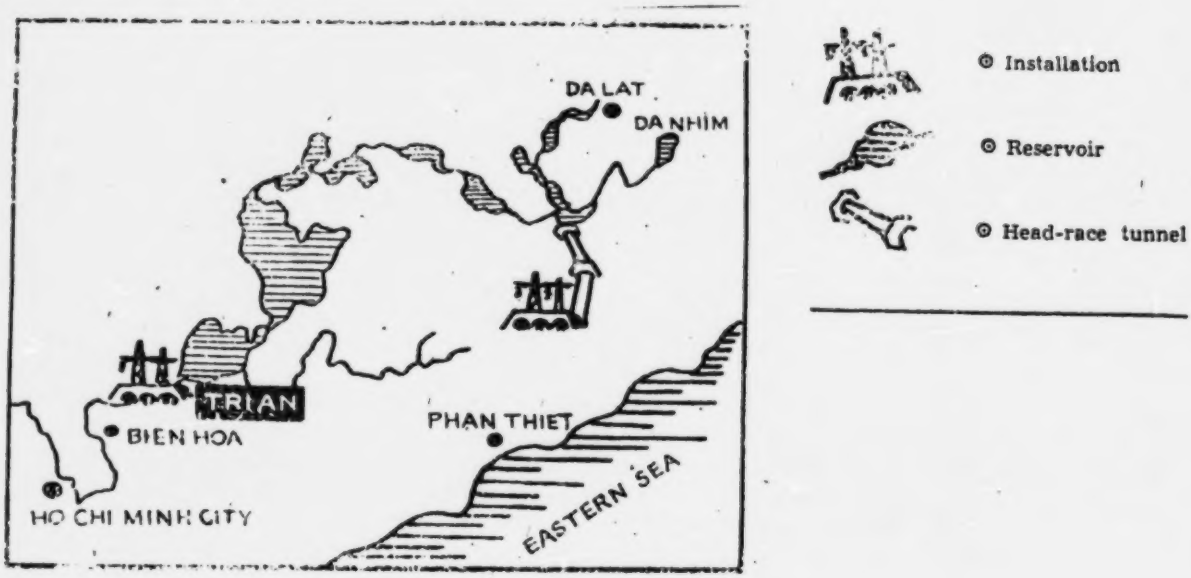
[Text]

Together with the building of the Pha Lai thermal-power station in Quang Ninh province with a capacity of 640,000 kW and the Hoa Binh hydro-power project with a capacity of 1,920,000 kW, construction will soon begin on the Tri An hydro-electric project in Dong Nai province, southern Vietnam, all with Soviet assistance.

This is one of the major construction projects of the Third Five-Year Plan (1981-1985) and the biggest hydro-power project to date in southern Vietnam. It is located on Dong Nai river in Vinh Cuu district, Dong Nai province, nearly 60 km northeast of Ho Chi Minh City. The project will bring major benefits to the national economy, especially with regard to the southern provinces. Its initial planned capacity is 320,000 kW, 3 times that of the Thac Ba hydro-electric plant in northern Vietnam and double that of the Da Nhim hydro-electric plant in southern Vietnam. It will supply from 1.3 to 1.5 billion kWh annually. In addition, it will supply water for about 250,000 hectares of ricefields around Ho Chi Minh City, in Dong Nai and Long An provinces, as well as fresh water for the industries, forestry and fisheries and the daily use of the people in the area. It will also help check the invasion of salt water along the Dong Nai river. The reservoirs of the project will become huge fish ponds capable of supplying more than 2,000 tons of fish a year.

Results of surveys jointly conducted by Vietnamese and Soviet experts show that the natural waterfall at Tri An has the optimal conditions for the building of a major hydro-power plant. The reservoirs will cover 350 square kilometres and have a capacity of one billion cubic metres. Since the plant lies close to major industrial and urban centres like Bien Hoa, Ho Chi Minh City, Vung Tau and Thu Dau Mot, the electricity to be generated can be easily integrated in the common electric grid. The flow of Dong Nai river approximates 1,000 cubic metres per second in summer but drops to less than 100 cubic metres per second in the dry season. Maximum silt deposition is one kilogram per cubic metre of water.

Total cost is estimated at 6,000 million *dong*. The Soviet Union will supply all the technical equipment under an agreement between the two governments. The remainder will be covered by government investments and contributions by the population in the southern provinces. This will be the first major project to be built with joint contributions from the government and the people. It is estimated that construction of the project will require the digging of about 45 million cubic metres of earth and stone, about 400,000 cubic metres of



concrete, and vast quantities of steel, sand and gravel.

The ground-breaking ceremony was held on February 19, 1982, with 5,000 workers, young volunteers and soldiers from Ho Chi Minh City joining in laying the foundations for the future plant: roads, riverways, railways, the electricity supply system. Preparations for the building of the reservoirs require the felling of about 20,000 hectares of forest with an estimated 462,000 cubic metres of timber and tens of millions of cubic metres of firewood. The preparatory work also includes a railway station at Trang Bom, a railway and a parallel transport road 22 kilometres long linking Trang Bom to Tri An and a 15-kilovolt transmission line to cater for the construction work.

Research and surveys were conducted as early as 1977 - 1978 by Vietnamese scientists. Students and teachers of the water conservancy and geology departments of the University of Ho Chi Minh City under the guidance of Professor Tran Kim Thach studied the geology in the areas of the waterfall and the future dam. They left no part of the Dong Nai river unchecked over a portion of seven kilometres. They spent many nights in the forest in spite of mosquitoes and leeches and crossed fields still littered with mines left behind by the US and puppet troops.

Topographers and cartographers of the General Staff of the People's Army in co-ordination with surveyors of the Ministry of Power and the Institute of Planning of Ho Chi Minh City have completed detailed and accurate topographic maps of the whole area within a short time. Hydrologists have made detailed studies and gathered necessary data about the flow of the Dong Nai river within the past 50 years, a major requirement put forth by L. Gazanova, head of the Soviet experts team, when she first visited Tri An in the rainy season of 1981. Ms. Gazanova has taken part in the designing of major hydro-power plants in the Soviet Union and in many other countries, e.g. Indonesia, Syria and Cuba. She is also one of the planners of the Hoa Binh hydro-electric project in Vietnam. In her four-week stay in Tri An she made intensive surveys on land, water and air to gather more basic data and check the estimates before submitting her final economic-technical program.

News of the construction of the Tri An hydro-power plant quickly spread to the population in the southern provinces. Mass movements were initiated under a variety of names such as "Every branch and everyone supports Tri An", "One day each month for Tri An", "Let's economize for Tri An", "Communist labour day for Tri

An"... The provinces in the Mekong River delta have pledged to contribute 4,500 tons of rice, 2,000 tons of meat, 2,000 tons of sugar and two million litres of fish sauce each year. Ho Chi Minh City and Dong Nai province have loaned 100 million *dong* to the State. Hundreds of public offices, army units, hospitals, schools and individual workers, cadres, intellectuals, artists have sent contributions in cash or gold to the managing committee. Many individuals donated as much as 10,000 *dong*. Vietnamese residents abroad on their visits to the homeland have also contributed tens of thousands of *dong*. Donors include children and young pioneers — for instance two sisters in Ho Chi Minh City contributed all the 167 *dong* from their piggy bank, and three other sisters sent 720 *dong*. So far, more than 10 million *dong* in donations has been collected.

Each day the Managing Committee of the construction site receives up to 300 letters, pledging contributions in manpower and money.

On the strength of the labour zeal of the workers and with the warm support of the population, the Managing Committee estimates that construction time, which is projected for 6-8 years, may be reduced by two years.

CSO: 4220/299

LABOR

EFFORTS NOTED TO SEND PEOPLE TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Dang Duc Hoanh of the Ministry of Labor: "Some 73,000 More People Sent to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] In the last 6 months, the country as a whole sent 73,000 people (37,000 laborers and 36,000 dependents) to the new economic zones, or close to 50 percent of the 1982 plan norm. The provinces that had attained high norms were Nghia Binh (having sent 13,000 people), Binh Tri Thien (11,000), Nghe Tinh (over 8,000), etc. In getting people and laborers to go to the new economic zones in their provinces, all localities, mostly Long An, Thuan Hai, Song Be, Phu Khanh, Hoang Lien Son, etc., were making a lot of efforts.

While there were many difficulties and the capital supplied by the state for capital construction was less than that of the previous years, to obtain such a result as mentioned above was due to a considerable effort. Many forms of activities, such as organizing brotherhood among localities and between the latter and the army units assigned the job of doing economic work in connection with sending people away and receiving newcomers, clearly reflected the active work and initiative of the localities and people. A part of the manpower and resources of the localities was put aside to support those people who opened new land and built the new economic zones, with some localities having set up or now setting up new economic funds.

The sectors concerned for the first time made a lot of effort to contribute to getting laborers and people to go and build new economic zones.

The recent reality showed that the job of getting laborers and people to go should require a concentrated and unified supervision in accordance with a synchronized and smooth plan, being applicable on a nationwide basis and strictly calculated, with careful organization in both departure and arrival locations.

Although the state and localities did provide supplemental investment in construction of new economic zones, issuing of such investment was slow and did not

measure up to the task of receiving newcomers. The job of getting laborers and people to go was not yet closely linked with that of preparing locations, ensuring conditions for production, living quarters, etc. in the new zones. Generally speaking, the job of sending people away to build new economic zones in the provinces and districts brought about poor results. Propaganda, proselyting and selection of people still involved some compulsion. In some localities sometimes the job of sending people away was not yet carefully done. There was a lack of urgency in selling and supplying the necessary goods under current regulations to those people who were leaving for the new economic zones; the organization and activities of the machinery in charge of getting laborers and people to go were still heavily administrative at all levels. Many sectors and localities failed to really concentrate their leadership capacity on fulfilling the task of getting laborers and people to go, particularly ensuring the needs of such key sectors as rubber, coffee, cotton and the concentrated new economic zones (in the Mekong River delta and Tay Nguyen).

Those are the shortcomings that should be overcome in order to further step up the job of sending people away to build new economic zones in the time to come.

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CSO: 4209/444

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON YOUTHS' ROLE IN SCIENCE

BK110807 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Aug 82

[NHAN DAN 11 August editorial: "The Youths Take the Lead in Advancing on the Scientific-Technological Front"]

[Text] After pointing out the requirements concerning productivity, quality and effectiveness in economic construction and management and setting forth the demands facing science and technology, the fifth party congress asserted in its resolution: to meet these demands we must master scientific-technological issues that are crucial for the country. We must surge forward to master at all costs whatever is needed by the country and must launch a vigorous mass movement to advance on the scientific-technological front successfully. Just as in other fields, the youths serve as the assault unit in this advance.

In the past, in spite of difficulties, the youths' movement for creativity has continued to make headway. Contests of creative measures for conserving energy, raw materials and supplies have been organized in the various enterprises, worksites and scientific-technological research institutes, in 8 provinces and municipalities, a total of 9,862 innovations were introduced in the first 6 months of the year, resulting in the saving of almost 10 million dong. Of these innovations, two-thirds were designed to conserve energy, raw materials and supplies. At 24 scientific-technological institutes in Hanoi, some 91 valuable projects have been initially launched. At the youth creativity fair held in Ho Chi Minh City, some 335 innovations were introduced which attracted more than 800,000 visitors. Activities aimed at improving specialized skills and selecting skilled workers have been maintained. In many localities such as Ho Chi Minh City and Ha Son Binh, contests of skilled workers have been organized at the provincial and municipal level by the engineering, textile and construction sectors. Young Vietnamese talents have repeatedly won high places at international young talents' contests. The nationwide conference on science and creativity held by the youths attending medical and pharmaceutical colleges to present 132 topics marked a new, progressive step in the students' movement for scientific research to serve production and life.

On the fields, the youths have actually served as the main force and assault spearhead in the application of advanced technology. Of the 10,259 agricultural cooperatives, 19 percent now have specialized seed teams or units; 70-80 percent have vegetation protection teams; 58 percent have teams specializing in the production of fertilizer; and 40 percent have specialized water conservancy teams whose members are young men.

Facts show that advancing on the scientific-technological front and spearheading the scientific-technological revolution are the ways that youths can train themselves, attain maturity and overcome difficulties in contributing to the creation of a new situation in production and work. It is necessary to help each youth improve his awareness of the scientific-technological lines and policies of the parts and the state. We must rekindle in the heart of each youth a flame of enthusiasm for creativity and a desire to devote his talents and creativity to building a prosperous and beautiful fatherland.

Every youth and youth collective must build objectives and programs for scientific-technological activities which reflect both creative training and creative labor.

Youths must plunge into the real life of extensive labor and construction. This is the environment and the fertile soil for youths to foster and develop their talents and creativity while developing their attachments to the working masses.

We must direct the talents of youths and their creativity toward studying and applying various scientific-technological advances; and must satisfactorily carry out the "youths with grain production" program, the austerity program and the programs to manufacture consumer and export goods and reorganize the people's daily life.

We must organize and attract the participation of a large number of youths in scientific-technological activities under various forms and with numerous, diversified and vivid methods such as presenting study subjects; organizing club activities; molding symposiums, competitions for skilled workers or for young talents and exhibitions on creative achievements; and promoting participation in youths' scientific-technological councils.

The talents and the creativity of Vietnamese youths are the precious assets of the nation. They are also the sources of strength and advantages for youths. The responsibility for constantly improving these talents and creativity rests with all party and youth union organizations and all economic, cultural and social organizations.

Through the process of implementing various scientific-technological programs and goals in combination with the general requirements of the revolution and in conformity with the aspirations of the youths, we must discover and train more aptitudes and talents, unhesitatingly assign youths to study various creative projects and ensure necessary material and technical conditions through solicitous advice and guidance provided by competent cadres, appropraite encouragement and fair recomendations and rewards.

Developing scientific-technological innovations is aimed chiefly at promoting youths' contributions to the cause of building and defending the fatherland.

CSO: 4209/442

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 MARCH-15 APRIL 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 5, May 82 p 32

[Text]

MARCH

18. Vietnam attends the 25th session of CMEA (Comecon)'s committee for scientific and technological co-operation and the 28th session for co-operation in planning work in Moscow.

19. A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam leaves Hanoi for the 12th Congress of the Communist Party of India.

— A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry declares: "The bellicose and interventionist policy of the Reagan Administration causes tension in the Caribbean.

21. Vietnam participates for the first time in the International Book Fair in Frankfurt, Federal Republic of Germany.

22. Opening of the exhibition of Vietnam's economic and technical achievements at the Giang Vo Exhibition Centre. The exhibition shows the results of the Vietnamese people's creative labour in the period between the Fourth (1976) and the Fifth Party Congress (1982).

— Opening at 5 galleries in Hanoi of the 1982 Art Exhibition in honour of the 5th Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam (764 works of art of 578 artists are on display).

— Inauguration of a toys making workshop in Hanoi, a gift from UNICEF.

23. Pierre N'ze, Foreign Minister of the People's Republic of Congo, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam. A joint communiqué is published.

— A delegation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions leaves Hanoi for the International Conference for Solidarity with the working people in Palestine, Namibia and South Africa.

— The Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples and the Peace Committee of Vietnam send a message of support to the International Conference for Solidarity with the Salvadorean People.

26. Signing of an agreement on goods exchange and payment for 1981-1985 between Vietnam and Poland.

— Founding of the Vietnam Committee for the World Environment Day with Professor Ton That Tung as its president.

31. The Fifth National Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam, held from March 27 to 31, adopts the three important reports read by Le Duan, Pham Van Dong and Le Duc Tho and elects the Party's new leading bodies.

APRIL

1. On the occasion of his 75th birthday, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, was presented with:

⊙ The Georgi Dimitrov Order of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

⊙ The Klement Gottwald Order of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia;

⊙ The First-Class Order of Merit of the Polish People's Republic;

⊙ The Diamond-inlaid National Flag Order of the People's Republic of Hungary;

⊙ The Jose Marti Order of the Republic of Cuba; and

⊙ The Kark Marx Order of the German Democratic Republic.

— Jean Pierre Chevenement, French Minister for Reseach and Technology, visits Vietnam.

2. *VNA* rejects the fabrication of the Thai Supreme Military Command that Vietnamese troops shelled Thai territory.

4. Premier Pham Van Dong sends a message to Mohammed Abdelaziz, General Secretary of the Polisario Front and Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council of the Sarhawi Arab Democratic Republic, reaffirming the Vietnamese people's support for the Sarhawi people's just struggle.

5. Frigyes Puja, Hungarian Foreign Minister, pays an official friendship visit to Vietnam from April 3 to 5. A joint-communiqué is published.

— Opening of the third session of the Vietnam-Mongolia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technological co-operation. The two sides review the implementation of the resolutions of the last session and work out plans for co-operation in the period 1982-1983.

— The Commission for Investigation of Chinese Expansionists and Hegemonists' War Crimes issues a communiqué denouncing China's hostile acts against the Vietnamese people over the past three months.

7. Vietnam participates in the International Day of the Elderly "Add Life to Years".

8. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays an official visit to France.

— Signing in Prague of a protocol on scientific and technological co-operation between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia.

9. Signing in Hanoi of an agreement on the Kingdom of Denmark's loans to Vietnam for the completion of joint projects.

11. The Ministry of Agriculture holds a conference on silkworm raising in Hai Hung province.

12. The Forestry branch holds a conference to sum up its activities in 1981 and to work out plans for 1982.

— A Finnish Government economic delegation led by Lasse Lehtinen, M.P. and Vice-President of the Commission for Economic Relations with Developing Countries, visits Vietnam.

13. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry rejects a recent US allegation that Vietnam used toxic chemicals in Laos and Kampuchea.

15. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays an official visit to the Kingdom of Sweden.

— The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry announces the establishment of diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the Republic of Vanuatu.

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END

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Vietnam Report

No. 2391

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER URGES UNITY AMONG SOLDIERS, PEOPLE

BK251153 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 July editorial: "Achieve Single-Mindedness Between Soldiers and People"]

[Text] As children of the people, all cadres and combatants of our army have fought for the people who created them. From the beginning, no matter where they are stationed--on the border, in coastal and delta regions or in urban areas--our troops have always enjoyed the protection, love and assistance of the people. This relationship vividly manifests the tradition of unbroken solidarity between our people and army.

Preserving and promoting that tradition and trying to achieve single-mindedness between the soldiers and the people is the unending responsibility of the armed forces.

Every place inhabited by our people throughout the country holds an important position in the political, social, economic and national defense fields. Therefore, to help them make their localities strong in all aspects is an important task which reflects the single-mindedness between the soldiers and the people in carrying out all strategic tasks to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland.

Many units stationed and operating in important strategic areas--such as the M-98 regiment, the B-4 brigade and the Cuu Long task force--have achieved a high degree of single-mindedness between the soldiers and the people. Despite the need to maintain a high level of combat readiness and the pressure of their tasks, many units can still help localities in motivating the masses to build combat positions, consolidating relations among agricultural cooperatives, building schools and child-care centers, providing medical treatment for the people and eliminating superstition. Actively implementing various state policies and laws, cadres and combatants of these units have reached the people of all strata in carrying out propaganda which motivates them to struggle against the enemy's reactionary psychological warfare activities. With their exemplary behavior in strictly observing military discipline and their hard-working spirit and devotion to the people, all of our army units have won the love and confidence of their compatriots, and solidarity between the soldiers and the people has been further strengthened. There are, however, some units which still pay inadequate attention

to making the localities where they are stationed strong in the political, military, economic and cultural fields, or which still do not consider this task to be one of their main responsibilities. In addition, by failing to carry out troop management satisfactorily, they have allowed certain soldiers to violate discipline in their relations with the people. Such units would not contribute to making localities firm and strong--an indispensable condition for our army to fulfill all tasks satisfactorily as well as to ensure combat readiness and engage in fighting.

Due to the present situation, all units of the army must pay attention to promoting and achieving single-mindedness between the soldiers and the people. This is especially true for those units stationed in localities which are of strategic importance in the economic and national defense fields, such as the northern border areas, and in densely populated municipalities and cities and major industrial and agricultural areas.

Every unit is duty-bound to educate its troops regularly on this task so that they can understand it thoroughly and know how to organize to carry it out properly. No matter where they are stationed, every cadre and soldier must act as a nucleus in motivating the revolutionary concept of the masses so as to make it possible for them to understand and have confidence in the party policies and lines and implement the state laws scrupulously. Meanwhile, together with localities, all units are duty-bound to consolidate unity in the political and spiritual fields between the soldiers and the people. They must also participate with the localities in carrying out economic and cultural development, maintaining security and order, and smashing all of the enemy's crafty sabotage schemes.

No matter where they are, soldiers must always strictly observe discipline in their relations with the people. In fighting as well as in construction, cadres and soldiers must devote themselves to caring for and protecting the lives and property of the people, respect the local customs, and implement the state laws and local regulations scrupulously. They must absolutely not do anything that could adversely affect the fine nature and revolutionary tradition of the army and the solidarity between the soldiers and the people. They must also offer honest criticism and be determined to correct their weaknesses and shortcomings.

By paying full attention to promoting and consolidating single-mindedness between the soldiers and the people, our army will not only manifest its revolutionary nature and tradition but will also carry out a task of special importance in order to improve its fighting strength.

CSO: 4209/461

BRIEFS

LAO DELEGATION VISIT--Hanoi, 16 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the Lao Social Relief and War Veterans Committee led by Mune Somvichit, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the committee, arrived in Hanoi on 14 August. It was met by Song Hao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister for disabled soldiers and social affairs, and other officials. [Text] [OW191105 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 16 Aug 82]

AID TO KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCE--Hanoi, 18 Aug (VNA)--Since the second half of 1981, the province of Kien Giang on the southwestern coast of Vietnam has helped Kampuchea's coastal province of Kampot restore and develop agricultural production. Under a cooperation agreement between the two sister provinces, Kien Giang has helped Kampot in personnel training, water conservancy, cultivation technique, veterinary medicine, etc. Kien Giang has also supplied Kampot with agricultural materials and equipment, and helped it design irrigation projects and build a sow farm and a fodder factory. Several groups of Vietnamese technicians have been sent to Kampot to help organize a drive of vaccination for domestic animals and build a pilot farm for short-term, high-yielding rice. [Text] [OW191105 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 18 Aug 82]

CONGOLESE GROUP ARRIVES--Hanoi, 20 Aug (VNA)--A Congolese delegation led by Ngoulou Lois Anselme, external affairs advisor to the minister of cooperation of the People's Republic of Congo, has arrived here for a visit. The delegation is to discuss the cooperation between the two countries in the exchange of experts. It paid a tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum and visited the late president's house and office. The delegation made contacts with officials from the services of public health, education, agriculture, building, science and technique and trade, and toured various localities. Today, the delegation was cordially received by Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh. Vice Chairman Tran Quynh expressed his hope that the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Congo would further consolidate and develop. [Text] [OW201810 Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 20 Aug 82]

NEW NORWEGIAN ENVOY--Hanoi, 24 Aug (VNA)--Arne Arnesen, Norwegian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with the Norwegian ambassador. Present on the

occasion were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Deputy Director of the Office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State Le Trang. [Text] [OW241626 Hanoi VNA in English 1510 GMT 24 Aug 82]

NEW MALAYSIAN ENVOY--Hanoi, 24 Aug (VNA)--Abdul Halim Bin Ali, Malaysian ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary, today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. The vice-president had a cordial conversation with the Malaysian ambassador. Present on the occasion were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and Deputy Director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State Le Trang. [Text] [OW241620 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 24 Aug 82]

BURMESE ENVOY VISITS THO--Hanoi, 25 Aug (VNA)--Kyaw Thant, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma, today called on Chairman of the National Assembly Nguyen Huu Tho. Nguyen Huu Tho cordially conversed with the Burmese diplomat. [Text] [OW252118 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 25 Aug 82]

OFFICIALS MEET IRANIAN DELEGATION--Tehran, 21 Aug (IRNA)--The Iranian deputy foreign minister for political affairs, Sheikholeslam [name as received], met the vice president of the Council of State of the People's Democratic Republic of Vietnam, Nguyen Huu Tho in Hanoi Thursday and submitted to him a message from President Khamene'i. Iran's stand on the Iraqi imposed war, the Iranian terms for ending the war, the issue of the Nonaligned Movement, as well as mutual relations were discussed in this meeting. In reply, Nguyen Huu Tho requested Sheikholeslam to convey his greetings to Imam Khomeyni, and the Iranian officials as well as to the Iranian nation. Sheikholeslam is leading a delegation, and currently touring certain Asian countries, to clarify Iran's rightful stands about the change in the venue of the upcoming nonaligned summit meeting. The Iranian deputy also met with the Vietnamese foreign minister and reminded him that forming any nonaligned assembly, be it the summit conference or foreign ministers in Baghdad, would jeopardise the movement. The Vietnamese foreign minister (?expressed) his pleasure at receiving the first Iranian delegation after the revolution, (?and) welcomed the Iranian move for expanding the relations between Iran and Vietnam. [Text] [LD212330 Tehran IRNA in English 2006 GMT 21 Aug 82]

CSO: 4220/317

BRIEFS

MEETINGS TO FULFILL VCP RESOLUTIONS--As of mid-August 1982, 35 party organizations of provinces and cities, and 24 party organizations of sectors and branches subordinate to the central authorities had held conferences of core cadres to discuss measures to implement the Fifth VCP Congress resolutions. Many localities and sectors have organized courses to improve the quality of lecturers, drafted documents and carried out pilot tasks at their establishments and organizations before expanding these tasks to all organs of the entire party. [Text] [BK200833 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82]

CSO: 4220/320

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PAPER ON REORGANIZING PRODUCTION UNITS

BK201446 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report on the Council of Ministers' Directive No 120 on reorganizing production and construction establishments]

[Text] After pointing out the requirements, importance, criteria and objectives of the reorganization of various production and construction establishments in the present situation, the directive says: It is imperative to concentrate efforts on fulfilling all major economic norms, with emphasis on agricultural production (grain, food and other key industrial crops). Efforts must be made to develop the production of consumer goods, especially staple goods which are necessary for the people's daily life and for export, as well as goods which can earn large incomes. It is also necessary to develop selectively the number of heavy and key industrial sectors such as the electricity, coal, chemical, engineering, and construction materials sectors.

Priority must be given to all major sectors and establishments for the development of the state-operated economy and the central level while attention must be paid to developing the local economy through the optimal use of arable land, manpower, materials and equipment in localities. It is necessary to establish business links among various sectors, establishments and economic components within the economic sphere while organizing specialization along with production cooperation and combination in order to achieve economic efficiency and overcome the phenomena of production being dispersed and overlapped or subjected to many incoherent intermediary links, thus leading to waste.

All sectors and echelons must, on a priority basis, supply various major establishments with sufficient energy and materials so as to enable them to develop production steadily. As for those establishments which still do not receive sufficient energy and other supplies from the state, they are allowed to procure additional raw and other materials on their own to maintain and develop production. They should, however, obtain these materials through appropriate business methods and implement correctly the state regulations concerning the collection, purchase and delivery of products, as well as register the products and their quality. They should not compete in buying and selling or use raw and other materials provided for main

production in lieu of secondary production. In case they fail to procure raw materials to carry out production in accordance with their original production schedules, the affected sectors are allowed to adjust their production schedules and product plans in a way that can bring about economic efficiency aimed at using their material and technical bases rationally and maintaining their existing labor forces. However, if they still fail to maintain production despite their many efforts, these sectors can temporarily close down any unit or establishment without work while maintaining its machines and equipment satisfactorily and transferring its manpower to other jobs.

In reorganizing its production, the industrial sector must give priority to ensuring all the conditions necessary for the stabilization of the production of such consumer goods as cloth and paper, and the processing of grain, food and medicine, as well as the manufacturing of bicycle spare parts and ordinary household utensils. The sector must, as its main task, concentrate efforts on stepping up electricity and coal outputs in order to overcome the situation of energy imbalance. It is necessary to reorganize production for all chemical sector establishments in order to manufacture products as substitutes for imported raw materials while attention must be paid to producing fertilizer and insecticides, increasing the automobile tire retreading capacity, reorganizing all paint manufacturing establishments, and changing the production orientations for a number of apatite grinding establishments. Efforts must be made to redetermine production orientations and product plans for the engineering sector so that they can satisfactorily meet the requirements of all other sectors and be in line with the limited production capacity and supply of materials. It is also necessary to use the equipment of all large cement plants to full capacity and rationally, change the production orientations of some small cement producing establishments, and reorganize all brick and tile and prefabricated concrete manufacturing establishments in conformity with the volume of coal supplied and the transport capacity.

In agriculture, we must reorganize the operation of tractor stations in conformity with the conditions in each place, revamp state farms, continue investment in those state farms which have engaged in production steadily and with economic efficiency. We must also carefully check the scientific and technological research system in order to provide materials, equipment, capital and cadres for practical projects that yield economic results.

In capital construction, we must reorganize capital construction projects in such a way as to conform to our capabilities concerning capital and building materials and to meet the demand for building larger-scale projects. We must overcome the situation of dispersed investment, of failing to concentrate capital on key projects and of prolonging the building of projects beyond time limits, thereby resulting in low construction output.

The various sections of the transportation sector must also be reorganized. Great efforts must be made to use our maritime and railway transportation capabilities fully. Meanwhile, mechanized transportation means must be used in coordination with rudimentary ones. The main task of the transportation sector is to reorganize its existing force, complement some of its

means and use them uniformly. The sector must strive to improve the management of its operation in order to increase its efficiency, quicken turnaround time, reduce transportation costs and shorten the time for the transfer of goods from one means of transportation to another. On the basis of reorganizing production and construction, all sectors and localities must arrange manpower rationally among sectors and occupations, especially in agriculture, forestry, fishery and small industry and handicrafts and in each production establishment, district, precinct, province and city. We must unhesitatingly streamline state organization with regard to personnel, make every apparatus light and efficient and reduce intermediary links and particularly the number of administrative personnel. Some of the nonagricultural population and excess personnel in the state sector must be transferred to the agricultural, forestry and small industry and handicraft sectors or service, tax collection and marketing cooperative sectors. Plans must be drafted to use rationally those cadres and workers who have already graduated or are going to graduate from schools but who are still unemployed. Plans must also be worked out to solve the question of unemployment among labor age youths. We must continue the policy of redistribution of manpower and population among regions and determine the scale and guidelines for training cadres and workers to meet the demands of the present economic situation and the demands for economic development in subsequent years.

CSO: 4209/461

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

TRAN DINH HOAN DISCUSSES LAND RECLAMATION ISSUE

BK241350 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Tran Dinh Hoan, M.S., deputy head of the Labor Ministry Department for the Distribution of Labor and Population: "Some Ideas About Exploiting the Potentials in Land and Labor for Building New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Addressing a conference held in early 1982 to discuss the redistribution of labor and population for building new economic zones, Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, said:

"In order to make extraordinary progress in redistributing labor for reclaiming wasteland and building new economic zones, we must not carry out this task in the same way as we have done over the past few years. We must concentrate on thinking and studying in order to determine appropriate policies and measures. Like other important revolutionary tasks, this task requires revolutionary and scientific methods of examination and handling."

Today the concept for the "reclamation of wasteland" has undergone certain changes in accordance with the changing times. As far as we know, the "reclamation of wasteland" is not confined merely to breaking virgin land in order to open more cultivatable areas, but more than that, it is closely linked with the exploitation of the potentials in land and labor for building new economic zones. With this concept, in reality the reclamation of wasteland for building new economic zones in our country consists of opening the land for the resettlement of compatriots and making full use of virgin land in various localities (provinces, districts and villages) for agricultural, forestry and fishery development. In agriculture, the reclamation of wasteland must be linked with the construction of economic zones.

The three most important factors for the construction of new economic zones are land, labor and capital.

According to 1978 statistics, our country had 6.9 million hectares of land already in use for agricultural production, 3.581 million hectares of land with agricultural potential and 117,000 hectares of ponds, lakes, sloughs and land excavation sites. Among the above 3.581 million hectares of land with agricultural potential, there were 70,000 hectares which could be used for the cultivation of rice, including 600,000 hectares with alkaline soil.

But almost all of the area where rice can be easily cultivated has been exploited. Much of the remaining exploitable land area--approximately 400,000 hectares--is located in the Mekong River delta. Except for a number of exploitable areas in Long An, Kien Giang and Minh Hai, almost all of the remaining areas have highly alkaline soil. Although these areas can be planted with rice, they require large capital investments. We can seek land exploitation in another direction, namely exploiting hilly lands and basalt-soil areas in eastern Nam Bo, in the central highlands and in a number of other provinces such as Binh Tri Thien (former Quang Tri), Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa and Ha Son Binh. In these provinces, various kinds of soil found on layers of igneous and neutral rocks and which are usually called basalt soil, occupy relatively large areas totaling nearly 2 million hectares. More than half of these areas have been exploited for the cultivation of industrial and grain crops. This kind of soil is concentrated in large areas, thus becoming very significant for agriculture. Usually found at an average altitude of 25-50 meters and on slopes of 5-20 degrees, this kind of soil forms many thick layers (up to more than 10 meters thick in certain areas), has a high water absorbability and is rich in micro-organisms--about 2.6-3.8 million per milligram of soil.

In reality, only 6 months after the arrival of the first resettlers, many localities in these areas have been able to obtain good crop harvests, with the yield for each crop reaching 2-3 tons per hectare. The central highlands alone now has approximately 1 million hectares of land on which we can develop large agricultural areas for such industrial crops as coffee and tea. We can also interplant grain crops in the fields of industrial crops or we can go ahead and plant only grain crops now. However, in general the cultivation of industrial crops requires large capital investments and much attention to solving the water problem for men and the crops. It should also be noted that we have not done much so far in basic soil surveys. Because the planning staff remains very small (capable of conducting soil surveys on only 10,000 hectares per year) and also because there is no appropriate capital investment, the current documents on soil studies are very few. Most of our new documents contain only an initial assessment of land potentials. Even the drawing of 1:10,000-scale maps of highlands and 1:10,000-scale maps with pedological data have not been finished. Experiences obtained from many countries in the world show that the failure to reclaim wasteland for expanding cultivable areas and building new economic zones is due mainly to a lack of careful soil surveys. In our country, the surveys of soil and water resources has not been adequate. That is why we have encountered numerous difficulties in performing our work. For instance, though previously regarded as suitable for raising dairy cows, Duc Trong, a district in Lam Dong Province where a new economic zone has been built by Hanoi, has been found by Hanoi experts, after 7 years of study, to be unsatisfactory for raising dairy cows for the following reasons: First, water is scarce in Duc Trong and, second, milk is now a very cheap farm product on the world market. Over the past 7 years, Hanoi has planted various kinds of grain crops in this area, mainly corn and potatoes. But experiments show that the soil in Duc Trong is most suitable for the cultivation of tea and coffee.

As of the end of 1980, our country had a population of 53.7 million, including a work force of 19.1 million engaging in various domains of activities of the national economy. In this workforce, there were 13.7 million youths between 16 and 30 years of age, constituting 55 percent of the total workforce. This does not include millions of technical cadres and workers and a significant number of soldiers who are now on economic construction missions. All these are an endless source of strength and the most precious assets needed to reorganize production and exploit the abundant natural resources of the country. These latent potentials have remained untouched. Among the people of working age, the number of unemployed has accounted for 11.55 percent of the total employed in 1976. This figure shot up to 23.8 percent in 1980.

During the 15-year period (from 1965 to 1980), our country's population increased from 34.9 million to 53.7 million. The average per-capita grain output during the 1976-80 period varied between 250 and 270 kilos. By the end of 1980, the country's nonagricultural population was 16.5 million, constituting 30.7 percent of the total population. This ratio is regarded as too high, considering the current rate of our economic development. If the natural population growth rate continues to increase as it is now (2.6 percent), our population will rise to nearly 100 million by the year 2000. This is one of the toughest problems which requires that the state, on the one hand, to work out a policy to reduce the natural population growth rate and, on the other hand, to come up with measures to expand the cultivable area and to carry out intensive cultivation in order to increase crop output and yield.

According to statistics provided by the Ministry of Agriculture, during the 5-year (1976-80) period, we sent 1.5 million persons (including 750,000 laborers) from various populous and land-scarce areas and cities to many new economic zones. This figure is 1.6 times the total number of people sent for land reclamation during the period 1960-75. People going to reclaim wasteland have usually been sent to remote and sparsely populated areas where all comforts of life--both physical and emotional--are nonexistent or inadequate during the initial stage, and where we must establish an appropriate structure for labor and population. Facts obtained from many new economic zones during the period 1976-80 allow us to reach the conclusion that if a person is sent to reclaim wasteland and build new economic zones, all the members of his family must be allowed to accompany him. We must send laborers in advance to areas where land has just been exploited and where facilities are not available, in order to prepare necessary facilities. Naturally, this task must be carefully calculated and organized in such a way as to shorten the time needed to prepare these facilities to quickly bring in resettlers. Reclaiming wasteland and sending the people to build new economic zones is a very comprehensive task. This is aimed not only at building new economic zones, but also at building new population units and new social organizations. Therefore, among those sent to reclaim wasteland, in addition to laborers skilled in agricultural production, there must be managerial cadres, teachers, health cadres and a number of workers who are skilled in other professions such as capital construction, mechanical engineering, and so forth.

Before determining production activities in new economic zones in motion, we must secure advance allocations of funds. Without this, the reclamation of wasteland for building new economic zones and the carrying out of production activities in these new economic zones will be impossible. We have found that the state plan for reclaiming wasteland and building new economic zones is imbalanced in many areas. That is why it cannot guarantee uniformity when applied, thus reducing the fruits of production. According to documents provided by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance, during the 5-year (1976-80) period, capital invested in the reclamation of wasteland for building new economic zones only accounted for 33 percent of the planned budget. This very amount of capital was also reported to have been not fully used for reclaiming wasteland to build new economic zones (because localities misused it for other activities).

In the framework of this press article, we can only analyze the forms under which the three factors--land, manpower and capital--are combined and the role of the manpower factor in combination with the other factors.

When discussing the combination of the above three factors, one usually deals with the importance of these three factors, particularly with the roles of state farms, cooperatives and individual peasants. After many debates, economic experts from many socialist countries have finally reached the conclusion that in building socialist industry objectively two forms of ownership will exist--the ownership of all the people and the ownership of collectives.

In view of the specific conditions in our country, there are differing views as to how the reclamation of wasteland for building new economic zones and the establishment of state farms and cooperatives must be done. Some people hold that economic zones are suitable only for state farms and that the application of cooperative and individual cultivation forms there is inappropriate. They stress that only with the managerial system of state farms can investment be made on a large scale and in a uniform and perfect manner and can conditions be created to overcome multifaceted difficulties in the economic zones. Other people maintain that because of the difficulties with investment, it is essential to send laborers and other people to build new economic zones in the forms of cooperatives, production collectives and individual settlers. Our opinion is that in view of the actual situation in our country (concerning land, capital, manpower and so forth), we must apply the numerous forms of these three factors (as utilized in the state farms, cooperatives, production collectives and individual peasants). As far as the conditions of the land are concerned, eastern Nam Bo and the central highlands are suitable for the building of large areas of industrial crops such as rubber, coffee, tea and so forth, which are of great export value. But recently, because the cultivation of these crops was developed indiscriminately and not in conformity with technical regulations, many areas have had to be destroyed after they were planted. Moreover, according to the reports of the Rubber General Department and the Coffee Corporation, about 24,000 dong--calculated at the old market rate--must be invested in a hectare of rubber during the period of its growth; for coffee, it costs 20,000 dong. Thus, because our capital and technical knowledge are still

limited, we are not in a position to build new economic zones on a large scale and in the state-run form. These facts allow us to come to the conclusion that in building new economic zones, we must, beside applying the state-run form, set up cooperatives and production collectives.

In our opinion, in the next 2 or 3 years we must move more laborers and other people to consolidate those zones where wasteland has been reclaimed during the past few years. We must also send laborers to build new economic areas in districts and provinces either in the north or the south. As for the sending of people to faraway places (from the north to the south), it must be calculated carefully according to correct economic and technical plans and projects that surely bring about results.

After succeeding in determining the forms of coordination, we must organize coordination, which is a matter of greatest importance and of a decisive character. Let us take the following fact as an example: According to a report of the Rubber General Department, from 1975 to 1979 the rubber sector constantly experienced a shortage of manpower. The entire country had 69,000 hectares of rubber trees and 15,000 hectares of immature rubber trees. If they had been fully exploited and well taken care of, some 50,000 tons of latex could have been harvested and processed. Late in 1978, some 13,000 hectares of rubber trees were left unattended to and unharvested because of a lack of manpower. As a result, for 3 years (from 1977 to 1979) the rubber production dropped from 8.8 to 7.7 quintals per hectare. This shortage of manpower resulted from the fact that every year the rubber sector recruited about 10,000 workers on an average. Because of the policy of employing only unmarried workers, about 70 percent of them quit their jobs. Late in 1980, the Ministry of Labor and the Rubber General Department petitioned to the Council of Ministers to allow the rubber sector to recruit workers together with their families.

As a result of changes in the system of recruiting workers and the implementation of measures for contract and product-based wages, in 1981 the Rubber General Department employed as many as 50,000 people (nearly 24,000 of them workers). It is gratifying to note that these changes have made it possible for the workers' families to quickly settle and engage in production. And for the first time in 5 years, the rubber sector overcame the shortage of manpower.

The sending of workers and other people to build new economic zones usually takes place during the first and fourth quarters of the year. Therefore, the tasks of planning the sending of workers and preparing areas and capital are to be done during the fourth quarter of the previous year. Everything must proceed in a uniform manner.

In building a new economic zone, the first step is to combine the three factors into a definite form in a chosen area. Next comes the struggle to solve the problem of how to be able to start production in the new area successfully in order to encourage the new settlers to stay. The period when the crops are growing is the very stage of struggle full of difficulties and hardships. This requires not only the steadfast determination of the new settlers to overcome all difficulties and ordeals, but also the support

of the state. One of the weak points in the movement to build new economic zones is that there is only a general policy toward the settlers throughout the country. Actually, there must be different policies for the Mekong River delta region, the central highlands, the northern mountainous region, the border areas and the offshore island areas. In formulating these policies, it is necessary to determine clearly the new settlers' rights and obligations. Besides state policies and regulations on building new economic zones, there must be the initial assistance from the local cooperatives to the new settlers.

In our opinion, the state and local cooperatives should give loans in money or grain to cooperatives and production collectives in the new economic zones under preferential terms, such as low interest rates and reimbursement in money or products that can be produced by the new economic zones, in order to encourage production and prevent a shortage of grain in case of crop failure. In particular, the state should adopt policies which encourage the development of family-sided economy in the new economic zones.

Today, we are making every effort to implement the resolutions of the fifth party congress successfully and with new vigor. We believe that with the care and leadership of the party and state over the reclamation of wasteland for building new economic zones, and with the experiences drawn from the success and failure of this task over the past years, the exploitation of potentials in land and labor for building new economic zones will be carried out with ever greater results, thereby helping to solve immediate difficulties and improve the national economy in the years to come.

CSO: 4209/461

AGRICULTURE

VIETNAM'S AGRICULTURAL SITUATION BECOMES DISTURBING

Paris LE MONDE in French 2 Jul 82 p 6

[Article by Patrice de Beer: "Agricultural Situation Remains Worrisome"]

> [Text] On 1 June last, the Vietnamese government adopted a major resolution designed to solve the food crisis through a nationwide mobilization. That document provides for an increase in production and in the mandatory deliveries to the state (20 percent of the total amount) in order to eliminate the need for grain imports. Not only for cooperatives, but also for groups and families that enjoy the "contract" system and farm land which is apportioned to them individually, it emphasizes the need to make full payment for taxes and services under penalty of requisition.

During a conference sponsored in Amsterdam in June by the Washington Transnational Institute, many participants studied Vietnam's agricultural problems. Mr Nguyen Huu Dong, of Paris-X, cited the results of a conference held in Hanoi in 1981, expressing the belief that there might be a serious danger that farm workers operating on a "contract" basis would lose interest in working collectively within the cooperative after the first year, for the sake of giving their own land their exclusive attention.

Although initial results of that system were promising, still, it should not make it possible to eliminate grain importations within the next few years. Besides, the system is "temporary," as the publisher of the VIETNAM COURRIER explained. While that system is important at this time because of its ties to a manual and individual method of production, according to Mr Hoang Nguyen, it will in turn be replaced by collectivization, once agriculture has been mechanized, within the framework of that "heavy-yield Socialist agriculture" advocated by the VCP's secretary general and party warhorse for the 80's, Mr Le Duan.

Will such a prospect encourage the farmers who were given land for individual farming for a few years? This is all the more open to question since, according to a release from British university professor Alec Gordon, a sizable portion of the cooperatives have in fact been controlled since the 1960's by middle-income or even wealthy farmers, who took advantage of the vacuum caused when Communist cadres were sent South during the war. The result, reportedly, is

that, here and now, more than one-third of the northern farmlands, while they have officially been collectivized for the past 25 years, have passed into the hands of private individuals.

If liberalization bore its first fruit in 1981,the figures provided by Mr Gordon are disturbing. By cross-checking to remedy the lack of statistics, he established that the per capita grain production was still lower, by a wide margin, than that of the 60's in the North, and even lower than the tolerable minimum, which is 280 kilos a year, according to North Vietnamese economist Le Chau. From 330 Kg in the 60's, production dropped to 278 in 1976 and to 272 in 1981. The plan had projected 388 kg for 1980. Upon revision, it now projects 325 kg for 1985. From 1976 to 1981, the paddy production hardly showed any increase in absolute value (12.57 million tons, as opposed to 12.07). On the other hand it dropped from 247 to 226 kilos per person per year (243 in 1955 and 241 in 1963, a crisis year). Showing an increase was the sector of substitute crops, shifting from 1.52 million tons of paddy-equivalent to 2.53, but that figure is equal to the 1960 figure for the North alone.

More serious still: in the North, not only is there a decrease in the area being farmed (2.25 million hectares, as opposed to 2.4 in 1960), but also in yield (21.75 quintals per hectare in 1981, as opposed to 24 in 1974 for the main crop), Mr Gordon adds. In the South, only the increase in yield since 1975 made it possible to compensate for the decrease in the farmed acreage (2.48 million hectares in 1976, 2.49 in 1980 and 2.25 in 1981--which leads us to believe that Vietnam's agricultural crisis is not temporary, but--quite the contrary--structural and long-lasting. The very high birthrate--highest in Asia and equal to Pakistan's, or 28 percent--goes far beyond the food production rate. In addition, it will take more than political decisions to plow through bureaucratic red tape, whether inherent in the regime or inherited from Confucianism. Thus, agricultural activities are regulated through some imperative rules and indices.

Nostalgia For Past

This explains the harsh criticisms expressed by Mr Le Duan during the VCP's Fifth Congress held in March, and also explains his wistful comments in 1979 regarding the Vietnamese farming tradition[1]: "On the same plot of land, [where] once upon a time the farmer worked alone or assisted by one other person, the cooperative now has 10 to 15 persons working, but the results are hardly better (...) Staying up late, getting up early, braving the sun or the early morning frost, such were the virtues of yesteryear's farmer. Today (...), this type of conscientious work is no longer to be found." Such a statement explains the reason for returning to a "contract" system, although it was condemned in 1969. What, in the northern farmlands, could be the political consequences of this admission of the failure of collectivism--it is too soon to tell.

The situation in the South is different but just as complex: there, private enterprise is encouraged, while the "Socialist transformation", which is supposed to be completed in 1985, together with the plan, is being carried on.

1. See articles by Mr Nguyen Duc Nhuan, researcher for the National Center for Scientific Research (CNRS) in the June MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE and in POLITIQUE AUJOURD'HUI (issues 1-2, 1982).

The development of cooperatives is lagging in the Mekong Delta, where the majority of farmers are well off, which does not fit in with the North's ideological scheme of things.[2] In exchange for increased deliveries to the State--and these are now bringing a higher price--the farmers are asking for agricultural equipment, fertilizers and fuel, as well as consumer goods.

During the Fifth Congress, in order to remedy all those problems, Prime Minister Pham Van Dong had reaffirmed the need to go forward in implementing the "contracts" and in increasing the food crop production. He had also stressed the urgent need to accelerate the "redeployment" of the population from the overcrowded northern regions to those with sparse population and underdeveloped resources (the highlands and the Mekong Delta). A figure of one million persons per year was cited. In 1980, Hanoi's expert demographer, Mr Che Viet Tan had written in TAP CHI CONG SAN, the VCP's monthly: "Within a firm strategic position where Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia are interdependent, we need to combine the system of strategic and economic regions, and to organize and distribute the labor and populations in order to build bases for grain production, for industrial zones, and for support structures (...)" This, more clearly stated, meant shifting the Vietnamese demographic overflow to its under-populated neighbors. In his report, Mr Dong strictly referred to redeployment within the borders of Vietnam.

2. In 1967, only 16.8 percent of agricultural workers were without land, while 92.2 percent of the rest owned more than 0.5 hectare, according to Australian university professor Melanie Beresford.

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AGRICULTURE

DEPUTY MINISTER ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW240657 Hanoi VNA in English 1604 GMT 23 Aug 82

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Aug (VNA)--Vietnam's agriculture has constantly developed and recorded substantial achievements despite numerous difficulties caused by the three successive wars waged by French colonialism, U.S. imperialism and Chinese expansionism, and by natural calamities, said Deputy Minister of Agriculture Duong Hong Dat in an exclusive article for V.N.A. on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Vietnam's August revolution (19 August) and National Day (2 September). He wrote:

Before the August revolution in 1945, yearly food production in Vietnam averaged more than five million tonnes of grains. In 1981 the country harvested over 15 million tonnes, and animal husbandry also produced a yearly output double that in the pre-war period.

The acreage under beans has expanded considerably. Particularly in recent years, the acreage under soybean, groundnut and green bean increased by four to six times.

New plantations of industrial [word indistinct] have taken shape. The acreage under rubber trees which dropped drastically during the war years has been restored and expanded. The coffee area has been broadened on the central highlands and in the northern part of central Vietnam. Tea production has developed in the northern mountainous provinces and in the central highlands.

The growing of fruit trees such as bananas, pineapples, and oranges has been pushed up, and large areas have been for these and other fruit trees. [Sentence as received]

These achievements have completely changed the face of the Vietnamese countryside. Muddy roads and flooded fields which characterized the Red River delta have given the place to clean brick-paved or gravel roads passable to cars and small lorries. Every hamlet has its own primary school. A great number of villages have secondary schools, infirmaries and kindergartens. Many of them including those in mountainous villages have been supplied with electricity, public address systems, kerb wells, bathrooms and composting latrines.

on the agricultural policy in the new stage, Deputy Minister Duong Hong Dat said:

The development of Vietnam's agriculture is based on the two main factors: Its natural resources, and abundant labour forces. Developing from a small-scale and scattered economy of a heavy autarchical character Vietnam's agriculture has to find its own road for development in the conditions of a nascent industry, particularly engineering, chemical and energy industries which will require a long time to meet the needs of agriculture.

That is why, the rich natural resources, and the great manpower potential can be fully made use of when objective laws are grasped, and science and technology are turned into a direct productive force to boost agricultural production chiefly through the labour of man and the organisation of manpower. The application of science and techniques in the form of equipment mechanisation and intensive supply of fertilizer and equipment, can be considered only as an important but not primary factor.

In order to develop agriculture in the above-mentioned direction we should make the best of the achievements in biology along with making effective use of the achievements in industry and economic science. To make the most of the achievements of the biological science means to fully understand and to develop the economic-efficiency of the laws of the agro-ecology chiefly of the plants and animals in Vietnam. We have so far accumulated a wealth of experiences in the use of biological methods such as in the preparation of organic fertilizer, the growing of azolla piunata, the crossing and selection of seeds, etc.

Vietnam's agriculture must be developed in direction of intensive cultivation, specialized cultivation and multi-branch rural economy.

Intensive cultivation is to rely on the gains of science and technology and the application of well-tested experiences.

Specialized cultivation is intended to achieve close combination between agriculture and industry in order step by step to form groups of qualified experts in each sector of agriculture.

The multi-branch economy should be [carried out in depth] i.e. to make various uses of the same plant or animal including ready [word indistinct] for-use products, half-processed products, and industrially processed products. The multi-branch economy can also be undertaken in a larger sense through the growing of different kinds of plants on the same land, including the main plants and subsidiary plants, with a view to making the most of the land resources, and increasing economic efficiency and work productivity.

Extensive cultivation is carried out along with the increasing of crops and the expansion of cultivated land. The tropical climate enables the planting of many crops on the same area in a year. New crops have been added owing to the achievements obtained in the selection of more suitable species of plants and the more rational use of the heat, sunlight and water

in each season: The spring rice crop (lasting from December to May of the next year), the winter crops (from September to December) including soya, bean, potato, garlic, melon, and vegetables. Inter-cropping and catch cropping must also be practised where possible.

To boost production must go along with preserving and enriching of the soil and improvement of the environment. In this sense, nationwide programs have been adopted with a view to combining agriculture and forestry, exploiting and transforming sloping land, and re-greening the bare hills.

Farm production is carried out in three sectors: State, collective and family, which operate in a harmonious way on a national scale, supplementing each other and making it possible to rationally distribute farm land, technical means, and materials, and process the farm produce.

The agricultural cooperatives in the northern and central provinces, and the production collectives in the southern provinces form a system of collective production.

The agricultural cooperatives in the northern and central provinces, and the production collectives in the southern provinces form a system of collective production.

The agricultural cooperatives, each encompassing 200-300 hectares of arable land together with production collectives, which are smaller in scale, produce the bulk of food and foodstuffs for society.

The family economy plays an important role in the economic life. It helps meet part of the food problem and involves farmers in other productive work for the benefit of the national economy. It consists chiefly of gardening, and the raising of fish, pigs and poultry. The gardens are grown mainly with vegetables, fruit trees, medicinal herbs and ornamental flowers and plants.

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AGRICULTURE

ARMY PAPER REPORTS ON GRAIN COLLECTION IN NORTH

BK250422 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 82

[VNA report]

[Text] This year, having obtained a bumper winter-spring crop, the northern provinces and cities have satisfactorily fulfilled their grain collection task. The collection target for this crop in the northern localities was the highest ever and represented a 10-percent increase over the 1981 winter-spring crop. As of 20 July, these provinces and cities had fulfilled 98.1 percent of the general collection target for the 5th month-spring crop, or 101.8 percent of the fixed grain obligation target.

The midland, delta and former Zone 4 provinces and Quang Ninh Province have fulfilled their fixed grain obligation target. Specifically, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac and Hai Hung Provinces and Haiphong City have fulfilled their general grain collection target for the 5th month-spring crop.

This year, though starting the harvesting 15 days later than they did in the previous year, the northern provinces have delivered grain to the state granary at a faster rate. To date, they have delivered 122,600 tons more than they did during the same period last year. All in all, they have turned over to the state 520,000 tons of grain in only 38 days.

For its part, Nghe Tinh Province had fulfilled its fixed grain obligation target by 22 June and its general grain collection target by 26 June, the first among the northern provinces and cities to do so. Elsewhere, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa, Quang Ninh, Hai Phong and Ha Bac have also made many efforts to fulfill their general grain collection target early.

Thai Binh has obtained a fairly good crop with the highest rice yields among the northern provinces and cities; however, it has been slow in collecting grain. As of 12 July the province had only managed to fulfill its fixed grain obligation target and as of 20 July it had fulfilled only 91.5 percent of its general grain collection target. For their part, the mountain provinces have begun the harvesting late. For this reason, to date they have only fulfilled 39.5 percent of their general target and 51.8 percent of their fixed target. With the exception of Quang Ninh, which has fulfilled

both its general and fixed grain collection targets, all the provinces have fulfilled only a low percentage of their target. Specifically, Cao Bang has fulfilled only 8 percent of its general target and 10 percent of its fixed target; Son La, 17.7 percent of its general target and 26.6 percent of its fixed target; and Ha Tuyen, 24 percent of its general target and 30 percent of its fixed target.

For this year's 5th month-spring crop, the central authorities have planned to purchase 80,000 tons of paddy more than they did in the 1981 5th month-spring crop. This amount was to be purchased in excess of the obligatory grain sales by the people to the state. At the beginning of the crop season the grain sector had collected cash, materials and goods and had them shipped to various localities early in preparation for the purchase and exchange of grain. As of 20 July the northern provinces and cities had procured 118,114 tons of paddy in excess of obligatory sales. Of this amount, 17,984 were bought at agreed-upon prices, 54,929 tons were obtained through barter for nitrate fertilizer, 1,964 tons through barter for clothing material, 1,926 tons through barter for bicycle tires, and 38,211 tons through barter for other commodities.

Thanh Hoa has collected 27,716 tons of paddy in excess of obligatory sales through purchases and exchanges, setting the pace for all other northern provinces. For its part, Ha Nam Ninh has purchased 17,000 tons of paddy in excess of obligatory sales.

The provinces and cities, however, have been slow in preparing for the reception of supplies and goods for bartering purposes. Moreover, some goods items have not satisfied the peasants' taste and needs.

Some provinces, due to their confusion over management regulations, have been slow in carrying out collection and bartering activities. The lack of a uniform rate of exchange among various provinces in a region has caused differences in commodity prices, thereby creating difficulties for the provinces in grain procurement.

In the coming days, the northern provinces and cities are determined to develop the successes already achieved and to overcome all difficulties so as to successfully fulfill their grain collection task in the 5th month-spring crop.

Having fulfilled their general grain collection target, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Haiphong, Nghe Tinh and Hai Hung have procured through barter more than 50,000 tons of paddy in excess of obligatory sales.

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AGRICULTURE

PAPER REPORTS ON LAND REALLOCATION IN SOUTH

BK191239 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA report]

[Text] Late in 1981 the party Central Committee's Agriculture Department, the General Statistics Department and various sectors investigated the landholdings of rural people of all walks of life in 80 hamlets belonging to 40 districts of 13 former Nam Bo Provinces. The places selected for the investigation are typical of eastern Nam Bo and western Nam Bo. These places are in areas growing one or two rice crops a year, food crop and short term industrial crop areas and fruit tree and perennial industrial crop areas; and have different average per capita landholdings. The investigation revealed that the situation concerning landholdings and distribution varied greatly: While 68.25 percent of the families had on the average per capita landholdings of 2,000 to 3,600 square meters, as many as 29.32 percent had only 275 to 658 square meters. Disparities in landholdings were found between provinces and economic zones as well as within a province, a district and even a village.

To date the number of landless peasants has dropped drastically. Of the families of both peasants and other people engaged in other lines of work in the countryside, those which are landless account for 9.5 percent; and for peasant families alone, only 5.71 percent have no land for production. However, generally speaking, some landless peasant families can still be found at the sites investigated. At present the families that either have no land or have insufficient land of their own to work still account for 24.5 percent of the total. Meanwhile, the situation in which some families own too much land and use it for exploitative purposes has yet to be completely put to an end.... This situation presents an obstacle to the use of labor for developing production and to the introduction of peasants to collective work....

Since early in 1982 almost all the provinces in Nam Bo, especially the Mekong Delta provinces, have adopted many specific measures aimed at continuing to step up the reallocation of land among the peasants. Many provinces have set up a land reallocation committee whose members are selected chiefly from provincial and district agricultural committees and peasants' associations; and they have devised creative measures suitable with the local

conditions to ensure the requirements for voluntariness and solidarity among the peasants. Virtually all the provinces have closely linked reallocation of land and distribution of land to the peasants with the redistribution of the labor force among various areas and with the building of production collectives. Long An Province has organized landless and land-deficient peasants from its southern part into 40 production collectives and moved them to the vast and sparsely populated northern districts where they can be allocated land to work and settle on permanently. Making use of the experience gained by Long An, Song Be Province has also recently achieved fairly good results in the reallocation of land and the building of production collectives. Both Long An and Song Be Provinces have used local funds to finance the reallocation of land and the building of new economic zones. Minh Hai and An Giang Provinces have gained a lot of useful experience in reallocating some of the land belonging to peasants with a high average landholding and who are unable to practice intensive cultivation to those needing lands....

Between 1975 and 1981 the Nam Bo provinces reallocated more than 212,000 hectares of land to hundreds of thousands of landless and land-deficient peasant families. In the first 6 months of 1982 alone, the various provinces reallocated more than 30,000 hectares of land to peasants lacking land for production. In many provinces, the land area reallocated to peasants since the beginning of this year is equal to one-third of the area readjusted between liberation day and the end of 1981. Hau Giang Province, in a 5-year period between 1976 and 1981, readjusted more than 34,000 hectares; and in the first 6 months of this year, reallocated more than 15,000 hectares to peasants. In the first 6 months of this year Long An Province completed the reallocation of lands to peasants in 11 out of the 30 villages that had launched a successful campaign for this purpose, distributing a total of 2,500 hectares of ricefields to 1,200 families and setting up 44 new production collectives. To date 54 out of 82 villages belonging to eight districts and cities in Tay Ninh Province have investigated and readjusted landholdings while setting up new production collectives; and the collectives have been entrusted with allocating more than 3,500 hectares of ricefields to over 3,000 landless or land-deficient peasant families.

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AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES AGRICULTURAL LAND MANAGEMENT

BK231219 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Ton Gia Huyen, acting director of the Ministry of Agriculture General Department for Land Management: "Use and Manage Agricultural Land"]

[Text] With an asset of 33 million hectares, Vietnam ranks 58th in the world in terms of land. However, due to its large population of 52 million, which places it among the 15 most populous nations, our country has a very low average rate of land distribution--only 0.6 hectare per capita. This puts it in the 159th place in the current total of more than 200 countries.

Our country is in a tropical region which receives large amounts of rainfall and has a hot climate. Our land is, therefore, subject to strong mineralization, wash and erosion. Its original fertility is easily degraded and affected by the elements and can be restored only with difficulty. Therefore, the use and management of land must be closely coordinated with the control of nature, with social reforms, and with environmental protection.

Only about 21 percent of our land assets have been devoted to agricultural production, 35 percent to forestry, and 4 percent to other special purposes. Thus, more than one-third of our land has not yet been fully exploited to promote the national economy.

The rice area now accounts for approximately two-thirds of the nearly 7 million hectares of land devoted to agricultural production, while the subsidiary food crop area accounts for one-fifth; the perennial plant area, one-twelfth; and the pastures, one-twenty-fifth (the area of planted grass represents only 3.5 percent of this acreage). About one-sixtieth of these 7 million hectares is water-surface area devoted to agricultural purposes.

Many rice-planting areas have achieved a yield of 10 tons per hectare; the national average, however, is only about 22 quintals per hectare. On the other hand, while some areas have managed to grow three or four crops a year, most still plant only two crops annually. Nationwide, only one-third of the arable land is put to use. In some years, this percentage has been reduced to 1.17, and in some areas, to 0.9. The percentage of single-crop fields is still high, accounting for about 50 percent of the rice area. Each year, vast areas are still allowed to lie fallow. These facts show that there still is great potential for increasing the number of crops on our agricultural land.

We can still increase our arable land by more than 3 million hectares, thus bringing the total of the entire country's agricultural land to more than 10 million hectares, or 30 percent of the natural land. Over the years, we have achieved results in opening new land to increase the arable area. However, in carrying out this task, many localities have wantonly destroyed forests, causing a serious shortfall in our forestry resources and adversely affecting the environment. This has resulted in many areas being allowed to lie fallow again. This shortcoming was due to the failure of these localities to attach importance to forest and land preservation; to conduct surveys and devise concrete plans when organizing the opening of new land; to define clear guidelines for the use of land; to fulfill their manpower, supply and technical plans; and to satisfactorily implement the regulations on opening new land and rural construction.

Our forested land is vast, accounting for about 60 percent of our national territory. However, in reality, the forests which still meet the standards of canopy, density and productivity represent only 29 percent of this land. About 10 million hectares are newly planted forests, bushland, grassland, barren hills, and so forth; about 500,000 hectares of this area are eroded, gravelly and stony land in the central highlands, former Zone 4, the southern Trung Bo coastal region.... At present, the forested area is gradually decreasing, while the area of virgin land and barren hills is increasing rapidly.

This situation imposes weighty tasks on us in the management and use of land. To carry out these tasks satisfactorily, we deem it necessary to draw the attention of the organs concerned on the following seven specific tasks:

1. Basic Land Survey

On the basis of acquiring a firm knowledge of both the quantity and quality of our country's land resource, we must administer land management according to a rational plan. Adequately investing in land surveys creates conditions for utilizing our land resource most effectively.

Land surveys have been carried out since the late 50's. National land maps of 1/1,000,000 and 1/500,000 scales have been drawn. Many provinces have drafted 1/100,000-scale land maps; districts have drawn 1/25,000-scale maps; and many villages and cooperatives have been equipped with 1/10,000-scale and 1/5,000-scale maps. Numerous production installations have begun to draft 1/4,000-, 1/2,000- and 1/1,000-scale maps for each plot of land. The information collected has been abundant but still not enough to meet the new demands in economic building and development. Statistics about the area of various kinds of land in use and the state's reserve land have not yet been uniformly established in all sectors and levels. This has reduced the legal effects of various long-term and short-term economic development plans and has limited the scientific quality and effectiveness of various land development projects.

In October 1980 the government issued a directive on land survey, classification and registration throughout the country. This was aimed at contributing to the efforts to overcome these shortcomings.

Surveys are necessary for the drafting of land maps and for acquiring a firm knowledge of the area of each kind of arable land, each administrative unit and each production unit. These data are the kind of information we need first in order to utilize and manage land satisfactorily.

Classification is meant to help planners and users accurately assess the quality of land in order to devise effective measures to fully exploit the potential of this resource.

Land registration is intended to serve as a legal basis for the right to use land and for the implementation of various land-management measures and systems.

Implementing the directive on land survey, classification and registration throughout the country is to take another step forward in carrying out basic land surveys and to create proper conditions for acquiring a knowledge of both the present quantity and quality of land and for promoting land management work.

2. Combine Agriculture and Forestry With Animal Husbandry in Land Utilization Plans

A balanced combination of agricultural production with forestry production in the same area has been considered as the most rational way to exploit our tropical land and climatic conditions.

In the past, under the conditions of small-scale production, this method was reflected in the planting of bamboo thickets around delta villages, or in the scattered small forests grown at the entrance of mountain and midland villages.... With the implementation of the new production guidelines, additional conditions have now been created for the formula of combining agriculture and forestry with animal husbandry to be applied effectively.

Many forest belts have been built as barriers against the wind and sand. Hilltop and watershed forests have been spared when virgin lands were opened to grow industrial crops. Many pastures have been improved and new ones have been developed with proper tree canopies so as to promote animal husbandry. In the plains, roadsides and canal banks have been fully exploited to grow trees as a source of timber and firewood, a way to control climatic conditions, and a means to increase the income of cooperative members. In the mountain and midland regions, a new kind of "orchard forest" suitable for the local soil and manpower conditions has been developed to satisfactorily exploit and protect land resources. This formula, however, has not yet been widely applied, partly because of a lack of foresight on the part of the planners, and partly because of the absence of a system of appropriate policies aimed at encouraging land users to actively apply this formula.

3. Intensive Cultivation and Multicropping, the Most Important Measures

Preparing the soil on schedule, satisfactorily preserving the moisture of the soil, practicing crop rotation and companion cropping, using fertilizers, paying attention to the planting of leguminous plants, and improving the soil and crop varieties--these are effective land-saving measures; however, they have not yet been widely implemented. This fact shows that there is still considerable potential for applying intensive cultivation on our land, especially agricultural land.

Among the various measures necessary for intensive cultivation and multicropping, water conservancy is the most effective and economical. The area which can be effectively irrigated and drained still accounts for only a very small part--about 10 percent--of the land cultivated annually.

There are also very great potentials for multicropping on rice-growing land. Theoretically, the coefficient of land use should have been 1.50; but, in reality, it was only 1.22, meaning that no less than 1.6 million hectares were allowed to lie fallow. The land-use coefficient in the Mekong River delta, eastern Nam Bo and the central highlands is lower. It is possible to increase this coefficient to 1.50 or around 2 if water conservancy work is stepped up and an adequate system of incentive policies is instituted.

4. Combine the Opening of New Land and the Expansion of the Cultivated Area With the Nationwide Redistribution of the Work Force

While the average national population density is 157 people per square kilometer, there are provinces where this density has soared to 1,082 (Thai Binh Province) or dropped to 17-25 people per dquare kilometer (Lai Chau and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Provinces).

While the current average nationwide allocation of agricultural land is 1,318 square meters per capita, in Thai Binh Province it is only 707 and in Minh Hai it is no less than 3,083 square meters per capita.

The Red River delta, while accounting for only 5 percent of the national land area, houses up to more than 22 percent of the population. Meanwhile, the three central highlands provinces represent 16 percent of the country's area but are home to less than 3 percent of its population.

To overcome this imbalance, we must implement the decisive measure of increasing the area of agricultural and forestry production. Since 3.5 million hectares of potential agricultural land and 6.5 million hectares of potential forestry land are concentrated mostly in sparsely populated areas, it is important to increase the population of new economic zones so as to fully exploit all the potentials of these lands.

5. Protect, Exploit and Develop the Forested Land Asset

There is now very little forested area left. The average forested land allocation is only 0.18 hectare per capita, that is, 7-26 times less than

the rate in many other countries. The percentage of land covered by forest canopies is 29 percent, or only half the rate in other countries. This is a consequence of war, nomadic farming, forest fires and wanton land reclamation and grazing. On the other hand, the area of forestry land (already afforested or suitable for afforestation) accounts for almost 58 percent of the national territory. However, due to our inadequate investment of manpower and technical means in the forestry sector, we lack the minimum conditions for stopping the constant decrease in forestry land. If we effectively pursue the aim of and measures for greening barren hills, fully exploiting our land for afforestation purposes, applying intensive cultivation, strictly managing forestry land, and so forth, our forest assets will not only make a positive contribution to economic development but also play a highly significant role in promoting scientific study and environmental protection.

6. Protect and Fully Exploit Fertile Areas While Adopting Effective Plans for Utilizing and Improving Arid Land

Nearly two-thirds of the country's rice-growing land are concentrated in the Red River and Mekong River deltas. Also concentrated in these two regions are areas of fertile fluvial soil, a large percentage of which benefits from concentrated irrigation facilities. Expanding the rice area in the regions and strictly protecting two-crop and three-crop fields and effectively irrigated land are the best and most economical way to quickly increase rice production.

Arid land now accounts for about 20 percent of the national territory. As this land is mostly concentrated in various new economic zones, how to utilize and improve it is a highly significant task. Utmost attention should be paid to areas of alkali and saline soils, leached soil, swampy soil, podzolized soil, and so forth.

7. Strengthen Land Legislation and Land Management Organization

The laws promulgated over the past 20 years or more have played a practical role in laying the foundations for a system of land regulations. However, these laws, which were often designed to resolve immediate problems, still lacked a universal and systematic character. Resolution No 201-CP issued by the Council of Ministers on 1 July 1980 on strengthening and unifying land management nationwide has helped overcome some of these shortcomings.

In view of the new requirements of state management and economic building, improving the land laws has become an urgent task not only for the state management organs at all levels but also for the people, who are tilling the land.

In implementing various land laws, aside from using propaganda to enable all people to fully understand and abide by them, we should also strengthen the apparatus and activities of the land-management sector. In this matter, building a system of village land management cadres as stipulated in Decree No 404-CP issued on 9 November 1979 is a task of great significance. This is because these cadres are the ones who, before anyone else, directly follow the situation and settle all problems arising from the process of land utilization and management.

CSO: 4209/461

BRIEFS

MINH HAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 10 August, peasants in Minh Hai Province had planted 10th-month rice on nearly 117,000 hectares. This figure represents some 60 percent of the slated area and shows a two-fold increase compared to the same period last year. [BK201151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82]

HO CHI MINH CITY STATE FARMS--Since early this year 14 state farms in Duyen Hai District of Ho Chi Minh City have received 6,200 more resettlers. These state farms have also opened up 1,600 hectares of virgin land, dug or embanked 78,000 cubic meters of dirt for water conservancy purposes, built 4.2 km of roads, and planted 32 hectares of coconut trees. [BK201151 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 16 Aug 82]

STATISTICS FOR 10TH-MONTH RICE--According to the General Statistics Department, as of 15 August the country had planted 2,381,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 70.4 percent of the plan norm. This is 126,000 hectares less than in the same period last year. In the north, due to prolonged warm weather, many localities are faced with water shortages. Thanks to the efforts by various sectors, echelons and the peasants who utilized all available facilities to supply water to the ricefields, the provinces in the north as of 15 August have planted more than 1,277,500 hectares, achieving 96.1 percent of the plan norm for 10th-month rice. With the present comparatively favorable weather conditions, the northern provinces should be able to fulfill their planned 10th-month rice area. Provinces which have overfulfilled their plan norms are Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hao. These provinces are concentrating on caring for their ricefields with special attention given to the eradication of harmful insects. Southern provinces and cities as of 15 August had planted 1,840,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving 52.7 percent of the plan norm. Provinces from Thuan Hai southward planted 884,000 hectares and provinces in the Mekong River delta planted 765,000 hectares, achieving 49.4 and 51.4 percent of their plan norms, respectively. [Text] [BK210950 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 20 Aug 82]

CSO: 4220/320

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

MEASURES ADOPTED TO STEP-UP CAPITAL CONSTRUCTION

BK241650 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Jul 82

[VNA report]

[Text] A conference was held by the Council of Ministers 20-22 July to review capital construction work during the first half of this year and to discuss measures to successfully implement the 1982 capital construction plan. The conference was attended by the comrade leaders of various ministries and sectors at the central level and of the people's committees of various provinces, municipalities, and so forth.

Comrade Do Muoi, member of the party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, presided over the conference.

After assessing the successes achieved during the first 6 months of 1982, the conference pointed out a number of shortcomings, including the slowness and the lack of coordination in the construction of some projects designed to serve the communications and transportation, agricultural products processing and export sectors, and of certain spare parts production and machine repair projects of the mining and coal sector. This has prevented some completed projects from operating efficiently. This state of affairs stemmed from the fact that the money invested in capital construction has been spread thinly and the targets of the key projects have remained too ambitious. The number of construction projects costing more than the standard allocated funds has reached 599 this year, 79 more than last year. Due to limited supplies and the lack of proper emphasis on project development, over the past 6 months, on the average each of these projects has been able to fulfill only one-fifth of their construction plan.

To ensure that the 1982 capital construction investment plan will be satisfactorily implemented, the conference discussed and agreed on the adoption of a number of measures to step up the rate of capital construction during the second half of this year.

These measures include the following:

--In planning and guiding the implementation of plans, all levels should continue to concentrate every mean necessary on achieving the key projects and targets of the state. They should increase capital investments for a

number of key projects which have made satisfactory progress during the first 6 months of the year despite insufficient capital.

--Postpone a number of projects which, though provided for in the construction plan early this year, are now deemed to be infeasible due to the lack of preparations in design development and in organization of construction work, and due to a shortage of some special materials. This should be done in order to concentrate more means on the key projects.

--Reduce the size of a number of regular projects, especially those which cannot be completed in 1982, so as to save capital for the key projects. If we deem it impossible to proceed with a key project within the limits of the capital allocated early this year, we can also reduce the size of such a project to avoid stagnation and an artificial shortage of capital.

--Continue to reexamine and reorganize construction investment work and encourage the implementation of the formula "the state and the people work together," especially in the construction of projects designed to directly support the people's lives.

--Utilize more effectively the extra capital allocated to some sectors for major maintenance projects which still lie unused in the banks. This is aimed at reducing the amount of capital concentrated in the state.

--Closely combine house repair and improvement with the building of new homes and infrastructure projects in the cities and concentrated industrial zones, especially in Hanoi capital.

--Do our utmost to care for the living conditions of construction cadres and workers so as to reduce their difficulties.

CSO: 4209/461

BRIEFS

BRANCH RAILWAY COMPLETED--Hanoi, 11 Aug (VNA)--An 8.5-km railway connecting Cua Lo Port with the trans-Vietnam railway has been completed. Cua Lo is a major port of northern Vietnam under construction in Nghe Tinh Province, more than 300 kms south of Hanoi. The first freight train arrived at Cua Lo on 30 July. For the moment, this railway will primarily be used for the transportation of materials for the building of Cua Lo so that ships may enter the port ahead of schedule. [Text] [OW191105 Hanoi VNA in English 1456 GMT 11 Aug 82]

CSO: 4220/317

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON USE OF GRADUATES

BK251016 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 82 p 1

[VNA report]

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on the distribution and use of graduates of colleges and advanced and vocational middle schools in the immediate future in order to fully use and develop the abilities of trained cadres and technical workers in overcoming the imbalance between cadre training programs and economic and social development projects.

The directive said: The State Planning Commission, the Central Council for Training and Distributing of Scientific and Technical Cadres, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Vocational Training General Department and ministries and schools concerned are responsible for distributing graduates to various sectors and occupations which need their trained skills. Distribution should be carried out according to the following concrete line: Outstanding students who graduate from colleges, advanced and vocational middle schools will be distributed--on a priority basis and in accordance with their abilities and educational background--to various schools and research institutions. A number of these students will be selected to further their studies in various fields which have not been available thus far due to a lack of facilities.

Students who have graduated from colleges in foreign countries and are not immediately needed for distribution and use in Vietnam will be allowed to stay and further their studies abroad. The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs will negotiate with fraternal countries to determine the number of these students. College graduates and vocational training teachers who have acquired a good knowledge of foreign languages and whose qualifications meet the prescribed standards may be assigned to tasks concerning labor cooperation with foreign countries.

The majority of graduates must be distributed to production and business establishments--both state and collective. As from this year, the State Planning Commission will coordinate annually with the Government Organizing Committee, the Central Council for Training and Distributing of Scientific and Technical Cadres, the ministries of labor, finance, higher and vocational education and the Vocational Training General Department in formulating

plans for distribution of graduates and in establishing annual staff recruitment target for sectors and localities.

The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Vocational Training General Department, the State Planning Commission and organizations concerned must also adjust the present curriculum of colleges and vocational schools in order to improve the quality of students to meet the requirements of future distribution and use.

Negative phenomena in tasks concerning the distribution of graduates and in the implementation of the decision on distribution of jobs will be scrupulously and promptly eliminated in order to uphold state discipline.

The directive also provided the following basic and long term guidelines for various sectors, organizations and localities: Combine planning with training of cadres and selection of students with distribution of cadres for localities and regions; study and contribute ideas to improving rules and regulations in order to encourage and assist outstanding and excellent graduates and those with assignments to outlying areas; strive to improve the training network of colleges, advanced and vocational middle schools to meet the requirements of the national economic and social development program thereby solving the problem of training cadres not in the category for distribution and use.

CSO: 4209/461

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS DECREE ON SCIENCE PROGRAMS

BK190726 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 p 4

[Text] To ensure the successful implementation of key state scientific and technological progress programs, the Council of Ministers recently promulgated a decree formulating a management system for these programs.

The decree comprises five chapters: General principles; establishment and planning of programs; financial investment and incentive system; responsibilities of scientific and technological organs and cadres toward programs; and implementation clauses.

The decree said: The key state scientific and technological progress programs are a uniform system of scientific and technological tasks (including survey, research, planning, experimentation, trial production, application of advances to production, improvement of organization and rationalization of production) and of measures of implementation (such as organization, investment and capital construction). These tasks and measures are aimed at helping to attain one or more important objectives of the national economy on the basis of applying scientific and technological achievements to production. Therefore, scientific and technological progress programs must be included in the 5-year and yearly plans under a uniform state management system. In view of its chosen objectives, each program must consist of two duties: Applying scientific and technological achievements, and conducting surveys and research. While doing survey and research work and applying scientific and technological achievements to production on a definite scale, it is necessary to fully mobilize the potentials concerning cadres and the material and technical bases of various sectors and localities in order to ensure the attainment of set objectives. Sectors and echelons must see to it that the status of cadres, money and materials is made available on a priority basis so that scientific and technological progress programs, which are included in state plans, will be implemented successfully. Programs must be managed in combination with the application of regulations in force concerning planning work, the signing of contracts and the implementation of moral and material incentive systems. Each program must be placed under the responsibility of a board of managers headed by a program director whose appointment shall be decided by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. A plan must be formulated to organize and regulate the implementation of each program. It must be approved prior

to the inclusion of the program in state plans. Control and evaluation of the implementation of programs must be instituted after their completion and particularly after the conclusion of each important stage of a program.

The decree added: By virtue of this decree, the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Planning Commission, the ministries of finance and supply and other related sectors--within the scope of their functions--are responsible for promulgating specific documents providing guidance for the implementation, followup and control of the implementation of this decree by all echelons and sectors.

CSO: 4209/461 END

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PARTY, POLITICAL WORK WITHIN ARMY EXAMINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 1-13

[Unattributed article based on the draft of the Review of Party Work and Political Work During the 5 Years from 1975 to 1980 by the Political General Department: "Toward the 5th Congress of the Party: Thoroughly Understanding the Revolutionary Line of the Party and Increasing the Effectiveness of Party Work and Political Work Among the People's Armed Forces"]

[Text] Reviewing party work and political work within the armed forces during the past 5 years, especially reviewing the effort to thoroughly understand the revolutionary line of the party, is an extremely important matter. Because, the past 5 years marked a major change to a new stage of the revolution and were intense and complicated years in the process of continuous development of the Vietnamese revolution. The process of thoroughly understanding the line of the party is the process of continuous sharp struggle between that which is correct and that which is incorrect, between that which is revolutionary and scientific and manifestations of impetuousness, slowness and conservatism; at the same time, it is the process of decisive struggle against resistance by enemies of the line of the party. As a result, conducting a good review will help to increase the effectiveness of party work and political work, accelerate the completion of the tasks of the army and make a practical contribution to preparing for the 5th Congress of the Party. At the same time, it will help to further develop our armed forces' theory of party work and political work and build political agencies that are strong and solid in every respect.

Below are some opinions concerning the following two matters of major importance:

1. Thoroughly understanding the line of the party regarding the socialist revolution;

2. Correctly resolving a number of problems regarding organization in the new situation.

I. Thoroughly Understanding the Line of the Party Regarding the Socialist Revolution

Thoroughly understanding the line of the party regarding the socialist revolution involves achieving a high degree of unamimity throughout the army regarding awareness, viewpoints, thinking and will and turning them into revolutionary actions in order to successfully complete each task assigned to the army by the party and state in the new stage of the revolution. This involves a process ranging from comprehensive, thorough education to the detailed and thorough organization of implementation; coordinating education with the organization of implementation and, through the latter, continuing to provide an education so that awareness becomes increasingly profound, viewpoints become increasingly strong, the level of offensive thinking and will is constantly increased and the ability of party members, cadres and soldiers to take action is increased.

To begin with, importance must be attached to teaching the entire line of the party regarding the socialist revolution while delving deeply into teaching the military line of the party in the period of building and defending the fatherland.

The line regarding the socialist revolution in the stage in which the entire country is advancing to socialism was set forth at the 4th Congress of the Party. It is "an entity encompassing the general line and the specific line regarding each field and sector that is correctly expressed in the form of positions and policies, in the form of the guidelines and tasks of the state plan."(1) Every sector and level must thoroughly understand both the general line and the specific line regarding the various fields and must have a deep understanding of the line that applies within the scope of its sector.

Our armed forces must have a thorough understanding of the general line, the line on economic and cultural construction and development, the international line and the military line. It is incorrect to stop at only teaching the revolutionary line and not delve into the military line. Conversely, it is a mistake to only delve into the military line and not give full attention to teaching the revolutionary line.

Our army is an effective tool of force of our party and state, is the pillar of the national defense system and the people's war to defend the fatherland. Thoroughly understanding the revolutionary line of the party is an issue in the political life of the army. Only by firmly grasping the line of the party regarding the socialist revolution can our cadres and soldiers clearly understand the entirety of our people's revolutionary struggle in the new stage; clearly understand the position, role and responsibility of the army in this overall struggle; see the combat targets of the army in the period of independence, freedom and socialism of the nation; and, on this basis, have the foundation for clearly understanding the military line of the party in the period of building and defending the fatherland and correctly resolve the problems regarding the guudelines concerning the buildup and combat of the people's armed forces,

concerning the building of the national defense system and coordinating the national defense system with the economy. Many problems in the realities of our people's revolutionary struggle in the fields of politics and economics, domestic affairs and foreign affairs, advantages and difficulties and the positive and negative aspects of social life have a strong impact upon the awareness and thinking, upon the private thoughts and feelings of cadres and soldiers. Therefore, it is necessary to give troops a clear understanding of the line and policy of the party before it is possible to resolve the ideological problems arising from these realities, strengthen their working class stand, heighten their socialist awareness, strengthen their confidence in the correct leadership of the party and the bright future of the nation and, on this basis, deepen their socialist patriotism and proletarian international spirit as well as their spirit of being ready to make sacrifices and fight wholeheartedly to fulfill the task assigned by the party.

On the basis of the overall line and not stopping at this line, political and ideological work within the army must delve deeply into giving the people's armed forces a firm grasp of the national defense line and the line on the people's war to defend the fatherland as well as the military task during each period of time in order to successfully implement it and, in this manner, help to concretize and perfect the military line, thereby helping to develop the military science and art of the people's war to defend the fatherland. As Le Duan, general secretary of our party's Central Committee, pointed out: "As the armed forces of the party, our army must consider organizing the successful implementation of the military line and the successful implementation of the military tasks set forth by the party to be its central task." "When talking about ideology within the army, we are, on the one hand, talking about revolutionary ideals, about evaluating the enemy, about the spirit of readiness to fight to defend the fatherland and the sense of discipline, the concept of complying with orders... On the other hand, however, we must also talk about understanding the military line, understanding military theory and science."(2) The problem we face is that we must teach and provide a thorough understanding of both the line on the socialist revolution and the military line in the cause of defending the fatherland to insure that these lines are thoroughly understood and, on this basis, properly resolve the problems involving the awareness and thinking of troops as well as the theoretical and practical problems involved in the buildup of the army, strengthen the national defense system in the revolutionary struggle, in general, and in the cause of defending the fatherland, in particular, build an iron will and develop the abilities needed to fulfill the two strategic tasks.

The teaching of our party's line on the socialist revolution must be closely coordinated with teaching Marxism-Leninism; there must be close coordination between teaching discipline and promptly providing information on the situation and the actual experiences gained in the process of organizing the implementation of the line.

Marxism-Leninism is the ideological foundation of the party. The revolutionary line of the party represents the proper application of the principles of Marxism-Leninism to the specific conditions of Vietnam. For this reason, we must coordinate teaching the line of the party with teaching Marxism-Leninism as this is the only way to clarify the theoretical and scientific base, the base of the world view and methodology of the line and create the conditions for deeply understanding and firmly grasping the line, adhering to it in an unswerving manner and displaying creativity in concretizing the line and organizing its implementation. We should not think that because the line of the party represents creative Marxism-Leninism in Vietnam that it is only necessary to study this line, not necessary to study Marxism-Leninism. At present, teaching Marxism-Leninism in our country, especially in the subjects of political economics and scientific socialism, must involve delving deeply into the theory regarding the period of transition to socialism and must be closely linked to the line on the socialist revolution in our country that was determined at the 4th Congress and has been gradually concretized in other subsequent resolutions of the Party Central Committee. When teaching the revolutionary line of the party, it is necessary to clearly point out its correct and creative nature, as seen in its loyalty and firm adherence to the revolutionary and scientific essence of Marxism-Leninism and its selective incorporation of the experiences of the fraternal parties. We must clearly show that which is universal and that which is special and show that the line firmly adheres to universal truths while displaying a high degree of independence, autonomy and creativity. Attention must be given to forging the Marxist-Leninist method of scientific examination and smoothly applying this methodology in military affairs. The realities of the past several years have shown that some of our cadres and party members have not completely cultivated the method of scientific thinking. The manifestations of examining and analyzing the phenomena in life in a subjective, onesided manner are primarily the result of not having a firm grasp of the Marxist-Leninist method of examining matters. As regards matters pertaining to the present military line of the party, such as the evaluation of the enemy that "China, which is ruled by the Beijing expansionists, is large but not strong," the dialectical relationship between being the masters and taking the offensive, taking the offensive and being the masters, between defense and offense, offense and defense and so forth are all matters regarding military methodology that must be resolved well.

In order for the line and the revolutionary and scientific nature of the line to be thoroughly understood, we cannot stop at simply arming cadres and soldiers with knowledge of theory or general viewpoints regarding the line, rather, we must give them a full understanding of the realities of the country, show them the new problems arising in life and give them an understanding of the advanced model units in the revolutionary action movement of the working people and of the cadres and soldiers in the people's armed forces. Only by establishing close coordination between theory and practice is it possible to have the foundation needed to overcome subjectivism (impetuousness or conservatism) in the effort to thoroughly understand and implement the line. In teaching the party's line on

the socialist revolution and in teaching Marxism-Leninism, importance must be attached to displaying the superior nature of socialism, strengthening and enhancing our unshakeable confidence in the inevitable victory of socialism in Vietnam and throughout the world and adopting the correct attitude in the face of difficulties while firmly adhering to the goals of the struggle.

Teaching the revolutionary line of the party so that it is thoroughly understood must be closely coordinated with deepening knowledge, which includes knowledge of the social sciences, the natural sciences and the technical sciences.

The completion of revolutionary tasks in the various fields requires necessary knowledge of the field in question. Without certain comprehensive knowledge of politics, economics, culture, military affairs, science and technology, the revolutionary line of the party cannot be fully learned and it is impossible to help to concretize this line or organize its implementation in a manner that yields high results. The building of a comprehensive and modern national defense system, the buildup of a regular force and modern people's army and the preparations for and actual conduct of a people's war to protect the fatherland under modern conditions demand that each of us, especially high level and middle level cadres, not only possesses knowledge of modern military science, but also possesses general knowledge.

Party work and political work must involve educational activities in order to help stimulate an intense desire to learn and a thirst for knowledge and inspire the struggle to overcome the thinking of being satisfied with oneself, not being willing to study, wasting time and not regularly deepening one's knowledge in every area. On the other hand, on the basis of the general policy of the party and state, we must research the comprehensive reform of the teaching of the social sciences and natural sciences in terms of subject matter and the methods of teaching, in terms of the organization of classroom and on-the-job education and in terms of the elementary and advanced training of teachers. Plans must be adopted for closely coordinating with the other sectors through the activities of the cultural halls, clubs and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, in the press and by means of lively forms of activity consistent with each objective (the various types of cadres, young soldiers and so forth) and in a manner consistent with circumstances in order to universally and systematically provide knowledge of the technical sciences as well as the modern military technical sciences.

The effort to teach and gain a thorough understanding of the revolutionary line of the party must be closely linked to developing upon the working class nature of our army in the new stage.

Our army is organized, led and forged by the party. The specifics of the revolutionary nature of our army are directly determined by the revolutionary line and tasks of the party. Whenever the revolution enters a new stage, the revolutionary line and tasks of the party change and the specifics of the class nature of the army develop accordingly.

Therefore, thoroughly understanding the party's revolutionary line and tasks must be closely linked to developing upon the revolutionary nature of the army in the new stage; we must have a deep and detailed understanding of the revolutionary line and tasks set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party and the various plenums of the Party Central Committee in strengthening and developing the revolutionary nature of our army. This nature must be evident in the combat objectives, the political task, the organizational structure, the military science and art, the political-spiritual qualities and the political relationships of our army in the new stage. At present, on the basis of the political line and the military line of the party, we must teach troops to regularly sharpen their vigilance, display a high will to fight, be determined to win victory over the Chinese expansionists who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists to commit aggression against and undermine our country's revolution, maintain political security and social order, firmly protect the socialist fatherland, fulfill their tasks to the nation and fulfill their international obligation, thereby contributing to the cause of revolution and peace of the people of the world. Our army must, at the same time, participate in productive labor and economic construction in suitable organizations and by suitable methods; the army must be a great school that forges the generations of youths to be new socialists; the army must heighten its spirit of socialist patriotism, spirit of socialist collective ownership, proletarian international spirit, be absolutely loyal to the fatherland, obey the leadership of the party and unite closely around the Party Central Committee; it must show itself worthy of being the effective and reliable tool of force of the Vietnamese dictatorship of the proletariat state as well as the pillar of the national defense system and the people's war to defend the fatherland; it must be conscious of its blood ties to the working people and achieve one will on the part of the army and the people. Internally, the army must have a single will throughout itself, achieve a high degree of unity and unanimity and love and help one another as blood brothers. As regards our international friends, we must constantly consolidate and further strengthen the special strategic and militant alliance and unity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea; unite and practice comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union; unite and cooperate with the fraternal socialist countries; and unite with and support the revolutionary movement in the world. Our army must have a scientific organizational structure, strict, self-imposed discipline and a regular-force style of work and life; our cadres and soldiers, depending upon their position of responsibility, must firmly grasp and creatively apply Vietnamese military science and art in a people's war to defend the fatherland and be the masters of modern military weapons and technical equipment. All of the matters mentioned above are basic matters with which we all think that we are familiar; however, the specifics involved in these matters have developed and new requirements are faced. In the educational effort to strengthen and develop upon the nature of the army, we cannot be superficial or simplistic, rather, we must delve deeply into clearly analyzing the new specifics involved in these matters and the new requirements that are faced and must adopt a comprehensive plan for guiding actions and forging troops in the realities of every aspect of life.

The process of teaching and thoroughly understanding the revolutionary line of the party and strengthening and developing upon the revolutionary nature of the

army is the process of continuous struggle to overcome the negative phenomena within the army, is the process of resolute struggle to defeat each trick and psychological warfare scheme of the enemy.

The basic attribute of the party is its revolutionary and scientific nature, consequently, the revolutionary line of the party is also revolutionary and scientific in nature.

Therefore, in order to fully understand and unswervingly organize the successful implementation of the party's line in favorable circumstances as well as in the face of complex difficulties, in addition to having a certain knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, of the social sciences, natural sciences and technical sciences, it is also necessary to possess an unyielding revolutionary will and a strong offensive spirit. This is the basis for strengthening one's stand and viewpoints, for displaying creativity; it is also a prerequisite to fully and correctly grasping the realities of life.

The socialist revolution is the most profound and thorough revolution. The realities of the past 5 years have shown that the struggle in the process of implementing the line of the party in order to advance the revolution under the present socio-economic conditions of our country is extremely arduous and complex. In this situation, negative phenomena and deviations have arisen among some of our party members, cadres and soldiers in one field or another, at one time or another, at one place or another. These negative phenomena and deviations have had an inevitable adverse influence upon the effort to thoroughly understand and implement the line. As a result, it is necessary to closely coordinate the teaching of the line, viewpoints and policies of the party in each field and the establishment and enhancement of the thinking of collective ownership with a resolute and continuous struggle waged by many different measures in order to reduce the scope of and eventually overcome negative phenomena so that party members, cadres and soldiers firmly adhere to their stand and viewpoints and possess an offensive will to overcome their difficulties, learn new knowledge and develop their intelligence and creativity strongly.

We are carrying out the socialist revolution and building socialism in a situation in which the country is at peace but must deal with a multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists collaborating with the U.S. imperialists; at the same time, we face the possibility of the outbreak of a major war.

In their preparations to carry out their basic scheme to annex our country, the enemy is looking for every way to sabotage our country in order to weaken it. On the political front, which is a very important front, their main objective is to erode the confidence in and create doubts concerning the correctness of the political line, the economic line and the foreign affairs line as well as the military line and, on this basis, voicing arguments that provoke and attack the leadership organization of the party. They are always taking advantage of

our weaknesses as well as exploiting the negative aspects of our corps. Therefore, party work and political work must reflect vigilance, respond quickly, take the initiative in exposing to party members, cadres and soldiers and guiding them in thwarting each psychological warfare and spy warfare scheme and trick as well as each distortion and attempt by the enemy to undermine the line of our party in order to protect the line and maintain the confidence of party members, cadres and soldiers.

The struggle against internal negative phenomena and the struggle to defeat the psychological warfare schemes and tricks of the enemy are taking place against the background of our society at this time; however, we cannot adopt a passive, negative attitude and wait for a smooth, overall change to occur, rather, we must take the viewpoint that "the Vietnam people's army is a progressive component of the Vietnamese working class" and display initiative by determinedly taking the offensive and insuring that our army is totally pure and reliable, which will have a good, reciprocal impact upon the other strata of society.

A thorough understanding of the revolutionary line of the party must be manifested by means of real actions in organizing the successful implementation of the line and successfully completing the common tasks of the armed forces and the specific political tasks of the unit.

A deep awareness of, firm adherence to and loyalty to the revolutionary line as well as the determined defense of this line through actions, all of these things must be proven by means of real actions taken during the various periods of time to turn the line of the party into real victory. It is in reality that cadres, party members and the masses will display their creativity in order to successfully resolve the new problems that have arisen and, in this way, help to constantly concretize, develop and perfect the line of the party.

Party work and political work must be deeply involved in such activities of troops as the following: building defense positions, organizing combat readiness and combat, the training of troops, the use and maintenance of technical equipment, productive labor and economic construction, the organizing of the spiritual and material lives of troops, the struggle against negative phenomena and so forth and must, through these activities, examine how well the general line, positions and policies as well as the military line, viewpoints and thinking of the party are understood, praise good innovations, disseminate good experiences, look for every way to increase the number of model units and, at the same time, correct shortcomings and deviations.

Within the general movement and in order for the general movement to be intense and stable, we must launch specific, practical revolutionary action movements within each unit, each branch and each sector. Every movement must have specific contents and objectives (that are closely linked to the task assigned by the upper level) and must achieve results in the following areas:

--Fulfilling the norms, plans and requirements of the task assigned by the upper level;

--Building strong, solid basic units;

--Molding persons who possess good qualities and are competent.

In launching widespread revolutionary movements of the masses, the organizations of the party, the organizations of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Trade Union organizations at the basic units play a very important role if not to say the decisive role. The basic organizations of the party must have close ties with the masses, must know the requirements, aspirations and capabilities of the masses, must accept the innovations and experiences of the masses and must correctly establish the contents and goals of the movement. The Youth Union and the Trade Union must be able to propagandize, teach and raise the socialist awareness of the masses, cultivate and heighten the intelligence while awakening the activism, initiative and creativity of the masses and adopt lively modes of activity suited to objectives in order to rally the masses.

Thus, thoroughly understanding the revolutionary line of the party in the new stage is a broad issue. It cannot be restricted to the scope of education and cannot, in particular, only involve teaching the line, rather, it involves a complete process extending from very comprehensive education to very detailed organization of implementation. Party work and political work must have an impact throughout this process by engaging in educational activities, delving deeply into every activity involved in the organization of implementation by the unit and mobilizing, organizing and guiding the revolutionary action movement of the masses while molding correct thinking, correcting incorrect thinking, waging a determined struggle against the psychological warfare arguments of the enemy and criticizing and overcoming incorrect internal viewpoints and thinking. All of these educational and organizational activities, these activities to mold and combat are closely interrelated, permeate one another and are repeated time and time again within a complete and unified entity in which party work and political work are closely coordinated with the other areas of work.

II. Correctly Resolving a Number of Organizational Problems in the New Situation

The realities of party work and political work have shown that once the correct and suitable policy has been adopted, the organization of guidance, work methods and the work system play a very important role in determining the degree of effectiveness of work.

Looking back over the past several years, we see that party work and political work have involved positive activities based on correct positions and measures; however, their effectiveness has not been high and they have not brought about a strong, stable change in the political and ideological situation of troops. Subjectively speaking, the important cause has been the fact that the revolutionary and scientific nature of the organizational structure and work methods and style is still weak, which is something that we must focus our efforts on correcting.

1. Above everything else, importance must be attached to strengthening the political agencies on the various levels to be consistent with the new requirements.

The major problem at this time is the need to strengthen the system of political agencies on the various levels in accordance with the requirement of improving the organizational structure and the mode of leadership of the party within the army with a view toward insuring that the party's leadership of the people's armed forces is further strengthened. There are three basic problems that must be solved:

To begin with, it is necessary to define the organizational system of political agencies. On the basis of the organizational structure of the army and in accordance with the unified guidelines for building the party organization and building the government organization, it is necessary to determine on which levels political staffs should be organized and to accurately and scientifically define the function and tasks of the political agency on each level, which is extremely important.

Secondly, it is necessary to define the organizational structure of the political agencies to insure that they possess a high degree of dynamism and meet the requirements of guiding the work involved in the performance of the political tasks of the army under normal circumstances as well as when a people's war to defend the fatherland is being fought. The apparatus of the political agency must be streamlined and consist of competent cadres who possess good qualities (based on the standards stipulated for each duty on each level).

Thirdly, it is necessary to defnine the basic relationships in a manner consistent with the principle: the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Secretariat provide centralized, unified leadership of the armed forces in terms of politics, ideology and organization and in a manner consistent with the effort to perfect the one-person-in-command system within the army.

Resolving all three of these problems well is the basic prerequisite to creating the strength of the entire organizational system.

2. We must have a firm grasp of the task of foremost importance in party building, namely, building basic party organizations that are truly strong and pure.

The basic party organization is the place that is closely linked to the masses, the place that directly leads the masses in implementing the line, positions and policies of the party and the place that manages, teaches and forces each party member. The important position of the basic organization of the party has developed in accordance with the law: the ever increasing role of the Marxist-Leninist party in the socialist revolution. However, it is necessary to have a new awareness of the leadership task, the specifics involved in leadership

and the mode of leadership of the basic party organization under the circumstances of perfecting the one-person-in-command system. Full importance must be attached to improving the quality of leadership of the basic party organizations so that they thoroughly concern themselves with party work, with mass agitation and with political-ideological education within the party and among the masses outside the party. The basic party organization must create every condition for the commander to fulfill his responsibilities in performing the task assigned by the party and state, in taking the initiative in dealing with every situation, in making accurate, timely decisions and in engaging troops in decisive, urgent action to win victory and excellently complete each task.

The building of basic party organizations must be closely linked to the performance of the political task of the unit. Through the state of combat readiness and discipline of the unit and the results of training and work, it is necessary to inspect and improve the quality of party members, consolidate and strengthen the organization, develop upon positive factors, struggle to overcome negative factors and intensify the political-ideological education of party members and the masses. The basic party organizations within the army must represent the tenacious, indomitable will, the spirit of thorough revolutionary vigilance and a high degree of organization and discipline and must always be worthy of being the stalwart, militant vanguard unit of the working class in the basic unit. Importance must be attached to building the basic organizations of the party in combat units and at schools and national defense enterprises; at the same time, light attention cannot be given to building the basic organizations of the party at command agencies, especially on the campaign and strategic levels.

In the building of the basic organizations of the party, efforts must be focused on increasing the fighting strength, the initiative, the creativity and the degree of uniformity of the basic organizations; there must be firm adherence to the key aspect, namely, raising the level of leadership and increasing the fighting strength of the party chapter. Special concern must be shown for consolidating and strengthening the close relationship between the party chapter and party members, on the one hand, and the masses, on the other hand. The basic party organization and the commander of the basic unit must routinely provide close guidance of Youth Union work.

In the effort to improve the quality of leadership of the basic party organizations, the matter of decisive importance is that of strengthening the basic party committee (beginning by assigning the correct person as secretary) so that it consists of comrades who are truly competent and possess good qualities. The upper levels must adopt a plan for providing regular training in order to constantly raise the qualifications of these comrades so that they meet the requirements of their tasks. It is necessary to improve the work methods of the basic party committees so that these basic party committees are close to reality, close to the party chapters, close to party members and the masses.

In the present situation, in order to concentrate guidance on strengthening party building, it is necessary to research and propose to the Central Committee regulations that define the responsibilities of the secretaries of the basic party organizations of a number of necessary units.

3. As stated above, the key in improving the quality of the work of the political agencies and the basic organizations of the party is improving the quality of the corps of political cadres.

The molding of persons must be based on the requirements of the building of the organization. The corps of political cadres must be built in the manner required by party work and political work, by the building of political agencies and the basic party organizations.

We consider party work and political work to be the science, the art of teaching and organizing persons, teaching and organizing the cadres and soldiers of the new style army so that they are always persons who are absolutely loyal to the goals and ideals of the party, to the revolutionary cause of the people and are ready to sacrifice their lives in combat and work in a selfless manner for the cause of defending the fatherland and building socialism.

As a science, party work and political work are related in many ways to the social sciences and the natural sciences, are based on the achievements of these sciences and apply these achievements in the process of teaching and organizing troops. As a science, the activities of party work and political work have their own objectives, laws and methods which are designed to constantly raise the political-ideological level and help to raise the level of combat readiness and increase the fighting strength of the armed forces. As an art, party work and political work are closely related to psychology and the science of education. They are based on and apply the conclusions of these fields of study in research in order to more deeply understand each cadre and soldier, the world within them and their motives and attitudes in order to teach and forge them in a manner that yields the highest possible results.

Therefore, it is necessary to provide political cadres with comprehensive and highly specialized qualifications in accordance with the requirements of their duties and work and in a manner consistent with the environment in which they are active. There can be no general political cadres or all-purpose political cadres. Every political cadre within the army, every political-military cadre, must, in addition to having a firm grasp of the theory of Marxism-Leninism and the line and policies of the party and possessing the necessary knowledge of the social sciences and natural sciences, must also have knowledge of military science and art and the military technical science in the branch of service in which he serves. And, one other extremely important requirement is that the political cadre possess pure revolutionary qualities, possess the ability to engage in practical activities and know how to perform party work and political

work in a manner consistent with objectives, with the special characteristics of each field, with specific circumstances.

The structure of the corps of political cadres must be reasonable and must reflect balance between cadres who perform party work and political work on the various levels and cadres who conduct research or teach the various social sciences. In order to have enough cadres who possess good qualities to meet the requirements of tasks, the basic issue is the need to adopt elementary and advanced training plans. Besides training new cadres, plans must be adopted for providing advanced training to comrades who are working but who have not received adequate training by appropriate methods. Under the new conditions, requiring a certain level of education is necessary but, in view of the specific circumstances that exist today, we cannot automatically rely on a school diploma, but must also consider the knowledge learned by a cadre through self-study.

4. Codifying the line and positions of the party in the form of statutes, in the form of unified, army-wide regulations and urgently taking determined steps to improve work methods and workstyle.

Codification is a major issue in organizational work and has the purpose of fully implementing the leadership of a party in political power. Codification must be manifested in the both the organization of the state apparatus, in general, and within the army, in particular. A regular force and modern army must have a system of orders, which are laws of the state, to be implemented throughout the army. Party work and political work must also comply with this law in order to achieve a regular-force level of operation and establish a unified organization, a unified mechanism and unified procedures from top to bottom. Only in this way is it possible to insure unified action, insure that all units operate in accordance with specific rules in every situation and under the command of any cadre. Party work and political work cannot be conducted on the basis of personal "innovations" or on the basis of each person having his own "system" or "policy" in the style of the "new official, new policy."

On the basis of the resolutions and the amendments to the Party Statutes that the 5th Congress of the Party will adopt and on the basis of the experiences that have been summarized, it is necessary to formulate the operational regulations of the political agencies, the basic organizations of the party and the basic organizations of the Youth Union and Trade Union. The principles and viewpoints set forth in the documents of the party must be expressed in the form of regulations that are specific but are of a basic, long-range nature and will guide the operations of the various organizations on a routine basis. The subject matter and the methods of operation of party work and political work in various tasks must also be generally stated and recorded in the laws of the army.

In conjunction with building the system of organizations and establishing operational rules, urgent, determined steps must be taken to improve work

methods and the style of work in order to achieve good coordination for the purpose of tapping the capabilities of cadres and improving the results of political work and party work. Efforts must be concentrated on four requirements:

Working in accordance with stipulated duties and work regulations; not working in any manner one sees fit.

Developing the habit of thinking in a practical manner, working in a manner that calculates returns and avoiding ostentatiousness, formalism and the waste of effort, money and time on matters that have little impact.

Working in a detailed, specific and creative style and avoiding being general or mechanical.

Managing the implementation of work programs, conducting inspections, providing supervision and conducting preliminary and final reviews while avoiding leaving things half-done.

The revolutionary line of the party is the origin of each victory of our army and people; it is also the origin of the strength of party work and political work within our armed forces. Thoroughly understanding the revolutionary line of the party is the most important and basic matter in increasing the effectiveness of party work and political work.

A thorough understanding of the revolutionary line of the party must be manifested in both ideological work and organizational work, which must be closely coordinated with each other with a view toward successfully completing the tasks of the armed forces and the specific political task of each unit. In this process, party work and political work as well as political agencies and cadres develop and become stronger. They must struggle to overcome the obstacles faced in the course of development of the army and must overcome their own negative phenomena.

Conducting a good review of the experiences in party work and political work over the past 5 years and increasing the effectiveness of party work and political work are positive contributions to bringing about a new change in both the thinking and the organization of troops, in general, and political agencies, in particular, and accelerating the widespread revolutionary action movement of the masses and the emulation to successfully implement the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. Le Duan: address during the ceremony to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding of the VCP.

2. Le Duan: "Tiep tuc nghien cuu, xay dung ly luan quan su Viet Nam"[Continuing To Research and Build the Military Theory of Vietnam], TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, No 1-1979.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GUIDELINES DISCUSSED FOR IMPROVING MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE UNITS

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 2, Feb 82 pp 26-31

[Article by Hai Duong: "Improving the Quality of Militia and Self-Defense Forces To Meet the Requirements of Being the Masters of the Basic Level, the Masters of the Locality"]

[Text] Being the masters of the basic level, of the locality is an extremely important and large task of the militia and self-defense forces. Only by being the masters of the basic level and the locality is it possible to make a competent contribution to being the masters of the entire country and developing the strategic role of the militia and self-defense forces in the cause of defending and building the fatherland. The present improvement of the quality of militia and self-defense forces must be designed to meet this requirement. From the realities of the buildup of the militia and self-defense forces over the past several years, the following several matters of primary importance can be raised:

1. Building Militia and Self-Defense Forces That Are Fully Capable of Fighting To Defend the Basic Level, Defend the Locality in a People's War To Defend the Fatherland

The militia and self-defense forces are widespread forces that are established at the basic units and in the localities of the entire country. They are very important forces in protecting basic units, protecting the locality and are the nucleus of the people's war on the basic level. Being the master of one's locality means firmly protecting one's locality within the overall defense posture. To accomplish this, it is necessary to adopt combat plans for protecting basic units, protecting the locality in order to win victory over the enemy under the conditions of any area of operation and in any situation that might occur in war. Different combat plans must be adopted for fighting the enemy on land, in the air and at sea, for independent fighting at the basic unit within the general formation of the combat group or district military fortress or for fighting along side regular troops within the locality. On the basis of these combat plans and force capabilities, it is necessary to improve the quality of the militia and self-defense forces in a comprehensive manner encompassing their size, structure and form of organization, equipment and training, politics and morale, art of fighting, leadership and command.

Over the past several years and at present, we have been and are performing many jobs for the purpose of resolving these problems and creating increasingly high quality for the militia and self-defense forces. The various localities have reorganized and strengthened the structure and the form of organization of the militia and self-defense forces at each type basic unit in accordance with the model for the organization of forces and the mode of operation of the district (city) military fortress and the provincial (municipal) combat unit. Extraordinary development has occurred with regard to the equipment and weapons of the militia and self-defense forces. The fighting methods of combat villages, streets, enterprises and worksites, of combat groups and district (city) military fortresses have begun to be researched and defined and have, in a number of localities, gradually been tested through the realities of the fight against the Chinese army's aggression, provocation and encroachment along the border. The local military command agencies and cadres have been further strengthened in accordance with the new requirements in order to command militia and self-defense forces; in general, they have undergone many changes and their quality has been improved. As a result, the strategic role of the militia and self-defense forces has been developed; in many localities, the militia and self-defense forces have recorded significant achievements in being the masters of basic units, the masters of the locality and combating the enemy's sabotage, provocation, attacks and encroachment; they have helped to suppress counter-revolutionaries and maintain order and security while participating in production in coordination with routinely maintaining combat readiness.

In establishing the proper relationship between the development of forces and the strengthening and improvement of forces as well as in strengthening and improving the form of organization of the militia and self-defense units in the border area and the rear area, in agricultural and industrial economic areas, at production units, agencies and so forth, efforts have been made to comply with the combat requirements and task of being the masters of basic units, the masters of the locality and with established combat plans in a manner consistent with actual capabilities. While performing this work, importance must be attached to guarding against such tendencies as building forces that are too large compared to actual capabilities or limiting the size of militia and self-defense forces below capabilities in order to improve their quality as a result of which militia and self-defense forces do not have the troops needed to perform the various aspects of work required to be the masters of the locality. Some localities have advocated organizing militia and self-defense forces on the scale of teams, squads and platoons as was done formerly. Other localities want to increase the scale of organization of militia and self-defense forces to much larger units, such as regiments, divisions and so forth. This situation is the result of not fully understanding the principle that the purpose of the buildup of forces is to fulfill combat tasks and the result of placing heavy emphasis upon form and simply complying with management requirements instead of relying upon a specific combat plan. Thus, when combat occurs, the organization will break down and lose its fighting strength.

When building and improving the quality of the militia and self-defense forces, it is also necessary to constantly be vigilant against and defeat the schemes and acts of sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries against militia and self-defense forces. They are vainly looking for every way to render this strategic force of our people "ineffective." By means of taking educational measures and organizing practical activities, we must constantly improve the quality of the militia and self-defense forces so that they are truly a combat force protecting the basic level, protecting the locality and must guard against and overcome formalism, that is, only having many forces and a large organization while conducting few activities, which are less than effective.

2. Building Militia and Self-Defense Forces That Are Fully Capable of Coordinating and Cooperating in Combat with Main Force Troops

Combat coordination and cooperation between the militia-self-defense forces and the main force troops are one of the basic principles in the military art of the people's war in our country. To implement this principle under the conditions of a people's war to defend the fatherland, we must meet many new, specific requirements when improving the quality of the militia and self-defense forces.

In order to achieve close, dependable and strong coordination and cooperation in combat, every force must develop upon its own strengths. The first requirement of the militia and self-defense forces is that they possess the strength needed to join the local troops in creating an effective and strong battle position of the people's war in the localities, from the villages, streets and enterprises to the districts, provinces and municipalities and on the frontline as well as the rear line. Fighting the enemy in an effective, timely and widespread manner is the strongpoint of the militia and self-defense forces. By developing upon this strength, the militia and self-defense forces will make a decisive contribution and will, along with the local troops, create the strong battle position of the people's war in the localities. In the people's war to defend the fatherland, our militia and self-defense forces have been built and developed and become increasingly strong in the process of strengthening the national defense system. The defense organization on the local level has become increasingly capable of creating the widespread and strong battle position of the people's war. This was proven in the realities of the fight against the Chinese aggressor army in February, 1979. However, the realities of this fight also showed that this widespread battle position must be further improved in order to defeat large-scale aggression by the enemy and, along with the other forces, firmly protect the locality. If we stop at widespread combat operations involving very small and decentralized combat forces, it will be impossible to meet the requirements of the local people's war, impossible to closely coordinate and cooperate with main force troops in the people's war to defend the fatherland.

In the people's war to defend the fatherland, the combat coordination and cooperation between the militia-self-defense forces and local and main force troops were large scale from the very outset and involved the use of much modern equipment and weaponry. This new characteristic demands that the combat quality of the militia and self-defense forces be further raised in all areas: technology

and tactics; command organization; discipline in combat; style of fighting and so forth. Facts have shown that it is necessary to have a correct concept of and see the new aspects that exist in the areas mentioned above in order to be able to define the art of fighting of the militia and self-defense forces when they are coordinating in combat with main force troops. Two incorrect phenomena must be avoided: first, being conservative, not realizing the new demands that exist and maintaining that the combat activities of the militia and self-defense forces still basically involve small-scale, guerrilla operations in the hamlets and villages, consequently, no major changes will occur regarding technology and tactics, command organization or style of fighting; secondly, simply copying the methods of fighting of main force troops.

The combat experience of the militia and self-defense forces in coordinated combat operations with main force troops has shown that it is necessary to raise the level of combat coordination of the militia and self-defense forces in a balanced manner. It is not enough to merely provide training in technology and tactics. There have been many cases in which the militia and self-defense forces have been unable to coordinate in combat well with main force troops because their command organization has been weak, their sense of organization and discipline has been weak or their style of fighting has not been suitable. Deserving of attention is that the "guerrilla style of fighting" of the liberation war period with its liberalism, the habit of doing as one sees fit, the habit of "attacking easy targets while ignoring difficult ones," the preference for independent fighting in teams, squads and platoons, the hesitancy to fight within large-scale, complicated combat formations, the fear of the discipline involved in complying with orders regarding timing, place and so forth is posing an obstacle to the effort to improve the quality of the militia and self-defense forces in combat coordination with main force troops.

In order to improve the quality of the combat coordination between the militia-self-defense forces and main force troops, the various localities must attach importance to continuing to research and properly resolve a number of problems regarding technology and tactics. Training must be provided in the use of the weapons and pieces of equipment that we have now and will acquire and importance must be attached to providing training in combat coordination and cooperation with units of the modern technical branches and services of the main force troops, such as artillery troops, tank troops, air transport troops, airborne troops, engineers, information troops and so forth. The mobile militia and self-defense units must be trained in fighting within combat villages and groups and within combat formations coordinating with main force troops. We must raise the level of centralized, unified command organization and the level of staff work when coordinating in combat with large-scale, main force troops that have many modern technical branches. It is necessary to forge the sense of organization and discipline and a style suited to centralized combat operations in accordance with established regulations, orders and plans. It is necessary to combat the phenomena of being simplistic, doing as one sees fit, localism and nepotism. In actuality, some heavy artillery units of the militia made very simple and

haphazard preparations for combat: they only adopted plans and prepared themselves for the first few phases of firing without determining how they would fight next or to which position they would move.

Many difficulties and complications are involved in correctly resolving the problems mentioned above. In actuality, this is also the essence of establishing "regular-force and modern" units and strengthening the factors of modern warfare in one component of the art of fighting of the militia and self-defense forces in a manner consistent with the new requirements. These are very new requirements to the organizations of the mass armed forces. We must act boldly, not seek perfection and promptly gain experience in order to determine that which is correct and eliminate that which is incorrect. Through practice, we will surely gain a deeper understanding of and better resolve the problem of improving the quality of combat coordination between the militia-self-defense forces and the main force troops in the war to defend the fatherland.

3. Building Militia and Self-Defense Forces That Can Properly Complete the Task of Maintaining Political Security and Maintaining Social Order and Safety

In the past, at present and in the future, the militia and self-defense forces have been, are and will continue to be the competent tool of the revolutionary government on the basic level. They have the task of working with other forces to suppress counter-revolutionaries and put down acts of armed rebellion in order to maintain political security and social order and safety. The militia and self-defense organization is also a form of organization of combat forces which have the purpose of implementing the right of ownership of the masses in the struggle to protect the revolutionary government, protect the life and labor of the people at basic units, in the localities.

In view of the fact that the Beijing reactionaries are scheming to sabotage, commit aggression against and annex our country, the suppression of counter-revolutionaries, saboteurs, spies and hoodlums involves a long and complicated political and social struggle. In order to truly be the competent tool of the revolutionary government and the people in this struggle, it is first of all necessary to strengthen and improve the political and social quality of the militia and self-defense forces. The militia and self-defense corps absolutely must consist of persons who are politically reliable and trusted by society. To insure that this quality is achieved in such a widespread organization of forces such as the militia and self-defense forces, the experience that we have gained to date shows that it is necessary to implement a host of principles and measures, such as strictly adhering to the principles and regulations governing political standards, relying upon the people to select militia and self-defense forces and using the practical activities of the revolutionary movement in the locality to inspect, purify and strengthen the combat corps of the masses. This work can only be performed well when all of the specialized agencies of the state, production units, political mass agencies and military agencies work together under the leadership and organization of the party organization and local government.

In order to develop the role of the militia and self-defense forces in the maintenance of political security and social order and safety, it is also necessary to regularly deepen their knowledge of the law, raise their consciousness concerning the law and improve their ability to act in accordance with the law. Only when the militia and self-defense forces are well versed in the law can they promptly uncover and accurately deal with violations of the law by anyone within their area of management; only in this way can they themselves act in exact accordance with the law, not ignore violations of the law and not adversely influence the right of ownership of the masses.

Knowing the law and acting in exact accordance with the law are an indispensable weapon in suppressing armed counter-revolutionaries and hoodlums who operate outside the scope of the law.

The effort to maintain political security and social order and safety must be under a unified command in order to establish good coordination and cooperation between militia and self-defense units and the other forces. The militia and self-defense forces themselves must know with whom they will be cooperating, must have a firm grasp of principles and methods and must receive practical training in coordination among the various forces in order to maintain order and security well. This unified command can only be achieved when there is a plan for action and a clear division of responsibility for forces within each locality. At present, at many places, the division of labor regarding militia and self-defense forces has not been defined in detail and the plans for using and developing upon the role of militia and self-defense forces in the maintenance of security and social order are still general and simplistic. Some places still incorrectly maintain that because the quality of the militia and self-defense forces is low, they cannot undertake the work involved in maintaining security and social order; some localities see that there is a shortage of forces for maintaining order and security at a time when they have rather large and strong militia and self-defense forces. Some localities make intense use of their militia and self-defense forces for a certain phase of activity but then do not use them again. It is necessary to overcome these incorrect phenomena.

4. Building Militia and Self-Defense Forces in Order To Develop Their Assault Role in Production Tasks and Coordinate Production with Combat Readiness and Combat

The militia and self-defense forces are a mass armed organization that is closely linked to the production installations and administrative and professional agencies in the various sectors of the state on the central and local levels. Every militia and self-defense cadre and member is part of a labor or management organization of an enterprise, agency or locality. The completion of production tasks is not only related to the state plan, but also to the life of each family and each person within the militia and self-defense organization. This is also a very important matter in being the masters of the basic unit, of the locality,

of the entire country. The militia and self-defense forces are able-bodied forces; the majority of them are the main forces in production units; they are organized forces that are trained and commanded in the military style. As a result, the militia and self-defense forces possess major capabilities as regards protecting production and are, at the same time, capable of playing the assault role in production tasks. The local leadership and governmental levels as well as the local military command levels must give full attention to developing the role of the militia and self-defense forces in both of these fields. Facts have shown that every locality, every enterprise that completes its production task well also has good conditions for building strong militia and self-defense forces. Conversely, at those places where the militia and self-defense organization is strong, good conditions exist for accelerating production.

The regular activities of the militia and self-defense forces, such as training activities, patrols and combat watch and the regular activities of production must be closely coordinated.

Therefore, plans must be formulated for coordinating the acceleration of production with the acceleration of the buildup of militia and self-defense forces and coordinating production activities with the routine activities of the militia and self-defense forces. These plans must be consistent with the requirements of the production task and the task of protecting production at the basic unit and in the locality and take the form of regulations and official duties of the various command levels and of militia and self-defense units, which must be trained so that they are able to skillfully implement these regulations and perform these duties.

To implement the assault role in production and coordinate production with combat readiness and the training of militia and self-defense forces, importance must be attached to properly coordinating major campaigns and the construction of major projects, such as water conservancy and communication projects, with regular activities.

With agricultural cooperatives, handicraft cooperatives and enterprises implementing the policies on product contracts and piecework wages, more and more new factors are emerging in production. The mibilization of labor in concerted campaigns is not as easy as it was before. For this reason, attention must be given to developing the role of the militia and self-defense forces in their regular activities while not giving light attention to mobilizing large-scale, centralized forces when necessary; however, these forces must be thoroughly educated and tightly organized to be consistent with the characteristics of the new situation.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRUONG SON CORPS COMBINES ECONOMIC, MILITARY WORK

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[Article by Senior Colonel Phan Quang Tiep: "The Truong Son Military Corps and the Task of Coordinating Economic Construction with National Defense"]

[Text] As it entered the new stage of the revolution, the Truong Son Military Corps, which originally consisted of road construction units that provided strategic communications during the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, was assigned by its superiors the task of directly participating in the capital construction of the system of strategic bridges and roads supporting the economy and the national defense system; at the same time, when war breaks out, the military corps has the task of providing strategic communications, fighting the enemy and being ready to perform a number of other military tasks.

The above mentioned task of the military corps is not carried out as normal tasks are within a fixed area of operation, rather, the unit is always moving to many different areas of the fatherland and even friendly countries in order to implement the economic cooperation and militant alliance among the three countries of Indochina. The above mentioned task not only points out the broad scope of operation of the military corps, but also defines the characteristics of its operations. These characteristics are economic in nature and military in nature and also reflect the close coordination of these two natures in every job. They also define the position, functions and tasks of the military corps in two situations: when we are not at war, the military corps is a force that constructs strategic roads and bridges and other economic and national defense projects; when war breaks out, the military corps is both a key force that provides strategic communications and joins with the local armed forces to form the combat force that serves as the nucleus in the fight against the enemy within the locality, fights to protect its area of operation and participates in the maintenance of political security and social order and is a mobile force supporting combat. At the same time, the military corps is a force that performs an international task by helping friends build roads and bridges, develop their economies and strengthen their national defense systems.

In the advance from units that operated under the war time supply mode to a military corps operating on the basis of cost accounting and socialist business procedures, the Truong Son Military Corps has encountered very many new problems. The newest and also the most difficult problem has been how to complete their main task very well, that is, the task of building strategic roads and bridges coordinating the economy with the national defense system in accordance with planning and plans and implement cost accounting with increasingly high economic returns while performing a routine task of no less importance and urgency, namely, raising its fighting strength, always maintaining combat readiness and being able to support combat and fight victoriously.

In order to perform the tasks mentioned above, the party committee and headquarters of the military corps set forth the following guidelines for the entire corps: thoroughly understanding the general line, the economic line and military line of the party and the policy of the Political Bureau concerning utilizing the army in economic work in the new situation; being determined to successfully carry out both the economic and the military task in the new situation, both when the country is not at war and when it is at war; building the military corps along regular force, modern lines in a manner consistent with the overall development of the army, with the requirements of the economic construction and combat readiness tasks of the military corps; building the construction forces and the agencies and installations of the military corps so that all of them have a strong, efficient, balanced and well coordinated organization and have the ability to complete their production, work and combat readiness tasks well and building them on the basis of a tightly structured operational mechanism and an industrial style and along the lines of regular force operations and large-scale socialist production; strengthening the corps of command cadres, economic management cadres, supply cadres and production equipment management cadres as well as the corps of persons engaged in scientific, technical, specialized and professional work in accordance with the requirements of assigned tasks; researching and applying economic policies in order to stimulate higher productivity and expressing appropriate concern for the material, spiritual and cultural lives of laborers in a manner consistent with the nature and characteristics of the military corps.

The realities of the past several years have proven that the above mentioned guidelines are acourate. These guidelines are designed to rapidly make the military corps an army unit specializing in economic work that is strong in every respect, that completes its task of building strategic roads and bridges to coordinate the economy with the national defense system in a manner that reflects an increasingly high level of technology, increasingly high productivity, increasingly high quality and increasingly high economic returns and that struggles to perform its combat readiness, combat support and combat tasks.

In accordance with these guidelines and in order to turn these guidelines and the policy of the Political Bureau into actions taken to complete assigned tasks, the military corps has attached importance to resolving the following major problems:

1. Thoroughly Understanding the Line and Position of the Party and the Tasks of the Military Corps and Defining in Detail Both the Economic and the Military Tasks of the Unit

Immediately after the dissemination of the directive of the Political Bureau concerning the utilization of the army in economic work and throughout the process of the corps' operations over the past several years, the corps has always attached importance to insuring that its cadres, soldiers and national defense workers and personnel accept the policy in a voluntary manner and on an increasingly firm basis. This policy is not only based on the general line, the economic line and the military line of the party in the period of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland, but was also necessitated by the urgent demands of the situation surrounding production, the economy, society and the lives of the people at this time.

The purpose of the army's participation in productive labor in order to help create local sources of supplies and participate in economic construction in accordance with the plan of the state is also an extremely important task, one that reflects the fine nature and tradition of the people's armed forces. Successfully carrying out the task of participating in economic construction is a revolutionary action that reflects a thorough understanding of and strict compliance with the party's line on coordinating the building of the country with defending the fatherland, coordinating the economy with the national defense system. It is also an action of tremendous practical significance on the part of our army in practicing thorough economy with each national defense expenditure, which is an important requirement, a national policy of our party and state at this time. It insures that we can maintain the large troop strength necessitated by the objective requirements of the defense of the nation and reduces the difficulties encountered by the economy and encountered in the daily lives of the people. Through the excellent completion of productive labor plans and norms to improve its own life and participate in economic construction in accordance with state plans, not only will our army, our people's armed forces, make positive and direct contributions to resolving the difficulties and shortages being faced now, but they will also make an important contribution to strongly stimulating the development of the construction of the new economy over the long range in our country.

As a result of thoroughly understanding the policy of the Political Bureau, the cadres and soldiers of the military corps have become increasingly determined to successfully implement each production plan and norm assigned to them and have completed these plans and norms better with each passing year.

The military corps has always attached importance to making increasingly thorough use of its existing assets and the assets it will acquire in both its economic and military tasks. The military corps has very basic strengths in the areas of morale-ideology, the strength of its military organization, its road construction skill, experience and tradition, the new experience and knowledge

gained over the past several years, the stable sources of investment capital of the state, a form of organization that has been gradually built, its existing equipment and the increasingly large number of machines with which it is being equipped. The military corps can organize production in exact accordance with capital construction regulations, complete construction projects at the stipulated rate, practice full-scale cost accounting, use revenues to cover costs, reduce national defense costs and eventually earn a profit, thereby contributing to the accumulation of capital by the state.

With its existing capabilities and the improved capabilities it will acquire in the process of performing its task, the military corps can accept and properly construct ordinary projects and, at the same time, also has the ability to accept projects involving the construction of permanent roads and bridges involving a higher degree of technology in different areas and terrains. Whether it is tasked with building economic projects coordinated with national defense or national defense projects coordinated with the economy in remote, dangerous mountainous forests or in the lowlands, along the seacoast, in the rear or on the frontlines, whether it is involved in a long-range project or building a project in a short period of time, whether it is working under contract or letting part or all of its work out on contract, the military corps can, if it makes a great effort, carry out assigned plan tasks correctly and well.

As regards its combat readiness and combat capabilities, although they are limited, the military corps can, if war breaks out, improve itself to the point where it can complete communications support tasks to meet the requirements of mobile forces and join with the local armed forces to victoriously fight the enemy within the locality.

As a result of many efforts made to gain a thorough understanding of the general line, the economic line and the military line of the party and the party's policy concerning the use of the army in economic work, as a result of a continuous effort to bring about a new and increasingly profound change in every area and as a result of the close leadership and guidance of the party and state, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense as well as the cooperation and assistance of the various agencies, sectors, localities and units of the people's armed forces, the military corps has completed both its economic task and its military task with increasingly high quality.

Over the past 3 years and more, the military corps has fulfilled its annual tasks, plans and norms concerning the construction of strategic bridges and roads, thereby making a certain contribution to the development of the economy and culture, the construction of the country and the effort to support the requirements of military force mobility in a number of important strategic areas. It completed many bridge and road projects within the country and helped friends build thousands of kilometers of roads and bridges and a number of other economic and national defense projects. It has contributed to the state millions of dong and achieved a much larger rate of capital accumulation with each passing year.

As regards its military task, the military corps has endeavored to meet the requirements of combat readiness, combat support and combat in exact accordance with the orders of the Ministry of National Defense. At the same time, it has gradually put every military activity on an increasingly progressive basis and brought about marked changes in many areas.

Closely linked to the achievements mentioned above are the achievements recorded in party building and the building of a military corps that has increasingly matured and made progress in many areas.

However, the achievements that the military corps has recorded are still low compared to requirements, to the effort expended and is now still displaying many shortcomings and weaknesses, especially in its task of economic construction. The shortcomings of the military corps are partially due to the lack of a relatively stable task and production area, to the lack of a well coordinated organization and mode of operation, to the lack of a stable, regular, full and timely supply of the material factors, labor and capital necessary for construction and to leadership and guidance lacking in planning, lacking in centralism, unity and consistency on the part of the upper level. However, besides these objective causes, the military corps has also frequently pointed out its own subjective shortcomings, especially with regard to organizing the buildup of production forces, the economic management guidance apparatus, the production management apparatus and the mode of management based on cost accounting and socialist business, which has not undergone truly strong change.

2. Satisfactorily Resolving the Problems Regarding Organizational Work with a View Toward Insuring that Construction Forces and the Command and Management Apparata Develop in a Suitable Manner in Terms of Their Staff Organization, Function and Tasks as Well as Their Mode of Command and Management

Ever since the military corps was established, together with the changes in direction of the organizational and cadres tasks and work of the military corps, very important initial changes have occurred and several results have been recorded.

The military corps has been and is actively investing labor in the construction of a military corps that is strong and solid in every respect. Regardless of how great the difficulties we face might be, we must endeavor to successfully meet the requirement of improving the quality of the forces, agencies and units throughout the corps in a comprehensive manner with a view toward rapidly bringing about a strong change in quality and laying the groundwork for improving the quality of construction work, communications support, combat support and combat. We must build the construction forces of the corps so that they have a strong, efficient, balanced and well coordinated organization, possess high production capacity, possess a system of rapid and accurate economic information and possess strong basic production units and skilled professional guidance agencies in order to promptly meet the new demands of production and combat readiness.

The building of the organization of the military corps cannot be carried out in a mechanical manner based on the style of organization of a purely production-business unit, rather, the military form of organization must be the basis of the military corps and this must be supplemented with necessary economic management, specialized, technical, professional and other organizations. This is a correct and reasonable guideline for insuring that the military corps has adequate forces for its various tasks, for survey, design, technical, supply, material support, financial and rear service work. Only in this way is it possible to create the structure of a strong organization and gradually perfect this structure to insure that the military corps is fully capable of delving deeply into cost accounting, excellently completing each construction plan and carrying out every military task well. This is the intertwining of the military form of organization and the economic form of organization, is the permeation of one form within the other, is the supplementation of one form by the other with a view toward building an efficient organization to insure the good performance of each economic construction task in accordance with business procedures, the maintenance of a suitable military organization and the utilization of the strength of this military organization in economic work. This is something very new, concerning which importance must be attached to gaining experience in order to constantly improve the coordination between the military form of organization and the economic form of organization within the organization of the forces of the army specializing in economic construction.

In the process of building the organization of the military corps, full concern must be given to researching and promptly, correctly, accurately and reasonably resolving the new problems being faced in order to stimulate the development of the production task. It is necessary to define the staff organization of the units and agencies in a manner consistent with the two political tasks of the military corps and along the lines of reducing the number of organizational echelons and the number of persons on the intermediate and indirect levels while increasing the number of forces engaged in direct production. The command and management apparata must be streamlined and their function of organizing implementation must be developed as highly as possible. The direct production units must have the number of troops required by their table of organization and must have the ability to complete every production task with high productivity, good quality and low production costs. The table of organization must consist of a reasonable balance between troops specializing in economic work and regular troops performing military tasks and a reasonable balance among specialized cadres, specialized military personnel, non-commissioned officers, soldiers and national defense workers and personnel. This means that we must be determined, on the basis of the viewpoint of coordinating the economy with the national defense system and practicing frugality, to bring all other inefficient forces and organizations within the scope of profit and loss production.

We must research the special characteristics of construction activities, the scale and nature of the labor at capital construction sites building bridges and roads to coordinate the economy with the national defense system and the combat support task of the military corps in order to define and build an organizational

model for such specialized production units as the units specializing in road construction (both highways and railroads), bridge construction and the construction of hydroelectric power projects so as to insure the completion of each construction task when the nation is not at war and insure stability and minimal organizational disruptions when war breaks out. Construction units should be organized as production lines, primarily on the regimental level, so that they can, when we are not at war, complete an assigned road section, can rapidly be separated from a division formation and rapidly open new roads when a mobile combat task arises and can undertake a task in an important area or along an important road as an independent regiment when a communications support task arises.

It is also necessary to research and apply the form of organization of production-business, bridge and road construction and communications support of the communications-transportation sector of the state to the specific conditions and circumstances of the military corps in order to develop the strength of the army organization performing economic work. This form of organization must include the necessary production management apparatus and must creatively, flexibly and effectively apply the enterprise management statutes of the state in a manner suited to conditions. A number of necessary amendments to the task and functions of the director must be made for the commander in order to increase the management responsibility of the cadres on the various levels. Product contracts must be implemented on an increasingly high level with a view toward constantly raising labor productivity and economic returns in production.

Importance must be attached to closely linking the strengthening of the organization to building tightly structured operational mechanisms; we must know how to utilize the position and role of the mechanical engineering, labor wage, financial, rear service and other sectors within a unified and highly effective system. At the same time, we must clearly define the tasks, duties and relationships of coordination and cooperation among the various components, between the upper levels and the lower levels and vertical sectors and horizontal sectors so that they are truly well coordinated as a system that exists when we are not at war and when war breaks out, a system which insures that each organization and each person fulfills the duties, regulations and orders of the army and the economic laws of the state.

3. On the Basis of the Established Table of Organization, It Is Necessary To Supplement, Assign and Train Cadres, Including the Cadres Who Command and Manage the Various Levels and Technical, Specialized and Professional Personnel from the Division to the Company Levels

The general requirements regarding cadre work are to provide command cadres, management cadres, technical cadres and specialized sector cadres for the specialized construction forces and to take the initiative in creating sources of reserve cadres with a view toward insuring the continuity and succession of the corps of cadres. In order to do this effectively, the military corps has begun to standardize the corps of cadres and formulated planning for building and

training the corps of cadres in a manner consistent with the requirements of the development of its construction task over the long range.

It is necessary to insure that command cadres, management cadres, technical cadres and specialized and professional cadres have a full understanding of their economic management, production organization and production management functions and are, at the same time, capable of fulfilling their task of commanding combat and combat support operations. The command and management cadres on every level must possess the knowledge of economic management, the specialized technical skills and the understanding of military affairs required by their assigned duties, possess firm political-ideological qualifications and possess an industrial style and a regular force style.

The pressing problem facing us at this time regarding the cadre work of the military corps is the need to research and establish a model for the elementary and advanced training of the corps of economic cadres, one that is suited to immediate tasks and meets the demands of the development of the economic and military tasks over the long range. This demands that we take very much initiative, be very active and adopt many effective measures. By means of coordinating study and training on the job with classroom study and training we can rapidly raise the qualifications of the existing corps of cadres and, at the same time, quickly create strong sources of reserve cadres and successors. On the one hand, we must rely upon the schools of the state and the army to build the corps of cadres; on the other hand, the military corps must also have enough schools and classes to train a certain number of cadres along comprehensive and highly specialized lines.

Together with building the corps of cadres, the military corps has been and will continue to further intensify the building of the corps of technical personnel in an appropriate, balanced and well coordinated manner, such as the corps of drivers and skilled mechanics, in order to effectively utilize every material and technical base of the military corps.

In conjunction with improving the ability to perform economic work, it is necessary to conduct good military training, forge discipline, establish regular force procedures and insure compliance with the laws, regulations and rules of the army, the regulations and rules of the state governing economic work and construction regulations and codes with a view toward overcoming our weaknesses regarding vigilance and combat readiness, reducing disciplinary violations to the lowest possible level and putting an end to serious phenomena.

4. Attaching Importance to Mobilizing, Cultivating and Utilizing the Abilities and Creativity of All Cadres and Soldiers.

The military corps is always concerned with launching voluntary movements of the masses to eagerly engage in productive labor on the basis of thoroughly understanding the thinking of the Party Central Committee regarding the present economic construction task, namely, "carrying out production better and producing more material wealth with the same amount or less equipment and supplies from the state."

In order to cultivate and tap the abilities and the creativities of the masses, it is necessary to resolve numerous problems regarding leadership, command and the organization of implementation. Regarding this matter, there are two things with which the military corps is especially concerned: molding spirit and thinking in order to turn every activity involved in economic construction into an intense revolutionary action movement among the masses and taking the initiative in creating the material conditions for cadres and soldiers to display their skills and creativity as highly as possible.

The military corps has made an effort to properly carry out the campaign to "display the fine nature and increase the fighting strength" of the people's armed forces and accelerate the emulation movement throughout its agencies and production units. This major campaign is being used to create a new quality for the revolutionary action movement of the masses, discover, mold, train and develop upon positive factors and advanced model units and, at the same time, effectively struggle against negative, backward phenomena and endeavor to complete each task with high productivity, good quality and large economic returns.

The military corps has concretized the norms concerning the emulation to achieve the five objectives of the major campaign in a manner consistent with the functions, tasks and actual situation of each agency and basic production unit. It has established clear targets and specific deadlines for central jobs, key projects, the correction of weaknesses and so forth, thereby laying the basis for creating an intense, uniform and stable revolutionary atmosphere. The center of the campaign is to successfully meet the requirement of making very good use of the labor of cadres and soldiers and very good use of the equipment, supplies and capital assigned by the state and the Ministry of National Defense in order to display self-reliance, overcome every difficulty, practice thorough economy and endeavor to raise labor productivity, improve product quality, reduce production costs and achieve economic returns commensurate with the manpower and money invested.

At the same time, we must accelerate the movement of the masses to make innovations, make technological improvements and rationalize production and work. From the basic production units to the various staffs, from soldiers and national defense workers and personnel to commanders and managers on the various levels, everyone must make an effort to make innovations and contribute to the overall movement of the military corps. We must heighten the sense of ownership and improve the ability to exercise ownership on the part of each person in the management, maintenance, protection and use of equipment, supplies and weapons. We must organize and guide the activities of the Science-Technology Council of the military corps. We must strictly comply with the policies regarding praise and awards and must promptly praise and commend innovations. We must reorganize scientific-technical information activities and promptly disseminate the innovations and scientific-technical advances that can be introduced in the production and other activities of the military corps. We must improve organizational and cadre work so that scientific and technical cadres are assigned jobs in a more reasonable manner and have the means needed to display their talents

and truly become a direct production force, thereby helping to strengthen the movement to make innovations and inventions. We must implement a more dynamic, flexible and effective style of management so that many new factors emerge in the various areas of production and new persons representing the creativity of the masses appear.

We must properly organize material-technical, fuel and raw material support by means of rapidly and systematically taking delivery of all of the supplies provided by the state and the locality. At the same time, we must research the full use of every existing capability and source of materials to insure that units excellently complete their main tasks in exact accordance with the plans and norms assigned to them. We must provide good rear service support, supply goods in exact accordance with standards and troop messing ration quotas, supply comsumer goods for troops and, in particular, meet the health and food needs of units operating in remote mountainous jungles which are encountering many difficulties and shortages. We must promptly and correctly implement the new economic policies of the party and state regarding all persons eligible for them. Together with mobilizing the creativity of the masses, we must strictly comply with policies, provide appropriate material incentive and support and maintain the standard of living of troops.

We must practice thorough economy in every production activity as well as in every military activity, considering this to be a standard for evaluating the production results of the unit.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

RIVER CROSSINGS IN MODERN WARFARE DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 pp 36-45

[Article by Major General Tran Ba Dang: "River Crossings and Ensuring River Crossings in Modern Warfare"]

[Text] I

In past wars, in order to maintain and increase the troops' rate of advance it was ordinarily necessary to resolve many problems: the tactical and technical training necessary for combat and mobility; equipping the troops with mechanized facilities and combat engineer equipment; preparing a system of roads and bridges; organizing the overcoming of river and water obstacles, etc. Rarely was there a battlefield on which the troops carrying out offensive campaigns did not have to cross any rivers or streams. In countries with many rivers and streams, the organization or river crossings for troops require even more ability on the part of the command echelons.

Today, the strong development of science and technology and military technology, along with the level of modern and very modern equipment of armies in many countries, have caused modern warfare to develop along the lines of increasing expansion with regard to space and contraction with regard to time. Therefore, ensuring mobility and river crossings has become even more important in increasing the mobility and assault force of the troops, and has created the necessary conditions to ensure that the units can concentrate, disperse, reorganize, change direction, and deploy forces rapidly, promptly, and safely, and attain the element of surprise, in order to do a good job of carrying out tactical and campaign decisions and plans in modern warfare.

In the major campaigns and attacks carried out by the Soviet Red Army in 1944 to annihilate the fascist German troops and liberate areas that been occupied by the enemy it was necessary to cross river and water obstacles. In the offensive campaign in the Ukraine in February and March 1944 the advancing troops crossed the Bug, Dniester, and Prut rivers under the conditions of the enemy having heavily damaged the bridges and roads as they retreated. In addition to the all-out efforts made by the infantry and mechanized troops, the combat engineers, with their modern equipment and technical skills, ensured that the combat arms, especially heavy vehicles and artillery, would not miss the opportunity to annihilate the enemy. When it liberated Petsamo, in the northern part of the Soviet Union, in October 1944 the Red Army had to overcome many difficulties and pass over muddly fields. The troops had to wade through freezing water and advance under very arduous conditions, pulling behind them weapons and facilities. The amphibious

vehicles often became bogged down in the thick mud, etc. In many instances rivers were crossed by means of force en marche, under the support of the air force, artillery, and smokescreens.

Also because of the role of river crossings in modern warfare, many people in military circles have posed the question, "Are river crossings the key to victory on the modern battlefield?" Today, in the modern armies there has appeared not only the widespread capability to cross rivers by force en marche, but also the capability to use paratroops and airborne troops in river crossings, expecially to take bridges or river-crossing positions in the enemy troops' line of retreat. The extensive use of helicopters to transport pontoon bridges and other bridge-building equipment to the river-crossing positions has received attention. Efforts are also being made to ensure that after river and water barriers have been over come it will not be necessary to stop or to consolidate the bridgehead in order to continue to develop and accelerate the attack.

With regard to viewpoints, although river-crossing equipment and capabilities differ from country to country, the common tendency is to seek all ways to use increasingly larger quantities of modern, prefabricated facilities to cross river and water barriers. Such facilities include snorkel-equipped amphibious tanks and armored vehicles, tanks with water ejection systems or equipped to allow them to traverse river bottoms, and armored personnel carriers capable of propelling themselves by turning their treads in the water. They include amphibious tractors, ferries which pull themselves across rivers via cables, mobile assault bridges transported and laid down by tank or trucks, collapsible pontoon bridges assembled by combat engineers, etc. The U.S., West Germany, and England are jointly developing a "bridge and river-crossing facilities for the 1980's"project to create a universal, unified river-crossing system for the armies of the NATO countries. The principal focus of the status is to attain the maximum mobility, reduce the assembly period, reduce the number of operational personnel.

In Vietnam, the road network is not well developed and the density of rivers and streams is great. On the average, for every 10 kilometers a north-south road must cross two rivers, one about 200 meters wide and another about 50 meters wide. Nearly all of the rivers flow from west to east and are clearly affected by terrain and weather. But in the mountain region streams are usually small and narrow and there are many hard rocks. In the midlands region the waterflow rate, depth, and width of rivers change according to the season. The rivers in the lowlands and near the coast are usually broad (one is more than 1,000 meters broad in the rainy season) and are influenced by tides. Their banks are usually sandy and are often marshy. Especially in the mountain region and the midlands region there are often rock cliffs bordering the rivers and the current is swift. In general, rivers and streams in our country reach high levels during the rainy season and fall to low levels during the dry season, and are contained by a system of dikes. Ensuring mobility and river crossings has, of course, become a major content of military art and of the responsibility of command echelons. It is also of principal content of our combat engineers' function, mission, and tradition of "victoriously opening roads."

In two resistance wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialist aggressors, ensuring mobility and river crossings demanded increasingly greater organizational ability on the part of commanders at the various levels. Each developmental step with regard to the army's military missions, organization, and equipment, and the military art and combined arms operational scale of the people's armed forces was a step which required progress in ensuring mobility and river crossings in order to keep abreast of the new requirements. Those requirements belong not only to the tactical sphere but also to the campaign and strategic spheres. It is manifested in the increasingly larger scale of river-crossing forces and the increasingly larger number of combat arms that must be moved accross rivers to participate in the fighting, and also in the spacial sphere of the battlefield, in which the river-crossings are increasingly large and the river-crossing time is increasingly limited, and it is often necessary to carry them out under fire or in areas contaminated by enemy chemicals, etc.

The organization of river crossings by boats and rafts, by means of which tens of thousands of people and hundreds of tons of cargo were moved across rivers, during the Hoa Binh campaign (1951-1952); the crossings of the Thao and Da rivers by boats, barges, and pontoon bridges, involving tens of thousands of people, during the Tay Bac campaign (1952); building pontoon bridges across the Van Yen, Ta Bo, and Ta Khoa Hien rivers during the Dien Bien Phu campaign, etc., are recorded in the modern military history of our nation as famous river crossings during the anti-French resistance war (1945-1954).

During the anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, there were also many instances of advancing troops having to cross river and water barriers. Outstanding features of the organization of river crossings during that war were that the troops crossing rivers included not only infantry but also heavy mechanized artillery, tanks, and missiles, and the river-crossing facilities included on-the-spot means such as boats and rafts but also prefabricated equipment, the various kinds of mobile ferries and pontoon bridges capable of transporting heavy technical equipment across rivers, etc. In most cases river crossings were carried out under conditions of making advance preparations and ensuring the factors of secrecy and surprise in the attacks. In the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign in April 1975, en route to taking the final bastion of the U.S. and its puppets our columns carried out river crossings under differing conditions: some were prepared in advance while others were carried out urgently, sometimes under enemy fire. Many units had to cross large flooded fields. Recently, in the war to defend the homeland against the Chinese expansionist aggressors in the northern and southwestern parts of our country our troops also also organized many medium-scale and large-scale river crossings on the lines of advance, etc.

The actual events in those battles confirmed the increasingly important role of the ensuring of mobility and river crossings in our army's offensive operations and modern coordinated combat arms operations. Victory in ensuring mobility and river crossings is an element which contributes directly and decisively to increasing the troops' rate of advance and assault force in modern offensive operations.

II

Our offensive campaigns in war to defend the homeland will above all be campaigns carried out with very resolute objectives and with the participation of increasingly large forces and many modern combat arms and armed forces branches which carry out combined arms operations in large areas at a very urgent pace. Those campaigns may occur in places advantageous to us and in places not advantageous to us. Therefore, ensuring mobility and river crossings for the advancing units under the conditions of modern warfare has become a basic content of our army's the art of organizing and carrying out campaigns, especially offensive campaigns. On the basis of the new requirements of increasing the assault force and the mobility and speed of advancing troops under the modern conditions of war to defend the homeland, and on the basis of the development of our army's table of organization and equipment, as well as the operational capabilities of the combat arms and armed forces branches, with the military knowledge and experience that have been accumulated, we realize that the effective organization of offensive river crossings under modern conditions dependson the following matters:

1. The drafting good plans to organize river crossings.

Each unit and group of units advancing in a direction with river water barriers must have plans to ensure mobility and river-crossing plans. River-crossing plans are part of unified plans to ensure mobility, and are indispensable parts of offensive operational plans under modern conditions.

River-crossing plans must be accurate, specific, and meticulous, especially in the phase of reconnaissance, studying the terrain, determining the river-crossing localities and ferry landings and the works that must be built at the river-crossing localities. They must estimate the river-crossing forces, mode, and time, organize active and reserve specialized forces to ensure river crossings, etc. In the phase of selecting preparatory areas for troops, facilities, and equipment before crossing a river; the approach route to the river crossing; the use of river-crossing materials, equipment, and facilities; the troop assembly areas; the organization of command and coordination among the units, etc., it is necessary to be extremely meticulous and detailed in order to ensure that the river crossing will be rapid, efficient, and safe. Each plan must include not only official parameters for the circumstances that can be forseen but also contingency parameters for unforseen circumstances, etc. Thus river-crossing plans include tasks that must be begun in peacetime, carried out completely, and done in such a way as to be useful in the long range. There are also tasks which are carried out only just before or during the fighting, carried out only in part, and carried out on a temporary basis for only a brief period of time. It is also necessary to combine real installations with decoy installations, camouflage, and feints in order to maintain the elements of secrecy and surprise. During peacetime we can, on the basis of the combat missions and plans, carry out in a planned manner the repair and upgrading of existing roads, the building of new roads, the improvement of old ferry landings, and the building of new ferry lands in the various parts of the war theater, in order to enable the network of roads and bridges to both effectively serve economic construction and development and meet the requirements of the military missions and the offensive operation art. It is necessary to grasp and prepare both the river-crossing forces and facilities of the army and the river-

crossing forces and facilities of the economic and communications-transportation sectors in the localities and at the central level, in accordance with unified guidance at each defensive echelon, in order to ensure that the troops in the offensive campaign have the necessary conditions for rapidly and promptly overcoming river and water barriers and increase the assault force and rate of advance. On the basis of the specific cirucmstances, it is also necessary to prepare river mobility plans. In addition to the above-mentioned tasks, it is also necessary to carry out terrain reconnaissance and the reconnaissance of rivers and streams in a detailed, comprehensive manner. Lack of full, detailed, and accurate knowledge of the terrain, weather, rivers, crossing points, etc. often leads to errors in drafting plans, in preparing and using forces, equipment, and facilities, and in selecting river-crossing organizational methods and forms. Therefore, grasping documentary materials and data regarding terrain, weather, climate, and rivers and streams in the various parts of the war theater must be carried out very strictly. Actual experience shows that in some cases river crossings are not efficient, timely, or successful not because of a lack of facilities and technical equipment but essentially because of carelessness and superficiality in studying and reconnoitering the battlefield. Therefore, if we know how to fully utilize our present conditions of space and time we are entirely capable of drafting good plans to organize and ensure river crossings in offensive campaigns.

However, the effectiveness of river-crossing plans may be consolidated and improved only by practice. By means of practice it is possible to discover and immediately correct irrational elements, point out and rectify the weaknesses regarding river crossings of the units of the combat arms and armed forces branches, and correctly evaluate capabilities and give additional training to combat engineers regarding the necessary subjects in order to ensure river crossings and evaluate the ability of commanders of combined units to organize river crossings.

2. Carrying out a division of labor and decentralization in order to organize river crossings.

Rational and stable division of labor and decentralization among the combat arms, armed forces branches and units not only affect the use of river-crossing forces, facilities, and forms but also ensure that the river crossings are orderly, safe, rapid, and effective. There are permanent, long-range division of labor and decentralization, and division of labor and decentralization during certain periods of time, in each direction of the campaign, and on each battlefield. Division of labor and decentralization encompass both space and time in the organization of river crossings. In all instances, division of labor and decentralization must be based on the requirements of the campaign missions and the capabilities and specific conditions of the combat arms, armed forces branches, units, and battlefields.

Division of labor and decentralization must have the result of determining for each combat arm and armed forces branch with combat engineer forces in their table of organization which rivers they are responsible for crossing, which forces and facilities they must use to cross what types of rivers, and under what conditions and in what cases it is possible to be reinforced by other combat arms, other forces, or upper-echelon forces. By means of division of labor and decentralization it is also possible to indicate the level and form of the units at the tactical and combat levels which can assume responsibility for river crossings in their areas of operation and the conditions that can be ensured by the upper echelon.

On the basis of the division of labor and decentralization, each combat arm, armed forces branch, force, and unit must draft river-crossing plans, prepare river-crossing forces and facilities, determine the scale, select the form, and apply river-crossing tactics and techniques.

The actualities of combat have demonstrated that in order to improve mobility capabilities and the rate of advance, promptly carry out large-scale surrounding and enveloping attacks, take advantage of the opportunity to annihilate the enemy, coordinate the offensive operations with the other operational operations on each battlefield, the best method is for an echelon to organize the river crossings at its echelon, with the upper echelon providing aid only when truly necessary. For example, the infantry division level must and can send infantry carrying light weapons across narrow rivers, principally by means of field expedient facilities, to take objectives and promptly develop the attack. The upper echelon may assume responsibility for moving the division's artillery across rivers. The corps and military region echelons, with the river-crossing combat engineers in their table of organization and upper-echelon reinforcements (if any), may organize river crossings for their echelon, including forces equipped with heavy facilities, equipment, and weapons. Specialized river-crossing units of the combat engineer command are used as mobile forces in the main directions to ensure river crossings for advancing units and reserve units at the campaign and strategic echelons. Depending on the conditions of the missions and terrain, the various echelons and areas may also be capable of mobility on rivers.

To achieve explicit division of labor and decentralization is also to standardize the river-crossing facilities and equipment of each echelon. Therefore, each echelon may take the initiative in planning their use, stockpiling, and repair, and request supplementation in the course of the campaign. That will help the units make good, effective use of the equipment and avoid arbitrariness and the improper use of technical equipment. The distribution and deployment of forces and the supplying of technical materiel for each echelon, combat arm, and armed forces branch in the campaign, and for each unit, will therefore be more rational.

Good division of labor and decentralization will also allow the stabilization of river-crossing support forces in each area and contribute to creating a common battlefield position of people's war to defend the homeland at the defensive echelons and in the strategic and campaign areas of operation. Therefore, each unit may take all-round responsibility and take the initiative in reconnoitering rivers, streams, and roads, in preparing materials, etc., in order to organize effective river crossings during campaigns.

3. Good river-crossing training for troops of the combat arms.

River-crossing training is intended to contribute to improving the units' all-round fighting strength. It is not only appropriate to the requirements of combat coordination among the combat arms and armed forces branches in modern warfare, but also helps the units, whether or not they are assisted by combat engineer troops, be capable of organizing their own river crossings in the course of campaigns and battles.

The mobility, speed, and assault force of advancing troops in war to defend the homeland under modern conditions, demand that the units, especially the commanders and command organs of the corps, be trained in such river-crossing modes as crossing rivers in daytime and at night on many different scales, by means of many different facilities, and in many different kinds of terrain; crossing rivers after preparations have been made and by force en marche; crossing rivers in the course of developing the attack with no time to make preparations; crossing at one point and at many points; crossing rivers under the conditions of the enemy launching air, artillery, and chemical attacks, etc.

Crossing rivers by force en marche is a very complicated combat maneuver. The attacking troops must simultaneously fight and move forces across the river to smash the enemy's resistance or penetrate their defensive line, then continue to pursue the enemy or penetrate deeply to take the designated objectives. In order to win victory in such activities troops must know effective methods for advancing to river and water barriers on a broad front, simultaneously advancing and overcoming those barriers without adversely affecting their rate of advance. If that is to be accomplished, it is not only necessary to be expert in such simple river-crossing operations as swimming, swimming with weapons, and poling bamboo rafts and wooden boats, but also know how to cross rivers by means of such modern facilities as amphibious vehicles, self-propelled ferries, and mobile, portable bridges, as well as airborne landings, etc.

Each combat arm may, on the basis of its organizational characteristics, equipment, weapons, and river-crossing equipment, carry out river crossings in a manner appropriate to their characteristics, nature, and combat missions. Tank troops must be skilled at crossing rivers on submerged bridges and by amphibious equipment. Mechanized infantry and artillery units sent in advance must be skilled at crossing bridges en marche at the bridgeheads. Our troops also have much experience in crossing rivers by means of such primitive facilities as boats, floats, bamboo rafts, and wooden rafts and other on-the-spot floatable materials. It is very necessary that those experiences be brought into play under the new conditions of war to defend the homeland. In order to have good river-crossing capability, a matter of practical importance is that the combat arms and units under training and carry out maneuvers and combined training with the combat engineers in order to ensure river crossings even in peacetime.

When crossing rivers at many different points along a broad front, there are usually separate crossing points for mechanized infantry, for tanks crossing on submerged bridges, and for the various kinds of wheeled vehicles crossing on pontoon bridge. River crossings along a broad front, at the same time and at many different points, are very complicated combat activities. However, only thereby can it be ensured that large forces with many combat arms cross the river in the shortest possible time. At present, in military circles people still mention the case of the units of Marshal Koniev, which crossed the Donets River at 18 different bridgeheads during the Soviet Union's great national defense war. Although seven bridgeheads were wiped out the remaining bridgeheads ensured victory for the Red Army's offensive by forcing the German army to disperse its forces to take up defensive positions at each of the bridgeheads. The success of that river crossing was due not only to the preparatory work and the rational distribution and use of

specialized equipment, facilities, and troops to ensure river crossings but was also dependent to a decisive degree on the ability of the commanders, especially the division, corps, and army commanders, to organize and command river crossing, and on the ability of the troops of the Soviet Army's combat arms to cross rivers.

In crossing rivers, especially broad rivers, when there are many forces and units of the combat arms and armed forces branches, the river crossing regulations, rules, and discipline must be very strictly carried out. The troops of all units must obey the unified direction of the highest-ranking commander at the crossing point. Only thereby can it be ensured that the formation crossing the river does not become piled up and blocked, and that the river is crossed as rapidly as possible.

4. Improve the ability of combat engineer troops to ensure water crossings.

The combat engineer troops are the backbone of forces in river crossings. Therefore, they must continually raise their technical and tactical levels and improve their ability to organize and command river crossings, and improve the coordinated activity ability of each unit ensuring river crossings. It is necessary to prepare all aspects in accordance with a plan and carry out a rational division of labor and decentralization in the combat engineer forces.

With regard to techniques, the military engineer troops ensuring river crossings must not only be skilled in assembling ferries, building bridges, and assembling bridges, but also be skilled in using the various kinds of self-propelled ferries, mobile pontoon bridges, and bridges mounted on tanks and tracked vehicles under all conditions -- favorable, difficult, or complicated -- regarding rivers, streams, weather, and climate. They must not only be skilled in using them seperately but also in assembling them in a combined manner to suit the circumstances. It is very important to achieve a certain level of uniformity regarding a number of techniques in each river-crossing combat engineer unit. The combat engineers must be able to use modern river-crossing facilities and equipment expertly, to use them in correct accordance with their intended use of each type, not only in order to ensure river crossings but also to ensure mobility on rivers but also to use them safely and ensure techniques throughout the campaign.

With regard to tactics, the combat engineer troops may carry out river crossings in a flexible manner and in different forms, such as river crossings in daytime or at night, crossing at fords, crossing by means of ferries and pontoon bridges, crossings by small forces and by large forces, crossings that have been prepared in advance and crossings that are carried out en marche, etc.

Our combat engineers have much experience in carrying out river crossings that have been prepared in advance and planned in advance, and with the advance deployment of forces and facilities in the river crossing area. However, the full utilization of that experience to the new conditions of modern offensive warfare in war to defend the homeland demands new innovations on the part of the combat engineers.

Our combat engineers also have some experience in organizing river crossings by means of force en marche. That mode may become a widespread mode for ensuring river crossings in attacks in the path of which there are river and water barriers. The scale and degree of the application of that form are still dependent on the specific developments of each campaign. But it is clear that the combat engineers cannot but improve their abilities so that they are appropriate to the requirement of ensuring river crossings in that form, even under complicated conditions with regard to weather, climate, and fierce opposition by the enemy.

The river-crossing capability of the Command's mobile river-crossing combat engineer units is manifested in their ability to erect floating bridges across medium and large rivers, and in their ability to assemble ferries and to guide ferries carrying mechanized combat facilities and heavy technical equipment across rivers In that regard, what must be stressed above all is ability to ensure continuous river crossings by the various kinds of mobile pontoon bridges with medium and large capacities.

The river-crossing combat engineer forces of the military regions, corps, and divisions must not only be capable of mastering their relatively modern and modern river-crossing facilities but also be capable of using them in combination with the on-the-spot facilities of the localities in order to ensure river crossings, via bridges or ferries, of the units in the campaign's offensive formation.

The forms and instances of ensuring offensive river crossings demand mobility on the part of the combat engineer troops. That is ability to enter into the campaign and join the formation rapidly and effectively, in correct accordance with decisions and plans, and reach the river crossing location in time. They can thereby ensure that the troops of the combined combat arms promptly cross the river. It is also ability of rapidly change direction, according to the decisions and orders of the combined combat arms commanders, urgently approach the river and water barriers, and ensure river crossings at new locations which are appropriate to the changes in the offensive on the battlefield.

Training to improve the organization and command ability of the combat engineer units ensuring river crossings must not only enable the units to fully understand the operational plans and ensure that the troops cross rivers in accordance with the campaign plan, but also to skilfully organize and prepare all aspects according to the plan; rationally use forces, facilities, and equipment; do a good job of guiding construction at the crossing point and assembling bridges and ferries; expertly command the forces ensuring the river crossing at the crossing location; and maintain discipline and order in the process moving the attacking forces across the river. If that is to be accomplished, of course the commanders and command organs of the combat engineer units must undergo meticulous training and practice. But there must also be extremely close coordination between the combined combat arms command organs and the combat engineer units, and between the combat engineer commander at the crossing point and the commanders of the units crossing the river. Lack of coordination and lack of unified command should not be allowed to create a chaotic situation at the river crossing point, which would reduce the rate of advance of the attacking troops or cause them to miss the opportunity.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPORTANCE OF STRENGTHENING DISCIPLINE EMPHASIZED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 pp 32-35

[Article by Lieutenant General Le Quang Hoa: "The Commander and the Strengthening of Discipline"]

[Text] The Vietnam People's Army is a revolutionary army which is made up of the people and fights for the people. Our army, which developed from mass armed organizations in the high tide of uprising, although at first armed with very primitive seapons, under the leadership and education of the party and Uncle Ho and with the all-out support of the people, along with all the people followed a path full of hardship and challenges, defeated all enemies, and fulfilled all missions. Today it has become the powerful, professional, modern revolutionary people's army of an independent, unified Socialist Republic of Vietnam.

Over a period of 38 years of extremely arduous building and combat with many feats of arms, our army created a very fine revolutionary tradition. One of the distinctive features of that tradition is strict, self-imposed discipline.

When it was first formed our army as yet had no comprehensive regulations and statutes, as it has today, but it had 10 pledges and 12 disciplines which all commanders and unit members had to fully observe. They became part of everyone's being. There is harmony from top to bottom and everyone is united in serving the homeland and the people. All orders are strictly carried out, all decisions are carried out voluntarily, and all missions are fulfilled devotedly. There are rarely instances of avoiding difficulties or reluctance to accept losses and sacrifices, even the sacrifices of life. In the units there are never envy, jealousy, competition for credit, fault-finding, etc. Everyone is sincere, faithful, and unselfish. Unit members support one another in thick and thin and in good times and bad, and share with one another. They discuss together, carry out together, and accepted common responsibility for, all tasks, whether small or large. Everyone has confidence in and love one another. The unit members obey and have confidence in the commanders and unit heads. If someone in a unit is ill or tired, whether a commander or a unit member, he is given all-out attention and care, from comforting and encouragement to drinks of water and bowls of rice gruel.

The weapons and equipment of a unit, from daggers and grenades to rifles, are meticulously maintained and stored by our troops. When they go into battle, our troops economize on each bullet and fulfill the requirement of "each bullet killing an enemy."

Our troops love and respect the people. They are ready to sacrifice themselves to protect a small child. They do not hesitate to rush into flames to save the people's property. Even when they are most hungry and thirsty and most deprived, our troops never touch a cup of rice, a vegetable, or a needle and thread, belong to the people. When living with the people, our troops care for all families, and take care of the people's houses, gardens, and livestock as if they were their own. Therefore, wherever our troops live they are respected, loved, and cared for by the people as if they were their own children. The relationship between the soldiers and the people is truly like that of "fish and water." When they go to fulfill international missions fighting alongside the troops and people of Laos and Kampuchea, our troops regard the troops and people of those countries as their blood brothers. Our Vietnam People's Army leaves behind good, long-lasting impressions among the people of the two neighboring countries.

There are many other marvellous stories about Uncle Ho's troops which reflect the fine tradition and strict, self-imposed discipline of our army which would require volumes to relate fully!

How has our army been able to create that fine tradition of discipline? There are many reasons, the most important of which are that our army has a revolutionary nature and has a corps of cadres who are always exemplary of that nature and are models with regard to courage, sacrifice, consciousness of organization and discipline, a sense of responsibility, and love for the lower echelon and the enlisted men.

From the very beginning our army has been a people's army with a working class nature that is under the direct leadership of the party. The revolutionary nature of our party is manifested in many ways, especially in its objective of fighting for the independence and freedom of the homeland and for socialism. That objective is the objective, raison d'etre, and motive for fighting of all of our cadres and men. Under the leadership and education of our party, the revolutionary nature of our army is today becoming increasingly strong and is increasingly permeating all cadres and men. That is the most basic factor in continually maintaining, consolidating, and strengthening the discipline of a revolutionary army on the part of all military personnel. As Lenin said, "The heroic spirit of the masses must arise from voluntary sacrifice for the victory os socialism. That is the foundation of the new discipline, of a discipline based on a spirit of democracy within the Red Army, and is the foundation of the restoration, consolidation, and development of that discipline."*

Our army has strict, voluntary discipline because there is a corps of cadres who always manifest that revolutionary nature in managing, educating, and training the troops. The soldiers are good because the cadres are good. In any unit, whether discipline is strict and voluntary or imposed and lax depends to the greatest extent on the cadres, especially the command cadres. If soldiers are fully educated, well managed, and live in a collective full of love and affection, and are cared for as blood brothers, it is certain that there will occur few violations of discipline, and that if they do occur they will be fully and promptly resolved.

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* Lenin, "Ban Ve Bao Ve To Quoc Xa Hoi Chu Nghia"[On Defending the Socialist Homeland], Quan Doi Nhan Dan Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p. 130

That is an extremely profound lesson that has been learned in the course of several decades of our army's development and combat. That lesson has retained its value, is full of vital force, and must be further developed in the present situation and missions of our army.

The maintenance of strict, voluntary discipline is the combined result of the educational work, the troop management work, etc. It is a science and an art. With regard to cadres, especially command cadres, in thought and action, saying and doing, and studying, analyzing, and resolving problems they must always correctly follow the viewpoints of the party, reflect the army's revolutionary nature, and fully manifest a strong sense of responsibility, profound love, and the ability to act skilfully.

If the events are similar but the manner of speaking, manerisms, and way of explaining things of the commanders differ, the results will differ and will be either good or bad. For example, in a unit a new recruit because of homesickness returns home without obtaining permission from the commander. Of course, that is a serious deficiency and a violation of orders. If, when the soldier returns to the unit, the commander regards education lightly and stresses scolding and punishment, it will be more difficult for the soldier to realize his deficiency and may blame the cadres, become aloof from the collective, and have incorrect concepts regarding his unit and our army. But if the commander calmly talks with him, provides him a good meal, then seeks to discover the reasons for his act, explains his mistake, advises him as a comrade and a fellow unit member and enables him to realize his deficiency, he is certain to exert a strong, very good influence on the soldier.

In general, our soldiers have self-respect, can tell right from wrong, like sentiment, and hope to make progress. If cadres know how to elicit such traits they are certain to help the soldiers to make progress and mature rapidly.

With regard to commanders at the various echelons, in managing units they must first of all correctly fulfill the responsibility assigned them: managing all tasks in the unit in correct accordance with the orders, statutes, and regulations in order to implement the programs and plans approved by the upper echelon and do a good job of fulfilling the missions assigned them. The unit commander is a person who has been assigned managerial responsibility by the party, the state, and the upper echelon and who is responsible for the units over-all situation. In order to do his job the commander must be concerned with the private thoughts, aspirations, spiritual and material lives, progress, and job performance of each cadre and enlisted man in the unit. He must utilize the unit's duty officer and combat alert systems to understand and correctly resolve problems. To manage a unit is to grasp the situation of the people, the organization, and the technical equipment, to grasp the living conditions, and to grasp all tasks. It is necessary to know how to organize information in order to grasp the situation as rapidly and correctly as possible. When a situation or incident occurs, the commander must know how to use his staff (if any) to study, examine, and weigh the problem. When he has the necessary information he must deal with it promptly, rationally, sympathetically, and in correct accordance with the viewpoints of the party and the revolutionary tradition of our army. Commanders at the tactical level must remain in touch with the basic level and with the enlisted men, and must be present on the training

field, in the lecture hall, at the warehouses and workshops, etc., in order to understand the actual lives of the cadres and enlisted men and the actual situation of the units material bases, weapons, and technical facilities. They must regularly carry out inspections and resolve problems on the spot, in order to create the best possible conditions for the unit to fulfill its missions, improve living conditions, and reduce its difficulties.

Remaining in close touch with the unit, the cadres, and the enlisted men, being concerned with each meal, being concerned with all psychological and sentimental needs of the enlisted men, from books and newspapers to stationary, etc., all come under the functions, responsibilities, and love of cadres. If cadres keep in close touch with the lower echelon, are exemplary, are concerned with the unit's living conditions, and resolve incidents that occur rationally and sympathetically, the upper echelon and the lower echelon will "have the same will" and the discipline situation will be better.

Mutual love, assistance, and protection, protection of public property, and protection of the people are both traditions and good methods for preventing disciplinary violations and contributing positively to the fulfillment of all missions.

Bureaucratism, arrogance, abuse of position and authority, unfaithfulness,paternalism, militarism, negativism, are foreign to our army's fine traditions.

Our cadres and men are writing glorious pages in the history of our nation, of the people's armed forces, and of the People's Army. We are determined to eliminate from the lives of our troops everything that could fade or tarnish our army's fine traditions.

"Party members take the lead, the rest of the nation follows"; "If the enlisted men have not yet eaten, cadres cannot complain of being hungry; if the enlisted men have not been able to sleep, the cadres cannot complain of being tired." "An order, whether from an enlisted man or the Commander in Chief, must be obeyed at once"; "Military orders are as unskakable as mountains", etc.

Those were thoughtful admonitions of Uncle Ho, the beloved father of our people's armed forces. We swear that we will always obey his teachings in order to always bring into play the fine nature, glorious traditions,and strict, self-imposed discipline of our army, and rapidly overcome the remaining negative phenomena, in order to fulfill the mission of "developing our army into a revolutionary people's army with an iron-like will to fight and win, tight discipline, a strict work style, an increasingly higher level of professionalism and modernity, an increasingly higher level of combat readiness, and constant readiness to fulfill all missions assigned by the homeland." and set forth in the Political Report of the Fifth Party Congress.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS DECISIONS ON IDEOLOGICAL WORK DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 pp 1-10

[Article: "The Fifth Party Congress and Some Problems Regarding the Ideological Work in the Armed Forces"]

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress was very successful. As General Secretary Le Duan said in his concluding speech, the results of the Congress were "the culmination of a process of continuous work throughout a preparatory period of more than a year which combined the intelligence of the entire nation and had the objective of delineating the direction for resolving the great, urgent problems that are being posed in the course of development of our country's revolution."

In the process of preparing for the Congress, the ideological work in our armed forces concentrated on causing the entire army to agree unanimously with the party's evaluation of the country's situation, and to develop to a high degree the sense of responsibility and intelligence of each individual in order to contribute to drafting the agenda of the Congress. After the Congress issued a Resolution the mission of the ideological work was to cause party members, cadres, and enlisted men to have a high degree of unanimity with the great successes of the Congress regarding politics, lines, and organization, and to enable everyone to profoundly understand all of its Resolution, transform it into action, and brilliantly fulfill all missions of the armed forces.

Along with setting forth the strategic line and missions and the specific missions and policies in the actual operational spheres, the Fifth Party Congress also made decisions regarding the major problems of the ideological work and the organizational work, in order to ensure the implementation of the revolutionary line and missions.

The basic mission of the ideological work, as stated in the Political Report, is to "arm our entire party, our entire population, and our entire army with basic knowledge regarding scientific socialism, and create a resolute will, iron determination, and the necessary level of knowledge to fulfill both strategic missions: constructing socialism and defending the homeland."

The ideological work must enable the cadres, party members, people, and enlisted men to be stalwart in the socialist revolution,resolutely promote the struggle between the two paths, successfully build socialism, and be stalwart in the struggle against the expansionism and hegemonism of China, in league with the U.S. imperialists, in order to strongly defend the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

In order to contribute positively to mobilizing and orgnizing a broad mass revolutionary action movement with the object of transforming the lines and policies of the party into real victories in all ideological spheres and tasks in all sectors and at all levels, it is necessary to firmly grasp the ideological work missions and contents that were set forth by the Party Congress, and apply them in accordance with the specific political situations and situations of one's sector, locality, or unit, to enable the contents of the ideological work to always be lively and practical and bring about real results.

At present, the mission of combat readiness to defend the homeland demands that we continually be on guard against the war plots and acts of the Beijing ruling circles and the bellicose imperialist powers, and that we mobilize the greatest efforts by our entire party, entire population, and entire army to resolutely defeat the enemy's many-sided war of sabotage, while also ensuring that our country is always prepared to defeat enemies under any circumstances.

In order to fulfill those requirements, as stated by the Political Report at the Congress, it is necessary to continue to develop our army into a revolutionary people's army with iron-like determination, tight discipline, a strict work style, an increasingly higher level of professionalism and modernity, and a level of combat readiness that is continually heightened, so that it can always fulfill all missions assigned by the homeland.

In accordance with the direction and missions set forth by the Party Congress, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee promptly determined the 1982 military missions of our armed forces. The ideological work in the people's armed forces must closely adhere to and effectively serve the fulfilment of those actual political missions.

The Fifth Party Congress affirmed the policy of continuing to implement the line toward the socialist revolution and the line toward the construction of a socialist economy adopted by the Fourth Party Congress. The Congress also clearly indicated the strategic missions, objectives, and principal economic-social missions, as well as the missions regarding the economy, national defense, culture and society, strengthening the state, foreign relations, party building, etc.

In explaining the lines, enabling the cadres and men, especially the cadres, to profoundly understand the common line toward the socialist revolution, the line toward constructing a socialist economy during the period of transition, and the military line in the enterprise of building and defending the homeland, and striving to implement those lines voluntarily, with the supreme enthusiasm of people who are collective masters, is the foremost responsibility of the present ideological task.

The lines and missions set forth by the Party Congress -- the essence of the intelligence of the entire party -- correctly resolved the basic, pressing problems now being posed by the actual situation of the socialist revolution in our country, in the spheres of both socialist construction and the defense of the socialist homeland. Thus the lines, both the common lines and the specific lines, must be fully explained, with no aspect being regarded lightly. Only by grasping the lines -- including the common lines, the economic line, internal policy line, foreign policy line, etc. -- can we fully understand our people's revolutionary struggle in

the new situation and therefore clearly understand the combat objectives, role, and responsibility of our armed forces in the common struggle, and only then can there be a basis on which to profoundly understand the party's military line and military science-technology in the enterprise of defending the homeland and a direction for correctly resolving problems regarding our armed forces' development and combat.

By means of scientific arguments and lively actualities, the ideological work must enable everyone to clearly and deeply understand the party lines, and closely tie in clarification of the lines with explanation of the specific policies of the party and state. It must enable cadres and enlisted men to clearly understand the current situation of our country's revolution; affirm the great victories on the homeland defense front and the accomplishments on the economic construction and social development fronts; enable everyone to be enthusiastic and proud of the victories won by our people, and at the same time deal with the difficulties, scientifically analyze the reasons for the difficulties in production and life, and enable the entire army to contribute, along with the entire party and the entire population, overcome the deficiencies in the leadership and management work. The socialist construction and transformation struggle is a fierce, complicated, long-range class struggle between the two paths. The ideological work must concentrate on enabling cadres and enlisted men to steadfastly maintain a socialist standpoint in that struggle. It must be realized that that struggle in the political, economic, cultural, social, domestic, external, and other spheres strongly and directly affects the consciousness, thought, feelings, and sentiment of the cadres and enlisted men. They must be enabled to clearly understand that the lines, stands, and policies of the party are the most basic and effective means for resolving incorrect thoughts that arise in the course of the actual work, and each individual have a single will, a single voice, and a single attitude toward the party.

If that is to be accomplished, above all immediately after the Party Congress it is necessary to do a good job of carrying out the political education task set forth by the Party Congress, make study of the Congress documents the basis on which to educate cadres and party members regarding the lines and policies of the party, and criticize the incorrect knowledge and thought -- and strengthen the revolutionary will and sense of responsibility of -- the cadres, party members, and enlisted men in view of the new situation and missions.

Of course, on the basis of comprehensively clarifying the party lines, the people's armed forces, a sharp tool of violence of the socialist state, must fully understand and the military line, grasp the military missions, and grasp all stands and policies of the party and state set forth by the Congress in the sphere of national defense and war.

Comrade Le Duan, the party's General Secretary said that "In speaking of ideology in the army ... we cannot but speak of understanding of the military line and of military theory and science,"* for only if they have such knowledge can the armed

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* Le Duan, "Continue to Study and Build Vietnamese Military Theory." TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, No 1, 1979.

forces have conditions for fulfilling their central mission and basic function: victoriously implementing the political and military missions assigned by the party and state.

In fact, the clarification of the lines, especially the economic line, during the past 5 years, as recapitulated by the Congress, has not been a simple matter. The weaknesses of the ideological work are that it has not yet enabled the entire party, the entire army, and the entire population to fully understand the lines, have not yet created truly strong unanimity on the basis of having a solid theoretical and practical basis, has not yet strongly criticized the mistaken viewpoints of the party, and has not yet promptly resolved the real, specific problems that have been posed in the process of implementing those lines.

The clarification of lines is not limited to disseminating and bolstering theoretical knowledge and common viewpoints regarding the lines. It is a very necessary task, but is only one aspect. An important, permanent problem that must be posed is closely combining theory and viewpoints with living reality and rich experience in the process of concretizing lines and organizing their implementation.

The clarification of the military line to the cadres and men of the armed forces must be carried out in such a way. Clearly, although training classes regarding the military line during recent years have brought about good results, they have been insufficient. The cadres and men of the armed forces have new awareness of the party's military line during the period of building and defending the homeland, including the line of national defense by all the people and people's war to defend the homeland. The cadres, especially the commanding cadres of the echelons and sectors, have undergone transformations regarding knowledge, thought, and viewpoints regard such major matters as the strategic operational objectives; the military missions in the new period; our people's great combined strength to defend the nation; the nature, objectives, and contents of national defense by all the people; the direction of building the people's armed forces and a professional, modern revolutionary people's army; the strategic guidance mottoes; the war-waging mode; military science and art in people's war to defend the homeland against the war of aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The major aspects of the military line have been and are being applied and gradually concretized, and manifested by many lively means in order to meet the extremely practical problems posed daily and hourly in the course of the military missions. In order to do a good job of clarifying the military line, the ideological work must permeate that process of concretizing and organizing implementation.

In the sphere of military science and art as well as in the sphere of building national defense by all the people and with regard to each armed forces branch, combat arm, and until, nationwide and on each battlefield and in each locality, many varied problems are urgently being resolved. The ideological work must enter deeply into that process, for only by means of the actual implementation of lines can correct knowledge be bolstered and developed, and only then can understanding of lines be increasingly profound, with a rich theoretical and practical basis. Furhtermore, only by means of the actual organizational work can the ideological work bring into play the intelligence and creativity of the cadres and enlisted men in perfecting the lines, and only then can there be lively, deep, effective, and highly combative contents.

With regard to the people's armed forces, the backbone forces of national defense by all the people and people's war to defend the homeland, the ideological work must continue to enable the cadres and men to realize with total clarity that the direct, dangerous enemy of our nation are the Chinese expansionists and hegomonists, in league with the U.S. imperialists.

During recent years the ideological work has promptly enabled the cadres and men to quickly recognize the new strategic enemy of our country's revolution and the new strategic operational objective of our soldiers and people. However, we must continue to enable the entire army to more profoundly understand the insidious nature, plots, and schemes of the enemy. The reactionary nature of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism has been revealed, but they continue to cloak themselves with Marxism-Leninism and act in the name of revolution. Therefore, the ideological work cannot be subjective and complacent. On the contrary, it must continue to enable the cadres and men to systematically understand the deep historical roots and process of complicated change of Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

It is necessary to enable everyone to clearly understand that modern-day Chinese expansionism and hegemonism are in nature big-nation chauvinism. Although that expansionism and hegemonism are today camouflaged by all sorts of flashy Marxist terms, they retain the orginal nature of Great Han expansionism and hegemonism and have not changed very much. Although the reactionaries within the Beijing ruling circles, supported by the U.S. imperialists and the reactionary powers, have been defeated, they are continuing to wage a many-sided war of destruction against our country, while at the same time feverishly preparing large-scale wars of aggression in hopes of weakening and annexing our country, just as the feudal Chinese emperors of the past nurtured insane expansionistic and hegemonistic aspirations toward our countries and the countries on the Indochinese Peninsula.

At present, in concert with their armed encroachment activities on the border, the Beijing reactionaries are waging a war of destruction against our country on the military, political, economic, and cultural fronts by means of many forces and many insidious schemes. They hope to sabotage us with regard to economics, culture, living standards, ideology, and organization, and spread political venom within our ranks, focusing on people who are dissatisfied and people who are still vague and simplistic with regard to awareness and thought in the present struggle between ourselves and the enemy.

Our people's struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is a long-range, complicated struggle in which no quarter may be given. That struggle is closely tied in with the struggle of the people of Laos and Kampuchea against a common enemy and on a unified battlefield. That struggle cannot be separated from the struggle for peace, national independence, democracy, socialism, and social progress on a world scale. Opposing Chinese expansionism and hegemonism is an urgent, long-range mission of our people and is at the same time an urgent mission of Marxist-Leninists all over the world at present. It is a sacred national mission and is also a noble international obligation of our soldiers and people.

Therefore, the ideological work must concentrate its sharp point on Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, for they were the unchanging core of Maoism in the past and

are the core of present-day "post-Mao Maoism." On the ideological front, the theoretical weapon must be aimed at the core in order to expose, criticize, and condemn it and avoid getting off course. Only thereby can we create a solid basis for hatred of the enemy, a spirit of vigilance, and an unshakable will to win on the part of our cadres and men with regard to Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

One of the major contents of the ideological work set forth by the Congress was stressing education in Marxism-Leninism, while also positively contributing to bolstering the scientific-technical knowledge, and especially the economic knowledge, of cadres, party members, and enlisted men.

If one does not understand Marxism-Leninism or have the necessary scientific knowledge, one cannot fully understand the lines and policies of the party, or transform those lines and policies into real victories. That is because the party lines apply Marxism-Leninism to the actual conditions of our country's revolution. Marxism-Leninism did not emerge suddenly but arose "from the sum of mankind's knowledge."* In that sense, V.I. Lenin taught that "People become communists only when they fortify their memory by knowing all of the intellectual treasury created by mankind."**

Therefore, our party always regards education in Marxism-Leninism as a basic mission of the ideological work. But study of Marxism-Leninism must not be limited to the concerts, and conclusions that have been accumulated. It is also important to fully understand the scientific knowledge on which those conclusions and concepts are based, and to know how to apply them creatively to the actual day-to-day revolutionary missions. In criticizing the "bookworm" method of studying Marxism-Leninism, V.I. Lenin pointed out that "If a communist presumes that he understands communism because he has studied existing conclusions but has never carried out a major, very serious, and very difficult task and has not studied in order to clearlyknow what he needs to know, with a critical spirit, he is truly pathetic. And such an aloof attitude is extremely harmful."***

A matter of foremost significance of the study of Marxism-Leninism is equipping oneself with a world outlook and scientific methodology to serve as a compass for all actual revolutionary tasks. In order to improve the quality of Marxist-Leninist education, the ideological work must comprehensively reform education in political theory, as proposed by the Party Congress; change it with regard to contents, methods, the school system, the training and supplementation instructors, etc; and enable study of Marxism-Leninism to better serve the victorious implementation of the revolutionary lines and missions.

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* Lenin, "Tuyen Tap" [Selected Works], Progress Publishing House, Moscow, pp 712-713, in Vietnamese.

** Ibid.

*** Op. cit., pp 714-715.

Marxism-Leninism illuminates and guides the sciences but is not a skeleton key that can replace them. Therefore, cadres and party members must understand Marxism-Leninism, but must also have scientific knowledge of the economic, political, military, scientific-technical, literature and art, cultural-social, psychological, and other spheres, and must especially enter deeply into scientific knowledge related to their actual activities. When dealing with the mission of building communism, Lenin paid special attention to improving the scientific knowledge of cadres, party members, and youths. Criticizing people who were satisfied with their understanding of communism but regarded learning lightly, V.I. Lenin admonished them that "communism can only exist on the basis of modern knowledge, without which communism would be only an aspiration."*

If on the economic front the party requires cadres and party members must be qualified in economic leadership, have a mind for business, and know how to calculate effectiveness in order to attain the highest economic benefit, on the military front the party requires cadres and party members to develop the greatest combined strength of each unit in order to defeat the enemy and fulfill missions with the least sacrifice and with the use of the most rational weapons and equipment. If that is to be achieved, cadres and party members in the armed forces must have knowledge of military science and art and the military science and technology of people's war to defend the homeland under modern combat conditions. Depending on their sphere of responsibility, cadres must have knowledge of campaign strategy and art, tactics, techniques, organizational science, the command of combined arms operations, and a great amount of other scientific knowledge regarding staff work, party work, political work, combat support, military psychology, etc. In each armed forces branch, combat arm, or work sector, there are also requirements regarding modern knowledge necessary for the fulfillment of mission.

The ideological work must be extremely responsive to those new demands and promptly fulfill the practical requirements of each type of cadre, step up mobilization and organization, and contribute positively and contribute positively to improving the knowledge of cadres and enlisted men. There must be plans and programs for in-school study and on-the-job study; do a truly good job of the scientific information work, organize specialized guidance, etc.; and closely tie in the bolstering of scientific knowledge with the fulfillment of actual missions.

In addition to education regarding the lines and policies, the ideological work must be strongly oriented toward education to enhance the revolutionary qualities of cadres and party members.

A matter very worthy of pride, as stated by the Party Congress, is that in the face of the fierce challenges of the enterprise of building and defending socialism during the past several years the great majority of the party's cadres and members have clearly demonstrated the revolutionary virtues and creative ability of communists. On the front line of national defense as well as on the front of economic construction and transfromation, tens of thousands of cadres and party members have

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* Lenin, "Tuyen Tap" (Selected Works), Progress Publishing House, Moscow, pp 714-715, in Vietnamese.

been exemplary in sacrificing themselves and in devoting themselves to the outstanding fulfillment of missions for the sake of the homeland and the people.

However, some cadres and party members have deteriorated with regard to political quality, are undisciplined with regard to organization, have degenerated with regard to their life style, and have become bureaucratic in their work style and conservative in their way of looking at things.

As it enters the new era, the period of building socialism on a national scale and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism, our party has many advantages but it must also go all-out to overcome great difficulties that are practically unprecedented in our history. That situation demands that our party's cadres and members, on the economic front as well as on the armed struggle front, not only have a new ability to act but also improve their revolutionary virtue and promptly meet the new, very demanding requirements of the new strategic missions.

The party's leadership quality and prestige lie in its correct lines and the effective implementation of those lines. But the quality of cadres and party members is also an important factor in ensuring that the lines are correct and are well implemented. For that reason, the Party Congress requested cadres and party members to retain their revolutionary qualities, oppose individualism, oppose special privilege and special benefit, and oppose degeneration in thought and virtue. Cadres and party members must strive tirelessly for their ideals and be prepared to sacrifice for those ideals, and they must be people who are most exemplary of the new socialist man and a model for the masses to follow.

Decline with regard to quality, degeneration with regard to life style, and the bureaucratization of work style usually arise from individualism. Individualism has increasingly developed due to the effects of bourgeois thought and neocolonialism. It has weakened, and even paralyzed, the revolutionary will of some cadres and party members, and has led them to implement policies incorrectly, tardiness in fulfilling missions, and even to participation in commerce, exploitation, corruption, the appropriation of public property, collusion with dishonest merchants and bad elements, etc.

The individualistic way of life and pursuit of personal benefit will of course place riches and vainglory above ideals, stiffle aspiration, and trample man's political life.

For that reason, improving revolutionary virtue, opposing individualism, and opposing special privilege and special benefit, and degeneration with regard to thought and virtue, are also major contents of the ideological work in the people's armed forces. The most noble quality of cadres and men is a resolute fighting will and a spirit of self-sacrifice. That quality is the result of many factors and of a whole process of forging, challenging, and struggling. If cadres and men become degenerate in their lives and pursue the stimulations of the bourgeois, neocolonial way of life, how can they be brave in the face of the enemy, and how can they place the interests of the homeland and the people above individual interests? Virtue in life and the political quality of each person are organically related and

strongly affect each other. Decline in one's daily life is usually the first step and signifies the erosion of will and political deterioration. If they are not vigilant and refuse to steel themselves, cadres, even if they have gloriously overcome challenges and made sacrifices in fighting enemy troops on the battlefield, can still fall before the flirtation and seduction of the bourgeois, neo-colonial way of life.

The negative situation in society and difficulties in life affect the armed forces every day and every hour. The enemy are also seeking all ways to, by all schemes, weaken the will and revolutionary qualities of our cadres and men, and thus to tarnish the tradition, and sabotage the fighting strength, of our armed forces.

The ideological work must clearly realize the new requirements of education to improve revolutionary qualities, and assign it proper importance in the present situation of the fierce, complicated struggle between ourselves and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and of the struggle between the capitalist and socialist paths, and endeavor to mobilize, organize, and guide the cadres and men in order to further develop the fine qualities of the cadres and men of the people's armed forces. In that regard, as indicated in the Political Report, we must closely combine ideological education and self-criticism and criticism with the organizational measures, and combine ideological education with the struggle against the negative phenomena in society, in the state organs, and in the army.

Strengthening the ideological front is a very basic and urgent mission at present in order to improve the party's leadership quality and fighting strength. Strengthening the ideological front is also a key factor in bringing into play the fine nature and tradition, and the fighting strength, of our armed forces.

The Party Congress indicated the missions and contents of the ideological work during the coming years for the entire party, the entire population, and the entire army. Those missions and contents manifest the highly scientific, combattive nature of the ideological work.

If we fully understand those missions and contents, seek ways to improve the operating mode, fulfill the requirement of the entire army doing ideological work, and create a combined strength on the ideological front, it is certain that the ideological work in the armed forces will be able to bring about real effectiveness and contribute positively to mobilizing and organizing a deep and broad revolutionary action movement throughout the army, in order to victoriously fulfill the great missions assigned to our armed forces by the Party Congress.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

AN GIANG PRAISED FOR ACQUIRING MORE GRAIN EVERY YEAR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Duong Hang of the Ministry of Food: "An Giang Mobilizes More Grain in One Year Than in the Previous Year"]

[Text] In the last few years An Giang Province distinguished itself on the grain-mobilizing front for having quickly increased the volume of grain acquired and always striving to correctly implement policies and procedures.

Quickly Increasing Acquired Volume

In 1978, in the grain-mobilizing task An Giang ranked fifth among the nine Mekong River delta provinces in terms of volume of grain put into storehouses. In 1979 and 1980 it ranked third and fourth and since 1981 has nearly caught up with Hau Giang, which leads the country in terms of total annual volume of grain acquired. In recent years, the rate of increase one year was quite larger than that of the preceding year. The volume of grain acquired in 1980 was 3 times larger than that in 1979 (160,500 tons as compared with 50,900 tons) and in 1981 50 percent larger (250,266 tons as compared with 160,500 tons) than in 1980 and 5 times larger than in 1979. The mobilizing rate as compared with the volume of production was only 10 percent in 1979, with 200 kilograms of paddy acquired in average per hectare; in 1981 this rate was 30 percent, or 3 times larger than 1979, with an average of 1 ton of paddy acquired per hectare, or 5 times larger.

As the grain-mobilizing year of 1982 started, with the 1981 tenth-month rice crop in An Giang showing serious losses, a decrease of nearly 100,000 tons in its volume of production, only 24,000 tons were acquired, or 30 percent of its plan and 63,000 tons less than the quantity acquired in the same crop last year. An Giang concentrated its efforts on stepping up production in the 1982 winter-spring crop, exceeded its goal by nearly 10,000 hectares and obtained an average yield of 4.8 tons per hectare, thus boosting its volume of production by more than 50,000 tons over the winter-spring crop of last year, partially compensating for the losses in the tenth-month rice production and creating a base for achieving the goal of acquiring 160,000 tons of winter-spring paddy, an average of 1.8 tons per hectare and an increase of 40,000 tons over the winter-spring rice crop of last year.

The 1982 summer-autumn crop, which is entering harvest time, is also a successful one and promises to allow mobilization of 70,000 tons; if so An Giang will be able to overfulfill its 1982 plan (250,000 tons) under the conditions of heavy losses in the 1981 tenth-month rice crop.

An Giang has been delivering to the central administration larger and larger volumes of grain. It shipped out of the province in 1978 only 29,206 tons, or 7.6 percent of volume of production and 53 percent of the total volume of grain acquired, but in 1981 up to 197,629 tons, or nearly 7 times the 1978 figure and 26 percent of volume of production and 79 percent of total volume acquired.

Its success in acquiring grain originated from the strong changes the locality had made on the production front, including the positive contributions of the grain sector, which used as a basis for achieving the grain-mobilizing goal the efforts to serve production, to invest in fertilizer and gasoline and oil and to sign two-way economic contracts with farmers. By adopting intensive cultivation and multicropping, An Giang increased the 1981 grain production to nearly double of the 1978 figure (158,800 as compared with 384,700 tons) and by 50 percent over the 1979 figure (535,000 tons); from then on it raised the percentage of grain acquired by means of goods, created favorable conditions for speeding up mobilization and shipped more grain to the central administration.

Implementing Policies, Strengthening Management

Learning from the experience of past years, since 1981, mostly in the first months of 1982, An Giang has made progress in the following aspects: more attention being paid to collecting agricultural tax, purchasing and writing off two-way contracts with producers; limiting purchases with cash at agreed prices or the use of cash and goods for purchases and sales at high prices; and avoiding deliberate raising of prices to make purchases, in spite of the fact that in some border areas some units raised prices to attract more sources. In the winter-spring season of 1982, collection of taxes and debt payments basically satisfied the plan norm; purchases made according to old and new two-way contracts totaled more than 52,000 tons.

An Giang simultaneously applied three measures (economic, administrative and educational) to grain purchases and further overcame the tendency to acquire grain solely by raising prices and using goods and cash. More two-way economic contracts being signed with producers helped to encourage farmers to extend the cultivated area, to grow additional crops and to practice intensive cultivation to raise crop yield. Political and ideological education in the party and among the people received tight leadership and developed the pioneering and example-setting quality of cadres and party members to promote fulfillment of the obligation to pay taxes and to sell grain to the state. Market management was being undertaken from the grass-roots level of villages and hamlets through activities of mass organizations. At the same time, An Giang was using a number of small business people and the rice milling network of those private individuals who do legitimate business to buy

and mill rice for the state, which bought both paddy and rice while the harvesting farmers were in need of cash to spend.

The grain sector effectively resolved the problem of storing paddy in the open and raised the quality of grain put into storehouses. In 1981 sometimes up to 40,000 tons of paddy were left in the open. But in 1982, this phenomenon was basically resolved in April as 100,000 tons of paddy were put into storehouses, with only 2,000 tons of the winter-spring paddy being left outdoors, but still put in large baskets covered with lids. All basic-level units tried to maintain a balance by themselves (the volume of grain acquired was to match with the available storehouses, junks, etc.) and through the "grain-delivery pools" movement fully used the capabilities of means of transportation, packing and loading forces now available among the people. In many localities, junks were used as floating storehouses and space was borrowed in pagodas and temples, association headquarters, schools, etc. to temporarily store grain.

To ensure the quality of grain being put into storehouses was a fierce struggle in the party organization and among the people. Many districts like Phu Tan, Phu Chau, etc. did not want to change their tendency to go after the goal of acquiring fresh paddy to put into storehouses. In the past years, the lowest moisture of paddy was 18 degrees, which has been reduced to an average of 16-17 degrees.

The application of expenditures contracts based on every ton of grain acquired to districts and villages stressed the responsibilities of all echelons and their positive action in encouraging purchases and organizing storage and transportation of grain from villages and hamlets to provincial and district storehouses. As a result, transportation costs and losses of grain were reduced.

An Giang is overcoming weaknesses and striving to score total success in its grain-mobilizing job. In many areas, after the goal of putting grain into storehouses has been achieved, there still remain rather large quantities of commodity grain; rice crop yield and production are not yet estimated at their actual values. Phu Tan and Phu Chau Districts calculate the 1982 winter-spring rice crop yield at the rate of 5 tons, which actually may be 6 or 8 tons. While the yield is calculated at such a low value, the average per capita monthly grain consumption is still 56 kilograms (Phu Chau) and 63 kilograms (Phu Tan) after the grain-mobilizing goal has been achieved. This is an indication that the possibility of purchasing paddy beyond what the obligation calls for is something that still can be achieved.

Among the mobilization norms to be achieved the agricultural tax remains at a low level (in Phu Chau it amounts to only 4.5 percent of the volume of production). Two-way economic contracts are not widely adopted as investment is not yet concentrated on the rice-growing areas of high volume of production resulting from such contracts, tax is not yet fully collected and contracts that have been signed are not totally written off.

As to quality of grain put into storehouses, there must be additional efforts to satisfy the moisture standard and to reduce foreign substances mixed with grain. A basic thing to do is to plant the winter-spring rice early to avoid rains at the time of harvest and to create favorable conditions for planting the summer-autumn rice early to avoid flood.

Expenditures contracts based on every ton of grain are a good managerial formula but there must be careful calculations of the items assigned in the spirit of allowing the right expenditures for the necessary items to avoid making farmers and laborers bear the costs and saving money for the state budget for any items that can rely on the people's efforts, particularly the ones involving their obligation to fulfill toward the state, such as transporting paddy to the village purchase stations, etc.

By correctly implementing policies and strengthening all aspects of management, An Giang Province will fulfill the 1982 grain-mobilizing plan with great economic results.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GRAIN RESERVES BUILT UP THROUGH ACCELERATED PURCHASES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Tien Giang Exceeds by 22 Percent Total Amount of Grain Acquired in the Tenth-Month and Winter-Spring Seasons; Binh Tri Thien, Haiphong Encourage People To Sell More Paddy Beyond Their Obligation; Nghia Binh Reaches the Grain Purchase Goal in the Winter-Spring Season"]

[Text] In the tenth-month and winter-spring seasons this year, Tien Giang Province put into state storehouses a quantity of grain 22 percent larger than its plan called for, with collection of agricultural tax exceeding the goal by 17 percent, showing an increase of 33,752 tons of paddy over the same period last year and the largest volume of grain ever put into storehouses.

Right at the beginning of the season, the provincial grain sector got to know the rice crop yield and output in order to balance again its plan for mobilizing and giving early assignment to districts, cooperatives and production units and closely cooperated with the financial, banking, agricultural and communications-transportation sectors to get money, goods and materials ready for purchases and exchanges of grain. The communications-transportation sector mobilized more than 70 automobiles and nearly 100 junks and assembled nearly 90 percent of the means of transportation cooperatives so as to make warehouses and yards available more quickly, to serve better the purchasing task and milling of grain, to distribute goods evenly in the province and to deliver grain to the central administration in a fast and neat manner. The grain sector also opened 42 grain-purchasing stations to raise the total number of such stations in the province to 96 and at the same time made 200,000 bags and scales ready for farmers to use as they fulfilled their grain obligation and sold paddy to the state.

Tien Giang is encouraging farmers to reduce consumption and to sell more paddy to the state as it is striving to reach the goal of delivering 133,000 tons of grain in the summer-autumn season and to contribute to fulfilling the 1982 grain-acquiring plan.

After having reached the total amount of grain to be acquired in the 1982 fifth-month and spring season, Binh Tri Thien Province and Haiphong encouraged farmers to balance again their food consumption levels and to use the excess grain to sell or exchange as additional contributions to the state.

According to initial data, in this crop season every hectare of cultivated land in the province contributed an average of 411 kilograms of paddy. The province as a whole used money and goods to acquire 2,600 additional tons of paddy through non-obligation sales.

The Municipality of Haiphong sent its cadres to local areas to get to know exactly the state of production and paddy production of every district and cooperative and to draft plans for making purchases at appropriate agreed prices. It put aside tens of millions of dong in cash and industrial goods and sent them in time to its districts for purchases of and exchange for grain. As of 20 July, Haiphong had acquired 1,140 tons of paddy beyond its total goal and later encouraged farmers to review the consumption levels in order to have more grain to sell or exchange as it wanted to acquire 5,000 additional tons in July.

As of 30 June, Nghia Binh Province had put into its storehouses 50,981 tons of grain (including 5,600 tons of subsidiary foods converted to paddy equivalent), thus having reached close to 102 percent of the centrally assigned goal, or 67.8 percent of the total amount of grain to be acquired in 1982. It also overfulfilled its grain delivery obligation for 1982. Five districts and cities -- Tuy Phuoc, An Nhon, Hoai Nhon, Quy Nhon and Vinh Thanh -- and 163 agricultural cooperatives already surpassed the goals set for them in this season. Vinh Thanh purchased the largest quantity (1,300 tons) of subsidiary food crops (mainly manioc) in the province in the winter-spring season this year.

Because of the fact that weather conditions were unfavorable and some localities did not show good leadership over production yet, the total volume of grain production converted to paddy equivalent showed a drop of 20,000 tons (including 15,000 tons of subsidiary foods converted to paddy equivalent) as compared with the 1981 winter-spring season. However, the province felt that it could still properly carry out the job of mobilizing grain in the fifth-month and spring season if it were able to show the superiority of the new production relationships, in which the agricultural cooperatives serve as the primary-level units to fulfill the obligation to the state. As it organized and assumed strict leadership over purchasing grain, worked neatly in every production unit and cooperative, corrected in time any deviations in connection with product contracts, checked carefully to know exactly crop yield and output and tightly managed the harvested grain, the province was able to mobilize 2,000 tons of grain more than this same season last year.

Nghia Binh is striving to quickly and neatly complete its task of acquiring grain in the summer-autumn season so as to reach and surpass the goal of 75,000 tons set for 1982.

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EDITORIAL STRESSES USE OF MATERIALS FROM ALL SOURCES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Effectively Exploiting All Sources of Materials"]

[Text] To fully exploit all sources of materials and to put the latter to use in time and most effectively in production and construction is an important part of economic management. Of the materials that now exist in the country, in addition to the principal and largest source which involves being created by production, other sources also contribute quite considerable percentages. These sources involve recovery and full use of all sorts of excess materials, discarded materials and industrial wastes and mobilization of materials that are left idle, moved too slowly and overstocked. In the case of cinders alone, if they are recovered, we will have each year about 400,000 tons, or nearly twice the local cinder production; but currently we are recovering only about one-fourth of that quantity. About discarded oil, if we properly organize its recovery and recycling, each year we can satisfy one-fifth of the planned need; but in the first 6 months of this year, the quantity of discarded oil that was recovered and reused was very small. The materials that were left idle, moved too slowly and overstocked and have so far been put to use do not amount to even one-fourth of the quantities that were found.

A total exploitation of these sources will directly create an important volume of supplemental materials. To do so we must firmly carry out effective policies and measures. As to excess materials, discarded materials and wastes, we must determine the percentages for recovery, adopt rational price policies for their purchases and extend the application of progressive technology for recycling and reuse. These materials must be included in distribution plans to ensure their use for the right purposes and by the right people. To avoid the situation of materials being moved too slowly, all production and construction units are permitted to store materials for use only in the year of their plan and to get prepared for the succeeding year in accordance with the preset level. Any reserves beyond this level are considered idle materials and must be separated from the production and business capital of a unit. It is impossible to accept the fact that a unit keeps for itself a certain kind of material in its storehouse for tens of years without this material being considered idle while other units which need it cannot get it for their production.

Responding to the campaign for practicing thrift, the materials sector, in coordination with the financial and banking sectors and scientific organs, has recently suggested a number of measures which have initially led to rather good results in the exploitation of sources of idle and discarded materials and wastes. After being inventoried, the idle materials are divided into three categories: the good ones are to be put to use without delay to serve production and construction; the ones that need to be added, replaced or processed will wait for contact to be made and contracts signed with a number of production and scientific and technical research installations for them to organize their restoration; and the ones that are beyond repairs and replacement are to be turned into raw materials. In the first 6 months of this year, the materials sector acquired through purchases and exchanges close to 12,000 old truck tires of all kinds, more than 10,000 batteries, 300 electric motors, 9 tons of old ball bearings, nearly 6,000 files of all kinds and more than 18,000 tons of discarded steel, as well as idle goods worth millions of dong, including various kinds of equipment parts, electrical materials, iron, steel, etc. With only some improvement made in connection with a number of measures having to do with purchasing and exchanging methods, prices, lessening of cumbersome procedures and coordination of the economic and scientific sectors concerned, the initial results obtained were already much greater than the ones obtained in the same period last year. That was an evidence of a greater possibility of creating additional sources of domestic goods.

The task of all sectors, units and production installations is to strive to exploit in the best way possible such a possibility so as to help to overcome the difficulties in connection with materials and raw materials and to serve effectively production and construction.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HA SON BINH NOMADS RESETTLEMENT--Ha Son Binh Province has provided help for 80,000 people of various nationalities in mountain region to live in resettled farming and resettled life areas. These people have reclaimed 1,300 hectares of land for grain cultivation and are clearing more arable land for agricultural production. The province has invested millions of dong to build three small hydroelectric power stations and other water conservancy projects to help these resettlers promptly stabilize their daily life and engage in production. [BK270855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Aug 82]

CSO: 4209/472

AGRICULTURE

SRV PAPER ON MARINE COOPERATIVES STATUTE

BK291322 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 p 2

[Unattributed article in 6 August NHAN DAN "Firmly Grasp the Content of the Statute of Marine Products Cooperatives and Correctly Carry It Out"]

[Text] On 17 March 1982 the Council of Ministers issued Decree No 51-HDBT promulgating the statute on marine products cooperatives.

The statute comprises 9 chapters and 33 articles. The Ministry of Marine products has issued directives on implementing the statute. We will present here the basic features of this document.

The Principles of Organization and Operations of Marine Products Cooperatives

In Chapter I, after pointing out the nature and purposes of marine products cooperatives (Article 1), the statute spells out in Article 2 the guiding principles which must be actively and fully applied in the establishment of these cooperatives and in the process of building and strengthening them.

Applicants for cooperative membership must voluntarily submit application forms; voluntarily contribute money, boats, nets and work tools if they have them; voluntarily implement the statute and bylaws of cooperatives; and fulfill cooperative members' obligations.

Concerning leadership and guidance, it is necessary to enable all people to clearly realize the immediate and long-term interests so that they may voluntarily participate in building and strengthening the cooperatives. Administrative orders must not be used and difficulties must not be created to force people to join cooperatives.

In the process of operations, if a member asks to leave his cooperative, the management board concerned must consider his request and must complete the necessary formalities to end his membership within 1 month. However, if this person voluntarily asks to rejoin the cooperative, he should still be admitted if qualified.

Cooperatives must care for the economic interests of their members and improve their material and cultural life. At the same time, they must apply themselves

to accumulating capital and building their material and technical bases to expand and develop production. They must also fulfill their obligation to pay taxes and debts and to sell their products to the state according to two-way economic contracts. On the other hand, they must adequately ensure the interests of those people who contribute their capital and work tools to the cooperatives to develop production. They must uphold self-reliance, discard management based on administrative measures and subsidization, and refrain from depending on the state.

Cooperatives must respect and guarantee the collective mastery of their members. They must create conditions for all members to participate in discussing and deciding on guidelines for production and business operations, the pattern of professions, the targets of the state plan and measures to fulfill them, contract norms, and the income distribution and financial plans of cooperatives and production units.

All violations of cooperative members' collective members are a breach of this statute and must be adequately dealt with.

The cooperative is a unit of socialist collective business. All of its production and business operations must be based on state programs, guidelines and plans, and must be conducted according to the principle of economic accounting to ensure profits. Cooperatives must not deviate from state programs, guidelines and plans to attend to their immediate interests only, since, in doing so, they would harm the common interests and violate the state law.

Authority of Cooperatives (Article 4)

After a cooperative has been recognized by the district people's committee, sponsored by the state in accordance with law and recognized legally to own property, it will become independent in production, business, finance and distribution within the framework of the state policies, systems and laws. Based on the general plans and guidelines of sectors and localities, cooperatives may select and decide production and business guidelines, job and professional structure and proper technical equipment to achieve high economic results. Higher level management agencies may not press cooperatives. If they do and cooperatives incur losses the responsible personnel must compensate for part of or all the losses depending on the specific situation in the cooperatives.

Those cooperatives which have fulfilled their obligations, paid taxes and sold products to the state according to contracts, will be authorized to use, distribute and consume the remaining products. State business agencies must be fair and just in their trade relations with cooperatives.

After paying all debts (if any) to the state, cooperatives may use their capital and funds for production and business or for improving their members' livelihood. Authorities at all echelons and of all sectors and business units may not appropriate cooperatives' funds. On the contrary, they must observe the regulations and help cooperatives, become independent financially.

Cooperatives' property is a socialist asset and belongs to the collectives. Cooperatives' assets including funds may not be used for purposes not related to cooperatives' activities, except in emergency cases as ordered by local

authorities in compliance with Decree No 232-CP dated 21 November 1965 of the government council, now the council of ministers.

Qualifications for Cooperatives' Membership (Article 5)

Applicants for membership must be present when the congress of cooperative members meets to consider and decide on recruitment. Members will be recruited individually and not by families. The recruitment must be balanced with the availability of production means and in accordance with the technical labor norm. Additional members will not be recruited when cooperatives are short of production means.

Former members of cooperatives who return upon their completion of military service will retain their membership. Those who complete their military service and were not former members, will have to be recruited in accordance with regulations if they want to join the cooperatives.

Cooperative members under 18 years old enjoy the same duties and benefits as others but they are not authorized to elect nor stand for elections to management agencies.

Upon joining the cooperatives, every member must contribute their two shares.

One collectivized share is used to purchase production means and the other is used to defray production costs throughout the production process.

Those members who own production means necessary to collectives must deliver them to the cooperatives and may use them as contributing shares. These two types of shares are determined mainly by production requirements. At the same time, the capability of large numbers of members to contribute shares must be also taken into account.

The congress of cooperative members will consider and determine a rational collectivized share by dividing the value of fixed assets necessary to fishery production to the number of cooperative-member fishermen.

The production cost share will be considered and determined rationally by the congress of cooperative members by dividing the production cost requirements of one main crop to the number of cooperative members fishermen.

If cooperatives deal in several jobs and professions, those members engaged in fishery will contribute a unified share. The other members who perform such jobs as processing and salting fish, pushing carts and weaving nets and so on... will have their shares determined by the production and business requirements.

Those cooperatives which previously determined too low shares or incurred losses in their business and currently are short of capital may decide at a congress of members to increase shares. With regard to new members or old members who only pay their shares now, the value of their shares must be commensurate to that of the new assets.

Those who drag on paying their shares, will be disqualified for membership and be removed from cooperatives.

Duties and Benefits of Cooperative Members (Articles 6 and 7)

Besides such duties as going out to sea, producing and repairing boats and nets.... Depending on the specific conditions of cooperatives, their members can practice the family-based economy by raising animals, growing crops, tapping forest products, weaving mats, raising silkworms and so forth. When the sea is rough and boats and nets await repair, cooperative members may use this leisure time to catch marine products along the coast at ebb tide (at authorized places) or to angle. Part of the catch from angling must be delivered to the cooperatives for depreciation and accumulation purposes (depending on the sizes of the catches).

Although the state and cooperatives should promote the development of a family-based economy, cooperative members should not run after their private jobs, nor should they use the boats, nets and time of collectives to seek personal profit and interests which adversely affect the collective production, business and income.

To Withdraw From Membership (Article 8)

Those who withdraw from cooperative membership will be reimbursed their shares and will be paid all debts (if any) which the cooperatives still owe them. However, if the cooperatives incur some justified losses, those who withdraw must also share part of the losses.

This is how to compute loss shares: Divide the annual losses of one year to the total number of working cooperative members of that year. The quotients of such a division made for all the years during which the cooperatives have suffered losses will be added together to make up the loss share to be shouldered by each person who withdraws. After losses have been deducted from the contributive shares, those who withdraw may get the remaining portions--if any--of their shares. On the contrary, if losses are higher than the contributive shares, those who withdraw must make additional contributions to compensate for losses. Only by doing so can the withdrawal from cooperative membership or the transfer to another locality be legal.

Shares of dead members are transferrable to their surviving children if the latter's join the cooperatives. These children still have to make additional contributions if losses (if such is the case) are higher than the contributive shares left behind by their fathers. If the dead members have no surviving children to join the cooperatives, their shares will be transferred to any heir apparents. If the cooperatives incur losses, the heir apparent must compensate for these losses to make up the shares. However, if losses are higher than the contributive shares, they will not have to make additional contributions.

Members who are removed from cooperatives for disciplinary reasons at a congress of cooperative members must still shoulder the losses as in the cases of those who voluntarily withdraw.

There is no question of distributing interests to members leaving the cooperatives because part of the interests has been actually transferred to the accumulation and welfare funds and been transformed into material assets while the rest has been distributed to working cooperative members.

Members Leaving Cooperatives Temporarily (Article 9)

Those cooperatives members who are drafted or assigned temporary duties by the party, administration, people's organizations and village and hamlet authorities, will retain their membership. The time they are temporarily away from cooperatives will be accounted as continuous. These members are still entitled to all welfare benefits but they cannot withdraw their shares nor have they to shoulder losses.

Appropriate jobs must be arranged for those old and infirm or needy members or welfare funds will be used to help them.

If there are no production jobs along the coast for those old members unable to offshore, the cooperatives must arrange traditional jobs along the coast for them. These old members are entitled to the collective welfare benefits of the cooperatives.

Collectivize Production Mans (Article 19)

The production means of cooperative members which have been brought to the cooperatives, will be assessed and collectivized. (To be considered as collective property.)

These production means must be evaluated satisfactorily on a voluntary basis which will be beneficial to both collectives and individuals. In evaluating production means, we must refer to the state directed prices and the quality of the items. The remaining use value of the production means will be discussed and determined collectively.

Those production means for which state directed prices are not available will be evaluated and priced in comparison with equivalent commodities for which state directed prices are already fixed.

In those cooperatives where production means have been priced in accordance with interministerial circular No 3 dated 21 March 1979, excluding those production means already paid for, the remaining ones will temporarily be priced threefold higher as directed in guidance No 2108/HTX dated 17 December 1981 of the maritime products ministry.

In those cooperatives where production means have been priced as agreed upon by members, the prices of these production means will not be adjusted in general, except in special cases which call for an adjustment in the prices of the remaining assets. Then the state directed prices will be used to evaluate these assets approximately.

If the monetary value of production means used as contributions to collective shares is lower than that of the shares, additional contributions must be made. On the contrary, if it is higher, the excess will be reimbursed gradually de-

pending on the financial situation of the cooperatives involved, the management committees may recommend a congress of cooperative members to decide the advance of amounts higher than those paid annually.

Withdrawers from cooperatives may not withdraw their production means which have been contributed to the cooperatives and been collectivized. With respect to capital in terms of collectivized production means of the remaining shareholders, the cooperatives will continue to pay both principal and interest to the shareholders in accordance with specified regulations.

If owners of boats, nets and other tools who are now old and weak and cannot go out to sea, volunteer to place these production means in the cooperatives, the cooperatives may either buy them or share them with the owners according to the principle of benefiting both sides.

If those people of other sectors and professions want to invest in the business of maritime products cooperatives, they may do so and share the interests according to the principles to be agreed upon by and with benefits to both sides.

Reorganization of Production (Article 20)

To fully develop their capabilities, sources of profit, and manpower aimed at accelerating production and improving the livelihood of cooperative members on a district or village scale, the cooperatives must, depending on the conditions in each area of the waterways and sandbanks along the coastline or around offshore islands, combine the development of marine products (exploitation, raising, cultivation, and processing of marine products for export in particular) with the development of agriculture, forestry, salt production, small industry and handicrafts in such organizational forms as:

--Marine products cooperatives with work teams engaged in agricultural, forestry, salt, small industrial and handicraft production. These teams, however, should practice economic accountability separately but contribute to a common welfare fund.

--Agricultural, forestry, salt production, and handicraft cooperatives which can organize work teams to exploit, raise, cultivate and process marine products.

--In villages and at in-shore fisheries, male laborers should be assigned to work in marine products cooperatives while female laborers should join agricultural, forestry, small industrial and handicraft cooperatives.

--In localities where conditions permit, land can be allotted to families specialized in fishery on a loan basis so that they can practice the family-based economy.

Contract and Wage Payment Systems

The distribution of income and payment of wages must be based on the technical skills, labor results and economic efficiency of each production unit and co-

operatives must apply end-product contracts with each production unit or each fishing boat unit under two forms:

1. Contracts under which wages are paid according to the actual income.

2. Contracts under which wages are paid according to the fixed income (based on decision No 16-CP and directive No 494 issued by the Ministry of Marine Products on 6 September 1981).

All cooperatives can depend on their situation to choose one of these two contractual forms. However, they must go by the contract quotas and apply the contract system to give rewards, mete out punishment and distribute income, and must not use the distribution of fish to cooperative members as a substitute for the application of the contractual system.

With regard to indirect laborers such as chairman, vice chairmen and members of the boards of management or chairmen of the control committees, they must spend one-third of their time each year participating directly in production or guiding production at sea. With regard to professional cadres such as accountants, statisticians, storekeepers and treasurers, they should be decided by a congress of cooperatives members, depending on the specific conditions in each cooperative. However, if their workload is heavy enough, it is not necessary for them to participate in production at sea anyway.

As for those with good technical skills in catching, raising, cultivating, processing and preserving marine products (especially marine products for export), apart from applying the product contract system, cooperatives are allowed to pay them with unusual favor.

Distribution of Income (Article 25)

The formulation of programs and plans concerning income and distribution must be closely linked with the formulation of the cooperatives' contract plans for each production unit.

The distribution of income within marine products cooperatives must be consistent with the following principle: Production expenses, the costs of depreciation on fixed assets, administrative expenses and payments of interest and state taxes must first be subtracted in full from the gross revenue (all sources of income to be distributed); the remainder is actual income and shall be divided up for inclusion into the accumulation fund, the public welfare fund and the award fund, and for distribution to cooperative members.

The amount for inclusion into the accumulation fund must be adjusted to meet the production situation. When production is low and unstable and the resultant income is too small, the accumulation money may be reduced. In special cases, the accumulation money may be reduced. In special cases, no money is set aside for the accumulation fund in order to ensure the livelihood of cooperative members; but this must be approved by the district marine products committee.

The amounts for inclusion into the public welfare and award funds must also be suitably adjusted according to actual income.

For the part of income targeted for distribution, it is necessary to ensure that the workers are paid in accordance with the man-days they have accumulated and with their technical labor compensation rates.

Persons who do not engage directly in productive labor or who do not work directly in the cooperative do not have the right to participate under any form in the distribution process.

Dissolution and Reorganization of Cooperatives (Article 29)

When a decision to dissolve a cooperative is made, measures must be taken at the same time to reorganize that cooperative in a suitable form and on a suitable scale.

To safeguard the property of the cooperative and the state, the district people's committee must entrust the committees and sectors concerned, the village or city ward people's committee and the cooperative managerial board with the task of making an inventory and appraisal of the property in question and protecting it until a final decision is made concerning its liquidation.

A number of cooperatives are organized in accordance with the high-level format. Now if there arises a need for them to be reorganized into low-level cooperation teams, all the set procedures for such a process must be carried out correctly with unanimous approval by a congress of cooperative members, with the village or city ward people's committee's certification and referral to the district people's committee for decision (pending approval from the marine products sector at the provincial level), and with debts, shares and assets liquidated in accordance with the provisional regulations for low-level production cooperation teams.

The aforementioned principles and procedures also apply to the reorganization and consolidation of some all too weak cooperatives that must rescreen their members and reorganize the work force and their production operations.

If, for some reason, a cooperative is to be dissovled, the district or city people's committee shall order the marine products sector and other sectors concerned, together with the village or city ward administration, to call a meeting of the managerial board or the remaining members of that cooperative in order to make an inventory of its assets and file a report with the distirct or city people's committee which will decide on all pertinent economic and financial matters in accordance with the regulations, policies and law of the state.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

FLOODS IN NORTHERN PROVINCES--As a result of heavy rains between 15-20 August, some 77,500 hectares of 10th-month rice in Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu Provinces and Hanoi have been affected by floods. Heavily affected provinces are Hai Hung, 20,000 hectares; Ha Son Binh, 20,000 hectares; Ha Bac, 13,000 hectares; and Ha Nam Ninh, 12,000 hectares. [BK260339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Aug 82]

HA NAM NINH PADDY--As of mid-August, Ha Nam Ninh Province had purchased 23,000 tons of paddy beyond set quota. It is buying 10,000 additional tons from agricultural cooperatives. The province has earlier fulfilled its grain obligation this year and is buying surplus paddy from agricultural cooperatives and peasants. [BK270855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Aug 82]

DONG THAP 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 20 August, Dong Thap Province had sown rice seedlings on 95,700 hectares for the 10th-month rice crop, achieving 87 percent of the plan norm. Almost all districts of the province have fulfilled their plan norm in the 10th-month rice planting and peasants are caring for their ricefields and preparing equipment to cope with possible threat by harmful insects. [BK270855 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 25 Aug 82]

MEKONG DELTA IRRIGATION WORK--In 1981 and during the first 6 months of 1982, nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta spent more than 63 million dong from both the central and local funds for the improvement of their irrigation networks. The work, among other things, involved the excavation and embankment of 46 million cubic meters of dirt. [BK271613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Aug 82]

AN GIANG RICE HARVEST--An Giang Province has harvested 15,300 out of 75,000 hectares of rice planted in this summer-fall crop season, with an average yield of 3.5 tons per hectare. Thanks to the application of the product contract system, tens of cooperatives and production collectives in Phu Tan and Cho Maoi Districts have even attained a yield of 4 tons per hectare. [BK271613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Aug 82] To date An Giang Province has overfulfilled its grain collection norm for the 10th-month crop and winter-spring crop seasons by 6.5 percent or fulfilled 82 percent of its grain collection norm for 1982. As a result of floods and flash floods, the rice output of An Giang in the previous 10th-month crop season dropped by nearly 100,000 tons. However, thanks to its success in the winter-spring rice crop, the province was able to increase its grain collection norm for this crop season by 200 percent over last year. [BK271613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 20 Aug 82]

BEN TRE AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--Ben Tre Province now has 484 production collectives and seven agricultural cooperatives. These production collectives and cooperatives have absorbed more than 19,000 peasant families and taken over the management of more than 12,500 hectares or 13 percent of the total area of cultivated land in the province. Some 204 production collectives and all seven cooperatives in the province have already applied the product contract system. [BK271613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Aug 82] Over the past 6 months Ben Tre Province has collected more than 14,000 tons of grain, fulfilling 45 percent of the annual plan. The province has turned over to the central government more than 11,000 tons overfulfilling the set target by 1,700 tons. Ben Tre has also purchased more than 24,600 tons of coconut, 21,000 tons of pork, 3,800 tons of marine products and 147,000 tons of sugar. [BK271613 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Aug 82]

MEKONG DELTA WATER CONSERVANCY—The water conservancy sector of provinces in the Mekong River Delta and east Nam Bo recently held a conference to review tasks for the last 6 months. The conference noted that despite numerous difficulties, 99 percent of this year's winter-spring rice area has been irrigated. The conference also discussed measures to accelerate water conservancy projects at various localities to serve agriculture effectively. [BK270615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Aug 82]

NGHIA BINH WINTER-SPRING RICE--Despite severe floods in the recent winter-spring crop, Nghia Binh Province produced 190,000 tons of grain thanks to efforts contributed by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union members. The youths helped in accelerating water conservancy projects, producing fertilizer and eradicating harmful insects. [Bk270615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Aug 82] As of 15 August, Nghia Binh Province had harvested more than 23,000 hectares of early summer-fall rice, achieving almost 50 percent of its plan norm. The average yield is more than 29 quintal per hectare or 2 quintal more than last year's yield. Despite the prolonged drought, the province planted more than 90 percent of the planned area or 4,000 hectares more than last year. [BK270615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Aug 82]

THUANHAI PADDY DELIVERY--To date Thuan Hai Province has delivered some 5,000 tons of paddy to state granaries. This figure, which represents 23 percent of the planned norm and shows an increase of 2,200 tons over the same period last year, includes 2,260 tons collected in the form of agricultural tax and 1,100 tons purchased under two-way contracts. [BK270615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 19 Aug 82]

DONG THAP PADDY COLLECTION--By early August, Dong Thap Province had collected more than 140,000 tons of paddy. This figure, which represents nearly 94 percent of the annual plan and shows an increase of tens of thousands of tons over the same period last year, includes more than 22,500 tons collected in the form of agricultural tax. [BK270615 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 18 Aug 82]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

MORE CHEMICALS TO BE PRODUCED FOR USE IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Le Van Dy, chief, Chemicals General Department: "Developing Production of Various Kinds of Chemicals"]

[Text] In the production plans of the last few years and of the coming ones, the chemical products that serve agriculture are of many kinds. Some serve it directly, others indirectly, such as different kinds of tires for Bong Sen plowing machines and large tractors, tires for improved vehicles, different kinds of batteries for plowing machines to serve agricultural mechanization; various kinds of rubber water pipes, belts, elbows and gaskets for pumps used in the water conservancy sector; various chemical products like minerals-rich feed for domestic animals and fowls, fluorine-free phosphate, other phosphatic salts, feed for domestic animals to gain weight and chemicals for getting rid of parasitic worms and flukes in hogs; products manufactured and ordered on a larger scale like various kinds of insecticides, weed killers, fungicides; and fertilizers like phosphate and nitrate fertilizers playing an important role in raising crop yields.

At present, there still are very few products of the chemicals sector that serve agriculture and they do not satisfy the needs for varieties and quantities. The economy in general and agriculture in particular require the chemicals sector to reach forward to satisfy these increasing needs. It must reach forward in a positive manner in the following directions:

- To fully use the existing material and technical bases, to exploit every potential for the purpose of developing most effectively the capacity to produce chemicals used in agriculture and to save foreign exchange, which normally is used to import a number of chemicals that can be produced or ordered domestically. We think that there must be unified policies with respect to the above-mentioned matters so as to exploit early this existing potential.

- To concentrate on in-depth investment and development through improvement of industry and equipment in order to raise producing power and product quality; to

save materials, raw materials and energy; and to increase the number of products used in agriculture. The Chemicals General Department is concentrating leadership on the production installations that make fertilizer, germicide, etc. to urge them to move in this direction. This is the most effective measure, for it requires little investment but products are made quickly.

- To boldly change direction and to reorganize production; to make adjustments for the production installations and the kinds of chemicals that work less effectively in order to switch to new products that society needs and may bring about better results. This policy not only helps to resolve difficulties and confusion in production but also creates favorable conditions for increasing varieties of products and fully using the material and technical base and labor to make more products. For instance, the enterprises that now grind apatite will switch to producing various kinds of more useful fertilizers and chemicals.

- To increase the pace of new construction and to improve and expand such installations as Lam Thao superphosphate plant, apatite mines, minerals-enriching plants, as well as a number of other agriculture-serving installations. The above-mentioned installations have been listed by the state as the key ones. As they are put into operation, they will create favorable conditions for quickly increasing the products used in agriculture.

- To step up scientific research, planning and manufacturing on the basis of resources being available in the country to gradually replace some of the imported raw materials and fuels and to develop new products, thus promoting self-sufficiency in production. While we are still unable to balance our export and import, if we want to be self-sufficient in raw materials and fuels, we must study the use of domestic resources and at the same time have a good control over the productive industries, thus having the right conditions for stabilizing and developing production. By following this direction, the Chemicals General Department recently produced on a trial basis a kind of roasted phosphate fertilizer in a large-output kiln totally using domestic raw materials and fuel. These kinds of kilns were not used before because by design they would need imported fuels. The result of this study will help to boost production of fertilizer for agriculture.

Many other chemical products used in agriculture also are made of domestic raw materials, such as chemicals that help domestic animals to gain weight, promote and regulate growth and kill rats and weeds.

The development of an industrial sector is not achieved solely by this sector but also depends on many factors including the state investment policy and guidelines aimed at making more products for agriculture. This is the only way to promote a synchronized and concentrated development of all agriculture-serving sectors effectively. The fact that the chemicals sector was developed rather slowly in the past years was mostly due to conditions in the country in connection with communications and transportation, energy, fuels, equipment, means, etc. failing to be

resolved in a synchronized manner. Under the conditions of chemical products, mostly fertilizer and insecticide being in short supply, we must take appropriate measures in connection with their use, storage and distribution to get the best results from them, such as what kind of fertilizer and how much to use for a certain kind of soil, a certain kind of crop, etc. This measure has the effect of showing the efficacy of different kinds of fertilizers and saving them.

The waste of fertilizer which is commonplace occurs during transportation and storage. Many localities that do not do this job properly lose up to 30-40 percent of nutrients. We must soon determine regulations that help to overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings.

To serve agriculture is one of the principal tasks of the chemicals sector. The Fifth Party Congress resolution clearly indicates the following: To step up production of (nitrate and phosphate) fertilizers and insecticide to serve agriculture. To exploit and use domestically produced raw materials to produce on a small and intermediate scale the necessary chemicals of various kinds in order to replace in time the imported chemicals. To restore and expand the Lao Cai apatite mine. To prepare for construction of an apatite-enriching plant. To expand the Lam Thao superphosphate plant. To exploit and import pyrite and to produce more roasted phosphate fertilizer to increase the production of phosphate fertilizers of all kinds to 300,000-400,000 tons by 1985. The Chemicals General Department is going to actively carry out the norms set by the party congress. The production of processed phosphate fertilizers alone has increased by 200-217 percent as compared with 1980, but in terms of the need of agriculture this increase can hardly satisfy it all. There must be assistance from all sectors and echelons and proper leadership and investment of the state to allow the chemicals sector to successfully carry out the norms set by the congress and to create a base for stepping up production to serve agriculture in the coming years.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

READER SUGGESTS IMPROVEMENTS IN COAL PRODUCTION, SUPPLY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column by Hoang Bich Anh of Quang Ninh Province: "Coal for Industrial Production"]

[Text] Recently the distribution of coal to the industrial, small industrial and handicraft production installations in Hanoi and other localities failed to satisfy their need in terms of quantities and time and thus created great obstacles to production. One of the reasons behind this situation was the fact that the harbors having yards for unloading coal did not operate on a regular basis, with some of them having ceased to operate for repairs, and as a result the quantities of coal unloaded were reduced. At one time Hanoi had to use secondary unloading points like An Duong and Khuyen Luong piers, but still the need for coal to serve industrial production was not fully satisfied.

The quality of coal was also poorer than before. The coal from Vang Danh was in the same situation. Although sorting and grading was done right in the mines, there was no control over selecting for loading and transporting; the percentage of dust coal in lump coal consequently increased considerably (from 40 to 50 percent). With such mixture of coal, enterprises and factories were able to use lumps of 40 millimeters or more in diameter, hence, only 30-40 percent of the coal they had bought. This situation thus involves labor for sorting and waste during transportation.

In my opinion, the harbors must step up repairs of piers and yards to finish them within a short time so as to soon accommodate unloading of coal from barges, get enough unloading equipment ready in the coal storage yards and at the same time improve selection and storage to raise the quality and quantities of coal, thus contributing to stepping up development of industrial, small industrial and handicraft production.

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TAP CHI CONG SAN
No. 6, June 1982

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

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EDITORIAL: 'DEFENDING PEACE AND OPPOSING WAR IS AN URGENT TASK FOR ALL NATIONS'

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 1-7, 15

[Text] Because of the bellicose line of the Reagan administration in the United States and the NATO leaders and due to Beijing's hegemonist and expansionist policy, the danger of war, which was averted in the 1970's, is becoming imminent. The world situation is even more complex. The class struggle between socialism and capitalism on a worldwide scale and the struggle between the forces of peace and war are acute in all respects. The bellicose and aggressive policy of the U.S.-led imperialists is a great danger to world peace and security and a serious threat to the cause of national independence, democracy and social progress of all nations. Reagan's statement on the possibility of waging a "limited" nuclear war in Europe; the hostile U.S. acts against, and gross U.S. threats to Cuba and Nicaragua in Central America and the Caribbean; the agreement on "strategic cooperation" between the United States and Israel, under which Israel is used as an assault force to implement the U.S. "half war policy" in the Middle East; U.S. instigation of South Africa to wage aggression against Angola; the massing of major units of the Rapid Deployment Force in the Persian Gulf area; the use of Pakistan as a springboard for waging an undeclared war against the people of Afghanistan; the speculation by the United States and the NATO bloc on the crisis in Poland; and the collusion between Beijing and the United States in waging a multifaceted war of sabotage against the three Indochinese countries and creating confrontation between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries --all these facts harbor the danger of conflicts in the various regions and seriously threaten the independence and sovereignty of nations and peace and security in the world.

These acts and schemes of the imperialists and reactionaries do not prove that they are strong. Instead, they only reflect their frenzied counteroffensive in the fact of the development of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

There are many causes of the present tension in the world. The various components of the Reagan administration play a definite role. Reactionary groups representing the interests of an industrial-military complex are in power in the United States. For the first time representatives of capitalist monopoly in the western United States, where there are many key industrial-military enterprises, account for a large percentage of the U.S. Government.

They are, among others, Secretary of Defense Weinberger and other assistants to the U.S. President, representatives of other capitalist monopoly circles related to the military industry also participate in the government. Haig himself, a career soldier, prior to his appointment as secretary of state, was chairman of United Technologies, a big military consortium in the northeastern states. These officials have implemented their plan for accelerating the arms race and creating tension, a plan which the industrial-military complex has long cherished. This plan had been prepared prior to Reagan's presidential election campaign. What we have heard Reagan, Haig and Weinberger say these days was written beforehand in the documents of the "council for international relations," an organization similar to a main combat staff for the U.S. capitalist and financial ringleaders.

But the matter does not lie only in the personnel changes in the top ruling circles in Washington. The bellicose and aggressive line of U.S. imperialism has many far-reaching causes. The main point is that the ruling scope of imperialism in the world has been narrowed and that the U.S. schemes of taking advantages of detente--which it was forced to accept in the 1970's--to "erode" and weaken the socialist forces, as well as to maintain the political-social status quo in the world in its favor, have failed.

The imperialists have perceived that under the conditions of peace and detente, the socialist community has constantly been consolidated and has influenced the trends of world development, that its international position has been strengthened and that socialist thought is more and more attractive to the world's peoples. One country after another of the Third World has left the capitalist system, and many nations have chosen the socialist road. In the 1970's, the Vietnamese people won a historic victory over the U.S. imperialist aggressors, opening a "post-Vietnam" era, an era of profound change in the world situation. Laos and Kampuchea have won independence and freedom and are advancing to socialism. Together with Vietnam, they form an important part of the world socialist system. The peoples of Angola, Mozambique, Afghanistan and Ethiopia have won glorious victories; progressive regimes have been established in South Yemen, Nicaragua and Grenada; and a revolution against the rotten monarchist regime--a lackey of imperialism--broke out in Iran. Annoyed by the objective development of human society, leaders of the imperialist camp have made every effort to check that trend. The United States and the NATO bloc have relegated the hypocritical "human rights" strategy to the second rank and transformed their military potential into the principal tool of their foreign policy.

In the situation of world detente, the general crisis of capitalism is very acute because of its inherent contradictions. Crises have constantly increased and become even more serious because of such protracted structural crises as the energy crisis, the raw materials crisis and the monetary crisis. The relationship between the capitalist countries and the Third World countries has become strained. The imperialists have resorted to all possible means, including their military strength, to maintain their sources of raw materials and mineral oil reserves. The "North-South" meeting at Cancun laid bare the U.S. scheme to oppose the just struggle of nations for the establishment of a new economic order.

The situation in the capitalist countries has also not developed to the imperialists' satisfaction. The state of economic recession, inflation and unemployment, which has developed constantly, has led to violent class struggles, and the masses of people in some big capitalist countries are more obviously leaning toward the Left.

The U.S. imperialists also have not resigned themselves to accept a situation in which the "Pacific solidarity" within the NATO bloc is increasingly loose and the tendency of "independence" among the West European countries is rising. Therefore, even in West Europe the U.S. imperialists have decided to "reestablish order" and have plotted to use their military might to restore their leading role there.

As a matter of fact, the world's peoples are coping with the global counterrevolutionary strategy of the U.S. imperialists. This strategy violates the basic interests and historic results of the socialist countries and the vital national interests of other countries and peoples. It is extremely reactionary and is opposed to the process of the world's objective development. The U.S. imperialists are trying to gain military supremacy over the Soviet Union and other socialist countries in the hope of carrying out this strategy. In seeking ways to implement it, they have found a dangerous "companion"--the Chinese hegemonists and expansionists. Beijing supports the arms race and tension-creating policy of the United States, criticizes peace demonstrations in Europe, supports reactionary regimes everywhere in the world, sides with the Pol Pot genocidal clique in Kampuchea, exerts military pressure on the three Indochinese countries and provokes confrontation in Southeast Asia. The Chinese hegemonists and expansionists are a major international reactionary force, play a very dangerous counterrevolutionary assault role and directly oppose the three revolutionary currents in the world. Therefore, the collusion between the Chinese reactionaries and the U.S. imperialists is an outstanding characteristic of the present world situation. It has further increased the danger of war and is a serious threat to peace and security in the world, especially in Southeast Asia and Asia.

To cover and justify their bellicose and aggressive plans, the imperialists and reactionaries have intensively engaged in ideological work. By means of information, press, broadcasts and movies and with subtle, perfidious and wicked tricks, they have actually conducted ideological and psychological warfare to exert pressure on the masses and to disseminate fabricated stories about socialism and about the foreign policies of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union, Vietnam and Cuba. The myths about the "Soviet threat," "Moscow's hands" everywhere, "international terrorism," "big hegemonism" and "little hegemonism" have been exploited to an unprecedentedly high degree by the propaganda apparatuses of the imperialists and international reactionaries. Meanwhile, campaigns on "human rights" and "refugees" have been promoted, and economic difficulties in the socialist countries are played up.

The propaganda campaign of the imperialists and international reactionaries supports their plots to lower the prestige of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; to slander the peace-loving policy of these countries; to lower the prestige of socialism; to keep truths about socialist realism

from influencing the social public of the capitalist countries; to weaken the socialist countries' ability to help nations in their struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress; and to slander the just struggle of these nations.

These activities of the imperialists and international reactionaries have produced some effect. They have caused misunderstandings among some democratic circles, those with tendencies toward advocating peace, and some people who are ignorant of the world situation. They are also reflected in erroneous and impractial views on the "equal responsibility" of the Soviet Union and the United States for the tension in the world. The truth is that each new phase of the arms race has been initiated by the West, while the Soviet Union has merely taken measures to cope with it, for the sake of its own security and that of its allies and the world's peoples. It is the United States which has advanced the "limited" nuclear war doctrine, believing that it could win victory through "warning blows." As for the Soviet Union, it has stated that initial use of nuclear weapons is a crime and that a "limited" nuclear war would be the fuse of a hot worldwide nuclear conflict in which there could be no victor. The fairly numerous cases of U.S. use of armed force against other countries are described as necessary acts to protect U.S. "vital interests;" whereas Soviet support to nations suffering from imperialist aggression and exploitation is considered as "causing instability" in the world! According to the ridiculous logic of those advocating the doctrine of "equal responsibility," the Soviet Union ought to yield to imperialist pressure, give up its support to friendly countries and allies and ignore or verbally protest schemes to suppress people's liberation movements, so as not to create complexities in the world arena! Obviously, the concept of "equal responsibility" is not only a distortion of and a slander against Soviet foreign policy, but also a propaganda move in favor of the bellicose imperialist line. Such a concept, which gives a helping hand to our ideological enemy, must be rejected.

As far as our country is concerned, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with U.S. imperialism, is conducting very acute psychological warfare along with espionage, economic sabotage and blockade, and the exertion of military pressure characterized by armed provocations and acts of encroachment and occupation of territory. By resorting to such tricks as distorting the situation, slandering our party and state's policies, fabricating lies, spreading false rumors and making much of the temporary difficulties in our economy and our people's daily life, they hope to create suspicion and dissatisfaction among our people, to cause our organization to rot, to impair the prestige of our country's leading organs, to incite rebellion and to advance toward the overthrow of our leadership and the annexation of our country. They slander the just assistance of our people to the Kampuchean people and brand us as "little hegemonists," while they themselves are extremely reactionary expansionists and hegemonists who always clamor about "teaching Vietnam another lesson"! They falsely blame Vietnam for causing instability in Southeast Asia, while they themselves foment war and military confrontation in this region. Only by heightening vigilance and refuting the enemy's psychological warfare allegations will we be able to foil his bellicose and aggressive plan.

As mentioned earlier, the one and only basic cause of the present tense situation is the bellicose and aggressive policy of the imperialists and international reactionaries. Therefore, to defend peace it is necessary to struggle against their schemes and acts of aggression. Defending peace is a very urgent task of strategic importance. It must be a common cause of all nations because the present danger of war does not threaten any particular nation, but the whole of mankind.

Under the present conditions, a nuclear war, if ever it breaks out, will be a true catastrophe for all peoples. Engaging in an arms race is not for the good of nations. At present, in newly liberated countries about 400 million people suffer constantly from hunger; 300 million others are afflicted with anemia; some 100 million children are threatened with death because they do not have enough to eat or are undernourished; and 30 percent of the children are deprived of the chance to go to school. Yet, every year the imperialists and reactionaries spend hundreds of billions of dollars on the arms race!

Peace is the earnest aspiration of all nations on earth. Only the imperialists' industrial-military complex wants war to get rich. Only those pursuing expansionism and hegemonism want war in order to fish in troubled waters. In their own selfish interests they are ready to put hundreds of millions of people to death. The struggle to maintain peace is consistent with the basic interests of the socialist countries and the peoples of all countries. It is also consistent with the interests of the world revolutionary movement which in many countries can be accelerated and win victories. In the present epoch when the strength of the three revolutionary currents in the world are increasing tremendously, the victory of a revolution is not necessarily linked to a world war, nor is it associated with a nuclear war.

It is the nature of the imperialists and reactionaries to wage aggression and provoke war. Only through the combined strength of a united front of all peace-loving and war-opposing forces--the core of which are the socialist countries and the communists--can their criminal hands be stayed. Only by coordinating the struggle for peace with the anti-imperialist struggle--which is designed partially to defeat and advance toward completely eliminating imperialism--can the danger of war be completely banished from social life.

At present, the antiwar peace forces in the world have grown stronger than ever before. The capabilities of maintaining peace are real capabilities. They are the powerful might of the Soviet Union--the pillar of peace and world revolution--and the combined strength of the socialist community. They are the revolutionary storm of the national independence movement and the Nonaligned Movement, which is disintegrating the rear base of imperialism. They are the vigorous development of the workers' movement and the democratic and peace forces in the capitalist countries, which are shaking the hideout of imperialism. They are the desire of nations for independence and freedom and the awakening of hundreds of millions of people in the world to the threat of death posed by nuclear weapons.

An unprecedentedly strong antiwar movement has stirred the West European countries. It can be said that Europe has awakened upon knowing that Reagan's

nuclear war plan "is just for Europe." Participating in this movement are very different political and social forces and even persons who have anti-communist prejudices. The motives of the participants are different. So are the slogans they have adopted. Some have perceived the relationship between the defense of peace and detente and social progress; others are promoted by their religious ethics. Some adopt a traditional pacifist stand; others are concerned over the danger of destruction of the natural environment or are primarily inspired by their patriotism and their desire not to see "Europe again transformed into satellites." Among the antiwar forces are religious, social and progressive sociodemocratic forces.

The most outstanding characteristic of the present peace movement is its broad political and social basis. Even a number of generals and other high-ranking officers who hold high positions in the armies of the Western countries and in the NATO bloc are also in the ranks of war protesters. Scientists who, more than anyone else, are aware of the consequences of a nuclear war have participated more and more actively in the struggle for peace. The antiwar movement is developing not only in Europe, but also in Japan where it has been launched with a "three don'ts" slogan--do not produce nuclear weapons; do not import nuclear weapons; and do not deploy nuclear weapons on Japanese territory. The antiwar movement in the United States and Canada is also seething, showing a combination of its traditional slogans with those opposing the reduction of expenditures for economic and social demands.

Taking the lead in the struggle against war and for peace are the Soviet Union and other socialist countries and communists the world over. The Soviet diplomatic initiatives are aimed at one objective: maintain peace and prevent war. The Soviet Union does not seek military supremacy over the Western countries. It has made every effort to end the arms race among countries and to establish friendly, neighborly relations and cooperation with all countries, irrespective of political and social systems. At the 26th CPSU Congress, it outlined a peace program for the 1980's and advanced many initiatives on key problems related to the maintenance and development of the process of easing the international situation and limiting the arms race. These initiatives involve expanding measures of creating mutual trust; solving by political means a number of critical situations, including the Middle East crisis; resuming the Soviet-U.S. dialogue on the control of strategic weapons; and so forth. The meeting of the USSR Supreme Soviet in June of 1981 approved an appeal "To National Assemblies and Peoples in the World." This appeal has been widely answered by the world public. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's visit to the FRG in late 1981 is of special importance, going beyond the framework of the relationship between the Soviet Union and the FRG and even beyond the European scope. In Bonn, the comrade displayed the Soviet desire for peace, contrary to the other side's policy of confrontation "by force." He warned that in the present situation a wrong step would probably invite disaster. He said that the Soviet Union will not only strive to avoid such a step, but will also concentrate all efforts on preventing the other side from making a wrong move, thereby formulating a constructive solution to the replacement of the arms race line. To create conditions for a dialogue of peace, he made the following proposal: Both sides, while engaging in talks, will not develop new, middle-range nuclear weapons nor modernize the existing ones in Europe.

And if the other side agrees to the postponement, the Soviet Union will be ready not only to stop further development of its SS-20 missiles, but also, as an exhibition of its good will, to reduce unilaterally part of its middle-range nuclear weapons in the European part of Soviet territory. Such reductions are viewed as an initial step toward a higher degree of reduction to which the Soviet Union and the United States might agree in future talks. Moreover, Comrade Brezhnev stressed that in future talks the Soviet Union will resolutely demand that each side reduce nuclear weapons substantially in Europe and that it will be ready to reduce, not by tens, but by hundreds, weapon units of this kind. And if the other side agrees to renounce the use of all kinds of middle-range nuclear weapons leveled at the targets in Europe, the Soviet Union will be ready to do the same thing.

Following his proposals made at the Soviet trade unions congress on 16 March 1981, on 18 May 1982 at the 19th Soviet Lenin Communist Youth Congress, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev announced that the Soviet Union had unilaterally stopped the deployment of middle-range missiles in the European part of Soviet territory. He proposed that the Soviet Union and the United States be ready for an agreement so that as of now, when the talks begin, their strategic weapons must be kept intact in terms of quantity and limited to the maximum in terms of modernization.

These new initiatives are clear proof of the Soviet's realistic attitude and actions of good will with regard to the settlement of the problem of nuclear weapons in Europe. As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has stressed many times, the Soviet Union advocates that eventually, there will be no more nuclear weapons--including middle-range nuclear weapons and strategic nuclear arms--in Euorpe. This will be a "solution of naught" that is truly fair to all sides.

The Soviet Union and other socialist countries have also advanced many more peace initiatives aimed at easing the tension in the Persian Gulf area, the Middle East, the Mediterranean, the Indian Ocean and the Far East. The Soviet Union has proposed the setting up of a nuclear free zone in northern Europe. The People's Republic of Bulgaria has proposed the setting up of a nuclear free zone in the Balkan Peninsula. The Mongolian People's Republic has proposed the signing of a nonaggression convention between the Asian and Pacific countries. The three Indochinese countries have advanced initiatives on seven principles of peaceful coexistence and on conducting a dialogue between the ASEAN states and the Indochinese countries in order to make Southeast Asia a zone of peace, stability, friendship and cooperation.

However, the struggle against war, for an end to the arms race and for nuclear disarmament still has a long and complex way to go. It is being obstructed by forces which have interests in and are attached to the production of nuclear weapons and neutron bombs with the turning of the European Continent into a "limited nuclear battlefield" and with the creation of hotbeds of tension and regional conflict in many areas of the world.

Pressured by public opinion to accept talks with the Soviet Union, the U.S. imperialists from the outset showed their lack of good will. The stand on negotiations which Reagan has just announced, bares the U.S. refusal to seek a true agreement. It is only designed to ensure that Washington will win military supremacy, because the United States does not want to discuss the

kinds of strategic weapons which it is now strongly developing, it wants to deal only with the Soviet missiles already installed and the new missiles which the United States intends to deploy, while leaving all other nuclear arms in U.S. vanguard positions where they are. Thus, the United States regards negotiations just as a screen to cover its bellicose designs and its desire to achieve military supremacy. This is contrary to the principles of equality and mutual security in East-West relations. In Southeast Asia in particular, and in Asia in general, the Maoist clique still maintains its expansionist and hegemonist thought and is implementing an extremely reactionary foreign policy.

In view of this, all nations must raise high their vigilance and struggle resolutely to preserve peace and frustrate all acts of war by the U.S.-led imperialists and other reactionaries. Our people are conscious of their historic mission of defending national independence firmly, building socialism successfully in their country and contributing to the maintenance of lasting peace and stability in the region. Only in this way will they contribute actively to the cause of easing the international situation and defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

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PHAM VAN DONG: BRING THE WOMEN'S MOVEMENT TO THE SAME LEVEL AS OUR PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST REVOLUTION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 8-15

[Address by SRV Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong at the opening session of the Fifth Vietnam Women's Union Congress held in Hanoi on 19 May 1982]

[Text] Dear presidium members:

Dear comrade delegates to the congress:

Dear sisters: The Fifth National Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union [VWU] represents a beautiful and vivid image of the women's movement and typifies the Vietnamese women's contributions, progress, abundant capabilities and vigorous strength of advance. On behalf of the VCP Central Committee and the Council of Ministers, I convey to the congress and through the congress to our sisters throughout the country my affectionate salutations, warm sentiments and best greetings. I hope our sisters throughout the country will struggle together to resolutely advance our women's force, organization and movement up to the level of our people's great socialist revolutionary undertaking. I wish the congress brilliant success and hope it will mark a new step of development in the Vietnamese women's movement.

Vietnam's history is a long process of nation building and natonal defense dating from the period of the Hung kings and is marked by centuries of struggle to achieve national independence, freedom and unification in the advance to socialism during the Ho Chi Minh era.

For thousands of years our Vietnamese women have properly fulfilled their responsibilities to the country's destiny as valiant combatants in the struggle against the enemy; as diligent laborers in national development and construction; as wives who love and make sacrifices for their families; and as good mothers in giving birth to, rearing and educating Vietnam's young generations.

Since the opening day of the congress coincides with the birthday of the great President Ho Chi Minh, we are thinking of our beloved and esteemed Uncle Ho, the leader of the Vietnamese people and women. Let us recall together his high appreciation of our Vietnamese women and his warm sentiments toward them:

Thanks to the efforts of our Vietnamese women, old or young, our beautiful country has become even more beautiful and radiant. Our people are very grateful to their mothers in both the North and South for giving birth to and rearing generations of heroes and heroines of Vietnam.

To date, innumerable people, one after another, have made sacrifices to build the Vietnamese fatherland. Developing the traditions of our sisters Trung and Trieu, our women have made admirable, proud and great contributions to national construction, especially since our party's assumption of leadership over our people's revolutionary undertaking.

After the August revolution, during the struggle against aggression and for independence and freedom, there appeared many female combatants who fought valiantly against the enemy to save the country, many female liaison agents who operated along the roads of our resistance, many female vanguard youths who built and protected the famous Ho Chi Minh trail and many mothers who loved and took care of our troops as they did their own children.

In our national construction, there appeared numerous labor heroines and female emulation combatants in the economic and cultural spheres. All these people represent the very beautiful images of our Vietnames women. There are numerous examples of valiant fighting and selfless labor. Most typical of them are sisters Nguyen Thi Chuyen, Nguyen Thi Ranh, Ta Thi Kieu, Nguyen Thi Ut, Nguyen Thi Sot, La Thi Tam, Vu Thi Nham, Nguyen Thi Hang, Cu Thi Hau, Nguyen Thi Sang, Ha Thi San, Hoang Thi Hong Chiem and Nguyen Thi Hai. Numerous mothers, including Pham Thi Nghiem, Nguyen Thi Sang, Tran Thi Mit, Nong Thi Luoc, Truong Thi Sanh, Nguyen Thi Voi, Tran Thi Mui, Nguyen Thi Binh, Van Thi Thua and Pham Thi Nuoi have sacrificed their own children for the fatherland.

Our country ranks among those countries in the world where women play a great role in the nation's history. The process of the struggle for nation building and national defense has prepared our people to advantageously accept Marxism-Leninism, the genuine light and ideal in the present era.

Over the past century and more, since our party's founding, our country's revolution, holding high the two banners of national independence and socialism, has achieved glorious successes. Today our entire people are advancing to socialism. The socialist revolution has completely liberated our nation, our society, our men and our women. It is the most profound, thorough and overall revolution in Vietnam's history as well as in world history.

The Fourth VCP Congress traced a general line for the socialist revolution and the line for building socialist economy in our country. The Fifth VCP Congress developed and materialized these lines and set forth two strategic tasks of the Vietnamese revolution: The successful building of socialism and the struggle to firmly protest the Socialist Vietnamese fatherland. The Fifth VCP Congress also set forth great strategic policies regarding various spheres of activity and the objectives, guidelines and economic and social tasks for the initial leg of the process of the entire country's advance to socialism during the 1981-1985 period and through the 1980's.

Our people are now facing many great and complicated problems. We must defeat the war of comprehensive sabotage being carried out by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. Meanwhile, we must ensure that our country always stands ready and strong enough to vanquish the enemy under any circumstances. We must stabilize and gradually improve our people's material and cultural lives. We must continue to build material and technical bases of socialism. We must complete socialist transformation and perfect the new production relations throughout the country. We must step up the building of a new culture and a new type of Vietnamese man.

In light of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, our socialist revolution is developing widely, profoundly and intensely throughout the country. It has permeated our people's thoughts and sentiments that each of us adopt a revolutionary attitude and perform revolutionary acts.

The advance to socialism from small-scale production is a process of revolutionary struggle replete with hardships and difficulties. It is a process aimed at moving toward large-scale production and at shifting from nonsocialism to socialism through socialist transformation and socialist construction in all our activities and social life.

In the current tough struggle between the two roads, especially in a number of localities and spheres, we must resolutely win a complete victory for socialism. We are determined to establish a socialist political, economic, cultural and social order in accordance with our party's line and our country's Constitution.

The present economic situation requires that we reduce difficulties in the lives of the workers, cadres, civil servants and peasants in areas where there is a shortage of food. We must also reduce the difficulties of the poor laborers in the cities.

To meet this requirement, we must carry out effective and urgent measures regarding the purchase and distribution of goods, receipts and expenditures, financial and monetary matters, price and market control, labor and wages in order to stabilize the people's livelihood, boost production and improve the situation on the distribution and circulation front. We must concentrate our forces on increasing production, especially the production of grain, foodstuffs and staple goods, and export products in order to import raw materials and technical supplies necessary for production. We must strive to better a number of important heavy industries, including the electricity, coal, machinery and chemical industries. We must strive to overcome weaknesses in the communications and transportation sector and reorganize capital construction.

Along with boosting production, we must practice strict economy in the field of social and state expenditures as well as in the field of individual and public expenditures. We must struggle to check, repel and eliminate all negative pheonmena in production and trade operations, in cultural activities and in the maintenance of social order and safety. We must eliminate superstitious practices and outmoded traditions and customs.

More than ever before, we must uphold revolutionary discipline, party discipline and state rules and regulations. Every state organ and cadre must seriously implement all systems governing responsibility, labor discipline, public service and protection of public property.

Since they belong to the powerful revolutionary masses and the great social labor force, our women should have a full sense of responsibility and concern. They should establish a program of action from the central to the grassroots level and cooperate with the people throughout the country in stepping up the socialist revolution and making great contributions on all fronts.

Our women now account for more than 60 percent of the labor force in agriculture and the foodstuffs industry, light industry, small industries, handicraft industry, trade sector, public health service and cultural and educational sectors. Fifty percent of middle-level technical cadres; 31 percent of cadres at the collegial or higher levels; and 30 percent of representatives in stage organs of power at the central, local and grassroots levels are women. Since our women are present everywhere, they should struggle to become stalwart combatants of the socialist revolution. This must be reflected more clearly on the fronts and in the activities where women are the majority. Our women play an important role in all activities and in the successes of the agricultural sector, trades and occupations, stores, markets, schools and hospitals in our country.

In the struggle against negative phenomena, in the establishment of a socialist order regarding distribution and circulation and in the application of economic and social management measures in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism, our women should be active and effective and set a good example. These are the fields where they can develop the qualities of the majority of Vietnamese woman laborers: cleanliness, honesty, disciplinary spirit and diligence.

Our women occupy the key position in building socialist families. It is a positive policy to develop family-size economy within the orbit of socialist economy. Together with their husbands and children, our rural women should take care of their orchards, fish ponds and stables and undertake additional occupations. Our urban women should strive to develop small and handicraft industries or do other suitable jobs to increase the amount of products for society and their own family income. Our women should strive to improve their families' still frugal meals by processing some valuable food from grain and cereals. The improvement of meals should depend on the conditions of each family and locality. We must strive to add a banana, an egg and a glass of soya milk to the ordinary daily ration of our children in the kindergartens. This has been done with encouraging results by the provinces of Hai Hung, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Dong Nai, Cuu Long, Tien Giang, Song Be and Binh Tri Thien as well as Ho Chi Minh City.

The movement to build families with a new culture must be expanded. Let our sisters strive to develop relations of mutual love, respect and assistance between husbands and wives, apply the birth control plan and rear and educate healthy and good children from birth to adulthood. Those women capable of assuming the task of building harmonious, civilized and happy families will be a source of encouragement for the combatants fighting on the battlefront to defend the country and for those engaged in productive labor. If a family is built in a good environment, it can produce a good educational effect and prepare the young generation to be ready for the start of life.

The process of struggle to contribute in all spheres of the economic and social life should be our women's process of continuous growth into maturity. Let every woman advance. Let all women advance in production, work, study and in the revolutionary struggle and increase their capabilities. Therefore, it is necessary to concentrate on training many more woman cadres, including economic management cadres, scientific and technical cadres, and educational, health and cultural cadres. Every cadre of the VWU must be a specialized and well-trianed one. With their contributions and maturity, our country's women will be able to satisfactorily assume and discharge heavier responsibilities in the organs in charge of leading and managing various establishments at various levels and in various sectors. This is the process of achieving equality between men and women in reality and in life.

The VWU has the responsibility to educate, motivate and guide women in developing their rights to collective mastery, in making more contributions to the fatherland and socialism and incontinuing their struggle for the liberation of women and for shaping a new-type socialist woman.

Within the scope of their responsibilities, VWU echelons should motivate women's forces to successfully implement the party's line, state laws, positions and policies of the Council of Ministers; strive to fulfill their tasks in the 1981-1985 5-Year Plan, and, for the immediate future, the 1982 state plan. The VWU must renovate its operating procedures in order to successfully rally all strata of women. It must get rid of all types of monotonous and dreary work, work that is not appropriate and work that does not really concern the masses. It must always firmly grasp the party's line and policies, understand state policies concerning economic, cultural and social management for each given period, and cleverly coordinate its activities with government agencies and friendly associations. Most importantly, the VWU must remain close to the grassroots level, do deep into the masses, truly understand the feelings, aspirations and capabilities of the sister women and, thereby, devise lively policies, tasks, and motivational methods suited to women of each profession, locality and age group.

The VWU Central Committee should, based on the line of the fifth party congress and state plans, work out practical programs of action for the whole term and for each year. All VWU organizations should, based on the overall program of action, formulate their own concrete programs of action and resolutely carry them out in order to gradually make contributions and mark the development and maturity of the movement of new women building and defending the fatherland.

The VWU, along with the responsible state organs, must effectively care for women's welfare and livelihood in line with our country's existing capabilities by doing such things as building and managing creches and kindergartens and organizing services in order to lessen housewifes' burdens, guiding women in getting married and in organizing their family life. It must pay special attention to motivating women to practice family planning and to creating conditions to help women satisfactorily carry out their production tasks, social activities and the rearing and education of their children. It must particularly concern itself with caring for and assisting the families of war dead, war invalids and troops. It must coordinate with state organs, trade unions and the youth union in making surveys on the lives and working conditions of women as well as their positions in their joint participation in state and social management. Based on the surveys, it will propose to the party and state the promulgation of policies and laws to ensure women's rights. It should contribute its share in controlling and supervising the implementation of those policies and laws. It should intensively participate in formulating a new marriage and family law, labor code and appropriate policies in order to satisfactorily carry out the family planning motivation campaign.

As presented above, our country's present situation requires an extensive, dramatic, revolutionary change in all fields of activity and in our people's lives: a change in thoughts, feelings and revolutionary action; change within the party, the state apparatus and mass organizations; a change among socialist intellectuals, workers, peasants, laborers, and the armed forces. The pressing need to effect a revolutionary change and arouse revolutionary action must pervade all VWU organizations from the central to the grassroots level and must permeate among the sister women so it is blended into their will and feelings. All VWU activities must be aimed at whipping up a seething revolutionary movement involving large numbers of women and making them clearly conscious that they are members of a huge collective of tens of millions of women who are jointly struggling for common objectives. This sense of collectivity is the precursor of a revolutionary movement which arouses enthusiasm and encouragement and gives rise to unpredictable strengths, initiatives, and talents.

Within the movement of new women building and defending the fatherland, a comprehensive and long-term movement involving all of our country's women, there must be many women's movements for each profession, locality and primary organization; each movement with a very realistic theme and aimed at satisfactorily fulfilling a specific task at a given time and in a given locality.

The VWU should follow up and strictly control the movement in order to promptly detect model units and individuals, timely review experiences, and multiply the models to help the movement develop continuously.

Women are an important factor in the task of building socialism. Our party, our state and our people must insure that our women properly fulfill their obligations as workers, citizens, wives and mothers and must pay more attention to the task of liberating women. In this connection, all party committee echelons must intensify their leadership over the task of motivating women and make all party, state and mass organizations thoroughly understand and scrupulously implement the viewpoint and policy regarding this task. They must give close guidance in developing the VWU's functions, strive to eliminate erroneous thoughts regarding the evaluation of our women and their capabilities and the training, improvement and employment of women workers and cadres, and resolutely solve specific problems concerning our women's and children's lives. At each stage every party committee, within the limits of its responsibility, should discuss and decide on the tasks regarding the motivation of women. At each stage every party standing committee should listen to reports on the situation in motivating women, assess the women's movement and set forth guidelines for our women's activities. All party committee echelons should hold special meetings to closely and correctly resolve all problems regarding our women's lives in the course of motivating women. All administrative echelons and state organs should promulgate and implement laws and regulations to develop our women's role and create favorable conditions for liberating our women. VWU chapters must fully participate in drafting all rules and regulations related to women and children. It is necessary to promptly and properly meet our women's legitimate requirements, support the VWU's activities and resolutely oppose authoritarian airs and irresponsible attitudes.

Each sector or organization must take proper care of the interests and lives of women and children according to its functions. We must make full use of all available resources to help our women work with high productivity and reduce difficulties in their family life. Children in nurseries, kindergartens, schools, wards and hamlets must be properly fed and educated. Cadres in charge of managing sectors that contain many women cadres and workers must constantly take good care of our sisters. Other mass organizations must maintain contact with the VWU and coordinate with and assist it. Particularly trade unions must pay attention to this in motivating women workers and civil servants and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Party Union must do this in motivating young women. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union should coordinate with the VWU in preventing the corruption of teenagers and youth and educating them to properly fulfill their obligation of defending the fatherland and perform their labor duty in order to become worthy successors of their fathers and brothers in the revolutionary undertaking and collective masters in the socialist undertaking. This is an important current matter. Our party, our people and our society, and each party and state cadre and each individual, must positively contribute to the task of liberating women, with sincere respect and affection for our Vietnamese women.

Seen in the light of the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, this VWU congress marks a new step of development of the women's movement and the VWU and reflects our sisters' achievements and contributions to the common revolutionary undertaking and to the liberation of women. The VWU congress is being held at a time when our entire people are actively implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress in accordance with the slogan "All for the socialist fatherland, all for the people's happiness." It is being held at a time when the international situation is developing in the direction of the continuous victorious offensive of the three epochal revolutionary currents launched since the Great October Socialist Revolution.

Our enemies are seeking every opportunity to smear Vietnam's image in the international arena. They have failed and will fail completely. Vietnam has constantly enjoyed the confidence, love and wide support of its friends on all five continents and of the world's people because our people's struggle for independence, freedom and socialism, with its particular significance and historic victory, has been regarded as a struggle of revolutionary and progressive forces. Our people's struggle has become part of the world's struggle and has mankind's support. At present, it has become more vital and significant because the struggle for independence, freedom and socialism has become a strong and basic trend of the people all over the world.

In fulfilling their role in the national revolutionary undertaking while constantly intensifying their solidarity with the women of the Soviet Union, Laos and Kampuchea and with the women of other socialist and nonaligned countries and all other countries, our women will surely be able to develop their positive international role and worthily contribute to the world women's struggle for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress.

I would like to express my belief that in the face of the new situation and new tasks of our country, our women's force, organization and movement will advance to the level of our people's great socialist revolutionary undertaking in the present stage in order to be worthy of our beloved and esteemed Uncle Ho's sacred praise that our Vietnamese women are "heroic, indomitable, loyal and resourceful."

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BRINGING ABOUT A NEW STAGE OF DEVELOPMENT OF OUR COUNTRY'S WOMEN'S MOVEMENT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 16-22

[Article by Nguyen Thi Nhu]

[Text] Part I

The 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Party confirmed: "The past 5 years have been recorded in the nation's history as a stage of very glorious victories of the Vietnamese revolution."(1) The women of Vietnam have proudly contributed to these victories. The party congress also confirmed that "the women of our country are very worthy of being a powerful contingent of the revolutionary masses, a large social labor force and the persons who assume the heavy responsibility of bearing and raising the future generations. The 'new woman building and defending the fatherland' movement has taught and mobilized the women of the entire country to fulfill their obligations as citizens and their responsibilities as mothers while developing within them the consciousness of struggling for equality between men and women and advancing the cause of women's liberation an important step forward."(2)

In the new situation, in order to contribute along with the people of the entire country toward successfully carrying out the two strategic tasks set forth by the 5th Congress, namely, successfully building socialism and maintaining combat readiness and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, "the Vietnam Women's Union must make every effort to teach and mobilize women to uphold their right of collective ownership, contribute much more to the fatherland, to socialism and continue the struggle for women's liberation while molding the new socialist woman. The union must concern itself with the welfare and living conditions of women and create the conditions for them to perform their production tasks well, engage in social activities and raise their children well. The union must coordinate with the agencies of the state, with the Trade Union and the Youth Union in order to investigate and research the living conditions, working conditions, requirements and aspirations of women and the position of women in the management of the state and the management of society; propose to the party and state that they promulgate policies and laws that guarantee the

rights of women; and help to inspect and supervise the implementation of these policies and laws."(3)

How, specifically, must the mobilization of women be carried out in order to carry out the guidelines and tasks mentioned above? We must conduct research, think and experiment in order to bring about a new stage of development for the women's movement.

Mobilizing women to participate in building socialism and defending the fatherland is the foremost guideline and task in the mobilization of women. The Vietnam Women's Union has mobilized women to actively participate in the following jobs: accelerating production and the practice of economy, improving economic management, developing and strengthening agricultural cooperatives, combating negative phenomena in society, encouraging husbands and sons to fulfill their military obligation, caring for troops, wounded veterans, the families of war dead, etc. At many places, the various levels of the party and government have highly evaluated the results of the work performed by the union.

However, the work of the party and the work of the various sectors of the government is developing more with each passing day and becoming increasingly involved in economics and technology; therefore, how and to what extent should the Women's Union participate in this work?

These questions must be raised and examined. The various levels of the party and government should not require that the Women's Union participate in a sweeping manner in too many jobs. The Women's Union itself must assess its own strengths and weigh the pros and cons in order to participate in a specific number of jobs and not spread itself thinly. As a general rule, the union can and must participate much more in those jobs that are related to the responsibilities of the union and the rights of women. When participating in these jobs, the union must fulfill its function of propagandizing, mobilizing and educating women so that they clearly understand the purpose and significance of the job, their responsibility toward it and the interest they derive from it so that they make every effort to perform the job well. In order to effectively propagandize and educate women, it is necessary to understand and survey the opinions and aspirations of women and suggest that the various party committee echelons and concerned sectors examine and act upon them. Recently, the various levels of the union at many places have guided and correctly encouraged women to practice sericulture, raise cotton and weave cloth in order to partially resolve the clothing problem.

In the face of the very urgent tasks of the country regarding the economy, production and living conditions, the various levels of the Women's Union, in the spirit of the "three responsibilities," must competently contribute to the effort to overcome these difficulties and to advancing the people's cause of socialist construction. Because, only by actively participating in the jobs that are designed to bring about a change in the economy and living conditions

and make the country prosperous and strong is it possible to guarantee the living conditions of women and their families. At the same time, in the process of participating in these jobs and doing so effectively, women will grow and gain greater confidence in their capabilities, society will recognize these capabilities and the equality of men and women will be even easier to achieve.

Resolving the problems regarding the rights and living conditions of women, achieving equality between men and women and forging the ethics of the new woman are the second main task in the mobilization of women. This task encompasses many specific jobs, such as achieving equality between men and women in all areas (wages, education, vacations and so forth), implementing the marriage and the family law, impelmenting planned parenthood, protecting mothers and children, caring for the education of teenagers and children and so forth.

Why is this task considered to be the second main task in the mobilization of women? This question leads to another question: why is the mobilization of women necessary?

From the point of view of society, each woman is also a citizen and a worker just as each man is. However, women possess special physiological and psychological characteristics and different natural functions than men, such as bearing and raising children. On the other hand, and this is the crux of the issue, the mobilization of women is necessary because equality has not been achieved between men and women.

Our country's revolution toppled the colonialist and feudal systems and the equality of men and women is recorded in the Constitution. In everyday life, in the family as well as in society, women have achieved equality with men in many areas. However, remnants of feudalism still remain, especially in a number of rural and mountainous areas, and these remnants are deeply ingrained in the consciousness of many persons, including many women and a number of party members (they respect men but not women, do not have confidence in the capabilities of women and so forth).

Some comrades maintain that the socialist system has guaranteed equality between men and women; in our country, there are no major questions regarding this issue that must be raised and resolved. In practice, however, the report of the Women's Union in many localities has shown that the phenomena of taking a second and third wife, forced marriages, arranged marriages and the maltreatment and beating of women within the family are still rather widespread. Some cases are very barbarous, very distressing and very deserving of indignation. In some cases, the Women's Union has had to intervene five to seven times and worked for 2 to 3 years without resolving the situation, thereby causing these women to live in very much fear and shame.

Women must work in society and perform the very strenuous chores of their households. To liberate women from the heavy burden of household chores, we

must have good public projects and services, such as child care centers, kindergartens, public dining facilities and public laundries. Our country is still poor, consequently, the development of these services has been limited. However, the experience of many enterprises and cooperatives shows that it is only necessary for the leaders and organizers of women within units and localities to concern themselves with this matter, rely upon the strength of the people and join forces with the collective and state in order to help women resolve the many difficulties faced in their work and daily lives.

Only by being concerned with resolving the vital problems regarding the rights and living conditions of women, equality between men and women and the liberation of women is it possible to mobilize the tremendous forces of women to participate in building socialism and defending the fatherland. The fact that many difficulties exist concerning the economic situation and living conditions cannot be used as an excuse to not resolve the problems regarding the rights and the private lives of women. It must be realized that it is even more mecessary in times of difficulty for the party and state to concern itself with the living conditions of the masses, especially the mass of women, because women generally must bear the heavier burden in the face of the common difficulties of society.

In the process of carrying out the two main tasks mentioned above, we must intensify the campaign to mold the new woman. Only through the living realities of building and defending the country can we acquire the conditions for molding a stratum of new women who are able to be the masters of society, the masters of nature, the masters of themselves.

Part II

The Vietnam Women's Union is a mass organization that has the responsibility of mobilizing women to carry out the tasks set forth by the party and state. The union cannot use orders to compel compliance by the masses nor does it have any materials or finances with which to use "material interests" to encourage the performance of each job undertaken by the union. The union has but one method at its disposal, to propagandize and mobilize the masses very well so that they voluntarily and eagerly carry out tasks.

The 5th Congress of the Party pointed out: "The role and strength of the mass organizations lie in their ability to rally the masses, in clearly understanding the private thoughts and apsirations of the masses, in raising the socialist awareness of the masses, in awakening the voluntary spirit, the activism, the initiative and creativity of the masses. To accomplish this, the mass organizations must improve their forms of organization and modes of activity to be suited to the new conditions."(4)

Recently, at many installations, the activities of the union's organization have been uninteresting and it has been difficult to gain the participation in these activities of large numbers of the masses; some meetings have only been attended by 5 or 10 percent of union members. As a result, it has been impossible to carry out the work of the union. Why is this?

We must sympathize with the fact that many difficulties are encountered in production and work and women must work very hard. Due to difficult living conditions, women must try to perform even more work, sometimes in primary production, sometimes in subsidiary production, to increase their income and maintain the living conditions of their family, and household chores also take up more than a small amount of time. The Women's Union is also a member of a number of other organizations and must participate in the activities of these organizations. If, at a time when we are so busy, the activities of the union are neither practical nor beneficial and the forms of activities are uninteresting, members will not want to participate in them.

To mobilize the masses to respond to the jobs of the union, the various levels of the union, especially the basic level, must maintain closer contact with the masses. It is necessary to routinely meet with the masses, to investigate, research and gain an understanding of the private thoughts and aspirations of women. We must concern ourselves with resolving the practical problems in the lives of women. Union activities must not be restricted to conferences, but must be conducted outside conferences as well. In the face of a family that has lost its unity, a woman who is being maltreated within the family, a case of an unjust divorce and so forth, union cadres, especially those on the basic level, absolutely must show concern and help to resolve these problems. The basic level of the Women's Union must be the organization that mobilizes women to participate in public work within the locality, must be the firm base of support for women, must be the defender of the legitimate rights of women. In this way, the various levels of the union will have the trust of union members, who will be ready to respond to the work proposed by the union.

At present, there are many difficulties in production and everyday life that must be overcome; in society, even at state agencies, there are numerous negative phenomena that we must struggle to overcome. Only by launching a revolutionary movement of the masses to stand up and exercise collective ownership and take strong action is it possible to advance the cause of socialist construction and socialist transformation. The Vietnam Women's Union, which is a large revolutionary mass organization led by the party, must play an active role in this mass movement, especially on the basic level, which is the frontline of every mass activity.

The mobilization of women is not only the work of the Women's Union but is work that is also carried out by many sectors depending upon their function, such as the women's worker component of the Trade Union and the young women's component of the Youth Union. Therefore, in the work of the union, we must firmly employ a new mode of work, namely, coordinating and cooperating well with the various sector.

On the other hand, as socialism develops in breadth and depth, activities will increasingly take two distinct directions: a deep and detailed division of labor and division of specialized sectors along with a widespread and close federation of sectors. To perform any job successfully, the Women's Union as

well as the other sectors must be conscious of and adopt plans for establishing close coordination and cooperation among organizations. For example, in the mobilization of women to engage in sericulture, raise cotton and weave cloth, the union must coordinate and cooperate with the agricultural, cooperative management, industrial and artisan sectors, even possible with the foreign trade and home trade sectors.

As regards work concerning the living conditions of women and the achievement of equality between men and women, it is even more necessary for the union to coordinate and cooperate well with the various sectors. For example, in the campaign to implement the marriage and the family law, protect mothers and children, practice planned parenthood and so forth, the union must coordinate and cooperate with the public health sector, the education sector, the legal sector, the internal affairs sector, the information-cultural sector, the cooperative management sector and so forth. To successfully carry out the program to build many child care centers in the countryside, the union must mobilize cooperatives to set aside funds to build child care centers and pay reasonable wages in the form of workpoints to child care governesses. The public health sector must care for the health of children. The commerce sector must supply food products and so forth. To successfully resolve a case involving a forced marriage, a divorce or a dispute within the family, the union must coordinate with the other mass organizations, such as the Youth Union and Trade Union, and the various sectors, such as the courts and the internal affairs sector, under the leadership of the party organization.

In the work of coordinating and cooperating in order to implement those policies and systems that are related to the rights of women and children there frequently are "conflicts," such as in the utilization and training of female labor and the implementation of those policies and systems designed to uphold the rights of women within enterprises, such as the strengthening of child care centers, maternity subsidies and so forth, and there are cases of disagreements with enterprise directors. As the representatives of the masses, the cadres of the union must take a firm stand and employ suitable work methods that gain for them the support of related sectors in order to complete their task.

Of course, the Women's Union still has "its own vertical sector" but the union cannot perform its work well in "isolation" within its own sector, rather, it must know how to coordinate and cooperate with the other sectors, considering this to be a principle in the union's mode of operation.

In order to perform the tasks of the union in the new situation well, improve work methods and coordinate and cooperate well with the various sectors, the levels of the union, especially the central and provincial levels, must intensify their research and investigative efforts in order to firmly grasp the special problems that the union is responsible for helping to resolve. It is necessary to strengthen the training of cadres for the women's movement in order to raise the mobilization of women to a higher level of development and insure that it is well based in theory and science, of a mass nature and more practical in nature.

For example, to mobilize women to practice sericulture, raise cotton and weave cloth, union cadres must conduct investigations and research to determine why this production developed in the past but has recently declined and to determine which conditions are needed now to restore and develop sericulture. Union cadres must also have basic, general knowledge of the physiology of mulberry trees and silkworms, the special characteristics of the various breeds of silkworms and varieties of mulberries, the techniques involved in cultivating these various varieties and breeds and so forth. Otherwise, they will only be able to make general appeals and unable to set forth specific requirements when coordinating and cooperating with the other sectors.

Another major issue that is closely related to the work of the union is that of implementing the marriage and the family law. Many new problems are arising in this area, problems which demand that the union conduct thorough research in order to make useful contributions. The marriage and the family law was promulgated more than 20 years ago; since then, the political, economic and social situation in our country has undergone many profound changes. Many developments have also occurred in the relationships between society and the family; these developments have had an inevitable impact upon the function and structure of the family, upon marriage and divorce. Thus, how are these matters to be viewed and resolved? Today, we must employ the theory and methods of sociology and must fully investigate, research and evaluate the situation in order to take steps to resolve problems in a correct manner.

As regards molding families of the new culture, if we only set forth a number of general standards, launch a movement and hold a conference to conduct a review, offer praise and so forth once every 6 months or year, we will have nothing more than a movement in name only. More important is the need for us to research the functions of the family under the socialist system. Besides the function of bearing children, the economic function differs from that under previous systems. Under the socialist system, the family's function of educating the young generally is of foremost importance and must be further emphasized. We must set forth specific requirements and measures regarding the teaching of children within the family and must imbue the various levels of the union with the attitude of consciously using scientific knowleige about the psychology and physiology of children and education to shed light on this matter.

Raising the matter of upgrading the mobilization of women to the level of theoretical research involving social investigations and more progressive work methods also means raising the matter of actively providing training to improve the qualifications and capabilities of women cadres, thereby meeting the requirements of the new situation.

The majority of women cadres were trained in the national democratic revolution. In the North, although the socialist revolution has been underway for more than 20 years the task of fighting the United States for national salvation consumed much time. At the same time, due to shortcomings on the part of the union's

leadership, the cadres engaged in mobilizing women have received little training in theory, in their profession, in scientific knowledge.

Today, it is necessary to have a systematic and long-term plan for the training of cadres, one extending from the central level to the basic level. As regards cadres now engaged in the mobilization of women, if they are capable of performing their work, the various levels of the union must take positive steps to provide them with advanced training in theory, science, their profession and the practical aspects of work among women while actively preparing the persons to suceed them. We must boldly attract young women cadres recruited from the various economic, scientific, educational and technical sectors and from the basic level and train them in politics, theory, the mobilization of the masses and the mobilization of women. The cadres engaged in the mobilization of women, regardless of their position, be they engaged in leadership activities or practical work, must have general knowledge of the social sciences, the natural sciences, economics, education and the theory of the liberation of women. The cadre training schools of the union's central committee and of the provinces must improve their programs and subject matter so that they can improve the abilities of the cadres engaged in the mobilization of women and meet the new requirements set forth by the recent 5th Congress of the Party.

Part III

In the face of the new requirements of the present revolutionary situation and tasks, the mobilization of women must be under the close leadership and guidance of the party. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress stated: "In order to continue to accelerate the liberation of women, achieve equality between men and women and further develop the role and capabilities of women in the work of building socialism and defending the fatherland, the various party committee echelons must insure that the party's viewpoint and policy regarding the mobilization of women is thoroughly understood within all organizations in the dictatorship of the proletariat system."(5)

The party has pointed out that the mobilization of women is not only the work of the Women's Union, but also the work of the entire party, of "all organizations within the dictatorship of the proletariat system." "We must struggle to abolish the feudal and bourgeois viewpoints in the evaluation of the forces and capabilities of women, in the training and utilization of female labor and women cadres and in resolving the specific problems regarding the daily lives of women and children."(6)

Women constitute more than one-half of the population and 60 percent of the labor force (as much as 70 percent in the countryside); without liberating women and without mobilizing the tremendous forces of women, it is impossible to overcome the difficulties we face and advance the various areas of our work. The degree to which women are liberated is the measurement of the development of the level of civilization of a society. To mobilize the tremendous forces of women, we

absolutely must concern ourselves with resolving the vital problems concerning the living conditions of women and children and resolving the difficulties that prevent women from developing their capabilities and contributing in every field.

The mobilization of women, from the central level to the basic level, must be more comprehensively led by the party. The party must encourage women to participate in the common work of the party and state and concern itself with resolving matters regarding the practical interests of women, equality between men and women and the liberation of women.

When assigning work to the Women's Union, it is also necessary to take into consideration the function of the union. Some members of the party committee echelon have stated: "The Women's Union must participate in every production job," "the Women's Union must resolve the problem of peddlers," "the Women's Union must undertake the work of solving the problem of bad children," etc. Of course, the Women's Union must participate in these jobs but if it is assigned jobs in a sweeping manner and the requirements of these jobs are too high, the mobilization of women will lack clear guidelines, the guidance provided by the union organizations on the various levels will be fragmented and no job will be thoroughly performed. For this reason, the party committee echelons must periodically discuss the mobilization of women, assign to the union jobs that are consistent with its function and capabilities and manage the coordination and cooperation of the various sectors in the mobilization of women.

In particular, importance must also be attached to training and promoting women cadres to the leadership positions of the party and state on all levels. The right of collective ownership of women and equality between men and women are manifested in an appropriate percentage of women holding positions of leadership within the economic management, state management and social management apparata. Since the day that the South was totally liberated and the country was reunified, the issue of women cadres has been given light attention; the reason for this has been that economic construction and cultural development require scientific and technical knowledge and "women are inferior in this regard." Because light attention has been given to the training and promotion of women cadres, the percentage of women cadres engaged in leadership work on the various levels and in the various sectors has declined and the percentage of women party members is also low. If full importance is not attached to training, promoting and utilizing women cadres, women cannot grow rapidly and, as a result, a contingent of core cadres for the women's movement cannot be established. The various party committee echelons must adopt long-range planning for the training of women cadres and the various sectors must also adopt their own women cadre planning, considering it to be an indispensable part of the cadre planning of the party. Only in this way can the various party committee echelons truly create the conditions for the development of the women's movement, meet the requirements of the new situation and make positive contributions to the successful construction of socialism and the firm defense of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th National Congress of Delegates, TAP CHI CONG SAN, No 4, 1982, p 28.

2. Ibid., p 65.

3. Ibid., p 70.

4. Ibid., p 67.

5. Ibid., p 70.

6. Ibid.

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DIMITUR STANISHEV: GEORGI DIMITROV, THE GREAT INTERNATIONALIST

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 23-30

[Summary] On the occasion of Georgi Dimitrov's birth centenary, TAP CHI CONG SAN carried an article written for it by Comrade Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee, "Georgi Dimitrov, The Great Internationalist." Georgi Dimitrov was an outstanding representative of new-style Leninist revolutionaries, a great son of the Bulgarian working class, a leader and teacher of the Communist Party and all the people of Bulgaria.

Outlining the salient points in Dimitrov's thoughts, the article points out: His strength, greatness and magnetism stemmed first from his boundless confidence in Marxism-Leninism and in his creativeness regarding Marxism-Leninism in revolutionary theory and practice. For Dimitrov, proletarian internationalism was the fundamental point in the whole theory and policy of proletarian parties and an irreplaceable weapon in the struggle of the enslaved and oppressed working class and masses of the people. Regarding the Soviet Union, Dimitrov affirmed: The litmus test to gauge the sincerity and purity of each activist in the workers' movement, of each workers party and each organization of working people, and of each member of the democratic parties in capitalist countries lies in their attitude toward the great country of socialism.

The article also highlights Dimitrov's thoughts on the unity of the international communist and workers' movement on all of the main problems of our era, particularly those relating to war and peace and to the dialectical unity between the patriotism and internationalism of the working class. Dimitrov himself was a shining example of the coordination of patriotism and internationalism in the practice of class struggle.

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SOME PROBLEMS ON TRAINING THE YOUNG GENERATION IN COMMUNISM

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 31-36, 66

[Article by Nguyen Khanh Toan]

[Text] Communist education does not simply mean the inculcation of cultural and social knowledge found in books. The real problem is to make use of this knowledge to train and forge the hearts, minds, bodies and skills of the young generation with the aim of gradually building them into comprehensively developed new men who can meet the pressing and fundamental requirements of the undertaking to build and defend the socialist fatherland.

This task seems at first glance not to be difficult; but once fully broached, it proves to be very difficult. For nothing is more difficult, complicated and sophisticated and requires more patience than the task of transforming the old man and building new ones. Uncle Ho taught: "For a decade of interests, we must plant trees; for a century of interests, we must plant men."[1] We are planting men for the purpose of successfully building socialism and firmly protect this undertaking. In this connection, Uncle Ho introduced a very fundamental axiom that is considered as a watchword for our communist education: "To build socialism we must first of all have socialist men."[2]

In the past we have recorded certain achievements in this undertaking to "plant men." However, there still remain some outstanding problems that require our attention and need to be solved satisfactorily. Efforts to educate the younger generation in communism must be aimed at meeting the immediate demands of society and, at the same time, designed for the future to keep up with each step of the development of the revolution. This is a lofty and heavy obligation for those who inherit the glorious cause of the older generations and who are continuing to build socialism and will proceed toward building communism.

With its diverse functions and heavy and complex tasks, communist education is truly a science and an art or rather, a combined science and a complicated art. It is the foundation of the socialist national culture. Considering its functions, content, nature and final goal, we can see that our entire education cause is nothing other than communist education--a perfect education system aimed at building fully developed men who possess communist ideals, good cultural, scientific and technological knowledge, good physical strength, fine ethics and sentiments, and good capability for practical actions.

What, then, are the basic objectives of the education of the young generation in communism?

First of all, it is aimed at instilling in the young generation the noble virtues that form the basis of the quality and capability of the new men. Comrade Kalinin, the head of the Soviet State for more than 25 years who gave special attention to the education of the young generation in the period following the October revolution, wrote: "In our country, new men are being built. We must infuse into these new men the noblest virtues of man...first, it is love--love for the people and love for the laboring masses. A man must love his countrymen...second, it is honesty...we must neither lie nor cheat; and must be honest with ourselves. Third. It is valor. Socialist men are working men who want to conquer the world--not only the earth but also the entire universe--and intellect will help them overcome all the hurdles. Fourth, it is friendship... the Soviet Union will become all the firmer and stronger if Soviet men are educated in intimate friendship at school while still at a tender age...love for the socialist fatherland will unite them together. Fifth, it is love for labor. We must not only love labor but also work with all our hearts; and it should be remembered that those who live and eat but do not work are living on the labor of others...it is necessary to make children understand practically that labor is an issue pertaining to human dignity.[3] "In simpler words, the principles of communism are the principles of progressive, honest and well-educated men who display altruistic feelings, loyalty, love for socialist labor and other noble virtues which everyone can possess. Fostering and developing these outstanding characteristics is a fundamental factor of the communist education system."[4]

Similar to these principles in both content and spirit, the five teachings of Uncle Ho for children constitute a lively, creative and appealing document that is both simple and meaningful. Though said to be designed for children, it is in reality a platform and a project for building new men in the ethical, intellectual, physical and aesthetic fields, which is totally suitable to the conditions of our country and people. It can be understood and carried out not only by educators but also by young and old parents of all walks of life--be they intellectuals, workers, peasants or other laboring people; and be they of majority of minority ethnic groups. To say it is designed for children means that the building of new men must begin from an early age when their hearts and minds are still pure and their bodies are still weak--like young rice plants that have just entered the blossoming stage and require extremely careful care and protection against unpredictable weather and harmful pests.

Our people do not have many difficulties understanding these education principles laid down by our respected and beloved leader because they already possess valuable age-old experience in the upbringing of children with spectacular and scientific methods and with maternal love and affection for the young ones as has been widely popularized by such proverbs as:

Children must be taught while they are still babies; and

Blessed is the home in which the son excels his father.

Proceeding from the aforementioned viewpoints concerning communist education, we are of the opinion that in order to ensure systematic and uniform development of this education system, we must carry out activities uniformly in three fields--one, education in the communist ideology; two, education in communist ethics; and three, training and trial through practical actions in the spirit of communism.

In giving first priority to education in communist ideology and considering it as the key factor of education, we are not afraid of the contention held by some people that we are using a new, modern term to revive a guiding principle for education in the feudal era--that of learning manners first and letters afterwards. For in the last analysis, since society was formed into classes, where and when has conventional education not been geared to the training of men who are loyal to the existing social system?

The difference here, however, lies not in terminology but in the nature of the matter and the objectives of policies and actions. Under the systems wherein man exploits man, education and examination, whatever the form in which they are carried out, only have the sole purpose of turning talented persons into instruments blindly serving the ruling class of slavemasters, feudal lords and owners of enterprises and banks. Therefore, under those systems, for the education in manners in which the guiding watchword is to replace persuasion with coercion and to use the bait of fame and wealth, two noneducational methods are used--deception and force. Meanwhile, the socialist system has the historic mission of doing away with all forms of oppression and exploitation and of building a classless society in which the people are the sole masters. This system entrusts the schools with the noble responsibility to train highly enlightened and fully developed men who love their fatherland, socialism, science, labor, the people and mankind, and who devote all their life to the struggle for socialism and communism. Communist ideology is the revolutionary ideology of the most revolutionary social class--the working class. It negates the ideologies of the exploiting classes. In the countries belonging to the socialist community, communist ideology plays a dominant and monopolistic role in social life. There is no question here of agreement, compromise or peaceful coexistence with nonproletarian ideologies.

Naturally, in building the communist ideology, while resolutely discarding that which has become the refuse of history and the reactionary thoughts, philosophies and doctrines developed by the old and new exploiting classes to poison the hearts and minds of the exploited, we do not put aside but search for, preserve and develop the lofty values which the old generations have created in the persistent and difficult struggle for the building and defense of the country, and which have greatly contributed to enhancing the stalwart character and the noble dignity of the nation. We cannot "simply confine ourselves to communist conclusions and learn by rote communist slogans. Communism cannot be created this way. People can only become communists after enriching their minds with the understanding of all the treasures of knowledge that mankind has unearthed."[5]

The 4,000-year history of stalwart and indomitable struggle of the Vietnamese nation against foreign aggression and natural calamities reflects the vigorous and wonderful vitality of our people that is derived from ardent patriotism.

The invincible strength of this patriotism lies in the fact that it is closely linked with love for the people, affection among fellow countrymen, nothing is more precious than the spirit of independence and freedom, and the lofty sense of protection for the dignity and rights of man. This spirit of patriotism, unlike chauvinism and bigoted nationalism, is imbued with humanitarianism.

In this sense, we hold that in the current transition period, education in communist ideology should be closely combined with education in nationalist ideology in the spirit of our people's genuine patriotism. Such a combination between the two ideologies will create socialist patriotism which identifies love for the country with love for socialism. This is, in practice, the basis for satisfactorily carrying out education in communist ideology.

Thus, it is not because we are heavily burdened with nationalist sentiments but because of the objective realities over the past half a century and more beginning from the time when the Vietnamese revolution was led by the Communist Party under the banner of Marxism-Leninism, that our people, under the guidance of President Ho, has taken the path of going from genuine patriotism to scientific communism. In view of this, in inculcating communist ideology, it is most important that we develop, through cultural knowledge, the basic understanding of the scientific world concept of Marxism-Leninism and the communist philosophy of life, of the nation's fine traditions, and of socialist patriotism and proletarian internationalism; and struggle constantly against all ideological viewpoints calling for alienation from and opposition to communist ideology, which at present consist most notably of the viewpoints of bigoted bourgeois or petit-bourgeois nationalism, pragmatism in consumption and enjoyment, and individualism. In this struggle, we find that the following observation of Lenin is all the more profound: "All indications of neglect of the communist ideology and all indications of alienation from the socialist ideology will contribute to strengthening the bourgeois ideology."[6]

Education in communist ideology will only stop with awareness, and will be ineffective and may be useless if it is not supplemented with education in communist ethics and training through practical actions in the spirit of communism, for ethics are related to sentiments and actions. The life of the young generation, with all its strong and weak points, requires that we devote much thought and painstaking efforts to make it mature quickly in both wisdom and feelings. Our young generation can definitely not be anything but worthy and true inheritors of communism. This is the most precious legacy that we--the predecessors--can leave behind. Therefore, education in communist ethics is of special importance. Education in communist ideology is already difficult; but education in communist ethics is even more so.

Nevertheless, to have communist ethics does not mean to possess surreal feelings and to do the impossible. Furthermore, communist ethics cannot be automatically developed simply by pointing out and learning by heart the relevant principles. Instead, these principles must be applied to daily life, to practical actions and to current and future undertakings--from trivial to important ones--with fine feelings. Communist ethics require that words be matched with deeds and revolutionary feelings be closely linked with revolutionary actions.

Therefore, to inculcate communist ethics is to make the young generation fully understand the following basic principle and act accordingly: All for the cause of building socialism and defending the socialist fatherland; and all for the people's happiness. One for all and all for one. Only with independence for the fatherland and freedom for the people can everyone live a full life and be well-educated, healthy and happy; can their children receive a good education; and can their future be guaranteed. Through practical actions in labor, combat and study, the young citizens can actively participate in the defense of the fatherland's independence, enhance the people's freedom and happiness, and exercise their right to mastery.

Like love for the socialist fatherland, love for socialist labor is a noble feeling that we must infuse into the young generation at present. This love for labor is reflected in the actual work that is being done every day by tens of [words indistinct] in the various enterprises, mines, worksites, state farms, cooperatives, transportation units, combat units, scientific research organs and schools throughout the country. For youths and teenagers, love for socialist labor starts with the desire for knowledge, diligence in study and participation in productive labor.

In keeping with Uncle Ho's teaching that "to go to school is to love the country," we must by every means encourage and motivate the youths and teenagers to develop a spirit of desire for knowledge and diligence in study. This is at the same time their sacred right and primary ethical obligation. It is also the heavy obligation of all parents. Some negative phenomena have emerged among the youths at present, such as laziness, truancy, impoliteness, spoiling, vagrancy, disturbance of order and security, and so forth; and this has happened not without the intervention of the imperialists and international reaction who are intensively attacking us on the ideological and cultural front with deceptive and false exhortations for "human rights" and "comfortable life" within the structure of a "consumer society," with decadent cultural works of different kinds, with the appeal of a pragmatist lifestyle, and so forth. They have hit at the soft spots of the young generation, weakening their national and class awareness, inducing them to live according to their instincts, and injecting into them the poison of individualism.

As we all know, the education system of the socialist countries is centered around general education. This is because a general education school serves as a mold to form the initial shape and a greenhouse to grow the sprouts of developed men for the future. Only with a good general education will we have a firm basis for developing vocational education, advanced vocational training and advanced and higher education; for an imposing building can only be built on a firm foundation.

General schools, therefore, are where we have the best conditions for helping the party and state provide communist education for the young generation successfully. The basic thing is that in carrying out education, the schools must enforce strictly the five teachings of Uncle Ho; and the only way to do this is to strive for academic and scholastic excellence.

The schools and their faculties are primarily responsible for educating the young generation. However, since our education system is a communist

education system and it is closely related with social life, society is also responsible for educating the young generation under the principle "the state and people work together." Therefore, our education system consists of three closely interrelated environments: schools, families and society. Each of these environments must make its active contributions and fully discharge its responsibility. Along with the schools, families and society, and especially the families, play a very important role in the present conditions wherein the youths spend the greater part of their time with their families and the society is not yet fully prepared to control them satisfactorily.

In view of this, the problem of "protecting the environments" must be raised with urgency, especially with regard to the social aspect. To do this no one is more suitable, more fully qualified and better-equipped than the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Vietnam Women's Union. The political report of the party Central Committee to the Fifth Party Congress pointed out: "The youth union must carry out even more satisfactorily the task of organizing its members and youths and of educating them in socialism and communism." Nevertheless, this work must be legalized into state regulations--an indispensable part of the socialist legal system. We must also devise practical and effective measures to combine these three environments, and clearly define the functions of each environment. At the same time, it is necessary to clarify the measures, forms and responsibilities involved in the work format according to which the state and the people work together. Only by doing so can we uphold the sense of mastery and ensure the right to mastery of each environment and each component in the undertaking to build and develop communist education for the young generation in our country. This difficult but glorious undertaking will surely be pushed ahead more vigorously under the light of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress.

FOOTNOTES

1. Ho Chi Minh, "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi 1980 Book 2 p 91.

2. Ibid. p 209.

3. M. Kalinin, "Communist Education," Moscow Foreign Language Publishing House 1954 French Edition pp 50-52.

4. Ibid. p 5.

5. V.I. Lenin, "Discussions on Youths," Progress Publishing House, Moscow 1966 p 256.

6. V.I. Lenin, "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow Book 6 p 50.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LITERATURE-ART AND POLITICS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 36-43

[Article by Ha Xuan Truong]

[Text] Again we shall discuss a basic matter of literature and art(1): the relationship between literature-art and politics. This is an issue that has always been the subject of debate in the world as the revolution has developed and, today, even within our country, this issue is again being faced. The reasons for discussing this issue again in our country are many; however, one reason is most deserving of attention: the revolutionary struggle in our country has entered a new stage, the political task of the new stage is very large and complex, the masses demand that literature and art meet the requirements of this task and literature and art themselves also demand much stronger and richer development compared to the past period of development.

Part I

As is the case with a number of other terms, the term "politics" has both a broad meaning and a narrow meaning. To emphasize the importance of a task within a certain field, we usually mention its political significance or, in other words, its political task. The word "politics" has assumed transcending importance, goes beyond the significance of one separate field and is no longer restricted to the scope of a special form of social consciousness besides the other special forms of social consciousness. However, the concept "politics" still retains its essential meaning, which encompasses the goals of the struggle, the meaning of the classes and class stand. Lenin said: "Politics is the struggle among the classes, politics is the attitude of the proletariat struggling to liberate itself, struggling against the bourgeoisie throughout the world."(2)

Once a class has formed, it must, of necessity, have its own ideological and political system. The ideological and political system encompasses all the viewpoints of a class concerning the structure of the political organization of society, the nature and functions of the state, war and peace, the issues pertaining to the freedom and independence of a people, a nation, the position of each class, each group, each circle, each individual within society and so forth. Politics refers to a form of social consciousnesses, to the ideological and political system.

We should not confuse the ideological and political system with the political task at any moment in time, in each stage or during each period nor should we confuse the ideological and political system with immediate political tasks; of course, these tasks and these jobs are concrete manifestations of the ideological and political system. The ideological and political system of the proletariat has Marxism-Leninism as its foundation or, in other words, is the Marxist-Leninist ideological and political system. It is the complete opposite of the ideological and political system of the bourgeoisie. When the proletariat is not in political power, the political struggle is the greatest, the highest goal. The economic struggle is a low form of struggle, one that prepares for the political struggle. The sharp antagonisms between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie are manifested in all fields but they are sharpest in the political field. For this reason, ideology and politics influence the various forms of social consciousness and have a decisive influence upon the guidelines of the social struggle; conversely, the different forms (religion, ethics and so forth) also affect politics and cause politics, although it is based on the interests of the class, to take many different directions and assume many different shades even within the same class.

Literature and art are closely associated with labor; literature and art are a special form of man's awareness of society and nature, the purpose of which is the existence, the transformation and the continual enhancement of the thinking and feelings--generally speaking, the personality--of man. The development of labor and the changes in the various forms of social life have created the conditions for literature and art to become a special and independent (relatively) form and have gradually led to the division of literature and art into special fields: architecture, painting, engraving, music, dance, literature, etc. In contrast to politics, literature and art emerged when mankind was not divided into classes but, because of their direct relationship with the social struggle and with social relations, when mankind was divided into classes and the class struggle became a moving force behind the development of mankind, literature and art became different forms of social consciousness that were inevitably under the direct influence of the political struggle and, from the point of view of supporting the goals of one class or another, literature and art also became a political force, a political matter. Literature and art, which are the form with the most distinct class nature, have specific tendencies: they are the weapon of ideology, are the means for winning over souls and guiding the masses within the orb of one class or another. Literature and art embody numerous political tendencies as a result of the various political tendencies of the classes in society. Consequently, the fact that literature and art are closely associated with politics is an objective law; the relationship between politics and literature-art is not a "fair weather" relationship in which a relationship is established if it is beneficial but not established if it is not beneficial nor is it a "relationship in which both sides benefit equally," rather, it is a relationship that has the purpose of the continued exitence of literature and art themselves, the victory of politics and, ultimately, the happiness of the people and the beautiful life of man on earth. In an article entitled "The Organization of the Party and Party Literature," Lenin criticized without regret the false arguments about "absolute freedom" of "the bourgeois individualists" and confirmed the principle

of partyhood in literature and art. "Literature must become a component of the undertaking of the entire proletariat, a small gear and a screw in the great, united social-democratic machine controlled by the enlightened vanguard unit of the entire working class." Lenin required that writers and artists struggle for communism, struggle for a genuine freedom for literature and art, obey the organization of the party and competently support the political objectives of the party.

While confirming that the class struggle (or, in other words, the political struggle) controls the activities of literature and art, Lenin affirmed the special characteristics of literature and art, which are a special form of man's awareness of the objective world and himself, and their tremendous role in abolishing the old society, transforming man and the old lifestyle and building the new society, molding the new man and establishing the new lifestyle. Because of the special nature of literature and art and because of their close relationship with the political form of society, in the course of the development of literature, two tendencies have always been present:

1. Participating in the political struggle, considering it to be the mission of literature and art, of writers and artists.

2. Being divorced from the political struggle, considering politics to be a constraint upon literature and art, to cause literature and art to lose their freedom. In actuality, this second trend is an illusion that has been used by the bourgeoisie. Bourgeois theoreticians have fabricated such viewpoints as: "art is the eyewitness of the age," "art for art's sake," "art is politics-politics in and of itself," "art is the liberation of the individual," "genuine art is absolutely free art," etc. The bourgeoisie seeks to achieve two purposes through these viewpoints: 1) to prevent the participation in the revolutionary struggle by writers and artists who are "neutral" or are in the "third force" in literature and art (persons who have lost their confidence in the "free world" but have not yet joined the revolution) and winning them over to the side of the bourgeoisie; 2) to protect the various trends of individualism in art, which are becoming increasing bankrupt, deadlocked and diseased. The political objectives of the bourgeoisis, of the imperialists and their lackeys are very clear and their tricks are cleverly based on the special characteristics of literature and art and the demands for absolute freedom by petty bourgeois intellectuals, who always constitute the majority of intellectuals, in general, and the intellectuals in literature and art, not only in the capitalist countries, but also in the newly independent countries that are still within their sphere of influence. Through these tricks together with psychological warfare, distortions and slander (such as the distortion of the situations in Kampuchea and Afghanistan, the provocation of the events in 1956 in Hungary and 1968 in Czechoslovakia and the attempt to exploit the negative aspects of the present Polish situation), they hope to win over a number of writers and artists whose awareness is low, who lack confidence in the victory of socialism. Every so often, they launch an intense campaign "against the harsh restrictions of the socialist countries upon writers and artists" and against socialist realism, distorting it as a kind of "political realism," a kind of "command realism," etc.

As long as there are still classes in society, as long as there are still opposing classes in the world, the political struggle will always control all the other activities of society. The economy is used in this struggle; the U.S. imperialists are increasingly utilizing methods that they brazenly call "economic punishment" and "economic blows," to serve their sinister political objectives. Today, the scientific and technological revolution is developing with unprecedented strength and many new sciences (natural as well as social) have been born as a result of the needs for a high level of specialization and a high level of production, thereby changing the position of the various segments of the working class and intellectual circles. This inevitable development of mankind has been and is confusing many persons. Some persons have maintained that the nature of the working class has changed, that Marx's theory of class struggle has become outmoded and that every circle and every individual must find their own path, the path of one's own development (automouvement). The betrayal by Ga-ro-dy [Vietnamese phonetics] also progressed from Marxism revisionism to turning his back on it. The secret of the J.P. Sartre, or A. Camus was that they abandoned Marxism and searched for and found a separate theory (a kind of "humanism," a third path, a theory never before developed in the world in which the class struggle between workers and capitalists assumes new and increasingly violent forms). At the end of his life, J.P. Sartre presented the slogan of struggle "waging guerrilla war against the old ones"(faire le guerilla contre les vieux)(3) and supporting the "cultural revolution" of Mao Zedong. The forms and methods of the class struggle in the modern age have undergone many changes but the antagonism of the struggle remains the same: the antagonism between the working class and the bourgeoisie. The revolutionary struggle of today further confirms the leadership role of the working class and its vanguard unit, the communist party. This struggle is, above everything else, a political struggle; it controls and directs every other activity toward its objectives. Literature and art participate in the political struggle by means of their internal vitality, by means of their own strengths; however, they have no political objectives of their own, rather, they must obey the organization, must serve the political line of a given class, a given party. Proletarian literature and art and writers and artists who struggle for the ideals of communism must obey the organization of the communist party, must support the political tasks set forth by the communist party. This "obeying" or "supporting" does not cause literature and art to lose their independence, does not cause writers and artists to lose their creative freedom. To the contrary, in order to gain the participation of the forces of writers and artists in the revolution and bring literature and art within the orb of the revolution so that they competently support the revolution, the party of the working class must understand the special characteristics of literature and art, their nature and laws, must guarantee the creative freedom of writers and artists, must liberate them from the material as well as spiritual constraints (or influences) of the exploiting classes and must liberate them from the prejudices and habits that these classes have accumulated over many centuries.

Part II

The struggle that the proletariat wages under the leadership of its vanguard unit, the communist party, is generally divided into two periods: the period of seizing political power and establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat and

the period of socialist and communist transformation and construction. The specifics, requirements and forms of the class struggle in the two periods are fundamentally different. The class struggle in our country under the leadership of our party has generally followed the same course of development but has been carried out under the special conditions of a backward agricultural country ruled by colonialism, both old and new, for many years. In the more than one-half century of struggle, our party had to devote 45 years to leading the people in carrying out the task of national liberation. The requirements of the political struggle in our country have been extremely stern requirements, as seen primarily in the two sacred wars of resistance waged by the nation against the French imperialists and the U.S. imperialists. For this reason, the foremost task in the ideological work of the party has been to teach politics to the people, to widely and deeply cultivate patriotism and the revolutionary spirit of fighting imperialism. The vast majority of our writers and artists responded to the appeal of the party and devoted their energies and talents to very competently supporting the two wars of resistance and the initial work of socialist transformation and socialist construction in the North. As President Ho said, writers and artists became soldiers and the freedom of writers and artists was closely linked to the independence and freedom of the nation. In no period of history have the responsibility of writers and artists or the work of literature and art been fulfilled as well as they have over the past 35 years. However, the leadership of the party in the field of literature and art has not always followed a smooth, straight course. Debates and struggles concerning the relationship between politics and literature-art occurred even during the first years of the resistance against the French as well as the first years of socialist transformation in the North and the years when the resistance against the United States had reached a pinnacle and was about to reach a turning point. The sharpness of the struggle was at times increased as a result of the activities of the enemies of socialism, as was the case between 1956 and 1958. As regards the specific guidance that was provided, some components, some localities and some comrades at times committed mistakes, such as applying the slogans "literature and art supporting politics" and "literature and art providing timely support" in a mechanical, pragmatic manner that reduced the characteristics of literature and art to information and agitation. In 1948, in order to correct these deviations, Truong Chinh, at the 2nd National Cultural Congress, presented the viewpoint of the party concerning the relationship between propaganda and literature-art. And, at the 2nd National Literature and Art Congress (February, 1957), Truong Chinh once against confirmed Lenin's viewpoint concerning literature and art and presented the viewpoint of the party: "Politics(4) leads literature and art primarily by means of the line (which includes the line on literature and art), policy guidelines and organization, not by intervening in specific issues of a specialized nature (such as selecting subjects, selecting the form of art and so forth). Politics leads literature and art not by means of administrative orders or by bringing pressure to bear upon the feelings and thinking of artists and writers. Politics does not lead literature and art by means of placing creativity in a mold or stifling creativity but through the subjective creativity of the writer and artist and by respecting their initiative and creativity; politics does not

lead literature and art by forcing writers and artists to repeat political slogans in a dry, reluctant and awkward manner..."

Literature and art support politics, that is, support the fatherland, support the people, support the struggle to achieve the peaceful reunification of the country and support socialist transformation and socialist construction. The ways in which literature and art provide this support are very diverse; writers and artists must provide this support on a totally voluntary basis and must take the initiative in their works."

We have established a true system of literature and art, "a literature and art worthy of being in the vanguard ranks of the anti-imperialist literature and art of our times," because the vast majority of our writers and artists are close to the vanguard party of the working class, because our writers and artists voluntarily support the political task of our party. Today, our entire country is in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, which is a period of extreme hardships and difficulties in the course of the development of the Vietnamese revolution. In the face of a very complex situation, such as the one our country faces today, and even though they are under the impact of many ideological trends in the world, especially since the liberation of the South, the vast majority of our writers and artists have firmly adhered to the stand and viewpoint of our party while consciously accepting the new and continuing to follow the course of literature and art with which they have closely associated themselves, thereby recording noteworthy achievements, with unprecedented, outstanding achievements being recorded in some sectors, such as cinematography and musical performances. However, there have also been some deviations in literature and art in recent years that the Party Central Committee has criticized. It is regrettable that the acceptance of this criticism has not been widespread and that theoretical and critical activities have not displayed their militant nature. Besides such arbitrary phenomena as banning a film or ignoring a play simply because they do not directly support the immediate work task of a locality, haphazardly criticizing a work of art without fully understanding the intentions of the author, without examining how it is received by the masses and so forth, laxity in the viewpoint concerning or the guidance of literature and art still exist. There are still vague understandings of the relationship between politics and literature-art.

One of the characteristics of literature and art is that they are multi-faceted and convey many meanings. This characteristic is not only determined by the author himself, but also by each person who enjoys literature and art. Of course, every author wants his readers or viewers to fully understand the contents and methods of his art but the acceptance of art also depends upon the person enjoying it (level of education, age group, desires and so forth) and the social and historical circumstances under which this art is enjoyed. Without understanding this special characteristic, it is easy to view literature and art on the basis of the subjective thinking of each person. However, it is chiefly because of this

special characteristic that works of art are easily exploited in political schemes. It is not surprising that Marx and Engels as well as Lenin were particularly concerned with the political nature of the evaluations of famous writers and artists. Lenin wrote six articles about Lev Tolstoy not only because Tolstoy was a great writer, but because Lenin had to identify Tolstoy with the people and the proletariat, expose the sinister scheme of the Russian and international bourgeoisie and "reject the fake ethics of the liberal faction" in Russia, which was exploiting the contradictions in Tolstoy's world view and works. In our country, Nguyen Du and Truyen Kieu were scrutinized under the prism of each class. And, the common practice of some writers and artists has been to use the "multi-facted" characteristic of literature and art to create "two-faced" works designed to publicly attack ruling forces or systems that they do not like. In today's complex struggle against the psychological war of the enemy, the party again reminds us to be vigilant against "two-faced" works of literature and art that dissatisfied persons or enemies might produce with a view toward attacking the leadership cadres and agencies of our party and state and discrediting our system. We cannot sympathize with a number of persons who only emphasize the many different meaning and multi-faceted nature of literature and art and who demand that we abandon the concept of "two-faced" works of literature and art, which is a real phenomenon at present and in the past as well. Of course, we also oppose every kind of subjective deductive reasoning that "confuses one thing with another" and diminishes the zeal of genuine writers and artists who wish to make a loyal statement against the negative phenomena of society.(5)

The writers and artists of the party must closely adhere to the political task of the party, must maintain a sensitive attitude in the face of the new issues arising in life as well as the face of political events at home and abroad. This is the citizen's function of a writer and artist. The requirement that writers and artists must "closely adhere" to the political task does not mean that writers and artists must perform the work of persons engaged in information and agitation work or that writers and artists must create "works of art" that yield results as immediately as political work does, rather, writers and artists must always live with the reality of the country, a reality that changes on a daily basis, under the guidance of the political line of the party. However, there are still some who maintain that the requirement that literature and art "closely adhere" to the political tasks of the party renders literature and art to the ordinary and reflects a lack of understanding of the long-range, underlying nature of literature and art; they consider helping the party committee to remold thinking for an immediate political task to be a "political service,"not literature and art. Let us return to the issue of "art and propaganda," which was raised in 1948 and resolved by Truong Chinh as follows: "Art and propaganda are not complete opposites nor are they entirely the same... At a certain level of development, propaganda becomes art. Effective art, at a certain level of development, is clearly propaganda in nature. Therefore, there can be propagandists who are not or not yet artists but there cannot be artists who are in no way propagandists."(6) When discussing literature and art in a speech at the All-North Vietnam Propaganda and Education Conference (April, 1962), Le Duan said: "Some comrades complain and want to know why, if they are engaged in literature

and art, they must also support the policy of the party. Such a complaint is incorrect. The policy is nothing more than the line, than the position for carrying out the tasks of the revolution, is nothing more than the objective requirements of the development of society; the policy is reason. However, to implement this policy, that is, this reasoning, we must have feelings; therefore, we must have literature and art." Drawing a clear line between propaganda and literature-art and complaining that "literature and art must support policy" will lead to the impoverishment of propaganda efforts and cause literature and art, especially the mass literature and art movement, to lose their inherent sensitivity, and it is from within this movement that talents emerge, if we know how to detect them. In the history of literature and art at home and abroad, we can cite hundreds of examples of timely works of literature and art that have lived forever as works of true value. Moreover, the revolutionary literature and art of Vietnam, although still young, possess strong vitality, possess a rare militant strength because they are a literature and art that took part in the revolution at its very outset and that have continued to take part in it in the flames of the two wars and in the nationwide socialist transformation and construction of today.

During the past 2 years, there has been a trend toward making combating the influence of Maoism a main objective of ideological work in literature and art. The persons who support this tendency maintain that the shortcomings of our literature and art in recent years, namely, of being based on formulas and being abbreviated, are the result of "proper realism" and that the guideline for eliminating "proper realism" is to combat the influences of Maoism, which they maintain is prevalent in our literature and art. Some persons want to re-examine the party's criticism of the deviations caused by wavering in a number of works of art in 1973 and 1974 and some persons even want to re-examine the criticism of incorrect trends divorced from the principles of Marxism-Leninism and the basic viewpoints in the party's line on literature and art in the recent past despite a Party Secretariat resolution on ideology and an explanatory article written by Le Duc Tho, an important portion of which was dedicated to literature and art. Meanwhile, the issues of strengthening the party spirit of writers and artists, the issue of cultivating the world view of young forces and the issue of closely adhering to the political tasks of the party in this complex and difficult stage of the revolution are considered by them to be old issues or, at the very least, to be issues not worthy of much concern. Anyone who talks about class stand is placed by them in the ranks of the "Maoists." In actuality, raising the matter in this manner is remote from the central political task of the party in ideological work, in general, as well as in the effort to combat Maoism, which is the present policy of our party--to combat Beijing expanionism and hegemony, the worst form of Maoism while criticizing fake Maoist Marxist arguments and eradicating the harmful influences of Maoism in order to protect the correct revolutionary line of our party.

The development of our party's literature and art line over the past several decades has been the revolutionary development of the principles of Marxism-Leninism creatively applied to the conditions of our country. Some of the important successes of this line have been the establishment of the correct relationship

between politics and literature-art, the establishment of the extremely important role and position of literature and art in the revolution and the establishment of the party's leadership of literature and art. The 5th Congress of the Party highly evaluated the contributions that have been made by our writers and artists, encouraged all research and creativity for the sake of the socialist fatherland and the happiness of the people and required that our writers and artists firmly adhere to the method of socialist realism, strengthen their party spirit and further heighten their spirit of responsibility. We have confidence in our corps of writers and artists, who have been forged and educated by the party, and in the glorious future of the country's literature and art, a literature and art led and built by the party and whose first seeds were sown by the revered Uncle Ho.

FOOTNOTES

1. In this article, art consists of literature and art.

2. V.I. Lenin: "On Culture and Literature," Van Hoc Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 428.

3. J.P. Sartre said nothing new, he merely repeated a formula of the bourgeoisie: the eternal hostility among the generations and the viewpoint of Trotsky: "Youths are the thermometer of the revolution."

4. Here, politics means the party or the political line of the party.

5. The fact that art has many meanings does not mean that a person may interpret or use art in any way he pleases despite the piece of art itself. Attention must be given to another extremely important characteristic, if not to say the decisive characteristic of a work of art. This characteristic is the complete dynamism of a work, which indicates the aesthetic tendency, meaning and impact of the work.

6. "On Culture and Art," Van Hoa Publishing House, Hanoi, 1972, pp 118-119.

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COMMEMORATING THE 160TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE BIRTH OF NGUYEN DINH CHIEU (1822-1982): OUR NATION'S STAUNCH PATRIOTIC FIGHTER AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 44-47,70

[Article by Nguyen Tai Thu]

[Text] Part I

Nguyen Dinh Chieu was a great patriot and a talented poet; at the same time, he was a tenacious fighter on the cultural and ideological front of our nation in the late 19th Century. "The life and poetry of Nguyen Dinh Chieu were those of a fighter who sacrificed and struggled for a great cause."(1)

The age of Nguyen Dinh Chieu was an age filled with changes. The social antagonisms between the Nguyen Dynasty and the feudal landowners, on one side, and the peasantry, on the other side, were becoming increasingly sharp. Uprisings by the people were continuously breaking out. Repeated bloody massacres were carried out by the imperial court.

The French pirates were gradually taking over. The Hue imperial court disgracefully surrendered. Brave wars of resistance were waged by the people but they were not well organized. "The French colonialists invaded and occupied our country, our people's loss of their country meant the loss of independence and freedom, the loss of the right to life and even the loss of the national culture that had been developed over thousands of years of history."(2)

Nguyen Dinh Chieu was an eyewitness to the changes of his time. When he was 10 years old, the imperial court sentenced Le Van Duyet to prison on fabricated charges. When he was 11 years old, Le Van Khoi staged an uprising in Gia Dinh and Nung Van Van staged an uprising in Cao Bang. When he was 36 years old, the French attacked Da Nang; when he was 37 years old, the French attacked his birthplace, Gia Dinh; when he was 40 years old, the imperial court yielded three provinces in eastern Nam Bo to France; when he was 41 years old, his younger brother, Nguyen Dinh Huan, was killed in battle at Can Duoc; when he was 42 years old, the partisan army hero Truong Dinh was killed; when he was 45 years old, the three provinces of the western region were lost; when he was 46 years old,

1st Laureate Huan was arrested and Phan Tong died in battle. The chain of political events that occurred during the years of his life filled with misfortune disturbed him, made him indignant, caused him pain and caused him to think.

As was the case with many other Vietnamese contemporaries, this patriot loved the people and hated the enemy. However, he did not avoid life or wait for better times as Mr. Quan, Mr. Ngu, and Mr Tieu did. He saw his responsibility to save the people, to save the country by taking action and immersing himself in life.

Blind in both eyes, he could not realize his ambition to be a man who suppressed rebellions and saved the people. He could not organize wars of resistance, not command troops as Truong Dinh or Phan Tong did and not join the ranks of the partisan army, as Nguyen Dinh Huan, his younger brother, did or as Do Trinh Thoai, his friend, did. However, his deep love of the people and the country moved him to participate in the fight.

Although he had lost his eyesight, he still had ears with which to hear, a mind with which to think and hands with which to write. He selected poetry as his method of fighting. He wrote scores of works, such as "Luc Van Tien," "Duong Tu-Ha Mau," and "Ngu Tieu y thuat van dap," and many other patriotic poems. He ranked among the most prolific writers and poets of our country in the late 19th Century.

Aglow with the flames of combat, each of his works, each article written by him had an obvious purpose, as seen in the details of the story or in direct statements by the author. In his works, it was very easy to determine whether he was criticizing or praising something, whether he was for or against something. He was proud of the way he worked:

"If it is not overloaded, a boat will not sink
And, there is nothing evil at taking a blow at a few villains!"
(Than dao)

"I studied being an impartial writer
But within my verses resides the heart of spring and fall."
(Ngu Tieu y thuat van dap)

Possessing ardent patriotism and a deep love of the people and an outstanding will and talent, he recorded excellent achievements on the cultural and ideological front of his time.

He exposed the hipocracy of the imperial court, of those who proclaimed themselves to be the symbols of love and righteousness, of benevolence, of peace and prosperity; he exposed the deceptive nature of the "enlightenment" and "spreading civilization" arguments of the French pirates. He caused the people to detest and hate the actions of the country-robbers and traitors and, on this basis, accentuated the ethics of our nation of patriotism and love of the people.

He propagandized and heightened the sense of honor, the sense of doing that which is honorable. This sense of honor was a fine tradition of our people that had been tarnished by those who were in power. He awakened love of that which is noble, of chivalry and directed everyone's attention to that which was honorable, to bravely doing that which was honorable, to feeling that doing the honorable brings happiness: "Remember the saying 'without honor there is no purpose.' Such a person is not heroic!"... "Remember the saying 'have a sense of honor and despise riches'"... and "do a favor for another and it will be returned!"(Luc Van Tien).

He praised those persons who served the country with no regard for themselves, who overcame catastrophies for the people, persons whom the rulers, country-robbers and traitors feared very much. He emphasized their beauty through beautiful images, beautiful phrases and beautiful feelings, thereby showing everyone that these persons were noble, were worthy of praise. Representative of the heroes created by him were Van Tien, who attacked the robbers and rescued their victims; Hon Minh, who broke the leg of the son of a district official who was licentious; Truong Dinh, who instead of obeying the king's command, listened to the people and fought tenaciously; Phan Tong, who died in battle, inflicting injuries upon a hundred enemy and so forth; these heroes live forever as beautiful symbols, as bright examples.

He appealed for responsibility to the people and the country. Wherever he was and in every situation against the background of the country being lost and families being destroyed, he reminded everyone of their obligation to the country, to the people:

"Should we crush this rebellion
Or allow the common people to suffer this tragedy?"
(Chay giac)

"Our forefathers are still in Dong Nai
and who would not go rescue a newborn child?"
(Van te nghia si can-giuoc)

"Shall the common poeple be forever suppressed
Where is Mr. Ha Vu now?"
(Nuoc lut)

"This state of affairs of being on the side of the Ho or the Han
When will we ever be united as one?"
(Van te Truong-Dinh)

Throughout his life, Nguyen Dinh Chieu closely linked himself to the life of the nation, immersed himself in this life, recognized the problems raised by life, saw his responsibility and bravely fought like a soldier with all his energy.

Part II

The class struggle and the national struggle at the end of the 19th Century in our country gave birth to many outstanding poets and thinkers. Within each specific field, they reflected the indignation of the people over the imperial court and the cruel bullies, reflected the nation's desire for independence and sovereignty, presented accurate observations and spoke immortal words. Phan Van Tri expressed the dissatisfaction of the people with the king and the dishonest landlords in the sentence: "Do not labor in vain, do not go around in circles." Nguyen Van Lac exposed the decadent nature of the puppet village officials in the countryside and the corrupt nature of those who joined the enemy in harming the country and harming the people through the images of a shrimp with excrement on its head and a drowned dog. Nguyen Trung Truc stated his determination to fight the enemy until the end: "I will fight the westerners as long as their is grass at Thap Muoi, as long as there are people in the South." Generally speaking, however, no one was the equal of Nguyen Dinh Chieu. His poems were a brilliant pinnacle. They embodied genuine patriotism, a genuine love of the people, a hatred of dictatorship, of violence, of aggression. They embodied an unshakeable will to achieve national independence, the heart of the people, the consciousness of moving forward to the truth, the beauty, the good in life and so forth. The art in his works was specific, vivid and easily penetrated the heart.

The characteristic features of the poetry of Nguyen Dinh Chieu were not due to the fact that the circumstances of his life differed from those of other poets. He lived at the same time, under the same objective conditions and in the face of the same demands of the people and the nation as contemporary writers, poets and thinkers did. The differences between him and them were only due to his subjective factors.

Nguyen Dinh Chieu was profoundly aware of the ethical qualities of the nation and always consciously preached these ethical qualities. These ethical qualities were not the ones that were conceived of by Confucianism, rather, the essence of them was love of country and the people, was Tran Hung Dao's thinking of "tapping the strength of the people" in order to establish a firm foundation for the country, was Nguyen Trai's thinking that the people are as strong as water, that is, the progress or lack of progress of the ship of state depends upon the people and was the thinking of the peasant heroes in the uprisings of the 18th Century of "protecting the people" so that the country could be built. He called them "providence" and "the ethics that make a person" and always gave concrete examples of them at each period of time. In peace time, before the French pirates arrived, they were having a sense of honor and duty, despising riches and displaying the spirit of struggling against violence to protect the interests of the people. When the French pirates invaded, they were the spirit of bravely fighting the enemy and defending the country and the spirit of responsibility to saving the common people. When the French pirates imposed their rule upon our

country, they were longing for the old country, the attitude of not cooperating with the enemy and the consciousness of searching for any occupation that could benefit the people. Within him, the country went hand in hand with the people and saving the country primarily meant saving the people.

Nguyen Dinh Chieu was aware of the noble function of culture and ideology. Literature was not something with which to amuse oneself, something through which to purchase enjoyment in accordance with the old concept "music, chess, poetry and drawing." To him, literature was a tool for protecting and building the country. His pen was always aflame with the fires of combat, always steaming with the breath of life.

Nguyen Dinh Chieu had an especially politically sensitive mind. He always attentively observed and studied the developments of his times and could; therefore, discern the essence of policies, actions and words. The imperial court ordered the partisan army to withdraw in order to achieve reconciliation with France; he knew that this was surrender, that this reconciliation was not consistent with desires of the people and could not extinguish the fight being waged by them. He reprimanded the imperial court:

"To those who would turn the reconciliation into a fight
Vain sorrow is felt when passing through An Hai."
(Tho dieu Phan-Tong)

The imperial court sentenced Truong Dinh, Phan Tong and many other righteous men as "rebels" because they would not withdraw their troops so that the imperial court could achieve reconciliation with Fr nce, which he knew was a mistake. Not listening to the king, he praised them:

"Those who devote their lives to helping others
Need not ever worry about the label 'rebel'."
(Vieng Truong-Dinh)

"The rebel bullet facing them
The blades of the enemy swords held proudly in their hands."
(Tho dieu Phan-Tong)

He especially felt sorry for and admired the peasants who were familiar with only plows and hoes and who had never been trained in the use of a bow and arrow but, when the enemy arrived, without anyone waiting for anyone else, without anyone demanding conscription, they would "beat the enemy to pieces and virtually make them disappear," "beat them so badly that they rendered their weapons to pieces of tin and copper"(Van te nghia si Can-giuoc) with only a branch of a coral tree, with only a kitchen knife.

Without possessing political sensitivity how could he promptly produce dozens of such moving poems and funeral orations? His poems and orations, which were his soul and, at the same time, the heart of the tribute paid to the partisan

soldiers who had died, inspired love of the country and the people on the part of everyone.

Part III

Nguyen Dinh Chieu's misfortune was that he became blind when only 27 years of age. This pained him very much. He felt pain because he could not see objective reality, could not see his relatives, his village, his friends and so forth. He felt pain because he could not display his talent to govern the state and help humanity. For this reason, his pain was twice as hard to bear:

"My eyes have become dull
Everything is far away and dark.
Before I even try to walk, my heart gradually sinks
My body must fight itself
Alas, how many misfortunes will befall me!"
(Luc Van Tien)

However, he did not become discouraged. Once, he worked at three jobs: writing prose, teaching and making medicine. He wrote prose to spread the ethics that make a person, he taught to disseminate knowledge and teach people how to survive in life and he made medicine to treat people. Writing, teaching and making medicine gave purpose to his life: living for himself and for everyone else.

He always showed himself to be a loyal and unyielding person. When the French pirates arrived, he moved away from them. He faced countless difficulties and problems as he travelled because he could not see the road, because of deprivations and because he had to live in a remote place. However, he still moved. When he was alive, his work "Luc Van Tien" was reprinted many times in enemy occupied Saigon. The French knew that he had a reputation among the people and wanted to purchase his services. He resolutely refused. When the governor of Ben Tre Province, Mi-sen Pong-song [Vietnamese phonetics], expressed the wish to return his cropland to him, he replied: "The king threw his land away, what is mine worth!" When the enemy decided to "reward the man of letters" by giving him a retirement subsidy, he replied that he had lived a full life alread. Moreover, he also expressed his will:

"It is better in life to submit to the hangman's noose
And set an ethical example."

"To maintain one's ethics even though blind
Is better than to have eyesight but not honor."
(Ngu Tieu y thuat van dap)

Although blind, he was not isolated, not cut off from the outside. To the contrary, he always maintained close relations with his students, neighbors, patients, friends and loved ones both near and far. These relations brought happiness to his life. It was within these relationships that he gained a deep understanding

of the lives of the persons around him, of their thoughts and feelings and, through these persons, he learned about man and life in society; at the same time, he realized that he had the task of consoling, encouraging and explaining the situation to them at times of difficulty. He performed this work as a teacher, a friend, a father.

When the pirates ruled our entire country, he concentrated on his work as a physician in order to treat his fellow man. Here, he empathized very much with his patients: "The pain and suffering of the people brings pain to me" (Lam thuoc) and he did everything he could to cure their illness.

"When seeing a person who is as ill as you are
He must be treated and quickly brought back to health
Not even a beggar
Should be denied medicine"

(Ngu Tieu y thuat van dap)

His love for everyone was repaid. Everyone respected him, everyone trusted him. He was cared for wherever he went. When he died, white mourning turbans covered Ba Tri field.

When Dinh Chieu set a bright example in many areas of life of a soldier on the cultural and ideological front. As he stated in his euology to Phan Tong, "Although he is gone, he remains with us in his love," he, too, is gone but his example as a soldier still lives.

FOOTNOTES

1. Pham Van Dong: "Nguyen Dinh Chieu, the Bright Star in the Nation's Art," (excerpt from the book: "Nguyen Dinh Chieu, An Example of Patriotism and Artistic Labor," Social Sciences Publishing House, Hanoi, 1973, p 24).

2. Le Duan: "Advancing Under the Glorious Banner of the Party To Win New Victories for Independence, Freedom and Socialism," Su That Publishing House, 1976, p 14.

7809
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THE QUESTION OF COORDINATED AGRO-FORESTRY PRODUCTION IN OUR COUNTRY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese Jun 82 pp 48-54

[Article by Phan Xuan Dot; passages enclosed in single slantlines published in boldface; passages enclosed in double slantlines published in italics]

[Text] The implementation of guidelines for combining agriculture with forestry is highly significant to our country when we are moving from small to large-scale socialist production. This combination is primarily designed to resolve some of the requirements for grain and food products while achieving the forestry construction tasks and targets and gradually creating a harmonious system of production which benefits both the economy and environmental protection. Combining agriculture with forestry constitutes a guidelines and measure of strategic importance to the development of forestry. It is at the same time a matter that cannot be separated from a comprehensively developed agriculture.

/I. Combined agroforestry production is a correct guideline in the process of developing agriculture and forestry in our country./

Exploiting biological potentials is an essential aspect of using national resources effectively, particularly in our country where there is not much land. We should reclaim land in depth from forests and the sea and exploit all potentials in terms of weather and living things, in order to increase the production volume per unit of land, especially to increase the source of protein which is now an urgent requirement.

1. Agricultural production is inherently linked to and combined with forestry production through a //very natural process emerging from a very specific relationship of mutual support.// Thousands of years ago when peasants were reclaiming land from the forests for cultivation and animal raising, they usually spared those forest areas from which they could get game and fowl through hunting and food and other useful things. They knew how to use forests like "a guardian" of agriculture. There was a natural harmony between forests and ricefields and there were no major economic imbalances. However, since man slashed and burned forests for temporary upland fields and reclaimed land hastily over large areas, the organic relationship between forestry and agriculture within the unity of the ecological system of stabilized production has been broken. In other words, man has separated agriculture from forestry or put them in disharmony. Destroyed forests have caused soil erosion and upset the environment. This situation has not only damaged forest resources

but also prevented the development of agricultural production and caused a decrease in productivity due to depleted soil. Research on tropical ecology has asserted that //there must be a close combination of agriculture with forestry, especially in the midland, mountainous and hilly areas.// Agricultural production which is stabilized and developed along the line of intensive cultivation requires that forests be maintained and well developed so that they can fulfill their protective function of conserving soil against erosion and protecting water sources. When we talk about water conservancy--a primary factor in agriculture--we cannot help paying attention to the protection of watershed forests and riparian forests. If we want to carry out agriculture production "smoothly" throughout the country, we must necessarily build up our forest capital and a system of greenery spreading proportionally and rationally on all areas from the mountainous and midland areas to the plains and coastsl areas.

2. Our small country has a large population, the per capita rate of cultivated area is low, averaging up to 1 hectare per 10 persons. In the next 5-10 years, along with intensive cultivation and multicropping, we must strive to reclaim virgin land and expand the cultivated area to 10 million hectares. Even then, the per capita rate will average only 1 hectare per 7 persons. Consequently, grain production always remains the "frontline battle" of the entire country on which the forestry and all units and localities //must capitalize positively to produce grain and other foodstuffs on 20 million hectares of forests and forest land (classified as forest-oriented land).// This is a real potential, //the problem is how to turn out more grain and food products under the best combination so as not to destroy forests and deplete soil.//

3. In general, the economic and technical conditions in our country, especially in the mountainous regions, are still underdeveloped. The habit of slashing and burning forests for upland fields still prevails in the mountainous regions. There may be many causes of this situation, but the main problem is that the tribal people's demands for food have not been resolved. By combining agriculture with forestry //we will create conditions for protecting forests, resolving the food and living problems of local people// and turning the forces which used to destroy forests into forest development forces.

It is because of our failure satisfactorily to solve the relationship of combining agricultural production with forestry production that the "dispute" over agricultural and forest land has long existed. The livelihood of forestry workers (forces of state forests and forestry cooperatives) has not been stabilized. Their grain and food supply depends completely on the state. The combination of agriculture with forestry will first of all increase our capability of balancing the demands for grain and food products on the spot. Moreover, it will create conditions for positively tapping all the potentials and strengths of land and forests to support export. By combining agriculture with forestry we point to a new direction in which //millions of workers from the lowlands// will go to build and develop the economy of the mountainous regions, thus contributing to the redistribution of the population throughout the country.

To sum up, in our country, the extensive application of procedures for combining agriculture with forestry in all the three regions (mountainous,

midland and plain) not only constitutes a measure to increase the volume of grain and food production and other products for export but also helps protect and develop forests, benefiting national defense and the protection of the environment. Such a combination is completely suitable to the characteristics of resources, climate and topography of our country.

/II. Contents and forms of combined agroforestry production./

Combined agroforestry production is a combined production system under which the products of forests, crop cultivation and animal raising are arranged in an orderly fashion in a given space and at an appropriate time to result in as many integrated products as possible per area unit, including immediate or all other latent products. In other words, it is designed to optimally use the potentials of each ecological system, exploiting land in depth and space in height. This way, we can increase the productivity of forests, get more grain, food products and other consumer products from the same piece of land, turning each inch of land into an inch of gold. Consequently, the combination of agricultural production with forestry production can be considered //A method to use land generally,// and a form of intensive cultivation to improve soil and forests, exploit potentials in terms of land and labor, and develop the experiences and technical abilities of each region.

In a broad sense, combined agroforestry production does not mean only the production of timber, grain and food products but also the manufacture of products from industrial plants, fruit trees, special crops, medicinal plants, fishery and wildlife. It is, therefore, not a temporary measure to get out of the stalemate of grain and food products in the immediate future but a long-term production method with many prospects for covering a wide scope such as:

--Combining tree planting with the protection of forests in agricultural production.

--Combining agricultural production with animal raising and silviculture.

--Using the potentials of forests and forest land in accordance with the method of general exploitation.

The first content of such combination is to //use forests as a source to supplement// our demands for crops, animals, timber and firewood; to meet local demands for forest products, and to increase the value of revenues in addition to agricultural products. In this content, //agricultural production is considered the main business target,// using grain, food products and industrial plants as the vital source of income and forest products as a supplemental source. Nevertheless, the value of this supplemental source is sometime higher than that of the main source.

The second content is to organize the production of grain, food products and all other agricultural products in coordination with the planting, exploitation and maintenance of forests. In this respect, //forests are considered the main business target,// while coordination is effected to produce additional grain and food and other products within the limits of forests and forest-oriented land.

The third content is //the method of using all the potentials of forests, forest land// water surface and all other natural advantages to create a stable and superior ecological system which turns out many types of products of the highest general efficiency. According to this system, if a forest or a cooperative possesses resources and production and business abilities which are of some economic effectiveness, production and business operations must be organized. Yet, all the potentials in terms of land, forests and forest products must be tapped.

The VCP Central Committee's Second Plenum resolution (fourth tenure) indicated; //forestry must be closely combined with agriculture and processing industries right in each cooperative, each forest, each farm and each district and in every mountainous, midland and coastal regions.// In this connection, the combined form of agroforestry production is very fruitful and diversified. What we should do is to make compatible the natural, economic and social conditions of each region and each locality. The combination can be carried out as follows:

A. //Combination on each area of territorial division and in each production unit//

As stated above, due to the characteristics of the distribution of resources and population throughout our country, a natural network alternating forests with ricefields and forests with the population centers of different nationalities has been established. There are almost no forested areas without villages interspersed among them. As a result, the tasks of planning and zoning off areas for production and specialized cultivation (rice, industrial crops and forests...) is a relative matter while the combination of agroforestry production must be prevalent. All districts whether they are in forested mountainous areas or in the major rice delta or the major areas of industrial crops in midlands, are potential areas of agricultural and forestry production.

Although the principal mission--either agriculture or forestry--of each farm, each forest site and each cooperative has been determined, it does not mean that these installations have to perform merely their assigned mission. Based on their specific resources, they must organize their business in a comprehensive manner and must combine primarily agricultural production with forestry production. For example, a state farm is charged with managerially controlling a certain area composed of agricultural land, natural forests and land to be afforested without having to build a state forest. Evidently, this farm must coordinate its business operations to include forestry work on the area under its managerial control. Conversely, if a state forest has land on which to grow rice, grass, industrial plants, vegetables and secondary food crops, it must also engage in agricultural business. //This is the form of horizontal combination and the prevalent form being used successfully throughout the country.// Ly Nhan is a district in the low-lying area of 5th-month crops of Ha Nam Ninh Province. By combining agriculture with forestry over the past 20 years or more, it has achieved good results in the intensive cultivation of rice and secondary food and industrial crops. Moreover, it has annually reaped 25,000 cubic meters of timber, 12,000 tons of firewood and 300,000 bamboo stems. Such a production volume is equivalent to that of a mountainous province with many forests. In the past years, the Ngoi,

Lao, Bao Thang and Viet Hung state forests in Hoang Lien Son Province have used their land optimally in combination with agricultural production. They have harvested annually from 150 to 200 tons of grain and other food products to meet local demand and improve the livelihood of cadres and workers. The combination of agriculture with forestry in districts and every economic unit--state farms, state forests and cooperatives -- will get rid of the habit of monocrop cultivation, expand grain production capacity and create conditions for enriching ourselves through a correct line of business.

B. //The combination of agriculture with forestry on each area unit// is a form of vertical coordination in space or the form of growing mixed crops and intensively cultivating an entire group of forest trees and agricultural crops and animal breeds on the same piece of land. Such a combination will increase economic results and is beneficial to the growth and development of forest trees and agricultural crops. If on the hills of tea, coffee and other industrial crops we grow some companion forest trees, not only will we increase the yield of tea and coffee and protect the land, but we will also get a considerable volume of timber and firewood. If we grow some companion food and legume crops on the newly afforested land, not only will the forest trees develop better but we also will be able to harvest tons of grain per hectare. Depending on the types of crops and the ecological requirements, we can grow one, two or three crops or a long-term mixed crop in the form of stabilized combination. Under specific conditions, mixed crops do not mean only forest trees and grain crop, but can also include other farinaceous, oleaginous and special export crops which can be grown under the forest umbrella such as ginger, saffron, amomum xanthicides [sa nhaan] and ecopa moniera [ba kisch]. If afforestation is combined with grain production, normally we will reap 1-1.5 tons of rice per hectare in the 1st year and 0.5-1 ton in subsequent years. Our country now has 10 million hectares of bare hills and depleted forests to be improved or reafforested. If this form of combination is carried out, we will get no small volume of grain. Apart from timber, natural forests can provide many other products such as farinaceous plants, vegetables, mushrooms and game. Using skills in combining protection of forests with raising grain we can annually obtain a considerable volume of grain and other foodstuffs for man and domestic animals.

C. The combined form of agroforestry production is fruitful and diversified. This is manifested by the structure and form of combination suitable to the natural, economic and social conditions of each region.

--//Nationwide,// the structure of agroforestry combination is manifested by the percentages of land area specified in plans, the degree of umbrella provided by forests and greenery carpet, and the delineation of economic agroforests areas. Depending on its natural and economic peculiarities, each country should determine the radio of forest umbrella to the total area of its territory and the percentages of forests to be maintained and planted in each region so as to develop optimally the utility of forests to agricultural production, animal raising and other sectors. In our country, after planning and zoning has been completed, the area of forests and forest-oriented land is determined at 15.6 million hectares, accounting for nearly half of the country's natural land. Although good land in the plains must be reserved for the production of grain and other food products, every region

and locality should reckon on having a considerable proportion of forests in order to meet the preventive requirements of agriculture and the demand for forest products. The capacity of grain--especially rice--production is not the same in all localities. We should therefore depend on the soil and weather conditions to establish a rational group of grain and other food crops. Consequently, the question of //gradually changing the diet of people in various regions// and throughout the country should also be raised.

--//In districts,// the structure of agroforestry combination is manifested by the plans and production guidelines and is closely connected with forestry and the planting of industrial, grain and other food crops in the economic entirety of districts. These are forestry-agricultural districts in the mountainous regions and agroforestry districts in the midlands and plains. This structure reflects the potentials and strengths of each region and each locality and is formulated in districts and throughout the country in an objective manner. The production targets and the patterns of timber and grain products as well as the percentages of labor invested in forestry and agricultural activities reflect a rational structure balancing sectors and jobs with the resources on hand and those to be issued additionally.

--//In state-run economic units,// (forestry-agricultural corporations, state forests and state farms) the structure of agroforestry combination is manifested by the structure of resources and main and integrated products which have been set into objectives and regulations in programs and plans. The state should have plans to help localities and production units by making investment in capital construction to build ricefields and forests, and by providing other necessary facilities to develop production.

--//With regard to cooperatives, (agricultural cooperatives in plains and forestry-agricultural cooperatives in mountainous regions) after having received land and forests, they should adjust their production projects along the line of combining forestry with agriculture. They should use all land--including flooded ricefields and leached soil--to grow grain and industrial crops and to raise animals and produce grain on forest land. At the same time, they should gradually stabilize production and carry out intensive cultivation on forest land. The structure of agroforestry combination in cooperatives is manifested by the area of stabilized cultivation (ricefields, fertile land and prairie and so forth), the area of protective forests and investments in forestry business under the managerial control of cooperatives. The assignment of manpower to various sectors and jobs operated by cooperatives, the relations of economic contracts with the state-run installations and finally the volume of products and goods delivered to the state.

--//In each family,// the structure of agroforestry combinations is manifested under the prevalent form of //orchards where agroforestry production is combined.// This is a combination of upland fields and orchards to grow trees for timber and fruit and to plant grain and special crops. At present, the area of bare hills and fallow land in our country is still very large while the state's investment capability is limited. //By encouraging the people to reclaim hilly land to build orchards combining agriculture with forestry//, we will have more capacity to absorb labor, turn out many products useful to society and accelerate the speed of greening bare hills throughout the country.

The business or orchards constitutes the most effective measure to use hilly and mountainous land, labor and the people's traditional experiences in production to increase our material assets and improve our livelihood. This is also a measure to stabilize production and the livelihood of people coming from the lowlands to build new economic zones in the mountainous regions.

//This economic and technical form// of agroforestry combination manifests the guideline of combining the organizational form with the management system. It depends on natural conditions, the level of intensive cultivating and the cultivation customs of each region and each locality. The form of combination which can be considered the best of each region must be proven by the productivity of crops and animal breeds, by the high economic results achieved on each hectare and by great ecological effectiveness.

/III. Measures to Carry Out Combined Agroforestry Production/

1. In the spirit of //concentrating the highest efforts on resolving the grain and food problem steadily, we should make a survey and establish plans for those areas on which we can produce grain and food products// and for those forests to be maintained and developed within the entirety of the agroforestry structure. This combined agroforestry production plan should be carried out nationwide and in each area and each production unit. Every district, state farm, state forest, forestry-agricultural corporation and cooperative should assess correctly the resources, especially land on which grain and food products can be produced, and land on which only forestry work can be done. On this basis, we will establish plans and initiate measures to organize production and business under specific economic and technical forms so as to turn out large quantities of grain and food products, advance toward balancing the distribution of grain, food products, timber and firewood in districts, and resolve questions of self-sufficiency in grain and foodstuffs in the state farms, state forests and forestry cooperatives. In this way, we will lessen the difficulties for the state.

2. //Agroforestry production planning.//

On the basis of our surveys and programs, we should establish agricultural and forestry production plans, determine production targets and product delivery norms, and plan the production costs of all products--timber products as well as grain and food products--for every state farm, state forest and cooperative. In this connection, a state farm is charged with achieving not only the targets of grain, food products and industrial crops... but also the objectives of afforesting, maintaining, protecting and exploiting forests, if any. By the same token, a state forest is also assigned some norms for producing grain, food products and industrial crops.

Every agricultural cooperative in the plains is also assigned some specific plan norms; apart from rice and secondary food crops, they must produce annually a certain number of cubic meters of timber, a few tons of firewood and some tons of fruits in areas where agroforestry production is combined. This plan also includes norms for processing and consuming products, and the various factors which ensure balances so as to avoid the situation in which products can neither be processed nor used or consumed, resulting in waste.

3. //The policy which promotes the acceleration of combined agroforestry production// is an important factor for the immediate as well as distant future. This policy must ensure the encouragement of units, localities and workers to make full use of all the existing potentials to turn out many useful products for society. Although the mountainous regions have less ricefields than the plains, their capacity of growing secondary food crops (manioc, corn and other farinaceous crops) is great. Moreover, there is a great capacity for the cultivation of mixed crops on forest land and under the forest umbrella. There should be a policy to promote such cultivation. With respect to those forests capable of producing grain and other foodstuffs, they must be encouraged to do so through our investment and proper pricing. Cooperatives in the midland and mountainous regions may borrow forest land to produce grain for a certain number of years before afforesting the land for the state. They will be paid like other state-run economic units. Those agricultural cooperatives doing forestry business may get some capital loans, seeds and technical assistance from the state. There should also be a policy of allocating virgin land to every household for establishing orchards and combining agricultural production with forestry production. These households will be exempted from paying agricultural taxes for a given number of years. Their products may be used by themselves or sold to the state at agreed prices.

The pattern of grain production differs from one locality to another. As a result, there should be policies to //encourage the use of secondary food crops// in diet, trade secondary food crops for rice and determine appropriate prices for those localities with little rice and abundant secondary food crops. Only by doing so can we accelerate the production of those crops and animals most suitable to the characteristics of each locality.

Implementing the method of combined agroforestry production is mainly to connect the two objectives--timber and grain and food products--within an integrated unit in a harmonious and stabilized manner.

It is impossible that a stabilized and developed agriculture is not combined and linked closely with forestry. Conversely, forests can exist and develop only when the springboard in terms of grain is well established. As a result, combining agriculture with forestry is the most effective measure to develop the forest capital and to create at the same time new abilities to step up grain production in particular and agricultural production in general.

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IT IS NECESSARY TO BE MORE CONCERNED WITH VOCATIONAL TRAINING

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 55-58, 77

[Article by Hong Long]

[Text] To stabilize and further improve the material and cultural lives of the people, continue to build the material and technical base of socialism and bring about a fundamental change in the state of the economy, developing and expanding vocational training for youths are important and pressing jobs.

Raising product quality, labor productivity and production efficiency are the important and extremely pressing elements; however, they depend upon the hands of the laborer, upon the occupational skills of the worker, upon how workers have been trained and educated. One of our strengths is that we have an abundant labor force. To develop upon this strength, we must reorganize labor, establish a new division of labor, expand the sectors and trades and provide everyone with an occupation. Therefore, training laborers is not only the basic element in carrying out the reproduction of the labor force for society, but is also a prerequisite to developing production.

A correct socio-economic policy always begins with concern for workers: equipping them with knowledge, skills and aptitudes and teaching them social consciousness and the noble qualities and ethics of the new worker. K. Marx wrote: "The most enlightened component of the working class also very clearly understands that the future of their class and, as a result, the future of mankind, is totally dependent upon educating the generation of workers that is now growing up."(1)

Even during the first days of the October Revolution, Lenin gave special attentio to providing workers with comprehensive vocational and academic training. He said: the primary and first production force of mankind is the worker, the laborer. On 20 June 1920, Lenin signed the decree on disseminating scientific and technical knowledge to the working people, which required that every citizen from 18 to 40 years of age acquire minimum knowledge of a specific trade. The decree stated: the decisive prerequisite for the thorough victory of the revolution is raising labor productivity; the most correct and quickest way to achieve this is to widely popularize occupational knowledge, skills and technology among the broad masses.

President Ho also taught us: "To build socialism, it is first of all necessary to have socialists."(2) "For the interest of 10 years, plant a tree; for the interest of 100 years, educate a person."(3)

Deeply imbued with and creatively applying the thinking of Marxism-Leninism to the specific circumstances of Vietnam and in keeping with the Testament of President Ho, our party and state have always attached importance to training and educating the young generation. Vocational education is an important component of the ideological and cultural revolution, is an integral part of the unified national educational system and is the source of new forces for the working class. The Political Bureau resolution on educational reform pointed out: "the vocational training sector has the task of training, on an increasingly large scale, a corps of technical and professional workers and personnel that is well coordinated in terms of its sectors and consists of persons who possess political qualities and revolutionary ethics, possess proficiency in their trade, work in a disciplined, technical and highly productive manner, possess the large-scale industrial style and possess the health required by their trade, required by building and defending the socialist fatherland. In addition, the vocational training sector also has the task of coordinating with the general schools, production installations and scientific-technical management agencies to help general school students learn technology and help to disseminate scientific and technical knowledge among the working people." In the world today, vocational education is considered one of the most important factors in economic development; the element that directly creates high labor productivity and increasingly high product quality; and a very important element in the science-education-technology-production system. For this reason, in many countries, investing in vocational training is considered the same as investing in the construction of material and technical bases of the economy; increasingly large investments have been made in vocational training and it has developed at a high rate. (In the Soviet Union, under the eleventh 5-year plan, the capital invested in vocational training accounts for 1 percent of the total capital invested in economic construction, not including the capital invested in general school, middle school and college education).

At present, in our country, not everyone is fully aware of the importance of vocational training in the development of the economy and society. There are many reasons for this; however, it is first of all necessary to mention a reason of basic and decisive significance: "the various sectors and levels do not have a full understanding of the position and importance of training a corps of skilled technical workers; the vocational training sector has not been strengthened and is not truly considered to be a sector within the unified national education system that has close ties to the various economic sectors; and appropriate importance has not been attached to building the material and technical bases for vocational training schools"(Council of Ministers' resolution 109/CP dated 12 March 1981).

The Vocational Training General Department, although it is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers and has a management apparatus, does not have the ability or authority to take the initiative in providing material, financial, organizational and legal support; it does not have a unified, nationwide organization, consequently, the effectiveness of its leadership and guidance is very greatly limited.

Actual experience has shown: wherever the party committee is concerned with vocational training, the training of workers is developed, thereby properly supporting economic construction and the development of the trades while meeting the occupational training needs of the children of the working people and, as a result, helping to stabilize social order. The vocational training movements in Ha Nam Ninh, Haiphong, Thanh Hoa and Ho Chi Minh City are specific proof of this. Under the direct leadership of the provincial party committee, the municipal party committee and the people's committee of the various provinces and municipalities, vocational training schools and classes have been organized in many precincts, districts and cities under the guideline of coordinating investment capital of the state, investment capital of the collective and contributions by the people. Each year, the provinces and municipalities train tens of thousands of professional and service workers and personnel for cooperatives and the handicraft trades and economic sectors within the locality. This is a new factor, one which we must summarize, gain experience concerning and develop upon. Meanwhile, there are also more than a few localities, ministries and sectors, because they only emphasize the completion of production plans, that have given light attention to vocational training and there are even some places that have used the capital and equipment allocated for training in production instead of allocating some of the newest equipment in production for training.(!)

Deserving of attention is the fact that we have displayed numerous shortcomings in the formulation of training plans for many years. We only formulate industrial production labor plans for the immediate future and labor plans for the state-operated forces but do not take into consideration the reserve labor force for the future or for the collective sector; attention has not been given to a plan for distributing social labor by economic zone and territory. This shortcoming is most clearly evident in the lack of balance in vocational training and in the percentages of technical cadres and workers who are trained, in general. Many scientists in the world have computed that in order to insure well coordinated economic development, there must be a reasonable ratio among engineers, middle level cadres and manual workers during each period of the scientific-technological revolution and economic development. If the economy is in the handicraft, semi-mechanized and mechanized stage, as is the case in our country at this time, a reasonable training ratio would be: one engineer-four middle level technical personnel-60 skilled manual workers-20 manual workers who possess a low skill level-15 support laborers. That is, for every five cadres who have a middle school and college education, there must be 95 manual workers of various types. This is a ratio that is in the nature of a law. However, in actuality, the training ratio in our country at this time is completely different. Below are figures on the ratio of college, middle school and vocational school students in our country during the 1980-1981 school year: 57,760 persons were enrolled at middle schools, academies and colleges while 61,211 persons were enrolled at vocational schools. Therefore, the ratio is roughly 1/1. This unreasonable ratio has existed for many years in our country. This is why many ministries and sectors have only a few less direct production workers and highly skilled workers (grades 6 and 7) than they do engineers and persons who hold M.A. or M.S. degrees. To be reasonable, the development of education in every country must be consistent with the level and

scale of economic development and the scientific-technological revolution within that country. The best practice is for everyone to learn a trade after completing basic general school before advancing to middle school or college. The vocational schools are the places that can make the best contribution to the popularization of middle school education, occupational counselling and the popularization of occupations.

There are also some persons who worry about whether or not it is proper to provide vocational training at a time when our economy is encountering numerous difficulties, there are shortages of raw materials and supplies, workers do not have ample work and graduates cannot be provided jobs. There are even some persons who maintain that developing vocational training will only place an additional burden on the state!?

It is true that our economy is still underdeveloped because of small-scale production and more than 30 years of war. It is also true that there are shortages of raw materials and supplies and production is encountering numerous difficulties, which affect the development of vocational training to some extent. However, it must be realized that these shortages of raw materials and supplies are not permanent; moreover, they do not occur at all places, at all times and within all production sectors. Therefore, immediate difficulties cannot be taken by us as an e cuse for stopping vocational education. Rather, the more difficulties we encounter, the more we must give thought to the future; our country surely must develop and overcome its present difficulties. The decisive factor in achieving rapid development is workers who possess production skills and understand their occupation. The Political Bureau resolution on the science and technology policy confirmed: the greater the difficulties being faced by the economy become and the lower the level of technological development of production is, the more importance we must attach to making investments in training technical cadres and workers. This is a measure that will help to raise social labor productivity and completely resolve the difficulties encountered in production now and in the future as well.

Thinking about the future, about the occupations of the young generation is our responsibility to history, to the working class and laboring people. In order to overcome the present acute difficulties we face, we have no other choice but to make the best possible use of our three strengths, namely, our labor, arable land and natural resources, and make the best possible use of existing material and technical bases. Making the best possible use of labor means that we must prepare and equip the laborer with an occupation. To develop a trade sector, it is necessary to know the trade. It is projected that by the start of 1985, the social labor force in our country will number about 30 million persons, as many as 6 million of whom will require occupational training and a job. At present, of the more than 25 million workers in our country, only about 1.2 million are manual workers and professional personnel. This does not include the 500,000 to 700,000 students who graduate from basic general schools and middle schools each year but do not continue their education and are not prepared with an occupation before they

enter the labor force. This is a very large socio-economic problem that must be resolved. Are not the negative phenomena we face today partially the result of this problem? On the other hand, only about 50 percent of these 1.2 million manual workers and professional personnel have received training that can be called relatively systematic training. Is this not the reason for our low labor productivity, poor product quality, frequent machine and equipment breakdowns and the failure to make full use of capacity? This is not to mention the fact that we must annually replace tens of thousands of manual workers who become old and frail and reach retirement age (the natural attrition is 7-10 percent).

In keeping with the spirit of the resolution of the 6th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee on the development of local industry and the consumer goods industry, the manual worker training needs of some sectors will continue to rise. The construction of new economic zones and the development of the district level into a base with an agro-industrial, agro-forestry-industrial or agro-fishing-industrial structure require even more that we train a well coordinated corps of technical and professional workers and personnel who possess certain knowledge of their occupation, even within the collective economic sector. According to initial calculations, Thanh Oai District in Ha Son Binh Province must train 4,700 manual workers of various types in the 2 years 1979 and 1980 [as published]. Our entire country has more than 400 districts, consequently, the need to train manual workers and professional personnel for the collective economic sector will be very large. This does not include the long-term training plan for the years ahead, when our economy must develop strongly; a number of large projects have now gone into production but without adequate technical workers.

In the next 5 to 10 years, the state must make appropriate investments in building material-technical bases for vocational schools in order to insure that the important schools and key vocational schools of the national economy are completely constructed and equipped with a view toward training and educating a corps of key, skilled manual workers for the various production sectors. On the other hand, it is necessary to accelerate the establishment of short-term vocational classes to promptly support the requirements of developing agriculture, the handicraft trades, consumer goods production and the production of export goods. Attention must be given to intensifying trade training in the key agricultural areas and in those production sectors capable of absorbing a large labor force. There must be better coordination between the state and the people in the development of vocational training.

The organization and management of the vocational training sector must be unified from the central to the local levels. We should rapidly establish specialized education committees in the provinces and municipalities to help the provincial and municipal people's committees lead and guide specialized education.

In summary, under present conditions, although the economy is encountering difficulties, developing vocational training is still a necessary and pressing

requirement because training manual workers is not only an economic issue, but a very large and long-range socio-political issue as well.

FOOTNOTES

1. K. Marx and F. Engels, V.I. Lenin and J.V. Stalin: "On Youth," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1978, p 34.

2. Ho Chi Minh: "On Party Building," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, p 113.

3. Ho Chi Minh: "Selected Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume II, p 91.

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STUDY COLUMN: THE PARTY'S ECONOMIC LEADERSHIP

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 59-66

[Article by Dong Thao; capitalized passages denote italics as published]

[Text] After the working class and laboring people have seized state power, the scope of the party's leadership becomes very extensive, encompassing the political, economic, cultural, military, diplomatic and other fields. In the stage of socialist construction, however, economic leadership remains the focus of all party activities. This is because the economy is the basis of politics and the foundations of the efforts to resolve the problems concerning the people's life, to strengthen national defense and to consolidate and develop the socialist system.

Whether the economy of a country develops rapidly or slowly, successfully or unsatisfactorily is a problem closely related to the party's leadership.

I

The party leads the economy but does not directly manage it. Economic construction and development is a cause of the masses. For this reason, to lead the economy, it is important that the party satisfactorily implement the system of THE PARTY PROVIDING LEADERSHIP, THE PEOPLE EXERCISING MASTERY, AND THE STATE TAKING CARE OF MANAGERIAL WORK.

To exercise economic leadership, the party should study and decide on a general revolutionary line, a line for economic development, a socioeconomic development strategy, 5-year and annual economic development plans, national economic policies, economic management systems, policies regarding economic management reforms.... Of these factors, the party's line is the most decisive. Depending on the actual situation in each stage, the party may decide to adopt a number of specific strategies, such as the grain strategy, the raw materials strategy, the energy strategy.... It may also advocate developing a number of important economic sectors such as agriculture, heavy industry, light industry, communications, transportation, capital construction, home trade, foreign trade, and so forth.

The national economy operates according to objective economic laws. Therefore, the party must hold fast to these laws. At the same time, it must take into account the country's characteristics so as to determine the correct economic lines and policies. We must fully understand the leading role of the basic socialist economic law in the system of socialist economic laws, because it reflects most eminently the essence and objective of the socialist production system, determines the developmental trend of social production and governs the application of other economic laws. Holding fast to this law means that in all of our economic activities, we must aim to step up production, attach utmost importance to economic efficiency, reduce production costs to the minimum and make the most profits so as to meet more satisfactorily all the needs of society.

A number of other laws in the system of socialist economic laws also play a very important role. The law of developing the national economy in a planned and balanced manner calls for the institution of a planning system suitable for each state so as to ensure a rapid pace of development for the national economy, to mobilize all potentials and to promote production, thereby responding to the demands of society. In light of our country's present conditions, which is characterized by the still prevalent small-scale production and the existence of many economic elements, the most suitable planning system would be a system combining planning with the use of market relations, which associates the concentration of planning work at the central level with the promotion of the role of the localities and basic units in planning, and which coordinates planning with economic accounting and socialist business. At a time when our social labor productivity is still too low, our economic system is still irrational, and our economic system is still characterized by bureaucratic practices and subsidization, the law of constant increase in labor productivity requires that the economy be urgently reorganized, the economic management system be updated and, simultaneously, utmost importance be attached to science and technology to save manpower and increase labor productivity. To apply satisfactorily the law of distribution according to labor, we must adopt a rational policy regarding accumulation and consumption, and urgently study ways to reform prices and wages so as to associate harmoniously the three economic interests (those of the entire society, of collectives, and of individual workers) and to encourage all people to zealously engage in productive labor....

Aside from the system of socialist economic laws, a number of other economic laws such as the law of value, and so forth, still have an effect on our country's economy. We should closely combine the transformation of old production relations and the building of new socialist production relations with the development of productive forces to ensure that production relations are always compatible with the productive forces, thereby stimulating the development of production. We should combine skillful application of the law of planned and balanced development with the law of value in order to manage the socialist economy. Recent realities in our country as well as the experiences of many fraternal countries have showed that the tendency to belittle or disregard the law of value is erroneous. Practice has also proved that it is utterly wrong to allow state-operated production and business establishments to carry on operations at any cost, thus compelling the state to perpetrually compensate for their losses, which prevents the economy from developing.

Along with holding fast to the economic laws, the party should correctly apply the two basic principles of economic leadership, namely unifying political leadership with economic leadership and democratic centralism. Unifying politics with economy means that the party must ensure its absolute leadership in the economic field, adopt correct political viewpoints in resolving economic problems, closely coordinate political and ideological education with economic work, and gear all economic activities to supporting political tasks. In the present conditions, correctly and effectively applying the principle of democratic centralism means to completely abolish bureaucratic centralism and, simultaneously, to overcome the phenomenon of dispersion to achieve appropriate centralization and to vigorously carry out decentralization so as to bring into play the spirit of collective mastery and the boundless creative power of localities, basic units and the masses in economic building and management.

To exercise economic leadership, apart from holding fast to the various economic laws, the party must have strong ties with the masses, always follow closely the status of production, the people's life and developments in the mass movement, be responsive to the economic life, and promptly discover the new, support the right and rectify the wrong. The party should build and implement the system of THE WORKING PEOPLE'S SOCIALIST COLLECTIVE MASTERY IN THE ECONOMIC FIELD. It must link the masses' responsibilities with their right to mastery and simultaneously enhance their sense of and capacity for mastery, thereby enabling the masses to clearly see that they truly are the masters in reality.

The essence of the masses' collective mastery in the economic field and the ways for the various mass organizations, especially the trade unions, to participate in economic management, should be concretized and institutionalized. Measures must be adopted to prevent and deal with acts violating the masses' collective mastery in the economic field.

Party cadres and members, especially in the basic units, must show eagerness and behave in an exemplary manner in front of the masses. They must listen to the masses' suggestions and promptly respond to their legitimate demands and aspirations. Those party cadres and members who have committed serious errors and have lost the trust of the masses should be dealt with, replaced and expelled from the party.

The mass organizations, which serve as a link between the party and the masses, should update their work style, do away with bureaucratic operational methods and guard against losing contact with the masses. They must restore the party's tradition of mass mobilization, matintain close relations with the masses and enlighten and convert each person and each family, therefy enabling the masses to clearly understand and satisfactorily implement various economic policies of the party and the state.

The party exercises economic leadership through the state, and the state is an instrument for the working people to implement their collective mastery in the economic field. For this reason, the party should apply itself to BUILDING THE STATE and strengthening the economic management apparatus. For its part, the state should simultaneously exert its right to administrative management and implement business management methods in the economic field. We should overcome the position of the party undertaking the state's work. At the same time, we must intensify control over state organs and economic organizations in implementing the party's policies and resolutions regarding economic affairs.

The party must see to it that the National Assembly and people's councils exercise their powers in making decisions on important economic problems of the entire country and each locality, and in supervising the economic activities of the administrative organs at all levels. We should stress that the functions of the Council of Ministers and its Standing Committee are to concretize the party's line, elaborate state plans and organize their implementation; to decide on general policies and systems; to guide the coordination of activities among various sectors and echelons; and to control and supervise the implementation of these policies and systems by the various ministries and local people's committees.

We must pay attention to strengthening the organs for research into economic strategies, economic management and economic information, and production and business organizations, especially the basic units. On the basis of organizing production association, we should gradually streamline the ministries responsible for economic management and improve the structure of various ministries by abolishing bureaus, reducing the number of departments, cutting down the number of cadres serving as deputy chiefs, and implementing the system of one-man leadership. We must strengthen the associations of interbranch handicraft cooperatives at the central and other levels, as their important role deserves, and define more clearly the functions of these organs in economic management and economic relations with foreign countries.

We should also improve and strengthen the local economic management apparatuses by streamlining and suiting them to the volume of work in their localities. We should reduce the number of municipal and provincial government services since the existence of a ministry at the central level does not necessarily mean that a related service must be set up at the municipal or provincial level. The strengthening of the district-level apparatus should be carried out in conjunction with the efforts to streamline the apparatus and to improve the leadership at the provincial level.

We must study the promulgation of practical policies to streamline the staff of the administrative apparatus. For example, we can freeze the wage funds of an organ for a period of time. If the organ concerned can reduce its staff but still manages to fulfill its tasks, its wage funds will not be sliced. We should continue to pay the redundant workforce of various organs and enterprises for a certain period of time to allow them to take the initiative in reorganizing their staff in a more rational manner. If conditions permit, management and administrative organs and institutes for scientific research should shift to operating according to the system of economic accounting.

We must strengthen the economic legal system and step up research on and the promulgation of economic legislation. We must promptly examine and revise irrational and outmoded systems, regulations and procedures which cause trouble and inconvenience in economic management. We must satisfactorily propagandize and explain laws and develop a lifestyle and workstyle in accordance with the law. The inspection, economic arbitration, control and judical organs should intensify their economic inspection activities so as to promptly expose and judiciously try all breaches of economic laws and contracts.

The state should take firm measures in its struggle against negative practices and severely punish cadres and personnel who take advantage of their positions and powers to commit unlawful acts. It should resolutely punish hoodlums, embezzlers, bribe-takers, speculators and smugglers, and ensure political security and public order and safety, thereby enabling the masses to apply themselves to production and work with confidence.

Cadres decide everything. Therefore, to exercise economic leadership, the party should firmly control and constantly improve cadre work. It should evaluate and select cadres on the basis of the results of their work and their work plans. It should appoint and promote cadres according to their sectors, professions and capacity, in the right place and at the right time. It should pay attention to promoting local and specialized cadres. In selecting and appointing cadres in charge of various sectors and economic organizations, aside from the quality requirement, the party should also attach importance to their capacity for organizational and managerial work and refrain from playing undue attention to their technical knowledge and academic titles.

At present, it is an urgent and important task to strengthen at all costs the contingent of managers in various production and business establishments, enterprise associations, corporations, and districts. This is aimed at providing each of these units with a team of cadres capable of abolishing bureaucratism and subsidization and implementing the socialist business system.

Long-term programs and plans shouldbe adopted for the training of cadres, whose composition and quality must be ensured. In the immediate future, importance must be attached to the training of production and business managers, administrative and economic managers, and other professional cadres. Practical plans should be formulated to build a contingent of reserve cadres. All incumbent cadres, especially those serving as heads of organs or units, should be entrusted with well-defined responsibilities for the training of reserve cadres. Cadres slated for various positions, especially the key ones, should undergo a necessary probationary period.

A policy should be adopted to make it mandatory for newly graduated cadres to work in basic units for a certain period of time. Permission to transfer should be granted to those cadres from the upper level who wish to serve in a basic unit, and to those in administrative organs who wish to be reassigned to a production unit or to go back to their former sectors or professions so as to work and live near their spouses -- if certain units are ready to accept them.

The assignment and management of cadres should be revised by closely combining work management with personnel management and according more power to all sectors, levels and basic units in cadre management. Regulations concerning cadre work must be scrupulously implemented. Collective democracy must truly be really ensured in the selection and assignment of cadres and formalism, arbitrariness and unprincipled practices in this task must be opposed.

All party committee echelons and heads of organs and units must personally take charge of cadre work and must devote their efforts to meeting, discovering, selecting and training cadres. The staff system of cadre work must be strengthened and its quality must be improved; low-quality, conservative, narrow-minded or prejudiced people should not be allowed to conduct cadre management.

To carry out these functions satisfactorily, it is important to develop a scientific, practical and specific work system and work style and to oppose conservatism, formalism, subjectivism and precipitancy. Words must be matched by deeds. Work must be done in an organized and principled manner; arbitrariness must be opposed. A system concerning the issuance and implementation of decisions should be formulated and promulaged at an early date. We must resolutely refrain from issuing decisions when satisfactory preparation has not been made and necessary procedures have not yet been performed. We must pay attention to organizing information work satisfactorily and promoting democracy in the process of preparing for the issuance of a decision. Once a decision has been issued, we must devise work programs and plans to implement it and must simultaneously intensify control of and uphold discipline in the implementation of our decision. We must improve the quality of conference, during which we must conduct discussions in a truly democratic spirit and draw unequivocal conclusions.

II

To exercise economic leadership in all respects -- from deciding on lines and policies and organizing managerial work to assigning cadres and controlling all activities of the state apparatus in the economic field -- the party may use many staff organs, including the state's economic organs. But it still needs an "economic general staff" of its own composed of its economic departments and sections.

In preparing for the issuance of a decision, the party may use various state organs. However, it is not advisable for the party to rely solely on these organs. It needs the assistance and advice of another organ in tackling, studying and considering a problem before it discusses the decision to be taken. Moreover, there are economic problems concerning many sectors and which the party committee echelons cannot turn over exclusively to any particular sector for study. Instead, they must assign the task of organizing the study of such problems to the various economic departments of the party. Only in this way can the forces of all sectors be mobilized and the intellect of many economic and technical cadres be tapped to resolve these problems. Besides, while the use of state organs to assist the party in its research work does have an advantage in that it helps the latter maintain close contact with reality, this practice involves a drawback due to the fact that these state organs often are so busy with their routine managerial work that they hardly have enough time to conduct a penetrating and serious study of the problems turned over to them. For this reason, there ought to be two sets of organs -- party organs and state organs. Only if these organs work together and complement each other can their research efforts yield good results.

With regard to the cadre problem, when the number of economic cadres is small, the party committee echelons may rely on the organization sections of the party committee echelons to manage these cadres. However, when their number becomes too large and the various economic and technical sectors have become more developed, the management of cadres should be decentralized and the party committee echelons should rely on their economic sections to manage economic cadres while their organization sections occupy themselves primarily with general managerial work. Moreover, only by relying on their economic sections to manage economic cadres can the party committee echelons implement the principles of work management and personnel management, thereby keeping their cadres work right on target.

Concerning control work, the party committee echelons cannot rely on state organs to carry out this task, because, in principle, control organs must be separated from management organs. The reason for this is that one cannot play ball and be the referee at the same time. Of course, state organs also perform control duties, but this control centers on specific matters whereas the party's control work focuses mainly on the implementation of lines and policies. In this task, the party committee echelons also cannot rely on the party's control sections, which are exclusively responsible for controlling the implementation of democracy and discipline within the party. The party committee echelons need their own economic sections to help in exercising economic control.

Still, we have yet to mention party and ideological work in various sectors and economic establishments. Here the party also needs an economic section to assist it in performing its supervisory and control duties in order to combine party building with economic development and ensure the party's leadership in all economic sectors.

Some people feel that in many places the party has successfully exercised its economic leadership for some time and has encountered no obstacles despite the absence of an economic section. Facts, however, tell a different story. We all know that the economic line laid down by the third party congress has been amended and perfected by the fourth party congress. In implementing this line, our economy has scored undeniable achievements. Generally speaking, however, the economic situation throughout the country, as well as in each locality, is developing slowly and imbalances and bottlenecks still persist. This situation stems from many causes. However, as far as leadership is concerned, an important cause was the absence of economic sections in the party committee echelons. If such sections had existed, then the cause would have been our failure to strengthen them sufficiently to assist the party committee echelons in studying and laying down specific positions and policies, satisfactorily managing economic cadres and controlling the implementation of the party's economic positions and policies.

Some are also of the opinion that economic sections are needed only at the central level because this level is responsible for laying down lines and policies. They feel that in the localities, which have only a executive function, such sections are not needed, at least for the time being. This line of thinking is wrong. Naturally, economic leadership in the localities differs from that of the central level in its scope. In principle, however, wherever the party comittee echelons exercise economic leadership, they need a staff organ for economic affairs. The fact is that evry locality has to study and concretize the economic line, positions and policies laid down by the central level so as to implement them in its area. It also has to assign cadres to economic work, control the implementation of the economic line, and so forth.

It should be added that party committees at various echelons are elected for a fixed period. Their composition, therefore, may change and some of their members may be entrusted with economic affairs in one term and with other tasks or not be reelected at all in the next. For this reason, if the party committee echelons do not have the assistance of the economic sections -- which are stable specialized organs capable of understanding the development processes of the economic situation and accumulating economic knowledge and experience -- they can in no way satisfactorily exercise economic leadership.

Therefore, the existence of the economic sections as well as the other specialized sections of the party is an objective necessity directly related to the existence of the party committee echelons.

Because of this necessity, the party should organize and strengthen economic sections. Depending on the specific needs of each locality and each period of time, the party may set up one, two or several economic sections, the staff of which should be compact, small and of good quality. Cadres of these economic sections must have good revolutionary qualities and a good understanding of the party's line and policies. At the same time they must be experienced in managerial work, well versed in cadre work and equipped with economic and technical knowledge. Just like the propaganda-training and organization sections, the economic sections are specialized organs of the party committee echelons. Therefore, the party committee echelons should appoint party committee-level cadres to take exclusive charge of these sections and should not let these comrades assume simultaneous administrative duties and vice versa.

Concerning the duties of the economic sections, a directive of the party Central Committee Secretariat has clearly clearly pointed out that we must, first, follow the research process or organize research to help the central level or party committee echelons prepare for the issuance of economic decisions; second, help all sectors and levels acquire a thorough understanding of various decisions and follow through and control their implementation; third, assist the central level or party committee echelons in managing cadres in various economy sectors according to specific regulations; and, fourth, follow party work in various economic sectors. For a long time now, however, there have been conflicting views on this matter. Some people have given emphasis to the research duty, on the grounds that the party still needs many concrete positions and policies. Some have underlined the control duty for the reason that many decisions have not yet been implemented. Others have preferred to consider cadre work as the foremost task, due to the fact that cadres decide everything.

All of these opinions are right in some respects. Basically, however, we should understand that each duty has its own importance and we should not regard one as being more important the others. Mentioning the research duty first does not mean that it is more important than the control duty. It means, rather, that to exercise leadership the party must do research work first to lay down lines and policies. Control and implementation then follow. On the other hand, it is because cadre work involves both research and control activities. Moreover, the three duties are closely related as far as their substance and methods are concerned. With regard to the former, after doing research and laying down a position or policy, we must follow through and control its implementation. Through this control effort we shall discover new problems which we must study in order to emend our position or policy. Concerning the method, we must conduct surveys and carry out control work when we study a problem. When we examine a problem, we must do research and suggest solutions.

Concerning research work, three kinds of problems may be the pbjects of this activity. Specific problems such as the direction of a sector's development or specific policies and measures should be the objects of state organs' research efforts, while the party's economic sections merely contribute suggestions. With regard to economic problems related to several sectors or which cannot be turned over exclusively to any state organ for resolution, the party Central Committee and its lower committee echelons may entrust an economic section with the main responsibilities for organizing research on these problems with the participation of other sectors concerned.

As for the major and more important problems, such as making preparations for party congresses at various levels, the Central Committee and lower party committee echelons shall organize subcommittees for research under the charge of key comrade leaders.

Concerning control work the best way is for the economic sections to constantly follow and supervise the activities of various economic sectors, seek out and promote positive elements and promptly detect and rectify erroneous practices instead of allowing errors to be committed first and organizing inspection and dealing with them afterward. In following the work of the economic sectors, if the party committee echelons see that a certain problem needs checking, they may, depending on the importance of the problem and its ramifications, assign the checking task to various economic sections or set up provisional inspection teams under the economic sections to look into the problem with the participation of the sectors concerned.

The aim of control work is to keep abreast of the situation, discover problems, rectify shortcomings and change the situation. Therefore, when carrying out control work we must correctly assess the situation; identify strengths and weaknesses; objectively analyze their causes; determine responsibility; and devise measures to overcome them. The important thing is that once control work has been completed, we must follow up and supervise the implementation of the suggestions of the control organ to see which suggestions have been heeded and which have not. In the latter case, we must continue our efforts to resolve the problem.

Cadre work involves many different tasks ranging from research and control to cadre management. In carrying out this work, there must be a clear-cut division of labor and cooperation between the organization and economic sections of the party committee echelons. The organization section is primarily responsible for conducting research and assisting the party committee echelons in laying down lines and policies regarding cadres. The economic section will only contribute suggestions. The economic section is responsible for controlling the implementation of cadre policies and cadre management in various economic sectors. For its part, the organization section will contribute suggestions and coordinate general work.

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UNCLE HO AND THE CONGRESS OF TOURS

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 67-70

[Article by Nguyen Thanh]

[Text] The decision by the 18th Congress of the French Socialist Party held in Tours to join the 3rd International was an historic milestone that marked a turning point in the struggle of the working class and laboring people of France; at the same time, it was an event of important significance in the history of the struggle of the working class and people of Vietnam, whose vanguard warrior, Uncle Ho, participated in the congress and voted to endorse joining the 3rd International, thereby closely linking the destiny of his nation to the International founded and led by Lenin.

Ever since then, we have lacked materials on this subject, consequently, our knowledge of Uncle Ho's activities at the Congress of Tours has been very meager. Recently, there have been many books published in France about the Congress of Tours, especially books and journals by researchers within the French Communist Party; in particular, the Social Publishing House of the French Communist Party gathered, edited and republished the preparatory documents for the congress and the entire text of the proceedings of the congress, thereby providing us with additional knowledge concerning the activities of Uncle Ho related to this historic event.

The French Socialist Party had 96 local party organizations similar to provincial level organizations, of which Bac Ky was the party organization with the fewest members: 20 persons. Uncle Ho was a member of the Bac Ky party organization.

In June, 1920, the 3rd International Committee of the French Socialist Party, which consisted of four persons Ro-xme[Vietnamese phonetics], Lefevre, Lo-po-ti and Vec-git[Vietnamese phonetics], and two envoys from the socialist party, Cachin and Frossard, met with Lenin in Moscow; then, Cachin and Frossard attended the 2nd Congress of the Communist International as observers, after which they returned to France to conduct activities. Also during that period of time L'HUMANITE Newspaper began to translate and print Lenin's "Thesis on the

National and Colonial Questions." These events caused the new tide of revolutionary thinking in France to develop strongly. Therefore, it can be said that the last half of 1920 was a period of strong vitality in the political activities in France. Meetings, forums and debates concerning the revolutionary line of France were held everywhere. Preparations for convening the national congress of the party in order to decide this line were carried out very urgently. As of 30 September 1920, the French Socialist Party had 178,372 members. Various political groups were formed and published their political viewpoints and activity programs in L'HUMANITE Newspaper: "The 3rd International Committee and Cachin-Frossard" bore 294 signatures (published on 3 November 1920); "The International Liaison Restoration Committee" bore 204 signatures (published on 6 November 1920); "The International Federation" group of Blume and Paoli bore 158 signatures (published on 11 November 1920), etc.

Uncle Ho and the members of the socialist party who were Vietnamese did not sign any faction's program, rather, they continued to study the situation and observe the attitudes and activities of the various vactions in order to correctly select the course for their nation.

On 25 December 1920, the 18th Congress of the French Socialist Party opened in Tours, some 237 kilometers southeast of Paris. Uncle Ho was the only Vietnamese there, was one of 370 delegates(1) and was one of the delegates from the French socialist party organizations in the colonies, such as Algeria, Constantine, Oran, Tunisia and Bac Ky.(2) Deserving of attention is the fact that all of the delegates from the French colonies were French, such as Ri-bang [Vietnamese phonetics] and Blume from Algeria, Frossard from Constantine, Ray-no and Xon-va-rin [Vietnamese phonetics] from Oran and Ki-ni-ong [Vietnamese phonetics] and Frossard from Tunisia; the delegate from Bac Ky, Nguyen Ai Quoc, was a colonial subject. Uncle Ho, who was 30 years of age then, was in the second stratum of youths at the congress, who constituted 15.7 percent of the total number of delegates. Uncle Ho worked as a self-employed photographer; being self-employed, he was included among 9.4 percent of the total number of congress delegates who were also self-employed.

Throughout the morning session and during a portion of the afternoon session of 25 December, the delegates only debated the agenda. In the end, the delegates basically overturned the proposal of the preparatory committee and decided to make the issue of joining the 3rd International or remaining in the 2nd International the main topic of the agenda. After the agenda was decided, the localities, in alphabetical order, expressed their opinions concerning their issues for a portion of the 26 December afternoon session. Then, the debate on joining the International began.

Presiding over the 26 December afternoon session was E-min Gut-do [Vietnamese phonetics].(3) The two persons assisting the chair were Merengue and Abram. After Pu-do-la [Vietnamese phonetics], the delegate from I-lo [Vietnamese

phonetics] and Vi-le-no [Vietnamese phonetics] completed their speeches, the chair said: "Indochina may speak." Uncle Ho arose and spoke. The entirety of his speech, which he delivered without a text, was recorded in the proceedings; since then, we have translated it into Vietnamese and published it many times. Here, we would like to supplement a number of points concerning Uncle Ho's speech. As he was sleaking, someone interrupted him. All previous translations read as follows: "A rightist delegate expressed an opposing opinion..."

The original text of the transcript records the opposing opinion expressed by this right-wing delegate as follows: "A delegate: with comrade Enver Pacha?..."(4)

Who was Enver Pacha? And, what did this delegate mean?

Enver Pacha (1882-1922), who was the commander of the Turkish army in the Caucasus in 1914 and defended the Dardanelles in 1915 and 1916, wanted to place the Turks in Central Asia and the Ottoman under his command. Immediately after the victory of the Russian October Revolution, Enver Pacha commanded the Turkish army in the Caucasus in an attack on Ba-cu[Vietnamese phonetics]; however, he was defeated by the revolutionary armed forces and forced to withdraw. He frequently went to Moscow to agitate among the Bolsheviks who were Turks, trying to convince them to take the nationalist stand and oppose the working class stand and proletarian internationalism. When the soviet government was established in Tuyec-ke-xtan [Vietnamese phonetics] in October, 1921, Enver Pacha commanded the opposition army ans was killed by the Red Army in a battle.

The statement "with Comrade Enver Pacha?..." meant: the "delegate from Indochina" who wants to appeal to and rally the Indochinese in order to oppose the reactionary French government will be killed by the government and army of France just as the Red Army killed Enver Pacha! The two totally different events were stupidly compared by a member of the socialist party on the basis of a reactionary political viewpoint. Uncle Ho immediately warned him: "Be quiet, delegate!"; and was loudly applauded by the congress.

After Uncle Ho had finished speaking and the chair had reached a conclusion, two delegates, Longuet and Vaillant-Courturier, expressed opinions concerning matters related to Uncle Ho's speech. Longuet spoke about his defense of the Vietnamese in the parliamentary forum. Vaillant-Courturier developed upon Longuet's statements: "I must thank Longuet for what he has done in support of the Vietnamese. The things that we appeal for today are not merely actions on the part of delegates, but also on the part of the entire congress in support of the oppressed peoples."

At its fourth evening session on 29 December 1920, which began at 2100 hours and ended at 0245 hours on the morning of 30 December 1920, the congress voted on whether or not to join the 3rd International. The vote was not conducted on the basis of one vote per congress delegate, rather, each delegates was allowed to cast the number of votes committed to him by the members of his party organization. The result was: 3,252 votes for joining the 3rd International, 3,208 of which were cast by the Cachin-Frossard faction(5) and 44 of which were cast by the He-no

[Vietnamese phonetics] group(6); 1,082 votes against joining, 1,022 of which were cast by the Longuet-Paul Pho-ro [Vietnamese phonetics] faction and 60 of which were cast by the Dret-xo-ma-no [Vietnamese phonetics] faction; 397 delegates abstained. The seven Frenchmen who were delegates from four colonial party organizations cast 50 votes, including the votes committed to them, 44, 88 percent, for joining the 3rd International and 6 against. Oran's two delegates cast 7 votes, all of them for joining the 3rd International. Uncle Ho, who had 1 vote, endorsed joining the 3rd International; thereby concluding the first stage, which began in July, 1920, of his long, very brilliant and extremely glorious revolutionary fight filled with hardships and difficulties.

The period from July to December 1920 brought about a fundamental change in the thinking, politics and organization of Uncle Ho, a change from a patriot to a fighter of the Communist International.

The Congress of Tours was called by one delegate the communist congress but it was not a congress to found a communist party or change the name of the socialist party to the communist party because the congress only decided the question of which international to join. At the final session, Vaillant-Courturier said: "Dear comrades, here is the declaration that you entrusted to me to draft in the name of the socialist party..."(7)

According to Jean Louis Robert in "New Materials on the Origin of the French Communist Party"(8), the name communist party was adopted by a majority vote a few months after the Congress of Tours. In actuality, however, the party possessed the ideology, politics and organization of a communist party at the congress even though its name was not changed until after the congress of Tours.

Beginning as an ordinary member of the French Socialist Party, having received the attention of widespread public opinion through the Congress of Tours and determined to follow the path of the great Lenin, Uncle Ho became one of the founders of the French Communist Party, the founder of the Vietnam Communist Party, the father of the new, independent and socialist Vietnam, an outstanding fighter of the international communist and worker movement and the symbol of the national liberation movement in the 20th Century.

FOOTNOTES

1. All previous documents have usually stated that there were 285 delegates. On page 30, Jean Batiste Mac-xen-lo-xi's [Vietnamese phonetics] book "The Congress of Tours" states that there were 282 delegates from 89 party organizations, not including six party organizations that were not introduced. The book "The Congress of Tours" edited and published by the Social Publishing House in 1980 states, on page 77, that there were 370 delegates.

2. Martinique, which was also a French colony, had 200 party members in 1920 but had no delegates attending the congress.

3. E-min Gut-do[Vietnamese phonetics](1870-1941) was a member of the Standing Committee of the Socialist Party who participated in the congress and voted against joining the 3rd International.

4. The original French version was: "Un delegue: avec le camarade Enver Pacha?..."

5. Frossard (1889-1946) was once general secretary of the Communist Party but later left the Communist Party and rejoined the Socialist Party in 1927; in 1935, he left the Socialist Party and frequently served as minister in the French reactionary government.

6. He-no, Mo-ri-xo[Vietnamese phonetics](1884-1940) was expelled from the Communist Party in 1923.

7. "The Congress of Tours," Social Publishing House, Paris, 1980, p 659, (French version).

8. "The Journal of History" of the Marxist Research Institute, No 3, (37), 4th quarter, 1980, p 8.

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THE LENINIST STYLE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 71-77

[Article by Tran Ngoc Thu]

[Text] In everything from selecting the goals of the revolution to determining and implementing tasks and the forms and methods of activities to achieve the goals that have been established, the party as well as each party organization, each cadre and each party member must possess a scientific style. The most scientific style of our times is the style based on the model activities of Lenin, the leader and father of the world revolution, and enhanced by the realities of the struggles of the various communist parties. This style is called the Leninist style.

Together with the outstanding theoretical contributions and practical activities of Lenin, he style was a priceless asset that he left behind for the communist movement and world revolution. This style helped him perform an immense amount of work that led to profound revolutionary upheavals, not only in Russia, but the entire world as well. This style helped him to perform the immense amount of work involved in creating theory and causing the ideological viewpoints set forth by him to be closely linked to the doctrine of Marx and become the compass for the entire world communist movement.

The Leninist style is formed and developed on the basis of uniting Marxist-Leninist theory with practice; on the basis of deeply understanding the laws of the development of society in coordination with the ability to creative apply these laws with a view toward transforming society; and on the basis of smoothly coordinating revolutionary zeal and boundless loyalty with the cause of socialism and communism, with a scientific and practical mind.

The Leninist style is the crystallization of the extraordinary revolutionary energies of the working class and the consciousness and style of this class created by large-scale industry with the long-standing experiences of the communist party illuminated by the most scientific theory of our times, invincible Marxism-Leninism.

The Leninst style is the combined product of all the factors mentioned above and creates for the communist parties, for each party organization, cadre and member modern leadership ability, thereby insuring that the party, party organizations, cadres and members possess the qualities and the abilities needed to complete their tasks and overcome deviations that impede the implementation of lines and policies.

Our party, in every period of the revolution, has attached importance to establishing for itself and teaching to its cadres and members the Leninist style. "The Revolutionary Road," the great work written by Nguyen Ai Quoc during the period of agitation to establish the party (1925-1927), dealt with the issue of "the style of a revolutionary" on the very first page. He required that each cadre "be industrious and frugal; mingle with others and not be a private person; be determined to rectify one's mistakes; be careful but not timid; be inquisitive; be patient; conduct research and examine issues; be dedicated and unselfish; not be vain or arrogant; practice what he preaches; maintain his ideals; make sacrifices; have little desire for material wealth; and maintain secrets. Toward others, he must be forgiving toward everyone; be strict with regard to mass organizations; explain things to persons; be direct but not audacious; and scrutinize people. As regards his work, he must carefully examine circumstances; be decisive; be brave, and obey the mass organization."(1) These demands were, in essence, very strict demands regarding style. When the party became a party in political power, President Ho sent a "Letter to the Comrades of Bac Bo," directing their attention toward rectifying such deviations as ostentatiousness, red tape and so forth because they were deviations regarding style. In the book "Changing Work Methods," which was written by him in 1947, he comprehensively described the style of the revolutionary cadre and thoroughly denounced the mistakes and shortcomings that were occurring at that time.

Our party has undergone extraordinary growth with regard to its leadership style. Strictly speaking, however, we still face significant shortcomings in this area, such as being subjective and impetuous or being conservative and slow; bureaucracy, remoteness from reality, remoteness from the masses, a lack of sensitivity to life, etc. For this reason, the party has demanded that the entire party improve its leadership style; in particular, we must delve deeply into the economic front, improve our style of economic leadership and improve our ability to lead the economy as well as the returns from this leadership. The party demands that each cadre of the party, in addition to possessing knowledge of theory, politics, economics, science, technology and culture, must forge for himself the Leninist style and develop for himself the scientific method of thinking, a profound political outlook, the ability to quickly and precisely analyze the things occurring in life, the ability to organize and manage work and the ability to persuade and mobilize the masses. The party demands that the management agencies and cadres of the state improve their methods of operation and improve their work style so that management activities are militant, effective and practical in nature, guidance is thorough, principles and regulations are upheld, discipline is strict, etc. Thus, the matter raised by our party of developing the Leninist style is both a matter of basic, long-range importance as well as a matter of pressing,

immediate importance, the purpose of which is to improve the leadership role of the party and insure the successful performance of every revolutionary task.

The Leninist style encompasses such basic characteristics as party spirit and scientific nature; an organized, practical mind; closeness to the masses; the collective spirit, adhering to principles, the spirit of responsibility and so forth.

The unity between party spirit and a scientific nature, between revolutionary zeal and acting in accordance with laws is the basic, foremost characteristic of the Leninist style.

The Russian Revolution was an unparalleled model of the communist revolutionary spirit, of which Lenin and the Bolshevik Party were the soul, were the moving force behind the creation of this revolutionary zeal. In Lenin, revolutionary zeal was not only manifested in the spirit of working tirelessly for the revolution, but also in boldness in action, in an unyielding will in the face of difficulties, in the spirit of constantly attacking the enemy, in total determination in the struggle to protect the truth, in not being lenient in the face of opportunistic and traitorous viewpoints and so forth.

As regards the cadre, revolutionary zeal is the foremost requirement because, without it, he cannot perform any revolutionary job well, not to mention lead and organize the masses in revolutionary activities. This zeal is based on political steadfastness, on deep confidence in the ideals of socialism and the revolutionary cause of the party as manifested in tirelessly fighting for the victory of the political line and task of the party. This zeal does not permit cadres to hold a passive, wait and see attitude nor can they be doubtful and withdraw in the face of difficulties, rather, they must wage a steadfast struggle each hour of each day to perform practical work that helps the effort to overcome difficulties.

As revolutionary zeal becomes more necessary, so does the scientific spirit in revolutionary work. Only when zeal is established on the basis of science can this zeal be firm, be oriented in the correct direction and yield practical returns. Emphasizing zeal but giving light attention to science or substituting zeal for science frequently lead to painful results!

The scientific nature of the Leninist style is manifested in every decision being based on laws, on the specific historic conditions of objective reality. When implementing the "war time communist policy," when shifting to the "new economic policy" and so forth, all of these important decisions were not based by Lenin on his subjective desires, but on science. The basis of correct decisions is always the laws of the development of objective reality.

In order to take scientific action, the cadre cannot be subjective or haphazard, especially with regard to assessing and analyzing the situation. In many cases,

mistakes in decisions and policies regarding work originate in the failure to precisely and fully assess the situation and correctly analyze and evaluate the situation. The scientific method of thinking demands that the leader be abreast of reality, truly immerse himself in life, place himself within the revolutionary movement of the masses and discover and rapidly and precisely analyze the events occurring in life.

In recent years, besides the achievements that have been recorded in various fields, we have committed the mistakes of being subjective and impetuous and there have been incidents involving conservatism and slowness. Both impetuousness and conservatism are nothing more than two extreme manifestations of subjectiveness, of giving light attention to science, to objective laws.

In order to grasp laws and act in accordance with them, it is necessary to have a deep understanding of Marxist-Leninist theory and use Marxism-Leninism to improve one's ability to analyze society in a scientific manner, discover contradictions, grasp the essence of matters, project the prospects for development and avoid being subjective and onesided when analyzing the situation and deciding policy. Not only is it necessary to firmly grasp Marxist-Leninist theory, but it is also necessary to have certain knowledge of many different fields of science, such as the science of economic management, social management, psychology, the natural sciences and so forth. During the period in which the party is leading the transformation of the old society and the building of the new society, the cadres of the party, especially leadership cadres and management cadres, must make an effort to acquire knowledge of many fields of science. The broader and deeper their knowledge of the sciences is, the better able they are to act in accordance with laws and the higher is the scientific nature of their actions.

A revolutionary nature combined with a scientific nature insures that leadership is creative and bold but still practical and realistic and corrects the attitudes of hesitancy, conservatism and slowness; on the other hand, reckless, impetuous actions are prevented.

An organized mind, a practical spirit and being realistic are also basic, indispensable characteristics of the Leninist style.

Lenin was especially concerned with the matter of organization and set a right example of an organized and practical mind. When the Russian Revolution entered the period of socialist construction, he affirmed: "...It is precisely for the purpose of carrying out our revolutionary tasks, precisely for the purpose of turning these tasks from illusions or naive dreams into true reality, for the porpose of immediately carrying out these tasks that we must immediately establish for ourselves the following task of immediate, foremost importance: performing organizational work with a realistic outlook and a practical mind."(2)

An organized mind is not an inherent attribute of every cadre of the party. At the same time, the task of building socialism demands that the party make the

organizational task its foremost task. Therefore, every cadre and party member, most importantly the leadership cadres and management cadres of the party, must forge for themselves an organized mind and improve their ability to organize and manage work so that they are able to insure the successful performance of the tasks of the socialist revolution.

An organized mind demands that the leadership cadre always plan in a practical and reasonable manner and balance the various factors in a process of activity, especially in the field of production; smoothly coordinate forces, means and elements in the process of organizing implementation, from the formulation of plans, the organization of the apparatus and the deployment of executive personnel to the inspection of implementation and so forth. An organized mind and a practical spirit demand that concern be shown for matters regarding management, specific policies and measures, discipline and responsibility, work productivity and final returns. An organized mind also demands that the leader always speak in a manner consistent with his actions, be bold and dynamic, be flexible and creative and be both resolute and steadfast for the purpose of achieving goals. Not being concerned with organization, providing leadership primarily on the basis of general appeals, not being concerned with specific policies and measures, being haphazard in the deployment of plans, labor, supplies and so forth are foreign to the Leinist style.

An organized mind is always closely associated with a practical mind. As the person who sets forth brilliant strategic plans, Lenin had a very practical and realistic mind. He always opposed jobs that were ostentatious, for form's sake only or impractical. "Let us speak fewer flowery words and perform more simple, day to day jobs; let us concern ourselves more with each pud of wheat and pud of coal."(3) "Let us utter less political jargon and concern ourselves more with the work of building communism, with the most mundane but vital jobs that are required by everyday life and tested in life."(4) "Every effort must be made to eliminate general reorganizations and we must adopt truly many measures, methods, modes and ideas that provide practical guidance."(5) These words were repeated by Lenin numerous times.

A practical, realistic mind demands that each cadre, while concerning himself with jobs of major importance, being farsighted and making predictions concerning the future, also fully concern himself with specific, practical, day to day jobs, with rapidly and thoroughly resolving problems that are faced while not being superficial, performing work in a slow, general manner or only stating guidelines without attaching importance to specific plans and measures for implementation.

A practical, realistic mind demands that the cadre always concern himself with the quality and efficiency of his work, give his attention to the benefits of every job and avoid formalism, avoid the seeking of achievements and avoid spending much time and money but not achieving commensurate returns.

A practical, realistic mind also demands that the cadre always gain experience from his work, quickly respond to every change in life and be sensitive to the new, when the situation changes or reality proves that the work performed by a

cadre was incorrect, he must rapidly change and not be conservative or obstinately cling to outmoded policies.

The practical mind and the realistic spirit in the Leninist style are totally foreign to pragmatism, commercialism and the mentality of the merchant. They are also totally foreign to conservatism, slowness and the thinking of being satisfied with oneself. The practical mind and the realistic spirit are always closely linked to high revolutionary zeal, to a scientific spirit in actions, to adherence to principle and concern for basic, long-range objectives and interests and so forth; this insures that the realistic mind does not degenerate into opportunism, superficiality or that which is commonplace.

Always maintaining close contact with the basic level, always being close to reality, being close to the masses and guaranteeing and upholding the right of collective ownership of the masses are salient characteristics of the Leninist style.

As the leader of the Soviet party and state, Lenin always set an example of being close to the lower echelons and the basic level, of keeping abreast of work, of performing specific jobs in a manner consistent with reality. He waged a determined struggle against bureaucracy, which is the calamity deserving of fear when the party is in political power. He confirmed that a cadre falling victim to bureaucracy is the same thing as "hanging himself." He demanded that each cadre must, at any price, "totally sever himself from confusion and chaos, from pure desk work and from being completely absorbed in discussing and drafting public documents."(6) "You must concentrate on inspecting implementation," "must allocate 1 or 2 hours each day to personally inspecting work"--these were Lenin's directives to the vice chairmen of the people's councils because, according to Lenin, the main task of these comrades was to "inspect implementation and determine what is occurring in reality."(7)

Lenin always set an example of being close to cadres and the people, of being among and close to the masses. He stated that if they separated themselves from the people, the party would lose its strength and the dictatorship of the proletariat state would lose its foundation and be unable to bring victory to socialism. Therefore, Lenin demanded that each cadre "be deeply immersed in the life of the worker, be thoroughly familiar with the life of the worker and know how to accurately determine, in the face of any issue and at any time, the thinking of the masses, their true aspirations, their needs and thinking."(8)

As a party in political power, the party must be very close to the people, must educate and mobilize the people to follow the line of the party and achieve the goals of independence, freedom and socialism. When in political power, it is even more necessary for the party to intensify its agitation of the masses and improve the forms and methods of its mass agitation to be consistent with the new requirements. The cadres and members of the party, regardless of the field of work in which they are active, must concern themselves with mass agitation, with gaining the participation of the masses in revolutionary movements in order

to achieve specific goals that are closely linked to the implementation of economic, cultural and social plans and the maintenance of political security and social order and safety.

In order to fulfill the role of leader and organizer of the masses, the cadre must have the trust of the masses, must build firm confidence on the part of the masses in the leadership agency. Concerning this matter, no authority or order has any real effect. According to Lenin, we can only "win the unshakeable confidence of the masses by displaying a comradely attitude toward them, by concerning ourselves with their needs."(9) Thus, deeply understanding the private thoughts and aspirations of the people, sympathizing with their difficulties and, on this basis, struggling with all one's energy to achieve specific, practical results and help to overcome the difficulties and shortages of the people are a pressing matter with which the party demands that each cadre and member be concerned. Conversely, being complacent and passive in the face of the difficulties of the people, placing oneself above the people, violating the people's right of collective ownership, abusing one's authority and position by being arrogant and causing problems to the people will reduce the people's confidence in the party and undermine the people's confidence in leadership agencies and themselves.

In addition to the matters mentioned above, the Leninist style also has another very important characteristic, namely, a very high collective spirit, adherence to principle and spirit of responsibility.

In his life of revolutionary activities, Lenin always set a bright example of the collective spirit. Although he was the highest leader of the Soviet party and state, Lenin never arbitrarily decided matters that had to be discussed and resolved by the collective. When he was in the minority, Lenin always absolutely obeyed the resolution that was adopted. However, when the matter in question was important, Lenin continued to act within the framework of the principles of the Soviet party and state while continuing to defend his ideas by raising the matter on a higher level, sometimes at a party congress. The collective spirit was always a characteristic of Lenin's style. He very deeply detested dictatorship, arbitrariness and factionalism. He required that the collective spirit be thorough and that it be displayed from the basic organizations of the party upward.

In conjunction with the collective spirit, it is necessary to display a high spirit of personal responsibility. The Leninist style demands that the cadre, while performing his work, possess energy, reach decisions quickly, dare to act, know how to work and dare to assume responsibility. A lack of responsibility toward one's work, going behind the back of the collective, relying upon the collective, being timid and hesitant and not daring to make a decision when necessary are the opposite of the Leninist style.

In addition to the collective spirit and the spirit of responsibility, Lenin also gave very much attention to adherence to principle. Lenin's adherence to principle was the result and the manifestation of his boundless loyality to the revolutionary cause. He considered adherence to principle to be a very high

requirement reflecting the qualities of the cadre. He rejected all compromise concerning matters of principle. However, to Lenin, principles were not rigid or mechanical, rather, they were flexible in nature--flexibility based on principle.

The main characteristics mentioned above of the Leninist style combined to form an organic entity. To each cadre and party member, forging for himself the Leninist style is an inevitable prerequisite to successfully completing the revolutionary tasks assigned by the party and the people.

FOOTNOTES

1. See: Ho Chi Minh: "Tuyen tap," [Selected Works], Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1980, Volume I, p 231.

2. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, Volume 36, p 195.

3. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1979, Volume 39, p 26.

4. Ibid., p 15.

5. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, Volume 40, p 164.

6. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," 1978, Volume 44, p 444.

7. Ibid., p 445.

8. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1970, Volume 33, p 281.

9. Ibid.

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OPPOSE THE ENEMY'S PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE AT THE SINO-VIETNAMESE BORDER

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 78-81, 88

[Article by Nong Quoc Chan]

[Text] Our country's northern border is now one of the many areas where the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are stepping up their psychological warfare maneuvers to attack and sabotage us in various domains. A tough and complex struggle is taking place under various forms between us and the enemy on the ideological front.

The enemy's propaganda is characterized by chauvinism and a desire to achieve global supremacy, misrepresent the socialist revolution with the intention of opposing and sabotaging the socialist undertaking in our country, and to misrepresent the Communist Party for the purpose of undermining it.

The Chinese reactionaries' tricks are very cunning and diverse. They are primarily aimed at sowing dissension between various ethnic minority groups, between troops and the people and between our party and administration and the masses. The Chinese reactionaries are creating misgivings and confusion among people who are uninformed about news of current events; prompting suspicions, a tendency to look down at other people, and hatred between various ethnic minority groups; cajoling and buying some people's support by giving them certain commodities; and exploiting the customs and traditions as well as the family relations of various ethnic minority groups along the border in order to distort the truth, make the people unable to distinguish friends from foes and to aggravate negative phenomena facing our people's lives.

With a huge propaganda apparatus including a radio broadcasting network from the central to the local levels and many public address systems along the border, and with the use of leaflets written in Chinese and Vietnamese, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership are constantly cajoling and persuading the H'mong and Yao ethnic peoples to "repatriate" to live with "King Hua" and "King Deng," and calling on them "to annihilate the Vietnamese lowlanders and the Tay ethnic people for the salvation of the Nung ethnic minority group."

Led by the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnam People's Army is a genuine revolutionary army comprising many outstanding sons of the working people and the people of various nationalities in Vietnam. "Uncle Ho's troops" are men under arms who have an ideal and who are intelligent. The army and the people

of various nationalities are like fish and water. The relations between the army and the people of various nationalities are between compatriots and comrades who are united into a solid bloc and who are joining each other in the struggle for the defense of the country and the socialist fatherland. The enemy resorted to numerous tricks to create suspicions and hatred between the army and the people of various nationalities. Exploiting the shortcomings of certain individuals in one area or another, the enemy has sought every way possible to sow dissension between our army and people. They have spoken ill of our soldiers and distorted the truth, trying to create a tendency to alienate our soldiers. With regard to our soldiers, the enemy has usually directed their attacks on our soldiers' feelings, especially during public and lunar new year holidays. They have tried to undermine our soldiers' determination to defend the fatherland by posing hypocritical questions such as "Are you going to be allowed to go home for a family reunion?"; "Vietnam has been unified but many men continue to be driven apart from their parents, wives and children. Why?"; "Going to the frontline or to border defense outposts just to become a canon fodder," and so forth.

In addition to their attempts to sow dissension between various ethnic minority groups and between the army and people by using various tricks, they are trying to create a permanent state of tension by conducting destructive artillery barrages and plundering and land-grabbing operations in order to destabilize the lives of the people in various hamlets or to harass various border markets. They have spread rumors about Chinese troops going to launch large-scale attacks on one point or another. Without timely information and due to a lack of newspapers and radios to keep track of current events, a number of our compatriots have been deceived and have fallen into the enemy's trap. Due to their lack of knowledge, a number of people are unable to tell which news reports are true and which news reports are false. This may confuse them and lead them to unwittingly feed the enemy's propaganda to other people. Being frightened and confused is only one step away from being fooled, cajoled and bought, especially for those living in remote border areas.

The enemy has often resorted to many cunning tricks aimed at driving a number of our compatriots into their traps. For example, they have sent their scouts into our country to drive our buffaloes and cattle to China and then spread the word that their owners should go to China to claim them back! Such a trap has, at times, proved effective. This is because those who cross the border to claim their buffaloes and cattle have in addition been forced to accept and carry back with them bunches of propaganda leaflets, they have also compelled these people to "pledge" to do something for them. Exploiting difficulties in our people's lives, the enemy has used commodities as a means to buy or cajole those who are gullible, naive and greedy for the enemy's money or goods. In this way the enemy has succeeded in cajoling certain persons to return to destroy the anise forests--by collecting the bark of anise trees and digging for their roots for sale to "friendly China"--and to remove buffaloes' eyes and hooves and trade them for some spools of colored thread, certain flashlight batteries, lighters, blankets, thermos bottles and the like.

The enemy has repeatedly used their henchmen--Vietnamese traitors of those miscreants among the long-time Chinese residents in various Vietnamese border provinces--to carry out clandestine propaganda and sabotage activities.

Through the voice of traitor Hoang Van Hoan, the expansionists have repeatedly recalled the long-standing relations between the peoples of the two countries in the border area and between the peoples of the two nations, including the relations in the revolutionary struggle and in social life as part of their efforts to cover up the many crimes they have committed so far.

The ideological and cultural struggle at various provinces along the Sino-Vietnamese border is going on continuously and is very complex. This struggle reflects the spirit of independence and freedom of the Vietnamese people of various nationalities in opposition to Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are now working hand in glove with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. It is also reflects socialism's opposition to Maoism and Vietnam's culture as opposed to Chinese expansionism and hegemonism.

The culture of a nation always reflects the characteristics of that nation. The confidence, the raison d'etre and the sense of responsibility of each nationality in the great Vietnamese family of various nationalities in the cause of building and protecting socialism are the vivid manifestations of the culture of the people of various nationalities in our country's northern border area. Even if its population is small and its living standards are not high enough, every nation can still feel proud of its traditional culture. The folk songs of various ethnic minority groups such as the "sli" folk songs of the Nung's, the "luom" folk sons of the Tay's, the "pao rung" folk songs of the Yao's, the "quam khap" folk songs of the Thais and the "gau p'lenh" folk songs of the H'mong's and our many kind of traditional musical instruments including flutes, xylophones, pan-flutes, and drums have made up Vietnam's rich, diversified and colorful culture. The light of the revolutionary culture has brought new factors for our cultural heritage. These include scientific knowledge, new forms of optimistic revolutionary militancy, new actors, new authors and new art troops. The culture of the people of various nationalities in our country's northern border area is continuously contributing to the struggle against foreign aggression for the construction and defense of the socialist fatherland.

In order to defend our fatherland's border, we must have an army, a battlefield and crisscrossing combat trenches. We must also have another very important factor: the people's support. The people of various nationalities have long settled down here in various hamlets and have organized many border markets. Also living together with them are workers and youths who have come here from various midland and lowland provinces to build forestry sites and state farms. The strength of all of these people is the combined strength of the socialist patriotic spirit, the spirit of national unity and the spirit of socialist collective mastery over political, economic, cultural and social activities.

In order to nurture the strength of those who are defending the fatherland's border, we need rice, corn, potatoes, manioc, salt, clothing and prophylactic medicines. It is also necessary for us to improve these people's knowledge and morale, to supply them with paper, pens and books and to create conditions for them to listen to news broadcasts, watch movie films and art performances, read books and newspapers and observe a sanitary and nonsuperstitious living pattern. New cultural activities now serve as a ideological weapon in the

daily struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare. They also reflect objectives in the struggle to be attained by the people of various nationalities and by members of the People's Armed Forces.

Faced with difficulties in the economy and everyday life, we must satisfactorily organize cultural and information activities in various mountainous and border areas. Experiences obtained in many areas show that if we develop the masses' self-motivation spirit and creactivity and seek ways to overcome difficulties, we will be able to organize our cultural and information activities and quickly develop their positive effect in our daily struggle against the enemy's sabotage activities. Many localities have quickly organized mobile information teams in order to spread the words of the party and the state to our combatants and compatriots of various nationalities, to keep the people informed of the situation and to promote their revolutionary activities. Many districts have arranged to send books and newspapers to various border defense posts or to the compatriots living in mountainous areas. In leadership activities, responsible organs have given priority to border areas in providing them with competent cadres and good materials and cultural works, thus contributing to improving the spiritual life of the soldiers and the people of various nationalities.

Our present tasks are to note correctly and to meet quickly the urgent requirements of "frontline areas." Implementing these tasks amounts to implementing party and state policies toward ethnic minority people. We must actively bring the light of a new culture to the compatriots of various ethnic minority groups, eradicate the differences in cultural life between minority and majority groups and between the mountainous and lowland areas, and quickly improve the material and cultural life of the compatriots of various nationalities in mountainous and border areas.

Faced with the enemy's multisided and protracted sabotage activities, it is necessary to adopt appropriate operational methods and measures to carry out the cultural and information task in the border areas. Due to the situation and the special features of the border areas, and also due to the fact that the economic situation is still fraught with difficulties, cultural and information activities there should not be patterned after those in other areas, these activities would be effective if their contents are made understandable and suitable in addition to efforts to streamline organization both in terms of personnel and equipment. Cultural and information organizations at the border areas do not necessarily require many "sections and facilities" as is the case with other areas. Instead, they must operate on a mobile basis and in such a way as to serve practically the compatriots and combatants, especially in those areas which are directly facing the enemy's constant sabotage activities. It is necessary constantly to carry out such activities as spreading information and propaganda, organizing mass literary and art performances and slide and film shows, building a new way of life, carrying out militarization, holding small exhibitions, distributing books, newspapers, posters and pictures, and promoting radio listening. These activities must be selected on the basis of both form and content if they are to be comprehensible, wholesome and attractive.

The classification of propaganda targets and the zoning off of areas to facilitate information and cultural activities are an important way of ensuring the success of these activities. The promotion of cultural and information activities for the mases and the dissemination of cultural information among the masses will only be successful if they are tailored to suit the targets. As a result of differences in dialects, psychologies customs and more, and education levels, the zoning of areas to enable proper operating procedures is a good experience. There are areas in which small-scale operations should be conducted; while in other areas they can be conducted in a relatively concentrated manner and on a medium-scale. Operations similar to those conducted in the midland provinces can be carried out in some areas.

Markets in the border areas and highlands are places not only for trade in goods but also for meetings of people of various nationalities to inquire about one another's health and to conduct cultural activities. It is therefore necessary to organize propaganda in order to explain the policies and lines of our party and state and smash up the enemy's reactionary allegations. This will certainly bring about good results. On market days, the cultural teams should conduct several types of operations, such as informing the people of current news, organizing exhibitions, showing slides and films, singing and organizing healthy entertainment activities in order to meet the people's cultural needs, expound the lines and policies of the party and state and promptly disseminate current news, nullifying the effects of enemy psychological warfare.

The cultural and information activities in the border areas will be highly effective when close coordination between the culture and information sector and other sectors--especially army units--can be maintained. The fine results achieved in Quan Ninh, Cao Bang, Lang Son, He Tuyen, Hoang Lien Son and Lai Chau have attested to the effect of this coordination. Good models have emerged from among the real activities which have been conducted. The information unit composed of old people in Ba Che District, Quang Ninh Province has operated effectively in the area of ethnic Dao people. The information unit of Lao Cai Town has used the market meeting time to conduct good cultural and information activities. The Dong Van District information unit in Ha Tuyen Province has coordinated with armed propaganda units to conduct timely operations!

The cultural and information activities in the border areas should be considered one of the vital tasks to be given even more attention by the party, administration and mass organizations at all echelons.

The ideological and cultural struggle in the Sino-Vietnamese border areas will continue under several complicated forms for a long time. Our cultural, information and artistic activities should be strengthened to meet the requirements of our struggle against the enemy's psychological warfare and for the moral wellbeing of the people of all nationalities, cadres and combatants of the People's Armed Forces in northern border area.

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THE REAGAN ADMINISTRATION'S MILITARY STRATEGY OR THE U.S. STRATEGIC STALEMATE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 82-88

[Article by Thanh Tin; passages enclosed in slantlines published in italics]

[Text] The Reagan administration has been in power for more than a year. As time indifferently passes, the United States is beset and challenged by many difficult problems and is in a serious deadlock in several fields with its way out uncertain and ineffective. In the strategic military field, the Reagan administration's stalemate is all the more outstanding.

The Main Elements of the Reagan Administration's Military Strategy

What is the present military strategy of the Reagan administration? What will be the U.S. military strategy in the 1980's? These are questions which many military organs, strategists and news commentators around the world are studying.

Strategic analysts say that from 1975 to 1979, the U.S. military strategy was in a state of near paralysis and drift, adding that with about a million U.S. officers and men coming back from the Vietnamese battlefields physically and morally wounded, many antagonistic tendencies and views beset the U.S. military system. U.S. strategists were engaged openly in prolonged disputes without resolution. Some advocated a strategy of /"isolationism,"/ maintaining that the United States should return to the American Continent and should never send U.S. combat troops to another continent and thus avoid heavy defeats. Others advocated that the United States should turn back only to a certin degree by building a defense line starting from its pacific islands, and, on this basis, should formulate a /"military strategic according to the pacific islands' line."/ Still, some other strategists proposed a /"vital and outlying zones"/ doctrine, holding that henceforth the United States should only intervene militarily in strategically important regions where it has direct, strategic interests, and that it should not be directly concerned with distant, outlying and unimportant places, taking into account the fact that the Vietnam war has revealed U.S. limitations in all respects.

Because the "Vietnam syndrome" on the U.S. body is still very new but serious and because the United States is still shaky following its downfall in Vietnam, the U.S. ruling circles and the militarist circles in the time of Gerald Ford

and Jimmy Carter appeared to be reluctant and afraid to engage in military adventures. This attitude became quite obvious when a number of African countries rose up and consolidated their independence with the devoted assistance of Cuban Army units filled with a noble internationalist spirit; when the Iranian people overthrew the tyrant Pahlavi--Washington's lackey--and when the seething Nicaraguan revolution dealt a decisive blow to the U.S.-fed and commanded Somoza administration. The United States has suffered such heavy strategic setbacks in the "post-Vietnam" period at a time when it was drowning in a myriad of crises--an economic crisis, a financial crisis, a credibility crisis, an institutional crisis and particularly military strategy crisis.

Ronald Reagan appeared in the U.S. presidential election campaign early in 1980 with the outline of a new military strategy. After he was elected, this military strategy was perfected. The main elements of this military strategy can be described as follows:

--The United States still has to play the role of a top power strategically in accordance with a /global strategy/. The United States has global interests, global responsibilities and global military capability.

--The United States must muster its forces to a high degree and increase its military might rapidly and vigorously in order to regain the /military superiority/ it lost as a result of the Soviet Union's beefing up of its military strength in the 1970's.

--The United States will simultaneously build a strong strategic nuclear force for /"deterrent"/ purposes and develop sufficiently strong conventional and rapid deployment forces to /"contain"/ its adversaries. Both deterrence and containment are important.

--The United States must be willing and ready to /take military action in all places and at all times/ if deemed necessary. Even where joint or collective action--which the United States tries to achieve--cannot be agreed upon with its allies, the United States must have the boldness to act unilaterally.

--The United States will put aside detente and relegate it to a level of lesser importance; and will emphasize its stand of /confrontation/ against the Soviet Union, Cuba and Vietnam in accordance with the strategic design to confront and repel the three revolutionary currents of the world in today's era.

--The United States must be prepared fully for /"two wars"/ instead of for "a war and a half" as advocated formerly. These two wars consist of a war on the European battlefield against the military forces of the Warsaw Pact signatory countries and another one in the Middle East or South Africa, in West Asia, northeast Asia or Central America against the national liberation movement under the banner of "protecting the interests of the free world," "protecting the transportation of fuel and raw materials through international lines of communications," and so forth. Formerly, counterinsurgency was only considered by U.S. strategists as half a war; but today, Reagan treats it as /one/ full war to stress the United States' readiness to use large forces for intervention and aggression when nations may rise up in their struggle for liberation.

Reagan's military strategy, with the aforementioned elements, has yet to be given any specific name. Some people hold that Reagan has returned to the "flexible response strategy" of the Kennedy-Taylor administration; but in reality, Reagan's military strategy has new elements that are so blindly aggressive and reckless as to be preposterous. Another school of thought refers to Reagan's military strategy as the "deterrence and containment strategy" or the "strategy of two wars"; but this concept fails to reflect the true nature of Washington's present military strategy.

The Shadow of Defeat in Vietnam Weighs Heavily on U.S. Military Strategy

Although Reagan and the Pentagon try to make it appear that they have completely forgotten the military nightmare in Vietnam and although they loudly declare that the "Vietnam syndrome" has disappeared totally from U.S. society and that the United States has definitely entered the period that follows the "post-Vietnam" period, the historic defeat of the United States in Vietnam over 7 years ago still weighs heavily on U.S. military strategy.

Nearly all U.S. and Western studies of strategy have mentioned the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam like a most plaintive refrain. They have to remark that "the Vietnam war has upset U.S. military strategy," that "this war has caused the definitive loss of U.S. military superiority," and that with its Vietnam debacle, the United States has entered a new era: that of the limitation of military force. In his book /"The Real War"/ U.S. superhawk Richard Nixon admits that it was "the Vietnam syndrome" that prompted U.S. political circles to give up many important bases in Africa in the wake of the Vietnam defeat. According to him, as a result of this syndrome, Washington passively and meekly had to allow tens of thousands of Cuban troops to operate on this resource-rich continent, without daring to offer even a token resistance. He also acknowledges that in Vietnam, Washington was forced to flee in total defeat, letting Nguyen Van Thieu fend for himself, and that this precedent later led to the U.S. abandonment of Pahlavi and Somoza to their tragic fate in Iran and Nicaragua....

Early this year, when the El Salvador issue became U.S. President Reagan's severest headache and when Washington was faced with a dreadful and urgent choice between intervening or not intervening to save the Duarte puppet army and administration from their desperate situation, the Vietnam lesson once again became the subject of U.S. press commentaries and congressional discussions. No less than 7 years have elapsed, but the total defeat suffered by the United States in Vietnam still retains the freshness and reality of a burning current event in detering the warmongering hot heads in Washington.

Factors of the Inevitable Failure of Reagan's Military Strategy

Over the past nearly 40 years the U.S. ruling circles have changed their military strategy many times in the hope of achieving the objectives of their counterrevolutionary global strategy.

We can see that each of these changes has marked a strategic setback, as the world balance of forces constantly shifted to the disadvantage of Washington and as the United States repeatedly suffered serious military defeats.

The /"massive retaliation"/ strategy of the fifties was laid down on the basis of the U.S. nuclear weapons monopoly and the undisputable superiority of the conventional arms used by the U.S. Navy, Air Force and Army.

The /"flexible response"/ strategy of the sixties represented a clear setback, when the United States had lost its nuclear weapons monopoly and had to cope with national liberation movements on all continents.

The /"realistic deterrence"/ mapped out toward the end of the sixties was another striking setback when the United States was forced to admit that its strength and its money had their limits, that a realistic and suitable approach was needed for each specific situation, and that it could not react impulsively everywhere according to its subjective calculations.

The military strategy that followed based on the /"Nixon doctrine"/ was yet another step backward that the United States had to take when it was forced to recognize the painful fact that its armed forces had suffered a serious defeat on the Vietnam battlefield and could no longer serve as an effective instrument to resolve military problems around the world in Washington's favor. Therefore, the United States had to /"change the color of the corpses' skin"/ according to the formula: U.S. weapons and advisers plus indigenous troops and administration. This was also an admission that the American people were unwilling to let their sons be thrown into a meaningless quagmire, and that the U.S. Armed Forces themselves were no longer enthusiastic about rushing to a foreign battlefield to fight a war the meaning and aim of which they could not clearly understand.

According to the dialectic of matters, Reagan's military strategy--U.S. military strategy in the "post-Vietnam" period--should have been a step backward to adjust to the new balance of forces, the position and strength of the United States in the new period, and to a situation in which the United States is sinking deeper in a general crisis. Looking at Reagan's military strategy, one can see all its preposterousness. For this reason, Reagan's military strategy bears intrinsic factors of failure. It is easy to recognize the law that spells out the inevitable bankruptcy of current U.S. military strategy. This is because of the following:

First, Reagan's military strategy bears /an aggressive, reckless and mindless character that is incongruous with the actual position and strength of the imperialist United States/ in the "post-Vietnam" period. Having been weakened economically and financially, divided politically and socially, and stripped of its superiority in both military strategic forces and conventional weapons, how could the United States possibly maintain its global ambitions and readily plunge into new adventures with good results?

/Second, the three revolutionary current/, despite all difficulties and obstacles, have continued to develop their strategic offensive position and push world development ahead /along the line/ of transition from capitalism to socialism. The political, economic and military might of the socialist countries has been bolstered constantly. Over the past several years socialism has attracted into its orbit hundreds of millions of people in Asia, Africa and Latin America; the movement to free nations from the rule of old and new

colonialism has been expanding and rising high; the struggle of the working class has been developing vigorously on all the continents; the movement to struggle against the arms race, the production of neutron bombs and the deployment of U.S. missiles in Europe for the defense of world peace has set new records.... The aim of the Reagan administration to contain and repel the three revolutionary current is merely an illusion; and it will certainly lead to new, heavy defeats.

/Third, time/ is not on the side of U.S. military strategy. U.S. strategists contend that, by exerting tremendous efforts in the arms race, the United States can catch up with the Soviet Union in military strength in 1987 and then use this momentum to gain superiority. Thus, again, is only a subjective illusion of the United States. The prompt answer from the Soviet Union is: It will never allow the United States to regain its military superiority in order to manipulate the world situation.

/Fourth/, the frantic arms race will surely bring /the most intense social contradictions/ to the United States. Reagan has stepped up the arms race and increased military expenditures, bringing the military budget from $164 billion in 1981 to $199 billion in 1982 and $263 billion in 1983. Drastic cuts in expenditures for social security, public health, education and so forth will only help enrich arms-producing capitalist cliques, bring disaster to laboring people's families and worsen inflation and unemployment. Reagan's unprecedented arms race will certainly lead to new failures in the economic and financial fields, prolong the recession and heighten the already deep dissatisfaction of the laboring people, the middle class and even the capitalist companies producing consumer goods. American society is witnessing ever stronger and fiercer class struggles that are directed against the Reagan administration's warlike and adventurous policies. The Reagan administration's stark isolation from the American people is inevitable. In the "post-Vietnam" period, broad sections of the American public have protested against the U.S. administration's military adventures in spite of the U.S. psychological warfare machinery's efforts to fan their spirit of big-nation chauvinism. And even U.S. political circles are increasingly becoming deeply divided because of Reagan's preposterously adventurous and reckless policies.

/Fifth, the United States is unable to motivate its allies/ to act in accordance with its military strategy: Long gone is the day when the United States was the authoritative leader and commander of the imperialist and capitalist countries. While the United States leaves detente aside, many U.S. allies consider it their primary policy; while the United States advocates confrontation with the Soviet Union, its European allies want to expand trade with the latter on a large scale. The United States has shamelessly and desperately sabotaged the "contracts of the century"--under which 10 West European countries will purchase some 40 billion cubic meters of natural gas from the Soviet Union every year--but the West European countries refuse to submit to the U.S. command baton. While the United States has attempted to intervene in El Salvador, many key U.S. allies consider the Farabundo Marti Front as the legitimate representative of the people of this country. They have even advised or warned the United States against sending U.S. combat troops to

El Salvador. Many U.S. Allies have refused to increase their military budgets as requested by the United States. The trend against the deployment of U.S. missiles in Western Europe is rising vigorously among the European people and has an effect on the politics of these countries. In many places many mass organizations have even demanded the withdrawal of the nearly 400,000 U.S. troops from Europe and said bluntly that "the U.S. presence is no longer necessary in Europe."

/Sixth, the Chinese expansionist and hegemonist clique/ plays a fairly remarkable role in the Reagan administration's military strategy. From being the objective of a big U.S. war, China has become a force that is colluding with the United States against the Soviet Union and the three revolutionary currents. By all appearances, such a "switch" of battleground by a country with more than a billion people is really outstanding. However, an analysis of its posture and strength shows that the Beijing expansionist and hegemonist clique's despicable betrayal has brought no obvious advantages to U.S. military strategy. This is because China, though vast and densely populated, is still very weak economically. The Chinese Army is large but its equipment is backward by one or two generations of weapons as compared to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. This army is beset by permanent internal political chaos. Chinese politics is in a state of protracted confusion. Under these conditions, China, far from being a major military force to complement U.S. military strategy, is a big, dead-weight political and military burden on it. The U.S. public is questioned: Where does the United States get $42-67 billion to modernize the Chinese Army so that it will become a remarkable objective for the powerful Soviet military might in U.S. military strategy? Where does the United States get at least $180 billion to invest in the modernization of the Chinese economy in the next 10 years? Ten years ago, Nixon opened Beijing's door and gave a toast to Sino-U.S. friendship. The toast then was as delicious and sweet as it is bitter now.

The Stalemate of U.S. Military Strategy

Regan is really a man of the remote past. A review of his strategy shows that its author still persists in maintaining the very old way of thinking from the period when the United States still had a powerful posture and strength--the immediate post-World War II period. Since then, there have been many changes in the world! Today, the United States is sick, weak and old and has lost its vitality, attractiveness and power.

In formulating his military strategy, Reagan totally disregarded the present world balance of power, the marked decline of U.S. stature and strength in the post-Vietnam period and the unending U.S. economic recession. Nor did he take into account the opposite tendencies which are threatened to tear U.S. society apart. In this society, solitary cries of bellicosity and adventurism are rising amid public weariness and annoyance....

All of the U.S. military strategies for nearly 40 years have had a common fatal flaw: their lack of realism, which has made them ineffective and short-lived. Reagan's military strategy is more remarkable than all the preceeding ones in that it is the most irrational. The Chinese people are fond of lamenting that

their spirit is willing but their strength is insufficient. This lament is an apt description of Reagan and his military strategy. The United States is aging and visibly losing strength. It can in no way cling to its dream of global presence and readily plunge into adventures in any place and at any time. There is no miracle which can rejuvenate it and make it stronger than the rest of the world, which is brimming with youthful vitality.

U.S. public opinion has warned the Reagan administration that it is facing too many international crises simultaneously; one in Central America, with El Salvador as its focus; one in the Middle East; and one in southern Africa. Coupled with these are the crackdown on and jailing of U.S. henchmen in Poland, the anti-U.S. tendency in Western Europe, the anti-U.S. movement in Libya and North Africa....

The strategic stalemate of the United States in the eighties stems from the fact that its aims are too high and its ambitions too great, while its position and strength have visibly declined and the revolutionary forces of our time are surging vigorously according to the trend of the era and the law of inevitable development of human society.

The Reagan administration's nonsensical, truculent and belligerent attitude is leading the United States to new strategic blunders and setbacks. It is also driving the country into an unprecedentedly isolated position in the West. As the French newspaper LE MONDE observed, "The United States is shooting at its own feet" and "has been the first to suffer from the mistakes of U.S. political circles."

The U.S. military strategy bears the indelible stamp of its creator, Ronald Reagan, a man notorious for his anachronistic, conservative, bellicose, nonsensical, shortsighted and vulgar views. It also bears the stamp of the current U.S. political stand, which bourgeois European political commentators have criticized as being unrealistic, shortsighted, unimaginative and prone to reacting according to crude instinct.

Each period has its own peculiar products. The moribund military strategy of the Reagan administration and of the United States in the 1980's is quite suitable for an imperialist America which is rapidly declining and in the grips of a general crisis.

The three revolutionary currents of our time have successively bankrupted several U.S. military strategies. Reagan's military strategy will certainly know no better fate. This strategy--which is caught in an impasse resulting from the conflict between the United States' ambitions and its capabilities, between its objectives and its measures, and between Reagan's subjective intentions and the world's objective trend--will only lead the country to new defeats. We can safely predict that the only thing that will make the current U.S. military strategy /"more remarkable"/ than its predecessors is that it will go bankrupt /more quickly/ and in a /"more spectacular"/ fashion.

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REAR SERVICES IN WAR AGAINST U.S. REVIEWED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 55-59

[Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Viet Phuong: "Several Experiences in the War of Resistance Against the United States for National Salvation Regarding Guiding and Commanding Strategic Rear Service Support on Line 559 in the 1973-1975 Stage of the War"]

[Text] Generally speaking, when wars enter their decisive stage, the general offensives that bring wars to victorious conclusions occur over a "relatively broad scope" but occur repeatedly in "a short space of time" on the basis of material and mobility factors that meet the requirements of "large quantity, rapid speed and predeployment." Only in this way is it possible to rapidly and completely crush the will and ability of the enemy to resist and reduce our losses to the lowest possible level. This is the very complex, general problem of strategic rear service support work in preparation for major opportunities, especially in preparations for an historic opportunity to win total victory.

In the war against the United States to liberate the South, very important leaps forward occurred in the final stage, a stage concerning which the Political Bureau observed "one day was the equivalent of 20 years." This reality determined the urgent nature of strategic preparations in every field of rear service work, from the national rear area to the frontlines.

Area 559 was the forward strategic rear service line of the army.(1) Its main political task was to provide the highest possible level of transport support for each material base, technical base and the manpower being sent to the South and the friendly countries in order to wage the revolutionary war against the U.S. imperialist aggressors and their lackeys. Due to the special characteristics of the complex form of the war of resistance against the United States on the battlefield in the South and the battlefields in the friendly countries in Southeast Asia and due to the fact that all other communications lines were blockaded by the enemy, line 559 became the most basic, primary rear service support line, became the line of extremely important strategic significance in the immediate future as well as over the long range. From 1970 until the conclusion of the war

of resistance, every material and technical need supporting military operations, the welfare of the people, the economy, the military corps and branches going to the front, delegations of cadres of our government and party and those of our friends going to the battlefield and so forth had to be met on the basis of the system of roads and bridges, the command organization and the various aspects of rear service support along the line. Because of the strategic position occupied by the Truong Son area, as soon as it was established, line 559 was gradually organized by the Military Commission of the Central Party Committee into the staging area for main force military corps, into jumping off points for attacks and into the receiving line for the various fronts; in the final stage of the war of liberation, it reached a scale unprecedented in the history of war in our country.

As the point of convergence of each source of materiel, technology and manpower being sent from the socialist rear area to the front and of all exchanges adjacent to the battlefield, area 559 attracted the heaviest attacks by the enemy, attracted extremely heavy, wicked attacks by the enemy and was constantly the scene of interdiction campaigns and fierce anti-interdiction campaigns that lasted throughout the course of the war.

In order to fulfill its task, line 559 had to have a thorough understanding of the political line and task and the military line and task of the party and prepare itself in advance for the activities of the armed forces.

Throughout the course of its activities, line 559 learned one fundamental lesson: to always find time to make preparations and broaden the scope of its operations. This was an experience in victory that was gained over many years and applied very thoroughly in the general offensive and uprising in the spring of 1975. Prior campaigns and battles raised the requirement of preparing one year for the next year, preparing for the next task by means of the present task and providing increasingly large material support. Following the victory of the Paris Agreement, these preparations became increasingly urgent and raised the requirement of providing unprecedented material support. They demanded very high determination. This determination could not merely be expressed in words, rather, it had to be expressed by means of real actions, by means of transport efficiency. It was necessary to correctly evaluate the enemy and ourselves on the scope of our area of operation. On the basis of deciding and daring to accept a task many times larger, we boldly proposed major improvements to our organization, determinedly expanded our scope of operations, boldly changed our mode of operation and revolutionized our style of command and work by performing large jobs, performing one job after another and competing with the enemy, with time.

These requirements, which were never simple to meet, now, in the face of a major opportunity, were raising many difficult, complex and new problems for cadres and soldiers. If the thinking of cadres and soldiers was not thoroughly remolded, they would become complacent and lose their vigilance or become skeptical, hesitate, become conservative and stop. As a result of properly resolving the problem of

the thinking regarding victory and opportunity, line 559 uprooted everything that was outmoded, brought its immense apparatus into a new orb of operation, expanded the Truong Son area of operation both vertically and horizontally and transported in a short amount of time a large volume of supplies that formerly would have taken several years to transport.

However, once progressive thinking had been molded and the large task was at hand, it was necessary to establish a progressive organization in order to achieve corresponding efficiency. That is, because there is an organization for every task, it was necessary to swiftly improve the organization and reorganize forces without being conservative in order to win victory. If we thought and acted in a contrary manner, it would have been difficult to complete our task and might even have resulted in defeat. Because, the organization, although it originates in the task, becomes the foundation of every activity and insures the development of the strength of each force for the purpose of completing the task.

From the time that they shifted to the mechanized mode of transportation, the forces of line 559 underwent four major organizational improvements.(2) After each time its organization was improved and made more efficient, the ability of line 559 to rapidly receive the large quantity of supplies being sent from the rear area increased and it achieved better results with each passing year.(3)

In the stage of the major change in the revolutionary war and in the face of an extremely large, historic opportunity, inefficiency emerged within the area headquarters organization and the strategic military transport line. With the approval of the Military Commission of the Central Party Committee, headquarters 559 rapidly organized divisions. However, the fundamental problem involved in this change of organization was changing the various forms of tactics and creatively applying the tactics of each branch under the new organizational conditions that existed. The main problem involved changing transport tactics, efficiently reorganizing the "basic routes" and changing the form of organization of the coordinated branches in each battle.

Of course, every change in the form of an organization generally gives rise to many difficulties and problems and is impeded by conservatism and a lack of enthusiasm. However, on the basis of the pressing needs to "liberate" fighting strength from the "constraints" of the old organizational relationships and creating a new strength, achieving a higher productivity became the test of the efficiency of the organization, became the purpose of building the organization in combat. It was absolutely necessary to overcome obstacles in order to create a number of new organizations suited to the requirements of the new task.

As a result of changing the organization of the strategic military transport line to the division form, engineer forces could begin to work on a large scale, work in a centralized and highly specialized manner in well coordinated production lines and coordinate their four strengths: manpower, horsepower, energy and improved tools. As a result, in the space of only 18 months, the engineer forces

had opened new roads, carried out capital construction and improved old roads in accordance with established standards over a distance of more than 1,600 kilometers.

The truck divisions now operated on new routes that were five times longer than before; depending upon the enemy situation and the weather, they could abandon transportation "by routes" and quickly implement the "direct transportation" of each division to the various battlefields, achieving a productivity of 2,250 percent compared to 1965-1966 and 202 percent compared to 1971-1972.

The infantry divisions and anti-aircraft divisions flexibly employed blocking tactics to control the enemy and staged mobile attacks in coordination with the large-scale, annihilating attacks on the main fronts and in the main areas. They coordinated with our friends on the Lao battlefield, attacked and annihilated the enemy, liberated scores of cities and towns, pushed the enemy far down the Mekong River and expanded and strengthened the liberated zone of that friendly country and our country along the Truong Son line.

When the strategic general offensive started, as a result of being prepared and as a result of having time to practice, the divisions of line 559 showed themselves to be rather proficient in coordinating in combat with the combat divisions and military corps. And, as a result of having achieved good quality, ample forces and high mobility, these divisions rapidly carried out the order of the high command to transport anti-aircraft divisions, infantry divisions, truck divisions, technical regiments and so forth to support or coordinate in combat on the battlefield while transporting military corps to combat positions.

It can be said that our army never moved fully equipped, modern military corps as rapidly and systematically as it did in the general offensive in the spring of 1975; this occurred so rapidly that up until the day that we opened fire, American and puppet intelligence agencies still predicted that it would be 1 more month before we arrived. This was a very new event, was a very great achievement in the art of guiding strategic rear service support work in the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation. This success was due to many reasons, but one of the reasons of decisive significance was that we had proposed and completely implemented the policy of determinedly focusing our efforts on improving the roads and bridges along the strategic transport line in coordination with developing the network of campaign roads. This was a very basic factor that firmly guaranteed mobility on the part of the army.

Clearly, this problem could not have been resolved in a very short period of time. It had to be actively resolved throughout the stage of preparations and had to have the wholehearted support of the state and the army. In this effort, the party committee of headquarters 559 especially concerned itself with researching and building new bridges and roads consistent with the new strategic guidelines, with the investment of the largest number of forces (4) and the greatest amount of

equipment possible. We also focused our intelligence in developing progressive work methods, determined to complete the improvement of the western road system, open eastern roads and build basic roads in accordance with established standards(5) in a short period of time, thereby creating two parallel, reliable road systems leading to the rear areas of the various battlefields and fronts. By late 1974, the strategic road system had been extended all the way to Loc Ninh, thereby establishing an interconnected network of roads that supported one another and guaranteed the transportation of many times more strategic reinforcements; the mechanized military corps were able to operate continuously at a density of 10 to 15 vehicles per kilometer (the average) throughout the year (with the exception of the months when heavy flooding occurred). As the road network increasingly spread toward the east and approached the enemy, we transported troops by mechanized means on the various fronts, deeply penetrated the enemy's territory and developed upon our victories with increasing ease and efficiency.

In the expanded Truong Son strategic base, the system of roads and bridges developed many horizontal and vertical axes. In particular, after the liberation of Quang Tri, the reopened port of Dong Ha became a relatively large receiving center for reinforcements from the national rear area. The truck convoys of the state and army also conducted transport operations along Route 9. The strategic military transport line promptly organized large storehouse areas to insure the movement of one or two truck regiments per day.

On the frontlines, the linking of the mechanized road network of the strategic line with the strategic road system created new conditions for transport units to reach the rear area of the front. This was a new and very large advantage for the various battlefields; at the same time, it guaranteed that the transport cycle of trucks would be maintained and reduced the amount of time and manpower needed for cargo handling at trans-shipment stations.

On this basis, a new battle position was deployed for strategic transport work:

--Two basic routes involving 4 to 6 days per trip or 8 days per trip depending upon the nature of the fighting in the two zones, were organized. We constructed and intermediate shipment storehouse area and groups of strategic stockpile storehouses at positions where the most traffic occurred and close to remote battlefields.

--A gasoline-oil support system and technical support system were established on the main transportation axes.

--We organized temporary stop-over routes for truck troops and supply stations along the line.

--On the basis of the strategic information network and the information network of communications support troops, we organized transport command operations by route, etc.

Through these numerous organizational improvements, we increased our ability to concentrate on the main task, eliminated many trans-shipment operations, increased the speed at which trucks operated and reduced the amount of time involved in the transportation cycle, consequently, the transport efficiency of the truck divisions increased by 120 to 150 percent.

Also during this period of time, we attached special importance to investing as much as possible in the development of the pipeline in the Truong Song region. Gaining experience from 1972, we constructed a fuel supply system and a major stockpile system in the Central Highlands adjacent to the Nam Bo battlefield. This was an extremely important victory. It was the key element in the rate of development of the strategic military transport line, was the key to the rapid mobility of the various services and branches in the general offensive on the various fronts of the recent battlefield in the South.

FOOTNOTES

1. The transport department line of the Rear Services General Department was the strategic rear service line in the rear.

2. In 1965 and 1966 we organized the line, below which were two to four troop stations (Vietnamese: binh tram). Between 1966 and 1968, we organized
t troop stations that commanded combined branches in combat. In 1969 and 1970, on the basis of the troop stations, troop stations for each front were established in each main area. In the South, the line organized headquarters 470. Between 1971 and 1973, we organized area headquarters 471, 472, 473 and 571.

3. Taking 1965-1966 as 100, 1966-1967 equalled 210 percent; 1968-1969 equalled 520 percent; 1970-1971 equalled 610 percent; and 1972-1973 equalled 830 percent.

4. At the start of 1973, the engineer forces were combined into divisions; 70 to 80 percent of their forces were used in capital construction.

5. Roadways were wide enough for two trucks to pass each other; road beds were raised, made firm and spread with stone or graded.

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IMPROVEMENTS TO SPECIAL OPERATIONS FORCES SUGGESTED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 30-36

[Article by Senior Colonel Bach Ngoc Lien: "The Special Operations Forces and the Art of Attack"]

[Text] Attacks are a unique product, are a strongpoint of our nation's way of fighting the enemy, one that has been formed and developed over the course of several thousand years of struggling to defend and build the country. In the two victorious war of resistance against the powerful imperialists, France and the United States, our army and people, adhering firmly to the military thinking and line of the Vietnam Communist Party and inheriting and developing upon our forefathers' creative art of fighting the enemy, brought about substantive changes in the art of attack. The continuous development of this art has been consistent with the level of development of weapons and technical equipment and the gradual improvement of the military organization and army organization of our state in the various periods of the revolution. Attacking is considered the basic, primary and universal form of warfare of our people's armed forces.

During the very first days of the fight against the French colonialist aggressors, our Special Operations Forces, in the form of commando units and suicide units, swiftly adopted the offensive thinking of the people's war in our country. These small, efficient but well trained fighting organizations achieved very high efficiency in combat. They helped to cause the emergence of the premises of the creative, unique art of attack of the Special Operations Forces in the Vietnamese people's war.

In the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, the date 19 March 1967 was made the date of the official establishment of the Special Operations Forces. At that time, the army and people of South Vietnam had defeated the "special war" strategy of the Americans and the puppets, had begun to defeat their "limited war" strategy and were launching stronger and more widespread attacks than in any previous period. The Special Operations Forces emerged at that time as a combat branch of the Vietnam People's Army that was closely linked to the growing offensive of the people's war in our country.

Together with the other services and branches, the Special Operations Forces attacked the enemy on land, in the air and at sea, attacked the enemy at small bases and large bases, annihilated enemy forces within strong fortifications as well as when they were outside their fortifications, attacked communication lines, rear service bases and nerve centers and so forth, killing many enemy troops and destroying many of the enemy's modern means of war. Many of the battles fought by the Special Operations Forces in our people's war of resistance against the United States for national salvation are famous battles. The attack on the Bien Hoa Airfield destroyed nearly 60 U.S. aircraft and the attack on the Lien Chieu fuel depot destroyed hundreds of millions of liters of enemy gasoline. The attack on the U.S. base in Saigon killed hundreds of enemy, including many generals, colonels and pilots. There was the attack on the Ben Luc Bridge, which was more than 500 meters long, that collapsed the bridge in June, 1968; the sinking of an enemy warship with a transport capacity of tens of thousands of tons, which destroyed a joint force American-puppet floating base; the attacks on and occupation of important targets in coordination with the forces participating in the 1975 spring general offensive and so forth. These were feats of arms that reflected the bravery and intelligence, the initiative in taking attacks, the unique art of attack and the high combat efficiency of the Special Operations Forces. By means of their activities and achievements, the Special Operations Forces made a worthy contribution to the total victory of the fight against the United States and accepted, effectively implemented and helped to develop the art of attack of the Vietnam revolutionary war.

It can be said that the period of the resistance against the United States for national salvation was one of the most brilliant periods of the growth and development of the Special Operations Forces politically, spiritually and organizationally as well as in terms of their forces, equipment, military skills and art of attack. With regard to the art of attack, this was a period in which the Special Operations Forces established and developed, in a relatively basic and comprehensive manner, their method of fighting, which is a unique method that uses few troops to win victory over many, uses high quality to win victory over large forces. Thoroughly understanding the offensive strategic thinking of the revolutionary war and on the basis of the mastery achieved by the people and the armed forces on the various battlefields, the Special Operations Forces conducted bold, precise and lightning-like surprise attacks on many types of very important targets of the enemy in the course of the war, thereby inflicting heavy losses upon the forces and means of war of the enemy and striking fear in and panic in their hearts. These were not only attacks designed to impede the immediate combat activities and acts of aggression of the enemy, but they also had the purpose of attacking targets and causing long-range damage to the enemy. They not only involved selective attacks upon the enemy outside their perimeter, but also attacks on targets deep within the strongholds of the enemy, thereby inflicting very painful and effective blows upon them. The targets of attacks were not only puppet troops, but American troops as well. Many attacks on airfields, warehouses, bases, command centers, communications centers and barracks of the U.S. aggressors, attacks which killed valuable forces of the enemy, destroyed many of their modern means of war and were very highly efficient, caused even their electronic detection and alarm equipment to be ineffective and caused the

enemy to be panic stricken. The targets of attacks were not only in the mountainous jungles and the countryside, but also in the lowlands and the cities, on land, in the air and at sea. The scale of attacks varied; they were independent attacks and attacks launched under many different forms of coordination with other branches and forces.

The attacks of the Special Operations Forces are an art and a science. The methods of organizing and carrying out actual attacks are the results of detailed, painstaking and specific research based on firm foundations in many areas. The determination of targets, timing, positions and the use of forces and weapons, the determination of combat formations, methods of penetration, advance routes, withdrawal routes, methods of camouflage and so forth are the results of objective and extremely detailed analysis of the factors that form the strength of a battle. Bravery is a decisive factor but cannot take the place of everything else. Every action of cadres and soldiers in battle must be planned and organized in a truly precise manner, in close coordination with the actions of the other members of their unit in order to attack the enemy at a time when they are weak, attack their weaknesses, take maximum advantage of the terrain, the weather, sunlight, time and so forth. As a result, the Special Operations Forces achieved a high degree of precision and high efficiency in many attacks.

Therefore, it can be said that the art of attack infused the Special Operations Forces with boundless strength. And, the Special Operations soldier has become one of the beautiful expressions of Vietnamese revolutionary heroism. The art of attack of the Special Operations Forces is impregnated with the spirit of the nation, the revolutionary spirit, the science and the modern nature of the military art of the Vietnamese people's war. This art helped the Special Operations Forces annihilate many forces and means of war of the enemy, preserve their own forces and simultaneously fight well and build up their forces well under extremely complicated, violent circumstances and conditions. It helped the Special Operations Forces not only complete or excellently complete their tasks in battles and campaigns, but also in the strategic activities of our army and people in the resistance against the United States for national salvation. As a result, the Special Operations Forces were also closely associated with attacks. Launching attacks became an attribute of the combat activities of the Special Operations Forces.

As a method of armed struggle employed by a well trained special combat branch under new conditions, the art of attack of the Special Operations Forces must undergo new developments in the war to defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Our nation's war to defend the socialist fatherland must contend with and win victory over a new strategic warfare objective, the Chinese aggressor army. This is a war waged under the circumstances of our people having become the masters of their entire fatherland and are building socialism throughout the country. This war will be waged by means of the tremendous, unprecedented combined strength of our army and people, of a social system moving foward against the background of new developments regarding the military line, military strategy and methods of

waging war as well as the mode of armed struggle and the method of warfare with a view toward defeating aggressive attacks by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists against us in the air, on the land and at sea. This strength is prepared and built before war breaks out and is continuously developed in the process of a war. New developments have been and are occurring within our army concerning its level of equipment and weapons, the organization and structure of the branches and services and warfare capabilities. The fight between ourselves and the enemy will be arduous, violent and large scale from the very first days of the war. Our defensive position is becoming stronger with each passing day; it is the battle position of being the masters of each locality, of each battlefield and the entire country in order to take the initiative in bringing the greatest possible strength to bear in the fight against the enemy when they launch a war of aggression against our country. The factors mentioned above have a strong impact upon the art of attack of the Special Operations Forces.

The realities of the fight against the Chinese aggressor army and its encroachment along the northern border of our country have shown that the Special Operations Forces retain their original role entirely in joining the other branches and forces in attacking the enemy on the frontline of the fatherland and shown that their art of attack embodies many new factors.

In the war to defend the fatherland, the Special Operations Forces will probably have to attack enemy troops coming from the outside, not enemy troops permanently stationed in our country as was the case in the war of liberation. Consequently, maintaining close contact with the enemy, reconnoitering the enemy, selecting targets, selecting the time to fight, the methods for preparing and carrying out attacks and so forth must be based on new, appropriate modes. It is necessary to victoriously carry out battles which last for a long time but for which there is little time to prepare and battles in areas in which many advantages exist as well as battles in areas in which there are many difficulties and the situation is undergoing complex changes. Regardless of conditions, the attacks waged by the Special Operations Forces must be attacks for which preparations are made, which are tightly organized, in which the targets that must be destroyed are known, in which secrecy and surprise are maintained and which are carried out rapidly, systematically and with high combat efficiency. Therefore, we must employ our strength as masters who are prepared, who have a battle position, who have troops and have the people on their side; we must take thorough advantage of the weakness of the enemy as an aggressor coming from far away to whom the terrain is strange and who is being violently attacked and can be easily divided, isolated and so forth.

In fighting enemy forces coming from the outside, the attacks waged by the Special Operations Forces will probably take place first on the frontline, in the border mountainous jungles, the seacoast and the islands. In these areas, the Special Operations Forces have the capabilities, more than a few capabilities, to deliver painful, serious blows to the enemy. However, turning these capabilities into reality demands that the Special Operations Forces make innovations regarding

their tactics and techniques. They must know how to attack enemy forces in front of themselves, behind themselves and on their flanks, attack the enemy on the mainland, in the mountainous jungles, the lowlands and the cities, even on rivers, at sea and on the islands. They must know how to attack the enemy on the frontline, behind the frontline and even in their rear area. Combat, command operations and signal operations must be organized very skillfully, combat coordination must be very precise and close, secrecy and surprise must be achieved and maximum use must be made of the advantages afforded by the prepared battle position and the terrain in order to achieve a favorable position and use well trained forces to win victory over large enemy forces.

The attack efficiency of the Special Operations Forces in a war to defend the fatherland depends very much upon their ability to fight independently and fight in coordination with other forces. Both of these methods of fighting are utilized within the common formation, the common battle position in the combat, campaigns and strategic activities of the people's war in each area, in each direction and on each battlefield, with the Special Operations Forces conducting their operations under unified guidance. Therefore, when we talk about fighting independently we are only talking in relative terms. However, it must be realized that fighting independently is the basic and universal mode of operation, is the strongpoint of the Special Operations Forces and is a method of fighting that generally results in high combat efficiency. Therefore, the Special Operations Forces must be skilled in fighting independently and must employ this method of fighting in a manner consistent with new conditions. However, the Special Operations Forces need not only fight independently; they can and must coordinate in combat with other forces well, with the infantry, artillery forces, tank forces and eventually with the air force, airborne troops and naval forces in a manner consistent with the requirements of modern warfare. The thinking that the Special Operations Forces are only suited to guerrilla warfare and are not suited to combat coordinated among the various branches and services of a modern war is incorrect in the present stage of development of Vietnamese military realities. In coordinated combat operations, the Special Operations Forces must always look for every way to utilize their ability to move far ahead, to deal painful, serious blows to the enemy, to attack targets that other branches find it difficult to attack or hit. There must be a good division of labor and responsibilities among the various branches and, on this basis, the conditions must be created for all branches to fulfill their role in order to avoid the problem of not fully utilizing the strength of each branch and the problem of one branch performing the function or task of another.

Whether fighting independently or coordinating in combat, the Special Operations Forces must fight under the present circumstances in which our army has been strengthened and improved with regard to its weapons and technical equipment. war to defend the fatherland raises new requirements regarding the use of increasingly modern weapons and technical equipment. Therefore, the art of attack of the Special Operations Forces cannot stop at utilizing only existing equipment, rather, it must also employ the various types of more modern weapons in a suitable manner. They must constantly improve their proficiency in the use

of the weapons and means of war with which they have been equipped and actively research and improve their ability to utilize modern technology while intensifying the application of modern technology in order to develop their ability to move far ahead and deliver serious blows and achieve high combat efficiency.

The firm foundation for the attacks by the Special Operations Forces are the battle position of the people's war to defend the fatherland, a position which has been prepared and is constantly being strengthened. This battle position is deployed and built on each level and within each locality, even on the frontline of the fatherland, before war even breaks out. Therefore, regardless of which method of fighting they employ to fight the enemy, regardless of the scale and form of their attacks, the Special Operations Forces must make every effort to utilize the impact of this battle position. To begin with, they can and must rely upon the results of reconnaissance and observation, upon the deployment of the formation, upon the level of preparation of military, technical, material and other factors of the local forces and progress from assessing the enemy, the terrain and mobility routes to selecting targets and times for attacks, utilizing technical forces and weapons, organizing combat support and rear service support and so forth in a rapid, precise and highly effective manner.

In the war of liberation, some special operations units remained for many days in areas under enemy control, fought the enemy continuously and won resounding victories. Some enemy bases were attacked by us three or four times in 1 year and were unable to resist us. A very important part of this success was the fact that these units relied upon the people, were protected and helped by the people and were supplied by the people with information, supplies and assistance in every area. This shows that the effectiveness of attacks is also closely linked to the preparation of battlefields, the preparation of the battle position of the Special Operations Forces in accordance with a unified plan for each area, each battlefield and each level. Within this battle position, the Special Operations Forces not only closely coordinate in every way with the units of the various branches and arms of the military, but also prepare a political base among the local people, prepare combat positions, rear service positions, operational plans, lines of communications and so forth with a view toward insuring that the initiative can be taken in carrying out attacks regardless of the situation and insuring secrecy, surprise and victory.

Applying the art of attack in a highly effective manner and developing this art under the new conditions that exist demand comprehensive high quality on the part of the Special Operations Forces.

Today, our Special Operations Forces are 15 years old. In their 15 years of combat and development, the Special Operations Forces have matured and established a glorious tradition. To fulfill their task in the new stage, the Special Operations Forces must have a clear understanding of the new situation, of the new tasks of the revolution, the army and their branch, of the new elements of the people's war to defend the fatherland and of the new warfare objective of

the armed forces; they must have a full understanding of the new elements of the mode of waging a war, of military strategy, of campaign art and tactics. These are the foundations for building and developing the organization of the branch, improving its equipment, political education, military training, military scientific research and the military technical science of the special branch and improving the command qualifications of cadres and the tactical and technical qualifications of units.

The research of the warfare objective must be carried out in a very thorough, comprehensive, basic and specific manner. Facts have shown that if, even when we face a new, insidious and wicked enemy, we fully assess the enemy, fully assess the specific objective of each battle, we can launch victorious attacks. We cannot stop at a general understanding of the schemes and strategic tricks of the enemy, rather, we must gain an understanding of and analyze the weaknesses and strengths of their tactical and technical activities in the case of each attack and, on this basis, determine our capabilities and method of operation in order to annihilate the enemy, protect ourselves and win resounding victory.

We must strengthen and develop the organization of the Special Operations Forces in a manner consistent with the tasks of the army and the branch, consistent with the military art of a people's war to defend the fatherland and the mode of special operations warfare under modern conditions. The building of the organization must insure that the Special Operations Forces are truly a combat branch, a "well trained special" branch of the regular force, modern and well trained Vietnam People's Army. The effort to build the will to fight and preserve and enhance the tradition of the branch must always cultivate within Special Operations Forces the determination to win victory once they have gone into combat and be worthy of being a branch possessing "unparalleled bravery" as was stated by our National Assembly in praise of the Special Operations Forces in 1976.

One matter of very important significance is that of constantly improving the quality of the special operations detachments and units, improving their political-spiritual quality, military and technical quality, rear service support quality, the quality of their command organization and so forth. To begin with, units and detachments must improve the leadership quality and ability of the party organization and the command quality and qualifications of cadres. Special operations soldiers and cadres must be selected in exact accordance with standards; they must be trained and educated in a truly strict and painstaking manner. They must routinely heighten their sense of organization and insure the implementation of the orders, rules and discipline of the army in a fully voluntary manner. To improve the efficiency of attacks, strengthening and improving equipment in order to insure that the weapons and technical equipment of the branch can attack the enemy from far away with strong firepower and a high degree of accuracy are an indispensable requirement. Technical and tactical training must be highly specialized, must be consistent with the requirements and characteristics of the attacks launched by the Special Operations Forces on land, on water, on the islands, in the mountainous jungles and in the cities as well as with the function

and tasks of the Special Operations Forces on each level, on each battlefield and in each arm of the military. Each soldier, each combat organization and each detachment must be developed in a basic, comprehensive manner so that they can be the masters of themselves and the masters of the situation and display "resourcefulness and daring" and "fight effectively and win a major victory" in every situation.

The special operations military science which was formed in the realities of the nation's two wars of resistance, especially in the resistance against the United States for national salvation, must continue to be developed and improved. Under the light of the military thinking and line of the party and the principles of Vietnamese military science, it has been, is and will become the military science of a combat branch whose attribute is being on the attack. It studies matters regarding the laws and principles involved in the buildup, combat and development of the special operations branch, in the mode of special operations warfare as well as the organization and conduct of attacks by the Special Operations Forces under the modern conditions of the people's war to defend the fatherland. It must truly be a component of military science in the cause of defending and building the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

Together with developing military science, the Special Operations Forces must also invest more intelligence and effort in the field of military technology. The weapons that the Special Operations Forces used in the past consisted of many types, some modern, some rudimentary, some produced by us and some taken from the enemy. The Special Operations Forces must be proficient in the use of every type of weapon, must be the masters of the weapons with which they have been equipped and must use them in a precise manner. The manufacture of additional suitable weapons, the improvement of existing weapons and developing the modern component of the military technology of the branch so that it develops along scientific, modern lines with unified, reliable technical parameters are very necessary in order to improve the ability of the Special Operations Forces to move far ahead, to fight effectively and insure high effectiveness in attacks and high combat efficiency under the new conditions that exist, under the modern warfare conditions of a war to defend the fatherland.

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REQUIREMENTS OF REAR SERVICE COMBAT OPERATIONS OUTLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 3, Mar 82 pp 42-48

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Ta Nhon: "The Principles of Rear Service Work in Combat"]

[Text] Our army's principles of rear service work are general principles in the nature of laws that have been developed from the actual activities involved in providing rear service support to the army in combat, the buildup of the army and its work and production. They are stipulations of practical, universal and permanent value that guide the unified actions of the entire rear service sector and the entire army.

Our army's principles of rear service work fully reflect the revolutionary viewpoints and line, the economic line and the military line of our party in the rear service field. The principles of rear service work in warfare (campaigns and combat) must be consistent with the principles of rear service work, in general, and consistent with military art, campaign art and tactics, in particular. At present, these principles must also reflect the requirements of the people's war to defend the fatherland, reflect the situation and capabilities of the rear services of our country and army in war.

1. Displaying Activism, Initiative and Creativity, Constantly Being Prepared and Making Victory in Combat the Objective of Support Operations

This is the most comprehensive principle guiding the thinking and actions of the rear service sector, a principle that is based on the political task of foremost importance of our army in the new stage, namely, always maintaining combat readiness and fighting victoriously to firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

This principle reflects offensive thinking, reflects the spirit of taking the initiative in destroying the enemy, reflects the viewpoint that rear service work must support the military task. This principle is based on a principle of warfare of ours: fighting when prepared, especially in the war to defend the fatherland. It points out the highest target of support of rear services and the

most basic measure employed to insure that each rear service activity reflects activism, initiative, creativity and constant preparation in order to excellently complete every task. Every effort of the rear services must have supporting victory in campaigns and battles as the highest objective. The results of supporting combat readiness and victory in combat must be used as the most basic measurement of the efficiency of each rear service organization, cadre and personnel.

The tasks of maintaining combat readiness and engaging in combat usually involve very high demands regarding rear service support but our economic and rear service capabilities are limited, consequently, rear service work must always reflect activism, initiative and creativity. It is necessary to make projections, to regularly be prepared and to look ahead. Making good preparations and always being ready to provide support are a very basic requirement in winning victory. Determination and precise plans must be adopted at an early date; many support plans must be adopted, one of which must always be the primary plan; and determined, urgent steps must be taken to organize full implementation but it is also necessary to react in a swift and flexible manner and take the initiative in supplementing or promptly replacing the plan in a manner consistent with the new changes in the situation. In the process of implementation, it is necessary to always fully display offensive thinking, display determination to overcome every difficulty, display one's creativity and tap the creativity of the masses and the entire unit in order to excellently complete the assigned task in every situation.

2. Tapping the Combined Strength of Each Rear Service Force and Each Support Source (In and Outside the Army); Coordinating Local Support Sources with Support from the Upper Levels and Other Places.

This principle reflects the viewpoint concerning combined strength and the people's rear service viewpoint; it guides the most basic mode of rear service support. Because the quantity of rear service materials and technical supplies consumed in warfare is very large and complicated, support requirements are very urgent and there are many unexpected, emergency needs, the rear service sector cannot complete its task if it merely relies upon its own forces, upon one source of support or only employs one method of support. There must be close coordination among the rear service forces on the various levels, the rear services of the various services and branches, the cadres and soldiers within the unit and the sectors and agencies of the state as well as concerned localities. All of the forces mentioned above form an entity within which army rear services play the key role. At the same time, the commander and rear service cadre must know how to compute and utilize the various sources of support on the upper levels, utilize local support and utilize self-production, the practice of economy and the capturing of supplies from the enemy as well as other support sources in a reasonable manner in order to promptly and fully meet warfare needs. Each source occupies an important position, has its own strengths, has its own impact and must be accumulated, protected well and managed and used in an economical and highly

effective manner. In particular, full initiative must be taken in building and using local support forces and sources in areas adjacent to the areas in which combat is occurring while maintaining and utilizing the supplies delivered from the upper levels very well.

In preparing for and providing rear service support, experience has shown that it is necessary to employ the two basic methods (modes) of support (local supplies and supplies sent from other places) to supplement each other for the purpose of achieving a common objective on the basis of the strength of the coordination of local rear services everywhere with the common rear service of the entire country and adjacent rear service bases and on the basis of the material and technical forces provided by the upper levels and other places in order to comprehensively and fully meet rear service needs in combat. Performing the above jobs well manifests the responsibility of the upper levels to the lower levels, the rear line to the frontline and shows that the rear area and rear services of the entire country are wholeheartedly supporting the frontline of the fatherland.

In the new stage, this principle embodies new specifics and requirements regarding the militant alliance on a unified battlefield of the three fraternal countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. In order to achieve the greatest possible combined strength on the rear service support front, the rear services of our army have the responsibility of taking the initiative in closely cooperating with the rear services of the friendly armies in order to establish a unified plan for coordinating preparations and rear service support in accordance with the principles of coordinated actions among these states that have been signed in various agreements.

3. Organizing Rear Service Forces in a Manner Consistent with Tasks; Establishing Close Coordination Between Rear Service Work and Support Forces

The organization must always be based on the task; the organization of rear service forces must meet the requirements of rear service work. When talking about organization, we are talking about personnel, equipment, the structure of the organization, responsibilities and working relationships. It involves coordination among personnel, material-technical bases and work methods. Facts have shown that even if we have abundant forces, strength cannot be achieved if they are not organized in an efficient, tight manner.

In campaigns and battles, rear service forces are not organized in the same way at all times and places. The basis for determining the organization is the nature and magnitude of the support task. The basic requirements of rear service work in warfare are to provide prompt, full and precise support in terms of materials, daily needs, military medical services and transportation to combat forces so that they can complete their tasks while actively preparing for subsequent combat missions. The magnitude of support depends upon the different characteristics and natures of each type combat unit (infantry, armored, special operations, air force, navy and so forth) operating under different circumstances and employing different methods of attack.

Rear service equipment must be suited to the requirements of rear service support, must be capable of being transported rapidly and must be gradually mechanized, balanced and coordinated with combat equipment. Today, together with the emergence of new units that possess strong firepower and assault power and possess a high degree of mobility, the rear services must be organized and equipped in such a way that they are able to keep up with the military corps in warfare in order to supply them with materials, supply them with daily essentials and provide medical treatment for the wounded. If they are not provided with prompt support, combat units will rapidly lose their fighting ability and strength.

Although an organization has personnel and equipment, if its structure is not accurately and efficiently determined, such as determining the components of which this structure consists (command and leadership agencies, support units and bases in the various areas of rear service work and so forth) and if its tasks, duties, working relationships and work methods are not defined, it will not possess strength. A strong organization must have a suitable structure, an ample supply of necessary, appropriate equipment, clearly defined tasks and duties and tightly structured work methods and working relationships, which must be skillfully implemented. Therefore, the commander and the heads of each support sector must routinely concern themselves with building, forging and perfecting their organization. In campaigns and in each battle, they must, on the basis of the established combat plan and decision, have a truly firm grasp of the task that they must perform in order to rapidly and effectively build, supplement and strengthen their organization in a suitable manner.

Rear service work is work that is coordinated among many different professional and technical sectors, each of which has different specific requirements; however, all of them have a direct responsibility and coordinate with one another to successfully carry out the common task under the unified guidance of the commander who is directly assisted by the deputy commander in charge of rear services, who is the head of the rear services. In addition, the rear service sector has many different relationships with the upper level, the lower level, the staff, political and technical agencies, the units responsible for providing support, friendly units and the localities. Therefore, establishing the close coordination of all these forces and components is an objective requirement in the completion of tasks. The political foundation for organizing this coordination is the rear service plan and order. Coordination must be organized in a timely, concrete manner and each level and person has the responsibility of maintaining strict coordination discipline.

4. Deploying a Rear Service Battle Position that Is Strong, Mobile and Adjacent to the Front; Taking the Initiative in Protecting Rear Services and Determinedly Fighting the Enemy in Order To Complete the Task

In warfare, the deployment of the rear service battle position is of decisive significance in making good use of the strength of the organization and material-technical bases. An improper deployment will adversely affect the effort to maintain continuous support capabilities and even pose obstacles, especially in

large-scale combat operations coordinated among the various branches and services. Therefore, cadres have the responsibility of thoroughly researching the various aspects of their work and going to the site of the rear service battle position to examine it and specifically determine appropriate positions within the combat formation at which to establish their rear service agencies, units and bases (warehouses of various types, medical facilities for wounded and ill soldiers and so forth), thereby creating a strong position and power and developing the strength of rear service support of combat operations in the most advantageous manner possible.

The rear service battle position must be deployed in such a way that it is strong, mobile and adjacent to the front and must have the purpose of providing good support, protecting itself and being ready to deal with each unexpected change that can occur in warfare. In addition to taking advantage of the terrain and building the necessary trenches and fortifications, importance must be attached to deploying a position that links the support bases of the upper level, the lower level, the sectors, the branches, the services and the localities. Battle positions must be located near main transport routes; efforts must be focused on supporting the basic combat plan and supporting the main task, front and area of operations while being able to rapidly relocate the battle position in accordance with a different combat plan and support a different task, front or area of operations. The rear service battle position must be located near combat units; the rear service units tasked with emergency rescue and technical support must be located near those places that have many wounded soldiers and much equipment in need of repair in order to promptly provide medical treatment to wounded soldiers and recondition equipment.

In the war to defend the fatherland, the deployment of campaign and combat rear services must also be firmly based upon the already prepared rear service battle position of the entire country and each locality.

It is necessary to take the initiative in protecting rear service forces and determinedly fighting the enemy in order to complete the task, maintain forces and protect material-technical bases and lines of communications and transportation in order to support the effort to win victory in combat, with supporting victory in combat being the highest objective. When necessary and when possible, determined efforts must be made to annihilate the enemy in order to complete the task and make a direct contribution to the common victory. When necessary, rear service forces must fight the enemy in order to move forward, must open roads in order to advance. It is necessary to regularly teach forces to be highly vigilant regarding every unexpected situation that might occur, including the possiblity of the enemy using nuclear weapons. Through training, rear service cadres and soldiers must be provided with all the fighting skills they need and a thorough understanding of the laws and methods of fighting of the enemy; specific plans must be adopted for protecting the rear area, tightly organizing a unified command and equipping with the necessary, appropriate weapons and equipment. The construction of a system of fortifications and camouflage must be organized; strict discipline

must be exercised with regard to maintaining secrets and guarding against spies; and there must be close combat coordination with the other forces within the area in which the rear service battle position is deployed and along tranport routes.

5. Attaching Importance To Managing and Utilizing Each Material and Technical Base as Effectively as Possible

Rear service management is an important aspect of troop management, one that has the purpose of completing the rear service task with high productivity, quality and efficiency and helping to maintain and increase the overall fighting strength of the army. Management is a function that is closely associated with the support function. In actuality, in order to provide good support, there must be good management; these two elements cannot be separated. In warfare, it is even more necessary that these two elements not be separated, rather, they must be closely linked to each other.

Rear service management must be tight, continuous and comprehensive; in campaigns and combat, special importance must be attached to the management of material and technical bases because the quantity of supplies that is consumed is very large and this directly influences the effort to win victory in combat. Attention must be paid to the fact that the modern material and technical bases of the regular force, modern army must be managed scientifically in accordance with policies and standards, in exact accordance with war time orders and regulations. In modern warfare, material and technical bases are a strength that must be managed well in order to fully utilize this strength with the highest possible effectiveness.

Experience has shown that it is necessary to regularly teach and cultivate the concept of respecting and maintaining property, necessary to train each person and unit in how to skillfully utilize, store and maintain the equipment, supplies and technology assigned to them and strictly comply with management regulations. In warfare, the commander on each level must personally command the management of the material and technical bases of the unit and closely guide the management efforts of the lower level. In combat decisions, plans and orders and in the preliminary and final reviews of rear service work, the management of material and technical bases must be taken into consideration. In the utilization of these bases, it is necessary to provide close guidance and inspection, promptly praise and commend good examples, discover deviations in order to correct them and employ suitable forms of discipline regarding acts against property of the state.

6. Utilizing Forces in a Concerted, Selective Manner; Always Maintaining Reserve Forces in Order To Provide Support While Building Up Forces and Continuously Supporting Combat Operations

In commanding combat operations as well as commanding rear service work, the efficient utilization of forces in order to achieve high combat efficiency and

support efficiency is a matter of extreme importance. This is part of the art of the commander, especially when he has limited forces but faces large and complex requirements regarding his task.

The utilization of rear service forces, including rear service material and technical bases, must be concerted and selective. Their use must be concentrated on the primary task, front and area of operation, on the central job at hand, on efforts involving many difficulties and places encountering major difficulties, on key battles, on completing plans for taking advantage of good opportunities and so forth. At the same time, however, it is necessary to maintain a comprehensive point of view and not give light attention to appropriately observing, guiding and organizing forces to support the other fronts, areas of operation and jobs.

In the process of providing support of combat and building up forces, importance must always be attached to building reserve forces. The availability of suitable, mobile reserve forces helps the commander promptly deal with every unexpected situation and, at the same time, provides forces that are ready to be used to support key requirements. When using reserve forces, it is necessary to rapidly organize other reserve forces in order to be ready to provide support in subsequent emergency cases. In view of the fact that rear service capabilities are usually limited and the requirements of tasks are large, the skillful creation of reserve forces is an art, is the measurement of the level of rear service organization and command and, at the same time, expresses the high responsibility of the commander toward rear service support of victory in combat.

Fighting while building our forces is a tradition of our army. However, as regards the combat units and many other sectors within the army, which use the time not spent in combat to build up their forces, the rear service sector does not have any time to build up its forces during which it need not provide support. When infantry forces are being built, the rear service sector must provide support and when infantry forces are engaged in combat, the rear service sector must provide even more concerted support. As combat and combat support become more urgent and continuous, building the sector becomes more necessary. As a support sector, only by building the sector through the support provided in campaigns and combat is it possible for the buildup of the sector to be close to reality, possible to improve the quality of work and create the conditions for the rear service sector to grow in pace with the growth of the army and meet the requirement of continuously supporting combat in every situation.

7. The Upper Level Must Take the Initiative in Supporting the Lower Level; Each Level Must Fulfill Its Function

This requirement is based on the responsibility of the upper level as the level that has more authority and better conditions than the lower level, especially with regard to fully understanding the purposes of the tasks being performed and existing and future material-technical base capabilities. In warfare, it is necessary to emphasize the responsibility of the rear services on the upper

level to insure that the lower level operates as smoothly as possible, to reduce the difficulties and problems of the lower level to one degree or another so that the lower level has the most favorable conditions possible for organizing the implementation of each order. For this reason, in warfare, the upper level has the responsibility of transporting material needs to the lower level and going to the lower level to receive arriving wounded and ill soldiers. On the other hand, it must also view the difficulties of the lower level as difficulties of its own in order to take steps to promptly provide the necessary support.

However, only when each rear service level within the army is assigned a specific task and only when each level performs the jobs assigned to it well can the entire army rear service apparatus operate smoothly. Every job on which the required function is not fulfilled influences, to some degree, the operation of the entire system. Only when the lower level correctly fulfills its stipulated function can the upper level provide convenient support and vice versa; when the upper level supports the lower level in the best possible manner, the lower level has convenient conditions for correctly and fully fulfilling its function. Only in this way is it possible for the rear service forces to form a unified, organic entity and operate in a smoothly coordinated manner reflecting high productivity, high quality and high efficiency. The rear services on the upper level and the rear services on the lower level must be a unified sector as this is the only way to create the combined strength needed to meet each rear service support requirement in combat.

8. Commanding Forces in a Centralized, Timely, Continuous and Specific Manner; Firmly Adhering to Combat Strategy and Focusing on the Area Most in Need of Support

Rear service work as well as combat activities and all other work require a command. The rear service command is a very important factor in coordinating every rear service force and all units and in employing every capability to insure that rear service work meets the objective of supporting victory in combat.

The rear service task in combat is very large: while supporting a campaign or battle, it is also necessary to prepare to support subsequent combat tasks. The magnitude of support is very large and support must be provided on a very urgent basis. Rear service capabilities are limited, many complex sectors and trades are involved, many forces are in the table of organization and these forces are being strengthened or mobilized. As a result, coordination must be tight, especially when there are many services and branches participating and combat requirements are very strict. Because of this, rear service command operations must be centralized, timely, continuous and specific.

The style of command must be thorough and specific, must coordinate education and guidance with the issuing of orders and resolute demands that the lower level strictly comply with these orders in conjunction with creating the conditions needed for the lower level to do so, thereby insuring a high degree of unity and unanimity between the upper level and the lower level in the performance of the common task. To accomplish this, it is first of all necessary for the rear service

commander to have a firm grasp of the combat determination. This is necessary because the objective of the rear service task is to insure victory in combat. The rear service command must be comprehensive but not uniformly deployed. The staff must focus on the central support effort in order to stimulate the development of other jobs and carry them out smoothly. The central, key effort in the entire chain of the system of various jobs depends upon the specific time and place. Ordinarily, special attention must be given to communications and transportation.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITIAMAN LAUDED FOR KILLING FULRO MEMBER

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 13-19 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Phung Dac Loi of the Dac Lac Province Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: "The Feat of Arms of Y Ku"]

[Text] As usual, that morning, as soon as the cock crowed lamps were lighted all over the hamlet. Y Ku, head of the team protecting the hamlet of Y-Ung in the village of Ea Giong, Krong Pach District, Dac Lac Province, went in a circle around the hamlet, carrying out his daily work. He had nearly returned back to his home when he spotted a strange youth emerging from the house of Y Dot (a FULRO member). Y Ku worriedly thought, "Who is that person?" "Why was he present at the house of a reactionary FULRO supporter?" The experience he had gained in years of protection work helped Y Ku conclude with certainty that Y Dot had returned home. Y Dot was a dangerous FULRO member. Since he was 13 he had committed many bad acts. In 1973 he joined FULRO. In 1975, after committing his first crime, he was arrested by the revolution and was sent toa reform camp. He escaped from the camp and continued to commit crimes. He commanded a FULRO band who robbed and kidnapped the people in the hamlet.

Y Ku thought that he could not by himself such an obstinate, wily enemy with many blood debts who was sophisticated in his activities. He decided to rush to the state farm by bicycle to report to the protection unit so that it could capture Y Dot. Y Ku asked a child to keep an eye on the two. The protection unit assigned to Y Ku and another comrade the mission of arresting the enemy at the Ea Giong village intersection. Another team set up an ambush on the road from Phuoc An to Buon Ma Thuot City.

After they arrived at the intersection in Y-Ung hamlet, Y Ku and the other comrade quickly thought up an operational plan. Y Ku concluded that Y Dot would travel on a passenger bus. Except for Y Ku, no one know that he was a member of FULRO, so he would mix in with the other passengers on the bus.

Five minuste later a white passenger bus from Phuoc An arrived. When it arrived, Y Ku signalled for it to stop. Y Ku jumped aboard the bus, immediately spootted Y Dot, armed an AR.15 at his chest, and said in an assured tone of voice: "You are a member of FULRO. Your are under arrest."

When Y Dot got off the bus Y Ku's comrade grabbed a bag he was carrying in his right hand. When they opened the bag they took out a U.S.-made 45 cal. pistol.

Y Dot no longer put up an argument. He resisted arrest and ran away. Y Ku fired a warning shot but he continued to run. Y Ku fired another shot that killed him. Y Dot was dead. That happy news reached Y-Ung village. The villagers were excited and enthusiastic, for a wild animal had been killed and the peaceful lives of the hamlet's people had been protected.

The feat of arms in early May by Y Ku, a 23-year old Youth Union chapter secretary inspired all of the Youth Union members and youths at the Phuoc An state farm. Y Ku said, "That was a feat of arms worthy of the memory of our beloved Uncle Ho's birthday."

That was the third time in two years of working at the state farm that Y Ku had achieved accomplishments in protecting security. The management board of the state farm decided to reward Y Ku with goods valued at thousands of dong.

5616
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER URGES MORE EFFORTS TO STOP ILLEGAL USE OF POWER

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 p 3

[Letters From Readers column by Hoang Minh of Hai Ba Trung Ward: "Firmly Preventing in Time Stealing and Illegal Use of Electric Power"]

[Text] Some people suggest that while today's life is difficult, we should be lenient toward those people who steal electric power for use in illegal production. But these people, in fact, deserve severe punishment because they have "contributed" considerably to making the people's life more difficult.

Let us take an example: in May only, the Electric Power Service and public security force of the municipality for the first time organized phases of control against those people who had stolen electric power for illegal production and seized 72 ice makers and ice cream machines, 7 tire-making molds, 4 mills, 20 electric motors, 25 electric ranges, many electrolyzers used in the making of explosive, etc. (if we compare the above-mentioned items with the existing machines that are being used illegally, they are quantatively meaningless). However, with only these pieces of equipment, the people whose work was illegal had stolen 224 kilowatts of power every hour. In April and May, we lost 112,000 kilowatts. This amount of electric power could have been enough for 2,500 families to use in normal activities for a month, or for the entire network of street lights to work after dark for half a month, or for the towels and handkerchiefs enterprise to operate in half a year, or the pharmaceutical enterprise in a quarter; with the same amount of electric power, we can operate machines to manufacture 200,000 meters of cotton materials, or 1.1 million athletic shirts, or 100,000 pairs of plastic slippers, or 1,800 tons of soap, 100 tons of paper, etc.

The point that is being made is this: the Electric Power Service must coordinate its work with that of the public security force and the sectors concerned to continue organizing phases of control on a wider scale in order to prevent in time stealing and illegal use of electric power and thus to contribute to reducing economic difficulties, fighting losses of income for the state and public order, as well as maintaining solidarity among city residents.

The people are hoping that the Electric Power Service, the public security force and other forces of the municipality will continue to launch offensives against this ill.

5598
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SPECULATORS SENTENCED TO MANY YEARS OF IMPRISONMENT

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "Severe Punishment for Gold Speculators, Violators of Foreign Exchange Management Policy"]

[Text] In 1980, in the area of Ta Hien and Hang Buom Streets many cases of dealing in gold, silver and dollars frequently took place. Through its investigation, the public security organ searched the home of Nguyen Thi Lien at 122 Hang Buom Street and confiscated 50 U.S. banknotes of the 100-dollar denomination and a quantity of illegal goods like gold, sweeteners, etc. It also searched the home of Nguyen Thi Mui at 23 Hang Khoai Street and confiscated more than 18 lang [unit of weight equivalent to 37.8 grams] of gold and other properties.

Statements of accomplices and informers revealed the following: In the last few years, Nguyen Thi Mui received every month hundreds of thousands of dong in foreign currencies and secretly carried gold abroad. Dealers gave her the nickname of the "green and red queen" (specialized in dealing in dollars and gold). Her family became very rich and spent money freely.

Nguyen Thi Lien was Nguyen Thi Mui's customer.

This was the biggest case of gold speculation and violation of the foreign exchange management policy ever brought to trial. The defendants' criminal acts were very dangerous as they directly caused harm to national security. While our state was still encountering many economic difficulties and its income in foreign currencies was still very little, they took advantage of the loopholes in management to bring foreign currencies onto our market, thus making the rate of exchange on the free market very high, our currency lose its value and the economic order suffer from adverse effects.

Imposing severe punishment on the gold speculators and violators of the foreign exchange management policy, the Municipal People's Court, at its recent preliminary sitting, sentenced:

- Nguyen Thi Mui to 15 years of imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 dong, with confiscation of more than 18 lang of gold and the house on Lien Tri Street (which had been bought with illegally-acquired money).

- Nguyen Thi Lien to 8 years of imprisonment and a fine of 50,000 dong, with confiscation of more than 11 lang of gold and 50 banknotes of 100-dollar denomination.

5598
CSO: 4209/459

BRIEFS

DELEGATION ATTENDS MEXICAN CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 30 Aug (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnam General Department of Tourism led by Nguyen Viet, acting general director, attended a recent world conference on tourism in Acapulco, Mexico. It was received by R. L. Alegria, president of the conference and Mexican minister of tourism, who said: The government and the entire people of Mexico side with Vietnam. We admire the Vietnamese people's courageous struggle to defend their country in contribution to safeguarding of world peace. It is an honour and a principle for Mexico to continue supporting Vietnam. [Text] [OW300753 Hanoi VNA in English 0727 GMT 30 Aug 82]

FARMERS DELEGATION VISITS CZECHOSLOVAKIA--Hanoi, 2 Sep (VNA)--A delegation of the Central Preparatory Committee for the Congress of Collective Farmers led by the Committee Chairman Ngo Duy Dong, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, paid a friendship visit to Czechoslovakia from 18-31 August. During its visit, the delegation was received by Julius Varga, member of the Central Committee of the CP of Czechoslovakia [CPC] and head of the Agriculture Committee of the Party CC and Pavol Jonas, alternate member of the Central Committee of the CPC, and president of the Czechoslovak Collective Peasants Society. The delegation toured several agricultural institutions and places of historical and cultural interests. [Text] [OW030027 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 2 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/335

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PREPARATION FOR PARTY CONGRESS NOTED

Committee Discussion

Vung Tau VUNG TAU-CON DAO in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Minh Hang: "Special Zone Party Committee Discusses Preparations for Second-Phase Congresses of Party Organizations at all Levels and for a Campaign of Political Activities"]

[Text] The Special Zone Party Organization Executive Committee recently met to discuss preparations for the holding of second-phase congresses of party organizations at all levels and for the launching of a campaign of political activities aimed at studying the Fifth Party Congress Resolution and discussing its implementation.

The conference heard Le Minh Ha, member of the Special Zone Party Committee Standing Committee and chairman of the Organizational Committee, and Do Quoc Hung, member of the Special Zone Party Committee Standing Committee and chairman of the Special Zone Propaganda and Training Committee, report on the theme of the conference convened by the party Central Committee Secretariat to discuss the above-mentioned problems. The Party Organization Executive Committee held a debate to grasp the views and directives of the Central Committee and discussed ways to carry them out in the locality. During the debate, care was taken to find ways to closely coordinate the above-mentioned tasks during the same period of time in order to positively prepare for the second-phase party congresses at all levels and to enable them to obtain a good result.

To carry out the Central Committee policy, it would be necessary to launch a campaign of political activities from high to low echelons and to hold congress at all levels from low to high ones. The conference worked out a program and schedule for carrying out these tasks in each specific period of time. The conference assigned to party committee members at various echelons the task of further disseminating the Fifth National Party Congress Resolution, preparing to draw up reports and projects on tasks, reporting on party building activities and so forth.

The conference confirmed the existence of favorable conditions for a satisfactory implementation of the above-mentioned tasks and simultaneously pointed out new difficult and complex circumstances. Noteworthy was the need to coordinate and step up all local tasks; since the fulfillment of the state plan for the first 6 months of the year was meeting with difficulties, each level and sector should take realistic measures to accomplish it. The conference reminded cadres, party members, manual and office workers of the need to heighten their sense of responsibility, to participate actively in the above-mentioned tasks, to display unity, identity of views, loyalty and true cooperation in doing all jobs and to overcome negative thoughts and acts prejudicial to solidarity and to the conduct of the common affairs of the party and state.

Editorial

Vung Tau VUNG TAU-CON DAO in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Some Major Tasks Preparatory to the First Congresses of Party Organizations at all Levels (Second Phase)"]

[Text] The First Congresses of Party Organizations at all levels (Second Phase) in the Special Zone are of special importance. Through a deep understanding of the Resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress and that of the Central Committee and by making self-criticism and criticism, developing democracy and gathering up the intellect of the collective, the Congresses of Party Organizations at all levels must try to draw up sound resolutions of a revolutionary and scientific nature with a view to correctly solving the pressing key problems in their own localities. The principle of democratic centralism must be applied properly and the criteria for the qualifications and abilities of party members at each level must serve as a basis for the election of truly worthy executive committees of party organizations. Through the preparations for and the holding of congresses, it is necessary to strengthen the solidarity and unification of party organizations, to overcome negative aspects, to heighten the combat power of party bases and to launch a mass movement to carry out the party organizations' missions satisfactorily.

To ensure the quality of the Congresses of Party Organizations at all levels, we must make good overall preparations. Meanwhile, we need to modernize the party organizations' method of reporting on the situation and planning tasks. While holding fast to the basic issues mentioned in the Fifth National Party Congress Resolution and to the political mission of the special zone, each installation must take the actual situation in its own unit into account and examine it carefully in order to be able to set forth tasks and draw up a tight, correct and realistic implementation plan including norms and time limits for the execution of tasks. It is necessary to concentrate on the principal and urgent affairs of each locality and to do one's best to avoid formalism and vague outlines. The reports and self-criticism made by party committees at various echelons must be prepared adequately and must deal boldly with realities and with the application of party policies and principles on activities. In the preparatory process, gradual steps must be taken to select party committee members at various echelons. To meet the requirements

of the political mission and the need to reinforce party committee echelons from the qualitative point of view, we must modernize our concept of the criteria for party committee members at various echelons and of the structure of various party committee echelons, provide guidance for the fulfillment of the party organizations' missions and ensure the continuity and succession of each party committee echelon.

It is necessary to specifically assign the above-mentioned tasks to various party committee echelons and to perform regular inspection and exhortation. There is an immediate need to closely coordinate these tasks with the political activity campaign designed to study and discuss the implementation of the Fifth Party Congress Resolution. We are going to launch this campaign of political activities to actively prepare for the second-phase Congresses of Party Organizations at all levels and create favorable political and ideological conditions and bases for strengthening the various party committee echelons. This campaign will be conducted from high to low echelons. Party committees at various echelons will guide cadres and party members--especially the responsible cadres at various echelons and in different sectors--to enable them to grasp the basic theme of the [Party] Congress documents and the Central Committee Resolution and to achieve a high degree of unanimity on these matters. Debates must be held and views contributed to the critical report and the draft action program to be presented by the Special Zone Party Committee at the First Congress of the Special Zone Party Organization (Second Phase). Constructive ideas must be expressed concerning the various party committee echelons' reviews of their leadership task; each party member will then refer to his knowledge of the current situation and examine his implementation of party policies and state laws over the past few years as well as his effort to preserve his revolutionary qualities and increase his working capacities. In this process, he will heighten his revolutionary qualities and working capacities. During the period of self-criticism and criticism of party committees at various echelons, their members must review their own leading functions, assigned duties, revolutionary qualities and working manners. Party chapters must contribute their views to the self-criticism made by the cadres and party members who are slated to be chosen for admission into party committees at various echelons.

It is by carrying out the above-mentioned tasks--especially through the self-criticism and criticism made by party committee members at various echelons and comrades who are chosen and slated for admission into party committees at various echelons--that we will adequately prepare for the election of party committees at various echelons. Members of party committees at various echelons must be comrades who fully agree to the domestic and foreign policy of the party, who are loyal, honest, just and impartial, who do not place individual, partial and local interests above those of the collective, state and entire party, who are conversant with the tasks for which they are responsible, who have a specialized and professional knowledge required by the nature of the posts they are occupying and who are able to organize and execute tasks and to muster other cadres and party members so as to direct affairs according to the jobs they [party committee members] are holding, thereby really contributing to the collective activities of party committees at various echelons.

The effectiveness of task execution and the implementation of the party and state policies must be taken into account in assessing the qualifications and abilities of cadres and in correctly applying the party policy toward cadres. It is unadvisable to examine the [working] process cursorily without taking care to see whether a party committee member at a given echelon has assured fulfillment of the task entrusted to him.

A satisfactory execution of the above-mentioned tasks will ultimately enable the Congresses of Party Organizations at all levels to reap a good result. In carrying out these tasks, we must, therefore, be aware of the need to work in close coordination and to complete them before starting the second-phase congresses at the grassroots level. By making adequate preparations in the political and ideological field and concerning the revolutionary action program and the personnel problem, the Congresses of Party Organizations at the basic level and of Party Chapters will satisfactorily carry out the tasks assigned to their respective level and, at the same time, will express critical views about the leadership exercised by the higher level, thus contributing to the result of the First Congress of the Special Zone Party Organization (Second Phase).

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CIRCULAR ISSUED ON ELIMINATING UNQUALIFIED PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 p 2

[Article: "Standing Committee of Municipal VCP Committee Issues Circular on 'Concentrating Leadership on Firmly Expelling Unqualified Members From the Party and Praising in Time the Party Members Who Have Strived Hard' "]

[Text] The party committee echelons have lately concentrated leadership on carrying out Circular 26 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal VCP Committee on the phase of activities aimed at raising the quality of the communists, reviewing the year of 1981 and periodically examining and classifying all party members.

Some of the echelons at the primary level have relied on the results of such a classification to adopt plans and measures to continue raising the quality of party members and to firmly expel the unqualified members from the party.

However, in many party bases, although the unqualified members were named after classification and examination had been done, no firm action has been taken to carry out the expulsion. On the other hand, praising the party members who strived hard has been quite late.

Therefore, the Standing Committee of the Municipal VCP Committee issues a circular to remind the party committee echelons, particularly the ward, district and city committees, of the need to concentrate leadership on the following work so as to accomplish it before the 9th Congress of Municipal Party Organization Delegates (second round) is held:

1. To expel immediately from the party those members who have been determined unqualified and to take back their membership cards, if cards have been issued to them.

Expelling unqualified members from the party must be done with firmness, but various forms can be flexibly applied. The form of purging from the party must be applied to those who have committed serious shortcomings. As to the persons who have shown a poor party concept and failed to carry on party activities

without legitimate reasons, delete their names from the lists of party members. As to other cases, depending on the degree of seriousness of their shortcomings advise them to withdraw from the party or accept their letters of withdrawal from the party (or accept their orally-expressed idea of withdrawal). As to those who have been determined unqualified but failed to voluntarily withdraw from the party, delete their names from the lists of party members. In the case of those party members who since joining the party have been striving hard to fulfill their task but have not made any progress in spite of assistance from the collectives and, because of very poor capacities and background, have not become as good as or better in terms of concept and action than the masses, who do not have confidence in them, the party organization at the primary level must advise them to withdraw from the party. At the same time, in the announcement of acceptance of their withdrawal, it can affirm their past endeavor and urge them to continue maintaining good relationships with the party and actively implementing the party positions and policies after having left the party.

2. As to those party members whom the primary-level organizations have classified as unqualified but entitled to being retained for a while to get some education, this is the way to deal with them: To issue membership cards to those members who have gone through the period of education, during which issuance of cards was postponed, and made evident progress. If there has been no progress as they remain unqualified, they must be expelled from the party; in the case there are matters that remain unclear and require further consideration of qualifications, the party organizations concerned must urgently review these cases to reach some conclusion.

The time needed for education and consideration in the case of retained members must not exceed 6 months. Every month the primary party organizations must review their efforts in order to be able to make clear conclusions at the end of the 6-month period.

3. Along with expelling from the party the unqualified members, the party committee echelons must assume leadership over praising the ones who have strived hard and make a list of the party members who have strived brilliantly for the Standing Committee of the Municipal VCP Committee to praise; on the other hand, they must assume leadership over selecting and praising the strong party bases.

Praising party members and bases must be linked with plans for organizing learning, developing priorities in every primary party organization and chapter and using typical examples to encourage party members to learn and to strive to follow the good examples, for the purpose of training and educating party members and perfecting party bases.

4. The ward, district and city party committee echelons must concentrate on leadership so as to be able to complete the issuing of membership cards in the party bases before the second round of congress is held; in order to do so they must

concentrate leadership on consolidating the remaining party bases. In the latter, while membership cards are issued, there must be guidance and strict control by the superior party committee echelons. Work teams must be set up wherever it is necessary to do so to assist the primary party committees in ensuring good results from the card-issuing job.

Tight and strict control must be strengthened in order to make the expulsion of unqualified party members an accurate and serious job. This will help prevent the expulsion of good members and those who have the spirit of fighting righteously.

From now until the congress of municipal party organizations is held, once a month all ward, district and city VCP commiittees and the party committee echelons subordinate to them must report to the Standing Committee of the Municipal VCP Committee on any positive results obtained from doing the above-mentioned work. The organizing committees, propaganda and training committees and Control Committee of the Municipal VCP Committee are responsible for assisting the Standing Committee of the Municipal VCP Committee in providing guidance, control and supervision over implementation of this circular and organizing a number of control teams to check the classification of party members, expulsion of unqualified members and praising of the outstanding party bases.

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USE OF ELECTRICITY FURTHER RESTRICTED IN URBAN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Jun 82 p 4

[Text of notice of Hanoi Electric Power Service released by the Commerce Bureau of Hoan Kiem Ward: "Notice of Electric Power Service"]

[Text] " Because of very warm weather, in order to ensure stable power supply for residents of urban Hanoi in their daily activities in the present situation of power shortage, the Hanoi Electric Power Service must:

" 1. Prohibit the making of ice cream and ice by organs, enterprises, collectives and individuals (except the installations of the Foods and Services Corporation).

" 2. Cut off total power supply to enterprises of categories 2 and 3.

" 3. Prohibit operations of industrial enterprises and handicraft cooperatives (except the state-determined key locations) for production during the peak evening hours (from 1700 to 2200 hours). The Hanoi Electric Power Service will not consider any exceptional cases.

"We hereby notify all organs, enterprises and handicraft cooperatives of the above decision. Any violation by any installation will compel our service to handle it in accordance with current regulations."

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

GUIDELINES ON 1982 GOODS DISTRIBUTION POLICY ISSUED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 pp 2, 4

[Guidelines issued by the Department of Commercial Policies and Technical Organization in the Ministry of Home Trade: "About the Policy for Distribution of Goods Supplied in Undetermined Quantities in 1982 to Workers and Civil Servants"]

[Text] On 12 June 1982 the Ministry of Home Trade issued Circular No 1551 NT/CS providing guidelines for the distribution of six lines of goods supplied in undetermined quantities to workers and civil servants in 1982.

On the basis of present stocks and after agreement has been reached with the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, the ministry has the following guidelines for the distribution of goods in undetermined quantities at supplied prices to workers and civil servants in 1982:

1. Tea: Every worker, civil servant (including retirees and disabled persons) and college, vocational middle school and apprenticeship student can buy each month 50 grams of grade 3 or grade 4 tea.

2. Rush mats: Every four workers, civil servants (including retirees and disabled persons) and college, vocational middle school and apprenticeship students can buy a mat in 1982. Due to fact that mats of large size are of limited quantities, they are distributed on a priority basis to workers and civil servants having a family of their own. As to students, they are given mats of individual size.

3. Bicycle tires and tubes: Every worker and civil servant (including retirees and disabled persons) can buy a set of bicycle tire and tube in the 2 years of 1981-1982 (this includes the tires and tubes that were supplied and sold in 1981). As to village and subward cadres, every two of them can buy a set of tire and tube in 1982.

- Those workers and civil servants who have monthly public transportation passes or ride in automobiles of their organ or enterprise everyday to and from work cannot buy bicycle tires and tubes.

4. Rainproof nylon: Every 6 workers and civil servants (including retirees and disabled persons) can buy 1 piece (1 x 1.4 meters) in 1982. In organs and enterprises priority distribution must be to those who normally work outdoors or far away from home.

5. Vacuum bottles: Every 19 workers and civil servants (including retirees and disabled persons) can buy 1 bottle (without metal outer case) of 1.5-liter size or 1 complete vacuum bottle (with metal outer case) of 1.5-liter size (bottles are sold at supplied prices and metal outer cases at commercial-business prices). Priority distribution must be to those workers and civil servants who have small children.

6. Small portable fans: Because of very small stocks, the ministry cannot distribute them to all localities but only a number of key areas and projects where electric power is available and living quarters seriously lack ventilation. After having received the distribution norms set for them, the commercial services must provide guidelines as to the percentage of people to be able to buy these fans.

To maintain good distribution of the lines of goods being supplied in undetermined quantities in 1982, the ministry reminds all commercial services of the following points:

- Only two lines of goods -- tea and rush mats -- are distributed to college, vocational middle school and apprenticeship students. But in the case of workers and civil servants being sent to school to study, they are still included for distribution of all six lines of goods mentioned above.

- Village cadres can buy only bicycle tires and tubes. Subward cadres can buy the lines of goods being supplied in undetermined quantities just as workers and civil servants can.

- Standard A and B cadres (monthly salaries of 170 dong or more), including retirees and disabled persons, are also included for distribution of the lines of goods being supplied in undetermined quantities just like other workers and civil servants. Bicycle tires and tubes particularly are not distributed to these A and B cadres because they ride in small automobiles to and from work.

- As to the armed forces (except the public security force), the ministry will directly distribute the goods funds to the Rear Service General Department. Consequently, the commercial services no longer have to consider supplying the armed forces (troops) with various lines of goods.

The commercial services must let the trade-union federation know the quantities of goods distributed to them by the ministry in the entire year and in each phase and at the same time coordinate with the trade-union federation to carry out the distributing job and to announce the criteria for distribution in the entire year and

in each phase. As an immediate thing to do, since the goods funds are not sufficient yet and some quantities of goods must be kept aside for purchases of grain, foods and agricultural products, we cannot wait until we have enough goods to distribute but rather distribute any goods that are made available and in any quantities we may have and must announce the distribution criteria for the entire year so as to inform all workers and civil servants in advance of such criteria.

In the case a locality must use all of its goods for purchases and consequently cannot distribute any goods to workers and civil servants right away, it must consider owing goods to them and have plans for compensating them for these goods in accordance with the set criteria as the ministry has specified in this document in 1982.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

CAUSES OF FOOD PRICE HIKE REVEALED

Vung Tau VUNG TAU-CON DAO in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Nguoi Tieu Dung [Consumer] in Economic Tribune Column: "Why Have Prices of Some Fresh Foods Risen on the Free Market?"]

[Text] At present, the free market prices of some fresh foods--especially meat and fish--have increased by 30 to 50 percent and have even nearly tripled as compared with 3 or 4 months ago.

At the markets in Vung Tau, we have seen the emergence of many negative practices. In particular, the habit of posting up price lists and selling at the posted prices is almost extinct. Since commodities are consumed in greater quantities on holidays and Sundays, their prices are usually 5 to 10 percent higher than on weekdays. On many days, fresh foods are abundant in the free market but their prices do not exactly reflect the actual situation because private traders try to maintain and raise prices and to create a false shortage of goods. The price of a kilogram of meat may fluctuate between 10 and 20 dong on the same day or 2 successive days. On inquiry, we found that private traders have tried harder and harder to make a greater profit. Though the current price of a kilogram of pork on the hoof is only about 20 dong higher than in the past, private traders charge 40 to 50 dong more when selling a kilogram of [dressed] meat. Meanwhile, the agencies in charge of market management have not yet positively coordinated prices in order to work out an appropriate price scale and direct private traders to sell at the fixed prices.

Beside the above-mentioned causes, there are other objective ones which have boosted the prices of these commodities. The prices of various types of food in the special zone are partly influenced by the free market prices in the neighboring provinces. In general, the prices of these goods will rise on the free market on the days meat and fish are not sold at the food shops or are sold by them at the supply and business prices but in small quantities. A decisive factor in the meat and fish price hike is the fact that the volume of production is still small and cannot yet meet the consumption demand of cadres and people, especially on holidays and Sundays when thousands of tourists from everywhere rush to Vung Tau to have a summer holiday and sea bathing. Moreover, fish supply is of a seasonal character and

there has been a rise in the prices of breeding animals and livestock feed. Investigations by the Agricultural, Forest and Marine Products Service have revealed that the number of hogs, cattle and poultry has decreased as compared with 1 October 1981, which has diminished the sources of goods.

Under the present circumstances, our supplies to cadres and manual and office workers have met only about 30 to 50 percent of their need for consumer goods. The rising prices of foodstuffs on the free market have badly influenced the life of cadres and manual and office workers, especially those working at administrative and professional agencies. The only way [to solve this problem] is to help cadres and manual and office workers intensify animal husbandry to partly meet their need for foods used in their daily meals. The current difficulties in daily life can be removed only if the agencies in charge of distribution and circulation manage the free market more stictly and try to supply fresh foods regularly to consumers.

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BRIEFS

TELEVISION SETS FOR SALE--The Metals and Chemicals Corporation is selling on a purchasing-freely basis 20-inch Friendship television sets at the electric machines store, 12 Trang Thi Street, at the price of 9,000 dong apiece. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jun 82 p 4] 5598

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AGRICULTURE

NAM BO PROVINCES PUSH AGRICULTURAL COLLECTIVIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Provinces and Municipalities of Former Nam Bo Continue to Develop and Consolidate Production Collectives and Agricultural Cooperatives; In 6-Months Period, 2,887 Additional Production Collectives Set Up; More Than 28,000 Production Solidarity Teams Organized"]

[Text] Recently there have been new developments and advances in the socialist transformation of the provinces and municipalities in the former Nam Bo region.

Since the beginning of the 1981-1982 winter-spring season the provinces and municipalities have expanded the contracting out of final output while consolidating the production collectives and cooperatives, and educating and encouraging the peasants to enter onto the path of collective production. Between January and June 1982 the localities organized 2,887 additional production collectives, an increase of nearly 60 percent since the end of 1981; increased the number of production collectives to more than 7,700; and set up 182 additional cooperatives. The localities did a better job of organizing production solidarity teams, work rotation teams, work exchange teams, etc., which help one another in production and life while becoming accustomed to the collective way of production and serving as the basis for the cooperativization movement. In all, the former Nam Bo region has organized more than 28,000 production solidarity teams.

A number of localities have rather strong, relatively solid cooperativization movements and do a good job of combining the organizing of production solidarity organizations with the contracting-out of production and using the contracting-out of production to advance the cooperativization movement, develop production, and consolidate the collectives.

During the first 6 months of this year Hau Giang Province organized 1,000 additional production collectives, double the number at the end of 1981. In addition to organizing 500 additional production collectives, Tien Giang Province also paid attention to a campaign to bring nearly all peasants into production solidarity teams and work rotation, work exchange teams.

In all localities there are districts and villages which do a good job of transforming agriculture. Many advanced production collectives have gained much valuable experience in the cooperativization movement and in management, especially in

contracting out final output in agriculture. Many districts have good cooperativization movements and the ratio of collectivized peasant households and land is high. In Long Phu District, Hau Giang Province, 60 percent of the households have entered production collectives and 60 percent of the cultivated land has been collectivized. Hoc Mon District in Ho Chi Minh City has brought 50 percent of its land into production collectives. Cai Be District in Tien Giang District previously had no collectives but has now organized hundreds of production collectives, accompanied by the contracting out of final output.

Since the beginning of the 1981-1982 winter-spring season much better results have been attained in consolidating production collectives and cooperatives since the beginning of the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, thanks to the combining of the expansion of the contracting out of final output with the development and consolidation of the cooperativization movement. Many peasant households have voluntarily applied to enter production collectives. Many production solidarity teams have combined to form production collectives. Many people who previously requested permission to leave the collectives have now requested permission to return.

In general, the cooperativization movement in the provinces and municipalities of the former Nam Bo region has made new advances and created conditions for more rapid development in the future. However, there are still a number of deficiencies and weaknesses in the cooperativization movement, such as the lack of uniform development in the localities in the region and in the districts and villages. Even in the provinces with good movements there are districts in which the transformation has been slow, and some villages has not yet organized any collectives. A number of places have made the contracting out of final output a method for encouraging peasants to enter the collectives but have lightly regarded the other important tasks, such as political-ideological education, have not carried out land readjustments, and have not done a good job of collectivizing the principal means of production. Therefore, a number of newly organized collectives have not fulfilled the requirements and their quality is low. Some places pursue quantity and do not yet pay adequate attention to the quality of collectives.

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AGRICULTURE

GREATER EFFORT TO RESOLVE GRAIN PROBLEM URGED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 20 Jun 82 pp 1,7

[Article: "Endeavor to Resolve the Grain Problem"]

[Text] On 1 June 1982 the Council of Ministers issued a resolution on the major directions, missions, policies, and measures for resolving the nation's grain problem during the coming period. We would like to discuss a number of especially important matters to be kept in mind when studying and implementing that resolution.

Self-Reliantly Resolving the Grain Problem

The resolution pointed out that grain is a matter of strategic importance with regard to production, construction, combat, and life. In that regard the greatest difficulty we are now facing is balancing grain in the state sector in the north, which can be resolved only by the application of the most positive measures.

Directive No 120CT/TW, dated 26 October 1981, of the Political Bureau, stated that "In order to take the initiative under all circumstances, there must be a profound, basic transformation in the sectors and echelons and among the cadres, party members, and people, so that they strive to resolve the nation's grain problem by domestic forces, on the basis of promoting production, stepping up mobilization in order to place most of the commodity grain in the hands of the state, promptly shift grain from surplus areas to deficit areas, and closely manage distribution in a spirit of absolute economizing, within the realm of actual capability and domestic production and mobilization, without relying on the outside."

Strive to Balance Grain and Food Products in the Sphere of Each District and Province

In accordance with the above-mentioned basic direction, the State Planning Commission must, along with the sectors and localities, carefully calculate production, mobilization, distribution, and consumption, and balance grain and food in the sphere of each district and province, in order to both meet the rational needs of the local people and fulfill the annual and seasonal plans for delivery to the central echelon, in order to meet the needs of the armed forces, the large municipalities, and the concentrated industrial zones, aid the rural areas which have crop failures, and gradually increase the national reserves.

It is necessary to continually tie in grain with food products in order to improve the people's diet. With regard to grain, it is necessary to pay attention to both rice and subsidiary food crops; with regard to produce it is necessary to emphasize the various kinds of vegetables and legumes (especially soybeans); and it is necessary to pay all-out attention to promoting the processing of subsidiary food crops and produce.

On the basis of the specific economic conditions, it is necessary to determine appropriate production directions and plans for the various kinds of grain and food products, principally in improving the local diet (including the diet of the armed forces, in places in which conditions permit). When there is a shortage of rice, additional subsidiary food crops should be consumed; when there is a shortage of grain, additional vegetables, fruits, and food products should be produced to make up for the deficit. We must concentrate on doing a good job of resolving the food problem, while also being concerned with comprehensively developing agriculture, with emphasis on the areas growing industrial crops, medicinal crops, and fruit trees on a concentrated basis, in accordance with state plans.

The specific struggle goals set for each type of province and municipality are as follows:

In addition to production to meet the local needs (including those of the central-level organs, enterprises, and units in the locality) and build up the necessary reserve stocks, the nation's key rice-growing provinces(in the Mekong Delta and in the Red River Delta) must step up the production and mobilization in foodstuffs in order to turn over increasingly larger quantities to the central echelon.

-- Provinces which previously produced only enough for their own consumption must make progress so that they can contribute to the central echelon and build up the local reserve stocks.

-- Provinces which previously failed to produce enough for their own needs year after year must make progress so that they can at least partly meet the local needs. The central echelon will only meet the needs of the main-force armed forces.

-- Municipalities and concentrated industrial zones directly aided by the central echelon must closely manage distribution and consumption, and also have plans and measures for achieving intensive cultivation, increasing yields, and increasing the number of growing seasons on all food-growing areas in the localities; organize, guide, and assist people in non-agricultural occupations (especially in areas outside the municipalities and cities) so that they can participate in the producion of foodstuffs at levels appropriate to the actual conditions of each place, in order to reduce the quantity the central echelon must send in from elsewhere.

Some Principal Policies and Measures

In 1982 it is necessary to fully implement the policies and measures for developing agriculture in order to fulfill and overfulfill the over-all grain output norm of 16 million tons in paddy equivalent (with paddy accounting for 13 million tons).

In the immediate future,it is necessary to go all-out to meet the following principal requirements:

-- Ensuring the prompt supplying of sufficient quantities of POL for soil preparation, irrigation pumps, and the milling and transporting of grain, with concentration on the areas with high-yield acreage which are capable of increasing the number of growing seasons and opening up wasteland in order to expand their acreage.

-- Endeavoring to promptly provide adequate amounts of the various kinds of imported fertilizers, accompanied by increasing the domestic production of phosphate fertilizer, and overcoming all difficulties to organize rapid shipments to the localities and bases in order to promptly serve the seasonal schedule.

-- Seeking all ways to import and increase the production of insecticides for rice and the principal kinds of subsidiary food crops, industrial crops, and produce crops.

-- Closely guiding the work of countering drought, guarding against and fighting storms, floods, and waterlogging during the coming months.

The 1982 Grain Mobilization Norm: 3 Million Tons in Paddy Equivalent

It is necessary to fulfill the 1982 grain mobilization norm (calculated for the grain year) of from 2.8 million to 3 million tons in paddy equivalent. (For the north, from 1 million to 1.1 million tons; for the coastal, central, and Central Highlands provinces, 350,000 tons; and for the provinces of the former Nam Bo region, from 1.4 to 1.5 million tons).

It is necessary to employ all economic, administrative, and educational measures, with principal emphasis on political education combined with economic measures, while also using administrative measures to the proper extent with regard to people who deliberately refuse to fulfill their grain obligations to the state.

The policy of stabilizing the grain obligations of agricultural cooperatives, production collectives, and peasant households throughout the nation must be implemented.

That stabilized obligation norm includes agricultural taxes collected in accordance with statutes and an obligatory grain sales norm.

With regard to agricultural taxes, the Ministry of Finance must urgently complete its draft of the new atricultural tax statutes that was submitted for review by the Political Bureau and approved by the National Assembly in June 1982, so that those statutes can be implemented beginning with the 1982 10th month season. At present it is necessary to concentrate on collecting the full amount of taxes scheduled for collection this year and the remaining tax debts owed for for past years. Taxes absolutely must not be accumulated. Places which suffer serious crop losses will be considered for exemptions promptly and in correct accordance with policies.

Purchasing within the obligatory norm must be carried out by means of two-way economic contracts at state guidance prices. The materials and merchandise funds set aside for the requisition-purchasing of grain must be planned from the central level down to the provincial and district levels. At the district level the grain sector, along with the materials-merchandise supply organ, sign seasonal or annual (divided into seasons) contracts with the collective production units and the peasant households which guarantee the prompt supplying of POL, fertilizer, insecticides, and mechanized services (soil preparation, irrigation pumping, rice hushing, rice milling, etc.), according the rational needs of the producers and the actual capabilities of the state. Units and producers capable of doing so must fulfill their obligations immediately. If they lack capital the State Bank will lend them capital to pay for the materials and goods supplied them. The debts will be paid at harvest time. At harvest time the collective units and peasant households, in addition to paying all taxes and debts, are responsible for selling grain to the state in accordance with contracts and with stabilized obligatory norms assigned by the People's Committee.

In the event of a natural disaster, the village People's Committee reports to the district People's Committee and recommends tax exemptions, in accordance with the policy, and the rational adjustment of the obligatory sales norms of each unit.

Localities which have not implemented two-way contracts must resolutely do so, beginning with the 1982 10th month season. Places which have recently signed two-way contracts but have not yet liquidated them must now liquidate them in a manner that is fair to both sides. The localities that have contracted to buy rice from families must collect the full amount of such rice.

The state mechanized services organizations (the tractor stations, the pumping stations, the rice husking and milling installations, etc.) servingthe collective production units and peasant households which grow grain will from now on be paid in kind according to norms set by the state, and will be paid in money only in places in which production is usually insufficient for self-sufficiency. The collective mechanized service organizations in which the peasants' labor is paid for in rice may keep only enough to meet their families' needs. The remaining rice must be sold to the state at requisition-purchasing guidance prices (if POL and spare parts are provided), or at negotiated prices (if POL and spare parts are provided), or at negotiated prices (if they are not provided).

In addition to the grain mobilized in accordance with stabilized norms, the grain sector must cooperate with the relevant sectors (the production, materials supplying, domestic trade, and foreign trade sectors) in setting aside a fund of materials (means of production and construction materials) and essential industrial consumer goods, according to the actual needs, production, and living conditions of the peasants in each area, for the purchase of grain beyond the obligatory amounts, by means of appropriate methods.

The grain-growing state farms must strictly implement the grain-delivery system, in correct accordance with the annual and seasonal plan norms.

Correctly Implement Policies

With regard to people who deliberately resist and delay, and are unwilling to fulfill their obligations to the state, or who even hoard grain with the objective of speculating and profit-making, but do not change even after being educated many times, depending on the specific circumstances they must be dealt with by applying the following administrative measures.

-- As regards peasant households with much surplus rice who are unwilling to sell it to the state and deliberately hoard rice with the intention of speculating, or households which have much rice but speculate and lend at interest, their rice must be requisition-purchased at requisition-purchasing guidance prices in the locality. They should keep only enough for family consumption. The district People's Committee reviews and decides each instance.

-- Speculators and hoarders who seriously monopolize the market must be prosecuted according to law and punished for the crimes of speculation, blackmarketing and illegal commerce. Part or all of their surplus rice may be confiscated.

-- Cadres and party members must be educated so that they have a spirit of being exemplary in carrying out the state's grain policy.

With regard to market management it is necessary to practice management at the roots, in the villages and hamlets, and at the main grain delivery points. Merchants must not be allowed to buy and sell rice, corn, and wheat flour. People who peddle rice products and are authorized to engage in commerce must pay taxes and be strictly controlled with regard to the volume of goods they deal in and the area in which they do business.

Distribution and Consumption Must Be Economical

In the national grain situation being very urgent and still beset with long-range problems, society's grain consumption must be very economical, even in places with surplus rice.

The management and distributionof grain in the sector for which the state is responsible must be centralized and unified in the Ministry of Food.

-- The localities must correctly implement the central-level grain mobilization and distribution policies and plans, and retain only enough rice for consumption in the spheres in which they can distribute rice according to plan. They must strictly observe the Ministry of Food's orders to transfer rice, paddy, and the other subsidiary food crops and grains.

-- The localities, sectors, and basic-level units in the grain-short areas cannot arbitrarily establish contacts with provinces with surplus grain in order to buy and sell grain or exchange materials and goods for grain, but must follow the guidance and unified management of the Ministry of Food.

-- The exporting and importing of grain is the direct responsibility of the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Food. Every year, in addition to exporting some rice according to plan in order to keep international commitments to some fraternal countries, the Council of Ministers has assigned those two ministries the

responsibility of making specific calculations in order to carry out a plan to export and import grain in order to exchange seed as advantageously as possible, in accordance with the principle of importing first and exporting later, in order to ensure the fulfillment of international commitments.

-- The distribution of grain to categories for which the state is responsible must be tightly managed, on the basis of reviewing those categories and the standards, eliminating supply-as-needed management, and opposing all false declarations of numbers of people and standards.

It is necessary to positively requisiton-purchase and process many subsidiary food crops, and ship them to the various places of consumption so that they can be distributed and eaten with rice, in order to encourage the organs, enterprises, units, and families of workers and civil servants to provide part of their own grain. The state will pay them money for thegrain they do not accept.

Transportation and Storage: Urgent Problems

An urgent, long-range problem that must be resolved is organizing the shipping of rice and paddy from the south (principally the provinces of the Mekong Delta) to the north and from the port of Hai Phong to the key consumption areas. The transporting of grain in the sphere of each province and region, and throughout the nation, in accordance with transfer and distribution plans for each quarter and month (especially during the busiest requisition-purchasing months) must be well organized.

It is necessary to pay all-out attention to strengthening the work of storing and protecting state grain in all phases.

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AGRICULTURE

DONG THAP PROVINCE ATTAINS 91 PERCENT OF GRAIN MOBILIZATION NORM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Dong Thap Attains 91 Percent of Annual Grain Mobilization Plan Norm"]

[Text] By the end of July, Dong Thap Province had mobilized 137,000 tons of paddy, 91 percent of its annual plan norm and an increase of 21,000 tons over the same period last year. During the 10th month and winter-spring seasons Dong Thap mobilized 132,000 tons, 101 percent of the plan norm.

The districts of Tam Nong and Thap Muoi, and 35 villages and towns in the province overfulfilled their 1982 grain obligation norms.

This year, the 10th month rice output declined and Dong Thap was able to mobilize only 33,000 tons of obligatory rice. The province expanded its winter-spring rice area to nearly 60,000 hectares and attained the highest yields ever. The grain, banking, materials, and other sectors prepared packaging, money, and production means in advance and sent cadres and personnel to the villages and hamlets to encourage the peasants to fulfill their obligations toward the state. Therefore, during the winter-spring season the province mobilized nearly 100,000 tons, an increase of 31,000 tons over the same period last year.

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AGRICULTURE

AN GIANG HARVESTS EARLY SUMMER-FALL RICE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "An Giang Harvests Early Summer-Fall Rice, Attains Yield of 35 Quintals Per Hectare, 5 Quintals Greater Than Last Year"]

[Text] An Giang Province has planted 75,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and has harvested 15,300 hectares of early rice, attaining an average yield of 35 quintals per hectare. Many cooperatives and production collectives in the districts of Phu Tan and Cho Moi have harvested half of their acreage and attained a yield of 40 quintals per hectare.

The production bases, protecting the remaining rice area during a month of heavy rain and flooding, have concentrated workers and materials to complete the conduit and dam installations, heighten the dikes at the heads of canals and ditches and the dikes surrounding districts and villages, planting trees to break waves, etc., in order to protect the summer-fall rice when the water was at its highest point. The villages in the districts of Phu Tan, Cho Moi, Chau Phu, and Phu Chau also built a system of dikes to protect small areas of from 1,500 to 3,000 hectares if there were breaks in the major perimeter dikes, and formed teams and groups to continually inspect dikes and dams, especially in the key areas.

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AGRICULTURE

QUICK TRANSPLANT OF 10TH-MONTH RICE URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Aug 82 p 2

[Text] The objective conditions under which the northern provinces and cities are starting the 10th-month production season of this year are somewhat difficult.

The belated harvest of the 5th-month and spring rice crop and a protracted drought have affected the soil tilling preparatory to the transplanting of the early 10th-month rice crop and to the transplanting of rice plants to low-lying fields. There is a shortage of draft power in certain areas because many buffaloes and cattle collapsed during the recent winter-spring season. For these reasons, the task of sowing and transplanting during the 10th-month seasn of this year has been carried out at a slower tempo than in the previous years. To date, North Vietnam as a whole has performed the 10th-month rice sowing and transplanting task on about 60 percent of the planned area (as compared with 86 percent in the same period last year). The provinces in former Region 4 have carried out this task more rapidly than in the same period last year. The recent rains have made it possible to heighten the average daily transplanting tempo over the same period last year. In some localities, the early 10th-month rice seedlings have grown too old in a number of areas and have, therefore, been destroyed and discarded. Seedlings in 50 percent of the area where they were grown are ready to be transplanted but have to wait for available fields because harrowing has not yet been completed in large areas. In many areas destined for the early loth-month rice crop cultivation and in many low-lying fields, transplanting has been late and has thus failed to meet the requirements of the cultivation schedule. At present, the early 10th-month rice sowing and transplanting season has drawn to a close but the area is smaller than the planned one. This situation will influence the plan for the sowing and growing of the early winter crops. In some regions, the intended use of different terrains for different rice strains has been upset (by the fact that rice seedlings destined to be transplanted to high-level fields have had to be transplanted to low-lying ones because there was not enough time to till the high-level soil), which will affect the delimitation of the winter crop area.

Harmful insects such as brown planthoppers, leaf rollers and army weevils have made an early appearnce in the fields and are moving from seedlings to rice plants but the amount of insecticide and the number of spray guns available suffice only to meet half of the production season requirements. Since this year's weather conditions are marked by frequent rains and storms, the use of yard-, [field] edge- and [pond] bank-grown seedlings for rice transplanting may represent a higher ratio than in the previous years; this is because short-stem seedlings may easily be damaged by flooding and waterlogging.

To overcome the above-mentioned difficulties, cooperatives need to carry out some urgent tasks satisfactorily. Efforts must be concentrated on completing the tilling and harrowing of the remaining area, accelerating the 10th-month transplant tempo and basically completing the sowing and transplanting task at the beginning of fall in order to strictly observe the cultivation schedule and to achieve a high productivity and yield. All means must be employed extensively to bring water into fields to facilitate tilling and harrowing such as by opening sluices to obtain alluvial water, by employing buckets and water-wheels in conjunction with electric and oil pumps and by expanding the mechanically tilled and harrowed area while using the draft power of buffaloes and cattle to till the soil and using manpower to hoe fields. Early 10th-month seedlings must be transplanted into fields which are near a watercourse and are thus watered at an early time while high-level fields which are watered belatedly must wait for the transplant of the main 10th-month crop seedlings. After conducting an intensive inspection to classify seedlings according to their qualities, cooperatives must make further calculations to apportion the seedling and transplanting areas according to plan so as to be able to take timely measures to obtain a sufficient amount of good seedlings to carry out transplanting on the entire planned area. Areas where seeds have been sown must be taken care of and fertilized; if an insufficient amount of seeds have been sown, additional ones must be sown to obtain a sufficient reserve of good quality seedlings destined for the late rice transplant or replacement transplant. Especially for low-lying fields wherefrom water will recede slowly, long-term high-stem varieties such as "Moc Tuyen," "Bao Thai Lun" and "Nep Con" [Small Glutinous Rice] must be used for replacement transplant when their seedlings are 45 to 65 days' old. Seeds must be sown from now to 5 August in order to complete the transplant by 5 September at the latest.

For high-level fields or fields which are adjacent to a water course and subject to flooding and waterlogging but wherefrom water will recede quickly, it is possible to sow seeds of nonphotosensitive short-term rice varieties such as "Nong Nghiep 75-6," Nong Nghiep 75-10" and "IR 1561-12." Seed sowing must be carried out from now to 5 August to make it possible to complete transplanting by 5 September at the latest (when seedlings are 30-day old). Seeds may be sown on yards by 10 August at the latest to make it possible to complete transplanting by 20 August at the latest (when seedlings have two and a half or three leaves). Where conditions permit direct sowing, it must be completed by 10 August at the latest. With regard to ricefields where transplanting is performed belatedly or a replacement

transplant is carried out, it is necessary to implement some principal technical measures such as intensively applying the main fertilizer by using 10 to 12 tons of manure per hectare to enable rice plants to tiller rapidly and neatly. In addition, it is necessary to apply nitrate fertilizer. Transplanting must be dense in order to obtain large ears. If high-stem varieties are transplanted, density must be from 40 to 45 clusters per square meter, each to be composed of 5 to 7 individual rice plants. Care must be taken to control drought to prevent boots from being smothered when rice plants begin to blossom. It is necessary to prevent and exterminate harmful insects such as stem borers, army worms, leaf rollers and rice bugs especially near the end of the crop cultivation season. Attention must be paid to treating retransplanted rice plants in such a way as to enable them to blossom during the dew falling period (23 October).

During the 10th-month season, harmful insect control plays a very important role with a highly decisive effect upon productivity. It is necessary to strengthen immediately the vegetation protection forces at the grassroots level and to inspect ricefields intensively to detect and exterminate [harmful insects] quickly by taking combined measures. Following several weeding stages, an additional application of chemical fertilizer must be performed quickly for rice plants.

In addition to preventing and controlling drought, cooperatives must adequately protect the transplanted rice areas by making urgent preparations to readily fight waterlogging such as by consolidating the banks of each area and plot and repairing electric and oil pump stations.

All localities in North Vietnam must try to carry out the above-mentioned measures satisfactorily and to fulfill and even overfulfill the planned norm for the 10th-month rice transplanting area.

The southern provinces must take advantage of favorable weather conditions to mobilize forces to accelerate tilling and to fulfill and ever surpass the planned norm for the 10th-month rice sowing and transplanting area in order to make up for the area deficit sustained in the [last] winter-spring and summer-fall seasons.

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AGRICULTURE

NAM BO PROVINCES STEP UP 10TH-MONTH RICE PLANTING RATE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Nam Bo Provinces Plant 10th-Month Rice at Rate Four Times Faster Than 10 Days Ago"]

[Text] Between 25 July and 5 August the provinces south of Thuan Hai planted 139,000 hectares of 10th month rice, a rate four times faster than the previous 10 days (an increase of more than 8,000 hectares). The seven provinces of the Mekong Delta (excepting An Giang and Dong Thap, which essentially completed their 10th month planting) planted an average of 10,000 hectares a day. That rate was the fastest to date.

Thus as of 5 August the provinces in the former Nam Bo had planted 714,000 hectares of 10th month rice, 40 percent of the area plan. The Mekong Delta provinces attained 42.5 percent. Although at the beginning of the season Ben Tre and Tien Giang provinces planted slowly, thanks to good preparation of the cultivation tasks the 10th month planting rate is now four times greater than during the same period last year. Cuu Long Province sowed nearly 15,000 hectares of rice seedlings and more than 6,000 hectares of grafted rice, not counting the directly sown rice. Those seedlings and grafted rice were sufficient to transplant 140,000 hectares. The sowing of the rice seedlings to be transplanted in paddies after the summer-fall rice has been harvested is being completed. The provinces of eastern Nam Bo and the former Zone 6 have attained only 27.5 percent of their planting plans. Minh Hai has a large 10th month area (269,000 hectares), but has attained only 11 percent of its planting plan norm, six times slower than last year.

Along with putting out the 10th month crop, during the first 10 days of August the provinces in the former Nam Bo harvested 52,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, 18 percent of the planting. Many places are now in the busiest part of the harvesting season. The provinces of An Giang, Tien Giang, and Song Be have harvested 30 to 50 percent of their areas. According to an evaluation of the first phase in a number of localities, summer-fall rice yields were not only higher than last year but were also two to four quintals higher than the plan norm.

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AGRICULTURE

PLANTING OF TENTH-MONTH RICE SLOWER THAN LAST YEAR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Nationwide Sowing and Transplanting Completed in 44.5 Percent of Planned Area, at A Pace Slower Than Last Year's"]

[Text] As of 25 July, the country as a whole has sown and transplanted the tenth-month rice in 1.498 million hectares, or 44.5 percent of the planned area, at a slower pace than in the same period last year.

According to the Statistics General Department, the northern provinces have finished transplanting rice seedlings in only 60 percent of their goal, a low figure as compared with crop schedule needs. The former Zone 4 provinces were doing the job more quickly, having achieved 80.3 percent of the planned goal. Thanh Hoa Province overcame difficulties in connection with sources of water and draft power and has finished transplanting in 62.3 percent of the planned goal. The Red River delta provinces have finished transplanting in 42.6 percent, with the faster ones being Hai Hung, Thai Binh and Ha Nam Ninh. In Ha Nam Ninh, 151 of its 646 cooperatives have completely finished transplanting. The midland provinces have finished transplanting in 51.4 percent. Vinh Phu Province was slow in the transplanting job. At present, 42,000 hectares of transplanted seedlings lack water, mostly in these provinces: Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, Thanh Hoa, Hai Hung and Ha Bac. In 15 provinces 25,000 hectares of rice plants were infested by harmful insects, mostly by stem borers, leaf rollers and brown leafhoppers.

All localities carried to the fields a total of 3.664 million tons of organic fertilizer to apply as the main fertilizer prior to transplanting of the tenth-month rice seedlings. In average 4.6 tons were used per hectare, or 1 quintal per hectare more than the amount used in the same period last year. In addition, 44,000 tons of chemical fertilizers were sent to the cooperatives.

The southern provinces, in addition to sowing and transplanting the tenth-month rice at an accelerated pace, have finished harvesting 36,000 hectares of summer and autumn rice crop, or 57 percent of the cultivated area. They are now inspecting the fields to evaluate crop yields. In the North, the autumn rice plants are

growing nicely. If there are no heavy rains between now and harvest time, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces will have a good autumn rice crop.

As to the summer and autumn vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial plants, the country as a whole has grown them in 416,000 hectares, a larger area as compared with the same period last year. The northern provinces have grown sweet potato and produced sweet potato cuttings in a total area of 19,000 hectares, an increase of 1,000 hectares as compared with the same period last year.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL SUGGESTS WAYS TO INCREASE AZOLLA PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Extending Azolla Production"]

[Text] Azolla is a precious green-manure plant. Rice crop yield depends to an important degree on the quantity of azolla used to fertilize a ricefield.

How widespread the movement to grow azolla can be extended depends first on the volume and quantities of azolla seeds. The latter are kept through the summer in state stations and farms and the cooperative installations specialized in growing azolla. The seeds begin to reproduce widely from August on.

Although the usefulness of azolla has been confirmed by production reality and the results of scientific analyses, why did the movement to grow azolla tend to slow down, even to decline in some localities, in the last few years? In the northern provinces, in 1964 the area used to grow azolla was larger than the fifth-month and spring rice-growing area of 320,000 hectares, but it has gone down to 190,000 hectares. We must find the most principal reasons so as to have proper guidelines and measure to overcome this situation and to move the movement forward again.

In the past, since the azolla-growing cooperatives under piece-work contracts normally let their azolla-growing units work freely to gain work points, the costs of azolla were too high and did not encourage cooperative members to extend the area used to grow it. Recently a number of cooperatives have begun to apply the system of product contracts with laborers to azolla growing, but because there are no appropriate work point system and no policy that truly encourages producers yet, they have not yet brought about any vigorous change. Besides, farmers have figured it out that buying chemical fertilizers to fertilize their ricefields would be cheaper and more convenient than expending a lot of labor to grow azolla. As the azolla season coincides with harvest of the tenth-month rice and growing the winter-spring crop, caring for and protecting azolla usually is far from careful, with a lot of damage caused by harmful insects and drought. However, the real

principal reason behind the decline of the movement to grow azolla is the fact that the responsible organ and sector have not yet put leadership and management into perspective and have lacked the determination to overcome difficulties and to look for effective measures to take.

In the years lying ahead, with limited quantities of imported fertilizers, the task of agriculture requires production of an ever increasing volume of grain. The direction for us to take is to exploit to the highest degree and to use in the best way all domestic sources of fertilizers. Beside stable manure of all kinds, azolla is considered a source of green manure of greatest economic results.

As the farming and agricultural management systems in our country are being changed to have in-depth progress, the method of producing azolla also needs to be changed to bring about the best results. The introduction of technology to agricultural production must be closely linked with the managerial measure that reflects the tight bond between producing power and production relationships. Improving the management system creates favorable conditions for the azolla-growing technique to encroach upon production and to make its effects felt. We must widely apply and gradually heighten end-product contracting with the azolla-producing labor groups and laborers. Production reality has shown that the movement not only cannot develop but also declines steadily wherever product contracts are not adopted for azolla production. Contracting must include all stages, from seed production to the last job of growing azolla in ricefields, while stressing the need to have large quantities of good azolla seeds and lots of ricefields showing good results. Appropriate numbers of work points are to be awarded to producers for reaching two goals: to raise rice crop yield and to improve and enrich the soil. The production of azolla seeds must be assigned to the azolla-growing units of the cooperatives in order to ensure both quantities and quality of azolla; caring for azolla in main-crop ricefields is to be assigned to cooperative members. We must build many azolla-reproducing stations and azolla seed-producing ricefields. Early preparations for accommodating azolla can be made in the ricefields where the early tenth-month rice crop has just been harvested. Every cooperative should put aside a few hectares for reproduction of azolla in September, October and November. After the tenth-month rice has been harvested in the low ricefields, we must continue to bring azolla there for reproduction in November, December and January of the following year. As to "intensive cultivation" azolla, a few hectares of the tenth-month rice seedling-producing ricefields can be put aside for reproduction of azolla from August on, with azolla being picked and used to fertilize the winter season crops. Since azolla damages can result from harmful insects and diseases and lack of fertilizer, mostly phosphate fertilizer, the care for azolla must be continuous and technically proper, even in the busy days of the crop season. Building the material and technical base and work force for azolla growing is very necessary to maintain and steadily develop the movement.

Provinces and districts need to have state azolla farms; a cluster of cooperatives or a small area having an azolla seed-producing station must receive assistance from the state organ. Cooperatives must have their own azolla-growing units or groups in order to produce enough azolla seeds to assign to cooperative members, who will further reproduce them in the ricefields assigned to them.

To expand production of azolla is an important measure which is both fast and inexpensive and effectively aimed at satisfying the needs for intensive cultivation, multicropping and soil improvement in many years to come.

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AGRICULTURE

LAND MANAGEMENT IN LONG AN PROVINCE DISCUSSED

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese 20 Jun 82 p 7

[Article by Phuong Nam: "On Land Management in Long An"]

[Text] Land is an extremely valuable natural resource of the homeland. It is a result of a historic process of struggle and labor by our people over a period of thousands of years. Land is a special, irreplaceable means of production of agricultural and forestry production, and is the foundation for the distribution and construction of the national economic sector, the population zones, and installations serving the people's lives, cultural development, and the building up of national defense.

Articles 19 and 20 of our country's constitution stipulate that "Land, forests, and mountains ... are owned by all the people," "The state unifies the management of land in accordance with a common plan, in order to ensure that land is used rationally and economically," and "Land set aside for agriculture and forestry cannot be used for other purposes without permission from a competent state organ."

A Serious Situation

However, a matter worthy of criticism is that in some localities in the former Nam Bo region the taking over of land for private use is rather widespread. We went to Long An, a province in the Mekong Delta. There the provincial Land Management Board informed us that:

During the recent period in Long An, due to the requirements of capital construction and population growth, and especially to people "getting a jump on" the land policy, especially in the high-yield rice areas, a considerable amount of land has been lost because of the arbitrary, illegal digging of ponds, expanding of homesteads, digging of ditches, expanding of fences, and creation of fields.

In five villages in Can Giuoc District there were 473 instances involving the loss of 24.3 hectares of one-crop and two-crop rice land. In 14 villages in Can Duoc District there were 699 instances involving the loss of 17.2 hectares of one-crop rice land and 23.3 hectares of two-crop rice land. Especially, in 12 villages along Route 4 in Ben Thu District there were 1,781 violations involving the loss of 217.8 hectares of high-yield rice paddies. The villages of Huong Tho Phu and Binh Duc were the places where the most land violations occurred. Between 1977 and

1981 there were more than 600 violations in Huong Tho Phu, and there were more than 300 violations in Binh Duc. There were also at least 100 violations in the villages of Thanh Phu, Nhi Thanh, and Binh Phong Thanh.

The people who encroach upon land include ordinary people, cadres, party members, and demobilized military personnel, and even a small number of provincial-level leadership cadres. They use the stratagem of gradual encroachment, of "getting a foot in the door." The Chairman of the Ben Thu District People's Committee informed us that in order to take over a piece of land, at first they plant a few banana plants or a row of border-marking plants, for example, in order to test the reaction. When they see that the local authorities do not protest they take another step forward by erecting a small hut. If nothing happens, they gradually expand their base by planting additional plants and digging wells, then reach the final stage by building a house with several rooms, complete with orchards and fish ponds. If the local administration steps in they say that it would be difficult to undo what has been done. If the administration adopts a resolute attitude they ask for a postponement or resist by delaying. Faced with a fait accompli, the administration is hesitant and looks the other way, so the homestead and land are regarded as belonging to them. On the average, such a homestead takes over from one to three cong [1 cong = 1,000 square meters] some cases four or five cong. The district as a whole loses hundreds of hectares of cultivated land!

The Reasons

What causes them to illegally occupy land? We had the occasion to drop in on the family of Mr Huynh Dong D on Route 4, on the way to Ben Thu District. His homestead included two houses, an orchard, and two fish ponds, and covered an area of three cong of land. He confided to us, "Listen! Sooner or later we will enter a collective or cooperative, at which time the land will be owned jointly. So we 'get the jump on' a piece of land in advance so that we will have land on which to build houses for our children!"

Mr D, like many other people, knows that land will be jointly owned once it is cooperativized and acted before the policy was adopted. Many other people we met also made very strage excuses for their actions. Some needed land for their burial after they die, while others needed land to support themselves in their old age, when there was no one to take care of them or if their children refused to do so!

That's what they said, but in fact they had objectives that were extremely economic. For example, Mr D., of whom we have spoken, had sold one homestead and was now living on his second homestead. That is a manner of dealing in land that is entirely contrary to current law.

Who is responsible for that situation? First of all, it results from the local administration not having a resolute attitude from the beginning, and fearing difficulty and backing off after the violation occurs. Second, many cadres and party members are not exemplary in carrying out the state's land management policy. They go to the localities and request or purchase land being used for production, with the intention of increasing output to improve their living standards, establishing a family, retiring, etc. The local administration must often indulge them and can't speak out.

Methods of Prevention

-- In order to promptly stop the illegal encroachment of land, practical steps must be taken. That was the opinion of the head of the Land Management Board of Long An Province.

He continued, "In doing so, the Provincial People's Committee admonished the departments, sectors, and districts to intensify their education that the cadres and the masses can fully understand the land management policy, based on Decision 201, dated 1 May 1980, of the Council of Ministers. In addition, it is necessary to emphasize administrative and economic measures. In implementing that policy cadres and party members must set an example for the masses to follow. All villages must promptly zone residental areas in which, if necessary, the people may build additional houses."

We asked, "But at present there are many 'fait accompli' cases. How should they be handled?"

The board chairman pulled from a file Directive No 20 of the Provincial People's Committee and showed it to us, then said, "There are three types of land violations: Type 1, people who have correctly requested permission to subdivide their household but have committed theerror of building a house on state land; Type 2, people who 'get a jump on' the policy, i.e. do not make a request to subdivide their household but still settle on land set aside for old people or for youths and teenagers; and Type 3, people who illegally buy, sell, lease, or trade land for goods or money. There are even instances of land being transformed from rice land to a homestead and then sold for a large profit.

Such cases are dealt with as follows:

With regard to Type 1, the localities help make arrangements within the families and people to move the houses to residential areas and return the land to production. With regard to Type 2, the violators are forced to return the land to the state. With regard to Type 3, a recommendation is made that the Provincial People's Committee order the confiscation of land that was illegally bought, sold, or leased. The violators are educated and encouraged to accept responsibility for their acts. If not, they will be dealt with in accordance with Decision 210/CP and state laws.

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AGRICULTURE

PRIORITY GIVEN AREAS TO PROVIDE IRRIGATION WATER

Nine Northern Provinces

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Continued Priority Given Electricity Sources To Fight 10th-Month Crop Drought"]

[Text] Since mid-June, the electricity sector has supplied as a priority more than 42,000 kw/h of electricity per day to electric pumping stations in 9 northern provinces and cities located within the electricity network, contributing to providing irrigation water to nearly 500,000 hectares of 10th-month cropland.

As of 29 July, however, because of lingering summer heat and uneven rainfalls, about 100,000 hectares (including 40,000 hectares of transplanted field) still were affected by drought, thus slowing up the sowing-transplanting pace and impacting on the conditions of growth of newly transplanted 10th-month rice. Thanh Hoa Province has 10,000 hectares of 10th-month rice hit by drought. Over 21,000 hectares (chiefly those with 10th-month rice seedlings already in place) in Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh were hard hit. In recent days, electricity supply to electric pumping stations has not yet been stable, meeting just from 40 to 50 percent of the total need.

Electric pumping stations with large capacity in the northern delta provinces experienced many outages in a single day. Worse still, some had no electric current all day long. Nearly all small-size pumping stations have received no electricity at all, substantially contributing to reducing the capability of fighting the 10th-month crop drought. Moving swiftly to remedy the above situation, the electricity, water conservancy and agricultural sectors have drawn up plans for maintaining and stabilizing the supply of electricity to pumping stations, so as promptly to obtain water for transplanting rice and fighting drought affecting it.

The provinces and cities located within the electricity network have strived to reduce to the strict minimum electricity consumption for daily needs, and circumstances of irrational use of electricity. The Ministry of Water Conservancy has reminded localities that, while concentrating on rationally exploiting water sources at electric pump stations and irrigation works, they must mobilize peasants to use all available buckets and waterwheels to fight drought, and prevent waterlogging caused by unusual weather conditions.

Thanh Hoa Province

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Thanh Hoa Fights Drought, Swiftly Transplants 10th-Month Rice"]

[Text] Due to lingering summer heat, more than 18,500 hectares of 10th-month rice in Thanh Hoa Province were affected by drought. Over 30,000 hectares of ricefield (chiefly those located at the end of canals and in areas where kerosene pumps are used) lack water for transplanting. The districts of Hoang Hoa, Hau Loc, Tho Xuan and Vinh Thanh each have from 1,000 to 5,000 hectares of fields affected by drought. Especially in Thieu Yen District, a rice granary of the province, 40 percent of the rice area still lack water for transplanting although the sowing and transplanting schedule is coming to an end.

The Thanh Hoa electricity service has concentrated in priority 3,000 kw/h of electricity on the districts for fighting drought. The water conservancy sector and the Southern Ma River Irrigation Corporation has supplied kerosene to the Thieu Ten electric pumping station, and actively supplied water to the district for sowing and transplanting the entire area. The irrigation corporations of the Southern Ma River and the Chu River, as well as the agricultural cooperatives in the drought affected areas are exploiting water sources and mobilizing all available buckets and waterwheels to the fields for fighting drought.

As of 27 July, the entire province has sowed and transplanted 110,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling over 77 percent of plan in terms of area, including over 90 percent of area transplanted within the schedule. Thanh Hoa has transplanted 23,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice on winter cropland, a 43.7 percent increase over the early 10th-month rice area of the previous season.

The provincial agricultural and supply sectors have sent to the districts over 20,000 tons of nitrate and phosphate fertilizer, nearly 800 spraying tanks and 150 tons of insecticide. The cooperatives have weeded, puddled and applied additional fertilizer to over 20,000 hectares of 10th month rice. Nearly all rice areas were previously treated with an average of over 10 tons of organic fertilizer, over 200 kilograms of nitrate fertilizer per hectare, and since water was supplied in sufficient quantity the rice has grown fast. Everyday, the province earmarks 140,000 kw/h of electricity for kerosene pumping stations and supplies to them an additional 150 tons of kerosene, enabling them to keep water in sufficient quantity in the ricefields. Over 60 percent of cooperatives have strengthened plant protection and irrigation management teams promptly exterminating leaf rollers and brown leafhoppers.

9213
CSO: 4209/447

MORE ATTENTION NEEDED TO MANAGEMENT, DISTRIBUTION OF COAL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Phung Van Thi, acting director of Coal Supply General Corporation: "Impact of Coal Sector on Basic Components of Agriculture"]

[Text] In agriculture, water conservancy is seen as a forecast measure. Electricity plays an increasingly important role in carrying out that measure--scientifically irrigating and removing water, getting ready to fight waterlogging as the rainy season draws near, and fighting the ongoing drought. At present, electricity is being supplied mainly by thermoelectric power stations. That is why in times of drought and waterlogging, the coal sector treats these power plants as key customers, for whom it takes care to organize properly the loading, unloading, transportation and concentrated delivery of coal. Frequently, nearly one-half of the volume of coal intended for all economic sectors nationwide must be sent to power plants.

This clearly shows that the coal sector has the responsibility to concentrate on the basic components of agriculture and to join forces with other branches, so as continually to increase agricultural production efficiency.

To that aim, we must also supply coal more promptly to mechanical enterprises which produce agricultural implements and technical equipment, and to fertilizer enterprises such as those which produce phosphate and nitrate fertilizers, or grind apatite and phosphate, etc. Although it is more difficult to extract and select lump coal than loose coal, the former is a high-value export commodity; however, because of agricultural priority, we have plans to earmark lump coal for fertilizer factories.

In low-lying areas where 5th-month crops are grown, and in coastal areas requiring desalination, we also reserve from 250,000 to 300,000 tons of coal each year to burn lime for use as fertilizer. Not only do we pay attention to supplying enough coal to produce adequate quantities of fertilizers and agricultural implements, but we must also make sure that these means of production are turned out and shipped to the rural areas well within a timely schedule. Exploitation of local coal mines must be stepped up to respond to agricultural requirements. In addition to being used as fuel in lieu of hay and in burning lime, baking bricks and tiles, etc., peat is also used to process fertilizers (about 50,000 tons per year). In the Hanoi suburban areas, and in Yen Phon (Ha Bac), Hoan Dan (Vinh Phu), Phong Chuong (Binh Tri Thien),

etc., peat-related fertilizer contributes to raising the crop yield. Furthermore, the Chemicals General Department has conducted a successful research into using peat to produce nutritious feed to increase the weight of domestic animals, thus contributing to developing animal husbandry.

The coal sector has supplied very little to enterprises which process manioc, tea, tobacco, sugar, sugarcane, silk; but since these installations are scattered in many places, attention must be paid to observing the best farming schedule, to accumulating necessary reserves, and to ensuring the quality of agricultural produces, especially those having a high export value.

Moreover, each year the coal sector supplies the rural areas with some 600,000 tons of coal for burning lime, and baking bricks and tiles needed for building stations, farms, storehouses, drying yards, animal husbandry installations, and water conservancy works, as well as some houses for peasants. The volume of coal needed for agricultural development has increased with every passing day, thus causing the coal sector quite a few difficulties, especially shortages of equipment and means, but we have strived to fulfill the 1982 state plan. To meet that big requirement, in the coming months we will continually send many groups of cadres into key districts, such as Dong Hung (Thai Binh), Nam Ninh (Ha Nam Ninh), Vinh Lac (Vinh Phu), Tho Xuan (Thanh Hoa), and Quynh Luu (Nghe Tinh), and also into southern districts, such as Cu Chi, Long Thanh, An Son, Cai Lay, Long My, etc., to study the situation and better organize coal supply. In northern districts with access to watetways and railways, we must reposition coal storehouses to make transporation of coal to production installations more convenient. The coal sector will also set up corporations to act as agents for bringing coal straight into the districts, with focus, however, on strengthened control over how to use coal in line with goals and requirements. In the last months of this year, the localities and sectors having means of transportation may receive extra coal, on top of the norms stipulated at the beginning of the year. An additional allocation of over 100,000 tons of coal will be supplied to the electric sector for emergency use, and for serving agriculture more properly.

The coal sector will also urge various echelons and sectors to devote more attention to management and distribution of coal in support for agriculture, and to take concrete measures to store coal securely, and to prevent and stop illegal dealings in coal, so as to ensure that the volume of coal intended for agriculture will be used rationally and with high efficiency, thus giving rise to ever increasing deliveries of agricultural products to the state.

9213
CSO: 4209/443

BRIEFS

MORE INSTALLATIONS COMPLETED--Hanoi, 28 Aug (VNA)--Eleven more installations have just been completed at the building site of the Pha Lai Thermal Power Plant in Hai Hung Province. Those include the chimney of the steam power station, the underground section of the pumping station, the steam power station and two oil tanks. The first phase of the construction of the Hanoi cotton-spinning mill has been completed. Construction is being stepped up at the remaining works so that the mill may be commissioned at the end of this year. The water supply company No 2 under the ministry of building has completed several water supply projects in Tra Vinh, provincial capital of Cuu Long Province, broadened the Ba Rai-vung Tau Water Plant, the refrigerating room of the Nha Trang Cotton-Spinning Mill, the water pipes from Dieu Tri to Quy Nhon and water supply projects for the frozen seafoods factory, and tourist centres in Rach Gia, Yung Tau and Tay Ninh. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 28 Aug 82 OW]

CSO: 4220/335

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE CEREMONY INAUGURATES VUNG TAU PORT

Vung Tau VUNG TAU-CON DAO in Vietnamese 17 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Hung: "Vung Tau Port Inaugurated"]

[Text] On 10 June, the Special Zone People's Committee held a solemn ceremony to inaugurate Vung Tau Port.

Present at the ceremony were Le Quang Thanh, secretary of the Special Zone Party Committee; Lam Van The, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the Special Zone People's Committee and Nguyen Hong Can, vice minister of Marine Products together with many comrades from the party organization Executive Committee and the Special Zone People's Committee as well as representatives of various organs, departments, sectors and mass organizations which belonged to the special zone or the central level and which were stationed in the locality.

The construction of Vung Tau Port was completed after more than 7 months of work execution. The project was built at a very urgent tempo and with the participation of units located inside and outside the special zone such as Building Corporation 4-6, the Water Supply and Drainage Corporation, the Sea Shipping Refloating and Salvage Corporation, the Electric Power Service, the Building Unit of the Con Dao State-Operated Fishing Enterprise and so forth. Vung Tau Port will contribute effectively to meeting the logistic needs of the marine products sector in the special zone and will simultaneously help promote oil and natural gas exploration and exploitation.

Expressing his views at the ceremony, Lam Van The warmly praised the enthusiasm of the units participating in construction and of the organs, departments, sectors and mass organizations whose active contributions had led to an early completion of the project. He entrusted the Marine Products Service with the task of managing Vung Tau Port, putting it into use and fully exploiting its great potential.

9332
CSO: 4209/436

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

GRAIN LOSSES IN TRANSPORTATION, DISTRIBUTION ANALYZED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 1, 8 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Dinh Hang and Thieu Mai: "Great Grain Losses in Transportation and Distribution"]

[Text] After being shipped from the farmer, each grain of rice, potato tuber and ear of corn will become a kind of strategic commodity in man's material life and will have to go through five basic stages: Collection-purchase, transportation, preservation, processing and distribution. All the cadres and employees of the grain sector whom we have had the opportunity to meet have asserted that at present preservation and processing are two tasks which are being carried out satisfactorily. The quality of grain deposited in many warehouses has been maintained very effectively due to the application of advanced methods, to the use of modern equipment and to the presence of a responsible personnel. If some spoilage and loss occurs during this stage, it is imputable only to temporary transit storehouses ot to small depots in remote areas. With regard to processing, it can be said that all of the mills subordinate to the grain processing enterprises federation have adhered to technical standards and achieved the principal product retrieval rate--which reaches 71.2 and 71.53 percent respectively in the Viet Tri and Bac Giang mills. This represents a great effort of the grain sector. However, the other three stages are still affected by worrisome problems which have been and are being severely criticized by public opinion.

Unindemnified Losses

At present we are trying to achieve nationwide self-sufficiency in grain production and we are still receiving grain from abroad but not in large quantities. The grain sector has, therefore, concentrated cadres and means on collection-purchase. The 1981 grain year ended with an increase of nearly 500,000 tons over 1980 but fulfilled only 95.1 percent of the collection-purchase plan norm. In the first 6 months of 1982, collection-purchase made great progress and "grain delivery festivals" really became festive days when farmers fulfilled their obligation to the fatherland. But there still were many problems in the collection-purchase process which should be discussed such as prices, goods transfer and administrative formalities... and there was also the question, among others, of why province A overfulfilled the norm while province B failed to fulfill the plan though

both were situated in the same region. We are not going to discuss all of these problems. In this article, we will deal only with transportation and distribution--the two stages in which the state-owned grain has incurred serious spoilage, waste and losses.

A survey of figures concerning five grain transportation lines has revealed that all of them have fulfilled about 100 percent of the transportation plan and that some of them has even fulfilled it by 108.1 percent. But these figures reflect only one aspect of the problem. What these figures do not represent is the fact that a large amount of state-owned grain has been lost with impunity on the sea, river, railway and road transportation lines no matter whether mechanized or rudimentary transportation means have been used. The losses have been small on short distances and heavy on long ones and range from a few kilograms per bag, vehicle or boat to even an entire barge load of grain. Worse still, sabotage has been carried out: For instance, after taking away the goods, thieves poured sand and water on the remaining grain. There is also the case of the 15 June 1982 sinking "without cause" of two boats carrying 300 tons of paddy from An Giang. People said "the boats sank because the sailors were drunk." While the judiciary is holding an inquiry, public opinion believes that this is a case of theft and that the boats were sunk to destroy the evidence.

Regulations allow for the following rates of waste and loss during transportation: 0.7 percent for rice in bags and 1.2 for paddy. In practice, these rates have never been complied with during any transportation trip no matter whatever transportation means is used; on the contrary, a large amount of goods has been missing. In 1981, the loss incurred was 9.75 percent with 48 sea ships carrying grain inbags and 22.39 percent with 9 ships carrying grain in batches. In a space of 8 months, the amount of grain received by Thanh Hoa and Hghe Tinh Provinces was 17,893 and 14,913 tons short respectively. According to figures indicated in a control report by the Ministryof Food and in other reports by various localities, there was a shortage of 26.5 percent in the amount of rice received by Ha Bac from 95 barges coming from Haiphong; among these barges, the No 53 one carried 122.4 tns but delivered 61.6 tons less, the No 72 one carried 113 tons but delivered 52 tons less and the No 61 one carried 110 tons but delivered 46.6 tons less. In March and April 1981, Hanoi incurred a shortage of 735 tons from the 5,785 tons of rice carried from South Vietnam to this city by railroad. Huge shortages were also noted on receipt of shipments; for instance, a shortage of 44.38, 40.55 and 19.52 percent was found in the cargoes delivered by the ships Song Day, Song Huong and Song Gianh respectively, etc. Comrades at the Tra Noc general warehouse of the level-I Song Hau Food Corporation told us that 0.7 percent deficit was allowed for 5- to 7-ton trucks carrying rice from the western provinces to the general warehouse but that all of these trucks delivered with a shortage of 100 kgs or more and sometimes between 400 and 500 kgs. On perusal of the documents concerning four out of hundreds of trucks which carried rice to the Van Don (Saigon) shipping and receiving station in June 1982, 23 found that each delivered with a shortage of between 245 and 368 kgs. People may ask: If such a deficit is found in each vehicle trip, how much grain will the state lose from thousands of such trips per year?

The figure will not be small. Readers may also wonder who will be held responsible for such huge losses. To our knowledge, certain cases of theft during the transportation process have been brought to court and that some thieves have been sentenced to death or ordered to pay material indemnities corresponding to the grain shortage. These are typical cases, though, while almost all deficit cases have been dealt with merely by drawing up and filing reports without determining the responsible persons, without requesting indemnification and even without taking administrative measures. Though unindemnified losses and unpunished thefts are very bizarre phenomena in the field of economic management, they have always been considered "normal" in the transportation and receipt of grain in both North and South Vietnam. Such a kind of discipline has naturally led to the loss, spoilage and waste of commodities.

According to transportation principles, in case of loss, deterioration or waste of grain, the transportation agency concerned has the duty to draw up a commercial report to serve as a basis for determining responsibilities and requesting indemnification. However, for fear of responsibility, the transportation sector has long been reluctant to take the initiative to do so. On their part, the food sector installations have also failed to firmly request the transportation agencies to do so. In some cases, reports were drawn up but their contents were so vague that responsibilities could not be determined. There were many cases when, for some reason or another, the food sector cadres did draw up reports but laid the responsibility on themselves and the commodity selling units.

In an article written for intramural use, Thanh Ha, a managerial cadre of the Ministry of Food, has revealed the causes of the above-mentioned cases such as the inaccuracy of initial measurements and assessments of quantities, a lack of close coordination among various sectors (food, transportation and communications and internal affairs) and also between these sectors and the administration at all levels, the loose application of principles and systems of transportation and receipt, the entrusting of transportation means to some depraved and disqualified elements, etc. These causes are fundamental but we still think it necessary to discuss some other problems, namely, the inappropriateness of the old regulations and systems applied by the sectors which deal with grain. For example, weight is measured by using snap scoops and observing the loading capacities of boats when sea and tiver transportation means are employed. Though this method is an advanced one from the scientific point of view, its application will be satisfactory only if some other conditions are fulfilled. Since this requirement has not yet been met by us, it has led to a lack of uniformity in the "production pattern." It is precisely because of this disparity that the weight indicated in a shipping document is considered only as a reference figure (!) while the weight calculated on the basis of snap scoops and loading capacities usually differs from the actual one. This is a gap which dishonest people have taken advantage of to steal grain. Another method is the 10-percent sample weighing. Should this rate be applied to all the transportation means being used in our country? It may be appropriate to apply this rate to a sea ship plying between North and South Vietnam or to a group of barges carrying thousands of tons of grain but it would be inappropriate to apply it to a 4-ton truck or an ox cart....

After reviewing the 1981 situation, the grain sector has set forth certain measures to minimize losses during the transportation process. Though positive, these measures represent only the job of a single sector. Our opinion is that, to remedy this state of affairs most satisfactorily, there must be a closer overall coordination among the sectors concerned, especially the grain, transportation-communications and internal affairs sectors. Such coordination must be exercised not only at the central level but also at the provincial, district, village and ward levels and between the administration and the mass organizations. In the second quarter of 1982, the trade union in the [grain] sector has directed the Level-I Grain Corporation in Haiphong to pledge to emulate with the Haiphong Port stevedores and both sides have pledged to handle cargoes quickly and to protect commodities adequately. Though there is nothing new in this form of endeavor, it is nonetheless a gunshot in the battle waged by us to protect grain.

Loopholes and Irrationalities in Distribution

The instability of our yearly grain production is marked by a high yield when bumper crops are obtained and by a low yield when the harvest is bad. In the coming years, we will have to try to achieve over 17 million tons of grain per year. Even if this norm is attained, there still will be an imbalance between production and consumption. Moreover, the population will increase by about 1 million or more each year.

In view of this situation, a very important and extremely urgent problem facing us is to step up agricultural production and grain processing, on the one hand, and to wisely organize distribution on a national scale. To carry out this task [distribution] satisfactorily, it is first necessary to regulate the grain commodity between the north and the south, between different economic zones, between teh mountainous regions and the deltas, between the rice growing areas and the industrial crop areas and between cities and the countryside. Over the past few years, we have carried out this apportionment fairly well but the grain moving and transportation stage has been plagued with obstructions and substantial "spillovers." Not long ago, some northern provinces were short of grain and unable to supply cadres and workers in time with their monthly standard rations while heaps of paddy and rice were left in the open in the Mekong River delta and were stagnating in warehouses, storage fields and mills in the southern provinces and also at some large harbors in Central and North Vietnam.

Concerning the distribution policy, a pluralistic system has been prevailing for a very long time among all social strata. Rice has been supplied [indiscriminately] both to persons having and not having economic relationships with the state; worse still, rice has been provided at the supply price for people whose overall activities have surely disturbed socio-economic management. Statistics compiled by 16 out of 19 northern provinces have shown that after classifying the recipients, the grain sector has, in conjunction with the administration and mass organizations at all levels, deleted 329,377 persons from the list of people to whom the state had sold rice at the supply price and has also uncovered 30,000 cases of supply contrary to the fixed criteria and detected 18,654 persons who had been

erroneously supplied. In particular, the state formerly sold each month 22,000 tons of rice at the supply price to 2.6 million people in Ho Chi Minh City; this figure has now come down to 2.17 million--that is, a monthly reduction of 4,500 tons of grain to be sold at the supply price.

The initial result of the control over consumption and the classification of supply receipts according to different quantity-price criteria is that not only has the volume destined for distribution been reduced by 200,000 tons but the distribution task itself has also become relatively rational and a fixed amount of grain saved. The distribution scope has also been narrowed down partially and its targets managed more closely. In our opinion, it is, however, easier to update and control the grain ration of individual consumer households despite their large number than to control the collective grain buying books of large canteens and units with a large number of workers, especially of state farms and work sites where the numerical strength of various sectors and trades fluctuate continually, which will give rise to negative practices in distribution. The grain sector once cooperated with the workers' control organizations in inspecting a number of collective canteens and found out that there was a surplus of grain at every inspected place. A recent inspection tour at the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant work site and some installations subordinate to Chi Linh District (Hai Hung) has led to the retrieval of 50 tons of grain which were kept in stock without good reason. The self-inspection made by Enterprise No 104 under the higher-level organ's guidance has revealed a surplus of 24,178 kgs of grain formerly allocated to 120 persons who had quit their jobs or freely taken leave of absence. Following a preliminary revision of the list of consumers in Quang Nam-Da Nang who received supplies from 1976 to 1981, it has been found that the state has suffered a loss of 765 tons of grain due to the false statements of consumer units. All that proves that though the grain loss sustained in this stage [distribution] by the state has been heavy, the working method currently applied by the grain sector will provide only a superficial but not radical cure. This means that if something suspicious comes into view, an inspection will be ordered and that if some surplus is uncovered on inspection, it will be retrieved for the state's benefit but that usually no thoroughness will be exercised to deal with the recipient-consumers and to help, follow up and manage them appropriately. This is precisely the reason why "each inspection conducted at a tiven unit brought out some problem... though this unit had been inspected many times." (Recapitulative report by the Ministry of Food)

The distribution sector includes a retail sale network whose density is second only to that of the commercial and public health sectors. This network is composed of retail shops which directly serve consumption targets and which are placed under the state's responsibility. Instead of scrutinizing the professional activities of this network, we will merely examine these two tasks--management and service--from the consumer's point of view. Due to loopholes in merchandise management, a large amount of grain has leaked from this network to the free market. Taking advantage of changes in the transfers among the population, of allocations and purchases on presentation of ration stamps and of grain transfer orders, dishonest people have sneaked out hundreds of tons of state-owned rice of

good quality. The tricks played therein are usually very subtle and carefully hidden. For instance, a shop in K.T. Street, Hanoi, was one of those which had become the "leading banners" in their respective localities and been slated to be awarded the Labor Medal. However, an inspection revealed that both the head of the shop and its personnel were involved in the theft of state goods.

The loss of grain right in the shops is not rare; it has occurred in every province and almost all districts; many sad lessons have been drawn from the loss of property and cadres in this sector. We believe that there have been loopholes in management and shortcomings in personnel employment. A leading cadre of the sector once told us: "Almost all of our salesclerks have not attended any [vocationsl] school or course and little attention was paid to choosing them on the basis of their virtues. The situation among shop managing cadres is similar though some consideration was given to their abilities and seniority when they were promoted to this position." Recently, the grain sector has been trying to improve management, to intensify inspection and control, to convene the customers' conferences, to train the young generation and to select them on the basis of their qualities for gradual replacement of the old generation. Such a course of action is wise but public opinion wants it to be done more quickly by the grain sector because the merchandise is still leaking therefrom and because the many millions of consumers who come to the shops a few times per month are still unhappy on returning home after experiencing short-changing, falsehood, overbearing manners and troublesome formalities at these shops.

Managing rice for millions of people and catering to other needs for grain at a time when agricultural production is not yet proportional to the consumption demand is indeed a difficult and complex task. Nevertheless, the grain sector must do better, especially in such specific stages as transportation, receipt and distribution where the state-owned grain is being lost. Only by soundly organizing collection-purchase, transportation, preservation, processing and distribution while putting an end to spoilage, waste and loss can the grain sector contribute to stepping up grain production and to gradually overcoming the present difficult situation.

9332
CSO: 4209/450

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

TRANSPORTATION SECTORS IMPROVE ORGANIZATION, MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Improving Organization and Management To Raise Transporting Capacity"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year the sea, river, railroad and automobile transportation sectors have been trying to reorganize all aspects of their activities and have lately begun making some progress.

In the first 6 months of this year, the volume of goods transported by sea routes showed an increase over the same period last year. Saigon Harbor was quickly unloading foreign ships, with bonuses awarded for fast unloading-loading being on the rise and fines imposed on slow unloading-loading showing a sharp decrease. Although Haiphong Harbor in 6 months achieved only 45.5 percent of its plan for the year, the volume of goods unloaded and loaded increased by 9 percent as compared with the first 6 months of 1981. Warehouses and storage yards in that harbor were organized more neatly and rationally than before, with 80 percent of ships being unloaded either on schedule or ahead of schedule by 2-6 days.

The river transportation sector, which carries coal to the power plants, achieved 54 percent of its plan this year, showing an increase over the same period in the last few years. In the first 23 days of June, the Automobile Transportation Department transported imported goods at the average rate of 1,518 tons per day, or 38 percent more than the one set by the Ministry of Communications and Transportation.

After having improved organization and management, the railroad sector is striving to restore good order to its running trains. Beginning on 1 June, new regulations were adopted by two train units running on the Hanoi-Nam Dinh line and received initial welcome from passengers.

As in the railroad sector, to improve the organization and management of river boat units, automobile runs by teams and the reorganization of loading-unloading in harbors is being applied on a trial basis to get some experience and to promote

further improvement. Transportation enterprises are seeking many measures to exploit the existing capacities, to rationally use means of all kinds, to increase the percentage of two-way transportation of goods, to concentrate on repairs of boats and vehicles, to apply many forms of contracts and piecework wages and to encourage boosting productivity in transportation. The river transportation sector is organizing additional regulating stations along its routes. The railroad sector is dividing its daily operations into different levels to ensure a unified, timely and effective command. The relationships between boats and harbors, railroad trains and stations, among various means of transportation, between central and local transportation and transportation units and customers are being studied for a satisfactory solution and clear-cut division and determination of responsibilities.

All transportation sectors, enterprises and corporations have pledged to carry out in the best manner their plans for loading and unloading goods, repairing the means of transportation, regulating transportation, building the material and technical base, practicing thrift and fighting negative phenomena. In the spirit of making up in any week, month or semester for any deficiencies in the preceding week, month or semester, all units have taken positive measures to actively carry out their plan for the last 6 months of this year. The railroad sector is striving to reduce the time needed between 2 runs for train cars from 11.2 to 7.5-8 days; to get on-time departures and arrivals for the Thong Nhat passengers-carrying trains on the Hanoi-Binh Trieu line in 90 and 80 percent of their runs, respectively, and on-time departures and arrivals in 80 percent of the runs of express trains and trains on the Hanoi-Nam Dinh, Hanoi-Haiphong and Hue-Da Nang lines; and to gradually reduce and eventually end such phenomena as stopping trains at nonscheduled places and making illegal deals with dishonest business people in carrying passengers and goods free and smuggling tickets to the outside. The river transportation sector has pledged to exceed the volume of coal to carry to power plants, to supply the railroad sector with enough coal for it to run its trains and to quickly transport grain and imported goods from harbors. The automobile transportation sector has pledged to fulfill all transportation norms, to save 520 tons of fuels and to reduce and prevent incidence of thefts. Boat units and harbors have pledged to reach loading-unloading goals, to unload ships more quickly than before and to shorten the time needed between two runs of their means of transportation.

5598
CSO: 4209/446

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PUBLIC OPINION ALERTED TO UNLAWFUL FILM SHOWINGS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 31 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Tran Tung of Hanoi: "For A Wholesome Cultural Life -- Alerting Public Opinion to Showing of Unlawful Films"]

[Text] After the liberation of the South there appeared in the large cities in both parts of the country the covert business of circulating decadent cultural products, such as showing 8- and 16-mm films owned by private people. Later, 35-mm films of all categories and sources were also shown in a number of public locations at high admission prices. Quite a few professional film-showing units under the management of sectors, mass organizations, organs, enterprises, schools, etc. violated the state regulations on film showing by deliberately renting, borrowing and showing films that were not under the management of the central film-distributing organ. A number of organs and schools even organized doing "plan 3" business on a regular basis with unlawful film sources. Films that were put aside for research work were sometimes shown by some organs and units which sold tickets to make money for themselves. The few organs that were allowed to show films only for foreign visitors to view took advantage of such films and showed them widely to make money.

Unlawful film showings in the free market, with tickets being sold at any prices, are uncontrollable. From 5 to 50 dong or more. Tickets that fall into the hands of dealers to be sold in the black market can be as high as hundreds of dong.

This messy situation first took place only in large cities but has later spread to many towns and localities all over the country. The seriousness of this situation at the present time is the widespread and illegal wrongdoings of a number of organs and individuals who disregard the existing state regulations.

As we promptly look at the unlawfully circulated films, we find they are quite varied and complicated.

Of the category of decadent cultural products are pornographic films, which in some cases bear the label of educational or science-popularizing films. We do not need to say much about this kind of films that must be absolutely prohibited.

Of the unlawfully circulated films some have a vague humanity-oriented content making propaganda for the family and social values of feudal and bourgeois colors. Others belong to the category of simplistic entertainment and superficial treatment of personal and social problems in the form of light comedy. Quite a large number of still others are the commercial films well known on the silver screens around the world and mainly belonging to the two categories of social psychology and adventure -- kung fu, gansters and even propaganda for fascist and aggressive wars.

The sources of films being shown unlawfully are quite complicated. Some -- mainly 8- and 16-mm -- are "personal properties" that existed in the South prior to the liberation. Presently, what we must be concerned about is being aware of an international reactionary and imperialist plot to continue sending covertly in parcels and family gifts mailed through postal services decadent cultural products in the form of films and video cassettes. The films that are unlawfully shown are also supplied by very many foreign agencies stationed in large cities. Many films owned by a number of sectors, organs and mass organizations have been obtained in direct exchanges with foreign countries or given as gifts. Recently there appeared video cassettes to be shown on small screens being either brought in from abroad or recorded right in the country. In a number of places where this system is available such cassettes are widely shown as a business activity. Between the film-showing and television units there is in reality a competition in regard to doing business with films. A number of units showing state-owned films, under the pretext of getting not enough films distributed through the official channel, deliberately rented films from sources that were not officially authorized to deal in films and showed them to make money, with the support of the local managerial organs. Some local managerial echelons on the one hand stopped the showings of a number of films officially distributed by the cultural sector and, on the other, automatically authorized frequent showings of a number of foreign films which are not under management of and distribution by the cultural sector. Others deliberately set up units in charge of showing and renting unlawful films, thus violating the regulations on registration of projectors and film-showing units.

About film distribution management, the state has promulgated official documents to determine the task and power of the central import-export and distribution organ in the Motion Picture Department of the Ministry of Culture. They are Decision No 148/TTg of the Premier dated 13 May 1971 and defining the task of strengthening management of import-export and distribution of motion pictures; the interministerial Circular No 57/TTLB of the Ministries of Culture and Foreign Affairs and Public Security, dated 9 June 1972, providing guidelines for the above-mentioned decision of the Premier; and Directive No 107/CTTW of the VCP Central

Committee Secretariat, dated 30 March 1980, on reorganizing the film-reviewing system and strengthening management of unlawfully circulated films. These documents all stress the importance and practical effects of using films as a tool of propaganda and ideological, moral and esthetic education for large audiences and affirm the legal aspect of unified management of film distribution from central to local levels. The major regulations include the following:

- Only the central film import-export and distribution organ has the power to import, export, deal in and distribute films throughout the land.

- Sectors and mass organizations must submit any films they have (acquiring them as gifts, in direct exchanges with foreign countries or by their own making) to the National Review Board, which is organized by the Ministry of Culture in coordination with the sectors concerned, through the motion picture sector for consideration and decision about the use of each film.

- Individuals and groups are not authorized to freely use and do business in connection with any motion pictures that have not been approved by the National Review Board.

Decisions of the National Review Board are valid on a nationwide basis; in localities, the propaganda, training and culture organs can organize screenings, mostly in the case of important films, for the purpose of determining positive use plans and the aspects to be exploited in conformity with the need of their own localities, but not for the purpose of reviewing them again.

The responsible organs have recently uncovered and handled many cases of unlawful film showings and thus to some extent curbed any further development of the bad situation. However, since their action was not an overall measure, it could not resolve completely the present chaotic situation of film distribution. We must make every organ and individual seriously obey the state regulations in this regard. All film projectors, before being operated, must be issued permits from the motion picture management organs assigned by the state to do this job. The heads of these organs must strictly supervise the film-showing activities of their units and at the same time encourage the masses to take part in a wide and permanent inspection of any unlawful film showings in society aimed at uncovering them in time and preventing them from taking place.

To restore and maintain the film-showing order and pattern on a nationwide basis is to respond to today's urgent objective demand in regard to the task of providing the masses with political, ideological and esthetic education, as well as the motion-picture business task of our state.

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INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Lê Quý An [LEE QUYS AN]

Head of the Railway and Road Transportation College; his article "Some Thoughts on College Training" appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 4, Apr 82 p 9)

Phan Anh [PHAN ANH]

Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 2 Jul 82 he attended a rally in support of peace and disarmament and against the warlike plots of the American imperialists and reactionary forces. (NHAN DAN 3 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Can [NGUYEENX CAN]

SRV ambassador to Malaysia; recently he attended a series of meetings between Nguyen Co Thach and Malaysian officials. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 82 p 1)

Mai Xuân Cảnh [MAI XUAAN CANHR]

SRV charge d'affaires in Luxembourg; on 27 Jul 82 he met with the chairman of the International Relations Committee at the Luxembourg Communist Headquarters. (NHAN DAN 1 Aug 82 p 4)

Lê Đức Cẩng [LEE DUWCS CAWNG]

*Acting head of Asia Department 2, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 6 Jul 82 he attended the opening of the Indochina Foreign Ministers Conference in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 7 Jul 82 p 1)

Vũ Xuân Chiêm [VUS XUAAN CHIEEM], Major General

Vice minister of national defense; on 10 Jul 82 he attended a reception at the Albanian Embassy marking the anniversary of the Albanian People's Army. (NHAN DAN 11 Jul 82 p 4)

Trần Huy Chương [TRAANF HUY CHUWOWNG]

Director of Asia Department 3, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; recently he attended a series of meetings between Nguyen Co Thach and Malaysian officials in Malaysia. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 82 p 1)

Phạm Mạnh Diễm [PHAMJ MANHJ ZIEEMX]

*Ambassador of the SRV to Nepal; his appointment was reported in the cited source. (Kathmandu THE RISING NEPAL 10 Jul 82 p 6)

Nguyễn Việt Dũng [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

*Director of the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State; on 31 Jul 82 he attended the farewell party for the Mongolian ambassador. (NHAN DAN 1 Aug 82 p 1)

Hoàng Trọng Đại [HOANGF TRONGJ DAIJ]

*President of the Vietnam Chamber of Commerce; on 16 Jul 82 he signed an agreement with the Machine Industry Association of India. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 82 p 4]

Lê Đại [LEE DAIJ]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; on 12-13 Jul 82, he attended the meeting convened by the VCP Secretariat to discuss implementation of the 1982 Socialist Emulation Program. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Đàn [NGUYEENX DUWCS DANF]

Acting editor-in-chief of the arts and letters journal NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT Mar-Apr 82 p 1)

Ngô Điền [NGOO DIEENF]

SRV ambassador to Kampuchea: on 14 Jul 82 he attended a farewell meeting for Vietnamese troops returning home. (NHAN DAN 18 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thị Định [NGUYEENX THIJ DINHJ]

President of the Vietnam Women's Union; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with People of Other Nations; on 27 Jul 82 she headed a delegation to Mozambique. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 82 p 4)

Phạm Xuân Đống [PHAMJ XUAAN DOONGS]

*Deputy secretary of the CPV Committee, Thai Binh Province; on 1 Apr 82 he attended a conference on oriental medicine in his province. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 175, Mar 82 p 32)

Nguyễn Duy Gia [NGUYEENX ZUY GIA]

Director general of the Vietnam State Bank; on 14 Jul 82 he attended a Bastille Day Reception at the French Embassy. (NHAN DAN 15 Jul 82 p 1)

Lê Khắc Hiền [LEE KHAWCS HIEENS]

*Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; on 25 May 82 he attended the closing ceremonies of a writer's conference in his jurisdiction. (VAN NGHE 26 Jun 82 p 12)

Phạm Đình Hào [PHAMJ DINHF HAOF]

Head of the Commerce Service, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province; he wrote a letter concerning construction costs. (NHAN DAN 20 Jul 82 p 2)

Ngô Chí Hoạt [NGOO CHIS HOATJ]

Deputy head of the Irrigation Department of the Water Conservancy Ministry; his article on how to improve the management of the Irrigation Department appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 82 p 2)

Vũ Nguyên Hồng [VUS NGUYEEN HOONGF], deceased

Deputy secretary of the United Buddhist Association; died 20 Jul 82, at age 76. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 82 p 4)

Tôn Gia Huyên [TOON GIA HUYEEN]

*Acting head of the Cultivated Field Management General Department; his article "Using and Managing Agricultural Lands" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 82 p 2)

Phùng Văn Khang [PHUNGF VAWN KHANG], deceased

Born in 1927; member of the VCP; former head of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Organization, Railway General Department; he died following an illness on 11 Jul 82. (NHAN DAN 14 Jul 82 p 4)

Phạm Hồng Khôi [PHAMJ HOONGF KHOOI]

*Deputy head of the Forestry Service, Ha Son Binh Province; he responded to criticism concerning lumbering activities in his province. (NHAN DAN 5 Jul 82 p 2)

Vũ Lang [VUX LAWNG] Lieutenant General

Director of the Army Institute; recently he greeted Truong Chinh who came to visit the institute. (NHAN DAN 5 Aug 82 p 1)

Đinh Nho Liêm [DINH NHO LIEEM]

*SRV ambassador to the USSR; on 4 Aug 82 he presented his credentials to V. V. Kuznetsov, 1st deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet. (NHAN DAN 5 Aug 82 p 1)

Nam Long [NAM LONG] Major General

Vice chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People; on 28 Jul 82 he attended a meeting with a representative of the PLO. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 82 p 1)

Đặng Đức Lộc [DAWNGJ DUWCS LOOCJ]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; recently he attended a meeting on Poland's National Day. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Mại [NGUYEENX MAIJ]

*Head of the business college; his article "Thoughts and Acts in Accordance With the Resolution of the 5th Party Congress" appeared in the cited source. (DAI HOC VA TRUNG HOC CHUYEN NGHIEP No 4, Apr 82 p 4)

Vũ Mão [VUS MAOX]

Member of the VCP Central Committee, *first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union; on 15 Jul 82 he headed a delegation to Kampuchea. (TIEN PHONG 20-26 Jul 82 p 1)

Phan Đoàn Nam [PHAN ZOANX NAM]

Director of the General Affairs Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; recently he attended a series of meetings between Nguyen Co Thach and Malaysian officials in Malaysia. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Nganh [NGUYEENX VAWN NGANHJ]

SRV charge d'affaires in Nicaragua; on 17 Jul 82 he attended the arrival in Nicaragua of a SRV delegation headed by Minister Nguyen Va Hieu. [NHAN DAN 20 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vĩnh Nghiệp [NGUYEENX VINHX NGHIEEPJ]

Standing member of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Product Contracting and the Strengthening and Development of the Agricultural Cooperativization Movement" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 5 Jul 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Ngọc [NGUYEENX NGOCJ]

Secretary of the VCP Fraction of the Vietnam Writers Association; deputy secretary general of the Vietnam Writers Association; on 26 May 82 he attended the closing ceremonies of a writers conference in the Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. [VAN NGHE 26 Jun 82 p 12)

Nguyễn Hữu Ngô [NGUYEENX HUWUX NGOO]

SRV ambassador to Cuba; on 15 Jul 82 he presided over a medal-giving ceremony. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 82 p 4)

Đinh Quang Ngự [DINH QUANG NGUWJ]

*Head of the Labor Service, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; his article "Thoughts on [Vocational] Guidance for Students" appeared in the cited source. (Vung Tau- VUNG TAU-CON DAO 17 Jun 82 p 2)

Truong Sĩ Phan [TROWUWNG SIX PHAN], deceased

Member of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; specialist in the Foreign Relations Department; member of the VCP; former editor of the newspaper Cuu Quoc; born in 1924, died 21 Jul 82. (NHAN DAN 22 Jul 82 p 4)

Đỗ Thành Phong [DOOX THANHF PHONG]

Deputy head of the Agriculture Department [VCP Committee], Tay Ninh Province; his article concerning the management of lands in Tay Ninh appeared in this issue of source. (NHAN DAN 23 Jul 82 p 2)

Bùi Hồng Phúc [BUIF NOONGF PHUCS]

Director of the West Asia-Africa Department 1 of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 27 Jul 82 he attended a meeting with a representative of the PLO. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 82 p 1)

Vũ Quang [VUX QUANG]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *head of the Foreign Relations Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 2 Jul 82 he attended the return from the USSR of General Secretary Le Duan. (NHAN DAN 3 Jul 82 p 1)

Pham Khắc Quảng [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR]

Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People; on 28 Jul 82 he attended a meeting with a representative of the PLO. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul p 1)

Nguyễn Công Say [NGUYEENX COONG SAY] aka Nguyen Hữu Nghĩa [NGUYEEN HUWUX NGHIAX], deceased

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Ngai city; member of the Communist Party of Indochina since 1930; on 22 Jul 82 he died of a heart attack at age 72. (NHAN DAN 29 Jul 82 p 4)

Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICHS SOWN]

Vice minister of Foreign Affairs; on 5 Jul 82 he attended the arrival in Ho Chi Minh City of the Foreign Ministers of Laos and Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 6 Jul 82 p 1)

Phan Minh Tánh [PHAN MINH TANHS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 20 Jul 82 he visited the troops returning from Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 22 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Tâm [NGUYEENX DUWCS TAAM]

Head of the Organization Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 5 Aug 82 he greeted the arrival of the delegation of the Commission for Organization of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea. (NHAN DAN 6 Aug 82 p 1)

Lê Trọng Tấn [LEE TRONGJ TAANS], Colonel General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; chief of staff of the VPA; recently he spoke at a conference convened by the Council of Ministers to discuss implementation of the military service law. (NHAN DAN 8 Jul 82 p 4)

Lê Quang Thành [LEE QUANG THANHF]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; on 10 Jun 82 he attended inaugural ceremonies for the opening of the Port of Vung Tau. (Vung Tau VUNG TAU-CON DAO 17 Jun 82 p 1)

Võ Trung Thành [VOX TRUNG THANHF] alias Năm Vinh [NAWM VINH], deceased

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province; he died following an illness on 12 Jul 82 at age 58. He was born on 4 Apr 24 to a farming family in Pho Cuong Village, Duc Pho District, Quang Ngai Province (now in Nghia Binh Province). In 1944 he participated in the Viet Minh Front. In Mar 45 he was Secretary of the Socialist National Salvation Youth. Following the General Uprising he became a member of the People's Committee, Duc Pho District. In 1946 he became a member of the Indochina Communist Party. During the resistance against the French he was successively appointed secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Duc Pho District, deputy secretary of the party committee, Kon Tum Province, standing member of the Communist Party Committee, Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province and secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Gia Lai Province; during the resistance against the Americans he was appointed successively to the Executive Committee of the 5th Region, head of the 5th Region Mountain Zone Missions Department, secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Dac Lac Province and secretary of the Communist Party Committee, Gia Lai Province. In 1974 he was directed to make preparations for the liberation of Buon Me Thuot and the three Central

[continued]

Võ Trung Thành [continued]

Highlands Provinces. Following the liberation of the Central Highlands he was appointed deputy secretary of the VCP Committee, Gia Lai Kon Tum Province. He was a delegate to the 7th National Assembly. At the 5th Congress of the VCP he was elected a member of the Central Committee and appointed secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghia Binh Province. (NHAN DAN 13 Jul 82 p 1)

Lâm Văn Thê [LAAM VAWN THEE]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; chairman of the People's Committee, Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone; on 10 Jun 82 he participated in ceremonies inaugurating the Port of Vung Tau. (Vung Tau VUNG TAU-CON DAO 17 Jun 82 p 1)

Hoàng Quốc Thịnh [HOANGF QUOOCS THINHJ]

Head of the Finance and Management Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 5 Jul 82 he attended the return to Hanoi of a VCP delegation that had visited Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 6 Jul 82 p 1)

Lê Phước Thọ [LEE PHUWOWCS THOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *secretary of the VCP Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 2 Jun 82 he attended an arts and letters conference in his province. (VAN NGHE 26 Jun 82 p 12)

Nguyễn Hữu Thọ [NGUYEENX HUWU THOJ]

Chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV; on 27 Jul 82 he visited soldiers at a hospital in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 30 Jul 82 p 1)

Hoàng Trung Thông [HOANGF TRUNG THOONG]

Head of the Literary Studies Institute; editor-in-chief of the literary journal TAP CHI VAN HOC; his name appeared as the author of a letter to the 5th Congress of the VCP and on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAN HOC No 2, Mar & Apr 82 pp 1, 160)

Nguyễn Văn Thuần [NGUYEENX VAWN THUAANF]

Editor-in-chief of the engineering journal KY THUAT CO KHI; his name appeared in the masthead of the cited publication. (KY THUAT CO KHI No 2, Jun 82 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Hữu Thước [NGUYEENX HUWUX THUWOWC]

Deputy head of the Biology Institute, Vietnam Institutes of Science; his interview concerning the importance of biology appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 4 Jul 82 p 2)

Trần Thị Tính [TRAANF THIJ TINHS]

Vice head of the Kindergarten Department; her article concerning the new kindergarten program appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 22 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Deputy head of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently, he met with a representative of the Japanese Communist Party. (NHAN DAN 17 Jul 82 p 1)

Lê Truyền [LEE TRUYEENF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, Hai Hung Province; his article about the concentration of youth forces in the agriculture program appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Tuy [NGUYEENX TUY]

Head of the Accounting, Statistics and Finance Department of the Ministry of Forestry; his article concerning forest preservation appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Jul 82 p 2)

Trần Danh Tuyên [TRAANF ZANH TUYEEN]

Chairman of the Vietnam-Japan Friendship Association; on 15 Jul 82 he attended a reception marking the anniversary of the founding of the Communist Party of Japan. (NHAN DAN 16 Jul 82 p 1)

Vũ Quốc Uy [VUX QUOOCS UY]

Secretary general of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 27 Jul 82 he made a speech at a meeting of the association against the Reagan government and other reactionary powers. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul 82 p 1)

Hồ Sĩ Vịnh [HOOF SIX VINHJ]

Editorial secretary of the arts and letters journal NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT: his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 2, Mar-Apr 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Xuân [NGUYEENX XUAN]

SRV ambassador to Laos; recently he attended a meeting marking the 5th anniversary of the agreement between Laos and Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 28 Jul p 1)

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Huy Chương [TRAANF HUY CHUWOWNG]

*Acting Head of Asia Department 3, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 21 Jul 82 he arrived in Rangoon, Burma as part of the delegation headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. (Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 Jul 82 p 8)

Võ Chí Công [VOX CHIS COONG]

Member of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, member of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee; recently he headed a delegation to Bulgaria on the 100th birthday of Georgi Dimitrov. (HANOI MOI 17 Jun 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ]

Publisher of the journal of mechanics TAP CHI CO HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI CO HOC No 1 Vol IV [Mar), 82 inside front cover)

Trần Bá Đang [TRAANF BAS DAWNGJ], Major General

His article "River Crossings and Protecting River Crossings in Modern Combat" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 7, Jul 82 p 36)

Lê Quang Hoà [LEE QUANG HOAF], Lieutenent General

His article "The Commander and Problems in Improving Discipline" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DO NHAN DAN No 7, Jul 82 p 32)

Võ Văn Hoà [VOX VAWN HOAF]

Chairman of the People's Committee of Tan Uyen District, Song Be Province; his article about the use of lands and labor in Tan Uyen appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 2 Aug 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Sĩ Hoạt [NGUYEENX SIX HOATJ]

SRV Ambassador to Afghanistan; on 2 Aug 82 he signed an agreement with the Afghanistan News Agency on behalf of the Vietnam News Agency. (NHAN DAN 7 Aug 82 p 4)

Vũ Quốc Hùng [VUX QUOOCS HUNGF]

Member of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union,* Acting Frist Secretary of the Vietnam Federation of University Students; on 16 Jun 82 he attended a meeting at Hanoi Polytechnic College to show support for the Palestinians and others against Israel. (HANOI MOI 17 Jun 82 p 1)

Trần Hứa [TRAANF HUWAS] deceased

Member of the VCP; Member of the Current Affairs Committee, Director of the Lifestyle Department of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; on 17 Jun 82 he died at age 51 after a serious illness. (HANOI MOI 18 Jun 82 p 4)

Đàm Tái Hưng [DAMF TAIS HUWNG], *Lieutenent Colonel

His article "Some Special Characteristics in the Art of Battle Deployment in the War Between the Ly and Tran" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 1, Jan 82 p 63)

Nguyễn Khang [NGUYEENX KHANG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Cam Thuy District, Thanh Hoa Province; his article on raising fish appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Aug 82 p 2)

Bạch Ngọc Liễn [BACHJ NGOCJ LIEENX], Senior Colonel

His article "The Special Operations Forces and the Art of the Attack" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 3, Mar 82 p 30)

Ngô Đình Liêu [NGOO DINHF LIEEU] Lieutenant Colonel deceased

Cadre of the Military Technical Institute of the Vietnam People's Army; on 22 Jan 82 he died of illness. (HANOI MOI 24 Jun 82 p 4)

Phan Doãn Nam [PHAN ZOANX NAM]

*Acting Head of the Political Affairs General Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 21 Jul 82 he arrived in Rangoon, Burma as part of the delegation headed by Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach. (Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY 22 Jul 82 p 8)

Ta Nhỏn [TAJ NHOWN], *Lieutenent Colonel

His article "Principles of the Rear Services Mission in Combat" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 3, Mar 82 p 42)

Nguyễn Việt Phương [NGUYEENX VIEETJ PHUWOWNG], *Senior Colonel

His article "Experiences in Command Guidance to Insure Strategic Rear Services on Axis 559 during the 1973-1975 Phase" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 3, Mar 82 p 55)

Trần Văn Quy [TRAANF VAWN QUY], Doctor

*Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Public Health; his article "The 1982 Public Health Plan" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI Y HOC THUC HANH No 2, Mar-Apr 82 p 1)

Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his article "More Attention to the Application of Science and Technology Achievements" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jun 82 p 26)

Hoàng Quốc Thịnh [HOANGF QUOOCS THINHJ]

Head of the Central Finance and Management Department of the VCP; he was part of a delegation to Bulgaria on 12 Jun 82. (HANOI MOI 13 Jun 82 p 1)

Lê Tiến Thịnh [LEE TIEENS THINHJ], Senior Colonel

*Head of the Military Supplies Department, Rear Services General Department; his article "Maintaining the Feeding Level for the Troops" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 5, May 82 p 47)

Lê Thế Thọ [LEE THEES THOJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Soccer Association; recently he took a team to Bulgaria and the USSR. (HANOI MOI 20 Jun 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quốc Thước [NGUYEENX QUOOCS THUWOWCS], *Senior Colonel

His article on the Tay Nguyen Corps "Developing a Good Tradition and Overcoming Negative Manifestations to Build a Strong Corps" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 1, Jan 82 p 36)

Lê Quang Thường [LEE QUANG THUWOWNGR]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; his article on youth involvement in economical methods of production appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Aug 82 p 3)

Phan Dũng Tiến [PHAN ZUNGX TIEENS]

*Deputy Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Nghia Binh Province; his article "Intensive and Extensive Organization of the Emulation Movement to Serve Agricultural Production" appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 12 Aug 82 p 2]

Phan Quang Tiệp [PHAN QUANG TIEEPJ], *Senior Colonel

His article "The Truong Son Corps and the Mission of Coordinating the Economic Building Mission with National Defense" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 2, Feb 82 p 32)

Lê Đức Tiết [LEE DUWCS TIEETS], Colonel, Lawyer

His article "Building a Concept of Life with Laws and a Respect for Law in Our Armed Forces" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 5, May 82 p 28)

Nguyễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF]

Vice President of the Vietnam-Soviet Freindship Association, Chairman of the State Social Science Commission; recently he greeted the arrival of Friendship Associations from Laos, Kampuchea, Mongolia and the USSR in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 8 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Triều [NGUYEENX DUWCS TRIEEUF]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee of Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; his article on Hai Hau rice production appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 9 Aug 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Lý Trọng [NGUYEENX LYS TRONGJ]

*Deputy Head of the Construction Science and Technology Institute; his article "Construction of Large Slab Assembly Housing" appeared in the cited source. (CX XAY DUNG No 7, Jul 82 p 13)

Đỗ Văn Trưng [DOOX VAWN TRUWNGF]

Secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee, Vice-President of Hanoi Polytechnic College; on 16 Jun 82 he attended a meeting to show support for the Palestinian people and other Arab countries against Israel. (HANOI MOI 17 Jun 82 p 1)

Kiều Xuân Tuyên [KIEEUE XUAAN TUYEEN], *Colonel

His article "Coordination of Conventional and Guerrilla Warfare in the Tri-Thien Battle Zone" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 7, Jul 82 p 57)

Trịnh Văn Tự [TRINHJ VAWN TUWJ]

Deputy Head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; his article "One Year's Implementation of the Political Bureaus Resolution on Science and Technology Policy in the Cities and Province" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jun 82 p 26)

Nguyễn Việt [NGUYEENX VIEETJ], Senior Colonel

His article "Strenghten Army Discipline and Properly Complete Every Mission" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 5, May 82 p 36)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHU HUY MAN SPEECH ON 5th CONGRESS RESOLUTIONS

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 1-18

[Speech by Senior General Chu Huy Man, member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and head of the Political General Department, at the political activity class of high-ranking management cadres within the army: "Thoroughly Understanding and Organizing the Successful Implementation of the Resolutions of the 5th Party Congress in Order To Excellently Complete the Tasks of the People's Army"]

[Text] Dear Comrades,

The 5th Congress of the Party was a fine success.

In keeping with the directive of the Party Secretariat, the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense have decided to conduct a phase of political activities to gain a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party throughout the army.

This, the first formal class, is very important. As high-ranking management cadres of the army, we have a very large responsibility in achieving the thorough understanding and organizing the successful implementation of the resolutions of the party congress.

In keeping with the division of labor of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Central Party Committee, I will present a number of points in order to help you gain a deeper understanding of and effectively comply with the resolutions of the congress.

I. Clearly Recognizing the Victory and Success of the 5th Congress of the Party and Insuring that the Entire Army Achieves an Increasingly High Level of Unanimity and Develops Increasingly Firm Confidence

The 5th Congress of our party was prepared for and conducted against a rather complex historic background. In the world, the struggle to resolve the question

of "who defeats whom" which exists between socialism and capitalism has become a sharp struggle. Following continuous defeats, imperialism, led by the United States, and the international reactionary powers are frantically assembling forces and launching insane counter-attacks against the revolutionary forces of our times in order to protect their remaining positions and in a vain attempt to win back positions that they have already lost. In this struggle, Vietnam, because of its geo-political position and its role and influence, is one of the targets of attack by counter-revolutionary forces. At home, after 5 years of arduous and decisive struggle to implement the line and carry out the revolutionary tasks set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party, our people, under the leadership of the party, by means of their own sweat and blood and together with the tremendous assistance provided by the Soviet Union, Laos, Kampuchea and the other socialist countries and the strong support of the forces of revolution and peace in the world, recorded tremendous victories and achievements. However, besides these tremendous victories and achievements, there were also jobs that did not yield the desired results and shortcomings and mistakes in one area or another; and, in the immediate future, the socio-economic situation still poses serious difficulties in some areas. The situation was further complicated by the enemy intensifying their hostile policy toward our country and taking advantage of opportunities to oppose us in many areas, which has included their scheme to oppose, undermine and limit the victory and success of our party congress.

Following more than 1 year of very detailed, very active preparations by our party and the holding of democratic and serious congresses from the basic level upward, the party congress was a fine success. As General Secretary Le Duan said in his opening address: "The 5th Congress of the Vietnam Communist Party is the pinnacle of a process of serious work that lasted throughout the period of more than 1 year of preparations and a process of tapping the collective intelligence of the entire party in order to adopt guidelines for resolving the large and pressing problems being faced in the course of development of our country's revolution." The results of the congress were vivid manifestations of the solidarity of our entire party, of the spirit of responsibility of the leading party and of the closeness of the party to the people, the people to the party. The success of the congress was a manifestation of the strength of our party, of our people.

The 5th Congress of the Party was a milestone in the long, arduous struggle by our party and people, a struggle filled with feats of arms, for national independence and socialism. In order to realize the success of the congress, we must have a deep understanding of the following matters:

1. There was a high degree of unanimity at the congress concerning all of the important issues facing the country.

Evaluating the situation in the recent past, the delegates attending the congress unanimously observed: "The past 5 years have been recorded in the nation's history as a stage of very glorious victories for the Vietnamese revolution."(1)

On the basis of reality, the delegates attending the congress unanimously confirmed the correctness of the line on the socialist revolution and the line on building the socialist economy that were set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party and affirmed the correctness of continuing to implement these lines throughout the period of transition, including in the immediate stage.

The congress highly evaluated the correct activities of the 4th Party Central Committee, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, in leading our entire party, all our people and the entire army in implementing the domestic and foreign affairs lines in accordance with the resolutions of the 4th Party Congress. "Amidst the extremely serious situation of the country and in the face of the schemes and acts of aggression of the new enemy, the party adopted determined and wise strategic policies, made precise and timely decisions, brought our country's revolution through an important turning point and continued to develop it in the correct direction."(2)

With a high spirit of responsibility and practicing strict self-criticism and criticism, the delegates attending the congress unanimously and correctly evaluated the country's situation and the state of the economy, analyzed difficulties, shortcomings, mistakes and their causes and proposed measures for overcoming them in order to advance the cause of revolution. Their harsh, brave and open criticism and self-criticism were beautiful manifestations of the revolutionary nature and strength of a genuine, experienced Marxist-Leninist party and of a heroic people.

In order to concretize the line of the 4th Congress, this time, the congress clearly defined the two strategic tasks of our entire party, all our people and our entire army in the new stage of the revolution and decided the guidelines, tasks and primary objectives as well as the basic policies and major socio-economic measures for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's. The congress also thoroughly discussed the matters of building the party and improving the quality of leadership and the fighting strength of the party, which are matters of decisive significance in the effort to fulfill the strategic tasks of the new stage.

The delegates attending the congress were in agreement concerning their evaluation of the world situation and the foreign policy of our party and state. Our correct stand has won the widespread support and sympathy of the world and, at the 5th Party Congress; "...The voices filled with warm feelings of our brothers and international friends resounded throughout our country, bringing to the communists and the people of Vietnam the loyal friendship, the militant solidarity and the genuine support of the great Soviet Union, of our two fraternal neighbors, Laos and Kampuchea, of the other fraternal countries in the socialist community, of the international communist and worker movement, of the revolutionary people of the world..."(closing speech by Le Duan).

The achievement of a high degree of unanimity concerning all important issues facing the country and the strengthening of our close unity on the basis of the

revolutionary line and tasks of the party were the extremely important achievements of our congress and also represented a clear step forward in the process of struggle to advance the revolution in a manner consistent with the objective laws of the history of society.

2. The congress manifested the firm unanimity of our party as regards organization.

On the basis of unanimity regarding the revolutionary line and tasks and the task of party building in the new stage and on the basis of the results of the process of truly understanding and listening to the opinions of cadres and party members and democratically exchanging opinions and engaging in debate, the congress elected the new Party Central Committee, which consists of comrades who are worthy to be representatives of the intelligence and will of the party, thereby insuring the political stability and the ability to perform practical work of the Party Central Committee. The Party Central Committee also elected the Political Bureau, which consists of leaders who have enjoyed prestige for many years and newly elected comrades who are representative comrades of the party. The structure of the Party Central Committee was correctly improved. This structural improvement is necessary and consistent not only with present circumstances, but also with subsequent development. The congress highly evaluated the tremendous contributions made by the comrades who have been active for many years in the revolution for the cause of liberating the fatherland and for the cause of socialism, comrades who possess a beautiful communist spirit and who voluntarily step down from important positions with the Political Bureau and the Party Central Committee in order to make way for their successors. The congress reminded the cadres on the various levels to follow the examples set by these comrades and struggle throughout their lives for the cause of the revolution in every job assigned to them by the party.

Dear Comrades,

The 5th Congress of the Party was carried out under the slogan: "Everything for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people!" The resolutions of the congress have satisfied the requirements of the country and the basic interests of the people and the nation. The success of the congress is a firm base for uniting the entire party and mobilizing the people of the entire country to firmly adhere to the guidelines for the advance of the revolution, launch an intense activities movement and win new and even larger victories while following the inevitably victorious path of Marxism-Leninism. On the basis of the guidelines and main tasks and objectives and on the basis of the major economic and social policies and measures for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's, the congress assigned to the new Party Central Committee, the Council of Ministers and the agencies of the party and state on the various levels and in the various sectors the task of continuing to urgently formulate the 1981-1985 five year socio-economic plan, improving the management mechanism and establishing specific policies and measures in order to bring about a strong

revolutionary change, bringing the economy through the difficulties it faces and moving it steadily forward.

As regards military affairs and national defense, on the basis of the requirements of the task of being ready to fight to defend the fatherland, determinedly winning victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy and, at the same time, insuring that the country is always ready and possesses adequate strength to triumph over the enemy in any situation, the congress established the task of building a comprehensive, modern national defense system of all the people on the basis of constantly consolidating and strengthening the system of collective ownership of the laboring people in every respect and on the basis of the guideline of building the people's armed forces in accordance with the viewpoint of the people's war and a national defense system of all the people. The congress continued to affirm that "our party is always especially concerned with strengthening its leadership within the Vietnam People's Army"(3) and emphasized "the need to further strengthen the party's leadership of the armed forces"(4) in order to meet the requirements of building the army and strengthening the national defense system and the requirements of a people's war to defend the fatherland in view of the revolutionary situation and tasks of the new stage. In order to strengthen the party's direct, centralized and unified leadership of the armed forces, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership organizations of the party within the army. The congress gave the new Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau the task of researching and deciding this matter in detail.

We know that the important tasks of the congress were to debate and ratify the reports of the Party Central Committee in order to set forth tasks of a strategic nature in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland; set forth the socio-economic guidelines, tasks and main objectives for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's; determine the guidelines for party building and the various matters regarding amending the Party Statutes; and electing the new Party Central Committee to insure that the entire party successfully carries out the important tasks that were decided upon.

As regards the results of the congress, Le Duan said in his closing speech: "The 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Party has victoriously completed its important task." It was a tremendous victory of profound political and historic significance.

II. Thoroughly Understanding the Resolutions of the Party, Turning Them into Specific Programs of Action of the Entire Army and Struggling To Excellently Complete Every Task of the Army

A. Firmly grasping the objectives and requirements of organizing the effort to gain a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the congress.

Gaining a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the congress is routine, continuous work that is performed throughout the process from one congress to

another by means of many different forms and measures; however, it is necessary to win an initial basic victory and bring about a new change.

The Military Commission of the Party Central Committee issued directive number 107/CT-QU on 12 April 1982 concerning organizing the effort to gain a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress within the army. The guiding thinking in this directive is:

--Clearly recognizing the victory and the success of the 5th Congress of the Party;

--Making every effort to thoroughly understand the revolutionary lines and tasks decided by the congress;

--On the basis of recognizing the victory and the success of the congress and thoroughly understanding the revolutionary line and tasks decided by the congress, having firmer confidence, displaying high responsibility and organizing implementation better. To begin with, it is necessary to successfully carry out the military and national defense tasks for 1982 and the years ahead that were set forth by the Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee by making a greater effort, organizing implementation better and achieving greater effectiveness.

In order to meet these objectives and requirements, it is necessary to fully realize that the way to learn these resolutions is to thoroughly understand them and organize their successful implementation. Through their implementation, we must supplement them with specific, correct and creative policies, plans and measures and continue to move forward to satisfactorily complete the tasks of the army, of the unit.

We achieved good results in the stage of democratic debate, of contributing opinions to the Party Central Committee, to the national congress. Now is the time for gaining a thorough understanding and achieving thorough implementation in order to turn the line of the party into real results. This also involves implementing our party's principle of democratic centralism. It is necessary to tap the militancy of the working class and the vanguard nature of the party, display the fine nature and tradition of our army and overcome negative phenomena in order to successfully implement the resolutions of the party congress. It is necessary to be extremely alert and vigilant and promptly crush the clever and dangerous psychological warfare tricks and arguments being employed by the enemy since the congress in a vain attempt to generate skepticism, negativism, a lack of confidence in the prospects for successfully implementing the resolutions of the congress and a lack of confidence in the new Party Central Committee while sowing the attitude of "wait and see" among cadres, party members and the people in order to limit the influence and impact of the victory of the congress and undermine the process of turning the resolutions of the congress into real results.

In keeping with the spirit of the directive of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, we must continue to intensify the determined to win emulation movement, making it an intense, widespread emulation movement throughout the army, in order to successfully implement the resolutions of the 5th Congress. To begin with, we must direct our efforts toward successfully carrying out the 1982 tasks and plans assigned by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense to the various units, develop upon strengths, create many new factors and new model units and effectively overcome negative phenomena. The emulation movement must be closely guided and scientifically organized, must involve the signing of pledges, must be observed and inspected in a detailed and effective manner, must avoid ostentatiousness and formalism and must involve reports of achievements that are faithful and precise.

Thus, you must relate the basic matters contained within the resolutions of the congress to the realities of the army, to existing military work programs and plans and, on this basis, propose specific amendments, perfect plans and successfully implement them with high results.

B. Fully understanding the basic matters contained within the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress and making every effort to successfully implement these resolutions.

Fully understanding these resolutions first requires firmly grasping the matters of major important, the basic viewpoints of the party within these resolutions, firmly grasping the essence of these matters.

The resolutions of this party congress involve the following basic matters:

1. The general situation and tasks.

2. The economic and social guidelines, tasks and main objectives for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's.

3. The cultural and social tasks.

4. Strengthening the socialist state and launching revolutionary movements of the masses.

5. The world situation and the foreign policy of our party and state.

6. Party building.

You must carefully study the matters mentioned above in the proceedings of the congress. To help you grasp the basic matters contained within the resolutions, I will elaborate upon a number of points that were thoroughly debated at the congress.

1. The evaluation of the situation in the recent past.

Over the past 5 years, many important events have occurred in our country. Our people have won many large victories and recorded numerous achievements in all areas; at the same time, they face many very complex problems and must deal with numerous difficulties. In the face of this situation, cadres and party members have expressed different opinions concerning many matters. Through the congresses on the various levels and this national congress, these opinions were gradually clarified through democratic debate and, in the end, unanimity was achieved. Unanimity has been raised to a new level and is more firmly based.

a) As regards the victories won over the past 5 years, there is much to discuss; however, the congress emphasized and confirmed: "The past 5 years have been recorded in the history of the nation as a stage of very glorious victories for the Vietnamese revolution."(5)

In order to shed light on this viewpoint, the congress thoroughly analyzed every aspect of the country's situation. Living in a country that was heavily damaged in a fierce and long war carried out by imperialism, our people "overcame towering difficulties."(6) We rapidly reunified the country in terms of state administration; promulated the new Constitution, established the dictatorship of the proletariat system throughout the country; defeated two wars of aggression launched by Chinese expansionism and hegemony; restored, transformed and built the economy; transformed and developed the culture; maintained political security; strengthened the militant alliance and established the strong united position of the revolutions of the three countries of Indochina; strengthened our militant unity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries; and increased the influence of the Vietnamese revolution and elevated the position of our country in the international arena.

Here, we must fully realize the significance of the victories of our people's two wars to defend the fatherland to the nation, to socialism, to Southeast Asia and to the world. These victories were extremely important. Let us review the situation in an objective manner: if our army and people did not win victory, in these tests of strength, the situation of our country and the Indochina situation would still be very difficult situations.

The victories mentioned above plus the fact that we "developed the Vietnamese revolution on the basis of a new and more solid strategic position created greater capabilities for defending the fatherland and successfully building socialism."(7)

b) With regard to the leadership role of the party as one of the reasons for these victories, the congress confirmed: "These victories were won as a result of the firm leadership of our party, a party that was founded and forged by President Ho Chi Minh and has boundless loyalty to Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, to the destiny of the nation and the undertaking of the people," of the Party Central Committee headed by General Secretary

Le Duan. "The winning of these victories proves that the line set forth in the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the Party and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee was correct."(8)

c) With a high spirit of responsibility and a serious attitude toward self-criticism and criticism, the congress unanimously agreed with the observation of the 4th Party Central Committee that during the past 5 years, besides the tremendous victories of the revolution and the many achievements that were recorded, we also "encountered very many difficulties; and, at present, on the economic front, our country is facing many acute problems."(9) The congress unanimously agreed that these difficulties have their origins in objective causes; however, on the other hand, there are also difficulties caused by shortcomings and mistakes on the part of the agencies of our party and state from the central level to the basic level, shortcomings and mistakes involving the leadership and management of the economy and the management of society. "In certain areas, the shortcomings and mistakes regarding leadership and management are the main causes of or have exacerbated the economic and social difficulties of the past several years."(10)

Of utmost importance in the self-criticism and criticism practiced by a genuine Marxist-Leninist party is to precisely analyze strongpoints and shortcomings, victories and problems in order to learn useful lessons, strengthen the solidarity and unanimity within the party and among the people, raise the level of leadership of the party, improve the management ability of the state and heighten our will and determination to struggle to complete the weighty tasks of the revolution in the years ahead.

d) Concerning the matter of "firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat," the congress reviewed and debated this matter and observed: compared to the specifics and requirements involved in firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat that were stated in the resolutions of the 4th Party Congress, our party has, over the past 5 years and more, led all the people and the entire army in performing very many jobs and winning large and basic victories; at the same time, there have also been specific shortcomings and mistakes in a number of areas. These shortcomings and mistakes have also been due to our failure to "maintain the dictatorship of the proletariat" well and fully. Thus, we have been lax in maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat regarding the specific matters that were reviewed, not regarding all matters. Therefore, the resolutions do not make the general statement that we have been "lax in maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat," rather, they deal directly with specific shortcomings and mistakes. This method of dealing with the problem is precise and provides practical guidance of the effort to develop specific guidelines and measures for effectively overcoming shortcomings and mistakes and doing a better job of firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat. It would have been incorrect to generally state that "we have been lax in maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat" because, if this were true, political power would have surely fallen into the hands of another

class by now, our party would not have been able to maintain its leadership position and the revolutionary achievements that we have recorded would no longer exist.

2. The two strategic tasks and the development of the revolution.

a) This time, the congress thoroughly analyzed and evaluated the country's situation. The congress observed: "Our country is in a situation in which it is at peace but must contend with a multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists; at the same time, we must be ready to deal with the situation in which the enemy could launch a large-scale war of aggression."(11)

On the basis of the observation mentioned above, our party has confirmed that following the total liberation of the South and the completion of the people's national democratic revolution throughout the country, our country's revolution entered a new stage: the stage of carrying out the socialist revolution in independent and unified Vietnam. Our party has been and is implementing the strategy of the socialist revolution, which involves two strategic tasks:

First, successfully building socialism;

Secondly, maintaining combat readiness and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

As regards the international task, the congress stated that for more than one-half century, especially since the August Revolution and the founding of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, our party, state and people have always fulfilled their national task as well as their international task, especially regarding the Lao revolution and the Kampuchean revolution; "the Leninist foreign policy proposed and steadfastly pursued by President Ho Chi Minh has been an integral part of the strategy and policy of the party in all periods of development of the Vietnamese revolution."(12) In the present world situation, the congress continued to affirm the glorious international obligation and task of our party, state and people, confirm our party's foreign policy based on principle and this, which was clearly stated in the Political Report of the Party Central Committee to the Congress, is consistent with specific historic circumstances.

b) As regards socialist construction, the congress confirmed: "We must continue to implement the line on the socialist revolution and the line on building the socialist economy that were set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party."(13) These lines guide every activity of our entire party, all our people and our entire army throughout the period of transition to socialism. Our period of transition involves the process of advancing from a society in which small-scale production predominates, bypassing the stage of capitalist development and advancing directly to socialism, advancing from predominantly manual production to socialist, mechanized heavy industrial production. Therefore, we state: "Socialist

industrialization is the central task throughout the entire period of transition to socialism."(14)

This is our correct understanding of the period of transition to socialism, the period of struggle between socialism and capitalism to resolve the question of "who defeats whom," the period of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

The congress confirmed: "The general line and the economic line are an entity in which several matters must be given special attention: firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat, building the system of collective ownership of the laboring people and carrying out socialist industrialization."(15) We must firmly maintain the unity and completeness of the line. Emphasizing the several matters to which special attention must be given does not mean separating them from the line, which is always a unified and complete entity, rather, the purpose of emphasizing these matters is to state that every element of the line of the party must be implemented with the same thorough spirit that these matters to which special attention must be given are implemented.

The realities of the past several years have shown that in order to win victory and move the revolution strongly forward, the first requirement of us is to firmly grasp, correctly understand, concretize and successfully implement the line of the party. As the situation becomes increasingly difficult and complex, the more we must firmly grasp, correctly understand, concretize and successfully implement the line. At present, the enemy is looking for every way to sabotage our people's revolution, primarily by distorting the lines and policies of the party, creating doubt and looking for every way to undermine the implementation of this line and these policies. Therefore, it is even more necessary for us to firmly grasp and correctly understand the line, to display high vigilance, to promptly crush their insidious schemes and tricks and to firmly protect and resolutely implement the line of the party.

c) In order to continue to implement the line set forth by the 4th Congress, this congress pointed out the need to concretize the line of the party and set forth a socio-economic strategy for the initial stage of the process of socialist industrialization. The congress clearly stated: "The first stage, which encompasses the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and lasts until 1990, is a period of special importance."(16)

The economic strategy, which consists of a system of major objectives, policies and measures regarding building and developing the economy and the strategy for building, transforming and developing each sector, establishes a correct economic and social management system and a system of specific, long-term, 5 year and yearly economic plans. Correctly defining all of these matters is a very difficult; therefore, establishing the complete economic strategy is a major project, one that requires basic, detailed research on the party of many forces and requires time. For this reason, the congress realized that establishing a

complete economic strategy consisting of quantitative objectives requires detailed research conducted after the congress. On the basis of what it learned about the situation in the time allowed, this congress focused its efforts on researching and deciding matters regarding the principles and guiding thinking in formulating the long-term, 5 year and yearly plans and the principles and guiding thinking involved in formulating specific strategies for each economic sector. In other words, it only set forth targets, set forth major policies and measures to serve as the foundation for researching and defining the complete economic strategy following the congress.

Four objectives of the socio-economic strategy are contained within the resolutions of the congress. They are general objectives for the 1980's and objectives designed to effectively resolve the burning questions now being faced. The achievement of these four objectives will bring about a basic change in the state of the country's economy. In order to achieve these four objectives, we must implement, in a well coordinated and effective manner, the 10 major socio-economic policies and measures set forth by the congress. "We must create a new production force and a higher social labor productivity even though we do not yet have a relatively complete system of heavy industry."(17) The 10 major policies and measures revolve around utilizing and developing upon, in the best possible manner, our valuable assets, namely, our labor, arable land and trades; practicing strict economy, considering the practice of economy to be a national policy; and developing every existing capability and domestic potential first while utilizing the tremendous impact of international cooperation, primarily comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other countries with CEMA and cooperation and mutual assistance with Laos and Kampuchea in order to build and develop the economy of our country and the economies of the three countries of Indochina, considering this to be the basic factor in the nature of a law in carrying out socialist industrialization. As regards other countries, we must endeavor to develop commercial relations, economic cooperation and scientific-technical cooperation on the basis of the principle of maintaining our independence and sovereignty and benefiting both sides.

In the 10 major policies and measures, the matter of especially important significance is that of defining the specifics involved in socialist industrialization in the 1980's. After researching the opinions contributed by the party congresses on the various levels, the national congress of delegates of the party decided: "...During the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and in the 1980's, efforts must be focused upon strongly developing agriculture, considering agriculture to be the foremost front, and advancing agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production while making every effort to accelerate consumer goods production and continuing to build a number of important heavy industrial sectors; and coordinating agriculture, the consumer goods industry and heavy industry within an efficient industrial-agricultural structure. These are the main elements of socialist industrialization in the immediate stage."(18)

As regards the matter of advancing agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production, the congress stated that it is necessary to arrange

agriculture so that production and product distribution are carried out in accordance with the planning and plan of the entire country; accelerate the scientific - technological revolution within agriculture; complete socialist transformation in accordance with correct forms and stages; use the district as the main base for meeting the three requirements mettioned above; and taking positive steps to build the districts along the lines of agro-industrial, forestry-agricultural-industrial or fishing-agricultural-industrial districts depending upon the conditions of each type district.

Concretizing the economic line for the initial stage was the primary subject for which the congress allocated much time to discuss and correctly decide. This was a major victory of tne congress, one that proved that our party has further matured in its economic leadership.

3. A number of matters related to the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages."

The national congress emphasized: in the face of the weighty historic tasks that the party must undertake and in the face of attacks by the various types of enemies, it is absolutely necessary to make the party truly solid and strong and successfully bring about a truly strong change in the quality of leadership while increasing the fighting strength of the party.

Strengthening the party's leadership role is a necessity in the nature of a law in socialist construction. The key aspects of the requirement of strengthening the leadership of the party are improving the party's style of leadership and establishing correct relationships among the party, the state and the various mass organizations within the Vietnam Fatherland Front. In particular, we must improve the method of leading the state and improve the leadership ability and effectiveness of the party in every area, primarily with regard to economic leadership.

The matter of establishing and upholding the right of collective ownership of the laboring people is a matter of decisive importance in successfully performing each revolutionary task in the new stage. The highest manifestations of the sense of collective ownership of the people are patriotism and the love of socialism, are respecting the socialist system of law, voluntarily fulfilling each obligation of the citizen and correctly exercising the rights defined by the new Constitution:

--Exercising ownership by means of the state, first and primarily by means of the elected agencies (the National Assembly and the People's Councils on the various levels);

--Exercising ownership by means of the various social organizations: the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the member organizations of the front;

--Exercising direct ownership on the basic level (enterprise, cooperative, village, ward, collective housing area and so forth).

As regards the state, the delegates attending the congress were unanimous in their definition of the specifics involved in strengthening the dictatorship of the proletariat state: to begin with, it is necessary to develop the role and increase the effectiveness of the National Assembly and the People's Councils on the various levels. We must strengthen the Council of State (which is the highest agency of the National Assembly that conducts regular activities and is, at the same time, the collective president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam); must strengthen the Council of Ministers (the highest executive and administrative agency of the state); and must strengthen the people's committees on the various levels (the executive and administrative agencies on the local level) and all state management agencies in the fields of politics, economics, culture, society, national defense, security and so forth, with the most important requirement being revamping the organization and activities of the economic management agencies. We must strengthen the socialist system of law, considering this to be a pressing requirement in increasing the management effectiveness of the state and guaranteeing the right of collective ownership of the laboring people.

4. Party building.

a) The congress unanimously eveluated the party's situation and the ideological and organizational work of the party since the 4th National Congress, which were presented in the report on party building by the 4th Party Central Committee to the Congress.

The congress completely agreed with and confirmed that our party, which was founded and forged by President Ho and "is a determined Marxist-Leninist party that firmly adheres to the line, organized and led our people in overcoming every serious challenge facing the country and has always displayed the revolutionary-offensive spirit in order to constantly advance the revolution."(19) The congress emphasized: the steadfastness of the party in retaliating against every scheme and act of aggression of the Chinese expansionists and its steadfastness in advancing the socialist revolution without wavering or withdrawing in the face of challenges in order to adhere to the correct line of the party have been a strength and a major lesson and experience of our party.

The congress observed: "Our party has brandished the banner of national independence and socialism, smoothly combined genuine patriotism with pure proletarian internationalism and made a great effort to fulfill its international obligation."(20)

In the spirit of genuine socialist patriotism and a profound spirit of proletarian internationalism and employing revolutionary and scientific methods, the Party Central Committee adopted determined and wise strategic policies and made accurate and timely decisions in order to join the fraternal people of Kampuchea in smashing the genocidal regime. On this basis, it strengthened the militant alliance and established an unprecedented united position of the revolutions of the three countries of Indochina.

In the spirit of genuine patriotism and a profound spirit of proletarian internationalism, our party brought a new level of quality to the militant

solidarity and comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union, the citadel of world revolution and peace, and made every effort to strengthen our militant solidarity and fraternal cooperation with the other countries of the socialist community.

The tremendous victories of historic significance in the two wars to defend the fatherland, victories which the congress confirmed, were also victories of the smooth coordination between genuine patriotism and profound proletarian internationalism. We realize the historic significance of these victories and, as has been the case with the historic victory of the spring of 1975, the victories of the two wars to defend the fatherland against the Chinese expansionist aggressors in recent years surely will not only provide extremely valuable experiences to our people in order to continue the struggle to build and defend the socialist fatherland, but will also be of immeasurable significance in and have an immeasurable impact upon the cause of resisting expansionism and hegemony and opposing all national oppression of the peoples of many countries of the world.

We must give cadres, party members and soldiers a clear understanding of the tremendous significance and the historic nature of these victories. A number of specific shortcomings should not be allowed to diminish the importance of this great lesson and experience.

The congress wholeheartedly congratulated the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau, headed by the revered General Secretary Le Duan, for the clear-sightedness of our Party Central Committee in this historic event and warmly praised the entire party, the entire army and all our people for their selfless sacrifices in the cause of defending the fatherland and fulfilling this noble proletarian international obligation.

The congress forthrightly pointed out the specific shortcomings and mistakes of the party in leading and managing the economy and society. We cannot give light attention to shortcomings but we must also realize that through these difficulties our party has grown. As Lenin said: "Today, we would never have been able to learn how to perform our tasks by new methods if the experience of yesterday had not opened our eyes and shown us the mistakes of our old methods"(Lenin: "Complete Works," Volume 44, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, p 255). Therefore, realizing our old shortcomings and finding ways to correct them are a sign of growth.

b) The common task regarding party building.

The party defined the key task of party building as: "Continuing to increase the working class nature and the vanguard nature of the party and building a party that is strong and solid politically, ideologically and organizationally on the foundation of Marxism-Leninism with a view toward insuring the successful implementation of the party's line, improving the leadership ability and effectiveness

of the party in socialist construction and the defense of the fatherland and insuring that our party always maintains its revolutionary and scientific nature, is always a very pure party that possesses high fighting strength and is close to the masses."(21)

The purpose of increasing the party's ability to lead socialist construction and the defense of the fatherland must be to insure victory in the struggle between the two ways of life, succesfully meet the economic and social objectives that have been established and win victory in the fight against the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The congress established specific tasks regarding strengthening the ideological front and tasks and policies regarding perfecting the organizational structure and building the corps of party members in order to meet the requirements of the two strategic tasks. Concerning the corps of party members, the congress stated that "we must, on the basis of the requirements regarding the qualities and abilities of party members in the new period, make every effort to improve the quality of party members. Every party member, regardless of his occupation, be he a manual worker or civil servant of the state, a cooperative member or a soldier in the army, the public security force...must possess the qualities and abilities of a communist fighter."(22) The important aspect of the qualifications of a communist party member lie in possessing ideals and knowing how to act in accordance with the line of the party; a communist party member cannot be a person who possesses ideals but does not engage in revolutionary activities in accordance with the party line. The congress also emphasized:"the need to continue to expand the ranks of the party by accepting many new party members of high quality"(23); at the same time, "in order to keep the corps of the party pure, it is necessary, following this congress, to take determined steps to expel from the party, the sooner the better, all opportunists, all persons who have lost their revolutionary will and all exploiters, smugglers, profiteers and persons who engage in misappropriation, bribery and intimidation of the masses. Party members who possess a very low level of awareness and have been educated by the party organization but still not made progress must also be expelled from the party."(24) This work must be performed in a determined, urgent manner without rightism, hesitation or wavering; however, this work must be closely guided and it is necessary to guard against deviations. The congress also decided that it is necessary to make improvements in many areas of cadre work, necessary to increase the revolutionary and scientific nature of cadre work in order to meet the requirements of the cadre work of the party in the new stage.

The congress defined in detail the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages." The task and requirements involved in party building are designed to improve the quality of leadership and improve the leadership ability and effectiveness of the party, primarily in economic leadership. Thoroughly understanding and strictly complying with the matters regarding the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages" and the specifics and requirements involved in party building

as set forth in the proceedings of the congress will bring about a change in the situation and overcome our present weaknesses in economic management.

Dear Comrades,

The 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Party debated and adopted resolutions concerning the Political Report and the report on party building of the Party Central Committee and the economic and social guidelines, tasks and main objectives for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's. These resolutions contain the basic matters and major ideological viewpoints of the party, which you will carefully study. Today, I have only discussed briefly with you a number of these points for the purpose of helping you study and gain a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the congress and make every effort to turn them into actions on the part of the entire army to excellently complete each task.

III. The Matters of Major Importance Upon Which Our Thinking Must Focus in Order To Concretize in the Form of Programs of Action of the Army To Implement the Resolutions of the 5th Party Congress

On the basis of the general line of the revolution and the national defense and people's war line of the party, we must develop them into programs of action for the army itself, must turn them into energy and feelings on the part of each unit, each cadre and each soldier and must make the greatest possible effort to excellently complete assigned tasks. This is the requirement of thoroughly understanding the line of the 5th Party Congress. To us, as the directive of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee pointed out, "it is first of all necessary to direct our efforts toward successfully carrying out the 1982 tasks and plan assigned by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the Ministry of National Defense to the various units, develop upon our strengths, create many new factors, effectively overcome the weaknesses and negative aspects regarding our will to fight, maintain discipline, manage our forces, manage material-technical bases and care for the spiritual and material lives of troops." The directive on intensifying the campaign to "display the revolutionary nature and increase the fighting strength of the armed forces" also stated: "Efforts must be focused on bringing about true change in three areas: heightening our will and sense of responsibility; bringing about a change in the situation regarding troop discipline; and improving the material, spiritual and cultural lives of cadres and soldiers."

At this conference and when you return to your units, you must give thought to relating the resolutions of the congress to military and national defense matters so that you can contribute opinions to the Military Commission and the Ministry of National Defense; however, of main importance is the need for you to think about what you, your sector and your unit should do in order to adopt a program of action, adopt plans and measures for successfully implementing the resolutions of the congress.

We must focus our efforts on the following matters of major importance:

--The matter of performing the two strategic tasks and the relationship between these two tasks: as regards the entire army and all the people, the foremost task is to successfully build socialism; however, the army must recognize that its foremost task is maintaining combat readiness and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. In order to perform this foremost task, what must our army, in general, and each unit, in particular, do, on what should they focus their efforts in order to join the agencies of the state, the various sectors and levels and all the people in taking determined steps to win victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy and maintain political security and social order and safety well while insuring that they possess the strength needed to win victory over the enemy in any situation?

--The matter of the army participating in the buildup of a comprehensive and modern national defense system of all the people and developing the fullest possible combined strength for the purpose of defending the fatherland. What must the entire army do? What must each unit do and how should it do it in order to meet the requirements of this task?

--The matter of building the people's armed forces in accordance with the viewpoint of a national defense system of all the people and the people's war, building people's armed forces that consist of main force troops and local troops, that have a structure that is balanced and well coordinated between regular forces and reserve forces, that have the necessary size and increasingly high quality...as stated in the congress resulutions. Which jobs we must perform and how we must perform them in order to comply with the resolutions are the general matters about which we must think and which we must resolve in a detailed manner consistent with reality.

As regards building the army, we must also give much thought to which jobs we must perform and how we should perform them in order to meet the objectives established by the congress, namely, building our army "into a revolutionary people's army that possesses an unshakeable determination to win, strict discipline and a serious style, an army that is increasingly regular force and modern in nature, that constantly raises its level of combat readiness and that always fulfills every task assigned by the fatherland"(25) while effectively overcoming present weaknesses.

--The matter of building the corps of cadres is the matter of important and pressing significance in the present task of building the army. Which jobs we must perform and how we should perform them in order to build the corps of cadres of the people's army in exact accordance with the requirements and spirit of the resolution of the 5th Party Congress concerning cadre work and in a manner consistent with the requirements of the tasks of the people's armed forces in the new stage of the revolution is a matter about which you must actively think in order to successfully adopt specific, practical and effective positions and measures in your program of action to implement the congress resolution.

--The matter of the relationship between the economy and the national defense system, the national defense system and the economy, the matter of the army participating in productive labor and economic construction in a suitable and effective manner and so forth; how should we understand and implement these matters? What must the entire army do? What must each unit do? These matters must be correctly understood and turned into specific actions in order to achieve implementation.

--The matter of being the master of science and technology within the army, the matter of managing the material bases within the army, the matter of practicing economy within the army and so forth are also matters that we must define in detail and incorporate in the form of plans, positions and measures to be implemented throughout the army and within each unit.

--The matter of strengthening the socialist system of law and resolving the present discipline situation well: these are matters that we have discussed many times but concerning which change has occurred slowly. Is this because we lack effective measures or because we lack an effective management mechanism? We must display a high sense of responsibility and find the key to resolving this problem.

--The matter of building the party within the army: in order to provide a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the congress, how must we perform ideological and organizational work of the party within the army? How should we build the basic organizations of the party, build the corps of party members and cadres so that the party is truly strong and solid, is pure and possesses high fighting strength? To begin with, we must focus our efforts on looking for every way to successfully build strong, solid and pure basic party organizations and bring about a true and marked change from the basic organizations of the party upward.

--The matter of organizing the lives of troops: this is also a necessary and pressing problem that must be resolved. We must rapidly improve the spiritual and material lives of troops. We must immerse ourselves in activities designed to bring about a change in the situation, must meet one small target at a time and then move forward, forward from performing specific jobs in the lives and combat of soldiers in order to fulfill the slogan "for the socialist fatherland, for the happiness of the people."

The above are several matters that I have raised so that you will think about them and work together to find solutions when adopting programs of action for the entire army as well as each unit to implement the resolutions of the congress.

Finally, I would like to repeat three points deserving of special attention:

1. Clearly recognizing the victory and success of the congress involves a struggle; they cannot be fully recognized by merely studying or explaining them once. Study and explanation must be repeated many time by means of many

different forms and measures in order to give each cadre and soldier a thorough understanding of this matter.

2. A thorough understanding of the resolutions of the congress must be expressed by means of organizing the successful implementation of these resolutions. This also involves implementing the party's principle of democratic centralism.

3. We must relate the resolutions of the congress to the situation and tasks of the armed forces, the situation and task of each unit, in order to implement them. We must struggle, engage in practical activities, bring about a strong change in the situation of units and more effectively perform the tasks that are assigned, thereby helping to successfully implement all aspects of the resolutions of the congress.

By being tightly united, being confident and enthusiastic, by thoroughly understanding and making every effort to implement the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party in order to fully implement the sacred Testament of the revered President Ho, we will surely successfully build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland and our army will surely excellently complete the tasks assigned to it by the party and people.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress of the Party.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

4. Ibid.

5. Ibid.

6. Ibid.

7. Ibid.

8. Ibid.

9. Ibid.

10. Ibid.

11. Ibid.

12. Ibid.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

16. Ibid.

17. Ibid.

18. Ibid.

19. The Report on Party Building at the 5th Congress of the Party.

20. Ibid.

21. Ibid.

22. Ibid.

23. Ibid.

24. Ibid.

25. The Political Report at the 5th Congress of the Party.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SENIOR GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI ARTICLE ON CADRE WORK

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 6 Jun 82 pp 19-35

[Article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai: "Successfully Performing the Task of Cadre Work Within the People's Armed Forces Under the Light of the Resolution of the 5th Congress of the Party"]

[Text] The 5th Congress of our party set forth strategic tasks in the struggle to build socialism and defend the fatherland, set forth the economic and social guidelines, tasks and main objectives for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's and decided important matters regarding ideological work and organizational work with a view toward insuring the successful implementation of the line and tasks established by the congress.

The Political Report as well as the report on Party Building thoroughly evaluated the situation surrounding the corps of cadres and cadre work and presented, in a basic and comprehensive manner, major viewpoints and policies regarding cadre work in the years ahead.

In the recent past, under the light of the 4th Congress of the Party and the resolutions of the Party Central Committee and in the process of preparing for the 5th Congress of the Party, the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee issued two important resolutions on cadre work: the long-term planning resolution regarding the building of the corps of cadres and the resolution on cadre work for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 within the armed forces.

The resolutions on party work of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee represent the concretization of the cadre work line and task of the party within the armed forces. Struggling to successfully implement the cadre work policies set forth by the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee also means struggling to implement the cadre work line and policy of the party.

As a result, firmly adhering to the basic viewpoints and the policies and tasks regarding building the corps of cadres and cadre work that were set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party is of decisive significance in building and training the corps of cadres as well as in all of the cadre work of the people's armed forces.

The Basic Viewpoints and Policies of the Party Regarding Cadre Work at the 5th Congress

Once a line and policies have been adopted, the corps of cadres is the force that plays the decisive role in organizing action on the part of the masses and turning the line and policies of the party into real victory.

Because cadre work is so important, President Ho always considered "cadres to be the foundation of every job"(1) and always considered "the success or failure of a job to depend upon whether cadres are competent or incompetent."(2)

Our party has always considered building the corps of cadres of the party in the various areas of practical activities to be one of the matters of decisive importance to the entire revolutionary undertaking.

The purpose of building the corps of cadres is to organize the succcessful implementation of the line and policies and is carried out on the basis of this line and these policies. Every stage of the revolution demands a corresponding corps of cadres. In the final analysis, cadres are determined by the cadre policy, by cadre work. As a result, in order to build a corps of cadres that meets the requirements of the revolutionary line and tasks, cadre work must reflect initiative and farsightedness and must be conducted before requirements arise.

As we entered the period of carrying out the socialist revolution on a nationwide scale, the 4th Congress of the Party set forth the line on the socialist revolution and the line on building the socialist economy in our country during the period of transition; at the same time, it also established the cadre work line and task in the new stage.

The more than 5 years spent implementing the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the Party in the face of victories and setbacks in the effort to concretize the line and in the effort to organize the implementation of the line of the party have given our party an even deeper understanding of the role and position of building the corps of cadres and of cadre work. The Report on Party Building presented at the 5th Congress of the Party pointed out: "As the work of carrying out the socialist revolution and defending the fatherland becomes increasingly complex and the leadership role of the party increases, the decisive position of cadre work, especially of the training and deployment of the corps of key cadres, will become increasingly large. Actual experience has shown that the accuracy of the line and policies and the success of the implementation of this line and these policies depend, in the final analysis, upon the quality of cadre work."

The struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" in the initial stage of the period of transition in our country is facing us with very new and complex tasks and problems. New forms of organization are taking shape, the new mode of management is gradually being perfected, the corps of cadres is developing

in an increasingly diverse manner, encompassing all types of cadres, all sectors and so forth. These developments make it a necessity that we quickly train and deploy cadres in accordance with the new requirements. Consequently, "our party must devote much of its effort to building the corps of cadres of the party and state, primarily the corps of leadership cadres and management cadres."(3)

As regards the matter of building the corps of cadres, "the quality of cadres determines the success of leadership work "(4), determines the success of tasks and the success of shifting to a new stage and improving the management mechanism.

On the basis of analyzing the characteristics of the situation and on the basis of the two strategic tasks of the revolution as well as the party building task, the 5th Congress of the Party established the requirements of the cadre work task in the new stage as: "On the basis of planning, improving the elementary and advanced training of cadres, correctly deploying and insuring succession in the building of the contingent of core cadres and making every effort to improve the qualities and the abilities of the corps of cadres to insure the dependability of the party in every situation. This is extremely important to the long-range revolutionary undertaking of our party."(5) Of decisive and overriding significance in meeting these requirements is the need to "train, correctly deploy and improve, in accordance with cadre planning, the core of key cadres from top to bottom."

On the basis of evaluating the corps of cadres, the strengths and weaknesses of cadre work and the requirements, tasks and experiences in building the corps of cadres, the 5th Congress of the Party set forth four specific tasks regarding cadre work in the years ahead.

First, it is necessary to constantly be concerned with formulating and implementing cadre training planning and plans.

To have an adequate number of high quality cadres in order to take the initiative in meeting the requirements of tasks, it is of basic importance to conduct cadre planning and, on this basis, plan the training of cadres in accordance with immediate and long-range requirements, not merely for the next 5 or 10 years, but even further. This is the central element of the entirety of cadre work.

The training of the corps of cadres is of foremost significance and determines the quality of the corps of cadres.

The main source of cadres for training are cadres who have participated in production and combat; persons who show prospects at installations, in the movement and in the day-to-day work of each sector should be selected for training. The trainee recruiting plan for each sector, each level and each unit is basically the plan for distributing cadres to the sectors, levels and units. The plans for the recruiting of students for training schools must be improved.

Besides training new cadres, we must urgently train key cadres now on the job who have not been trained under a suitable program. For the sake of the interests of the revolution and the corps of cadres, we must be determined to send management

cadres and reserve cadres for elementary and advanced training in accordance with plans and must put an end to the practices of sending secondary cadres in their place simply because the cadres who should be attending training are "busy," sending unqualified cadres for training or sending cadres who have not been assigned a job.

Training plans and the process of the elementary and advanced training of cadres must reflect coordination and balance among the various types of cadres, among the various sectors, levels and so forth, thereby overcoming the practice of training cadres in a sweeping fashion and not giving attention to the returns from training.

Secondly, it is necessary to urgently reassign and redeploy cadres. A clearcut decision must be made in order to bring about a change in organization and personnel, which clearly have not met the requirements of tasks, primarily with regard to the management cadres of the various levels, sectors and important agencies and units.

Every political task demands a suitable organization and a suitable corps of cadres. As a result, it is necessary to establish the organization and to deploy and assign cadres entirely on the basis of the political task, of work, of economic-technical requirements; we must avoid the practice of transferring a cadre from one position to another position on a similar level when he commits a shortcoming or transferring a cadre from one sector to another while giving little attention to promoting another cadre from within the sector, which results in many cadres not having an actual job to perform or not being suited to their work.

We must consider "cadres moving upward or downward" to be normal in the deployment and assignment of cadres. We must place the interests of the work at hand above everything else. We should not waver in the deploying of cadres as a result of trying to save face, relying on sentiment or because of one's "reputation" or "merit." Cadres who possess good qualities and abilities and who are deemed to truly be able to undertake a new task should be promoted to a level or position higher than they would normally be promoted.

It can be said that these are matters of principle, of viewpoint of the party in the deployment and assignment of cadres. We must have a full and correct understanding of these principles and viewpoint in order to bring about a new, strong change in the deployment and assignment of cadres, in order to develop the talents of cadres and the strength of the organization...

Cadre standards determine the quality of the corps of cadres; therefore, we must have a firm grasp of the party's viewpoint concerning cadre standards.

As regards the key leadership cadres of the various levels, sectors and units, full and appropriate attention must be given to political standards, specialized

standards and leadership ability but the results of their work must be the final measurement of standards.

The Report on Party Building at the 5th Congress of the Party set forth the fundamentals of the political standards, specialized standards and leadership ability of the cadre. These standards must be concretized in a manner consistent with the specific political task of each sector, field and unit.

Thirdly, we must improve the methods of selecting and managing cadres.

The correct political line, the correct cadre line of the party are the primary prerequisites that firmly support the building of the corps of cadres. However, this result also depends, to an important degree, upon the methods used to select and manage cadres.

The situation surrounding the corps of cadres and the requirements of cadres are always developing in keeping with the development of revolutionary tasks. Cadre work cannot stop, rather, it must constantly involve creativity and research regarding its work methods. As a result, improving the methods used to select and manage cadres in a manner consistent with the new situation and tasks is a completely accurate decision.

While improving the methods used to select and manage cadres, we must firmly adhere to an extremely important principle set forth by the Party Congress: "Insuring the collective leadership and right of collective decision-making of the party organization regarding the promotion of key cadres and strictly implementing the principle of democratic centralism in the promotion and selection of cadres as well as disciplinary action against cadres."(6)

Cadre management must correctly implement the following principle: the management of persons must be closely linked to the management and inspection of work. It is necessary to maintain a serious, objective and loyal attitude in the evaluation and appraisal of cadres. It is necessary to meet with cadres in order to understand them and learn about their work. The deployment and promotion of cadres must comply with regulations and be based on the coordination of self-criticism by the cadre with appraisals by the person in charge and the cadre management agency and the opinions of other cadres, party members and the masses.

In order to manage cadres well, we must, in conjunction with strengthening the leadership of the party, also attach importance to improving the quality of the corps of cadres engaged in cadre work and strengthen cadre management agencies.

Above everything else, we must strengthen the cadre agencies of the various sectors, levels and units so that they are strong enough to help the party committee echelon manage cadres, primarily key cadres. The person in charge must directly manage subordinate cadres and avoid leaving this up to the agency. Cadres on the upper level and leadership cadres must personally help and train cadres on the lower level and young cadres and must promptly discover and train

in a planned manner cadres who show prospects in order to prepare them for key positions. We must be imbued with the words spoken by Le Duan, general secretary of the party: "Our loyalty to the revolution is not only seen in our completion of the tasks assigned to us, but also in always creating for the revolution a stratum of successors who are capable of advancing the cause of the revolution to the final objective."(7) Only in this way can we train an abundant corps of successor cadres who are capable of successfully performing each task of the party in any situation.

Fourthly, we must systematically improve the policies and regulations governing the remuneration and praise of cadres to be consistent with the new management mechanism and the new position of organizations with a view toward providing incentive for the development of the talents of cadres.

Constantly being concerned with the spiritual and material lives of cadres is a major viewpoint and major policy of the party and state regarding cadres.

The improvement and implementation of policies and regulations regarding remuneration and praise for cadres must be based on the viewpoint of the party and be consistent with the development of the economy and the socio-political situation of the country. We can never be conservative or backward nor can we be subjective and impetuous. In the Report on Party Building at the 5th Congress, it stated that the party must attach importance to caring for the spiritual and material lives of those cadres who have been active for many years, cadres who have performed a service and retired cadres by means of specific regulations and policies; an organization must be established to implement and inspect the implementation of these regulations and policies. We must adopt specific policies and regulations with a view toward developing the long-range impact of the skilled specialists in each field. We must cancel outmoded regulations and policies and amend and perfect new regulations and policies in order to mobilize and develop each talent of cadres. We must be concerned with building the corps of basic level cadres and with formulating basic level cadre remuneration policies and regulations that are consistent with the importance and nature of the basic level at this time.

The cadre work task and policy of the party, which were set forth by the 5th Congress, reflect the basic viewpoints of the party as regards building the corps of cadres and reflect the determination of the party in performing practical organizational work with a view toward building the corps of cadres of the party and state in a manner commensurate with the requirements and tasks of the revolution in the new stage.

In cadre work, the matter of improving the quality of the corps of cadres and the matter of improving the quality of cadre work are organically linked to each other and are considered to be one of the decisive factors in the success of the entire effort to build the corps of cadres.

Deeply understanding the basic viewpoints of the party and the major policies of the party regarding cadre work and endeavoring to turn these viewpoints and policies into reality are the responsibility of the entire party, of the various sectors, levels and organizations and of each cadre and party member.

Struggling To Successfully Implement the 1981-1985 Five Year Cadre Plan and the 1982 Cadre Plan

The 1981-1985 five year cadre plan of the Standing Committee of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the 1982 cadre plan represent the concretization of the cadre work line and policies of the 5th Party Congress and are consistent with the realities of the situation, the tasks of the armed forces and the requirements involved in building the corps of cadres of the armed forces. Suceessfully implementing the 1981-1985 five year cadre plan and the 1982 cadre plan will help to turn the cadre work line and policy of the party into reality; at the same time, it will involve a process of constantly concretizing and perfecting the cadre work line and policy of the party.

The cadre plan must be implemented in a comprehensive manner with efforts first concentrated upon the following several matters of primary importance:

1. Cadre planning and the cadre plan.

In compliance with the cadre work line and policy of the party over the past 5 years, many cadre work policies of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee began to be implemented, such as the Officers Service Law; the establishment of cadre duties and the standardization of cadres; the strengthening of the cadre agencies and the improvement of cadre work on the various levels; the reorientation of school activities and so forth.

At present, however, at a number of units, the matters of greatest importance, namely, formulating the 5-year plan and planning the assignment of key cadres, have still not been carried out or have not been carried out in an appropriate manner. It must be realized that in order to build a corps of cadres that is balanced and of high quality, it is of foremost importance to adopt a cadre plan and conduct cadre planning. This is a necessary requirement, primarily with regard to each military region, military corps, service and branch, each agency, institute and school.

The cadre plan and the planning of the assignment of key cadres on the military region, military corps, service and other levels must be formed from the division (and district) level upward and must involve many strata of successor cadres, the stratum of cadres now on the job, a stratum ready to replace them and a stratum that will be trained to replace other cadres beginning in 1986. This is a very large and very complicated job, one that requires keen strategic vision and requires delving deeply into each specific position and the qualifications of specific persons; it is not a job that can be performed in a general, simple fashion.

The cadre plan and cadre planning must first reflect the situation of our country at this time as pointed out by the Political Report: "We are at peace but must contend with the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists; at the same time, we must be ready to deal with the possiblity that the enemy could launch a large-scale war of aggression." Under the leadership of the party, the entire army must join all the people in making every effort to fulfill the two strategic tasks of our country's revolution in the new stage: successfully building socialism while maintaining combat readiness and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. While maintaining combat readiness and fighting to defend the fatherland, our army must stand shoulder to shoulder with the revolutionary armies of the fraternal peoples of Laos and Kampuchea to protect independence, freedom and socialism on the Indochina peninsula. As a result, the cadre plan and cadre planning cannot be static, rather, they must involve different plans for different situations and different capabilities in order to meet both immediate and long-range requirements.

The cadre plan and planning of each military region, military corps and so forth must not only be based on the common tasks of the entire army, but also on the specific task of each military region, military corps and service and so forth. Because the political tasks of each military region, military corps and service differ, the cadre plan and cadre planning at each place must be designed to competently support the effort to complete these different specific political tasks instead of being general in nature.

Thus, the cadre plan and cadre planning must be a scientific project, a project in the sciences of organization and management. Successfully formulating the cadre plan and cadre planning are an art, the art of leadership of the party committee echelon, the art of guiding the organization of implementation by the commander, the art of managing work by the cadre agency. To formulate a good cadre plan and cadre planning, it is not only necessary to possess a high spirit of political responsibility and have a firm grasp of the political line and task, the military line and task and the cadre work policy of the party, but also necessary to appraise and evaluate cadres in accordance with the revolutionary, scientific and developing viewpoints and with an extremely pure and unbiased attitude.

The cadre plan and cadre planning cannot be perfected all at once because they are constantly developing along with the development of the actual situation. Therefore, we must keep abreast of practice, must always supplement and improve the cadre plan and planning and must overcome the attitudes of complacency, conservatism and procrastination.

2. The elementary and advanced training of cadres.

Under the leadership of the party, the corps of cadres of our armed forces has matured rapidly, gained much experience throughout the 38 years of fighting and building and is worthy of its role as the key corps of the party within the people's armed forces.

However, in the present stage of our country's revolution, the buildup and combat tasks of our army are raising very high, new requirements regarding the abilities and qualities of cadres. The development of military science and art and the development of the military technical sciences in the people's war to defend the fatherland; the new requirements regarding the ability to lead, command organize and manage in a manner consistent with the new leadership and command mechanism; the knowledge needed to fulfill the tasks involved in the buildup and warfare of an increasingly regular-force, modern people's army and so forth are raising harsh demands regarding the qualifications and ability of our army's corps of cadres. On the other hand, it must be realized that due to the circumstances of the long, fierce war, our army's corps of cadres, although they have been forged and challenged much, more than a few cadres have been unable to receive basic and systematic training because of these circumstances; qualifications in all areas are still low compared to the requirements of tasks.

For this reason, the elementary and advanced training of cadres is a major and pressing issue.

There is a very close relationship between formulating the plan and planning and providing cadres with elementary and advanced training. Whereas the formulation of a plan and planning guides the elementary and advanced training of cadres, the successfull elementary and advanced training of cadres will determine the success of the implementation of the plan and planning. Therefore, it can be said that the essence of the cadre plan and planning is the cadre training plan and planning. The resolution of the 5th Party Congress also pointed out that "we must first constantly concern ourselves with formulating the cadre training plan and planning" and consider "this to be the center of all cadre work."

Cadre training must be based on and meet the requirements of the plan and planning for the assignment of cadres and must take into consideration actual results in the buildup of the corps of cadres. However, at a number of units there is still the phenomenon of sending cadres who cannot be assigned jobs or who can only be assigned jobs with difficulty to elementary or supplementary education training and doing so only to meet the quantitative norms of the upper level. This incorrect practice has created additional difficulties for the elementary and advanced training of cadres. As the resolution of the 5th Party Congress pointed out, we "must determinedly send management cadres and reserve cadres to advanced training in accordance with plans and end the practice of sending secondary cadres in their place because the cadres who should attend training are busy with work."

In order for the elementary and advanced training of cadres to meet the requirement of raising the qualifications of cadres in a basic and systematic manner, we must first attach importance to and urgently strengthen the system of schools within the army in exact accordance with the educational reform guidelines of the Political Bureau and the resolution of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee concerning school activities.

The reorganization, consolidation and strengthening of the army's school system must have the purpose of supporting the requirements of training both regular cadres and reserve cadres, both quantitative and qualitative requirements. To accomplish this, we must work hard for many years to build schools that have clearly defined objectives, tasks and specialized training sectors; a scientific organization and staff; tight and appropriate student recruiting procedures to insure adequate enrollment and compliance with prescribed standards; a corps of teachers and management cadres of adequate size, a corps that is balanced and well coordinated in terms of its structure and possesses high quality and professional qualifications, a corps that has leading sector cadres for all faculties and subjects; have complete, modern material bases and equipment before the unit acquires them and have necessary textbooks, curricula, lessons and reference material.

In the immediate future, the system of army academies and schools must focus its efforts on successfully completing the jobs of improving training programs, subject matter, plans and methods; providing elementary and advanced training to management cadres and instructors; actively making preparations in every area for putting the recruiting of trainees under regulations; building material bases and acquiring additional teaching and study aids; and strengthening the guidance of schools by the various levels. These are the main and basic jobs that must be completed during the years from 1981 to 1985.

In conjunction with strengthening the school system and improving the quality of classroom cadre training, positive steps must be taken to strengthen the on-the-job training organization and accelerate the advanced on-the-job training of cadres.

Cadre training requirements are very large. Even if it is strengthened, the system of academies and schools cannot meet these requirements. Coordinating classroom training with on-the-job training and giving light attention to neither are the constant guidelines for improving the quality of cadres.

We gained much valuable experience in providing advanced, on-the-job cadre training throughout the wars of resistance against France and the United States, In conjunction with attaching full importance to classroom elementary and advanced training, we must employ and develop upon our experience in providing on-the-job advanced training under the new conditions that exist and in the spirit of activism and initiative.

Over the past several years, the Political General Department has achieved success in holding high level on-the-job military training classes and has concluded these classes with good results. The on-the-job political classes of Military Region 7 and Military Region 9 were also successful. At present, high level on-the-job military classes of the agencies of the Ministry of National Defense and the High Command are being conducted. We must gain experience in every area from these classes and widely develop this experience in other units in the advanced training of regimental and division level cadres. The academies must promote the organizing of on-the-job training classes in order to help cadres who are unable to attend schools to study under a stipulated program.

As regards basic level cadres, the divisions and provincial military commands must hold short-term training classes based on a minimum program for platoon and company cadres and local military cadres who have attended school. If each class lasted from 3 to 6 months, each place could hold two or three classes each year for hundreds of basic level cadres within the division and province, classes at which they could complete the necessary program, thereby insuring that they can complete their tasks well and have the conditions needed to be selected for higher classes.

While taking positive steps to hold short-term advanced training classes, providing advanced training on an emergency basis, providing yearly training and so forth, we must attach full importance to pairing cadres in the realities of combat and work. The upper level must train the lower level, the commander must train the assistant commanders in a planned and effective manner. This is a very good way to coordinate theory with practice and effectively raise the qualifications of and forge and challenge cadres.

It is necessary to develop upon the role played by the academies, schools and the organizational work of agencies, develop the desire to learn and the desire to make progress of cadres and rapidly put on-the-job training on a regular and effective basis.

3. The matter of the number of cadres.

In view of the special characteristics of our present situation, there are many areas that are having a major influence upon the number of cadres and the effort to meet quantitative requirements regarding the cadres of our army, such as the change in the leadership and command organizational mechanism; the fact that the majority of middle level and high level cadres have experienced several wars of resistance, are old and are in poor health; the requirements of the task of maintaining combat readiness, which demand a certain percentage of standing cadres; our limited ability to accept cadres for training due to the failure of the development of the army's school system to keep pace with requirements; the many difficulties still involved in cadre rear service support and so forth.

Providing the proper number of cadres in order to insure that the army's corps of cadres is of suitable size and high quality is a matter of very important significance. Whether this effort is performed correctly or incorrectly, whether it is performed well or not will have a direct impact upon the stratum of persons leaving the army as well as the stratum of persons remaining within the army and continuing to perform their tasks.

For this very reason, the effort to provide the proper number of cadres must involve close coordination among ideological work, organizational work and policies and must reflect firm adherence to the party's viewpoint that "we must rely entirely upon the task, work and the requirements of the organization" in the deployment and assignment of cadres.

Ideological work cannot replace organizational work and policies; conversely, policies, although they are very important, cannot decide everything. In the field of policy, there are many problems that must be resolved; however, it is also clear that the realities of the situation do not permit us to resolve each and every problem immediately. Consequently, in order to provide the proper number of cadres in exact accordance with the viewpoint of the party and in a manner consistent with the requirements of the buildup and combat of the army, we must attach importance to and know how to closely coordinate ideological work, organizational work and policies, without giving light attention to any area.

Because "we must rely upon the task, work and the requirements of the organization," the effort to provide the proper number of cadres must insure the balance and coordination of the corps of cadres of the regular force, modern people's army, of the people's armed forces in the cause of building and defending the fatherland. This balance and coordination must not only exist within each sector and unit, but must also be expressed in many fields, must also exist among the various services and branches, between standing forces and reserve forces, between war time and peace time, between the immediate future and the long range.

To insure this balance, the transfer of cadres to and from the various levels, services, branches and agencies must also be very well balanced. Very positive steps must be taken on the basis of precise caluclations, scientific projections and a common, unified plan, with specific planning and plans adopted from the very outset. Facts have shown that the practices of doing as one's sees fit, operating in a piecemeal fashion and not strictly complying with plans are one of the causes of the lack of balance within the corps of cadres.

In our present situation, there is the phenomenon of many joining the corps but few leaving, of it being easy to join but difficult to transfer someone from the corps. We must rapidly put transfers to and from the corps of cadres on a regular baais; in the immediate future, we must comply with the regulations of the Minister of National Defense.

As regards cadres who are transferred from the corps, we must care for them in a wholehearted and thorough manner, must reflect the concern of the party and the army for them so that they are content and so that the persons remaining behind have piece of mind and display a high spirit of responsibility in building the armed forces.

As regards retired cadres, we must implement systems and policies in exact accordance with regulations. Importance must be attached to political mobilization; at the same time, we must make the greatest possible effort permitted by circumstances to supply them with daily essentials in accordance with established standards. Importance must be attached to promoting and reducing the difficulties encountered by cadres before they retire.

As regards able-bodied cadres who still have time to serve in the army, we must rapidly classify and assign them and send them for supplementary education and

advanced cultural training on a rotation basis so that they are fully capable of strengthening strategically importance places and in order to insure that command cadres have experience and create the conditions for unit cadres to go on leave, attend training, rest and improve their health.

4. Building the corps of reserve officers.

The corps of reserve officers is the nucleus of the reserve force. Building the corps of reserve officers is one of the important elements in the military line of the party in the new stage. This is a strategic issue in building and defending the fatherland and is a pressing demand of the task of building the people's armed forces as well as building the economy.

Building the force of reserve officers is one of the major requirements in implementing the Officers Service Law and the long-term planning of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee regarding cadres.

Only with a strong corps of reserve officers can we gradually resolve the imbalance between standing forces and reserve forces, gradually reduce the size of the standing corps of officers and create the conditions for focusing our efforts upon and improving the quality of the standing corps of officers, thereby insuring the mobilization of the tremendous capabilities of the various sectors of the state to meet national defense needs in both peace time and war time.

The building of the corps of reserve officers must be directed toward the following objectives: making every effort to train, build and manage the corps of reserve officers in accordance with the requirements of a regular force, modern people's army and establishing regulations and an organizational system of cadres specializing in reserve officer work in order to put this work on a regular basis.

Between now and 1985, we must endeavor to successfully build a corps of reserve officers of suitable quality and efficient size, a corps that has an increasingly complete structure encompassing all the various services, branches, levels and necessary specialized sectors so that it can be readily organized into complete mobilized reserve units that promptly meet the requirements of war situations.

In the years ahead, the sources of reserve officers are discharged non-commissioned officers trained to be officers and students of the various colleges whose occupations are suited to the requirements of national defense. Now that the Officers Service Law has been implemented and put on a regular basis, importance must be attached to the registration and management of officers in the standing forces who are transferred to the reserves and special importance must be attached to the reserve officers of the various services, branches and professional sectors because this force is still imbalanced at this time.

With a firm grasp of the requirements and objectives involved in building the corps of reserve officers, we must focus on performing the following jobs well:

To begin with, the commanders of the various levels and sectors must have a full and correct understanding of the role and position of the corps of reserve officers and turn this understanding into determination to provide the proper guidance in order to successfully meet the norms assigned to them.

Although importance must be attached to numbers, special importance must be attached to quality to insure the effectiveness of the buildup of the corps of reserve officers. We must guide registration and management in a very close and detailed manner, register and manage all officers who are trained and immediately assign these officers to reserve units while adopting yearly supplementary training plans so that the qualifications of reserve officers always meet the requirements of tasks. The military regions and the local military commands have a major responsibility in this work and must truly delve into organizing implementation. The various military regions, military corps, services and branches must fully concern themselves with training those non-commissioned officers who have completed their military service to be reserve officers.

It is necessary to strengthen and improve the quality of the organizations and cadres specializing in reserve officer work on the various levels, with importance attached to the provincial level, the district level and similar levels; at the same time, we must improve the quality of the reserve officer training groups at the colleges, sectors and so forth.

We must strictly comply with the provisions concerning reserve officers within the Vietnam People's Army Officers Service Law and the other regulations promulgated by the state.

5. Improving the methods for selecting and managing cadres and putting cadre work under regulations.

This is an important requirement in building the corps of cadres and in cadre work that was set forth in the resolution of the 5th Party Congress.

The improvement of the selection of cadres and the management of cadres must comply with the viewpoints and principles set forth by the party. The selection of cadres (which includes their promotion, appointment, deployment and assignment) must be entirely based on the requirements of tasks, of work.

In the appraisal and evaluation of cadres, we must be objective, unbiased and faithful and must reflect the viewpoints and sentiments of the party concerning cadres. The examination of cadres must be comprehensive. We must evaluate and appraise cadres on the basis of political standards and standards regarding cadre special skills and capabilities set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party and not do so on the basis of prejudices toward cadres regarding past shortcomings. The cadres working in every sector must know how to manage and command their sector and we must give full attention to standards but must use the results of combat and work as the final measurement of standards.

The standards for selecting cadres must be based on the requirements regarding standards adopted by the 5th Congress of the Party and set forth in the various resolutions of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee regarding cadre work as well as in the Officers Service Law. What must be emphasized and is a new spirit in the resolution of the 5th Party Congress is that we must attach full importance to boldly training dependable and competent management cadres to be ready to take the place of other cadres. The various levels and commanders must perform this work with a high spirit of responsibility and revolutionary sentiment. On the other hand, we must utilize the existing corps of cadres well, especially those cadres who have been challenged and forged, who have much experience in combat and work, the military instructors and scientific researchers at the agencies of the Ministry of National Defense, the academies and the schools and the cadres at the heads of the various sectors in the different fields as well as ethnic minority cadres. We must concern ourselves with cultivating their qualities and skills and creating favorable conditions for them to contribute their talents to the combat and buildup of the armed forces in a practical and long-range manner. While attaching importance to building the corps of management cadres, we must also give full attention to building the corps of basic level cadres. The 5th Congress of the Party pointed out: "Being concerned with building the corps of basic level cadres is a major policy of the party."(8)

In order to clearly understand each cadre and correctly utilize cadres, the commander and the cadre management agency must not only adopt the correct viewpoint, but must also employ correct methods. They must personally gain an understanding of persons and work. They must focus their efforts on inspecting the performance of work by each cadre. Only in this way can we help the party committee echelon correctly select and deploy cadres.

Cadre management is defined by an organizational system, management regulations and rules and scientific management methods. As the corps of cadres develops and becomes more diverse, cadre management must be put under tight regulations and performed in accordance with regulations. This is a basic measure for putting cadre work on a regular basis and avoiding manifestations of doing as one sees fit in the performance of the various aspects of cadre work.

In the years ahead, we must concentrate on formulating and perfecting the regulations governing cadre work, promulgating job titles and standardizing duties.

In order to help the party committee echelon and the commander manage cadres, we must strengthen the cadre management agencies on the various levels so that they are suited to the requirements of cadre management by sector, by service and branch; the managing of cadres by level, which was practiced in the past, must be abandoned. We must carry out the improvement of cadre agencies by specialized sectors: the combined branches, the services, the other branches, the specialized technical sectors, the rear service sector, the political sector and so forth and must improve the quality of cadre agencies on the basis of the characteristics, nature and task of each sector, each service, each branch and each unit and on the basis of the table of organization and the number of cadres that must be managed.

We must be fully concerned with cultivating and improving the political qualities of the corps of persons performing cadre work, improve their organizational, managerial and cadre work skills and deepen their knowledge in every area.

6. Implementing the Vietnam People's Army Officers Service Law is a basic aspect of cadre work in the new stage.

To continue to accelerate the building of our army into a regular force, modern people's army, we must first build the corps of officers.

The new Officers Service Law adopted by the 7th Legislature of the National Assembly in its second session represents a summary of the building of the corps of cadres of the Vietnam People's Army over a period of nearly 40 years and represents the application of the experiences gained in building the corps of officers of the fraternal socialist countries, especially of the Soviet armed forces, to the specific circumstances of our country, our army.

The promulgation of the Officers Service Law satisfies the objective requirements of the building of the corps of officers in the new stage and, at the same time, marks a new stage in the development of the building of a regular force, modern people's army, consequently, it has been an inspiration to all of our cadres and soldiers.

The viewpoint, tasks and policies of the party and state regarding building the corps of army cadres have been codified.

Implementing the Officers Service Law is a basic element of cadre work in the new stage. As a result, studying this law in order to gain a thorough understanding of and organize the implementation of the Officers Service Law and the Regulation on Implementing the Law that was promulgated must be carried out in a thorough and full manner.

Implementing the Officers Service Law will have a very positive impact upon the building of the corps of cadres but will also involve many difficulties and complications. For this reason, the commanders and the party organization must fully concern themselves with the implementation of the law, must personally and closely guide implementation and must avoid leaving this work up to the agency.

Above everything else, it is necessary to give each officer a correct and full understanding of the Officers Service Law and the Regulation on Implementing the Law. The Officers Service Law is the embodiment of the basic viewpoints and the positions and policies of our party and state regarding cadres; it is the embodiment of the profound concern of the party and state for building the army, building the corps of military officers. The highest objective of the Officers Service Law is to build a corps of army cadres that is suited to the new growth of our army, of our armed forces, in order to meet the new, very high requirements involved in building and defending the fatherland.

All chapters and articles of the law are closely linked to one another and supplement one another within a complete and comprehensive entity. Therefore, we cannot give attention to one chapter but not to another, cannot separate one chapter from another nor can one article be used to refute another.

The teaching of the law must be specific; however, we must insure that cadres take the viewpoint of the whole, have a firm grasp of the basic viewpoints of the party and the state and, on this basis, create a high level of unanimity of understanding, thinking and viewpoints within the corps of cadres, thereby generating confidence, enthusiasm and determination to struggle to improve one's qualifications in every area and fulfill one's tasks and duties. Ideological work must delve deeply into each category of cadres and promptly discover and correct incomplete understandings and incorrect viewpoints that lead to subjectivism and impetuousness or to conservatism and skepticism in organizing the implementation of the law. It is necessary to thoroughly overcome the tendency among some cadres to only be aware of rights while giving light attention to obligations, to only see the responsibility of the organization but not the responsibility of the individual, to only be aware of immediate interests but not long-range interests and so forth.

Organizing the implementation of the law is the responsibility of all levels and sectors, of commanders and of each officer depending upon his position and duty. There must be strict compliance with the law and the law must be used as the foundation, as the principle; however, it is also necessary to maintain a revolutionary and scientific point of view, a practical and developing point of view and apply the law in a manner consistent with the actual situation of the corps of cadres of the army, the situation of the country, of each service, branch, level, sector, unit, locality, battlefield and type of cadre in order to avoid being dogmatic, mechanical or divorced from reality.

The organization of the implementation of the Officers Service Law requires a period of transition in order to be achieved and cannot be done hastily. However, this is not a reason to fail to scrupulously comply with the law and the regulation on implementing the law. It must be clearly realized that fully complying with the law and the regulation on implementing the law is a practical way to lay a firm basis for fully implementing the Officers Service Law.

Promotions ahead of schedule, lengthening the time of service, resolving the problem of the number of cadres, raising the qualifications of cadres in accordance with their work duties or transferring cadres from the corps, all of these things must be done in accordance with the law and the regulation on implementing the law, must be closely and carefully guided under a specific plan and must be gradually carried out in exact accordance with the guidelines of the upper level. The tendencies to take a narrow point of view or a sweeping point of view in promotions, in assignments to and transfers from the corps and so forth are not in keeping with the spirit of the law and do not encourage cadres to struggle to complete their task and fulfill their duties well.

The Officers Service Law is the systematic embodiment of the viewpoints and policies of our party and state regarding the corps of cadres of the party and

state within the people's armed forces. Therefore, when examining matters regarding the policy concerning officers, we must do so in a comprehensive manner encompassing all areas: selection, elementary training, advanced training, deployment, utilization, unity, maintaining and caring for the spiritual and material lives of cadres and so forth. Policy matters cannot be restricted to the scope of a few specific regulations regarding remuneration.

The viewpoints of the party concerning the policy regarding army officers have always been consistent. However, the embodiment of these viewpoints must always be suited to the actual situation of the country. At present, difficulties in economic life and everyday life are having a rather strong impact upon every aspect of the country's situation. As a result, the remuneration of officers cannot be higher than that permitted by the common difficulties we face. We criticize the attitude of using difficulties as an excuse to lessen our responsibility when discussing matters regarding the policy concerning officers; at the same time, we also criticize the subjective, impetuous attitude of wanting to resolve policy matters in a manner divorced from the reality of the situation.

The Regulation on Implementing the Officers Service Law attaches importance to resolving many policy matters that are under the authority of the Ministry of National Defense. A number of other matters, such as salaries, assistance to the families of officers, the regulations regarding officers on special details, the regulations regarding professional officers and reserve officers and so forth, are also being urgently studied.

Many matters, although they represent legitimate aspirations, cannot be resolved until the necessary conditions have gradually been created.

In every situation, the resolution of matters regarding the policy pertaining to army officers must create positive factors, motivate the corps of cadres to complete each task of the army well and encourage every cadre, primarily the cadres who are performing arduous and difficult tasks at the places in the vanguard of the effort to defend the fatherland.

Resolving policy matters regarding officers is not only an issue of the army, but of the state, the various sectors, the localities and all of society as well. Consequently, cadre policy work must involve intensified research and must employ the tremendous capabilities, the support and the assistance of the various sectors and mass organizations in order to make numerous satisfactory proposals to the upper level, to the state and insure that the policy regarding officers always develops in a manner that keeps pace with the development of the army and in a manner consistent with the general cadre policy situation of the entire country.

The above are several basic matters regarding the cadre work of the party in the new stage that were defined by the 5th Congress of the Party and the application of these fundamental matters of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee in the building of the army's corps of officers.

They are the most essential matters, are the ones that control our thinking and actions, that determine the success of the effort to build the corps of cadres of our armed forces.

The party committee echelons and commanders must have a grasp of the cadre issue and must personally guide cadre work. The abilities of the leadership cadre and the command cadre in the new stage of the revolution also include the ability to manage cadre work, the ability to unite and rally cadres and the ability to dare to make decisions and take action in order to bring new quality to the corps of cadres and to the cadre work within the unit.

We can only perform these jobs on the basis of deeply and correctly understanding the viewpoints and positions of the party concerning cadre work, understanding and personally resolving problems, knowing how to coordinate and employ integrated ideological, organizational and policy measures and knowing how to provide comprehensive guidance while focusing appropriate efforts on guiding key matters related to cadre work within the unit and stimulating the successful completion of the political task of the unit and the fulfillment of the task and duties of each officer.

At present, many things must be done to improve the quality of cadres and the quality of cadre work. However, the matter that has a major impact upon each cadre, which is also a basic and extremely complex matter, is that of implementing the Vietnam People's Army Officers Service Law.

The party committee echelons and commanders on the various levels must have a firm grasp of the viewpoint of the party concerning cadre work that was set forth at the 5th Congress, have a firm grasp of the positions of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee concerning cadre work and personally guide the organization of the implementation of the Officers Service Law so that it yields the results desired by the party, by the mass of cadres, thereby making positive contributions to building the corps of cadres of the people's armed forces in the new stage of the revolution.

FOOTNOTES

1. X.Y.Z.: "Sua doi loi lam viec" [Revising Work Methods], Su That Publishing House, 1959, p 52.

2. Ibid., p 57.

3. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th National Congress of Delegates.

4. Ibid.

5. The Report on Party Building at the 5th National Congress of Delegates.

6. Ibid.

7. Le Duan: "Cach mang xa hoi chu nghia o Viet Nam" [The Socialist Revolution in Vietnam], Volume II, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1976, p 493.

8. The Report on Party Building of the Party Central Committee at the 5th National Congress of Delegates.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHAM BAI ON MILITARY READINESS OF THAI BINH PROVINCE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 6, Jun 82 pp 56-64

[Article by Pham Bai, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee: "Thai Binh and the Tasks of Building the National Defense System, Maintaining Security and Maintaining Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Since the victory in the spring of 1975 and especially since 1979, Thai Binh Province, under the light of the resolutions of the 4th Congress of the Party and the resolution of the 4th Party Plenum and with the guidance of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and the party committee of Military Region 3 together with the other localities, has intensified the building of the national defense system, the maintenance of political security and social order and safety, the maintenance of combat readiness and preparations for a people's war to defend the locality, defend the fatherland. Through practice, the army and people of Thai Binh have begun to gain some experience in the following areas of work: building the defense battle position, building and strengthening the local armed forces, inducting youths, reinforcing battlefields, coordinating the economy with the defense of the nation, implementing the army's rear area policies, maintaining security and social order and safety...

1. Thoroughly Understanding the Political and Military Lines and Tasks in the Period of Building and Defending the Fatherland, Clearly Understanding the Position, Requirements and Tasks of the Province Regarding the Economy and National Defense System and Organizing the Performance of Military Tasks with the Best Possible Results

As soon as the task of building and strengthening the national defense system and preparing for a people's war to defend the fatherland was established, we asserted that this was a brand new, major strategic tasks concerning which our experience was still rudimentary and simple. At the same time, the situation of the country and the locality demanded that we immediately, urgently and actively carry out the various military tasks.

In the face of this actual situation, the Thai Binh party organization determined that it was necessary to simultaneously gain a thorough understanding of the viewpoints and line of the party and organize the successful performance of the national defense and security tasks of the locality.

The Thai Binh party organization attached importance to teaching the basic viewpoints of the party concerning socialist construction and defending the socialist fatherland; the line on the national defense system of all the people and the people's war; the relationship between building and developing the economy and building and strengthening the national defense system; the obstinant, clever and dangerous scheme of aggression of the enemy and the activities of their multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country. This educational effort was actively carried out on all levels and within all sectors in the province, the districts, the cities and installations as well as among all the people. Since 1979, the province has held nearly 200 training classes for the cadres of the various sectors and levels. Education and training have always been directed toward practical objectives regarding awareness, thinking and guidelines and measures for performing specific tasks involved in building the national defense system and coordinating the economy with the national defense system. The Thai Binh party organization gradually showed the people and the local armed forces the very important position occupied by the province in the economy and the national defense system in the face of the schemes and acts of the enemy in their war of sabotage as well as in the face of large-scale enemy attacks should a war break out. It occupies this very important position because Thai Binh is a province that lies along the seacoast less than 1 day's travel from Hai Nam Island. Thai Binh is also a densely populated, wealthly province lying in the southeast of the Red River Delta, a province that has many important water routes and highways. It can be said that Thai Binh is a frontline province (seen from the point of view of the ocean border) and a rear area province (seen from the point of view of the northern mainland border).

On the basis of the common situation and tasks of the entire country and the tasks of the locality, the provincial party committee adopted a resolution on local military activities in the new period and issued many specific resolutions regarding military tasks that were consistent with the conditions of the locality. The resolution of the provincial party organization congress held in April, 1977, pointed out that "coordinating the economy with the national defense system is a very basic aspect of local military work, is an important measure in carrying out the task of developing the economy and strengthening the national defense system within the locality." On the basis of the resolutions of the provincial party committee concerning military activities, the people's committees on the various levels took charge of mobilizing and organizing the performance of such specific tasks as building the local armed forces and building the battle position; conducting maneuvers and mobilizing forces in the rear to reinforce the front; strengthening the organizations leading, guiding and commanding the performance of national defense, security and combat raadiness tasks and so forth. Facts have shown that in the process of performing military tasks, many problems regarding thinking, awareness and methods are raised that must be resolved. For example, when carrying out the construction of the combat readiness line,

there were some persons who maintained that this would be difficult to achieve or who were afraid that it would expend much manpower, materiel, money and so forth and adversely affect the development of production and economic construction. Such shortcomings and deviations were promptly corrected. Among these shortcomings and deviations, complacency and the feeling of being satisfied with old combat achievements and simple combat experiences regarding the task of coordinating the economy with the national defense system and the local military task, a lack of vigilance and swift response in the face of the schemes and acts of sabotage of the enemy and so forth were promptly criticized and resolutely overcome. The local party organization reminded the people and cadres that the achievements that had been recorded were not truly commensurate with the favorable capabilities of the province. Moreover, shortcomings in the buildup of forces, the building of the defense line and combat readiness were evident.

Over the past several years, Thai Binh has recorded its greatest achievements on the two fronts of production and strengthening the national defense system within the locality. The province's average rice yield has been 61.13 quintals per hectare. The amount of area under the cultivation of industrial crops has increased from 2,921 to 4,531 hectares. The total output of local industry has increased from 79 million to 92 million and 124.2 million dong. The main roads within the province, such as Route 10, Route 39, Route 206 and Route 39b and the interdistrict and intervillage roads have been upgraded. The above mentioned achievements in production have been of very important significance in the effort to strengthen the national defense system and increase the combat readiness of the army and people within the province. On the basis of accelerating production, Thai Binh has successfully initiated the work of building the combat readiness line, developing the mobile, combat militia and self-defense forces, performing army rear area work, mobilizing youths to join the army and so forth.

The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress of the Party pointed out: "In the new stage of the revolution, all our people and our entire army, under the leadership of the party, must unite as one and make every effort to perform the two strategic tasks: first, successfully building socialism; secondly, maintaining combat readiness and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland." The Thai Binh party organization is making every effort to continue to give all cadres and party members, the local armed forces, all the people and the various levels and sectors within the locality a more thorough understanding of the two strategic tasks established by the party, create a high degree of unanimity in thought and actions and building an intense revolutionary spirit of the masses with regard to successfully performing both strategic tasks.

Correctly and Promptly Determining the Defense Plan and Guidelines of the Locality and Implementing the Plan and Guidelines in an Effective, Positive and Urgent Manner that Yields Actual Results

At present, our entire country is in a situation in which it is at peace but must constantly deal with the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists,

who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists; at the same time, we must still be ready to deal with a large-scale war of aggression launched by the enemy. This situation is very clearly seen in Thai Binh, a province that lies on the same sea that the enemy does. In view of this, we have taken the initiative in establishing and gradually implementing a plan and guidelines for strengthening the national defense system, the security and the combat readiness of the locality. This plan includes: defense guidelines of the province, districts, local troop units and combat village groups; a plan for building and strengthening the local armed forces; a plan and guidelines for managing and mobilizing manpower and materiel to support the requirements of the combat readiness and combat of the locality, of the entire country in different war situations; a plan on the stages of development of defense activities, the maintenance of order and security and so forth.

Once defense guidelines have been adopted, suitable steps must be taken so that we can take the initiative in implementing the established guidelines and plan. A basic factor in achieving this is closely linking the economy to the national defense system, the national defense system to the economy and closely coordinating immediate, pressing tasks with long-range tasks. Thai Binh has taken positive and urgent steps to gradually implement the plan for building the various defense lines throughout the province. Of these lines, the lines in the important areas and at important projects have been constructed on an urgent basis, such as the coastal defense line, the self-defense forces at the mouths of rivers, in the waters close to the seacoast and so forth in a manner closely linked to the task of developing production in these areas.

Facts have shown that coordinating the economy with the national defense system and vice versa is a very basic, comprehensive and long process that must be planned and codified. The buildup of forces and the building of defense lines have been closely coordinated with economic development and the reorganization of production and the redeployment of labor have been coordinated with the building of battle positions, the organizing of combat and combat readiness forces and the strengthening of the forces maintaining security and order. The building of the district into an industrial-agricultural economic unit, with the province being developed into the strategic unit of the national defense system and the building of the districts into agro-industrial structures with the district being developed into a military fortress have been gradually carried out through coordinating the efforts to meet the immediate and the long-range requirements of building the local economy and building the national defense system of all the people. We have coordinated the restoration and development of agricultural trades and the development of the economic production sectors at sea with the buildup and development of the self-defense forces at sea and in the mouths of rivers, the strengthening of the coastal defense lines and the maintenance of border security. The construction of dikes to reclaim land from the sea, the modification of the terrain and the opening of new population centers are one of the locality's important guidelines for the development of production that has been gradually implemented along with the construction of defense combat bases in the mouths of rivers and in strategically important areas. For example, in the villages of

Thai Thuong in Thai Thuy District and Dong Long, Dong Minh and Dong Hoang in Tien Hai District, the combat alert units of the villages have been organized into production units. The coastal districts of the province have organized many militia units that perform both production and combat readiness tasks along the seacoast and in the mouths of rivers. When building the defense project system, we planted more than 300,000 bamboo plants to serve as obstacles. Some of this bamboo can now be harvested to construct fortifications or be used as a raw material in the locality's export handicrafts sector.

When we organized the management of agricultural production to suit the product contracts being implemented within the locality, we attached importance to researching and proposing necessary regulations so that this step did not cause upheavals or difficulties but, instead, had the effect of strengthening the combat readiness organizations on the coastal line. The combat alert militia and self-defense units were organized as basic production units that also maintain a strict, regular combat alert system. The mobile combat militia units and the units specializing in security work have been organized in a manner in which they are closely coordinated with the specialized sector production units.

In order to insure the good implementation of the army's rear area policies under the conditions of production management based on product contracts, the provincial party committee sent groups of cadres from the province and groups of military cadres to installations to study the situation firsthand. On this basis, necessary regulations were adopted with a view toward developing upon positive factors and limiting and overcoming negative factors arising in the implementation of the army's rear area policies of the party and state. We consider this to be a new, complex matter, one that requires very much caution when resolving the problems raised by it. Every effort has been made to avoid resolving these problems in a simple, haphazard manner in order to not harm the effort to mobilize combat forces to defend the fatherland.

In a war to defend the fatherland, the building of defense projects to support combat operations is of very important significance. The system of permanent, strong defense projects and field projects requires the investment of much labor and materiel. This system of projects must be deployed in accordance with the defense strategy, plan and guidelines and must be operated in accordance with a unified plan with main points and in a manner consistent with the other areas of work. Our locality decided that building the system of defense projects is the task of all the people, of all sectors. Therefore, we mobilized and organized the forces of the entire province to concentrate on building key projects along the forward defense line. These projects have gradually been constructed in their order of priority.

While implementing the local defense plan and guidelines of the province, we have attached importance to initiating the effort to build the districts into military fortresses in accordance with a unified plan that coordinates the economy with the national defense system and coordinates the building of the national defense system throughout the province with the building of district military fortresses.

The building of district military fortresses has been carried out in a comprehensive economic, political and military manner. However, there have been specific objectives for each stage in the building of districts in order to insure that the districts have the forces and the battle position needed to complete immediate and long-range defense tasks. To date, all of the districts within the province have organized combat village groups and mobile, combat militia and self-defense units. Many districts have held maneuvers in fighting methods, in the combat command of groups and districts and so forth. Combat groups that build their forces well and maintain combat readiness well have emerged, such as Dong Minh in Tien Hai District, the Do Intersection group in Dong Hung District and so forth.

Strengthening political security and improving social order and safety are always considered one of the basic elements in the process of strengthening the national defense system, maintaining combat readiness and engaging in combat in the various localities of the province. As a result of the multi-faceted schemes and acts of sabotage of the Beijing expansionists, the security and social order situation within the province has undergone developments that are more complex. The provincial party committee and the provincial people's committee have led and guided an effort to unify and centralize the national defense and security forces within the province, improve the methods of guidance and the methods of organizational work and improve the utilization of forces with a view toward creating a combined strength for use in the maintenance of political security and social order. Experience has shown that we must resolve this problem on the hamlet, village, town and street level and must, above everything else, receive determined leadership and guidance from the party and government and have the active participation of the masses. In the recent past, some villages, such as Thai Thuong Village in Thai Thuy District, have developed good movements of all the people performing security work. In these villages, social order has been maintained at a rather high level. The people of these villages have stopped acts of theft. They no longer need to worry about their belongings being stolen while they sleep at night. The Thai Binh party organization is trying to develop upon this initial victory in security work. In the immediate future, we must perform good security work at installations and in key, strategically important areas. We must steadfastly mobilize the people and the mass of cadres and soldiers within the armed forces as well as cadre, manual workers and civil servants to actively participate in the struggle against the spy war, the psychological war and the acts of sabotage of the enemy, against negative, dishonest phenomena and so forth.

Generally speaking, as a result of establishing a correct plan and guidelines for building the national defense and security systems, maintaining combat readiness and organizing the active, urgent implementation of the plan and guidelines that were established, Thai Binh is gradually building the strong battle position of mastery and attack of the local people's war, thereby making it possible for the province to take the initiative in performing both its production and combat readiness tasks well, promptly meeting the requirements of the immediate defense task and creating the conditions for building a modern, socialist national defense system of all the people over the long range.

3. Building Strong Local Armed Forces

Today, everyone is aware of the very important strategic role of the local armed forces within our system of organization of the military forces of the national defense system and the people's war to defend the fatherland. Therefore, the Thai Binh party organization has always concerned itself with leading the comprehensive buildup and strengthening of the armed forces in a manner consistent with the development of tasks, capabilities, organizational structure and modes of combat activities in the fight to defend the locality, in the war to defend the socialist fatherland. The task of the local armed forces is to fight the enemy on the frontline, to employ their new strength and coordinate closely in combat with the main force units. Every district and the entire province is a basic combat organization, is a strategic unit in the overall defense posture of the entire country that employs its full strength in campaigns against enemy troops landing from the sea or the air or enemy troops launching a large-scale aggression. Importance has been attached to building the local troops, the border security troops, the reserve forces and the militia and self-defense forces. As regards these forces, the local troops have been built to the point where they have the strength needed to serve as the key combat force in a people's war to defend the fatherland; at the same time, importance has been attached to consolidating and strengthening the militia and self-defense organization as the widespread combat force of the locality. The form of organization of the militia and self-defense forces is still based on the requirements of building the system of combat villages; at the same time, we have organized combat groups, key defense areas and mobile, combat militia and self-defense units of suitable size on the basis of combat requirements and tasks in the district as a whole and on the basis of local combat capabilities. As regards factories, enterprises, state farms, worksites, agencies and so forth, we have organized platoons, companies or large-scale units depending upon the characteristics and actual capabilities of each place. Thai Binh has relied upon the actual capabilities of the locality and of all the people in order to increase the size of the local armed forces to the necessary level; at the same time, it has always closely linked increases in the size of forces with improving the quality of the local armed forces to insure that they are politically dependable, well trained, well commanded and in a high state of combat readiness.

Thai Binh has attached particular importance to developing the role and impact of demobilized troops, discharged troops and troops transferred to another sector, considering them to be one of the factors in creating new capabilities, creating a new combat quality for the local armed forces. As regards the reserve forces, our locality has begun to attach importance to managing and building these forces in order to insure that reserve cadres and soldiers are always ready in terms of their morale, organization, training and so forth to rapidly supplement the army and reinforce the frontlines in combat when necessary. Clearly aware of the important strategic role of the reserve forces in a modern people's war to defend the fatherland, we are attaching importance to tightly managing this force and improving the policies and regulations regarding it along regular force, well coordinated lines with a view toward increasing the size of these forces, improving their quality and insuring that they can be rapidly mobilized in accordance with a mobilization order from the state, from the Ministry of National Defense.

In the years ahead, the Thai Binh party organization must concentrate on performing better those jobs that must be performed in order to improve the quality of the local armed forces, such as strengthening the units that are now performing tasks on the front, improving the sense of organization and discipline in the maintenance of combat readiness, performing inspections well and maintaining the weapons, equipment and materials used to support combat. The various levels of the government and the various sectors must concern themselves with and adopt effective measures for improving the spiritual and material lives and the eating facilities of the combat alert units and the regular troop units stationed within the locality, the units participating in security work and so forth.

The Military Service Law and the People's Army Officers Service Law that were recently promulgated by the National Assembly are of very important significance in strengthening the armed forces. The Thai Binh party organization has established the task of the various levels and sectors as concerning themselves with teaching youths about their military obligation, teaching youths to eagerly join the army and teaching them, if they possess the necessary capabilities and qualifications, to be ready to volunteer to study, to forge themselves to become outstanding officers of the regular force, modern people's army. The annual induction of youths in accordance with the law must be put on a regular basis and be conducted in a manner that reflects high quality. It is first of all necessary to improve registration work and the keeping of statistics, build the reserve forces, concern ourselves with providing work and jobs and knowing how to use those persons who are discharged from the army in economic, political and military tasks within the locality.

4. Developing the Combined Strength of the Entire Dictatorship of the Proletariat System and Closely Coordinating the Economy with the National Defense System

This is the viewpoint and line as well as the law in the buildup and defense of the socialist fatherland in our country at this time. In the strengthening of the national defense system and the maintenance of combat readiness, our combined strength consists of socialist production forces and socialist production relations, of the entire organizational system of the dictatorship of the proletariat in the economy, politics, culture and society. In order for the province to become a strategic unit of the national defense system and the people's war to defend the fatherland and the locality, all areas of activity and all sectors within the province as well as all levels within the locality must be mobilized and organized in order to closely coordinate the work of the sector with the work of strengthening the national defense system and maintaining combat readiness. We must mobilize this combined strength on our level and within the economic sectors and agencies of the province. Because, these are the places where there are many technical cadres and workers and the technical material means needed for the national defense system and the people's war. These are also the areas in which, if we are not fully concerned with them, it will be impossible to develop an important component of our combined strength when war breaks out and in which

upheavals will easily occur, thereby reducing our combat effectiveness from the very outset.

For this reason, the standing committee of the provincial party committee has established military activity tasks within the various sectors and strengthened the military organizations within the necessary sectors. The provincial people's committee has assigned a military activity task and a war time mobilization task to related sectors. Over the past several years, the public health sector, the posts-telegraph sector, the agricultural sector, the propaganda-training sector, the information-cultural sector and so forth have actively carried out the military tasks assigned to them. More than 500,000 mandays have been mobilized, nearly 200,000 cubic meters of field defense projects and thousands of cubic meters of permanent projects have been constructed, obstacles of bamboo and rattan have been constructed all along the seacoast of the province, etc. These achievements reflect the initial results of the process of closely coordinating the economy with the national defense system and developing the combined strength of the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system in the locality, which have been organized by the committees on the various levels.

They are also the results of being concerned with building a province that is strong politically and organizationally and strengthening the leadership of the party on every level. In the face of the new situation and tasks, the province has attached importance to building the organizations of the party, from the basic units to the district and provincial organizations. The main element involved in building the organizations of the party is improving their ability to lead and organize implementation and their fighting strength with a view toward insuring that party organizations and party members move forward to fulfill their task as the vanguard warriors fighting on the most decisive line and, at the same time, as the persons who lead and guide the performance of the tasks of building and defending the fatherland. In a manner closely linked to party building, the province has attached importance to strengthening the government, strengthening and perfecting the socialist production relations, building the sense of ownership of the masses and so forth in order to perform both strategic tasks well. The province has given very much attention to teaching and forging military cadres and the military agencies within the locality and improving their ability to lead and command so that they are able to perform their task in the buildup of the national defense system and the conduct of the people's war to defend the fatherland. The province has determinedly sent cadres to attend classes organized by the upper level and has, at the same time, organized training classes and maneuvers in order to educate and forge military cadres and agencies in commanding coordinated combat operations within their locality, building the sense of organization and discipline, forging and improving their style of command under the new combat conditions and so forth.

The new situation and task face the people of our entire country as well as each locality with the need to focus their efforts on and raise to a level of foremost importance the task of building the economy, concern themselves with living conditions and, at the same time, not be lax for one moment in the tasks

of strengthening the national defense and security systems and maintaining combat readiness. Consequently, in the leadership, guidance and organization of the performance of the tasks of building and defending the fatherland, Thai Binh has begun to create the conditions needed to establish a good relationship between these two tasks with a view toward successfully completing both of them. Our locality still faces difficulties in production and everyday life. The requirements involved in strengthening the national defense and security systems and maintaining combat readiness are very high. However, with the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress lighting our way and with our people's inherent tradition of patriotism and indomitability, Thai Binh, as well as the other localities of the entire country, will surely move forward, overcome every difficulty, successfully complete the task of developing the economy, improve the standard of living and perform the tasks of strengthening the national defense and security systems and maintaining combat readiness better. The people and the party organization of Thai Binh are determined to build a prosperous and strong province and, together with the rest of the country, defeat every scheme and act of sabotage and aggression of the Chinese expansionists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, and firmly defend the socialist Vietnamese fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/455

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'VODK' REPORTS ON FULRO ACTIVITIES IN DAC LAC

BK260255 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Dac Lac battlefield:

On 4 and 9 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops conducting operations at (Yang Khlaeun) Hill, west of (Tving N'ropong), and in the spiked fields near (Ea Fachao) Stream, killing three soldiers, wounding three others and seizing an M-79 and five rounds.

On 15 and 28 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops raiding (Satom M'ton), south of (Trapeang Roung), and attacked them at (Ampil Phnum) village, east of (Trapeang Roung), killing 7 enemy soldiers, wounding 7 others and seizing an AR-15 and 40 rounds, 4 handgrenades, 12 rucksacks and a radio receiver.

In sum, on the Dac Lac battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 20 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers and seized an M-79, an AR-15, 4 handgrenades, a radio receiver, 12 rucksacks and a quantity of ammunition.

CSO: 4212/28

'VODK' REPORTS ON FULRO ACTIVITIES IN BAN ME THOUT

BK270535 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 3 and 7 May, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops south of (Os Stea) position near route 21 and at a position east of (Te Din) station killing six soldiers and wounding two others. The Vietnamese suffered another dead and a number of wounded when they stepped on mines and punji stakes. An AK, 50 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 AR-15's, 50 rounds of AR-15 ammunition and 5 rucksacks were seized.

Between 15 and 19 May, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at (O Tav) Village, east of Ban Me Thuot, and west of (Buon Aokmang) position killing six and wounding nine others. The guerrillas seized an M-79 and 4 grenades, 3 AK's and 75 rounds, 3 AR-15's and 80 rounds and 13 rucksacks and destroyed 2 tractors, a truck, 9 barracks and a depot.

On 23 May, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked and ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers east of (Bich Mot) position, near (Suk Nam) Hill, killing eight and wounding five. One of those who stepped on the Dega-Fulro punji stakes near (B'nam Moton) was killed and three others wounded. Two AK's, 50 rounds, 2 AR-15's and 6 rucksacks were seized.

On 25 May, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese truck at (O Ea) Bridge near (Buon Soc) village, on Route 21, killing three Vietnamese soldiers and wounding five others. They also seized 4 AK's, 225 rounds and 3 rucksacks.

In sum, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas in the Ban Me Thuot battlefield killed or wounded 49 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers, destroyed 2 tractors, a truck, an ammunition depot and 9 barracks. They also seized an M-79, 4 grenades, 6 AK's and 350 rounds, 7 AR-15's, 130 rounds and 27 rucksacks.

CSO: 4212/28

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NGHE TINH BUILDS PEOPLE'S SECURITY NETWORK

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Nghe Tinh Builds People's Security Network, Carries Out Border Security Work Well"]

[Excerpt] Nearly all of the hamlets and villages in the mountain region of Nghe Tinh Province, including the high-altitude areas along the border, have created a network of people's security teams. The "For the security of the homeland" movement is being increasingly expanded and has encouraged the people of the ethnic minority groups to keep up their guard and help the armed security forces discover and stop enemy activities. The militia forces have been consolidated and account for 16 percent of the population. They train continually, in order to ensure good combat quality. The security forces and the armed forces must coordinate closely with the militia units and people's security teams in applying many professional measures and attaining high efficiency.

The party committee echelons and govermental administrations continually pay attention to the security work. In the key areas the district and village administrations have, along with the public security forces and the main-force troops, taken the initiative in tracking down hooligans, criminals, and political elements, correctly and promptly dealt with incidents, and confiscated for the state millions of dong and many valuable goods.

Many districts and villages in the mountain region of Nghe Tinh, such as Ky Son, Duong Duong, and Que Phong districts, and the villages of Na Ngoi (Ky Son), Mai Son (Tuong Duong), and Nghia Loi (Nghia Dan) have outstanding "For the security of the homeland" movements.

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CSO: 4209/477

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NAM DINH SOLVES MILITARY DESERTER PROBLEM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 82 p 3

[Local Military News column: "Nam Dinh City Resolves Problem of Military Personnel Who Have Not Yet Fulfilled Military Obligations"]

[Text] In order to do a good job of recruiting youths in 1982 the military draft committee of Nam Dinh City had effectively dealt with military personnel who have not yet fulfilled their missions in the army. A number of subwards, such as Tran Hung Dao, Truong Thi, Vi Xuyen, Tran Dang Ninh, Quang Trung, Cua Bac, Nang Tinh, Tran Te Xuong, and the village of My Tan, have done a good job of implementing that task. Due to prompt encouragement and education, 100 percent of the military personnel who have not yet fulfilled their military obligations have filled out requests to return to the army. More than 100 men in Category 1 have enthusiastically set out to accept missions.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER CALLS FOR BETTER GUIDANCE OF MILITARY CONTROL UNITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Jul 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Guide the Military Control Forces in Acting in Correct Accordance With Their Function"]

[Text] In order to organize good management of military personnel and military transportation facilities in areas in which troops are stationed, maintain strict military discipline, correctly enforce state laws, and contribute to maintaining political security and social order and safety, the command echelons of the areas in which troops are stationed are authorized to send out military control teams to fulfill missions wherever necessary. During the recent period the military control forces have exerted their positive effect, helped the commanders in areas in which troops are stationed to fulfill their responsibility of maintaining strict military discipline, and promptly deal with all violations of discipline by military personnel in areas in which troops are stationed, in correct accordance with army orders and state laws. At the same time, they have contributed importantly to maintaining political security and social order and safety in the localities. A very large number of military control teams and units have fulfilled their missions well and have the confidence of the cadres, enlisted men, and people.

However, according to an investigation and to widespread public opinion, in some places some military control units have not done their work in correct accordance with the stipulated functions and missions. Some military control teams do not sincerely admonish and assist military personnel in maintaining discipline and observing laws. The exercizing of control and uncovering, stopping, and dealing with violations of military discipline and state laws are not yet truly strict, prompt, and just. When disposing of incidents that occur there are instances of failure to correctly observe principles and procedures. The deportment and work style of some military personnel fulfilling military control missions are not exemplary and proper, and there are even times when they harass cadres and enlisted men when they are outside the camp.

The reason for that situation is that the command echelons in the areas where troops are stationed have not meticulously educated, or paid attention to inspecting and closely monitoring, the military control forces that are sent out. The selection and training of cadres and men to fulfill that mission are not yet truly suitable. Furthermore, some military control personnel do not yet consciously and

correctly fulfill their functions, and some even act contrary to regulations and their authority, and violate the dignity and property of the cadres and men.

In order to further strengthen the positive effect of the military control teams and rapidly rectify the deficiencies and overcome the negative aspects, the organs and cadres directly guiding the activities of the military control forces must organize profound education and meticulous supplementation for military personnel fulfilling military police missions, regarding the troop cantonment and sentry orders and the regulations regarding the disposition of incidents. Furthermore, it is necessary to continually inspect, and maintain professional practices on the part of, cadres engaged in military police work, before, during, and after their activities. At the same time, we must closely listen to the constructive opinions of the cadres, the men, and the people. Furthermore, when outside the camp the cadres and men must positively assist the military control forces by the exemplary, voluntary carrying out of army orders and state laws, demonstrating a vivilized life style in public places and, when reminded, accepting criticism and promptly correcting their deficiencies. When they commit mistakes it is necessary to fully observe the regulations regarding the disposal of incidents by the military control teams.

Only thereby can the activities of the military control teams attain the goals and requirements that are set.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES COMMON MILITARY-CIVILIAN WILL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Achieve a Common Military-Civilian Will"]

[Text] All cadres and enlisted men in our army are children of the people, are from the people, and fight for the people. It has always been true that wherever they are stationed our troops are always cared for, loved, and assisted by the people. All of those relationships are lively manifestations of the tradition of close solidarity between the people and our army.

Maintaining and developing that tradition and positively achieving a common military-civilian will is a permanent responsibility of the armed forces.

Each sphere of life of our people in the various parts of our country has an important position politically, socially, economically, defensively, etc., so helping the people build localities that are strong in all respoects is a mission of foremost importance which manifests the spirit of a common military-cililian will in fulfilling the strategic missions of building socialism and defending the socialist homeland.

Many units which are stationed and active in the strategically important areas, such as Regiment M98, Brigade B4, the Mekong Corps, etc., have done a good job of achieving a common military-civilian will. While maintaining a high degree of combat readiness and working at an urgent pace, amny unit have still taken the initiative in helping the localities carry out a propaganda campaign for the masses to create a combattive battlefield position, consolidate the agricultural cooperative relationship, build schools and day-care centers, treat illnesses, eliminate superstition, etc. Cadres and enlisted men positively carry out the policies and laws of the state, enter deeply into the various strata of people, carry out propaganda so the people oppose the enemy's reactionary psychological warfare, etc. With an exemplary work style of maintaining strict military discipline, and with an enthusiastic spirit of going all-out to help the people, our units have the love and confidence of the people and the solidarity between the troops and the people becomes increasingly closer. But there are also some units which do not yet pay adequate attention to that task and do not yet regard participation in the building of the localities in which they are stationed so that they become strong politically, militarily, economically, and culturally as an important mission. Indeed, they do not even manage the unit well, and some military personnel even violate

discipline in relations with the people. Such units are not yet able to contribute to building strong rear areas, an indispensable condition if our army is to do a good job of fulfilling all combat-readiness and combat missions.

In the present situation, it is even more important that the units, especially those stationed in the areas of strategic importance economically and defensively, such as the northern border area, the highly populated municipalities and cities, and the key industrial and agricultural areas, stress the good performance of the task of campaigning for the achievement of a common military-civilian will.

The mission that is posed for all units is continually educating the troops so that everyone can profoundly understand that mission and meticulously organize its fulfillment. All cadres and enlisted men stationed in a locality must be nuclei for generating revolutionary thought among the masses, enable the masses to fully understand and believe in the policies and lines of the Party, and strictly observe the laws of the state. Each unit is responsible for, along with the locality, strengthening the political-moral unity of the soldiers and people, contribute to helping the locality develop economically and culturally, maintain good security and order, and smash all cunning sabotage plots of the enemy.

Wherever they are our troops must maintain strict discipline in military-civilian relations. In combat as well as in construction our cadres and men must go all-out in protecting the lives and property of the people, respect their customs and habits, strictly observe state laws and local regulations, and absolutely refrain from doing anything to adversely influence the army's revolutionary tradition and militiary-civilian solidarity. When there are shortcomings or deficiencies they must sincerely criticize themselves and resolutely correct them.

Showing all-out concern for building and consolidating the relationship of a common military-civilian will is to not a manifestation of the revolutionary nature and revolutionary tradition of the army but is also an especially important mission to increase our army's fighting strength.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

REGULATIONS REGARDING MILITARY TRAIN TRAVEL PUBLISHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Jul 82 p 3

[Results of Readers' Letters column: "Regulations Regarding Travel on Military Trains on the North-South Route"]

[Text] In order to answer the letters of a number of units, cadres, and enlisted men (relayed by QUAN DOI NHAN DAN) enquiring about travel on north-south military trains, the Troop Movement Section of the Transportation Department of the Rear Services General Department replied as follows:

North-south military trains enable cadres, enlisted men, and national defense workers to travel the entire distance of the north-south route. Comrades who are on leave or are going to a certain province and want to travel on such trains must register at the provincial station. Specifically:

-- In Nghe Tinh, ther is a station at Hung Dong Village, Hung Nguyen District.

-- Thanh Hoa, station 80.

-- Ha Nam Ninh, station 801.

-- Thai Binh, station 802.

-- Hai Phong, station 803.

-- Hai Hung, station 804.

-- Ha Son Binh, station 805.

-- Ha Bac, station 181.

-- Vinh Phu, station 82.

-- Hanoi, station 99 on the Nam Bo route.

Comrades who register must bring along leave papers or travel papers certified by the governmental administration or organ where they are granted leaver or given an assignment, accompanied by indentity papers.

Station T2, on Van Chuong Street in Hanoi, is the registration point for comrades who are traveling alone and are members of units directly under the Ministry of National Defense which are stationed in the Hanoi area, and for comrades who live or are stationed in the south and who go to the northern provinces on business. They must have letters of introduction stamped with the unit seal (not a code-word seal), and the person signing the letter of introduction must be at the division (or equivalent) level or higher. They must also have travel orders and identity papers.

Comrades authorized to travel by train are issued a collective train ticket on which are listed the departure date, the person's name, the originating station, the destination station, the number of the car, and the number of the seat.

All military personnel and national defense workers are issued train tickets free of charge, and when they return to their unit they are not reimbursed for the price of the ticket. In the event that a ticket must be paid for, the E681 financial unit collects the fee and issues a receipt. Only then can the person travel by train and be reimbursed by the organ or unit. Otherwise, no unit can collect money for a ticket. Tickets which bear an incorrect date or name, or which have been purchased from other people, are invalid for travel by train.

If, while the train is en route, a cadre commanding a troop movement discovers an improper ticket he makes a report, confiscates the ticket, and requests the person to leave the train.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

CAMPAIGN AGAINST ILLEGAL ACTIVITIES--The public security force in Ba Dinh precinct of Hanoi has launched an all-people campaign against speculation, smuggling, and the production of fake goods. With the help of the people, within 1 month the force has arrested 100 cases involving these illegal activities, thus confiscating 3-million dong worth of gold, silver, antiques, precious stones, goods and raw materials. [BK310229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Aug 82]

HAI HUNG RECRUITING ACHIEVEMENT--As of 5 September, Hai Hung Province had completed calling up youths to join the armed forces for the second phase. All of its 12 districts and towns have delivered new recruits according to set norms and on schedule. Hai Hung is taking the lead in completing the 1982 second recruiting phase. This is the result of its satisfactory propaganda campaign to make youths understand the military service law. [BK071129 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CSO: 4209/486

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

ALBANIAN, ROMANIAN, DPRK NATIONAL DAY MESSAGES

OW092020 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 9 Sep 82

[Text] Hanoi, 9 Sep (VNA)--Vietnamese party and state leaders have received messages from leaders of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Socialist Republic of Romania greeting Vietnam's 37th National Day.

In their joint message, Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the Party of Labour of Albania Central Committee; Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of the People's Assembly; and Adil Carcani, chairman of the Council of Ministers, expressed their joy at the Vietnamese people's achievements in national reconstruction and development.

They wished the Vietnamese people further success in their efforts to build their country into a propserous one. They also wished further consolidation and development of the friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

On this occasion, Albanian Foreign Minister Reis Malile has sent a message of greetings to Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

In a message to Le Duan and Truong Chinh, Kim Il-song, secretary general of the Workers' Party of Korea, and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, expressed his belief that the relation of friendship between the two countries will be developed. He wished the Vietnamese people many successes in the struggle to build socialism.

The message addressed by Yi Chong-ok, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, to Chairman Pham Van Dong wished the Vietnamese people success in the implementation of the Third Five-Year Plan.

On this occasion, Foreign Minister of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Ho Tam has extended greetings to his Vietnamese counterpart Nguyen Co Thach.

Nicolae Ceausescu, secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania Constantin Dascalescu, prime minister of the SRR; and Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly,

have sent a message to Le Duan, Truong Chinh, Pham Van Dong and Nguyen Huu Tho. They expressed their confidence in the further development of the cooperation and friendship between Romania and Vietnam on the basis of mutual respect, in the interests of the two peoples and the common cause of socialism, independence, peace and international cooperation.

They wished the Vietnamese people further achievements in the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th party congress, and in the all-round development of the country.

On this occasion, Minister of Foreign Affairs Stefan Andrei has sent greetings to Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach.

CSO: 4220/349

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

TRAINING OF KAMPUCHEAN STUDENTS--The Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education recently met in Ho Chi Minh City to review the training of Kampuchean students in science and technology in Vietnam. Last year, despite numerous difficulties, various colleges and vocational middle schools were still able to satisfactorily train a contingent of scientific and technical cadres for Kampuchea. [BK310229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Aug 82]

DELEGATION TO KAMPUCHEA--Hanoi, 7 Sep (VNA)--A delegation of the VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY headed by General Director Dao Tung arrived in Phnom Penh on 6 September for a visit at the invitation of the Kampuchean News Agency SPK. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Em Sam An, general director of SPK; Penn Penha, editor-in-chief of the newspaper KAMPUCHEA; Sam Kim, deputy general director of the Voice of the Kampuchean People Radio; and others. Vietnamese Ambassador Ngo Din was also present. The delegation will discuss with its Kampuchean counterpart the expansion of cooperation between the two fraternal news agencies. [Text] [OW070739 Hanoi VNA in English 0702 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/349

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ROUND OF POLITICAL ACTIVITIES IN HA BAC PROVES USEFUL

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Party Building column by Vu Giang: "Ha Bac Carries out Round of Political Activities"]

[Text] Right after the 5th Party Congress had been held, the Ha Bac Provincial VCP Committee was popularizing the basic spirit of its resolutions among the party bases, thus creating a confidence in the party organization. Carrying out a directive of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, in the round of political activities this time, it affirmed the need to make all cadres and party members thoroughly understand the basic line and views in the resolutions. On the basis of their enhanced political concept, it reviewed the leadership of each party committee echelon and clearly determined the direction to take for implementing the resolutions in order to create obvious changes in the locality. The Standing Committee of the Provincial VCP Committee indicated the key points in the resolutions to be fully understood and at the same time provided guidance for self-criticisms and criticisms, first among the provincial party committee echelons. Making a comparison with the spirit of the party congress resolutions, the Provincial VCP Committee reviewed the party organization leadership in the recent period and made an in-depth analysis of the strengths and weaknesses in the fulfillment of two strategic tasks, about economic leadership, building the industrial and agricultural structure, improving the economic and social management mechanism and caring about the people's life. A conference of the province's key cadres studied the resolutions and discussed the review of self-criticisms made by the provincial party committee. At the same time, the latter assumed direct leadership over opening a round of political activities in three installations -- the Ha Bac Machine Works, the Tan Trung (Tan Yen District) agricultural cooperative and the provincial banking organ -- to get some experience. The committee secretary and deputy secretary came in person to introduce the resolutions and to provide leadership and guidance as to how to conduct discussions and to combine the political activities with the final review of the campaign for issuing membership cards. To ensure good results for the round of political activities in all installations in the province, the Provincial VCP Committee carefully studied the review reports of district

VCP committees, combined the experiences acquired by three experimental locations for dissemination and held a conference to train reporters who would have to assume leadership and assist the installations in conducting political activities.

Serious Self-Criticisms and Criticisms

Vu Tho, secretary of the Ha Bac Provincial VCP Committee, emphasized: "The 5th Party Congress resolutions have given our province the bases for recognizing and evaluating the strengths and weaknesses we had in the past years, in the implementation of the resolutions of the 4th Party Congress."

Ha Bac is the province that lies at the northern gate of the capital and at the same time is the direct rear area of the northern border front. In this special location, to carry out simultaneously the two strategic tasks has an extremely important significance for Ha Bac. Its party committee has always been interested in assuming leadership over getting ready for combat to defend the fatherland, fighting the enemy's many-faceted war of destruction, properly fulfilling the military obligation, building the local military force and contributing to ensuring the living conditions of the main-force units stationed in the locality, as well as responding to their other needs.

The task of developing the economy and building socialism is closely linked with the national defense task. In the last 5 years, the local economy of Ha Bac was being developed in a relatively total manner and at a considerably good rate of increase. As compared with the previous 5 years, in the 5 years of 1976-1980 its gross social product increased by 36.9 percent; its income 40.8 percent; the value of its total agricultural production 3.8 percent; and the value of its total industrial production 5.1 percent. The task of stepping up agricultural production, with the key production being that of grain and foods, received proper recognition and importance in the form of two intensive-cultivation measures being taken -- raising crop yields and extending the cultivated areas by means of growing additional crops and opening new land. The outstanding mass movement of Ha Bac on the agricultural production front was the fact that it launched successive campaigns for water conservancy, soil improvement and fertilizer production. The volume of grain production in the last 5 years increased by 367,000 tons as compared with the previous 5 years (1971-1975). Of that grain production subsidiary food crops accounted for 27.6 percent in 1980 as compared with 11.7 percent in 1975. The total cultivated area increased by 242,000 hectares, with the area of rice crops increasing by 16 percent and the area of subsidiary food crops by 19.3 percent. Industrial and handicraft production showed good changes. Some major products like plows and harrows, improved vehicles, water pumps, lime, bricks, bowls, writing paper, tea, tobacco, etc. all showed increases. Animal husbandry showed changes in overall quality of hogs and weight of hogs going to market. Forestry, with the policy of doing total business and combining itself with agriculture, obtained good initial results. The local economy of Ha Bac still showed rather serious shortcomings and weaknesses, such as the redistribution of labor and

population in the province being carried out too slowly and the overall labor structure remaining unchanged. Land management was far from strict. Although the volume of export goods showed an increase, it was not proportional to the strength and potential of the locality's labor, land and traditional occupations. Ha Bac did not have any concentrated export crop-growing areas, nor any goods of stable production. Its export remained a passive and patchy undertaking of negligible value. A number of sectors had poor economic results, decreased labor productivity and many shortcomings in economic management. The economic measures were not yet closely combined with ideological education and administrative measures. The Ha Bac Provincial VCP Committee put special emphasis on the three following shortcomings of its party organization: it failed to fully grasp the locality's capabilities so as to use them as a basis to develop the masses' spirit of collective ownership and will power to promote self-sufficiency and self-strengthening for active and creative economic development and for overcoming difficulties and improving the standard of living; the efforts of all party committee echelons and sectors to organize and to assume leadership still showed a lack of determination, strict control and supervision and positive factors, with the good typical experiences being exploited rather slowly; and the fight against the negative phenomena, particularly in economic management, was still weak and rightist.

Ha Bac, which is a province having three economic zones in the delta, midlands and highlands, has not yet developed their strength nor created a mutual support among them. Its basic investigation generally was slow and failed to indicate clearly the bases for total and steady economic development. Planning has not yet become an effective tool for management of the local economy. The Provincial VCP Committee was very much interested in providing cadres and party members with advanced political training. Although most of them had gone through basic, primary and intermediate programs of training in political theories, the general degree of applying them to realities still showed many weaknesses. Some aspects of the revolutionary will power and concept of organization of discipline were somewhat decreased. A number of party members and cadres were deviant and retrograded. The expulsion of unqualified party members from the party was not firmly carried out in many installations. For instance, in the party organization of Tan Trung Cooperative, in the period of issuing membership cards, only two members were found to be unqualified and expelled from the party. In this round of political activities, which was combined with the final issuance of membership cards, the Tan Trung party organization was able to take the following action after it had reviewed in a more serious manner the qualifications of its members: 15 members considered unqualified and 8 others having clearly committed serious shortcomings were expelled from the party and 7 others were granted by the party chapter a period of probation in which they would have to strive to correct their shortcomings. To consolidate the primary party organizations, to wipe out the weak and poor party installations and to improve the quality of party members was also an important and urgent job of the Ha Bac party committee echelons.

Some New Prospects

The Ha Bac Provincial VCP Committee believed that to assume good leadership over this round of political activities in all primary party organizations would be an opportunity to consolidate the party, to raise the quality of party members and to make all cadres and party members fully understand the party views and line. To correctly evaluate the situation, to clearly see strengths and weaknesses and to carefully analyze the reasons would be the conditions for creating a strong basis for new determination and new revolutionary action. To develop the spirit of collective ownership, to rely first on one's own effort, to be active and creative in doing economic work and to step up production and business while maintaining profit-and-loss accounting on the basis of exploiting and fully using every potential capability and the existing material base of the locality -- all this is becoming the direction for the thinking and action of many party committee echelons, cadres and party members.

As it was adhering to the number-one task of the country as a whole, namely, producing grain and foods, Ha Bac clearly recognized its responsibility for the standard of living in the province and its obligation to the country in general. The direction to take on this front still was to continue practicing intensive cultivation and at the same time to extend the cultivated area by growing additional crops and opening new land. As the population of the province was increasing everyday, Ha Bac was determined to maintain the average per capita grain production level, which has reached the current figure of 326 kilograms, and to strive to raise it just a little bit more. The road that has been affirmed for us to take was to practice intensive cultivation in the present rice-cultivation area, to gradually expand the spring rice crop in the highlands and the tenth-month and winter rice crops in the midlands and delta so as to increase the rice-cultivation area by 1.2 percent by 1985. In the face of the country's need for grain and foods, Ha Bac was striving to further develop the winter rice and subsidiary food crops and to increase the annual average grain production by 6.5 percent, with subsidiary food crops accounting for 26 percent of it. To resolve the problem of clothing for its people, it was stepping up production of export agricultural products and consumer goods to exchange for cotton materials, extending the area for growing mulberries to feed silkworms, making plans for growing more "cay bo" to get fibers to make cotton materials or gunnysacks and making rugs for export to exchange for cotton materials. The need for 8 million meters of cotton materials per year for the population of the province in the current 5-year plan could be materialized. Ha Bac has a paper-manufacturing enterprise in Tan Yen of a capacity of 200 tons per year, which has already made a kind of thin typing paper of rather good quality. Once it has fully exploited the sources of raw materials, its need for writing paper could be satisfied.

Right after the round of political activities, the Tan Trung agricultural cooperative has found the right direction for its business by putting the feed-grinding installation of the locality into operation, milling paddy for people in neighboring villages

so as to fully use its machines, buying earth-grinding equipment for its brick- and tile-making installation, stepping up handicraft and small industrial production and achieving the building of the agricultural and industrial structure right at the primary level. To improve somewhat the living conditions of cadres and civil servants in organs and cities and to achieve immediately what could be done right away, the Ha Bac Provincial VCP Committee discussed with the commercial sector the need to find ways to ensure the supply of all goods of the fixed-quantity category and to change the hours of goods selling to suit the work schedules of administrative workers and industrial producers. The Bac Giang produce store, thanks to new sale hours, was able to sell 4 more tons of green vegetables a day as it created favorable conditions for cadres and civil servants to buy foods at their convenience. The food and beverage store was reorganized. The province assigned the grain sector trade union the task of organizing the feed-grinding job and supervising the sale of feed at cost to cadres and workers for expansion of animal raising by individual families, etc.

The round of political activities in Ha Bac encouraged all echelons and sectors to have new thoughts and new effective work so as to fulfill the 5th Party Congress resolutions.

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BRIEFS

STRONG PRIMARY PARTY ORGANIZATION--The primary party organization of Son La Normal Middle School has been recognized as the strong one of Mai Son District in Son La Province. Through productive labor and learning emulation movements, the primary Youth Union organizations in Ha Son Binh Province provided advanced training to and introduced 5,045 outstanding members to the party, with the most typical ones being those of My Duc District and the Da River Hydroelectric Power General Corporation. In the first 6 months of 1982, the province acquired 346 additional young party members. The district and city Youth Union chapters, in coordination with committees of district VCP committees, opened 25 training courses for 1,200 of their members to improve their knowledge of the party. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 82 p 3] 5598

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BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH RESETTLERS--Ha Nam Ninh Province plans to send 1,000 additional families to various new economic zones in coastal and mountain regions by the end of this year. The province will provide these resettlers with money and construction materials in order to help them quickly resettle in their new places and engage in production. [BK010746 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Aug 82] To date, Yen Hung District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, has sent more than 9,000 people to build new economic areas. Half of this number have participated in building two new economic areas right in the district itself. They are called the (Na An) and (Song Khoai) new economic areas. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Sep 82 BK]

MINH HAI NEW SETTLERS--Directed and assisted by the central committee for the distribution of manpower and population and the ministries of agriculture and labor, over the past 6 months Ha Nam Ninh has sent 1,756 families with 9,446 people to build new economic areas. In particular, the number of people going to Minh Hai Province has increased fourfold over the same period last year and is equal to the total number of people sent during the past 4 years (1978-1981). [BK071129 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 82 p 2]

CSO: 4209/486

AGRICULTURE

AN GIANG MOBILIZES 100,000 TONS OF WINTER-SPRING GRAIN

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Ngo Minh Duc: "In Only a Month An Giang Mobilizes 100,000 Tons of Winter-Spring Grain"]

[Text] Recently An Giang Province concentrated all efforts on doing a good job of mobilizing grain for the state. In a period of only a month the province mobilized 100,000 tons of paddy, the greatest amount ever. Of that amount, 15,500 tons were collected in taxes and old debts; 15,400 tons were collected to liquidate old two-way contracts; and 8,800 tons were exchanged for materials and merchandise. The average mobilization rate was 3,173 tons per day and the average mobilization level was 1,400 kilograms per hectare. Many villages in the districts of Chau Thanh, Phu Tan, and Cho Moi had mobilization levels of more than two tons per hectare.

With its all-out efforts, An Giang attained 57.32 percent of its annual mobilization plan and 79.05 percent of its tax norm for the season. In the province as a whole, 103 production collectives, 5 agricultural cooperatives, 36 hamlets, and 11 villages collected all of their old debts and taxes for the entire year. Two units -- the city of Long Xuyen and Tri Ton District -- essentially fulfilled their season norms for taxes and old debts, and three other units attained between 70 and 80 percent.

The districts with the greatest quantities and ratios were Phu Tan, with 8,512 tons; Cho Moi, with 7,063 tons; Phu Chau, with 5,161 tons; and Chau Thanh, with 3,491 tons.

In addition to mobilizing grain, An Giang stepped up the plowing and planting the summer-fall and 10th month rice seasons. The province as a whole plowed 49,300 hectares and planted 40,500 hectares of summer-fall rice. During the 10th month season it plowed 80,200 hectares and planted 17,000 hectares, while also planting 6,700 hectares of subsidiary food crops of the various kinds.

Thus An Giang attained a high percentage of two monthly norms of two key missions: mobilizing winter-spring grain and production during the summer-fall and 10th month rice seasons. It attained the highest ratio in mobilizing winter-spring grain. The victories in those two missions in An Giang were due above all to successful

winter-spring production, to the attainment of the highest area, yield, and output levels of any winter-spring season. Those results brought about a new enthusiasm among the party organization and people in the province, and were objective advantages for the attainment of good results in the mobilization of winter-spring grain. The An Giang party organization fully understood the nation's urgent need for grain this year. It is internally unified and has a high degree of determination and a spirit of producing for the entire nation, of keeping just enough grain for its own needs so that the rest of the nation will also have enough. That spirit is manifested by the cadres ofthe sectors and echelons, down to the basic level, and taught to the masses to raise their consciousness.

During this year's winter-spring season, the cadres and masses were enabled to understand the urgent need for grain is in theory not difficult to fulfill. In mobilizing obligatory grain during the recent period An Giang foresaw the difficulties in advance and was therefore able to attain the highest levels of any winter-spring season. Furthermore, during the 1981 10th month rice season floods wiped out 20,000 hectares and caused some of the peasant masses not to have enough to eat, so during this year's winter-spring season the peasants made arrangements among themselves, which will influence the mobilization results.

Realizing those difficulties, the provincial party committee andprovincial people's committee drafted plans to overcome them in order to fulfill the missions. The party organizations and governmental administrations at the various levels in the province carried out continuous education regarding the over-all grain situation, opposed all incorrect manifestations among the cadres and party members, and opposed all partialistic and localistic thinking, lack of determination, subjectivism, and self-satisfaction because of personal interests.

Therefore, before beginning the winter-spring mobilization the leadership echelons, especially the provincial party committee and the provincial people's committee, concentrated on enabling their members to fully understand the Political Bureau's urgent grain requirement and enable the cadres and people to realize the difficulties, while also having strong determination to mobilize grain out of sympathy with, and a sense of responsibility toward, the nation. Within the An Giang party organization the mobilization work is regarded as a yardstick for measuring the capability and quality of party members, and for measuring the patriotism and love of socialism of the people. The province concentrated its guidance on three hard-up districts and a number of districts whichproduce much rice, and sent 129 key provincial cadres to the base level. It balanced money, goods, transportation and cargo-handling facilities, and temporary granaries. The districts and cities also sent nearly all of their key cadres to the base level, in order to concentrate them both on mobilizing grain and carrying out the key permanent tasks while also, by working through the mass organizations, propagandized and encouraged the masses, and were thus able to create a seething mass movement to mobilize grain.

During the main mobilization phase the leadership echelons, including the secretaries and chairmen, along with the members of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the leaders of the provincial people's committee, personally inspected, guided, and supplemented the plans of, each district, concentrating on the district which grow much rice, in order to promptly resolve the difficulties and problems at the basic level.

The entire province has promoted the form of continuous grain deliveries in the villages and hamlets, created a movement to deliver grain at the district and city levels, and concentrated on grain delivery at the provincial level. Therefore, it achieved good results during two grain deliveries during the month. The grain mobilization rate was between 4,100 and 6,770 tons a day. Good results were achieved in all categories of grain mobilization, such as tax collections, debt collections, and the liquidation of two-way contracts, which accounted for 80 percent of all grain collected. The peasant masses participated enthusiastically in grain delivery, especially in Phu Tan and Cho Moi.

In such places the grain deliveries were meticulously organized. On the basis of the norms that were assigned the village and hamlet administrations drew up lists, balanced each household,production collective, and agricultural cooperative, recorded the tax debts, and liquidated the two-way contracts. Each production collective and cooperative carried out proselyting and set norms. The peasant masses were unified in struggle to attain the norms, ensure that the rice was dry and clean, and make those qualities official norms in the grain delivery cycles. In the course of the campaign each household, production collective, and cooperative voluntarily accepted their grain delivery norms.

The bases carried out the grain delivery plan in each household, hamlet, and village, and then in each hamlet. The other tasks supporting grain delivery -- such as scales, bags, money, and goods -- were meticulously prepared, and the transportation facilities ofthe state, the cooperatives, and private individuals were mobilized. Thereby each locality organized grain deliveries as if they were very busy, exhuberant festival days.

In order to further the emulation movement in many spheres in the province and the grain mobilization work, the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the provincial people's committee organized a ceremony for the signing of an emulation agreement between the districts and cities, and created an increasingly seething emulation movement.

By means of the grain delivery movement the province has matured with regard to its level of organization and command, there appeared many new factors and the new man, and negative phenomena gradually declined.

An Giang's grain mobilization movement is continuing to develop, and the party organization and people of An Giang are endeavoring to rapidly overcome the remaining problems, especially with regard to stevedoring and transportation, and to step up the collection of taxes and old debts, liquidate two-way contracts, and balance each household, and are determined to fulfill the mobilization norm of 180,000 tons during the winter-spring season and contribute to resolving the nation's grain difficulty.

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AGRICULTURE

CUU LONG LEADS DELTA PROVINCES IN GRAIN MOBILIZATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Na Xuyen: "Cuu Long Skillfully Mobilizes Grain"]

[Text] In 1980 and 1981 the Cuu Long Grain Service had the honor of being awarded a circulating flag by the Council of Ministers for its outstanding emulation accomplishments, especially in mobilizing grain. As of 20 June 1982, Cuu Long had surpassed by 2 percent the over-all 10th month season mobilization norm and the plan for turning over products during that season to the central echelon. Good results were attained in collecting agricultural taxes in paddy, in collecting debts, and in liquidating two-way contracts, and the province attained a ratio of 95 percent in mobilizing the people's surplus paddy.

Rapid Collection of Obligatory Rice, High Results

Cuu Long led the Mekong Delta provinces in collecting obligatory rice. During the past several years, every year Cuu Long has surpassed its norms regarding the collection of taxes and the collection of rice in accordance with two-way contracts. Cuu Long not only collected the full amounts but completed its collections earlier than the other provinces, and usually completes or nearly completes its collections during the 10th month season. That is a basic advantage which helps the province surpass its mobilization norms for the 10th season and for the entire year. In Cuu Long, taxes account for nearly 50 percent of all mobilized grain and grain collected in accordance with two-way contracts account for 25 to 30 percent. In the early fulfillment of those two basic norms, Cuu Long stood on the "threshold" of fulfilling its mobilization plan. During this year's 10th month season Cuu Long attained 93.5 percent of its annual tax collection norm, and collected 94.3 percent of the grain owned in accordance with two-way contracts. Seven districts and cities surpassed their norms. Vung Liem District surpassed its norm for the entire year.

The collection of agricultural taxes in Cuu Long has become a smooth operation. The cadres of the local grain and financial sectors have much organizational experience. The peasants regard paying taxes as their first obligation when the paddy is dried and winnowed. Those results are due to the fact that Cuu Long has correctly determined the foremost importance of tax collection part of the mobilization norms and that it is a basic condition for fulfilling the plan and a motive force for

furthering the fulfillment of the other norms. Cuu Long has gained experience in tax collection over the course of many seasons. That experience includes the prompt establishment of accurate tax books, the early assignment of norms, the full reporting of collections, exemptions in correct accordance with policies, and the close management of tax books.

The grain cadres of Cuu Long, as well as the agricultural cadres, seek out the peasants before they plant. They sign contracts with the people and supply high-yield rice seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, POL, etc. Because they know the concerns of the peasants, and know which fields produced successful harvests and which ones failed, the grain cadres are able to know how much taxes should be collected. That is also a basis on which to help the mobilization campaign command committee consider requests for tax exemptions and reductions in accordance with the policies, bring an end to widespread exemptions and reductions, and struggle rationally and sympathetically with the peasants against the false declaration of the planted area. In 1981 the province discovered that 1,200 hectares of rice land had not been accurately declared. In 1982, 5,400 hectares were discovered, amounting to 6,700 additional tons of taxable paddy.

A good experience of Cuu Long was the flexible application of the requisition-purchasing formula. It was not necessary to complete the collection of taxes and the repayment of debts before the purchases were made. Cuu Long divided its districts and villages into three categories. With regard to districts and villages with low rice yields and output, and in which taxes were collected slowly, it concentrated on collecting the full amounts of taxes and debts, then promoted purchasing. In districts with successful harvests it concentrated its forces on simultaneously collecting and purchasing (at the beginning of the season, at low prices). In villages with a good tradition of fulfilling their obligations, and which have organized production collectives (Vung Liem, Cau Ngang, and Binh Minh), the requisition-purchasing stations may pay negotiated prices at the beginning of the season so that the peasants can have debt-repayment money when the main planting is being harvested. Coordinating those three methods, every year Cuu Long maintains its mobilization rate, even though paddy prices in the Mekong Delta are continually changing, which causes many neighboring provinces to have to make adjustments.

Cuu Long pays special attention to developing the mass movement to fulfill grain obligations by means of grain-delivery festival days. The "three internal definitive acts" and "five definitive acts" movements among the people had a truly good effect. Thanks to those movements, many localities fulfilled their norms in a short period of time. In 1981 Thanh My Village in Chau Thanh District collected all 772 tons of tax rice and fulfilled its 10th month mobilization norm a month before the deadline. In 1982, Hien Thanh Village in Vung Liem District fulfilled its grain mobilization norm a month and a half early. By the end of April, 7 districts and 70 villages in the province had fulfilled their obligatory annual norms, and 5 other districts had fulfilled their plans.

Since the beginning of 1980 Cuu Long has contributed to the state 135,000 tons of tax rice, and practically all tax debts from last year have been collected. The situation of delaying or evading has essentially ended. When they go to Cuu Long, people see that not only do grain cadres go to mobilize grain but all cadres, from

the secretary of the provincial party committee to the district and village leadership cadres, share responsibility and regard the fulfillment of the grain obligation toward the state as their own obligation and responsibility.

Ensuring Quality, Reducing the Waste of Grain

Cuu Long, which achieves good results in requisition-purchasing grain, is also a province in which grain deposited in granaries is of good quality. The ratio of waste has gradually declined. In 1980 it declined by .7 percent in comparison to 1979, and in 1981 it declined by 1 percent in comparison to 1980. Every year Cuu Long saves thousands of tons of paddy for the state when mobilizing grain. The reason for the decline in grain loss was that Cuu Long closely guided the regulations regarding the quality of grain deposited in granaries, while also taking positive steps to guide deposits in granaries and the transporting and storage of grain. Although the quantity of grain deposited in granaries in 1981 and the 1982 10th month season was greater than during the previous year, in requisition-purchasing the amount of moist paddy and paddy mixed with extraneous matter were held to the lowest level. Many districts, such as Tam Binh, Cau Ke, and Tra On, and the city of Vinh Long, ensured the quality of 100 percent of the rice deposited in granaries. Realizing the importance of ensuring the quality of rice deposited in granaries, the Cuu Long Grain Service issued specific regulations to the requisition-purchasing points and the granary areas regarding grain delivery standards. The province's quality control group strengthened its inspection network in each village and requisition-purchasing point. Those measures were accompanied by propaganda so that everyone could realize their responsibility toward the state.

During 1981 and the 1982 10th month season, all of the requisition-purchasing point in Cuu Long carried out meticulous quality control. The granary technical teams inspected the rice deposited in the granaries. Paddy that was still damp was dried on the spot;if it was mixed with extraneous materials it was sifted before being weighed. In many places the peasants also competed with one another to ensure the quality of grain deposited in the granaries. Some places, such as Tra Cu and Duyen Hai districts, in which previously much dirt and sand were mixed in with the grain, began to make progress. Throughout the 1982 10th month season no weighing and receiving station left paddy out-of-doors.

In the transportation phase some bad people, taking advantage of the shipping of bulk rice, in the past stole rice, which they replaced with water and sand. That both caused a loss of rice and damaged the rice. The transporting of bulk rice also caused difficulties for cargo-handling and caused the loss of much rice. In 1981 and the first half of this year Cuu Long meticulously prepared packaging. The Grain Service purchased 400,000 bags and repaired 97,000 torn bags. During the 1981-1982 10th month season Cuu Long used more than half a million bags and resolutely refused to transport bulk goods.

With regard to goods in the transportation phase, the Grain Service decided that when they are delivered the transportation facility owner and the granary keeper must verify the quantity and quality, then note them on the bill of landing. That procedure was followed rather strictly in 1981 and during the recent 10th month season.

In 1980 and 1981, Cuu Long built 20,000 additional tons of permanent and semi-permanent granaries, 10,000 tons of temporary granaries, and 40,000 square meters of drying patios. During the recent 10th month season it used 10,000 additional tons of granaries and sheds and 6,000 square meters of drying patios. Paddy sent to areas with concentrated granaries is carefully inspected and categorized every day. In 1981, tens of thousands of tons of paddy were redried before being deposited in the granaries. There are ventilation shafts in the granaries. A number of large granaries (the Vinh Thai and Tam Binh general granaries) have ventilation systems which ensure sufficient ventilation. In 1981 the Vinh Thai general granary, which handles more than 80,000 tons of grain a year, had a damage rate of only .3 percent (the allowable rate is .7 percent). The Tam Binh and Tra Vinh general granaries (with a capacity of 12,000 tons) also had a damage rate that was below the allowable rate. A preliminary recapitulation of the first 5 months of this year, Cuu Long reduced the damage rate by 50 percent in the transportation and storage phases in comparison to the previous year. That was a notable accomplishment.

Reducing Circulation Expenses

In preparing each "campaign" to mobilize grain the Cuu Long Grain Service must prepare transportation, cargo-handling, and other facilities months in advance. A seminar on transportation was organized at an early date and achieved good results. At that conference the Grain Service and the Communications-Transportation Service concluded an agreement regarding transportation, the number of railroad cars, the quantity of cargo to be transported, and the transportation time. The problems of the Communications-Transportation Service were also promptly resolved.

In Cuu Long, waterborne transportation (ships and boats) accounts for 60 to 70 percent of all transportation, and such transportation facilities are much less expensive. Therefore, the full utilization of all waterborne transportation facilities is a requirement that was set for the Grain Service. The grain bureaus knew the number of boats of each village, campaigned among the boat owners, and fully utilized the transportation capabilities of the people. When there are only small canals connecting one hamlet with another, and large boats or trucks cannot be used, small boats belonging to the people are used. That prevents the loss of time in waiting and requires less labor.

With regard to cargo handling, Cuu Long's principal method is to use on-the-spot forces. The requisition-purchasing teams, in coopeation with the village financial sectors, used youths in the villages and hamlets as the assault force in that task, thus avoiding waste at a reasonable cost.

In 1981 and the first part of 1982, because it had more than 500,00 bags for use in mobilizing grain Cuu Long saved tens of thousands of dong in wages (labor to fill bags costs 3.5 dong per ton) and both ensured quality and avoided the loss of thousands of tons of paddy.

Due to rational calculations and arrangements in transportation and cargo-handling Cuu Long was able to save tens of millions of dong. In all, the cost of mobilizing grain in Cuu Long was 109 dong per ton less than the norm.

Cuu Long's working methods clearly have many good features and may be regarded as valuable experiences which, although not yet perfect, bring about real economic results. During the 1981 emulation season, Cuu Long attained many good results and was worthy of being the leading unit of the grain sector in the units in the south.

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AGRICULTURE

TWO-WAY CONTRACTS IN MEKONG DELTA DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Hong Hanh: "Some Thoughts on Two-Way Contracts Between the State and the Peasants in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] In the Mekong Delta grain production is in nature commodity production. The producers are collectivized peasants and individual peasants, who account for most of society's commodity grain. For many years now we have regarded the signing of two-way contracts with peasants as an important economic measure in the state's mobilization of grain. Although that has stimulated the development of production, it has not yet ensured control by the state of a stable and increasingly greater quantity of commodity grain, in order to meet the urgent grain needs.

There may be many reasons, but an important reason, we believe, is that the signing of two-way economic contracts between the state and thepeasants has not yet been well implemented in many respects.

Some Lend, While Others Demand Debt Repayment

During the recent period the state has invested fertilizer, POL, and insecticides in agricultural production in the Mekong Delta in two basic forms. In the first form, the bank lends capital to the peasants, who use the borrowed capital to buy materials from the state in order to produce. At harvesttime the people sell rice to the state and repay the bank. That form is, in general, rational and ensures that the state is capable of recovering sufficient grain. But because individual production is still widespread, loans to peasants are not extensive, the people still fear troublesome paperwork, etc., so that form is not widely applied. In the second form, the state sends materias directly to the peasants by distributing them according to plan. The central echelon turns over materials to the provinces, which supply them to the districts. The district materials organ supplies the villages. The village and hamlet administrations distribute them to the peasants. That distribution is carried out very simply: each production collective (or group of peasants) draws up a list that is approved by the hamlet, and on the basis of that list the materials organ delivers fertilizer and POL. Here, the irrationality is that that distribution is not closely monitored and does not compell those receiving materials by means of legal contractual documents (ordinarily, there ar contracts but they exist in form only). Meanwhile, the recovery of grain from the

peasants is usually left up to the local grain organs. Those organs must perform the irrational task of demanding debt payments without knowing who the debtors are!

In Hau Giang, according to the Grain Bureau the agricultural materials sector sent to the localities 25,000 tons of fertilizer and 7 million liters of POL. With that quantity of materials the state is capable of collecting 75,000 tons of paddy. But recently it was able to collect about 10,000 tons. No one knows where the rest went. At the same time, the Grain Bureau alone invested 12,000 tons of fertilizer and collected 29,000 tons of paddy.

During the recent 10th month and winter-spring seasons, according to statistics of the agricultural materials organ, in Phu Tan District (An Giang Province) 13,000 tons of paddy should have been collected from peasants to liquidate materials supplying conctracts with the state, and Cho Moi District should have collected 10,800 tons. But when each peasant household was resurveyed it was discovered that Phu Tan could only collect 8,000 tons and Cho Moi could only collect 7,279 tons. The local administration and the grain organ could not explain what happened to the rest of the rice (about 5,000 tons in Phu Tan and 3,521 tons in Cho Moi). Ordinarily, those "unexplainable figures" include materials supplied for "ghost" contracts, materials that are supplied but vannot be monitored, and materials that are "leaked" here and there. An example: Binh Long Village in Phu Chau District, An Giang Province, declared an increase of 900 hectares in order to receive 135 additional tons of nitrogenous fertilizer. When they received that extra fertilizer, some key cadres there sold it on the market (they were caught in the act of concealing 84 tons of fertilizer).

We believe that such incidents are not isolated. Some people making loans while other people collect debts is not a rational working method.

Is "Buying Outright" a Good Method?

A number of localities in the Mekong Delta have the tendency of suing only part of the fertilizer and POL supplied in advance for production by the peasants, while the rest is used to exchange for paddy right away or sold at high prices for cash, which is used to buy paddy at negotiated prices. Cho Moi District in An Giang Province invested in advance, in accordance with two-way contracts (for production in the 1982 summer-fall season) only 45,000 liters of gasoline, 62,500 liters of oil, and 151 tons of fertilizer, while it sold for cash 125,000 liters of gasoline, 260,000 liters of oil, and 769 tons of fertilizer. Thot Not and Phung Hiep districts in Hau Giang Province exchanged or sold for cash practically all of their agricultural materials. A cadre with the An Giang Grain Service said to us, "Two-way contracts which supply peasants with materials in advance are difficult to implement, for there is no way to collect sufficient paddy. An Giang only concludes them to carry out the Ministry's orders. The best method would be to buy products outright."

That "buying products outright" method seems to be fair and easily implemented, but in fact that form of buying and selling is controlled by the market mechanism, which eventually causes it to become deadlocked. And in order to resolve that problem it will be necessary to increase the prices of materials and paddy, which will cause the market to become confused and complicated. We know that a number of localities have automatically increased the prices of materials and usedthe additional money they earned to "secretly" increase the grain purchase price beyond the guideline set by the state. That is not a good method.

Experiences of Cuu Long Province Must Be Studied

Agricultural materials are valuable goods which the state imports on a priority basis in order to promote production and increase the capability to resolve the country's difficulties regarding grain. Therefore, the localities must promptly take steps to collect a quantity of grain corresponding to the quantity of materials invested by the state.

In addition to investigating in order to recover the grain for the state, we think that the central and local echelons should pay more attention to effectively organizing the signing of two-way contracts, and rapidly bring to an end the situation of "one person lending while another demands the repayment of debts" and of arbitrarily selling agricultural meterials so that they do not directly serve agricultural production. Cuu Long Province is accomplishing that by doing the following: the agricultural and grain sectors jointly draft a plan to distribute all central-level agricultural materials sent to the province to the districts and villages, in accordance with the province's policy of selected investment. On the basis of that distribution plan, materials are sent to the districts, where the district grain organs, which sign two-way contracts with the peasants. On the basis of the contracts that are signed (in four copies), the agricultural materials organs issue the goods directly to the peasants so that they can promptly use them in production, and the grain sector borrows capital from the bank in order to pay off the agricultural materials organ.

At harvest time, the grain sector is accepts complete responsibility and contacts the peasants directly in order to collect the grain the peasants are responsible for paying to the state in accordance with the articles agreed to in the contract. Cuu Long Province's method has begun to achieve good results. We should study those experiences.

The above are some modest opinions about a difficulty that has not yet been resolved in the Mekong Delta. We have invited the comrades in the grain sector and in the relevant sectors to study them in order to find the best way to exploit the positive role of two-way contracts between the state and the peasants to requisition-purchase grain.

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AGRICULTURE

FIGHTING DROUGHT GIVEN PRIORITY IN ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Continue to Give Priority to Fighting Drought During the 10th Month Season"]

[Text] Since mid-June the electricity sector has concentrated the supplying of more than 42,000 Kw/H of electricity a day to electric-powered pumping stations in nine provinces and municipalities in the north which are included in the electricity grid, thus contributing to the irrigation of nearly 500,000 cultivated hectares during the 10th month season.

However, due to prolonged heat and a lack of uniform rain, as of 29 July there were still about 100,000 hectares (including 40,000 hectares of transplanted paddy) affected by drought, which showed down the planting rate and affected the growth of the newly transplanted 10th month rice. In Thanh Hoa Province, 10,000 hectares of 10th month rice were affected by drought. In Hai Hung and Ha Nam Ninh provinces more than 21,000 hectares (principally paddies transplanted in 10th month rice) were seriously affected by drought. Recently the supplying of electricity to the electric-powered pumping stations has not been stable. The amount of electricity actually supplied amounted to only 40 to 50 percent of the total amount requested. The large-capacity electric-powered stations in the provinces of the Bac Bo delta have been lost their electricity many times a day, and some have been without electricity all day long. The fact that practically none of the small pumping stations have been supplied electricity has considerably limited the capability to fight drought during the 10th month season.

In order to rapidly overcome that situation, the electricity, water conservancey, and agriculture sectors have drafted plans to continue to maintain and stabilize the supplying of electricity to the pumping stations in order to promptly provide water to serve the transplanting of rice and save the rice from drought. The provinces and municipalities located within the electricity grid are giving priority to supplying electricity to fight drought and are reducing to a minimum the electricity for civilian consumption and the irrational use of electricity. The Ministry of Water Conservancy reminds the localities to, along with concentrating on rationally exploiting the sources of water by means of the system of electric-powered pumping stations and the irrigation systems and installations, motivate the peasants to use all facilities -- bailing buckets, waterwheels, etc. -- to fight the drought and be on guard against waterlogging caused by unusual changes in the weather.

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AGRICULTURE

FISH CATCH GREATLY INCREASED IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Mekong River Delta in 6 Months Gets 95,160 Tons of Sea Products, or 63 Percent of Goal Set for Entire Year, 31 Percent More Than in the Same Period Last Year, With Export Value Reaching 61 Percent of Goal of This Year"]

[Text] As the result of extending the application of piece-work wages and bonuses to the state-operated marine product production installations and end-product contracting to each boat and junk and at the same time properly carrying out export of marine and sea products as a means to maintain balance in connection with materials and fuels, the volume of fish catch was increasing (except in Kien Giang Province). In the first 6 months of this year, the catch was 95,160 tons, or 63 percent of the goal set for the entire year, an increase of 31 percent over the same period last year.

The marine products sector purchased 30,140 tons of shrimps and fish, or 65 percent of the goal set for the entire year and 119 percent of the figure of the same period last year. The export value was nearly 6 million dollars, or 61 percent of the goal set for the entire year. Minh Hai and Hau Giang Provinces reached high figures and achieved fast development. However, the above-mentioned results were still lower than those of the prewar period.

About raising and planting marine products, particularly raising shrimps and fish, for export, many localities did quite a good job; for instance, Minh Hai Province combined growing crops with raising shrimps and Minh Hai and Hau Giang Provinces combined a season of salt making with a season of shrimp catching. However, raising and planting marine and sea products was not yet active and widespread in the delta.

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BRIEFS

NGHE TINH DROUGHT--As many as 46,900 hectares of rice in Nghe Tinh Province have been heavily affected by drought. Since early July all districts in the province have mobilized labor forces to carry out irrigation work and spray insecticide to protect rice against drought and insects. [BK310229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Aug 82]

KIEN GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--Since early this year Kien Giang Province has delivered to state granaries more than 71,000 tons of paddy, of which 30,000 tons were paid as agricultural tax. The province is caring for more than 53,200 hectares of the ripening summer-fall rice and accelerating the pace of planting the 10th-month rice crop. The province's financial, banking, transportation, trade and agricultural material supply sectors are coordinating closely with agricultural cooperatives to fulfill the summer-fall rice obligation plan norm. [BK010746 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Aug 82]

VINH PHU WINTER CROPS--Vinh Phu Province plans to plant 16,000 hectares of winter crops of all kinds this year. After completing its 10th-month rice harvest, various agricultural cooperatives have bred seeds for distribution to peasants and cooperative members. The province's seed breeding corporation is striving to supply sufficient seeds to all districts in the province. [BK010746 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 31 Aug 82]

NORTHERN EARLY 10TH-MONTH RICE--Concluding the early 10th-month rice transplanting season, cooperatives in the north have so far transplanted about 170,000 hectares of early 10th-month rice, accounting for 21 percent of the entire 10th-month rice area for 1982 and 60 percent of the 1981 early 10th-month rice area. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 5 Sep 82 BK]

AN GIANG COOPERATIVIZATION MOVEMENT--As a result of the application of the system of end-product contracts to groups of laborers and individual laborers during the last crop season, peasants in An Giang Province are enthusiastically participating in collective cultivation activities. In the current summer-fall crop season, the province has set up an additional 242 production collectives, bringing the total number to 626. Cooperativization schools in districts have opened classes to train and improve some 1,081 cadres in management, planning and accounting. [BK071129 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Sep 82]

LAM DONG 10TH-MONTH RICE--Localities in Lam Dong Province, taking advantage of favorable weather, are actively planting their 10th-month rice crop. As of mid-August, they had grown more than 9,000 hectares of wet rice, achieving some 91 percent of planned norms and overfulfilling by 5 percent the norms for the same period last year. [BK071129 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Sep 82]

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CORPS BUILDS PORT TO SERVE OIL EXPLORATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 p 1

[New Products, New Projects column by Nguyen Khac Quynh: "Corps B18 Completes Projects to Serve Exploitation of Oil and Natural Gas"]

[Text] Under the guidance of the Ministry of National Defense, the Oil and Gas General Department and the Viet-Soviet Oil and Gas Combine, with the enthusiastic assistance of the local governmental administration and people, and the state organs, and with the all-out efforts of the cadres and enlisted men, in June 1982 the crops completed a number of projects. The cadres and men had to work day and night in a field with mud 1.5 meters deep and clear 60 hectares of mangrove trees in order to fill in the port area. By concentrating all facilities, they were able to transport 160,000 cubic meters of sand, push back the sea to create a port area of tens of thousands of square meters, and dredged up thousands of tons of scrap metal from bombs and shells and from ships sunk during the past half-century, in order to clear a channel for the passage of ships and boats. They repaired two barges with a capacity of 100 tons, installed electrical winches and manual winches and electrical machinery; installed a 72-ton piledriver in the correct position and with absolute safety; and drove 26 pier piles, each of which was 22 meters long and weighed 2,500 kilograms.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ELECTRICITY SECTOR GIVES PRIORITY TO KEY PRODUCTION SECTORS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Electricity Sector Goes All-Out to Supply Electricity for Agriculture and the Key Installations"]

[Text] Due to the limited supply of electricity, the electricity sector gives priority to supplying electricity for the important production sectors and goes all-out to supply electricity to agriculture and the key state installations. The economizing of fuel and materials is guided in all components and down to the teams, units, and producers. Therefore, during the first 6 months of the year the thermoelectric plants in the north have saved 4,900 tons of fuel oil. The production of electricity attained 50.2 percent of the annual norm, an increase of 5.9 percent over the same period last year.

In the north, there was a serious drought during the second quarter ofthis year. While the electricity capacity was reduced, the electric power sector has gone all-out to concentrate electricity on meeting the production requirements of the fifth month-spring season and is now supplying electricity for putting out the 10th month crop. However, during the period of fighting the drought and putting out the 10th month crop the situation was not fully understood, so at times the distribution of electricity was not truly appropriate and was not adjusted promptly, according to the continually changing situation. Furthermore, many places have not done a good job of dredging canals and drainage ditches, so they have wasted electricity and have not fully utilized the pumped water.

In the south, in addition to attaining 55 percent of the annual production norm Electric Power Corporation No 2 organized the production of .5 million KW/H of gas turbine electricity outside the plan, thus contributing to increasing the supply of electricity to serve production and life. The distribution of electricity in the south was relatively stable and the number of hours electricity was cut on a rotating basis was reduced. Inspecting the enterprises and avoiding peak hours served to reduce the fixed capacity of the Ho Chi Minh City-Da Nhim electricity system by about 10,000 kilowatts.

In central Vietnam, despite many machinery breakdowns and low electricity output, because it guided and restricted the use of electricity in daily life Electric Power Corporation No 3 ensured the supplying of more electricity to the production sectors than called for by the plan.

However, during the past 6 months there were many weaknesses in the production and use of electricity in our country: load management was not yet truly tight, the distribution of electricity to consumers was still arbitrary, at times the distribution of electricity among the various areas did not suit the requirements, many key installations used excessive amounts of electricity, and many key production installations organized supplementary production and used a large amount of electricity outside the plan, wh'ch created difficulties for the electricity grid.

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BRIEFS

LANG SON POSTAL NETWORKS--Since February 1979, the Lang Son provincial post and telegraph sector has repaired and installed 500 km of dual provincial and interprovincial wire network and 400 km of dual district wire network. In addition to the installation of several wire networks in various border districts to support production and the task of maintaining combat readiness, the sector has equipped 10 districts and cities with a radio communication network and some localities along the border with a shortwave radio communication network. [BK310229 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Aug 82]

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

MONTAGNARDS PARTICIPATE IN SETTLEMENT PROGRAM

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Relaease: "In Thuan Hai and Gia Lai-Cong Tum Ethnic Minority People adopt Fixed Cultivation and Fixed Habitation, Stabilize Living Conditions, and Develop Production"]

[Text] To date, Thuan Hai has persuaded more than 3,500 families totalling more than 20,000 people of the ethnic minority groups to adopt fixed cultivation and fixed habitation at 22 locations in 6 mountain-region districts. They have cleared and restored more than 1,050 hectares and created 700 hectares of wet-rice paddies, which have water conservancy installations so that they can control irrigation and drainage.

In Ham Thuan District, 100 percent of the ethnic minority people have settled down and are producing well. Three fixed cultivation-fixed habitation villages -- Dong Giang, Ham Can, and My Thach -- have created 134 hectares of wet-rice paddies, cleared nearly 700 hectares of land for growing subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, built four medium and small water conservancy works to irrigate 150 hectares of two-crop paddies and 25 hectares of three-crop paddies, and increased the average annual yield from 1 ton to 1.5 tons per hectare.

Many fixed cultivation, fixed habitation areas in the province began to apply intensive cultivation measures, increase the number of growing seasons, develop animal husbandry in order to obtain manure, and use water buffaloes to work the soil. The villages of Dong Giang and Dong Tien in Ham Thuan District, La Ngan and Da La in Duc Linh District, and Phuc Chien in Ninh Hai District have annual yields of from 3.5 to 4 tons of paddy per hectare. Those villages attained an average per-capita output of 385 kilograms per year and have sell tens of tons of subsidiary food crops (in paddy equivalent) to the state on an obligatory basis.

Responding to the movement for all the people to plant trees to "always remember Uncle Ho," between the end of May and mid-June the people of the Jarai and Bhanar ethnic minority groups, along with the organs in A-Dun Po District, Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province, planted 10,000 coconut trees. Each family of settlers in nine villages in the district planted 20 coconut trees.

Those trees were "lua" coconut trees sellected by the district agricultural sector and sent in from the plant nursery in Phu Khanh Province. That variety of coconut is suitable for tropical, hot, and humid climate, grow and develop well, produce fruits early, and produce many tasty fruits.

The district New Economic Zone Section and Agricultural Section sent cadres to help the people to zone the coconut groves and to tend the trees, thus ensuring that the trees developed well and quickly allowed the harvesting of fruit. The sectors and units in the district were also distributed seedlings to plant 200 coconut trees. Before receiving the cocoanut tree sedlings the organ zoned the coconut grove area and laid out the rows for concentrated planting that were the correct distance apart.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEGA-FULRO ACTIVITIES REPORTED

Kon Tum Battlefield

BK170332 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 16 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a report on combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Kon Tum battlefield:

On 3 June, Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed Vietnamese Le Duan troops on a road leading from (Blei Phoc) to (Blei Lang), killing one enemy, wounding three others and seizing an AK, 250 rounds and 4 rucksacks. On 12 June, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Kon Chong) to (Kon Long), killing three enemy troops and wounding another. The enemy troops hit a landmine planted by the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on a road north of (Blei Phleng), suffering three killed and five wounded. The guerrillas also seized 4 weapons, 50 rounds of ammunition and a quantity of materiel. On 27 June, Dega-Fulro guerrillas destroyed an enemy truck on Route 14, killed five Vietnamese troops aboard the truck, wounded three others and seized 4 AK's, an M-79, an AK-54, 134 AK rounds and 16 grenades.

In summary, on the Kon Tum battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 24 Vietnamese Le Duan troops, destroyed a truck and seized 11 assorted weapons and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Pleiku Battlefield

BK191251 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 18 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Pleiku battlefield:

On 7 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan position at (Mo Pong) west of (Puoc Tuk), killing seven enemy troops, wounding three others. They seized 9 AK's, 128 AK rounds, 7 hand grenades, a radio set and a quantity of medicine and materiel.

On 11 and 13 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops in a plantation of (Plei Krang) hamlet along (O Kleh) stream and at (O Ae Treh) west of (Ple Mae), killing six enemy troops, wounding eight others and seizing three AK's, five rucksacks and a quantity of materiel. On the same day, they attacked a Vietnamese jeep at a crossroad between Pleiku and Cheo Reo and attacked enemy troops near (Chi Se) hill, destroying the jeep and killing two Vietnamese troops. The enemy troops hit punji stakes planted by the guerrillas on (Chik Nor) hill north of Pleiku, suffering one killed and three wounded. The Dega-Fulro guerrillas also seized two weapons and a quantity of files and materiel.

On 21 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops patrolling the area south of (Buon Blich) hamlet, killing three of them and wounding two others.

In sum, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 35 Vietnamese Le Duan troops, destroyed a jeep and a quantity of materiel and seized two pistols, nine AK's, a radio set, five rucksacks and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Ban Me Thuot Activities

BK220527 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 19 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

Dega-Fulro guerrillas 3-6 June attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at positions south of (Buon Ale'a), east of (Buon Me Thuot) and along (Sam Ya) route killing six enemy soldiers and wounding two others, at (Chi Tongvech) hill, a Vietnamese soldier was killed and three others were wounded when they stepped on the Dega-Fulro spikes. The guerrillas also destroyed two barracks and seized 5 AK's and 25 rounds of ammunition, 3 AR-15's and 185 rounds of ammunition, 5 rucksacks, and a quantity of medicine.

On 11, 13 June the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers east of (Ea Khim) hamlet and at (Buon N'tris) killing six and wounding five others. They also destroyed a barrack and seized 7 AK's and 145 rounds of ammunition, a wristwatch and 7 rucksacks.

On 17, 18 June the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed a Vietnamese truck near (Buon On) and (Buon Chuk) hamlets killing 16 soldiers, wounding 4 others and seizing 4 AR-15's and 70 rounds of ammunition and 5 rucksacks.

The Dega-Fulro guerrillas 23-27 June attacked the Vietnamese at positions north of (Chi Kok) hill and north of Ban Me Thuot town, killing seven enemy soldiers and wounding a number of others. A company commander and seven soldiers surrendered with their arms to the guerrillas who also seized 2 AK's and 60 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 50 Vietnamese soldiers, destroyed a depot, 2 barracks and a quantity of materiel, and seized 14 AK's, 7 AR-15's, 12 rucksacks, and a quantity of ammunition and materiel. Eight enemy soldiers also surrendered to the guerrillas.

Dalat Battlefield

BK210453 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 20 Aug 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Dalat battlefield:

The Dega-Fulro guerrillas 7-10 June attacked the Le Duan enemy forces in (Katin) village, 50 kilometers east of Dalat, and in (Bun Vinh) east of Dalat, killing eight soldiers, wounding six others, destroying three rest houses and seizing three AK's, 65 rounds of ammunition, and a quantity of medicine.

On 10, 16 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan enemy positions at (Dam Po) east of Dalat, and east of (Raluc) village, killing 17 enemy soldiers, wounding 11 others and seizing 3 AK's and 550 rounds, 2 AR-15's and 40 rounds, a radio receiver, 9 rucksacks and 2 wristwatches.

On 19 June, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese enemies at (Kraing Gok) south of Dalat, killing 7 soldiers, wounding 9 others and seizing 5 AK's and 80 rounds.

Altogether the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 50 Le Duan enemy soldiers, destroyed 3 rest houses and a quantity of materiel, and seized 11 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a radio receiver, 9 rucksacks, 2 wristwatches and a quantity of ammunition and materiel on the Dalat battlefield.

Further on Ban Me Thuot Battlefield

BK050302 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Sep 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield:

On 6 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked a truck carrying Vietnamese soldiers on Route 2 from the (Buon Don) position to Ban Me Thuot, killing 8 and wounding 10 Vietnamese soldiers. Four AK's and 105 rounds of ammunition, a map and a quantity of medicine were seized. On the same day, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas also attacked the Vietnamese enemies east of (Yang Rot) position killing three and wounding five.

On 10 and 13 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese at (Lem Yang) hamlet, (Niek Rong) position, (Chamka Ruong) position and at

(Iek Lay) hamlet, killing 12 and wounding 10 Vietnamese soldiers including a lieutenant. Seven AK's and 75 rounds of ammunition, an AR-15 and 35 rounds of ammunition, were also seized.

On 17 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan east of (Buon Eatoun) hamlet and north of (Buon Don) position killing 6 and wounding 11 and seizing 3 AK's and 50 rounds of ammunition and an AR-15 and 30 rounds of ammunition.

On 23 July, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers near (Trapeang Chit Troch) and at (Chamka Ruong) position killing nine and seizing two AR-15's and 5 rounds of ammunition.

In sum, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 74 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers including a lieutenant and seized 14 AK's, 4 AR-15's, a map and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

More on Kon Tum Combat

BK060322 Voice of Democratic Kampuchea (Clandestine) in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 5 Sep 82

[Text] Here is a report on the combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Kon Tum battlefield:

Dega-Fulro guerrillas 7-15 July attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers at positions north of (Lang) and west of (Kuan Loc) hamlets killing 8 and wounding 5 for a total of 13 Vietnamese casualties. They also seized an AK and 60 rounds of ammunition.

CSO: 4212/31

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF NEW HANOI POLICE UNIT REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jul 82 pp 1,3

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Dang Luc: "Public Security Warriors"]

[Text] I arrived at the Hanoi Criminal-Public Security Police Bureau at 0640 hours, 50 minutes before the beginning of the work day. But when I arrived the men had formed into groups to go to their areas of operation to carry out the day's plan, which had just been disseminated.

Captain Nguyen Dinh Thanh, deputy head of the Criminal Affairs Police Bureau, directly commanded the unit. He said, regretting on my behalf:

"I wish you had arrived a little earlier. You would have met a work team which achieved merit last night. More precisely, four hours ago ...." Thanh smiled and continued, "They should have been able to rest a few more hours but because of the requirements of the case, although they had to stay up all night, this morning they only had time to eat a few bowls of rice before returning to their area of operation."

As he was talking Thanh had to turn around because a clear message came in over the radio: "Z1 calling 01! Z1 calling 01! The boat has arrived at the wharf!"

Thanh picked up the microphone and replied, "01 reads you clearly! Z1, spring the trap!" As he spoke he used a pen to mark on a large-scale map spread out before him.

After Z1 reported the other groups called the command post to report the results of their force deployments.

During the recent period, due to close cooperation among the sectors and the bringing into play of the enthusiasm and mastership role of the masses in the movement to protect the security of the homeland, and due to the efforts of the public security forces, the backbone forces of which are the criminal affairs police forces, the activities of criminals in Hanoi have noticeably declined.

To limit and stop their activities, the Hanoi public security forces decided to set up a special criminal affairs police unit made up of men who have a sense of responsibility, are brave, have pure moral qualities, and are skilled professionally. The unit is equipped with mobile facilities and the most rapid means of

communication. Its objective is to discover and promptly suppress all criminal activities, and contribute to improving order and security in the city.

"When the board of directors directly assigned me to command that special criminal affairs police unit I was very worried, for it was a very difficult mission, and 90 percent of its members were young policemen who could not be very experienced. But their feats of arms during the first days of the unit's existence soon dispelled my worries." Captain Thanh smiled broadly and continued, "Now you have many stories to write!"

Because of the letters sent in by the masses, the unit's duty officer's log, and the brief meetings with the unit members, the unit's extremely urgent, resourceful, and brave activities practically appear before my eyes.

An Order to Pursue and the Prey Falls Into the Trap

The clock said 2030 hours. The street was crowded with passers-by. From the end of Pho Giac Lane a man furtively looked around, then merged with the crowd of people going in the direction of the railroad station. As if by chance he bent over to fix the strap on his sandal, then quickly looked behind him. About 10 steps away three youths, with their arms around one another and laughing and talking, were strolling along as if paying no attention to the things around them. The man was relieved, and went on his way.

-- "Do you have a light?"

The man, who was engrossedly walking along, reluctantly stopped and handed a lighted cigarette to the three youths standing before him.

Pow! All of a sudden the man was knocked down. However, he was able to pull out a knife and tried with all his might to stab one of them in the back. But his knife was knocked away and he was handcuffed.

The man was none other than the "king of executioners." The order to urgently pursue him was sent to all points last year.

By the time he was 10 years old he knew how to blow smoke rings and was a connoisseur of alcoholic spirits. He ignored all advice given by his family, teachers, and friends. He ran away from his home in Vinh Phu to live as a vagabond. He became a thief and mugger. As impudent and foolhardy as a hungry animal, he often put a dagger point to the neck of a cohort and robbed him. Once, during a single night in Hanoi he stole five bicycles and stole a pistol from a military hospital for use in future robberies. By the time he was 32 years old he had been arrested for robbery 11 times and four times he was brought before the bar of justice for sentencing. His longest sentena was 20 years in prison.

Every time he went to a reform camp was educated and was provided every opportunity to reform himself, but he would have no part of it. On 5 February 1982 he once again escaped from camp. Soon after he escaped from the camp he and his cohorts resumed their murders and robberies in Vinh Phu.

As long as he remained outside the law the lives and property of many people were threatened! That thought made the members of the special criminal affairs police unit determined to, by all means, go to his hiding places and promptly track down and arrest him.

Immediately after the order was received, Second Lieutenant Vu Manh Thai was sent to recoinnoiter those places in order to grasp the situation. Within 2 days, after studying and sifting through 250 sources of information, the men found the criminal's hideout.

A plan was drafted and quickly implemented, as described above. Within less than 2 minutes the "king of executioners," whose real name was Tran Dinh Dung, was handcuffed and lying in a police car.

A threat to law-abiding people was removed.

After he was preliminarily interrogated and a report was made out, the criminal was transferred to the investigation element for interrogation, at the conclusion of which a bell rang. Another work day had begun.

It was past 2200 hours, but the snack bar on Minh Khai Street was still crowded with customers. Beside the door sat a man wearing a cloth cap with along bill and with long hair that nearly hid his face exhaled cigarette smoke and looked around as if he were looking for someone. When two customers sitting beside him paid their bill and left, two other customers came in and sat down in the seats that had just been vacated. When the man paid the owner and was about to stand up the two customers who had just come in grabbed his arms and pushed him down, thus preventing him from pulling out the gun he had concealed in his clothing and putting up a fight. The startled customers soon understood that the man was a professional hooligan who was the object of a manhunt and had been arrested by an undercover team of the special criminal affairs police force.

The arrested man was Hoang Quoc Tuan, alias "Tuan Soan," one of three criminals who during the night had committed armed robbery at No 3 Dai Co Viet Street. He had fired three shots at the home owner in making his escape. Luckily his bullets were wide of the mark, for otherwise he would have owed a blood debt.

Like Tran Dinh Dung, Tuan passed up all education and assistance by his school, ignored the advice and the misery of his family, and traveled along the path of crime, which began with an undiscipline life with some friends and a taste for absurd clothing styles and crazy dances to decadent music tapes surreptitionsly brought in from the southern provinces. A life of play and greed requires money, so he began an insane life of crime. The revolver he used to commit his crimes was bought from the person who sold the dance music tapes. Once he used that gun to shoot at public security policemen who were doing their duty and were about to arrest him. By the time he was 20, Tuan had been arrested five times and was once sentenced to jail for robbery.

The reconnaissance unit of the criminal affairs police unit had to spend a lot of effort in locating his hideout. After that, other hooligans on the wanted list, such as Hien Xech, Tuan Cu, Hung Vit, etc., fell into the net of the law. The city's garbage was gradually being swept up.

From Suspicious Acts to Closing Off the Loopholes

It was 0300 hours and the streets were practically deserted.

At the Thong Nhat Bicycle Factory, the a person carrying a rifle went in and out of the gate several times. From afar the reconnaissance team of the special criminal affairs police detachment in Dong Da Precinct recognized Nguyen Van Tru, a factory guard, in the light given off by the security lights. At the same time, they noted shadows surreptitiously and hastily moving about within the factory's gates. The reconnaissance team held a brief meeting, then deployed a formation and set an ambush.

A moment later Tru, who had, rifle in hand, been marching to and fro in front of the gate,again turned and went inside. From inside the gate, four other were with carrying out all sorts of things. The ambush team rushed up, caught them in the act, and confiscated on the spot 31 pairs of bicycle rims. They were Tran The Ngu, Tran Van Dai, and Nguyen Van Tru -- security personnel -- and Trinh Van Quang and Dang Quang Truong, who were workers.

After interrogating them we also arrested Nguyen Quang Hoa -- a factory security guard -- and Le Cong Binh.

Faced with clear-cut evidence, they had to confess. Taking advantage of an opening between the roof and the wall, they had many times had someone climb into the electroplating department and pass rims through the window. Meanwhile, armed security guards were patrolling on the outside to serve as sentries for the gang of thieves! Within a period of 6 months -- until they were caught -- the gang, by using that scheme, carried out five robberies, each time stealing 30 to 40 pairs of bicycle rims. Every time the rims were taken directly to Truong's house and were then taken away to be sold.

In the course of that incident we also learned of the theft of more than 20 kilograms of nickel last year by two workers in the department.

That case helped the Thong Nhat Bicycle Factory realize some shortcomings in its product management and in its management of cadres and workers. The public security sector also learned a lesson regarding the selection of people to protect the organs and enterprises, in order to take prompt steps to overcome the loss of state materials and goods.

There is yet another story.

It was in the afternoon. Because of the early summer heat the snack bar on D.V. street was even more crowded. In a corner of the snack bar two people in military uniforms but without stars on their caps furtively looked around while discussing

something between themselves. The two stood up at the same time and walked out, taking along a satchel. Because of their professional experience,the two plainclothesmen of the specialcriminal affairs police force who were present paid attention and were determined to investigate. Just as they thought, those two people intended to engage in illegal livelihood. They were Nguyen Nang Chien, a medical corpsman at clinic X, and Vu Quoc Son, who worked in school T. They had in their possession 10 bottles of ethel alcohol worth 80,000 dong which they had taken from the organ to sell.

The lives and property of innocent people would be in jeopardy if the ethel alcohol fell into the hands of bad people.

Because of their sense of responsibility and strong consciousness, they were unwilling to ignore suspicious acts. Within only a short period oftime after being founded the special criminal affairs police unit uncovered many instances of bad people in a number of organs and enterprises colluding or stealing state goods and materials, and slipping them to the outside.

Their accomplishments have contributed very positively to uncovering and closing off the holes which the worms have bored and which have harmed socialist property.

They Had to Defend Themselves

After being relieved, Leu Tho Chung, Tran Ngoc Dung, Tong Van De, and Hoang Viet (of the Dong Da special criminal affairs police detachment of Dong Da Precinct) went home.

For nearly a month now they follow one another, shift after shift, with no days off. A night off, like that night, was truly precious to them. But when passing by the Vinh Ho collective housing area they spotted at the head of housing row E5 four people who were gathered together discussing something in an unnatural manner. Suspicious, the policemen immediately pulled up to question them. None of the four had any personal identity papers. When they were searched, a pipe wrench and a book of bicycle registration forms were confiscated. They turned out to be people who specialized in stealing and selling bicycles. When their houses were searched that night we confiscated seven intact bicycles and four recently stolen bicycles were being taken apart so that they could be taken away and sold. After continuing to interrogate them, we found a number of other stolen bicycles.

After they had filled out paper work and turned over the evidence and the accused to another unit, it was nearly morning.

That was not the first time the members of the special criminal affairs police unit had achieved merit after working hours. At about 2200 hours a few days before the Thong Nhat train from the south had not yet been given the signal to enter the station and had slowed stop and come to a halt in front of the gate of Lenin Park. Two unit members, Do Dinh Dang and Nguyen Van Khue, were passing by after having attended a night supplementary eduation class. From a dark corner of the park four people ran across the road and up to the train. Two of them jumped aboard, while the two others stood on the street, their backs to each other,to serve as lookouts.

Seeing that situation, the two policemen realized what was going on immediately and crossed over to the other part of the road, to where the two people were standing.

"Let us see your papers!" Comrade Dang had not finished speaking when one of two suddenly pulled out a bayonet and pointed it at him. As quickly as a squirrel, Dang leaned to one side and kicked the man's hand. The bayonet was knocked against the train's frame and made a clunking sound. Dang pulled out his pistol and the four quickly ran away.

Dang and Khue, forgetting their fatigue, ran after them. When they failed to obey his command to halt, Dang had to fire a warning shot, then aimed at the leg of one of them and pulled the trigger. When they heard the gunfire, the people rushed up and captured them.

The person who was wounded was Pham Gia Tuan who, along with his cohorts Dang Kim Thanh, Nguyen Van Thanh, and Dang Van Thang, specialized in thievery. They had intended to jump aboard the train to steal the passengers' luggage, but before they could act they fell into the net of the law, due to the vigilance and strong sense of responsibility of two members of the special criminal affairs police force.

Thus no matter where they are, and no matter when, they cannot forget that they are people's public security policemen. Not shirking from hardship and danger, every day and every hour they must be in contact with the underworld element of society. They also must be brave in defending themselves from the influence of many terrible forces of the negative phenomena.

The criminals aim at them not only with daggers and bullets but also with seductions. Once a policemen working alone at night arrested a girl who was very stylishly dressed and had in her possession many black market goods. En route back to headquarters she moved over close to him and said "Here are my goods and my body. Do with them what you wish, provided that you will then let me go."

Her seductive voice and the smell of perfume radiating from her made him feel disgusted. He was so angry that he shook, for he felt that he had been abused, but he struggled to control himself, calmly warned her, and continued toward headquarters.

At the Hang Thanh bus station two policemen -- Tin and Tuyet -- in a reconaissance team caught Nguyen Van Khanh in the act of snatching a hand bag from a passenger. They took him back to headquarters. When they passed a deserted area Nguyen Thi Mai, Khanh's sister, pressed 200 dong in their hands, hoping that they would allow Khanh to escape.

Similarly, Van, Thuan, and Khai arrested Vu Van Hung for committing an illegal act. He immediately took off his Seiko watch and offered it to them but was unable to seduce the honest, brave policemen. There are many other similar stories. In the special criminal affairs police unit there are many other examples of beauty and money failing to buy the pure virtue of the public security cadres and men.

They have bravely defeated criminals with many sophisticated, wily schemes. They have also defended themselves in struggles that often are no less fierce and complicated.

5616
CSO: 4209/488

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NHAN DAN' PUBLISHES CORRECTION TO SMUGGLING REGULATION

BK101024 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 4

["Correction to the Regulation on Penalties Against Speculation, Smuggling, the Manufacture of Fake Goods, and Illegal Businesses"]

[Text] Please correct articles 6 and 11 of the "Regulation on Penalties Against Speculation, Smuggling, the Manufacture of Fake Goods, and Illegal Businesses" on page 1 of the issue printed in Hanoi on 13 July 1982 to read as follows:

Article 6: Offenses in connection with the operation of illegal businesses.

1. Whoever operates a business without a license or exceeds the license specifications, evades taxes, refuses to post prices, increases prices higher than those posted, fails to register a trademark, uses trademarks illegally or resorts to various tricks to deceive state organs and consumers will be subjected to reeducation without confinement from 3 months to 2 years or will be imprisoned from 3 months to 2 years and be fined three times the value of the goods captured.

2. Those committing offenses under serious circumstances, as defined in Item 1, article 9 of this regulation, will be imprisoned from 1-5 years and be fined 3-5 times the value of the goods captured.

Article 11: Circumstances which permit the handling of a case through administrative procedures.

Minor offenses which are not serious enough to merit being brought before a court in accordance with various articles on criminal cases in this regulation will be punished with administrative measures in accordance with the stipulations of the Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4209/494

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES CRIMINAL'S EXECUTION

BK170412 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 82, p 4

[VNA report]

[Text] The Hanoi municipal council for the execution of the court's sentences on 17 August publicly executed Tran Van Hung (alias Hung Hanh) before a large number of people. Tran Van Hung, 27, residing at house No 27 on Thuan Hoa Alley, Gia Lam Town, was a professional hooligan who had earned his living by thievery and burglary. He had practiced thievery and burglary since his childhood and had plunged himself further and further onto this criminal path. He had been punished many times by local administrative echelons and the people. During the period 1972-80 alone, he was arrested seven times on charges of theft and jailbreaking. Almost all the burglaries masterminded by him had been organized in a sophisticated and brutal manner with the aims of stealing the property of the state and the people and undermining public order and security. There had been 13 cases of theft of state property masterminded by him, causing great losses.

To deal with his crimes, in August 1981 the Hanoi municipal people's court opened a hearing to publicly try Tran Van Hung and sentenced this hooligan to death. On 20 February 1982 the supreme people's court upheld the initial sentence handed down by the Hanoi municipal people's court and allowed Tran Van Hung to plead to the chairman of the Council of State for a pardon. Pending the court's process, on the night of 22 March 1982 he strangled an inmate to death and then dug his way through a prison wall and broke open a prison lock in an escape attempt.

The large crowd witnessing the execution of Tran Van Hung highly praised the state law and asked for continued harsh punishment of those stubborn hooligans, thieves and robbers who refuse to repent.

CSO: 4209/494

BRIEFS

BEN TRE TROOPS RECRUITMENT--More than 2,400 youths in Ben Tre Province were selected and have left for military service. The province's military draft council, the fatherland front and mass organizations have organized study activities to encourage the local people and youths to report for military service. They have also sent cadres to various districts to supervise troop recruitment. [BK120348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CSO: 4209/494

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

POL GENERAL DEPARTMENT IMPORTS SOVIET OIL

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Jul 82 p 4

[National News Briefs column: "POL General Department Fulfills Plan to Import and Supply the Various Kinds of POL"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of the year the POL General Department of the Ministry of Supply attained 51 percent of its annual plan regarding the importing and supplying of POL.

The POL ports safely unloaded 46 tankers, 43 of which belonged to the Soviet Union and 3 of which belonged to Vietnam and participated in transporting the POL. In comparison to the same period last year, the number of days on which ships were unloaded rapidly increased and the number of days on which ships were unloaded slowly greatly declined.

5616
CSO: 4209/483

BRIEFS

TRUONG CHINH GREETS ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU--Hanoi, 11 Sep (VNA)--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh has sent greetings to the Chairman Mengistu Haile Mariam of the Provisional Military Administration Council on the eighth anniversary of the revolution day of Ethiopia. In his message, President Truong Chinh praised the Ethiopian peoples glorious achievements over the past eight years of national construction and defence. These successes, he pointed out, together with an active foreign policy against imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism have raised socialist Ethiopia's prestige in Africa, the Non-Aligned Movement and in the world. As comrade-in-arms of the fraternal Ethiopian people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at the latter's great successes in defending national independence and sovereignty and in building a prosperous country along the socialist path. President Truong Chinh wished for the constant consolidation and development of the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent greetings to his Ethiopian counterpart, Felleke Gedle-Giorgis, on this occasion. [Text] [OW111513 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 11 Sep 82]

NICARAGUAN ARMY ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS--Hanoi, 15 Sep (VNA)--National Defence Minister General Van Tien Dung has sent greetings to his Nicaraguan counterpart, Revolutionary Commander Humberto Ortega, on the anniversary of the Sandinista People's Army. General Van Tien Dung said in his message: "The Sandinista People's Army, whose core was the insurgent forces formed against Yankee aggression half a century ago by national hero General Augusto Cesar Sandino, has been tempered in the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary struggle under the leadership of the Sandinista National Liberation Front. It fought courageously and led the Nicaraguan revolution to the victory on July 19, 1979, and has, ever since, loyally guarded the Nicaraguan people's revolutionary gains and their national independence." Van Tien Dung wished the Sandinista People's Army constant development so as to join the entire Nicaraguan people in foiling all acts of aggression and saborage by imperialism and its agents, ensuring the success of national reconstruction. [Text] [OW151822 Hanoi VNA in English 1448 GMT 15 Sep 82]

JAMAICAN PNP CONGRESS GREETINGS--Hanoi, 15 Sep (VNA)--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam today sent greetings to the 44th Congress of the People's National Party [PNP] of Jamaica. The message says: "The Communist Party and the people of Vietnam highly value the efforts and achievements

made by your party in the struggle against imperialism and colonialism to defend Jamaica's independence, national sovereignty and natural resources. May your party's congress record fine success to ensure new victories for the struggle of the Jamaican people for peace, freedom, democracy and happiness and to contribute to the common struggle of the peoples of the Carribean and Latin America against U.S. imperialism and its henchmen, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress. We sincerely thank the PNP, the progressive forces and the people of Jamaica for their warm support for the Vietnamese people's just cause in building their country and defending it from Chinese expansionism and hegemony. May the friendship and fraternal solidarity between our two parties and between the people of Vietnam and Jamaica further consolidate and develop." [Text] [OW151828 Hanoi VNA in English 1451 GMT 15 Sep 82]

ARMY COLLEGE NAMED--Hanoi, 17 Sep (VNA)--The Army Officers' Technical College was named after Wilhelm Pieck, the first chairman of the German Democratic Republic, at a ceremony held in Ho Chi Minh City recently. The ceremony was attended by Major General Le Van Tri, director of the general technical department of the Vietnam People's Army, and other senior officers representing the Defence Ministry and the city garrison. Also present were a delegation of the GDR Defence Ministry led by Major General Werner Otto, deputy general inspector of the GDR National People's Army, on a visit to Vietnam; the GDR charge d'affaires A.I., Joachim Elsner; and the acting military attache of the GDR Embassy, Navy Captain Malfred Tille. Major General Le Van Tri read a decision to this effect by the Vietnamese defence minister, and said that the college had received effective assistance from the GDR Defence Ministry. He praised the increasing solidarity and cooperation between the two countries, and extended sincere gratitude to the GDR for its wholehearted assistance to Vietnam. Major General Werner Otto read a message of congratulations from GDR Defence Minister General Heinz Hoffmann, which said among other things that the naming of the college after the late chairman Wilhelm Pieck was "a symbol of close fraternity between the two peoples and armies." [Text] [OW170805 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 17 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/370

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON STUDY OF FIFTH PARTY CONGRESS RESOLUTION

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 1-3

[VCP Central Committee Directive No 04-CT/TW, dated 15 May 1982: "On the Political Activity Cycle to Study and Disscuss the Implementation of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress"]

[Text] The Central Committee political report unanimously improved by the Party Congress stated that "Following the Fifth Party Congress a profound political education campaign will be carried out throughout the Party which will make study of the Congress ducuments the method for educating cadres and party members regarding the Party's lines and policies, carry out strict self-criticism and criticism, criticize incorrect thoughts, and strengthen the revolutionary will and sense of responsibility of Communist Party members in view of the new situation and mission."

1. Implementing the Resolution of the Party Congress, while at the same time positively preparing for the second cycle of party organization congresses at the various levels, the Secretariat has adopted the policy of carrying out a political activity campaign to enable the entire Party to fully understand the Congress documents and discuss the full implementation of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, and transform the party resolutions into revolutionary reality.

The requirements of the revolutionary activity campaign are to:

a. Enabling the cadres and party members, especially the leadership cadres and the management cadres of the echelons and sectors, to unify their knowledge of, have a high degree of unanimity toward, the basic contents of the Congress and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, and criticize viewpoints contrary to the lines and policies of the Party.

b. On that basis, profoundly reviewing the situation of the movement in the localities, sectors, and basic-level units and the leadership of the party organizations in those places; isolating lessons learned from experience; and strengthing the solidarity, and bolstering the offensive revolutionary will, sense of responsibility, and work ability, of cadres and party members.

c. Setting forth practical action programs in the localities, sectors, and basic-level units, with effective measures, in order to resolve the urgent economic and

social problems at the present time, in order to victoriously implement the resolutions of the Congress and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee and overcome the mistakes and deficiencies.

2. The contents of the political activity campaign:

a. Study in order to grasp the contents of the Congress documents and the resolution of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee; confirm the correctness of the lines of the Fourth Party Congress on the basis of evaluating our country's situation in the recent period, as concluded by the Fifth Party Congress; confirm the victories and accomplishments that have been attained, and correctly understand the actual economic-social situation at present and the reasons for that situation; clearly understand the two strategic missions -- building socialism and defending the socialist homeland -- and the releationship between those two strategic missions; clearly understand the initial course of development, and the fierce, complicated nature, of the struggle between ourselves and the enemy and the struggle between the two paths; achieve unanimous agreement with the four objectives and the major economic-social policies, especially socialist industrialization and advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale production in the immediate future, the principal missions of the five-year plan, and the urgent economic problems; grasp the contents of the system of the Party leading, the people serving as the masters,and the state managing that were concretized in the documents of the Congress, etc.

b. Discussion in order to contribute opinions to the review reports and draft action programs of the party committee echelons and the sectors, to serve as the bases on which to prepare reports before the second cycle party organization congresses. The reports will include the following contents: an evaluation of the situation of the movement and the work situation in the locality or sector in the course of the implementation of the Fourth Party Congress; a review of the leadership work of the party committee echelons; and the setting forth of the action program of the locality or sector.

c. Every party member will do a self-criticism report in order to improve their revolutionary quality and work ability. The reports will concentrate on knowledge of current events and the lines and policies of the party, the process of fulfilling the principal missions during the past year, and matters related to revolutionary qualities, based on the requirements regarding the quality and ability of party members brought out in the Political Report. The reviews of individual party members must be carried out strictly and effectively, with practical contents.

The documents to be studied by cadres and party members during the political activity campaign will include the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, the Political Report, the report on the directions, missions, and principal economic-social objectives during the 1981-1985 five-year period and the 1980's, and the report on party building. The Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee must prepare brief, succinct, easily understood materials in order to help party members with low educational levels to grasp the contents of those documents.

3. The method of carrying out the political activity campaign:

The political activity campaign will begin after the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, and must be completed before the second cycle congresses of the party organizations at the various levels.

The Secretariat will convene a conference of cadres in charge of the ideological work in the directly dependent sectors and echelons, in order to supplement their basic viewpoints regarding the resolutions of the Congress and guide preparations for the political activity campaign.

After the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee, the provincial party committees, municipal party committees, and directly dependent party committees will hold cadre conferences to supplement the cadres' knowledge of the basic viewpoints of the Congress resolutions and of the resolutions of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committee; hold disscussions in order to contribute opinions to the review reports and the draft action programs of the party committee echelons; and guide the organization of political activities in the party organizations. The central sectors will hold cadre conferences to study the Congress resolutions and the resolutions of the Second Plenum of the Party Central Committees, review the leadership work, and determine the sectors' action programs.

The district party committees, precinct party committees, city party committees, and municipal party committees directly under provinces will hold cadre conferences with the same contents and implementation methods as the cadre conferences of the provinces and municipalities, but will be briefer.

The basic-level organization will hold party member conferences. In places where there are two or three party organization echelons may hold joint meetings to listen to reports and hold discussions in the party chapters. Self-criticism by each party member may be carried out in the party chapters.

The present political activity campaign is not being carried out to contribute opinions regarding the documents of the Central Committee but to achieve unified awareness and full understanding of those documents. Prior to the conferences the cadres must read and think about the above-mentioned documents. During the conferences the complete texts of the resolutions will not be introduced and discussed. Concentration will be on clarifying the basic matters, further analyzing the matters which were not carefully discussed by the first cycle congresses and the viewpoints related to many aspects of the urgent tasks at present, and criticizing incorrect thoughts that are contrary to the lines and policies of the party.

4. The party committee echelons must directly guide the political activity campaign. The Department of Propaganda and Training and the Organization Department of the Central Committee are responsible for helping the Secretariat monitor and inspect the carrying out ofthe political activity campaign in the localities. The departments of the Central Committee are responsible for helping the Secretariat monitor and inspect the political activity campaign in the sectors within their jurisdiction.

The party committee echelons must make meticulous preparations so that the political activity campaign can attain good results. After each step of the work a prompt report must be made to the Secretariat, with one copy being sent to the Department of Propaganda and Training.

On behalf of the Secretariat
Signed: Vo Chi Cong

5616
CSO: 4209/457

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY DRIVES AHEAD IN QUANG NINH; MEMBERS ISSUED CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Nhu Dam: "Continuing To Raise Quality of Party Members After Issuing Cards"]

[Text] The party organization of Quang Ninh Province has issued cards to 99.44 percent of all basic-level party organizations and 95.13 percent of all party members. After being issued cards, many party members and basic-level party organizations strengthened their struggle on all fronts to carry out their political mission and to maintain revolutionary quality. Basic-level party organizations in Hoanh Bo, Quang Ha, Binh Lieu, and Tien Yen Districts and basic-level party organizations in Hon Gai and Uong Bi coal companies led units to meet each quarterly, 6-month, and yearly state plan and to become progressive units of the province. In 1981, Hoanh Bo District, struggling to become a first rank unit in the emulation movement of mountain and coastline districts, completely surpassed many of the principal standards: they surpassed the quota for conversion of grain to paddy by 1.8 percent; their swine population increased 2.4 percent over the same period last year; they surpassed their quota for the value of products of small industry and handicrafts by 8 percent; food sales and purchases increased 3 percent; they exceeded military recruitment quotas by 2.6 percent; and they achieved a high percentage of secondary-level graduates of general school. In the first 6 months of 1982, the party organization of the Uong Bi Electric Power Plant led cadres and workers in a production and conservation drive, increasing the amount of electric power in the network and guaranteeing more than 360 million kilowatt hours of electricity, 55 percent of the goal set for the entire year 1982, for which the province sent them a letter of commendation. The party organization of the Hon Gai Mine Construction Enterprise led its unit to complete, in the first 6 months of the year, 75 percent of the projects assigned by the Hon Gai Coal Corporation for 1982 and accepted more projects outside the plan.

Exploiting results achieved in the issuing of cards, the province VCP committee directed party departments and committee echelons to continue to expand measures to help the basic level, continue to uphold the quality of party membership, and build a strong party organization at the basic level. The first 6 months of 1982, the province held 17 elementary-level courses in theory for more than 700 cadres and party members. At the same time, it offered courses to build up knowledge about the party to over a thousand members. The majority were

progressive workers directly involved in production who were introduced by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. On the other hand, the provincial committee increased its control and directed the basic level organizations to build a base for maintaining discipline. The party organization has had 97.7 percent of the total basic-level organization hold indoctrination sessions and implement the four themes of the party on control and maintenance of discipline; 63.3 percent of the total basic-level party organization established an administration system for party members; 77.7 percent of the total basic-level party organization established control cells, among which nearly 400 control cells realized good results in their operations. Before conducting a review of the mission of issuing party membership cards, the provincial committee directed that a control campaign be conducted for more than 2 months on implementing discipline in the basic-level organization of the party.

The party organizations in Hon Gai City, Tien Yen and Hoanh Bo Districts, and the Hon Gai Coal Corporation are units that are achieving high quality in party control work, promptly praising outstanding party members and at the same time taking positive steps to educate and train comrades who violate the regulations and discipline of the party, improving the agenda of activities in the party chapter, and promptly dealing with degenerates and deviants, making positive contributions in the struggle against negative manifestations in the management of production and society.

9830
CSO: 4209/449

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ACHIEVEMENTS, SHORTCOMINGS IN PARTY DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Jun 82 p 1

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the Municipal Party Organization has admitted into the party 1,690 members of whom 873 are Youth Union members and 490 have college degrees. The precincts, districts and installations subordinate to the municipality which have carried out party development activities satisfactorily are Dong Da, Hoan Kiem, Hai Ba Trung, Tu Liem, Gia Lam and the public security service.

Party organizations in the above-mentioned units have put the party development task into a regular pattern by examining the qualifications of prospective members and admitting them into the party every month, by convening a conference to review party development activities in 1981 and by discussing the trade union's participation in building and developing the party in [basic level general education] [PTCS] schools and in small industry and handicraft cooperatives...

However, the task of developing the party has been carried out unevenly and has been considered important only by 38 percent of the total number of installations.

The current shortcoming is the irregular guidance exercised by party committees at various echelons. Whenever efforts must be concentrated on unexpected central tasks such as the holding of party congresses at various levels, the review of yearly activities, the organization of the Tet festival and so forth, there is a tendency to slacken the control over and exhortation to party development activities.

Due to a lack of guidance, certain installations do not possess enough reliable data to draw up a [party development] plan and have also failed to take positive measures such as managing prospective members, organizing tasks and assigning them to party members, and proceeding with the study and examination of the prospective members' background. For this reason, prospective members are numerous but few of them have actually been admitted into the party and this is the highest rate attained in some areas. This proves that plans have not yet been drawn on a sound basis and tasks not assigned evenly in regard to the time limit.

To overcome shortcomings, it is necessary for party organizations to carry out inspection, to reexamine their plans and to take positive measures to put party development into a regular track and to ensure fulfillment of the quantitative and qualitative norms set for 1982.

9332
CSO: 4209/458

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

POWER MINISTRY ISSUES DIRECTIVE ON ENERGY CONSERVATION

Hanoi KY THUAT DIEN LUC in Vietnamese No 2, Apr 82 pp 1-4

[Text of directive signed by Power Minister Pham Khai: "Directive of Ministry of Power on Stepping up Campaign for Conservation in Production and Consumption"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Council of Ministers on stepping up the campaign for conservation, in the last few years the primary-level corporations have obtained some initial results, but conservation was not being developed with active determination in all fields.

For our country raw materials and fuels mainly are imported from abroad (100 percent of gas and oil, 100 percent of cotton fibers, 95 percent of nitrate fertilizer, 75 percent of metals, most chemicals, etc.). It is the same for our power sector: all diesel and gas turbine generating stations (except the Thai Binh gas turbine station) and the thermoelectric power plants in the South use fuels imported from abroad and 90 percent of equipment and spare parts are also imported. At the present time, we can say that using electric power means using foreign exchange; therefore, the question of conserving electric power, raw materials and fuels has an especially important and urgent meaning.

In the last few years, particularly since 1978 when the Premier issued Directive 201/TTg and the Confederation of Trade Unions issued Directive 02 on the campaign for power conservation in production and consumption, every year the power sector did raise the question of conserving coal, oil and materials and we did obtain some results.

- Every year it reviewed the coal, oil, power and consumption loss norms for all installations.

- It compiled a booklet to set the norms for using of materials in major repairs.

- Along with other sectors it set the norms for energy consumption per unit product.

Since 1978 every year we proceeded with distributing electric power to local sectors and, along with the latter, launched a campaign for power conservation, with distribution being assigned to subwards and enterprises.

Those were initial results, but irrational excessive waste still existed in the use of energy, fuels and raw materials. The rate of loss by the standards of 1976 was .669, 1980 .680; the rate of loss of diesel oil of the Electric Power Corporation 2 in the 2 years of 1976 and 1980 was .257 and .274, respectively; the rate of loss of oil in thermoelectric power production was .295 in 1976 and .298 in 1980. The power loss of the Electric Power Corporation 1 was 15.47 in 1976 and 17.68 in 1980. The power loss of the Electric Power Corporation 2 was 20.29 in 1976 and 24.26 in 1980.

In production corporations, since the economic and technical norms were raised higher, the combined norm, or production cost, was also higher.

In capital construction, the problem of labor and materials waste was also quite common. The fact that planning had been poorly carried out and capital construction projects were scattered and lacked concentration led to serious losses, such as the Dong Hoi diesel station which has not yet been operated at full capacity although construction was completed.

In the institutes and managerial organs, the work style was still heavily administrative, lacked efficiency consideration and failed to carry out the ministry's goal of serving production and serving the political task in order to have a new work behavior.

The above situation must be overcome early in order to make all of our ministry's activities become an orderly undertaking and to promote a thorough understanding of the principle of socialist economic accounting and enterprise.

Final Direction for Campaign

As our country has by now entered the 2nd year of the 3rd 5-year plan, there still exists a serious lack of balance in its capabilities in connection with materials and foreign-exchange capital and between electric power production and consumption. Meanwhile, we cannot as yet exploit the operating capacity of equipment and machinery in an economically effective manner; the use of electric power remains wasteful; the body of scientific and technical cadres and the creative working capacity of cadres and workers are not yet effectively organized and exploited. Therefore, along with economic management measures we must step up all aspects of conservation, which will encourage production development and reduction of material losses and bring good results to our power sector, if conservation is properly carried out.

a. The power-supplying goal is to ensure continued safety and the quality of electric power (frequency, voltage).

b. In power consumption, conservation must be absolutely maintained in production and consumption.

The direction for the campaign for conservation must be to attain this common goal: To achieve strict conservation and to turn conservation into a managerial pattern based on the system of standards and norms and aimed at reducing material losses in all fields of production, transmission and use of electric power; from planning to capital construction; in organs and enterprises, with importance being attached to conservation and calculations of efficiency to be made for whatever work and wherever work being done.

- In planning and for any projects, while importance must be attached to work quality, a high degree of scientific and realistic quality must be attained and progressive standards and norms must be practically applied, attention must also be paid to the actual situation of Vietnam and, first of all, importance must be attached to the end result. The economic effectiveness of planning will be judged at the time equipment is put into operation.

In capital construction calculations must be about the results of an investment and utmost importance must be attached to the time to put a project into operation, which is to be considered the number-one regulation norm of capital construction work.

In production and distribution of electric power we must ensure safe operation of the entire system, stability and also profit, as well as stable power supply for consumption households, particularly the key ones.

Scientific and technical research must be directed toward serving production. In 1982 importance must be attached to applying scientific and technical progress to achieving conservation.

In short, the job of promoting conservation in our power sector as a whole must ensure encreasing productivity, ensure supply of electric power to the national economy and make profit.

Contents of Conservation Campaign

The needs of the campaign for conservation in connection with materials, capital and labor are:

1. About conserving materials.

Generation, transmission, distribution and use of electric power:

To organize setting and reviewing norms, with electric power plants having to set these norms:

- Rate of consumption of fuel per kilowatt-hour.

- Electric power used by the plant itself.

- Number of hours of operating equipment.

The above norms must be set and then assigned to each shop and each production shift.

The power transmission and distribution services have to set these norms:

- Power losses of the 220 kV, 110 kV; 66 kV, 35 kV; and 15.1 and 6 kV networks, with management being assigned to their units for carrying them out.

- Rate of breakdown of transmission lines (total time of power outages in a year).

Use of power: Along with other sectors and localities, to set norms for customers to use power and to provide them with guidance for correct use and reduction of rate ofconsumption of electric power.

- Ensuring supply of power to key locations.

- Collection of payment.

Machine repairs:

- Ensuring time and quality of repairs.

- Rate of consumption of materials for machine products and repairs.

Capital construction:

- Ensuring time to put a project into operation.

- Conserving materials and reducing amount of capital for capital construction.

The institutes:

- Ensuring time and quality for planning research work.

Materials Corporation:

- Use of materials being left idle.

- Applying operations research for reduction of expenses in transportation of materials.

- Storage of materials.

2. About saving capital in connection with budgetary spending and foreign exchange.

a. All installations are to review every budgetary expense to ensure rational and money-saving spending. Administrative and reception expenses must be reduced. Any expenses that are not allowed by regulations do not get paid (such as entertainment and feast).

b. In capital construction, calculations must be made about effectiveness of investment; to avoid widespread investment and concentrated investment to be made for homogeneous projects of importance. It is necessary to mobilize contributions from all localities, state-operated economic units and collective economic units in the spirit of the state and the people working together, the central and local levels working together.

c. The use of foreign exchange must be carefully considered, with only the materials and equipment that do not exist in the country being imported; once they are imported, they must be used right away, thus avoiding their being left idle.

d. Plans must be drafted for effective use of technicians, management of time and volume of work and mostly best exploitation of specialized capabilities.

3. About conserving labor:

Conserving materials and capital must go hand in hand with conserving labor. Conserving live labor and past labor has the effect of complementing each other and driving each other ahead.

All managerial organs of the ministry, corporations and installations, as well as mass organizations, must review their own organization and staff. Cadres and staff members must have responsibilities and tasks (people having no specific job cannot be left in the state machinery) so as to make the machinery light and effective.

A policy must be adopted to encourage scientific-and-technical and economic cadres and laborers to carry out any measures aimed at raising labor productivity, to make lots of products for society and to ensure product quality. There must be plans and measures to use the surplus manpower.

Measures To Be Taken

To carry out the above conservation norms, all corporations and installations must take combined measures in accordance with the following guidelines:

1. Properly using propaganda, education and campaigning for conservation.

To practice conservation is the job of the masses. Importance must be attached to organizing propaganda, education and campaigning for mass emulation in conservation. The emulation committees of the ministry and installations must carry out the work by taking these measures:

- To organize propaganda on radio and television.

- To organize seminars to gather opinions of the masses.

- To organize registration of teams and units and others of higher rank. After the emulation conservation levels of teams, units and shops of power plants are registered, they are turned into plan norms and set as goal for achievement. In 1982 the socialist labor teams and units must absolutely carry out savings in material resources and in cash.

- To set examples and exemplary jobs of conservation and to popularize these examples so as to make everybody value every work hour and every gram of fuel and raw material and effectively use every dong of capital and machinery and equipment on the basis of progressive standards and norms.

2. Scientific and technical measures.

Corporations and installations must set up research programs, apply scientific and technical progress and practice conservation.

- To study and apply weighing and measuring coal and oil and to fight losses during transportation.

- To set up special lines of furnaces and machines, to improve industrial methods and to apply repair and operation procedures to reduce the rate of loss of fuel consumed by the plant itself.

- To calculate work procedures for the power network; compensation procedures to ensure safe, economical and stable operation of the network; and procedures for retrieving and using hot water, partially-burned coal and ashes.

- To apply mechanized work measures to step up work progress.

- To proceed with setting materials and power consumption norms as a basis for setting conservation norms.

- To proceed with installing meters, improving business practices and fighting nonpayment and losses in the sale of electric power.

- Installations must turn the above-mentioned measures into specific subjects and clearly note in each subject the amount of labor investment, time needed to carry it out and results obtained.

3. Economic and administrative measures.

First of all, the conservation norms must be included in the overall system of planned norms and regularly reviewed on a monthly, quarterly and yearly basis.

The conservation norms that are considered effective and selected for bonus consideration are the ones that promote general economy for the power network and corporation (to fulfill the common norms for the power network; in the corporations that operate with economic methods there should be work sections and shops; in the plants that operate without economic methods directors must set rules and report to the ministry).

- These conservation norms must be divided for each quarter and it is compulsory that in a year they reach the set goal as indicated by calculations before being considered effective.

To study and adopt a policy of commendation and punishment to encourage everybody and every installation to stress responsibilities and to take initiative in order to contribute the largest savings to the corporation and sector. The amount of bonuses must be appropriate and calculated in a progressive manner to encourage the working people to strive to reach the highest degree of economy. On the other hand, punishment must also be severe and fair.

Generally speaking, bonuses can amount to 50-70 percent of the amount of money saved.

It is necessary to determine an appropriate proportion among the operational, repair and managerial sections so as to encourage to the highest degree possible people to be concerned about conservation.

If the units outside of the sector deliver and receive correctly, in the quantities and with the quality required, they are to be awarded bonuses at an appropriate rate.

The scientific research work, initiatives and motions that result in savings can receive bonuses amounting to 80 percent of the amount of money saved in a year.

- To make the bonus considerations quick and effective, it is necessary to consider and to take right away 50 percent of the amount saved to give as bonuses to any individuals or collectives having made good conservation achievements. The rest will be considered and awarded next, after the yearly balance or the balance of a project has been calculated. The initiatives, rational suggestions or improvement

of production programs that have resulted in savings must be considered for being awarded bonuses in accordance with current procedures immediately after approval and final calculations have been made.

Implementation of Directive

Upon receiving this directive, the corporations and primary-level units must immediately broaden the conservation campaign.

1. To launch a movement for conservation, to clearly state its significance and to have positive plans going down to shops and teams for encouraging everybody to uncover waste and to put forth ideas and motions about conservation.

2. Unit directors must pay attention to drafting conservation plans.

To evaluate the state of management and the fulfillment of economic and technical norms.

- Conservation measures in general must attain a rate of saving of about 10 percent.

- Positive norms and positive results, savings made by means of economic and technical norms and in cash.

- To adopt policies of reward and punishment in connection with conservation.

3. After the corporations and primary-level units have made their plans, it is necessary to hold conferences of scientific, technical and economic cadres for more participation and wider discussions with cadres, workers and civil servants. Then they are combined to become an official plan to be reported to the ministry; on the other hand, the norms are temporarily assigned to enterprises for immediate action. Corporations must assume leadership over these experimental plants: Uong Bi and Thu Duc power plants, Hanoi Electric Power Service and Ho Chi Minh City Electric Power Service.

4. From 1 to 15 March 1982, the ministry will invite the corporations to defend their conservation plans and will review for approval the norms submitted by corporations and units.

The departments and committees of the ministry, on the basis of the spirit of this directive, and without waiting for reports from the installations, are to study conservation plans within their function and task and to provide corporations and units with direct guidance for drafting their own conservation plans.

Since the conservation campaign is a very important task, the ministry asks the primary-level corporations, upon receiving this directive, to have positive plans,

to assume urgent leadership and to take realistic measures in order to carry on effectively the conservation campaign in 1982 and to turn it into a permanent movement for the time to come.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HANOI FAMILIES GO TO DEVELOP NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Duc Le: "Some 160 Households, Totalling 674 People, Go To Develop New Economic Zones"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of this year Hanoi sent 160 households, totalling 674 people, including 332 laborers, to develop the new economic zones. Of that number 117 households, totalling 494 people, went to settle in the Hanoi new economic zone in Lam Dong. The rest were integrated into other population centers in the northern provinces.

Hanoi's New Economic Zone Mobilization Committee took the initiative in overcoming organizational problems and was persistent and creative in proselytizing and in finding new, appropriate locations. In addition to doing a good job of organizing group travel to Lam Dong in order to continue to develop that new economic zone, the Committee and the districts of Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong, Thach That, and Hoai Duc sent people to the districts in Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu, Son La, and Ha Tuyen, to work with people from Hanoi who went there to clear wasteland and settle during previous years. This is the first year that Hanoi has sent people to integrate with existing settlements. In addition to implementing the policies and systems well, the municipality and the districts have also taken the people to their new home areas and, along with the local administration, amicably, arranged for housing, land and cooperative production, and stabilized their living conditions.

On the basis of the results in proselytizing and in finding new locations, Hanoi's New Economic Zone Mobilization Committee sent 109 additional households to develop the Lam Dong new economic zone, 330 households went to integrate in the northern province, and 60 households went to Ba Vi District. At the beginning of July of this year a number of Phuc Tho went to Than Uyen and to expand Hanoi's new economic zone in Hoang Lien Son.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ESTABLISHMENT OF IMPROVED MANAGEMENT-PLANNING SYSTEM URGED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 17-25, 41

[Article by Xuan Sam: "Establish a Correct System of Management and Planning, Eliminate the Bureaucratic, Supply-as-Needed Administrative-Management Structure"]

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress set the following basic and urgent mission for economic management: "Establish a correct system of management and planning and change the current system of management and planning. Eliminate the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative-management structure, overcome the situation of sluggishness, conservatism, irresponsibility, and indiscipline, bring into play the motive force of collective mastership and strengthen creative dynamism, sense of responsibility, and consciousness of discipline."* The following are some thoughts on economic management in our country.

I. On the Bureaucratic, Supply-as Needed Administrative-Management Structure

In our country's present phase, economic management must do a good job of fulfilling the mission of organizing the implementation of the Party's economic line to serve as a lever for economic progress. If that is to be accomplished it is essential that we eliminate the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative-management structure. That structure has its historic and social reasons. Indeed, our country's social management system emerged after the August Revolution in 1945. During the years of the national-democratic revolution and under wartime conditions we instituted a system of political and administrative management. From the very beginning our country's economic management system was a purely administrative management system which was in many ways simple and dispersed and had not yet created solid administrative practices.

Immediately after the north was liberated our Party and state posed the problem of transforming the wartime administrative-management supply system into an economic management system in accordance with socialist principles. During the first years of the first five-year plan (1961-1965) the management system, based on planning and economic accounting, of the state enterprises began to get on the right track

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* Political Report of the Fifth Party Congress, p. 59.

and attained definite effectiveness. Of course, our planning and economic accounting levels at that time were still very low. But the two warsof destruction (1964-1968 and 1972-1973), which necessitated four reorientations of the economy from peacetime to wartime and vice versa, disrupted the normal production and commercial conditions. The material-technical bases were destroyed or had to be dispersed or evacuated. The supply-consumption relationship, the communications and transportation conditions, the work force, the price system, etc., were in fact all upset. The situation of supply-as-needed management in production and the equalizing method of paying salaries became increasingly widespread. Planning was still used as a tool of management, but it increasingly took on an administrative nature with regard to both form and content. The assignment of missions of an obligatory, legal nature was accompanied by a system of issuing materials and financial resources and by a system of requisition-purchasing and turning over products in accordance with the "spend all that is received" principal, identical to the economic-financial management system in the professional administrative sector. That managerial method had to be applied under wartime conditions. After the victory of 1975, when the entire nation entered into economic construction, that management method brought about the following negative consequences:

-- The basic-level units and the management echelons did not concern themselves with making up for their deficits and with achieving economic efficiency, but were very heavily dependent on materials and finances issued from above and on international aid. Because of the equalization of salaries, the workers did not produce enthusiastically.

-- The situation of bureaucratic concentration and dispersed command weakened the direct chain-of-command nature of the management system.

The supply-as-needed, equalizing system caused the production-commercial apparatus to have practically no economic motive force, and the system of bureaucratic, centralized command according to functions transformed that apparatus into a passive executive apparatus which lacked creativity and was not economically effective, and thus weakened the system of economic accounting as well as the system of administrative responsibility. The bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative structure prevented the functional sectors from operating fully, and resulted increasingly in partialistic and individualistic thinking and to confusing means with objectives in production and commerce. That structure was in fact a management structure heavily characterized by localism and dispersion which did not arise from the requirements of developing production and commerce and serving those requirements. Worthy of attention is the fact that that structure has existed for many years in our country and has penetrated deeply into all aspects of the management system, from the economic and financial regulations and systems to the organizational structures and working methods; has become deeply imprinted in the ways of thinking and working of many cadres and organs; and has created a situation of extreme conservatism and sluggishness. To eliminate it, it will be necessary to take many strong measures, and a certain amount of time and certain conditions will be required.

II. Shift Over Strongly to a Correct Management and Planning System and Eliminate the System of Bureaucratic, Supply-as-Needed Administrative Management

For a long time our Party and state have criticized bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative management. The resolution of the 20th Plenum of the Party Central Committee (third term) defined the most important mission of the improvement of economic management: "Eliminate the administrative-supply and institute management based on the socialist commerce mode." But wartime circumstances have impeded the fulfillment of that mission. The Fourth Party Congress affirmed that "It is necessary to continue to build and gradually perfect the economic management system, focusing on the most important matters: reorganizing social production on a national scale; improving the economic management mode which is based primarily on planning; and perfecting the economic management apparatus."* Since the Fourth Party Congress the economic management system has undergone important transformations. Management has been unified on a national scale, the economic management structure has been reorganized in accordance with the requirement of building a new economic structure, and additional cadres have been assigned to the lower-echelon and basic management organs, especially in the south, so that each echelon can be capable to undertaking the mission of economic construction and transformation.

But in general economic management is still in a situation of sluggishness and is creating difficulties for the fulfillment of economic and political missions. The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) stated that the difficulties in the economy and in the people's lives are caused in part by objective factors and in part by subjective deficiencies. Planning still lacks real, scientific bases, has not yet been closely tied in with the use of the market, has not yet paid adequate attention to the state economy and the collective economy, has not yet paid adequate attention to rationally using the other economic components, and has been slow to overcome the situation of sluggishness and conservatism in drafting economic and financial policies in order to encourage the development of production. The resolution also set forth policies intended to eliminate the system of bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative management; expand the right of the economic management echelons, especially the basic echelon, to take the initiative in production and commerce; strengthen economic incentives, etc. The resolution of the Ninth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) continued to stress that "The common direction of the improvement of economic management is to eliminate the administrative supply-as-needed management system, and to change over to the mode of socialist management."

Those resolutions opened the way for thedevelopment of production and commercial activities and enabled economic management to begin to change in the right direction. However, the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative-management structure has still not been essentially dismantled and is still the principal impedement to production and commercial activities.

The Fifth Party Congress observed that "We have too long maintained the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed, administrative management structure and have been slow to change the policies and systems holding back production," and that therefore the basic, urgent mission of economic management is to institute a correct system of

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* Resolution of the Fourth National Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 63.

management and planning and eliminate the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative management system. That is a very difficult, complicated mission, for it basically, comprehensively, and profoundly changes the system of management and planning. It is difficult to eliminate the old management structure, but it is even more difficult and complicated to set up a new management structure. At present, in many instances we clearly realize the mistakes but are still uncertain about how to correct them. As regards our country, the path of socialist construction is still new in many ways and we do not have much experience. Finding correct solutions to a large number of specific problems cannot be easy and quick. Overcoming difficulties and mistakes also takes time.

The difficult, complicated nature of the mission of changing the management and planning mission lies in the fact that it must create a system of management with forms and methods which apply the objective laws under the specific historic conditions of our country, which is in the initial phase of the period of transition. The actual situation has clearly demonstrated that the more we come into contact with modern knowledge and the actualities of socialist economic management the less groping, subjective, and conservative we become. However, there is no panacea or model that can replace the process of creative searching in an actual situation. During recent years practically all of the new factors have arisen from the actual activities of workers' collectives and localities, which have been recapitulated and have become management experiences.

The actualities of the struggle to construct a correct system of management and planning, and to eliminate the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed, administrative type of management, are now posing for economic management science many great, varied problems. The following are three of those problems.

1. The relationship between centralization and democracy in economic management.

That is the most basic problem in the socialist economic management system. The correctness and effectiveness of economic management depend to a large extent on the resolution of that relationship in a manner appropriate to the historical-social conditions of each country during each period of time. First of all, it is necessary to affirm that from the very beginning our country's economic management system has been a centralized, unified management system. In our country, socialist factors have been established with regard to economics, politics, and society: the proletarian dictatorship system is strong throughout the nation, the state economy plays the leading role, the collective economy has been constructed in the north and is expanding throughout the nation, etc. Corresponding to that situation, there has taken form a unified national economic management system which has a socialist nature and which, under the leadership of the Party, has consciously applied the objective economic laws, and used the economic levers to manage our country's economy. In centralized, unified management planning must be brought into play and play the central role in order to manifest the superiority of the socialist management system, while repulsing the spontaneous, anarchistic factors and the negative aspects which have not yet been transformed along the path to socialism. Furthermore, it is necessary to expand and bring into play the right of autonomy of the economic echelons and units,and of workers, in production and commerce. The relationship between centralization and democracy in our country at

present must take into consideration the objective developments of the economy, which is in the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production at a time when small-scale production is still dominant but there exist the factors of large-scale production, there are still many imbalances in the economy, management is not yet uniform in the various areas, spheres, and sectors, etc.

Recently, our Party and state have adopted the policy of decentralizing management and bringing into play the right of bases, localities, and economic-technical sectors to take the initiative. That policy has brought about clear results in developing production, increasing economic effectiveness, and improving the workers' living conditions. But because of weaknesses in management and a lack of appropriateness because of failure to correctly understand resolve the relationship between centralization and democracy, there has arisen the situation of confusion and a lack of unity in requisition-purchasing raw materials, in exporting, in the distribution of income, etc. Furthermore, in the present management apparatus there are still many instances of bureaucratic centralization. The functional sectors have not yet done a good job of being the principal leadership echelon and have violated the right of autonomy on the part of the lower echelon and the basic-level units. Thus there have occurred many conflicts between them. When overcoming dispersed command according to function there has occurred a relaxation of the direct chain-of-command system. There are still weaknesses and deficiencies in study and recapitulation in order to set forth directions and policies for changing the management forms and methods, especially with regard to planning and the use of economic levers, as well as in guiding and supervising the lower echelons. In the correct relationship between centralization and democracy, the weakest link is the managerial ability and quality of the national economic echelon. Socialist economic management theory has proved that the management of the socialist economy is centralized management, and that the most important link in that management network is not the basic echelon, or the low echelons, but the national economic echelon. Capability to attain high economic effectiveness in social production depends largely on the quality of management at the national economic echelon. At the same time, it is also the newest, most complicated management link and of course cannot become expert immediately. An important consideration is to fully understand the weaknesses and the urgency of improving economic management in that guiding link, while at the same time improving economic management at the basic and local levels and in the economic-technical sectors, and gradually creating a unified but dynamic economic management system.

On the basis of the above analysis it is possible to reach the conclusion that the path for overcoming the confusion and lack of unity, and even abuse, is not restricting the sphere of autonomy of the basic-level units and the lower echelon, but is changing and improving centralized, unified management at the higher echelons. If that is to be accomplished, it is to be accomplished, it is necessary to continue to overcome centralized, bureaucratic command which is distributed among many functional sectors, and implement the principle of direct command greatly strengthen the ability of the main leadership echelon, while the staff organs improve the quality of their study, guidance, and supervision. It is necessary to change from emphasis on direct, purely administrative orders to the combined use of three types of methods: economic, administrative, and educational, of which

the most important aspects are improving planning and using the economic levers with rich, varied, truly effective forms and methods.

2. Changing planning in accordance with the viewpoint of collective mastery and full understanding of the principles of economic accounting and socialist commerce.

The actual situation of economic management in our country has proved that economic management cannot be correctly and effectively improved if we do not stress gradually expanding the scope, and increasing the effectiveness, of planned organization on a society-wide scale. Since the resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) and the important decisions of the Party and state, such as Resolution 26 of the Political Bureau, Directive 100 of the Secretariat, Resolution 25 of the Council of Ministers, etc., planning has brought about a number of strong transformations. In 1981, despite material conditions that were more difficult than in the past industrial and agricultural output was greater than in 1980. Agriculture attained and surpassed the plan with regard to the production of grain and many kinds of industrial crops. The labor collectives and workers have changed from opposing the legal plans and one-sided obligations to turn over products to demanding plans that are concerned with ensuring balance, with economic contracts, and with ensuring their interests and accepting two-way responsibility between the upper echelon and the lower echelon and among the relevant parties. Those new factors are being brought into play and have brought about clear results: production has developed, economic efficiency has been improved, additional jobs have been provided, and the living conditions of workers have been improved. At the same time, there are many deficiencies in the planning work: "Plans are not truly drafted at the central, local, and basic levels, and attention is not paid to drafting plans from the basic level on up."* In production and commerce there are still negative phenomena which must be overcome by continuing to change planning along the lines often pointed out by the party and state, and affirmed by the Fifth Party Congress: "It is essential to ensure that the central, local, and basic levels truly be the masters of their plans...which must be in correct accordance with the principles of economic accounting and socialist commerce."**

An important matter in changing planning is to overcome the tendency toward bureaucratic centralization by decentralizing planning and allowing the various echelons to be concerned with and truly grasp planning as the main tool for unifying management in all economic activities in their sphere of responsibility, in accord with the national economic plans. In other words, changing planning is above all creating a planning system made up of many echelons, in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism. In that system, state plans are not merely plans drafted directly by the upper echelon, but encompass the plans of the various echelons in the management system. In that system, the basic echelon and the lower echelons must draft plans not only within the scope of the mission assigned by the upper echelon, but must draft plans encompassing all activities of the unit, in accordance with the direction of the national economic plans and state laws. Under the unified management of the state, the upper echelon does not manage only the part of the plan directly balanced by it, but must manage all planning tasks by the units under its

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* Political Report of the Fifty Party Congress, p 20.

** Political Report of the Fifth Party Congress, p. 59.

authority and responsibity. In allowing the lower echelons and the basic-level units the right to take the initiative in expanding production and commerce beyond the legal plan norms, and even in allowing private individuals to engage in commerce, we must not act contrary to the common objectives and directives of the national economic plan, which is the Party's second program, or contrary to the plans, policies, and laws which the state promulgates and retains the right to amend in order to ensure the implementation of state lines and plans. The units and individuals must legally register to engage in all production and commercial activities, and they must accept the supervision and control of the state.

To improve planning, tied in with economic accounting and socialist commerce, is not to eliminate the relationship between direct planning and indirect planning. The upper-echelon management organs directly control and implement the major balances of the economy; but because they do not directly and specifically determine all of the varied relationships in production and commerce of the workers' collectives and individual workers, they must exert an affect by using many indirect tools, by means of administrative, educational, and economic measures -- especially economic measures -- in order to ensure that their economic units operate in accordance with the directions and objectives of the national economic plans. In our country the level of socialized production is still low, the direct organizational relationships have not yet developed, and the direct planning capability of the central echelon is limited. Therefore, it is even more important to pay attention to indirect planning by using the economic tools of commodity production. Only thereby can all economic activities be brought into the orbit of unified national economic planning. That is an objective demand of the application of the system of economic laws under the conditions of social production having two characteristics: a planning characteristic and a commodity characteristic, of which the planning characteristic is dominant.

A question that is being posed at present is the nature of planning under the conditions of an economy with many components. In general, in our country the state and collective economic components are the principal forms of ownership, but in principle the use of the transistory economic forms does not limit the scope of planning but only requires the changing of the planned management forms and methods. In fact, the opposite has occurred. Although the state economic units have great potential, they have been hampered by the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative structure and cannot take the initiative in expanding the production and circulation of goods, although the general policies of the Party and state have stimulated that expansion. At the same time, the collective economic components, and especially the private component, have not been practically unaffected by that restraint. They have spontaneously expanded the production and circulation of goods in order to earn profits, at a time when the state economy is encountering difficulties and operating at a deficit. Therefore there have occurred irrationalities in the distribution of the national income among the economic components and among the various strata of the population. Recently, in implementing the policies of the Party and state, many state economic organizations have begun to take the initiative in expanding production and commerce, and in using the tools of market relationships; reducing the spontaneous nature and many negative aspects of the other components, especially the private economy; gradually bringing those components into the orbid of planned organization, with cooperative, combined, federated, and other appropriate forms; and gradually transforming those components on the socialist path, as V.I. Lenin taught: "The new economic policy does not change the unified economic plan of

the state and does not exceed the limits of that plan, but changes the method of approaching the fulfillment of that plan."*

3. The viewpoint regarding economic benefit, economic effectiveness, and the structure for evaluating and stimulating the policy.

The basic concern of building a management and planning system and eliminating the bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative management structure is fully understanding the viewpoints of economic benefit, socialist economic effectiveness, and the use of economic motive forces. That is an objective demand of the system of production relationships and the system of economic laws. In economic management in our country at the present time, many people often view economic benefit as an economic motive force. It is more important that economic benefit be viewed as an economic objective, as the basic and ultimate objective of all production and commercial activities. Under socialism, economic benefit is not only a motive force and a tool for attaining objectives, but is above all an objective, and therefore it has become a motive force, although with regard to individuals, collectives, or society as a whole it does not change. In economic management, only when each objective that is set correctly manifests the benefit of the laboring masses can it be capable of winning the support of the masses. Therefore, in economic leadership and management the matter of economic benefit must be posed when setting objectives and in the process of determinig methods and organizing implementation. Correctness or incorrectness in the matter of economic benefit lies not only in the sphere of implements and motive force, but above all in the correctness or incorrectness of the production and commercial objectives. The viewpoint of economic benefit is a viewpoint regarding economic objectives, is a viewpoint regarding orientation, and is also a viewpoint based on the creation of a commercial management mode. In economic management terms, the viewpoint of economic benefit is a viewpoint of economic effectiveness which demands that production and commerce attain high effectiveness for all of society, while at the same time benefitting all collectives and individual workers. In the present situation, when we are experiencing economic difficulties and the masses are still hard-up, the matter of benefit and economic effectiveness is a matter of life and death, and is an urgent political requirement of the Fifth Party Congress, which made the gradual stabilization of the living conditions of the laboring masses the No 1 economic-social objective in the present phase. That has posed two basic problems in the management and planning system. First, there must be production and commercial plans with scientific, realistic bases which ensure high economic effectiveness, fully utilize the full utlization of production capabilities at the least expense, and create many utilization values in order to meet the needs of society. That is the basic feature of the economic benefit viewpoint. Second, when determining the system of objectives, missions, and measures in production and commercial plans as well as in fulfilling plans, it is necessary to ensure the unity of the economic benefits, and thereby create economic motive forces. Thus planning is both the principal tool of economic management and the principal tool for unifying the economic benefits of society, of the collective, and of the individual worker.

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* V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works." Vol 54, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1979, p 131.

The actualities of economic management in our country have revealed a number of distortions that have impeded the realization of economic benefit and economic efficiency. First, production and commercial plans and organization themselves lack bases, cannot ensure or bring about effectiveness, and prevent all needs and benefits from being satisfied in the best possible manner, and cause the contradictions among the benefits to become fierce. That is the situation of the sectors and bases which operate at a deficit. Second, the determination of production-commercial objectives, missions, and measures lean toward benefit to society and violate individual and collective benefits, or else they adversely affect the attainment of the objectives and the bringing into play of the motive role, thus harming the achievement of economic benefit and economic effectiveness.

Recently, although more attention has been paid to stimulating the economic benefit of workers there have appeared new distortions. A number of bases and units have sought ways to increase the incomes of individual workers and worker collectives in ways not based on the development of production or on increasing production effectiveness, but principally by taking advantage of loopholes in the state's organization and management statutes, especially loopholes in the price work and in the management of materials, finances, salaries, incentive funds, etc. Those distortions in commercial viewpoints have harmed the social benefit and must be corrected and severely criticized.

In order to overcome those negative aspects there must be standards for judging the benefits and viewpoints and evaluating the stimulation of benefits. The resolution of the Sixth Plenum of the Party Central Committee (fourth term) determined that "The highest standards for evaluating the correctness of the circulation and distribution policies are the increasing of labor productivity, the development of production, and the improvement of the people's living conditions." Those are also the standards for judging our economic benefit at the present time. That affirmation by the Central Committee has an important methodological significance, for they are standards for orienting, selecting, and for distinguishing between right and wrong, between benefit and harm, and between effectiveness and ineffectiveness in economic management. They are also standards for judging the rather complicated problems which are arising regarding economic incentives, and for determining whether the incomes of individuals or collectives are rational or irrational, just or unjust. On that basis, it is necessary to determine the income levels of workers and production units attaining high productivity and effectiveness for society. It is necessary to criticize and overcome the tendency to demand and ensure benefits according to average needs, for that is a method of distribution which does not serve to stimulate, but impede, the development of production. It is necessary to guard against and punish people who speculate, abuse their authority, and take advantage of loopholes to unjustly increase incomes.

Differences in ways of judging and evaluating problems regarding economic effectiveness, above all because of the lack of uniform standards for evaluating, and especially because there is as yet no system of uniform, rational norms to serve as a basis for determining contributions, and therefore for determining fair incomes for workers and groups of workers. In industry, unbalanced, unstable production, the very different production-commercial conditions of the enterprises, the unstable price system, etc., have caused very great difficulties for the creation of a system of specific, uniform quantitative standards. In that regard, the agricultural sector has more favorable conditions.

In order to overcome the distortions in evaluating and stimulating benefit, the basic, urgent requirement is creating a system for evaluating and determining basic standards and norms to serve as a basis, then specifically analyzing the situation. It is necessary to determine the organs responsible for evaluating, reaching conclusions about, and setting incentive levels and adjusting incomes in a manner appropriate to the results of production. That is also a basic content of the mission of inventorying and controlling, and is a function of the management organs which in our country have not yet been carried out well. The construction of a structure for economic evaluation and stimulation is not merely a temporary task, but is a basic, key concern, of the system of planned management. Therefore, it must continually be improved and perfected so that it can be appropriate to the situation of each period.

In sum, the creation of a structure for ensuring the unity of the system of economic benefits in socialism is also a content of the creation and perfection of a system of planned management on a society-wide scale in our country.

The bureaucratic, supply-as-needed administrative system appeared in our country under special conditions. But the retention of that structure for an excessively long period of time has created obstacles, held back production, and affected the lives of the people. It is a manifestation of conservatism and sluggishness in economic management. During recent years our Party and state have promulgated many policies regarding the improvement of economic management in order to eliminate the old management structure which have brought about initial results and opened up new prospects. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, in setting forth the mission of the economic management work, stated that "At present our country's economy is made up of many components, technical levels, scales of activity, and forms of production and commerce, and is in many ways seriously imbalanced. To suit that economy there must be a dynamic management structure capable of eliminating bureaucratic centralization, conservatism, and the prevailing conservatism, sluggishness, and supply-as-needed management, and correctly implement the principle of democratic centralism. The new management structure we adopt must expand the right of the bases, localities, and sectors to take the initiative, while ensuring that the central echelon firmly controls the tasks and aspects that must be managed. That management structure makes state plans its central concern, continually strengthens the role played by planning, pays much attention to econ omic levers, utilizes the market relationships -- primarily the organized market -- and resolutely opposes the tendency to chase after the free market. The new management structure encourages innovation and talent, demands a high degree of discipline and responsibility, overcomes the negative phenomena, and establishes socialist order."*

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* "Directions, missions, and principal economic-social objectives in the 1981-1985 five-year period and the 1980's", pp 66-67.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

FIGHT AGAINST SPECULATION, SMUGGLING URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Jun 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Ngoc Hieu in Reader's Letter Column: "The Fight Against Speculation and Smuggling Must be Intensified"]

[Text] Over the recent past, the financial, commercial, customs and public security organs in Hanoi have investigated and uncovered many cases of speculation and smuggling of goods illegally introduced over the frontier and also of merchandises falling under the uniform management of the state such as rare materials, small-sized machines and their accessories, shredded tobacco, opium, foreign currency and so forth. Placing money above everything, bad elements specialized in trading and speculating in the said illegal goods have resorted to thousands of schemes to transport, store, buy and sell them. The introduction of foreign goods and currency into the Hanoi market has paved the way for the exit abroad of precious metals and gems. The smuggling vice has been inspired not only by dishonest traders but also by a number of deviant cadres and employees of certain sectors whose mission has entitled them to cross the border regularly. At a time when the country is in a difficult situation, the smuggling activities of these people have not only greatly affected market management, distribution and circulation as well as the maintenance of order and security but has also contributed to intensifying other negative practices in society.

In the section dealing with the principal guidelines, missions and targets, the socio-economic report presented at the Fifth National Party Congress points out: "In managing the market, it is necessary to achieve a really satisfactory coordination of economic, administrative and educational measures and primarily of the directly concerned sectors such as trade, finance, public security and customs under the guidance of party committees and the administration of all levels. This is an aspect of a very fierce revolutionary struggle in the economic, political and social field. Of this very acute struggle to determine "who wins who," we must come out the winner in order to establish at all costs the socialist order in the distribution and circulation facet of socioeconomic life."

It is clear that managing import, export and the market, opposing speculation and smuggling and safeguarding social order and security are closely related tasks.

In view of the above-mentioned situation, we think that the state must quickly complement and promulgate the necessary legal documents on economy in order to strengthen the socialist legislation in the struggle against speculation and smuggling and in the management of the market. Broad sections of public opinion must condemn more vehemently these speculative and smuggling activities which are disrupting politicoeconomic security. It is also suggested that the customs sector strengthens all professional measures and enforces a suitable customs system to prevent and stop all illegal importations and exportations of goods and foreign exchanges across the frontier and by air, posts and international sea shipping. The responsible sectors must further intensify their activities against speculation and smuggling and for market management in order to investigate, expose and bring before the law those bad elements who specialize in getting rich by illegal means and who live in luxury through smuggling and speculation.

With such uniform measures and with the sympathetic support of broad sections of the people, we believe that the fight against speculation and smuggling and the task of managing the market in our city will lead to many favorable changes.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

LONG-DISTANCE COMMERCIAL DEALINGS BY CO-OPS DISCOURAGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Doan Hung, of the Trade Technology and Economics Institute: "Problem of Taking the Long Road"]

[Text] One of the worrisome problems facing the Hanoi commercial sector is the fact that many marketing cooperatives at the precinct and ward levels have competitively engaged in long-distance business activities which have resulted in disrupting the market and raising prices to the detriment of the state's common interests instead of realistically promoting production and the life of people in these precincts and wards. According to an initial report by the Commerce Management and Reform Department of the Ministry of Home Trade, in the first months of this year, the market management agencies in the southern provinces had to deal with many cases of illegal long-distance transactions involving marketing cooperatives in urban Hanoi. For example, a marketing cooperative in V.M. Ward (Dong Da Precinct) signed a contract to sell 5,000 gunny sacks to Tan Binh District (Ho Chi Minh City) but cadres of the tax bureau subsequently detected 2,000 kgs of cinnamon hidden in these sacks. This amount of cinnamon was confiscated because it was not mentioned in the marketing contract and also because cinnamon was one of the commodities placed under the uniform management of the state and beyond the scope of commercial dealings granted to cooperatives. Another marketing cooperative in a Hanoi precinct signed a contract with the General Trade Corporation in the First Precinct of Ho Chi Minh City and shipped 7,000 kgs of cinnamon and anise and several thousand cans of "Thong Nhat" milk. These commodities were then seized by the Dong Nai provincial financial sector and bought at the state-directed price, etc.

Though the marketing cooperatives in the urban areas of Hanoi had been doing business for only 9 months, the combined profit made by their entire sector in 1981 came to 20.3 percent including a constant profit of 7 percent made over the sale turnover by some marketing cooperative installations at the ward level (the magazine NOI THUONG [Home Trade], April 1982, page 22). Clearly, such a too high profit rate could be achieved only by doing long-distance business and by performing repeated purchases and sales contrary to the functio function, mission and activity guideline proper to any collective commercial organization.

In the Party Central Committee's political report presented at the Fifth National Party Congress, general secretary Le Duan pointed out: A new socialist order must be established on the distribution and circulation front to help stabilize life, step up production and improve the socio-economic situation. While the entire party and people and all sectors and levels are trying to turn the party policy into a revolutionary reality, the practice of doing long-distance business, making hand-to-hand dealings, establishing connections and trading products in an unorganized manner by state-owned and collective economic units including the marketing cooperative sector is not only contrary to the party policy but constitutes also an illegal act deprived of any sense of organization and discipline.

To remedy the above-mentioned situation quickly, an urgent and decisive task to be carried out by the marketing cooperative sector in the capital, especially in the urban areas of the city, is to set forth promptly and clearly a guideline on the mission of marketing cooperatives in wards and especially to strengthen the organization of marketing cooperatives at the precinct and ward levels. The responsible state agencies such as public security, tax, market management and so forth need to intensify control and inspection over the ward marketing cooperatives' activities to promptly detect and check intentional infractions of the party and state policy and to deal appropriately with bad elements who misuse the marketing cooperatives' name to evade tax in carrying out commercial activities or to carry out speculation, hoarding or smuggling.

We are of the opinion that the principal object of the service rendered by ward and precinct marketing cooperatives is the laboring people in these wards and precincts. It follows that the guideline and mission of these cooperatives are to serve the life of the laboring people in wards and precincts by serving and promoting local production (in wards and precincts)--primarily small industry and handicraft production--with a view to producing an ever-increasing quantity of consumer goods of an ever better quality in order not only to meet the consumption needs of the ward and precinct people but also to contribute to stabilizing the life of the laboring people throughout the city. The activities of the Hang Bong Ward marketing cooperative which has bought discarded materials and substandard products such as scrap paper and glass bottles and fragments to supply the handicraft production sector are well-advised ones which merit further expansion, for it is only by promoting the development of handicraft production right in their respective wards and precincts can marketing cooperatives create on-the-spot sources of goods in order not only to meet the consumption demand of the cooperative members and laboring people in these wards but also to exchange [handicraft products] for agricultural and food products of the peasant households' sideline business by signing trading contracts with marketing cooperative installations in villages and districts outside the city and in neighboring localities according to a plan drawn up by each precinct people's committee.

One of the basic tasks of marketing cooperatives in urban wards and precincts is to effectively support the state stores' struggle to expel private traders from the agricultural and food product market and to contribute most positively to cutting down the free market prices of these products in order to help stablizie the daily life of the laboring people in the city. It is common

knowledge that food is a matter of primary concern to the urban laboring people, especially the salaried employees of the state. This is why the free market of agricultural and food products has developed tremendously. The setting up of marketing cooperatives in the urban wards and precincts is aimed at struggling--to say it bluntly, competing--with private traders in this market. Therefore, the principal task of marketing cooperatives in the urban areas must be the products of the peasant households' sideline business and the commodities whose purchase is not managed by the state such as eels, crabs, snails, frogs, vegetables, fruit, poultry and eggs produced in scattered production areas.

Of course, we do not deny the urban marketing cooperatives' task of trading in consumer industrial goods, especially those made of the very discards and substandard products which these cooperatives have helped collect. Nevertheless, each urban ward's marketing cooperative must first pay attention to agricultural and food products.

Other well-oriented activities include the organization of repair service, the processing of vegetable and eggplant pickles, the making of thick soy sauce and so forth to serve the ward people.

It is mainly by giving up long-distance business activities as well are repeated roundabout purchases and sales prejudicial to the society's interests, by following local production closely to serve it and to promote its development and by creating on-the-spot sources of goods in order to effectively help stabilize the life of people in their respective wards and precincts that the urban marketing cooperatives will realistically contribute to implementing the policy on "the establishment of a new socialist order on the distribution and circulation front" which has been set forth by the Fifth National Party Congress.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DISCARDED MATERIAL MARKET DISRUPTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Jun 82 p 3

[Article by Minh Hoang: "Talking About the Purchase and Sale of Discards"]

[Text] Recently, due to numerous difficulties with raw material supplies, there has been much talk in the urban market about "running after" discarded materials and letting them "run away." To meet the need to develop production and to provide employment for laborers in their respective localities and installations, many corporations, enterprises, cooperatives and cooperation teams have on their own exploited sources of sluggishly circulated materials or discards with the aim of supplementing the limited quantitites of materials supplied by the state so as to be able to maintain and develop production. On the other hand, many people in many areas have also "run after" discards and subsequently let these materials "run away" in order to make a personal profit and disrupt the market. Since this type of business appears to be easy but profitable, many people in many areas including producers and traders have rushed up to take part in these activities. They have also opened up exploitation lines and bought discards at agreed prices. Moreover, some of them have placed orders officially at the front desk and then offered tips at the backdoor in an attempt to compete in buying and selling discards with the agencies entrusted with this task by the municipality, precincts and districts. After succeeding in buying discards, they would reserve only one or two tenths of the total quantity to meet, for the sake of appearance, the production requirements of their respective localities or installations: afterward, they would move out the remainder through the backdoor. There have been instances when some kind of material "ran away" at a distance of thousands of kilometers.

Discarded plastic of various kinds and heels of old plastic sandals are a case in point. At present, a fairly large number of people are dealing especially in this type of "garbage." They include traders and workers living in the city and also many persons coming from afar who bring along millions of dong in cash and who have at their disposal mechanized transportation means with a loading capacity of 5 to 10 tons of merchandises. They deposit large amounts of money with the lady and gentleman "bosses of scrap dealers" at all city gates to buy up discarded plastic and heels of old plastic sandals at all costs. They generously reward persons who have bought and sold large quantities of discards on their behalf. This is the reason discarded plastic

plastic has been dumped into Hanoi but has "quietly vanished" afterward. Some of these people have had plastic carried away over a thousand kilometers to some place where its price is double that on the Hanoi market. Though not second to these people in the art of exploiting the sources of discards and buying them, specialized business agencies and producers in Hanoi cannot help but accept this situation because they...lack cash, because intricacies in the cash management mechanism of the bank have not been duly unraveled or because no proposal has been made to the high level to disentangle them promptly.

In our opinion, to enable producers in Hanoi to exploit the sources of discards and buy them for production purposes, it is necessary to take appropriate measures to prevent the quiet disappearance of discards.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SALE OF CLOTHES TO FARMERS, WORKERS ORGANIZED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Jun 82 p 3

[Text] In order to meet the people's need for clothing and to support the [state] purchase of grain, the Ministry of Home Trade recently issued document No 665-NT/CS on the "procedures to be followed in selling ready-made clothes." [The document says:]

1. Ready-made cotton clothes will be sold:

--At the supply price to households who had sold meat hogs [to the state] at the directed price prior to 10 October 1981; and

--At the supply price to manual and office workers and their dependents according to the 1981-82 fabric ration coupons issued to them.

If there is a surplus of clothes after these needs have been met, it may be sold [to obtain money] to buy grain [for the state].

2. Ready-made clothes which are made of synthetic fabrics will be sold only for the purpose of buying grain [for the state].

3. All of the ready-made clothes which are made of cotton and synthetic fabrics and which are to be sold for the purpose of buying grain will be attributed to the goods purchase fund and sold according to the following two procedures:

--Peasants who had sold grain at the directed price to the state are entitled to buy cotton clothes at the state retail price and also to buy clothes made of synthetic fabrics at the price directed by the Ministry of Home Trade.

The [grain-clothes] exchange rate will be fixed by the Municipal People's Committee.

--Peasants who had sold grain at the agreed price to the state are entitled to buy clothes at the commercial business price. The task of fixing this price will be entrusted to the Municipal People's Committee by the Ministry of Home Trade.

If peasants do not want to sell grain to buy clothes according to these exchange procedures, clothes may be sold at the commercial business price in order to raise money to buy grain at the agreed price [for the state].

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BRIEFS

LAM DONG RESETTLEMENT--Since early this year Lam Dong Province has sent 1,160 families to various new economic zones for resettlement, overfulfilling the plan norm by 16 percent. The province has also claimed more than 500 additional hectares of virgin land for cultivation. Many districts have expanded areas for coffee and other subsidiary crops. [BK120348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Sep 82]

GREEN PEAS SALE--Green peas will be sold on presentation of industrial product purchase books valid in the urban areas in 1982. Each manual or office worker is entitled to buy 0.5 kg at the price of 5.2 dong per kilogram. The buying period will extend from 10 June to 17 July. The selling places are vegetable and fruit shops subordinate to the Vegetable and Fruit Corporation. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Jun 81 p 4] 9332

SALE OF FABRICS--In execution of directive No 230/CT of 27 October 1981 of the Council of Ministers, the Ministry of Home Trade on 2 February 1982 issued documents No 224-NT/CS on the sale of fabrics to households who sold meat hogs to the state prior to 10 October 1981. The document says: Peasant households having sold meat hogs to the state at the former directed price (prior to 10 October 1981) are entitled to buy clothing fabrics at the rate of 1 meter of ordinary cotton fabric for every 10 kgs of live-weight pork sold previously. Fabrics will be sold at the supply price and the sale will not involve the retrieval of fabric ration coupons. State purchasing agencies will coordinate with the village administration to determine the households having sold meat hogs to the state at the former directed purchase price and to organize the sale of fabrics to them according to the set norms. The present directive does not apply to the state purchase of meat hogs from collective economic installations. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Jun 82 p 3] 9332

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEWS AGRICULTURE OVER PAST 10 DAYS

OW122138 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "As of 5 September 1982, the entire country had planted 10th-month rice on 2,862 million hectares, achieving 85 percent of the plan norms or 524,000 hectares less than the same period last year. The north had planted 1,313 million hectares, achieving 98.8 percent of its plan norms and the south had sown rice seedlings on 1,549 million hectares or 76.5 percent of its plan norms."

"Northern provinces have now shifted to caring for and fertilizing ricefields. They have completed the second weeding on nearly 950,000 hectares of 73 percent of the transplanted acreage. There remain some 352,000 hectares or nearly 27 percent of the transplanted acreage for the third weeding."

In the past week, due to the impact of Typhoon No 5, some 68,000 hectares of ricefields in a number of provinces were affected by waterlogging. It is probable that nearly 9,000 hectares were completely ravaged. Thanks to rainfall, the area of ricefields affected by drought, especially in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces, has been reduced. The provinces which were most affected by waterlogging included Ha Nam Ninh with 25,000 hectares, Thanh Hoa with more than 19,000 hectares and Ha Son Binh with 9,500 hectares.

"As of 5 September, the southern provinces had harvested 442,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, or nearly 70 percent of the planted acreage. The harvesting pace is quicker than before but is, however, lower than the pace at which the rice is ripening. This year, the summer-fall rice output is higher than last year. The southern provinces are continuing to plant the 10th-month rice."

The northern provinces have harvested 17,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. Due to the impact of Typhoon No 5, a certain area of rice has been flooded. The provinces are making intensive efforts to reap the summer-fall rice as quickly as possible to reduce the waste caused by rainfall.

This year, due to preventive measures, insect infestation and blight has not widely developed.

"To date, some 226,000 hectares of ricefields have been ravaged by harmful insects. Last year's insect-ravaged area was 390,000 hectares. The early 10th-month rice in a number of localities has been sporadically ravaged by rats."

Localities have begun to secure rice seeds and soil preparation for the winter crop. They have readied sweet potato hybrids on 30,000 hectares, some 2,000 hectares less than last year. Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh provinces have secured 11,565 tons of potato seeds or half of last year's amount.

According to the general hydrometeorological department, there will be sporadic rainfall during the coming 10 days. It is necessary for localities to properly carry out the task of preventing and eradicating harmful insects, including brown flies, leaf rollers and stem borers and to harvest the summer-fall rice neatly and quickly. Southern provinces should speed up the transplanting of the remaining 473,000 hectares of 10th-month rice in September. Localities should check the acreage of winter rice seedlings and work out a specific plan for planting the winter rice on schedule.

This year, the early 10th-month rice crop is relatively good and is going to be reaped in certain areas.

The rain and typhoon season is in progress. Localities should have specific plans for preventing and combating waterlogging and should ready all means to successfully protect the 10th-month rice.

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AGRICULTURE

VICE MINISTER DISCUSSES ELECTRIC POWER IN AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Van Huan, vice minister of electric power: "What To Do To Serve Agriculture?--Meet the Need for Electricity"]

[Text] The electricity sector always considers it one of the sector's leading tasks to provide service to agricultural production, and we have thoroughly understood this while developing and building the sector over the past period.

Along with water conservancy projects, a large number of electric pumping stations were set up. At present, there are more than 1,700 electric pumping stations in the north with 6,360 pumps of various types capable of effectively resisting drought over years of normal weather conditions and of preventing flooding in a number of areas. The area irrigated by electric pumps has grown to 56.7 percent.

In support of the above water conservancy projects, the sector set up more than 4,500 kilometers of 6-35 kilovolt lines and more than 1,500 transformers of various types.

In addition to providing support to irrigation and field drainage, the sector provided electricity to many other agricultural production agencies, like state farms, cattle ranches, enterprises that process farm produce and livestock feeds, plantations, seedling nurseries, veterinary clinics, agricultural research agencies, etc.

Electric power usage in agriculture constantly increases. In 1956, only 1.16 million kilowatt hours of electricity were used in agriculture, accounting for 1.4 percent. Since 1976, usage has risen to more than 200 million kilowatt hours, accounting for 17.4 percent. The electric power used by the water pumping stations accounted for 80 percent of the total power used in agriculture.

Many provinces in the north have rather extensive electric power networks. Hai Hung, for instance, has, for every 100 square kilometers, .63 35/6-10 kilovolt transformer stations, with a capacity of 1,100 kVA; 17.7 6-10-35/.4 kilovolt stations, a capacity of 4,950 kVA; 24.8 kilometers of 35 kilovolt lines and 18.3 kilometers of 6-10 kilovolt lines. On 100 square kilometers, Thai Binh Province has an average of .67 35/10 kilovolt stations, with a capacity of 1,300 kVA;

32.5 35-10/.4 kilovolt stations, a capacity of 3,900 kVA; 11.8 kilometers of 35 kilovolt lines and 55.6 kilometers of 10 kolovolt lines.

In the south, the sector has concentrated since Liberation Day on building the electric power network in support of agriculture, primarily in the water conservancy sector. Electric Company II alone set up, between 1976 and 1979, more than 600 kilometers of 15 kilovolt lines and more than 400 6-15/.4 kilovolt transformers for the local level, supplying electricity to more than 130 newly set up electric pumping stations. Agricultural use of electric power is still small in the south, in 1979 amounting to only 15.68 million kilowatt hours, only 1.48 percent of the amount used in the commercial sector.

The situation in Central Vietnam is equivalent to that of the south. In 1979, the electric power used in agriculture was 13.23 million kilowatt hours, 9 percent; in 1980, 16 billion kilowatt hours were used, 11.1 percent of the amount used in the commercial sector.

It can be said that, in its process of development, the electricity sector has kept in close touch with agricultural production and with the local level, making positive contributions and producing effects in agricultural production, especially in the prevention of flooding and drought, in intensive cultivation and multicropping, and in raising animal husbandry to large-scale production.

In the current phase, because sources of electricity have not developed in time to meet the constant increases in requirements for electric power for the economic sector and for daily living, many difficulties have confronted efforts to respond to requirements for electricity for agricultural production, especially at times of drought or flooding. During periods of peak demand, for electricity to control drought, 60-80 megawatts are needed, which is 25-30 percent of the power generated in the entire system; during times of flood control, 100-130 megawatts are needed, 40-45 percent of the power generated in the system. For electricity supply to meet the needs of drought and flood control, electric power must be cut at many industrial enterprises and for other consumers. In that situation, the Ministry of Electric Power has directed electric power companies and services to formulate programs to supply electricity to each area according to the intensity of the storm in that area. The Ministry of Electric Power coordinates with the Ministry of Water Conservancy in the unification of measures and guidance for implementation by electric power services and water conservancy services.

With such measures, emergencies can be predicted and surprises avoided when storms and floods occur. In this way, announcements can be made beforehand to the consumer sectors and families when electric power will have to be cut, which will prevent damage from sudden and prolonged power outages.

Generally, for the long-range future, to be able to satisfy the requirements for electricity for agricultural production and public sectors of the economy, the following problems must be solved:

1. More capital investment must be made to build sources and networks of electricity in order to enable sufficient and reliable response to the electric

power needs of economic sectors and of people for use throughout the country. All cadres in the electricity sector must realize that the larger investment in the electricity sector is to increase the amount of electricity--that is, to provide more strength for other economic sectors to develop. Now and for the next few years, we will encounter many more difficulties in the situation with our electricity sources and networks, especially in central Vietnam and the south. To overcome some of these difficulties requires a common effort throughout the country and all sectors and levels directly associated with the electricity sector.

2. Construct new and transform old transmission networks of 35 kilovolts and lower in order to be capable of guaranteeing a sufficient and reliable supply of electricity to key families.

3. Find methods of raising economic and technical standards for the electric power network serving agriculture. Characteristics of agricultural consumers are low power levels, dispersion, use of a small number of hours, and seasonal-dependent activity. These special characteristics have seriously lessened the economic and technical standards of agriculture's electric power network, specifically by multiplying the cost index for the transmission of 1 kilowatt hour of electricity compared with that of industry.

4. Use electricity rationally and economically. In present conditions, electricity must be transmitted to that consumer where it can do the most good. In addition, measures must be taken to perfect subsidiary networks to stop leakage. At the same time, management and guidance must be increased over the activities of pumping stations and the associated farmland water conservancy system.

5. Find ways to push production of materials and equipment used in electricity networks, especially high-use items like insulators, lead lines, switches, fuses, meters and measuring instruments, etc.

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AGRICULTURE

ADVANCEMENT OF AGRICULTURE TO LARGE-SCALE SOCIALIST PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 3, May-Jun 82 pp 4-16

[Article by Hong Giao: "Advance Agriculture a Step Further Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production"]

[Text] The Fifth Party Congress delineated the strategic economic-social direction of the first phase of the process of socialist industrialization, in which advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist agriculture is a matter of foremost importance.

Thus the question that is posed is: what is the law-like nature of the process of advancing a step further toward large-scale socialist production, and how is it manifested?

We Can and Must Advance Agriculture a Step Further Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production Before the Development of Large-Scale Industry

The process of socialist industrialization in our country is based on an economy characterized by small-scale production, especially agricultural production, with very low social labor productivity. Production has not yet met the needs of social life and has not created accumulation from within the economy, and social output is very low and seriously imbalanced.

Under those conditions, the process of socialist industrialization must inevitably pass through an initial phase in which the key concern is creating a source of accumulation for industrialization. If that is to be accomplished, there is no other way than to create a new production force with a new balance, even before the development of large-scale industry. Only on that basis can there be a new, higher labor productivity which makes possible the overcoming of initial difficulties and the fulfillment of urgent requirements regarding the lives of the people, the consolidation of national defense and security, and the creation of accumulation within the economy.

The line of "priority to the rational development of heavy industry on the basis of developing agriculture and light industry" set forth by the Fourth Party Congress permits both the improvement of the people's living conditions and the accumulation of capital for industrialization. But in the initial phase of the advance from small-scale production, at a time when agriculture has not yet become the basis for industrial development, what should be done to create a new production force?

The Fifth Party Congress affirmed that "The most important matter, which can and must be carried out first, is to serve as the collective masters in rationally and effectively using labor and labor and strongly developing the sectors and trades in each base and locality, and throughout the nation, so that all workers have jobs, all land is used, all sectors and trades are developed both broadly and deeply, higher social labor productivity is created, etc. Thus it is necessary to concentrate on strongly developing agriculture and advance agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production, in a structure that closely and correctly combines agriculture, industry, the consumer goods industry, and heavy industry."*

Thus the problem of advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production is to do so on the basis of utilizing labor and land and developing the sectors and trades. To speak of rationally and effectively using labor and land (including forests and seas) is first of all to speak of agricultural labor in the broadest sense, including forestry, fishing, and secondary trades in agriculture, redistributed and reorganized to create higher labor productivity. Labor is used not only in the exploitation of land but also in expanding the sectors and trades. To speak of expanding the sectors and trades is above all to speak of the strong development of handicrafts and small industry, especially consumer goods production related to agriculture.

Although our country's agriculture has been largely cooperativezed, it has not escaped from its self-sufficiency level and a production structure still heavily characterized by monoculture and dispersion, with low and unstable yields and an excessively small per-capita land area. Therefore, agriculture is not yet able to produce sufficient grain for the people, and produces very few raw materials for industry and export. Within those limitations, at a time when the population and needs are increasing rapidly, it is very difficult for agriculture to maintain simple reproduction. The low level of small-scale agricultural production has created difficulties for our people's living standards and industrial activities, and has also adversely affected all of the social production cycle.

In order to advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production there must be investment by the state, sources of supply of industrial machinery and materials, and international cooperation and assistance. But before there is large-scale industrial development such capabilities are limited and the further development of those capabilities demands above all progress on the part of agriculture itself. Thus agriculture, with its role of having to create a source of capital for industrialization, should in turn have a source of capital to advance agriculture to large-scale production. That source of capital, under the conditions of socialism before the existence of large-scale developed industry, can only result from the rational and effective use of labor and land and the development of sectors and trades.

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* Political Report of the Fifth Party Congress, pp 36-37.

While the economy is still characterized by small-scale, mainly agricultural procution, the greatest capital is not the accumulated wealth -- the crystalization of past labor -- but the social labor force which has become and is becomming direct social laborers, mostly agricultural laborers. Labor is the most valuable labor because it is the creative activity of people who are the collective masters, the source of the creation of wealth and happiness. The greatest capital is also natural resources which have become socialist property, above all land, including the forests and the seas. Those natural resources are used primarily to produce means of sustenance and are the greatest strength which can and must be exploited before the large-scale exploitation of natural resources from the land. Labor and land are the two basic factors of production of agriculture, but the small-scale production mode can only exploit them in part, with very low efficiency. There are still many workers who have no work or insufficient work, and not all of the land has been used. That is the greatest waste. The sectors and trades manifest the initial division of labor between agriculture and industry and are a very great production capability which have not yet received adequate attention. Many existing sectors and trades have been restricted or have declined.

To use labor and land rationally and effectively and to develop the sectors and trades is to overcome at the source the situation of imblance in combining the basic production factors of agriculture and the economy. The most basic and urgent imbalance in the initial phase is balance between labor and the objects of labor. The most prevalent object of labor, land, along with the sectors and trades, can and must be exploited immediately in order to achieve labor with labor. On that basis,it is necessary to achieve balance with regard to labor implements at differing levels, from manual labor to machinery, in a manner appropriate to the technical equipment. Such a balance among labor, the objects of labor, and labor implements would permit the carrying out of an extensive new division of labor in agriculture, while at the same time expanding the sectors and trades and enabling "all workers to have work, all land to be used, and all sectors and trades to be developed." We can create that balance prior to the existence of large-scale developed industry because the system of socialist collective mastership permits it and demands it. Only by achieving that balance can we create the initial basis on which to balance the other relationships and actually bring into play the economic collective mastership right of the working people.

Therefore, thanks to the rational use of labor and land and the development of the sectors and trades, the scale of agricultural production, including forestry, fishing, and the consumer goods industry is expanded, principally on the basis of developing the existing material-technical bases and building new ones. What Marx wrote about the process of expanding the scale of accumulation in capitalism is today still applicable to us: "Once it has grasped the two primary sources of the creation of wealth -- labor and land -- capitalism has an expansive force which allows it to increase its factors of accumulation beyond the limits which externally seem to be determined by the capacity of capitalism itself, i.e. by the value and volume of the means of production (by means of which capitalism exists) produced".* A large number of lively examples by agricultural cooperatives and

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* K. Marx, "Capital," Vol 1 part III, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1975, p 77

production collectives, and a number of effective districts, are proof of that. Although their capital and fixed property amount to little and the per-capita land area is small, thanksto rational and effective use of labor and land those units still expanded their scale of production, developed additional sectors and trades, created many objects of labor, ensured sufficient work for the workers, and appreciably increased the volume of agricultural products. Therefore, they improved the people's living conditions and created a source of capital accumulation for expanded reproduction. On the other hand, the places which do not know how to do a good job of exploiting the potential of labor and land or expand the sectors and trades cannot expand production or advance even if their material-technical bases are relatively good, but can only gradually fall behind and decline.

The result of expanding the scale of production because of the rational and effective use of labor and land, and the development -- both in extent and depth -- of sectors and trades is a new developmental step with regard to social labor productivity. The volume of agricultural, forestry, and fishing production, and the output of the sectors and trades, increase in accordance with the scale and effectiveness of production. At the same time, the structure of social production also changes and becomes balanced and in tune with the needs. The volume and structure of production, in the form of final output, especially grain, food products, and consumer goods, means of sustenance which are necessary to nourish society and arethe main sources of exports, prior to the existence of large-scale developed industry. That volume of means of sustenance not only meets the urgent needs of the people and is also a condition for balancing production, achieving a balance between the means of sustenance and labor, and contributing to balancing the means of production (by means of importing) with the requirement of developing production and expanding the division of social labor. Only on that basis is it possible to reduce the number of essential workers and increase the number of surplus workers in order to create a source of capital accumulation, for "surplus labor can only begin where essential labor leaves off."*

Thus the rational, effective use of labor and land, and the development of sectors and trades, "begins with the things we already have," including "bringing into play, first of all, the most valuable capital and the greatest strength," to create "the capability to better fulfill the immediate needs while also being capable of creating stronger forces in order to advance." The use and bringing into play of those capabilities can be accomplished only by advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production in a structure that closely combines industry with agriculture.

Advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is a process of socializing agriculture on the basis of providing modern technical equipment and setting up the system of socialist ownership of the means of agricultural production. In the present phase, before the development of

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* K. Marx, "Capital," Vol 1 part 2, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1960, p 269.

large-scale industry, the socialization of agriculture is essentially based on manual labor combined with gradual mechanization. That is a limitation which determines that agriculture will be advanced only one step toward large-scale socialist production. With the system of collective mastership and the accomplishments of international cooperation and of the era, by doing a good job of bringing into play the initial effect of industry to effectively exploit the existing potential we are fully capable of advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production.

If agriculture advances a step further toward large-scale socialist production, the premises to serve as the basis for developing industry will be created and the industrial sectors will have conditions for developing. However, agriculture can only advance a step further toward large-scale socialist production with the effective and increasingly greater effect of heavy industry and light industry, including the use of exports to import agricultural machinery. Thus in a rational industrial-agricultural structure, advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production serves as the basis for industrialization and is at the same time the initial result of industrialization.

The Principal Contents of the Process of Advancing Agriculture a Step Further Toward Large-Scale Socialist Production

In advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, our country's agriculture must pass through a process of socialist transformation in all respects. The following are the principal contents of that process.

1. The division of labor, the reorganization of production, and the distribution of output according to national plans.

To speak of national plans is to speak of the social nature of agriculture, of the national needs that must be fulfilled by agriculture, and of the reorganization of agriculture on a national scale in order to fulfill the needs of society as a whole. Having agriculture carry out production and distribute output according to national plans means doing so consciously, not as a result of a spontaneous process of socializing agriculture, in order to be appropriate to the law-like nature of the process of advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

Agriculture begins to advance to large-scale socialist production by means of cooperativization in order to increase production, while at the same time concentrating production on the scale of society as a whole from the very beginning. The concentration of production on the scale of society as a whole is the nature of large-scale socialist production. But that concentration is not the inevitable result of large-scale which reaches a high level of socialization, but is determined by the organizational role of the socialist state, and by the system of socialist ownership in agriculture and the state ownership of land. Therefore, the process of the socializing of agriculture takes place both in each base and locality and nationwide. To limit it to individual production units is to abandon the superiority of concentration from the very beginning, which will result in spontaneity and anarchy. If it is limited to individual production units it will

result in self-sufficiency production or only in a change from self-sufficiency by each household in to self-sufficiency by individual collective units, and thus it will be impossible to avoid the birth of guildism in the collective economy, while the situation of spontaneity and dispersion throughout agriculture will be maintained.

The common needs of the nation require that agriculture produce sufficient grain for all of society, supply raw materials for industry and consumer goods, and create an important source of export goods. Those three missions manifest the role of agriculture with regard to meeting the needs of the people's lives and serving as the basis for industrialization. Social needs determine the quantity and structure of agricultural production on the scale of society and therefore demand that a division of labor be carried out in agriculture and that it be reorganized on a national scale.

The division of labor in agriculture and the reorganization of production are intended to transform the monoculture, self-sufficiency structure of agricultural production into a balanced, comprehensive, specialized cultivation, and intensive cultivation production structure, combined with joint commerce. That is a process of rationally using labor and land, redistributing labor in cultivation, and improving the crop structure, especially with regard to grain crops, in order to rapidly increase the output of rice and subsidiary food crops, accompanied by increasing the labor productivity of the people growing rice. At the same time, it is necessary to gradually transfer labor from grain production to the development of the various kinds of short-term industrial crops, the extensive development of stock raising in all areas, and the development of forestry and fishing. Such a division of labor in agriculture will create a structure with balance between cultivation and stock raising and between grain production and the production of raw materials, and creates a basis for a division of labor between agriculture and the processing industry and for the strong development of the sectors and trades.

The division of labor process is intended to transform the agricultural production structure, which cannot be limited to the existing cultivated area, which is too small in comparison to the size of the population. Therefore, it is necessary to both rationally redistribute labor in each base and locality and gradually transfer workers to the new economic areas in order to redistribute labor throughout the nation, open up new agricultural land, and combine the development of agricultural production with forestry, in order to make good use of labor and land on a national scale and expand the scale of agriculture.

That process of redistributing agricultural labor is a process of specializing agricultural production, eliminating the situation of self-sufficiency production in each unit and locality, and creating a division of labor and production cooperation on the scale of agriculture as a whole, in close combination with industry and the other economic sectors. The specialization of production is a process of transforming dispersed production into concentrated production and increasing the productivity of agricultural labor and the effectiveness of agricultural production. But the concentration of production does not mean only a large scale, and certainly does not mean a large scale in a formalistic manner. It is necessary to know how to combine large scale with medium scale and small scale, and to combine concentrated production with dispersed production in accordance with the plan

requirements. Only by correctly applying such forms of concentrated production can we be appropriate to the process of agricultural production advancing from dispersal to concentration, the labor of which is largely manual, so that we can exploit all agricultural capabilities and expand the division of labor in agriculture and in the economy.

The division of labor and specialization in production and combined commerce, and the rational combination of the factors of production to create a structure of cultivation, stock raising, processing, and the sectors and trades, in order to be appropriate to the specific natural and social conditions in each unit and locality and to ensure high economic effectiveness and do a good job of protecting the environment.

2. Promoting the scientific-technical revolution, positively building material-technical bases, and further modernizing agriculture.

Promoting the scientific-technical revolution and building material-technical bases is a key matter which determines the transformation of the backwardness of agriculture and the advancement of agriculture to modern large-scale production. In the initial phase, the objectives of the carrying out of the scientific-technical revolution and the building of material-technical bases in agriculture are utilizing as effectively as possible the latent capabilities of labor and land, expanding the division of labor in agriculture, expanding the sectors and trades, and increasing the yields and effectiveness of agricultural production. The scientific-technical revolution and the building of material-technical bases in agriculture must be appropriate to the course of advance of agriculture, which is in a period of transition from manual labor to mechanized labor. Therefore, it is necessary to fully utilize manual labor but it is also necessary to apply modern scientific-technical advances to agriculture from the very beginning. The system of collective mastership and international cooperation create favorable for the carrying out of the scientific-technical revolution in agriculture. Especially, the application of biological advances to agriculture can be carried out although agricultural labor is still primarily manual.

The primary, direct material base of agricultural production is land, the "most important means of production, a unique, special means of production."* When it is effectively used, in accordance with each type of crop, it will create a large volume of output with low expenditures. The foremost measure for effectively using land is water conservancy, so it is necessary to promote irrigation, insure both irrigation and drainage, overcome drought and waterlogging to the greatest possible extent, and on that basis expand area, increase the number of plantings, and practice intensive cultivation. In addition to irrigation, it is necessary to improve the land; develop the paddies, hill-side fields, and forest land; overcome acidity, salinity, leaching, erosion, etc., in order to effectively use the various kinds of land, and both improve fertility -- "the natural basis of surplus labor in agriculture" -- and bring into play "the many-sided nature of land -- the natural basis of the division of land in society."

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* K. Marx, "Capital," Vol IV, part 2, Russian language version, p 141.

Agricultural output is the direct result of a biological-natural process closely combined with an economic-technical process. Therefore, broadly and effectively applying biological advances and creating a system of biological means with high biological potential are factors which directly determine the increasing of yields and effectiveness in agricultural production, especially at a time when agricultural production is still carried out primarily by manual labor on a small cultivated area. The creation of new crop and livestock varieties which are highly productive and are adapted to the biological environment, accompanied by the improvement of cultivation and animal husbandry techniques, the intensification of tending and fertilizing, and the good protection of crops and livestock, are very important directions of the scientific-technical revolution and the building of material-technical bases in agriculture.

Mechanization, electrification, and chemicalization are technical bases on which to modernize agriculture, and are tied in with the growth of industry. Therefore, the mechanization of agriculture must be carried in appropriate steps in each area, and mechanization with manual labor and semi-mechanized labor, in order to ensure economic effectiveness. If only mechanization is stressed, at the expense of manual labor, it will not be able to rationally use labor and expand the division of labor in agriculture in order to exploit the potential of the land. While most of the agricultural tasks are still based on manual labor, it is necessary to pay much attention to developing and extensively using ordinary implements, improved implements, semi-mechanized implements, and small machinery, and develop the draft power of animals, water, wind, etc. In addition to expanding chemicalization to increase the sources of fertilizer it is necessary to fully utilize the sources of organic fertilizer (manure, green fertilizer, the various kinds of legumes, etc.) in order to fertilize crops and improve the soil.

Increasing agricultural output, with many different kinds of products, requires that those products be promptly processed, stored, and transported. The scale and forms of processing, storage, and transportation must be developed in a manner appropriate to the scope and technical requirements of agricultural products. Only thereby can we avoid waste, damage,and loss, increase the utilization value of agricultural products, increase the output of commodity agricultural products, and expand the market.

The requirements of the scientific-technical revolution and the building of material-technical bases in agriculture demand the investment of capital and technical facilities. If that is to be accomplished it is necessary to bring into play the capability of heavy industry and the corps of scientific-technical cadres and orient them toward serving agriculture. Furthermore, it is necessary to bring into play the initiative and creativity of each basic-level unit and locality in order to exploit sources of capital, use part of the labor for building the material-technical bases of agriculture, and do a good job of implementing the slogans "the state and the people work together" and "the central level and the localities work together." At the same time, it is necessary to increase the supply of agricultural products for export in order to import machinery and materials which our country's industry does not yet produce or does not produce in sufficient quantities, in order to meet the needs of agriculture.

3. Completing cooperativization and consolidating and perfecting the socialist production relationships in agriculture, in appropriate forms and at an appropriate rate.

First of all, it is necessary to promote the cooperativization of agriculture in the Nam Bo provinces. The slow completion of cooperativization and the prolongation of the situation of individual livelihood will deepen the capitalist differentation in the rural areas and prevent agriculture from advancing to large-scale socialist production. But if we are hasty, impetuous, and coercive cooperativization cannot be stable and additional difficulties will be created for the transformation. Therefore, we must be positive and urgent but must know how to apply appropriate forms and paths of advance to promote cooperativization and advance agriculture along the lines of large-scale socialist production.

Readjusting the land to ensure that all laboring peasants have land and eliminate the vestiges of feudal exploitation, along with the transformation of capitialist commerce, are tasks that must be carried out first in order to create the premises for cooperativization. At the same time, it is necessary to immediately establish an economic relationship between the peasants and the state by means of buying-selling contracts, in order to ensure that the peasants are supplied the things that are necessary production and consumption, concentrate most of the agricultural products in the hands of the state, and eliminate capitalist commerce from the rural market. If that is to be accomplished it is necessary to extensively assemble the peasant households in simple cooperative forms so that they can help one another develop production in accordance with the requirements of the state plan and fulfill their buying-selling contracts with the state. By means of those forms we must prepare the conditions for collectivization, as is the case with regard to the production solidarity teams, exemplary among which is "collective No 9" in Hau Giang Province. That is an inevitable phase in the transition from individualism to collectivism "via the simplest, easiest route that is most easily accepted by the peasants."

The form of collectivized agriculture appropriate in the present phase in the Nam Bo provinces is the production collective. With the premises that have been created and prepared, it is necessary to promptly bring the peasants into the production collectives. A production collective is an agricultural production collective on a small scale, a direct management echelon, so its organization and management are simpler and it more easily brings into play the collective labor and collective mastership right of the masses and is appropriate to the managerial level of the cadres in the initial phase. However, due to its small scale it is not yet capable of expanding the division of labor, so it is necessary to develop the forms of cooperation among the production collectives in each hamlet. We must not limit ourselves too long at that form but must take the initiative in preparing conditions for advancing to the cooperativization of agricultural production on a rational scale that is appropriate to the phase of development from small-scale collectives to larger collectives.

With the various forms and steps from a low level to a high level, the peasants may be brought onto the path of collective livelihood in a voluntary manner, while also promoting production and avoiding the situation of compelling and coercing the peasants and reducing production. However, it is not only difficult to advance

peasants from individualism to collectivism but is even more difficult to organize production labor and distribute products in such a way as to avoid spontaneity and guildism in collective labor and sluggishness in production after the collective economic units have been formed.

The system of collective awnership of agricultural cooperatives is in essence socialist ownership in a collective form and must be tied in with the common benefit of society as a whole. Therefore, the cooperatives must carry out the production and distribution of agricultural products in accordance with national plans. Of course, the maintenance of the socialist nature of the collective economy is also ensured by the correct policies of the state applied toward the collective economy, as well as the policies regarding the requisition-purchasing of agricultural products, prices, the lending of capital, the supplying of materials and consumer goods, etc. Furthermore, in each collective economic unit -- which directly manifests the combination of individual labor to form collective labor -- it is necessary to apply appropriate organizational and managerial forms in order to bring into play the strength of collective labor.

Our experiences in implementing the contracting out of output to groups and individual workers have showed us the way to organize and distribute labor in the collective economic units and to create the harmonious combination of the collective and the individual in a structure of labor distribution and cooperation that allows us to both develop the concentrated strength of the collective and bring into play the positive, creative nature of individuals in the collective.

Another important aspect of the contracting out of production is the creation of concern for individual benefit regarding the results of collective production and the harmonious combination of the collective and individual interests in the common interest of society as a whole, on the basis of correctly determining labor norms and distributing according to labor. That is a form of collective labor organization according to the mode of collective production and collective mastership which permits the creation of a strong motive force to increase production and enable the collective economy to be dynamic and escape from sluggishness. It must be realized that "The superiority of socialism lies in the strength of the collective. That is something capitalism does not have. But the superiority of socialism also lies in the strength of liberated individuals. By combining and bringing into play both of those strengths socialism will be far superior to capitalism in all regards."

Of course, the organization of collective labor in agriculture, especially at a time when production is still dispersed and is largely manual, is very difficult and complicated, so there easily arises either the situation of restraining and holding back the initiative of individuals or the situation of laxity, spontaneity, and disorganization. Therefore, it is necessary to go all-out to prevent and correct such distortions. Furthermore, we must continue to overcome the remaining weaknesses in the organization of collective labor and perfect the contracting out of output in order to form an all-round production organization and management structure in the collective economy.

The family economy of cooperative members is a component part of the socialist economy in agriculture. The continued existence of the economy of cooperative family members is due to the characteristics of the process of socializing labor in agriculture. At a time when the level of the collective economy is not yet high, the economy of cooperative family members still plays the role of being the extensive contracted-out labor force of the collective and state economies. The family economy of cooperative members accounts for only a very small part of the land but because of the full utilization of labor and capital, and good experience, the land is used efficiently and there is produced a considerable volume of production in cultivation, livestock raising, and the secondary rural trades. If each family is guided and helped to use land, capital, and family labor according to the common plans of each locality, added together the families will produce a large quantity of commodity products. Therefore, the family economy of the cooperative members should not be regarded lightly, but must be assisted and guided so that it can develop according to plan in order to do a good job of exploiting the diverse latent capabilities of agriculture and contribute to rapidly increasing the output of agricultural and consumer goods without the state having to make large investments, while also increasing the supplementary incomes of cooperative members. However, it is necessary to prevent the family economy from developing spontaneously and in the wrong direction, which will harm the collective economy and cause additional confusion on the market.

The state economic units (state farms, state forests, corporations, stations, farms, etc.). Those units are economic-technical centers which are exemplary of the high development of modern, large-scale socialist production in agriculture and the locomotives which pull the peasants to socialism and help, and guide the development of, the collective economy. Therefore, it is necessary to pay special attention to the stable development of the state economic sector in agriculture, to applying the most progressive advances in science, technology, and management, and to endeavoring to increase labor productivity, quality, and economic efficiency so that it can be worthy of its leading role.

In the process of gradually advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, it is necessary to, on the basis of the differing technical levels and production scales, and depending on each production category in each area, appropriately apply the state, collective, cooperative member family, or individual economic form, in order to further the division of labor and technical progress. Those economic forms cannot be separated from one another but must be combined in a system of division of social labor, under state management and in accordance with state plans. Special attention must be given to establishing and expanding the direct socialist economic relations between the state and the cooperatives, the production collectives, the cooperative member family economy, and the individual peasants.

4. Creating district economic structures and making the district the key area for advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production.

The process of advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production takes place in each base and locality and throughout the nation, in which the district lies within the local economic structure. It is both tied in with both the basic-level units and the national economic-technical structures. Therefore, in the sphere of the istrict it is possible to combine concentration radiating down from the top in order to create combined on-the-spot strength in order to affect agriculture. Furthermore, in the process of advancing agriculture from dispersion to concentration, from manual labor to mechanized labor, and from individual production to collective production, the district, with its rational scale, is an appropriate sphere for the on-the-spot development of labor and land potential, the expansion of the division of social labor, the building of material-technical bases, and the establishment and consolidation of new production relationships. Thus the district is the key sphere for exercising collective mastership and advancing agriculture in the direction of large-scale socialist production.

The district economic structure is a combined structure which combines the basic-level production, commercial, and service units in the sphere of the district. It is a "unified whole," which means that it is not a single business, a single economic sector, or a single enterprise, but is the total of all economic relationships and of all exchanges, even in a small locality."*

The formation of the district economic structure is the result of the division of labor in agriculture and the division of social labor between agriculture and small industry and handicrafts, and the development of sectors and trades, on the basis of rationally and effectively using labor, land, and the other material bases, and of exploiting the sources of capital and natural resources in the district. Furthermore, it is a process of investment by the state and the production of equipment by industry, and the building of state production and circulation bases in the sphere of the district, in order to create conditions for expanding the division of labor and effectively exploiting the district's latent capabilities.

Thus the district economic structure is not formed primarily by the investment of state capital or by the decentralization of management to the district, but is based principally on the development of the districts' potential, the rational use of labor and land, and the development of sectors and trades.

The process of achieving a division of labor and reorganizing production takes place first of all in each agricultural production cooperative, but at that level there occurs not only a division of labor in individual aspects, such as a division of labor at manual labor work sites but also a division of labor among the sectors in agriculture (such as cultivation and animal husbandry) and between agriculture and industry. If there is only a division of labor and reorganization of production in individual aspects there will be no change in the production structure.

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* V.I. Lenin, "Collected Works." Vol 32, Su That Phublishing House, 1970, p 461.

The division of labor among the agricultural sectors and between agriculture and industry -- first of all in small industry and handicrafts -- cannot take place only in each cooperative, but also on the scale of each locality and nationwide. The district, with a rational scale with regard to labor and land, is an appropriate sphere for the division of social labor and for directly combining the division of labor in each basec-level unit with the division of labor in the district.

The division of social labor by sectors, and the division of labor between agriculture and industry in the cooperatives must be based on district plans and must encompass the entire district, in order to rationally use labor and land, expand the sectors and trades, and orient the cooperatives toward specialized production combined with joint commerce. Thus the combined agricultural-industrial structure begins to take form with the division of labor in the cooperatives and takes place according to the districts division of labor plan. The division of labor in each cooperative and its growth demands the liberation of redundant labor and also creates conditions for expanding the division of labor in the sphere of the district, the building of new material-technical bases, the development of sectors and trades, and the formation of new production units. Furthermore, on the basis of the accumulated capital it is necessary to gradually build additional state economic-technical bases in the sphere of the district in order to promptly affect the further expansion of the division of labor and the development of production in the cooperatives. The process of the division of social labor in each cooperative and in the district, and the reciprocal effect that results in, and leads to the formation of, the district agricultural-industrial structure.

The division of social labor between agriculture and industry and the formation of specialized production sectors inevitably demand the merging of agriculture and industry and the production sectors. Under the conditions of the commodity production carried out by private producers, the division of labor is supplemented by the spontaneous exchange of commodities on the market. The sphere of the district allows the planned combination of agriculture and industry at the very beginning of the division of labor process, due to the nature of direct social labor and the exercise of collective mastership. On that basis there occurs the process of the planned division of social labor on a society-wide scale, and the spontaneity and anarchy that occur in the process of capitalist commodity production is avoided.

The combining of agriculture and industry in the sphere of the district during the process of the division of social labor begins with units which are still very small, so it is not yet possible to directly combine them into production combines, but only in the form of federating the production units of the sectors in a planned economic structure in the sphere of the district. The appropriate forms are a division of labor and cooperation among the units in accordance with a technical standard in order to produce products; the direct exchange of products by means of economic contracts in order to provide each other with materials and goods; federating, the pooling of production and commercial capital and the dividing of output; the contracting out of land and forests to the cooperatives and to families; the organization of contracted-out labor; the selling of raw materials and the purchasing of finished products; the purchasing and idstribution of goods by commerce; buying and selling on the organized market and on the guided free market, etc. Those forms of federation ensure the normalization process and creates condition for expanded reproduction by the economic units in the sphere of

the district. Of course, federation accompanied by the process of the division of labor demands that we know how to apply the forms flexibly and with unified direction, in a manner appropriate to the horizontal system of the economic-technical sectors and the local economic structure.

The natural and economic conditions of the district determine the characteristics of the district economic structure, whether it has an agricultural-economic structure, a forestry-agriculture-industry structure, or a fishing-agriculture-industry structure. The district economic structures are formed not along the lines of self-sufficiency but along the lines of the specialization of production within the provincial and national economic development plans and in close combination with the economic-technical sectors.

The building of the district economic structure must be based on the district plans and the drafting of plans at the base level which are balanced, especially with regard to grain, labor, and land, and are balanced with regard to the volume and structure of commodities exchanged with the state in accordance with two-way contracts and exported to the other localities, in order to create conditions for expanding the division of labor and developing production in each cooperative and in the sphere of the district, while also positively carrying out the redistribution of labor locally and on a nationwide basis.

The creation of the district economic structure is intended to meet the needs of the material and cultural lives of the people in the district, supply many commodity products to the state and for export, and make increasingly greater contributions to the enterprise of socialist construction. The process of building the district economic structure is inevitably tied in with the development of education, culture, public health, and physical education and sports; the good organization of material and cultural living conditions; the building of a new countryside; the combining of the economy and national defense in the sphere of the district; and the development of the district into a fortress in the defense of the socialist homeland.

In that sense, the creation of the district economic structure is a form which creates combined development and is the basis on which to advance agriculture to large-scale socialist production and bring into play the socialist collective mastership system in the rural areas.

The correct determination of the objective conditions and the appropriate forms and course of development, as stated above, allow the advancement of agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production. But in order to transform that capability into actuality, the decisive matter is to concentrate on developing agriculture and to truly regard agriculture as the most important front. That is not only a mission of the agricultural sector and the peasant class but is above all a mission of the state and of all sectors, and is a common undertaking of the entire nation. That mission is posed first of all for agriculture and demands the reorganization and development of the heavy industry, light industry, capital construction, communications and transportation, and other sectors, in a structure that is combined closely and correctly with agriculture. It is necessary to strongly develop the role of the planning organs and the distribution-circulation sectors, which are management tools of the state and strong levers for advancing agriculture a step further toward large-scale socialist production in a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

Advancing agriculture from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production is a very difficult and complicated revolutionary enterprise. That demands that we further strengthen the leadership of the party, strongly develop the organizational and managerial roles of the state and the collective mastership role of the working people, and mobilize all efforts on the part of the state and people to develop agriculture. The key concern is urgently providing, training, and supplementing agricultural cadres. We must achieve victory in the struggle between the socialist and capitalist paths, grasp the laws of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production in agriculture, and be creative in selecting and applying organizational and managerial forms that are appropriate to the very diverse specific conditions of agriculture in the various areas, in order to ensure that all policies applied to actual situations bring about real economic results.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES LAND MANAGEMENT UNDER STATE GUIDELINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 83 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Getting Land Management Organized According to State Guidelines"]

[Text] In agriculture, the area under cultivation is the most valuable land there is. To create it requires the investment of much toil, resources, and production experience accumulated over many years. Farming land that is suitable for growing a variety of high-value crops, especially grains, food products, and export crops, is of high economic and practical value.

In the past few years, there has been much progress in land management and use, but there is still no lack of evidence of shortcomings. In many places there exists the situation where farming area is being encroached upon and confined by many actions contrary to the guidelines of the state. This has a direct influence on the people's quality of life and the economy of the public sector. According to recent statistics of the Land Management General Department, each province loses, on an average of every 20 years, a farming area equivalent to the farming area of 1 district. Each year, the area newly brought under cultivation does not equal the area lost. There are many causes for the reduction in area under cultivation, but the principal one, other than for lawful use, is unlawful encroachment. Two instances might be singled out: state agencies and units taking land for capital construction, and people encroaching on land to build homes. There are many forms of encroachment, depending on the place and circumstances: distributing land in an off-hand way, selling land without authorization, abandoning land that has been distributed, etc. Generally, there are cases of land distribution and use that are wasteful and contrary to the guidelines of the state. Some provinces and districts distribute hundreds of hectares of land at a time without permission from the Council of Ministers. Some district agencies devote several dozen hectares of land to housing projects. On the baisc level, some cooperative management boards and production units decide on their own to distribute farmland to members to build houses, especially when members let children move away from home. When the 5 percent alotted to cooperative members is extended to 10-15 percent, it encroaches on farmland of the cooperative. To take land wherever convenient, out of habit, for such efforts as water conservancy projects or communications, without observing regulations on excavation, results in many digging containers and no small amount of earth being left in the fields. In many progressive places where brick "field" furnaces are being built in orchards, a considerable amount

of fertile soil has been ruined by taking earth from the fields to make bricks. Everywhere there are instances of allowing land, reclaimed too late to be made productive, return to wasteland.

Land is the most important material base and condition for constructing and implementing socioeconomic planning and projects. Correct decisions made on land as to amount, shape, quality, borders, and usage rights will create favorable conditions for highly effective management and exploitation.

With a view to that basic need, and in order to limit and eventually eliminate the above shortcomings, the state has issued a series of decisions to organize land management and use. Land management and use is in keeping with a basic principle and ideal: All land throughout the country is under the unified management of the state following common planning and regulations aimed at protecting, using rationally and economically, and developing land along the lines of socialist large-scale production.

To carry out unified management of land according to guidelines of the state requires first of all that every person adhere firmly to the spirit of the decision of the Council of Ministers and strictly implement guidelines with the profound realization that land is a precious resource under the right of ownership of the state--that is, of all the people. Land management and use must be brought under strict control, and a sense of responsibility must be developed in units and individuals to use land rationally, economically, and with a high degree of effectiveness. That is addressed at developing production, protecting fertile soil, protecting the environment, and creating conditions favorable to organizing production throughout the country to advance toward socialist large-scale production.

To grasp the present situation of land as a basis for unified management, land survey, classification, and registration must be conducted throughout the country (according to directions given by the Council of Ministers). So far, this work has brought many results. Completed have been soil maps and current situation maps for farming and forestry land throughout the country. Finally, all villages in all provinces in the north and the south have section maps. Collective units, agencies, and individuals using land all have record books. The land management system is taking shape from the central level down to the basic level. On the central level, the Land Management General Department helps in the work and is directly subordinate to the Council of Ministers; subordinate levels have land management organs directly subordinate to their people's committees. In those villages that have cadres in charge of land management, this system has been progressing favorably, the situation can be comprehensively monitored, and negative behavior can be handled as it occurs.

A number of provinces have done rather well: Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Bac Thai, Nghe Tinh, Ho Chi Minh City, and Cuu Long have taken initial steps to stop wrongful acts of land encroachment and have gradually brought land management under strict control.

There has been some turbulence in the land situation due to project changes and changes in production orientation or to changes in land users, so cadres are

needed to take charge and follow closely, check thoroughly, make timely corrections, and thereby ensure that the most current situation of the land is reflected.

Land is crucially important to the quality of life and activities of every citizen, so everyone has a responsibility to understand and strictly implement guidelines on the use and protection of land with resolve; to use land economically and with a high degree of effectiveness, make farmland constantly increase in fertility.

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AGRICULTURE

SOUTH PLANTS 90 PERCENT OF SUMMER-FALL CROP AT IDEAL TIME

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Provinces of Nam Bo: Nearly 90 Percent of the Summer-Fall Rice Crop Planted During the Optimum Season"]

[Text] By the middle of July, the provinces of Nam Bo concluded the summer-fall rice planting season. Provinces from Thuan Hai South planted more than 523,000 hectares, reaching 97 percent of the planning goal and expanding the summer-fall crop area to 66,000 hectares more than that of last year. The Mekong River Delta provinces alone planted more than 459,000 hectares, which surpassed the previous summer-fall crop area by 57,000 hectares. Ninety percent of the rice area was planted at the best time of the year (April, May, June), which avoids early floods, yet does not adversely affect arrangements of the agricultural production cycle.

Seven localities that surpassed goals for areas under cultivation were: Cun Long, Ben Tre, An Giang, Hau Giang, Dong Nai, Dong Thap, and Ho Chi Minh City. These seven units surpassed the goal set for the area to be planted by 31,300 hectares; Cuu Long surpassed its goal by more than any other, nearly 14,000 hectares. Meanwhile, Minh Hai and Kien Giang only met 46.5 percent of the planting goal.

Localities continue to get together in the fields to protect and care for the crop at the end of the season. A timely and concentrated application of insecticide was delivered to about 36,000 hectares of insect-infested rice. Though they arranged to do the planting early in order to finish the harvest during the middle 10 days of August, provinces farthest up the Mekong, like An Giang and Dong Thap, are concentrating on the construction and reinforcement of hundreds more paddy dikes and retaining walls as protection against early floods. An Giang's storm protection and flood prevention command post organized a network that reaches out to villages and hamlets with a plan for protecting each field and each area, considering it the main task at hand to keep the entire area of summer-fall rice safe in any contingency.

The first planting has ripened. Ten out of the 14 provinces and cities that planted the summer-fall crop harvested more than 26,000 hectares. According to initial reports from a number of places, rice yield on the area harvested was moderately high. An Giang and Hau Giang have been averaging 35-37 quintals per hectare. Ten thousand hectares of Cuu Long's early rice averaged 30 quintals per hectare; very many villages and production collectives achieved 40 quintals or more.

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CSO: 4909/449

BRIEFS

PHU KHANH SUMMER-FALL RICE--To date, Phu Khanh Province has harvested almost 4,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. Ninh Hoa District took the lead in this task with more than 1,000 hectares harvested. The province's average yield is almost 35 quintal per hectare. In addition to harvesting the summer-fall rice, the province has planted more than 6,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, more than 30 percent of the planned area. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Sep 82]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of late June, Cuu Long Province had harvested more than 30,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, more than 50 percent of the planted area. The average rice yield is 28 quintals per hectare. Along with harvesting the summer-fall rice the province to date has planted 70,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Sep 82]

AN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--An Giang Province to date has completed planting nearly 119,400 hectares of 10th-month rice. Thanks to early preparations, the province has completed its plan norm according to schedule. Local peasants are now caring for their ricefields and making preparations to cope with possible floods and harmful insects. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Sep 82]

TIEN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--To date, Tien Giang Province has planted 18,100 hectares of 10th-month rice, achieving more than 50 percent of the planned area. The province has also sown 19,500 hectares of rice seedlings for the winter-spring crop. Harmful insects have appeared in various areas and the local peasants and people last week saved more than 6,400 hectares of 10th-month rice from being ravaged by the insects. The province has also harvested 39,200 hectares of summer-fall rice and planted almost 9,400 hectares of subsidiary crops. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestice Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 10 Sep 82]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN OBLIGATION--Last year Tien Giang Province planted 188,500 hectares of rice, overfulfilling the plan norm by almost 2 percent. As a result, as of 30 August the province had delivered to state granaries 111,600 tons of paddy, overfulfilling the plan norm by 1.5 percent. Cai Lay and Cai Be districts took the lead in this task, overfulfilling their plan norms by 37 and 23 percent respectively. [BK120314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 11 Sep 82]

HANOI FLOODS--Despite great efforts by peasants and agricultural cooperatives in draining water from waterlogged ricefields, more than 3,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were damaged by the recent flood in outlying districts of Hanoi. These districts are mobilizing manpower to save ripening ricefields and sow more rice seedlings for retransplanting to drained acreage. [BK120348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Sep 82]

TORNADO IN THANH HOA--On 6 September a tornado hit Nga Son District, Thanh Hoa Province, damaging 102 houses and injuring 81 persons. Fifty-one families totaling 350 persons were left homeless and the local authorities are providing them with temporary shelters, food and money to relieve their difficulties. [BK120348 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 9 Sep 82]

QUANG NAM-DANANG FLOODING--Strong winds and heavy rains triggered by Typhoon No 5 have caused flooding of more than 9,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice and more than 2,000 hectares of cassava and sweet potatoes in Quang Nam-Danang Province. A number of canals in Hoa Vang, Dai Loc, Dien Ban, Duy Xuyen, Thang Binh and Tam Ky districts were also damaged. The provincial people's committee is guiding various localities in quickly harvesting the early summer-fall rice crop and caring for the late summer-fall rice crop. [BK130339 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Sep 82]

CSO: 4209/494

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CONFERENCE ON MOVEMENT TO USE ELECTRICTY ECONOMICALLY HELD

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jul 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Experiences Exchanged and Measures Discussed to Promote the Movement to Use Electricity Rationally and Economically; Emulation Campaign Launched to Use Electricity Rationally, Save 5 Percent of Electricity Use in Production and 15 Percent of Electricity Used in the Collective Sector"]

[Text] On 20 July the Municipal Trade Union Federation and the Electric Power Service held a conference to exchange experiences and discuss measures for promoting the movement to use electricity rationally and economically in production and in the collective sector among cadres and workers, in order to overcome difficulties, fulfill the 1982 plan, and achieve outstanding accomplishments to celebrate the Ninth Municipal Party Organization Congress.

Participating in the conference were representatives of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions, Electric Power Corporation No 1, the trade union of the electricity sector, the Transmission Service, the electricity branches, the directors and deputy directors, the trade union secretaries, the heads of electrical machinery offices of 37 factories and enterprises, etc.

After the opening remarks of comrade Pham Loi, a member of the standing committee of the Municipal Party Committee, and secretary of the Municipal Trade Union Federation, the conferences heard comrade Pham Tac, deputy secretary of the Trade Union Federation, report on some experiences and measures in organizing the movement to "use electricity rationally and economically" among the workers and civil servants in the capital.

With regard to the rational and economical use of electricity in production, recently a number of factories in the capital have achieved a number of initial accomplishments. A number of base-level trade urions coordinated with the directors in drafting and implementing plans to use electricity rationally and economically, such as at the Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Factory, the 8-3 Textile Mill, the Thuong Dinh Cloth Shoes Enterprise, etc.

Many enterprises have organized the implementation of such management measures as determining the consumption of electric power per unit of output, and inspecting and rationally arranging the electric illumination systems. The Thuong Dinh Cloth Shoes Enterprise set electric power consumption norms for each production phase.

The Thuy Khue department decreased its electricity consumption per unit of production. The X40 Enterprise reduced its consumption from 80 KWH per 1,000 dong of production to 62 KWH. The Electric Power Service has completed the establishment of electricity consumption norms and a system of rewards and punishments for production installations.

In addition to the management measures, many enterprises have implemented technical measures. Many units improved old, decrepit electricity systems. The Tien Bo Printing Plant, the Viet-Hung Electrical Machinery Factory, the Gia Lam Railroad Shop, the Thong Nhat Electrical Machinery Factory, etc., installed and operated condensers. With regard to the rational, economical use of electricity in consumption, many enterprises used such combined measures as separating the consumer electricity system from the production electricity system, installing a separate meter for each block of houses and each household, organizing inspections of norm fulfillment, etc. In the fourth quarter of 1981 and the first quarter of this year, the Electric Power Service installed 13,200 additional electricity meters for households using electricity. Thanks to the implementation of those combined measures, the economizing of electricity in consumption brought about clear economic results. The electricity consumed in a number of collective housing areas.

However, the movement to use electricity rationally and economically has not yet been developed deeply and broadly, and a number of units have not yet done a good job. There are still many deficiencies in the management and distribution of electricity and its use in production and consumption, which have caused waste and large losses, and have caused electricity, always in short supply, to become even more scarce, quality to decline, and the number of adverse influences on the production and life of the city's people to increase.

In order to concentrate electricity on doing a better job of serving production, in order to rapidly increase production for society and stabilize the people's living conditions, all cadres and workers must strengthen their sense of responsibility and spirit of collective mastership and develop the movement to use electricity rationally and economically in production and consumption deeply and widely in all enterprises, construction sites, stores, hospitals, schools, organs, and collective housing areas.

The conference listened to a factual report on the economical use of electricity in the Machine Tools Manufacturing Factory No 1, the Electrical Machinery Manufacturing Factory, the Thuong Dinh Cloth Shoes Factory, and Railoring Shop No 10, and listened to the opinions of representatives of Electric Power Department No 1, the Electric Power Service, etc. The conference discussed measures that will be taken to use electricity in production and life better and more economically and to make the movement deeper and broader.

The Trade Union Federation launched an emulation movement to use electricity rationally and economically in production and collective housing areas among cadres and workers. In production, it is necessary to strive to increase the Cos Φ ratio to more than .85, save at least 5 percent of the electricity used in production, and reduce by at least 15 percent the electricity consumed in the collective sector.

5616
CSO: 4209/489

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ELECTRICITY CUT IN HANOI IN DAYTIME

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 20 Jul 82 p 4

[You Should Know column: "Electricity for Civilian Use Will Continue to Be Cut During the Day in the City Proper"]

[Text] The Electric Power Service announces that due to the prolonged heat and drought, priority in the supplying of electricity is still given to fighting drought. From now until there is sufficient water for agriculture, the Service will continue to interrupt electricity for use by the people in the city proper during the day. The period of interruption will be from 0600 hours to 1700 hours.

5616
CSO: 4209/489

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

DIESEL GENERATING PLANT RESTORES GENERATORS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Article by Khac Tram: "Diesel Generating Plant Restores Nine Diesel Electricity Generators"]

[Text] The Hanoi Diesel Generating Plant, which began operations on 1 June 1981, is 1 year old. Last year, although it had to stabilize its organization and production and working conditions, and although its principal fuel -- oil -- was not supplied in sufficient quantities, the cadres, workers, and personnel of the plant, manifesting a spirit of mastery, overcame all difficulties and gradually advanced to fulfilling the missions assigned it, in order to contribute to sending electricity into the grid to serve production and the lives of the people.

Since the beginning of this year the plant's main difficulty have been the lack of oil. The amount supplied has met only 40 percent of its needs. The plant has stressed the rationalization of production and promoted a movement to economize in the use of oil. The plant has used less than the planned amounts of fuel oil and grease. The plant has also used 1.1 percent less electricity for self-consumption than planned. The plant has fulfilled its plan during the first months of this year. Its cadres and workers have also restored nine diesel generators and brought them into operation in order to increase the output of electricity.

The plant's plan for this year in 8 million kwh greater than in 1981. It has set as a struggle goal fulfilling its plan 6 days before the deadline.

5616
CSO: 4209/483

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HANDICRAFT MATERIALS SAID SENT FROM HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jun 82 p 3

[In the Small Industry-Handicraft Installations Column by Minh Hoang: "Materials... 'Pass Through the Fence'"]

[Text] Recently the people and handicraft workers of Hanoi have complained a good deal about some corporations, enterprises, etc., continuing to blithely allow materials to "pass through the fence" and be taken hundreds or thousands of kilometers away to be used, at a time when the city is encountering considerable difficulties in providing jobs because materials are in short supply or because not all of the materials needed are available. Such organizations make all kinds of excuses to defend their acts: Hanoi lacks technical skills, the quality of its products is poor, and production costs are high, so other places must "shoulder" part of the plan; such materials must be used to exchange for other materials Hanoi lacks, etc. No matter how right or wrong they are, the responsible organs must explain their acts, if for no other reason because the state supplies materials to Hanoi on a priority basis so that the city can provide jobs for unemployed workers. If one thinks in purely commercial terms, it would be better to give those materials directly to such localities. Why should Hanoi be made an unnecessary intermediate step?

Speaking of materials "passing through the fence," the handicraft workers of Hanoi remember the materials of a certain corporation "passing through the fence" in 1981, although that corporation still insists that "nothing happened." Even so, taking advantage of the city's situation, many corporations, enterprises, organs, etc., have rushed to "market" goods which have been brought in from afar. One corporation reduced its contracting out -- its principal mission -- to do service work via the simplest route: buying and selling. In order to have goods to sell it sent out in two shipments 3,700 kilograms of carbon black, 4,000 kilograms of zinc powder, 400 kilograms of curing chemicals, 300 kilograms of pigment, and 70,000 cans of milk. All of those materials, raw materials, and products were sold at negotiated prices totalling 1,348,900 dong. The purchaser also "studied" the people of Hanoi and sold those materials at negotiated prices to its installations -- sold before the eyes of the people of Hanoi -- at a total price of 4,192,000 dong, a profit of 2,843,100 dong (of course, that price was lower than the market value). When some people asked why such a cozy deal was made they were told that the materials were sold at a preferential price in order to obtain 50 tons of crepe.

"In spring the swallow brings the shuttle." A whole year passed between last year's spring and this year's spring, but there was no sign of the crepe. The only things brought back we tens of thousands of pairs of poor-quality bicycle tires. Now there are thousands of pieces of rubber in a state warehouse have become too soft and are stuck together. Good-quality goods, poor-quality goods, goods passing through warehouses, and goods stored in warehouses -- the functional organs will categorize them. I only want to say that when the corporation sold those chemicals the handicraft workers of Hanoi had to buy here and there on the market each kilogram of carbon black and zinc powder, and each ounce of curing agent in order to produce bicycle tires to sell to the commerical corporation. That was quite a joke! Even worse, at a time when the consumers of Hanoi, especially the children, lacked milk, 70,000 cans of milk were allowed to "pass through the fence."

I believe that it is necessary to prevent materials from "passing throught the fence." That should be accomplished promptly to restore economic order. It is also necessary to review a considerable number of materials, raw materials, etc., the corporations, enterprises etc., have allowed to "pass through the fence" during the past year, to find out whether there are any left and bring back to the city those that are useful for production and are of real service to the lives of the people. That is the best way to restore economic order in the city.

5616
CSO: 3209/483

BRIEFS

QUALITY CONTROL STAMP--According to regulations, the state's quality control stamp has three categories: High level, level 1 and level 2. To date no product throughout the country has been awarded the high-level quality stamp. In 1980, the state issued certificates and level-1 quality stamps to four products three of which belonged to our city. They were the 3- to 10-mm diameter gimlet manufactured by Tool Factory No 1, the fine cloth produced by Textile Plant 8-3 and the 320-kva transformer made by the Transformer Factory. In 1982, the state issued a certificate and level-1 quality stamp to the ceiling fam with 1.400-mm long blades activated by a capacitor and manufactured by the Thong Nhat Electric Motor Enterprise. This fan is the fifth product of the nationwide industrial production sector and the first product of the Hanoi local industry. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 22 Jun 82 p 4] 9332

CSO: 4209/458

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNICATIONS-TRANSPORTATION PLAN DISCUSSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 2 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Chu Duc Soan: "Some Features of the Implementation of the Municipal Communications-Transportation Sector's Plan for the First 6 Months of the Year"]

[Text] During the first 6 months of the year only three units of the municipal communications-transportation sector -- the River Transportation Corporation, the Suburban Bridge-Road Repair Corporation, and the Passenger Bus Assembly Enterprise -- fulfilled their plans.

The units in the transportation, machinery repair, communications, and construction sectors fell short of their plans because of a lack of materials, parts, electricity, and POL. The Communications Machinery Enterprise, the Communications Construction Corporation, the Hanoi Road Management Department, the Electric Tramway Corporation, and the Hanoi Truck Repair Enterprise lacked materials and parts so they fell short of their main plans and their workers did not have enough work. The Hanoi Automobile Repair Enterprise now has very little business because it has no spare parts with which to do repairs. In the past it repaired an average of 25 vehicles a month, but during the past six months the largest number repaired in any one month was 8. The enterprise had to rely on the production of springs and on secondary productions to pay salaries to the workers. Because it had no materials or spare part, the number of trains operated by the Electric Tramway Corporation fell from 25 to 13 and the number of cars in operation declined from 32 to 23. During the first six months of the year its income and per-worker output ratios were very low, equal to only one-half of its capability in comparison to last year. The shortage of electricity is creating difficulties for the machinery repair units. At the Boat-Barge Building Enterprise, on the average there is electricity only 2 or 3 days, and on days when there is electricity it is available only 3 to 4 hours. During the first 6 months of the year the enterprise attained only 37 percent of its annual plan. During the second quarter, due to the unstable supplying of POL a number of production and commercial have had to reduce the number of facilities in operation. During the first 6 months of the year the Cargo Transportation Corporation lost 6,368 vehicle-days were lost because of a lack of POL. During the period from the beginning of April to the beginning of May only one-third of the facilities were in operation. Therefore, the corporation attained only 46 percent of its annual plan with regard to tons of cargo and 42 percent with regard to tons/kilometers.

However, despite the common difficulties many units, because of correct awareness, changed their production and commerical methods so that they could be appropriate to the actual circumstances, so they both ensured the fulfillement of the norms of the 6-months plan and concerned themselves with the living conditions of the cadres and workers. For example, the River Transportation Corporation transported coal to Son Tay and on the return trip brought sand back to Hanoi; the Subrban Bridge-Road Repair Corporation used small machinery and small, efficient groups of workers, who went long distances to build rural roads with on-the-spot materials, etc.

During the first 6 months of the year there also occurred a number of phenomena: the quality of products did not meet technical requirements; some of the vehicles that had undergone major repairs had to repaired again; and the new products, such as the 48-seat passenger bus of the Bus Assembly Enterprise and the steel-prowed cement boats of the Communications Construction Corporation and the Boat-Barge Building Enterprise did not sell. In addition to factors regarding quality, materials, raw materials, and high production costs, the products were carelessly made and were not built in correct accordance with the technical specifications and standards.

In a number of units there was a tendency to spread forces thin. For example, the Communications Construction Corporation had few construction workers and its capabilities were limited, but at the same time it constructed five or six projects, which led to failure to concentrate on definitively completing any of them. Some projects have been under construction for more than 2 years but have not yet been completed. Because the Suburban Bridge-Road Repair Corporation concentra on the mid-scale repair of roads it neglected routine repairs on the roads under its management. A number of transportation units, especially the passenger transportation corporation contracted out commercial income but did not supply sufficient spare parts, so many of the vehicles broke down. According to a report, in May only about half of the corporation's vehicles were in operation. To keep the busses in operation, the drivers and assistant drivers had to buy spare parts and tires on the outside. To obtain the money with which to purchase them, many drivers and assistant drivers collected fees for transporting people and cargo that were five or six times too high, but did not tear up the tickets, or sold tickets to customers that were two or three times too high. For those reasons, combined with the increase in fuel prices, during the first 6 months of the year the corporation attained only 42 percent of its annual plan, and its estimated losses amounted to about 6 million dong.

In order to create favorable conditions for the units to endeavor to fulfill this year's plan, the units in the sector must change and reorient their production and commercial directions and change all aspects of their management. The repair enterprises and those building new facilities must improve the quality of their spare parts and products by technical measures. The producers must maintain the principles regarding technical procedures and ensure that there are customers to purchase the products, and that there are sufficient commercial facilities in operation. The transportation units must create all conditions for the drivers to maintain their vehicles, and must review the contracting-out methods and the compulsory stipulations when contracting out, in order to promptly correct deficiencies and distortions in the implementation process. It is necessary to continually

educate the vehicle drivers, train conductors, and ticket sellers to improve their attitude toward service and oppose negative manifestations on the vehicles, on the trains, and at the train and bus stations. Only if the units ensuring communications and construction emphasize planning, management, and techniques can they build projects rapidly, effectively, and definitively. Because they lack work and electricity after they reorient production and accept additional secondary work, some units must rapidly stabilize their consciousness so that they can participate in production immediately.

5616
CSO: 4209/483

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

TWO WOMEN IN HANOI SUBWARD CRITICIZED FOR SUPERSTITIOUS ACTIVITIES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Nguyen Chi Tinh: "Something We Must Continue to Do Everywhere, at All Times"]

[Text] The night of 22 June 1982. It was very hot. The TV station was continuing its telecasts of the Espana-82 world soccer matches. But the assembly hall of Construction Corporation No 3 was crowded with people who had come to participate in a people's meeting criticize Tran Thi Nguyet, 23 years old, of No 113, hamlet No 2, Vinh Phuc (Cong Vi Subward), who plied superstitious trades and called herself a "divine being" to deceive backward people and take their money. Faced with the specific, clear-cut evidence, Nguyet had to admit her error of engaging in an illegal livelihood and promise to mend her ways.

That was not the first time the people of Cong Vi Subward had to educate people engaged in superstitious trades. That was the second time in June alone that they had done so. On the previous occasion the people criticized Tran Thi Thuy Loan, a "colleague" of Nguyet.

Those two activities of the people of Cong Vi subward reflected the role and spirit of the people in admonishing, educating, and compelling everyone to live and work in accordance with laws. After hours of tiresome work in oppressive weather, who wouldn't want to rest and relax? But as people who are the collective masters, the people of Cong Vi have contributed part of their valuable time and expressed their sincere opinions in the struggle to build a new way of life and the new man. They have not only educated Thi Nguyet and Thi Loan but have warned and admonished people in Cong Vi Subward specifically, and in the capital in general, who have engaged in or are engaging in superstitious trades, or who treat illnesses by nonscientific, mysterious methods.

In the same subward, 15 days after Thi Loan, Thi Nguyet was brought before the people for criticism because she engaged in superstitious trades. That proves that the vestiges of the old society and negative manifestations have not been essentially eliminated, which causes us to have to continue the struggle. That is a fact. What must be discussed is whether we dare motive the masses to struggle, as Ba Dinh Precinct and Cong Vi Subward do. In the first quarter 1982 many subwards and units organized effective people's activities to criticize law violators. But

now, when one walks around Hanoi one sees many violations and the reoccurrence of many negative phenomena, but they are not criticized, as in Cong Vi. For example, recently there were discovered a considerable number of people who illegally used electricity to produce ice cream, tapped into public water pipes, illegally built houses, etc. In addition to dealing with them administratively and legally, if such people are brought before the people for criticism, that will serve to educate such people and to warn and stop many others who intend to engage in illegal livelihoods, by the above-mentioned schemes. In the final analysis, that will be up to the consciousness, initiative, and sense of responsibility of the cadres in charge of each locality.

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CSO: 4209/483

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Hồ Đắc Ân [HOOF DAWCS AAN] deceased

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice President of the Patriotic Intellectuals Association, Ho Chi Minh City; born in 1905 in Hue, he died after an illness, on 20 Aug 82 in Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 22 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Văn Cẩn [TRAANF VAWN CAANR]

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; Secretary General of the Vietnam Fine Arts Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

Vice President and Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ]

*Chairman of the [Performing] Artists Council; he was mentioned in connection with this new Council in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 82 p 4)

Huỳnh Văn Cường [HUYNHF VAWN CUWOWNGF]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Song Be Province; recently he attended a meeting in support of the campaign for peace and disarmament. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Cảnh Dinh [NGUYEENX CANHR ZINH]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Minister of Water Conservancy; *Chairman of the Vietnam-Afghanistan Friendship Association; he was received by members of the Vietnam Committee for Friendship with People of Other Nations to present this new Association. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 82 p 4)

Bùi Xuân Dương [BUIF XUAAN ZUWOWNG]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoa Lu District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article about military inductions in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jul 82 p 3)

Đinh Đăng Định [DINH DAWNG DINHJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Photographers Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Lều Hồng Hiền [LEEUF HOONGF HIEEN] deceased

A Department Head in the Ministry of Interior; born on 16 Oct 29, he died on 12 Aug 82. (NHAN DAN 15 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Quốc Hoàn [TRAANF QUOOCS HOANF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Head of the Civil Proselytizing Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 18 Aug 82 he attended a meeting called by the Secretariat of the Central Committee to talk about youth proselytizing. (NHAN DAN 20 Aug 82 p 1)

Đỗ Hội [DOOX HOOIJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, My Duc District, Ha Son Binh Province; his interview on dealing with returned war veterans appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 19 Jul 82 p 3)

Tô Hưng [TOO HUWNG]

Director of the Marx-Lenin Publishing House; on 17 Jul 82 he headed a delegation from the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP to Laos. (NHAN DAN 4 Aug 82 p 4)

Phạm Khai [PHAMJ KHAI]

Minister of Electric Power of the SRV; on 9 Aug 82 he was received by the Chairman of the Kampuchea Council of Ministers, Chan Si in Phnom Penh. (NHAN DAN 11 Aug 82 p 4)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

*Secretary General of the Vietnam Folk Literature Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Chairman of the Preparatory Committee of the Vietnam Federation of Science and Technology Associations; his article on Vietnam's Science and Technology Associations appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 82 p 3)

Lưu Quí Kỳ [LUWU QUIS KYF] aka Thành Vệ [THANHF VEEJ] aka Phác Can [PHACS CAN] aka Lưu Quang Khải [LUWU QUANG KHAIR] deceased

Assistant to the Director of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Secretary General of the Vietnam Journalists Association; on 1 Aug 82 he died after a sudden illness while on a mission in Bangkok. He was born on 31 Oct 1919 in Quang Nam. In 1937 he was the Secretary of the Nam Ky Democratic Youth Federation and Editor in chief of its newspaper. Subsequently, he was the Deputy editor of the newspapers DAN TIEN, DAN MUON, TIEN TOI, and the Editor of LAO DONG, PHO THONG and DAN CHUNG. A number of his articles deal with the Vietnamese Communist point of view concerning world events. He also wrote about literature. He was the Secretary General of the Proselyting Department of the Indochina Leftist Writers Federation. After 1945 he was the Editor in chief of the newspaper QUYET THANG, organ of the Trung Bo Vietnamese Independence League, and of ANH SANG, organ of the Society for the Study of Marxism in Trung Bo. He organized and developed 15 journalist organizations and was active in strengthening the unity between journalists from all over the world. In Oct 81, at the 10th Congress of the International Journalists Organization, he was elected to the Presidium and became one of the Vice Chairmen of the Organization. By his articles and activities, he gained support and sympathy for Vietnam's journalists and people. (NHAN DAN 7 Aug 82 p 4)

Thích Thế Long [THICHS THEES LONG]

Standing Vice Chairman of the Management Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Association; on 14-16 Aug 82 he was Deputy Chief of the delegation to Mongolia for the 6th Asian Buddhist Congress. (NHAN DAN 14 Aug 82 p 1)

Lưu Trọng Lư [LUWU TRONGJ LUW]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Stage Artists Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Đăng Thai Mai [DAWNGJ THAI MAI]

President of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Hồng Nghi [NGUYEENX HOONGF NGHI]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Motion Picture Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Vũ Tiến Nguyên [VUX TIEENS NGUYEEN] deceased

Member of the VCP; a Specialist 5 of the Ministry of Finance; former Principal of the Finance and Accounting Middle School, Ministry of Finance; he died on 21 Aug 82 after an illness, at age 57. (NHAN DAN 22 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Nhớ [NGUYEENX VAWN NHOWX]

Chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, Bac Thai Province; on 10 Aug 82 he spoke at a meeting of the VFF to mobilize support for peace and disarmament. (NHAN DAN 12 Aug 82 p 4)

Đỗ Nhuận [DOOX NHUAANJ]

Secretary General of the Vietnam Singers Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWUX HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

*Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Trần Văn Quang [TRAANF VAWN QUANG]

Vice Minister of National Defense; recently, representing the Council of State Office, he received a Laos delegation. (NHAN DAN 13 Aug 82 p 1)

Hoàng Bích Sơn [HOANGF BICHS SOWN]

*Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to the United Nations; on 13 Aug 82 he presented his credentials to the Secretary General, Javier Perez de Cuellar, in New York. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 11-14 Aug 82 he participated in the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee meeting to discuss ways to implement the resolution of the 5th Party Congress. (NHAN DAN 15 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Thi [NGUYEENX DINHF THI]

Vice President of the Vietnam Association of Arts and Letters; Secretary General of the Vietnam Writers Association; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Trần Hữu Tiềm [TRAANF HUWUX TIEEMF]

*Acting Secretary General of the Vietnam Architects Group; on 1 Jul 82 he signed a declaration by Vietnamese artists and writers protesting the Israeli invasion of Lebanon. (VAN NGHE 17 Jul 82 p 3)

Lê Tính [LEE TINHS]

Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; on 28 Jul 82 he was scheduled to appear on Hanoi Television to discuss flood countermeasures. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 28 Jul 82 p 4)

Trần Trung [TRAANF TRUNG]

Head of the China Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 14 Aug 82 he met with the PRC Ambassador to announce the release of 12 prisoners. (NHAN DAN 15 Aug 82 p 4)

Hoàng Tước [HOANGF TUWOWCJ]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hoa Lu District, Ha Nam Ninh Province; he was mentioned in an article about military inductions in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 30 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn [NGUYEENX VAWN]

Head of the Department of Sericulture, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on sericulture in Bao Loc District appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 82 p 2)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SOUND ORGANIZATION OF MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE FORCES DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Chinh Nghia: "Patrol and Guard Duty of Militia and Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] The patrol and guard duty is one of the principal activities of the militia and self-defense forces in fulfilling their mission of maintaining political security and social order and security. The task of patrolling and standing guard reflects vigilance, combat readiness and the ability to play an active role constantly under all circumstances. To carry out activities aimed at maintaining order and security at each installation, the task of patrolling and standing guard involves a large numerical strength and requires great efforts but will produce great effects. At a time when the enemy is frantically waging a manifold war of destruction and when many negative manifestations in society have not yet been checked, there can be no stable order and security if any locality or installation fails to implement the patrol and guard system satisfactorily no matter in whatever area and under whatever circumstances.

Recently, all favorable conditions have been created for the militia and self-defense forces in many localities and installations to fulfill their important function. In response to the confidence and sympathy of the local party organizations, administration and people, the male and female combatants in the militia and self-defense forces have set forth a motto for energetic action saying: "Let us keep awake so that the people may sleep peacefully!"

Beside the localities and installations which have paid attention to using the militia and self-defense forces to maintain order and security, there still are, however, many others which have not paid due attention to these forces and have even never used them under the pretext that their organization is too broad and not yet uniform. On the other hand, because of their low enthusiasm and dynamism, the military organs and militia and self-defense forces in those localities have failed to take the initiative to act as a staff for the local party committee echelon and administration and to take energetic action to help them guide this task--not to mention a small number of cadres and members of the militia and self-defense forces who have a low sense of organization and discipline, who have failed to set good examples

in their behavior and whose acts have disrupted order and security and thus lessened the masses' confidence in themselves and their own units. Another practice--though not widespread but worth mentioning for the sake of drawing and exchanging experiences--is that some localities not situated in the northern region have organized a number of militia and self-defense teams and units which are completely disengaged from productive activities and are only specialized in carrying out the patrol and guard duty. These teams and units include public security agents or the personnel specialized in protecting agencies and enterprises and have become a kind of army units.

People in many areas believe that there are two tendencies: Either neglecting the militia and self-defense forces and, worse still, failing to boldly use them to fulfill the mission of maintaining order and security or using them beyond their scope and function, and that both tendencies are wrong. From this mission has sprung a problem requiring specific solution which is that of the relationships of close coordination between security and national defense and between national defense and security according to the spirit and substance set forth in Joint Directives No 01 and 02 of both the Ministries of National Defense and Interior.

To carry out the task of patrolling and standing guard satisfactorily, each unit as well as each cadre and member of the militia and self-defense forces must pay attention to the following points:

--Forces must be organized and positioned to suit the situation and terrain in each locality and installation. Whatever the situation, however, it is necessary to choose comrades with good virtues who have won the masses' confidence, who are experienced or who have been trained in patrol and guard duty and to use them as activists to be entrusted with more difficult and complex jobs or terrains.

In carrying out patrol and guard activities, care must be taken to coordinate closely two formulas--openness and secrecy--with the aim of executing the formulated plan and also to avoid acting according to one's own convenience without following a specific plan. The patrol and guard duty must be coordinated with supervision and followingup at installations. Every effort must be exerted to avoid rigidly repeating the same activities as if according to a set regulation; on the contrary, it is necessary to change the method and form of activities frequently and in a versatile and clever manner to suit the situation.

--In organizing and assigning tasks, attention must be paid to limiting to the minimum the use of unproductive forces; instead, it is necessary [for combatants] to take turns at performing production and simultaneously maintaining order and security so that everyone may have the opportunity to undergo training, to contribute his efforts to the good of the locality and to help relieve the people's burden.

--In implementing the yearly military training program for the militia and self-defense forces, the patrol and guard duty must be considered to be an important subject of study; one must not only learn movements and pure

technique but must also study law, regulations and methods of dealing with cases and affairs requiring a swift and sound solution, without, however, omitting any reference to illegal acts and, at the same time, without violating the people's right to ownership.

In the border and coastal areas and on sea islands as well as in cities and towns, at the hubs of communication lines and at harbors and bus and railroad stations, the task of patrolling and standing guard must necessarily be carried out strictly according to a regular pattern. Only by doing so can one prevent both the enemy and malefactors from taking advantage of any loophole to carry out their activities.

With a total strength of a million, the militia and self-defense forces are present everywhere at all times throughout the country. If every locality and installation pay attention to using these forces and if every militia and self-defense cadre and combatant acting in conjunction with other forces take part enthusiastically in the patrol and guard duty and remain constantly vigilant, it will be difficult for the enemy and malefactors--no matter how cunning they may be--to escape the immense net set by our army and people.

9332
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECOND-PHASE INDUCTION PROCEDURES EXPLAINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 82 p 3

[Text] To date, many localities have basically completed the preparations for calling on the youths to join the army in the second phase of 1982. Some localities have issued induction orders and are even preparing to deliver recruits ahead of schedule in order to draw experiences.

A number of localities have paid attention to carrying out propaganda and education satisfactorily so that the number of youths having registered for military obligation and undergone medical examinations represents a high percentage. Many military draft councils, military command sections and public health bureaus in districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces have carefully studied and firmly grasped provisions of the law on military obligation and induction criteria, displayed a high sense of responsibility, heightened their standard of professional knowledge and have thus become able to review [and apply] policies and criteria and perform medical examinations without committing many mistakes and also to obtain results that are much more accurate than those from the first induction phase of 1982. The various sectors and mass organizations at many installations have enthusiastically conducted uniform activities and scored realistic and good achievements as a contribution to the preparations for the current induction phase.

To carry out the current induction phase satisfactorily, it is necessary, however, to immediately eliminate some shortcomings committed by certain areas in making preparations for this task. In some localities, propaganda and education about the duty to defend the fatherland and the law on military obligation have not yet been carried out intensively and extensively so that the percentage of youths having registered for the military obligation and undergone medical checkups is still low. Due to a failure to study carefully and to grasp firmly the provisions and regulations of the law on military obligation, there have been instances when some military draft councils--especially those in districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces--have not acted correctly in examining and ratifying cases related to the exemption and deferment policy and also in applying youth induction criteria. Inexact conclusions about the recruits' state of health have been drawn by a number of public health cadres and personnel including the heads of physical examination councils because they have not

yet firmly grasped the health standards and examination and diagnostic methods specified by the National Defense-Public Health interministerial commission.

The above-mentioned facts point to the need, in the days ahead, for all localities and units to understand thoroughly the specified requirements in order to fulfill brilliantly the task of calling up the youths for the current induction phase. All of the youths inducted must have the essential qualifications. Toward this end, it is necessary to make sure that each of the new recruits is really worthy so that after they have been delivered to regular army units, none of them will be returned to his respective locality because of [the incongruity of his induction with] the policy or because he does not meet the health criteria.

Efforts must be exerted to follow a regular pattern during the current induction phase and also in the future, which is the need for all localities to obtain a sufficient number of recruits to fulfill exactly the set quantitative norms, to refrain from exceeding them and to consider them as legally compulsory. Each village, ward, town and state organ and installation must strictly execute the decision of the people's committee and the induction order of the military commander in chief in each district, precinct, city and municipality subordinate to a province. To meet this requirement, each installation must make sure that each youth has good qualifications prior to being inducted and each village, ward, town and military command section in each district, precinct, city and municipality subordinate to a province must firmly ascertain the situation of each youth before calling him up for military service. State organs, mass and social organizations, schools and families have the duty to motivate and educate citizens and to make arrangements and create conditions for them to fulfill their military obligation. The law specifies that the persons to be called up during the current induction phase must be born between 1 September 1955 and 31 August 1964. In addition, those who have previously failed to comply with the induction order are still considered to be subjected to induction until and through the age of 35.

The people's committees in districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to province will decide on the list of persons to be called up for induction and the military commanders in chief in districts, precints, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces will call up youths one by one for induction. The induction order must be issued 15 days in advance and the person called up must be present at the time and place indicated in the induction order.

Induction deferment must be carried out in strict accordance with Article 29, Section IV, of the law on military obligation. In executing this law, attention must be paid to the following points:

Concerning persons engaged in some task, induction will be deferred only for those who are carrying out scientific research for the state and whose status is certified by a minister, the head of a State Commission or of another agency subordinate to the Council of Ministers or by a person holding a corresponding function.

Concerning persons who are studying, induction will be deferred only for those who are attending a general middle school or a vocational one or who are undergoing long-term training in a vocational middle school, an advanced school or a college. This deferment provision will be applied only to students who are attending the state's regular schools including the work-study ones; as for those who are studying in evening or correspondence courses or at on-the-job training classes, their induction will not be deferred.

It is necessary to publish officially the list of persons whose induction is deferred or who are exempted from military obligation and also the result of medical examinations. People's committees in villages, wards, towns and cities and the heads of organs, enterprises and other units and installations are responsible for organizing sendoff ceremonies, for creating conditions for recruits living in their respective areas to be present at the fixed time and place and for strictly implementing policies concerning the armymen's families.

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PEOPLE'S INSPECTION ACTIVITIES IN THANH HOA REVIEWED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--The Council of Ministers recently awarded the traveling banner to Thanh Hoa Province for its best achievements in carrying out inspection activities in 1981 as compared with other regions in the country.

Beginning with pilot centers designed to draw experiences in leadership over the past 5 years, Thanh Hoa has now completed the building of a people's inspection network extending from the provincial to the ward and village level and also to state organs and enterprises. This network comprises more than 65,000 inspectors of whom 40 percent participate directly in production and 28 percent are women.

The provincial people's inspection network has positively contributed to limiting acts contrary to policies as well as illegal deeds.

Over the past 5 years, people's inspection boards have collected 100,500 opinions expressed by the masses and have participated in promptly resolving nearly 62,000 complaints and denunciations made by the people under the form of petitions or letters. In conjunction with the responsible inspection commissions in various sectors and at different echelons, the people's inspection forces have inspected and examined over 7,000 cases related to the implementation of the state plan and the execution of various systems and policies in many installations.

The satisfactory inspection activities carried out by the people over the past 5 years has constituted a stable support for the judicial organs in Thanh Hoa. As a result, the entire province has retrieved millions of dong in cash, thousands of tons of grain, hundreds of hectares of illegally usurped and occupied lands and fields and large amounts of materials and goods valued at dozens of millions of dong and has returned all these items to the state and people.

9332
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SEVERE PUNISHMENT OF DOCUMENT, DEAL COUNTERFEITERS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Tran Dang Tuan, cadre of the Central Military Court: "Criminal Counterfeiting of Document, Seal"]

[Text] Luu Bach Da hired Nguyen Van Nhi--who was once sentenced by the Hanoi People's Court to 3 years in prison for counterfeiting seals--to carve two seals bearing the name of Merchandise Transport Enterprise No 2 and that of the Public Security Station in Thanh Tri District, Hanoi, for use in illegal commercial dealings. After taking possession of these seals, Da counterfeited a number of orders for missions and leave authorizations and sold them to traders to make a profit.

Seeing that they could make much money by counterfeiting documents and seals, Da and his friend named Nguyen Van Chu eagerly established numerous connections in order to intensify their sale. Chu succeeded in inducing Pham Van Di and Nguyen Van Co to act as middlemen to sell more of these items. After having a seal bearing the emblem of Regiment 510 made and in order to avoid possible detection following the continuous use of the same emblem, Da again hired Nhi to carve many other seals bearing the emblems of different units such as Regiments 10, 12 and 757, the Planning Staff Bureau of Division 4, the regiment stationed at the Bien Hoa Air Base, etc. By forging these phony documents with the greatest care and making them look real, they were able to deceive buyers and certain local agencies. Da personally used the phony documents fabricated by himself to secure his transfer to a vegetable and fruit corporation with a monthly salary of 65 dong.

Nguyen Van Chu also made false statements about his background, claiming that he was formerly an armyman, and was thus given a job in a printing house. When their trick was uncovered, these men used phony documents in an attempt to escape but could not avoid the punitive blow of the law.

Da and his accomplices were tried by Military Court X on charge of "forging documents and seals for deceptive purposes" and according to the current state law.

The use of counterfeit documents and seals by Da and his accomplices to deceive the people and state organs was a dangerous act because it hampered

the normal activities of the state organs and was prejudicial to the latter's stability and strength and because it disrupted social order and [badly] influenced the people's confidence [in the state]. By committing these illegal acts, Da and his accomplices carried out swindling and cheated the people out of their money in order to indulge in luxurious living while the people were encountering many difficulties in their livelihood. Therefore, Military Court X sternly condemned them and handed down the following punishments:

--Luu Bach Da was sentenced to 10 years in prison because he was the mastermind and the principal supplier of false documents and seals to his accomplices. Nguyen Van Chu was sentenced to 8 years in prison, Nguyen Van Co 7 years, Pham Van Di 6 years and Nguyen Van Nhi 4 years.

At the same time, the court ordered the confiscation of a total amount of 122,838 dong from Da and his accomplices.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HILLTRIBE INSURGENTS NAG VIETNAMESE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 11 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by John Laird]

[Text]

DA LAT

SEVEN years after the communist victory in South Vietnam, armed groups continue to resist government authority in highland and river delta areas.

A senior official at this mountain resort town in Lam Dong Province, 230 kilometres (145 miles) northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, said the general population, including farmers, workers and artisans, had to undergo defence training to meet threats from Montagnard insurgency.

The Deputy Chief of the Provincial People's Committee, Nguyen Hoang, said his province was not easy to control because of its hilly, forested nature, which allowed insurgents to operate.

Western and Asian newsmen travelling the road from Ho Chi Minh City for a tour of new farmlands came upon an outpost manned by two Vietnamese troops who, in a seemingly-relaxed manner, said they were guarding against FULRO — the United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races.

At other points, civilians carrying AK-47 rifles were encountered.

Hoang told the newsmen at a Press briefing that there had been incidents of guerrilla attacks in the past year, but would not elaborate. He said only that the "bandits" came to villages at harvest time to take food from the people.

The neighbouring provinces of Dac Lac and Gia Lai — Cong Tum, bordering Kampuchea and Laos, faced a more serious situation, but not very serious, said Hoang.

But he dismissed FULRO, the largest insurgent movement, as an unorganised group which posed no threat to the regime.

It existed only in name and its members roamed separately in groups never exceeding 10 or 12 people, he said.

Hoang linked the activities of these "bandits and pirates" to American and Chinese policies of subversion against Vietnam —charges commonly levelled by Vietnam.

A Western diplomat in Bangkok estimated FULRO's strength as between 1,000 and 5,000 men. He believed the front was well-coordinated but was "an interesting political phenomenon" rather than a major insurgency threat.

Its goal was not ideological, but aimed at autonomy for Montagnard ethnic minorities — a goal going back to the time of the French colonial occupation.

The diplomat said there were validated acts of government vehicles being ambushed on the road to Da Lat in the past several years. Other sources report that domestic Vietnamese radio has occasionally broadcast successes of government counter-attacks in highland areas.

The diplomat said that the Khmer rouge resistance in Kampuchea sometimes mentioned FULRO strikes in their progaganda.

He added that FULRO's source of weapons was undoubtedly the Khmer

rouge, who are themselves supplied with Chinese arms through Thailand.

He said there were other lowland insurgencies in the south, particularly in the Mekong delta area where former troops of the overthrown Saigon government had formed a "Movement for National Restoration."

The Cao Dai sect, while still tolerated as a religion, was also apparently involved with insurgency in rural areas, particularly between Ho Chi Minh City and the Parrot's Beak area of Kampuchea, which juts into southern Vietnam.

But the lowland insurgencies were fragmented, the diplomat added.

A Vietnamese refugee interviewed in Thailand earlier this year said that during the struggle for South Vietnam, the Communists promised the Montagnards autonomy, but instead subsequently took their land for collectivisation.

Government attempts to establish new economic zones in rugged, virgin areas had also antagonised the Montagnards and provoked fighting with new settlers, he added.

Vietnam has also constantly made allegations of Chinese-provoked incidents and subversion along its northern border, as well as the Sino-Laotian border.

Vietnamese official media has mentioned the infiltration of agents, the opening of cheap markets along the border, and wide use of propaganda and other methods to sway the loyalty of northern ethnic minority groups.

Vietnam's response — the combining of defence and economic activities by the general population — was listed as a major national task of the country by Communist Party Secretary Le Duan at Vietnam's Fifth Party Congress last March.— AP

CSO: 4220/348

CORRUPTION HAS BECOME WAY OF LIFE IN SOUTH

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 26 Aug 82 p 21

[Article by Michael Fathers]

[Text]

A NEW class of rich people has emerged in communist Vietnam living off the sale of contraband goods, pharmaceuticals, black market foreign currency dealings and the spoils of corruption.

Residents say corruption is a way of life in Ho Chi Minh City just as it was when the town was called Saigon before the United States-backed government fell in April 1975.

An outspoken critic of the government, former Deputy Health Minister Mrs Duong Quyen Hoa, told *Reuters* that corruption was everywhere and affected officials from both the North and the South, enabling some to amass large sums of money.

Former Saigon residents who had managed to keep some capital were benefiting from a large-scale trade in foreign currency, Western consumer goods and much-needed medicine, caused by severe shortages of hard currency and the collapse of Vietnam's foreign trade, she said.

Urchins

For a city where the average wage is 200 duong (US$20) a month and shortages are perennial, there is a considerable number of well-patronised restaurants serving luxury food and wine at a cost of about 300 duong a meal.

Filling the tables are the new rich who do not seem to fear this ostentation.

The open-air Lam Son Cafe, opposite Saigon's former opera house, is packed nightly by beer-drinking customers paying 10 doung (US$1) a bottle and listening to a string orchestra playing sedate dance music.

In contrast to Hanoi, there has been a clampdown on taped broadcasts of Western pop music according to foreign residents, and Saigon's former coffee shops are silent.

In alleys behind Nguyen Hue Street, a main boulevard where urchins used to harass American servicemen, and where stolen supplies from special shops for American servicemen were sold, the same stalls are now loaded with Western-brand cigarettes, Japanese watches, cameras, cans of cocoa cola and tinned food, electronic goods and liquor.

For a visitor after an absence of 10 years little had changed.

The urchins are now the children of American and other foreign fathers and Vietnamese mothers.

Instead of "Hey mister you give me money," the children plead, "My dad is Gary....Bobby. ....Peter...Jimmy. ... Brian.... you help me."

The ubiquitous light Japanese motorbikes which polluted the city have been largely replaced by bicycles and spare parts ran out and petrol was rationed.

There is almost universal poverty. Members of the old middle class, lawyers, doctors and other professional people sell their belongings to survive and some have become cyclo drivers, cigarette stall holders and hawkers.

The poverty is reflected in an upsurge of theft, but the lawlessness and violence which characterised the city during the American presence has gone.

"It is not a military city any more. We have more order now. There are fewer police on the streets but there are still lots of plainclothed police," one elderly Chinese resident said.

People still live and sleep on the streets, most of them families who returned without authority from the harsh new economic zones where they were sent after Hanoi's victory.

The city authorities say there are 100,000 people unemployed and unhoused among the 3.5 million inhabitants.

In Cholon, the Chinese quarter, the former bustling streets are relatively quiet and many shop fronts are barricaded, mainly as a result of the exodus of thousands of Chinese after Peking's war with Hanoi in 1979.

The public markets throughout the city are well stocked with food from the Mekong Delta. But government shops where produce can be bought for one tenth of

the free market price are short of supplies.

The black market operates with the tacit consent of the government, financed mainly by remittances from Vietnamese with relatives living abroad.

Mai Chi Tho, chairman of Ho Chi Minh City's Governing People Committee and a member of the Communist Party's Central Committee, told foreign reporters that the black market was a supplementary source of supply to satisfy people's needs.

Black market

"The state does not have the ability yet to satisfy fully the wants of the people and those individual traders are useful. Our long-term aim is to get rid of them." Mr Tho said.

Until then the black market flourishes for those few Vietnamese with cash or assets to sell. For the remainder life is at subsistence level.

"I do not consider we have hungry people in Ho Chi Minh City," Mr Tho said. "But there may be some who have less calories than others."

Women no longer wear the flowing ao dai because they cannot afford the cost of buying the long bolts of material. Instead a blouse worn with black pants has replaced it as the national dress. The ao dai is reserved for women in official positions who deal with foreigners.

The shirts and trousers of many men are a patchwork of repairs. People in the streets ask you for old clothing.

In this city where foreign residents say the black market value of the dollar increases on average one duong (10 US cents at the official rate) a week, profits can be enormous.

The official exchange rate of the dollar is 10 duong. But on the black market a dollar changes hands at between 85 duong and 100 duong.

Shopkeepers say people are beginning to hoard dollars to take advantage of their rising value, or are selling them for gold, an easily transportable asset and vital for Vietnamese planning to make the hazardous journey across the South China Sea to refugee camps in Hong Kong, Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines.

Holding foreign currency is illegal and the government seeks to control the black market by issuing dollar-equivalent scrip notes to the beneficiaries of foreign remittances.

Hierarchy

These can be used to purchase imported goods at special government stores for foreigners known as Imex (import/export) or inter shops. They are then sold for duong at 10 times the official rate.

For Vietnamese from the austere north where privations has been a way of life for nearly 30 years, this is a rich city and corruption is the only way they can earn enough to buy the luxuries they see, residents say.

Bribes and payoffs affect every aspect of life in Ho Chi Minh City where a large bureaucracy demands permits and pieces of paper for every activity.

Payments are made monthly to escape being sent to the feared new economic zones. People caught listening to foreign radio broadcasts or dealing in foreign currency, traffic offenders and curfew breakers, all add money to the illegal rotation of funds.

Mrs Hoa, the former Deputy Health Minister, said: "Of course people are punished. But if you pursue the offenders too vigorously you risk touching the hierarchy. Therefore the authorities have to approach corruption softly." — Reuter

CSO: 4220/667

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LETTER DESCRIBES LIFE IN HO CHI MINH CITY

Paris DOAN KET in Vietnamese 19 Jun 82 pp 1, 8

[Letter from Ho Chi Minh City by Lien Van: "The City During the First Days of the Rainy Season"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, 24 May 1982

Dear Friends,

Since I arrived here, 10 days have flown by. Each day, I have "left the house and gone out" early in the morning and travelled around until late at night on an old borrowed bicycle; however, I have not been able to go beyond the environs of the city because of my work and because I have been busy delivering letters, delivering medicine and meeting friends during my lunch break.

My vision, therefore, has been restricted to the inner city, to a few circles, to a few attitudes. But, this does not mean that I should not speak. However, as I write, I must avoid generalizations and readers should remember the limitations upon my vision.

In order to avoid speaking in a general manner, which easily results in a systematic overview, I shall write about what I remember so that readers, as I have, can gradually become somewhat familiar with the life of the city.

At noon on 13 May, my airplane left Bangkok, flew over the Gulf of Thailand and along the Kampuchean coast to Rach Gia, turned left and flew toward the east past Can Tho and the western delta, landing at Tan Son Nhat Airport. The rice paddies were still dry but there were a few small wet spots. The first storm of the season occurred in March but it was not until several days after I returned home--which were hot and muggy days--that a large storm occurred and lasted all afternoon. It then rained all night on each of the next 3 days. The rainy season had truly begun.

As I travelled around in the rain, attentively listening to the street noises and smelling the delicate fragrance of the wild flowers (compared to several years ago, there seems to be fewer lambrettas and motorized bicycles and also less

pollution and I selected streets that are lined with trees and traveled only by bicycles, maybe this is why I smelled less vehicle exhaust), I eagerly looked again for the vibrant green color of the leaves and the brilliant red and gold of the lush Cycas revoluta trees, which are the things that bring pleasure to a person returning from afar.

Was anything unusual noticed this summer? There are still the glass containers filled with tobacco and there are "pump" stations, vehicles repair shops and lottery tables on every street corner. In the 13 provinces that comprise "B2" (Nam Bo), every province has a lottery and lottery results are announced on T.V. each evening (1845 hours). The number of counters selling laundry powder, fragrant soap and consumer goods (genuine goods sent from the West and fake goods) has apparently not increased compared to last year. There are, however, many more coffee stands, beverage stands and vegetable counters, which have taken over the sidewalks. One has the impression that one-half this city spends one-half its time buying and reselling goods or eating and drinking. There is a basis for this impression but it is still just an impression. A more careful examination shows that these stores are filled with locally produced goods of all types and styles. This city has always eaten and drank much but it also works well, has truly produced much wealth and has made a major contribution to the sources of export goods.

Prices, of course, have continued to rise. The price of rice and grain has risen "moderately": from 4-9 dong (the summer of last year) to 6-13 dong per kilogram; the prices of gasoline (25-30 dong per liter) and imported cologne can be considered to not have increased. However, the most shocking prices are the price of sugar (40 dong per kilogram)--more than double last year's price-- and the price of meat (pork tenderloin, which cost about 60 dong last year, now costs 110-120 dong; beef costs 80 to 100 dong per kilogram). As a result, the prices of Pasteur, Ho Xuan Huong and Truong Minh Ky noodles and beef is 12 dong per bowl (last year's price was 9 dong) and the price of "special" noodles and beef is 20 dong. At noodle and beef stands, one usually sees mostly Honda motorbikes and very few bicycles.

Most difficult, therefore, continues to be the living conditions of manual workers, civil servants and cadres, who have fixed wages. The basic wage, which ranges from 50 to 150 dong, commodity subsidies and compensation for losses combine for a total of 150 to 300 dong. Direct production workers and civil servants at agencies that "manage" to satisfy the "three interests" can earn from 600 to 1,000 dong. The most miserable lives are lived by teachers, who are in the "non-production sector" and must find additional work as teachers or work in another trade, even sell potatoes and candies to their students. For the past 2 years, doctors have been able to breathe a little easier. After their hospital hours, they operate private clinics and can earn a few thousand per month. Journalists, in order to spend a few months in the countryside or an industrial area obtaining information on the actual situation, must have a minimum of a few thousand dong with them. Some have had to sell their homes so that they could continue to pursue their literary careers.

When a literary work has been completed, it frequently remains in a drawer at the publishing house for a long time due to the shortage of paper. Paper is scarce and, as a result, expensive; a novel costs from 5 to 20 dong. Yet people still buy many of them quickly. A few of the hottest sellers at book counters in the city are: "Under the Shade Tree"(Nguyen Thi Ngoc Tu); "The Pile of Gems"(Vu Hanh); "The Old Ben Nghe"(Son Nam); "The Ivory Strategy" (Nguyen Quang Sang); "The Bitter Wine"(Vo Huy Tam); "The Conclusion of the 30 Year War"(Memoirs of Colonel General Tran Van Tra); "Vietnamese Phonetics" (Doan Thien Thuat); "The Land of Man"(Nguyen Thanh Long's translation of Saint-Exupery's "Terre des Hommes and Le Petit Prince"); and "On the Special Battle Line"(Khanh Van's story about Miss Dinh Thi Van, a skilled intelligence soldier). This year, the Van Hoc Publishing House performed a very welcomed service by reprinting a host of modern works that can be considered to be classics by Ngo Tat To, Nguyen Tuan, Nguyen Cong Hoan, Thach Lam, Nguyen Hong, To Huu, Xuan Dieu, Nguyen Kien, Vu Thi Thuong, Chu Van...in the hope that these new and old works quickly reach the hands of readers overseas. The same is true with regard to the Buddhist sutras which the venerable Thuong Toa spent much time and effort translating and which were recently printed.(*)

Soon, my airplane will be leaving for Hanoi. Here, I shall stop writing for awhile. When you read my letter, see it as a whole, as a body and soul. Europe is the first normal thought of one who has gone far away and returned to his motherland.

FOOTNOTES

* Yesterday morning, the 1st of April, I visited the Van Hanh Temple and although I was unable to meet with Minh Chau (he was absent), I did meet with other priests and the mass of men and women Buddhist devotees who are studying to teach the sutras. In response to a question, I learned that neither Quang Do nor Huyen Quang were ever imprisoned as was rumored in Paris several months ago. Around the time of Tet, these two priests continued to oppose the church, consequently, late in February, 1982, they were "asked" to return to their homes: Quang Do returned to Thai Binh (to his former village where he lives with his mother) and Huyen Quang returned to Nghia Binh. Once again, it is necessary to gain experience concerning the concept and policy regarding information in our country.

7809
CSO: 4209/403

EDITORIAL STRESSES STATE MANAGEMENT OF EXPORT-IMPORT BUSINESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Managing Export-Import Business"]

[Text] In execution of the resolution of the Sixth Plenary Session of the Party Central Committee and of decrees No 40-CP and 200-CP of the Council of Ministers, the right of various sectors, localities and basic units to carry out directly export-import transactions has been developed over the recent past and clear-cut results have been obtained due to this policy. A number of localities have taken positive initiatives in exploiting the existing potentials to develop production, to practice thrift in consumption and to increase the sources of export goods as well as import possibilities, thereby creating more jobs for the people and contributing to solving the problem of their livelihood and to raising more income for the budget. Some sectors entrusted with the task of carrying out export and import directly have also obtained initial results. However, some erroneous tendencies have recently appeared in the process of organizing and managing the export-import business; these deviations have had not only a bad influence on the management of the sources of export and import goods, on the fulfillment of obligations to the central level, on the exploitation of the market and on the use of foreign currency but have also made it impossible to carry out control and supervision.

During the advance from small-scale to large-scale socialist production, developing the right and duty of various localities, sectors and basic units to carry out export and import is a correct and necessary policy aimed at exploiting economic potentials, rapidly increasing the sources of export goods, gradually striking a balance between export and import, accumulating foreign currency for the state and eliminating pluralistic management methods. In properly implementing this policy, it is necessary, however, to correct deviations quickly and to maintain the principle of state monopoly of foreign trade by enforcing the centralized and unified management of the central level upon foreign trade activities through various policies and organizational and managerial mechanisms.

While continuing to encourage the export-import activities of various localities and sectors, the state's position is, through the medium of 5-year and yearly plans, to make appropriate investments in the building and expansion of export goods producing installations and of areas specialized in

cultivating crops suitable for export. The export plan norms assigned to localities and sectors will be balanced by the norms for the supply of raw materials and means essential to production, purchase, transportation and preservation.

The principle of unified management must be materialized primarily by the division and determination of export rights and responsibilities between the central and local level and must also be reflected in the publication of a list of export goods. No matter whether they are produced at the central or local level, the main export goods of great value which play an important role in the foreign economic policy must fall under the unified business right of the state and must be placed in the charge of centrally run export organizations. The various localities have the duty to deliver these kinds of goods in the exact quantities indicated in the plan; if there is a surplus, it must be entrusted to centrally run organizations for export purposes; in case these organizations refuse to take this surplus in charge, localities will have the right to export it with the permission of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. Apart from the list of goods placed under the unified management of the central level, localities have the right directly to export those goods which they can produce and exploit on their own. It is necessary for the various localities to cooperate in the field of exportation but the sources of export goods must be created primarily through the development of local production. The collection and purchase of export goods will be reorganized under the condition that the goods belonging to any province or city must be placed under the responsibility of this province or city and that the organizations and units subordinate to any province are not allowed to collect and buy the export products of another province unless authorized to do so by the local people's committee. Private citizens are forbidden to compete [with state organs] in buying export goods while state-owned corporations are not allowed to raise purchase prices unilaterally.

To guide importation to the greatest advantage, the state will clearly determine the kinds of goods whose importation is forbidden and will promulgate a suitable tax system in order to limit or encourage [the importation of] different categories of goods after assessing the benefit to be derived from their importation for the sake of the national economy.

From the organizational point of view, the unified management by the state must be exercised by subjecting all export-import activities to the authorization of the Ministry of Foreign Trade. This will be issued after completing appropriate formalities without, however, causing obstacles to business units.

The reorganization of the export-import activities of various localities is aimed at increasing the effectiveness of state management, applying the principle of state monopoly in foreign trade and of unified management by the central level and, at the same time, creating favorable conditions for the various localities and sectors engaged in import and export to carry out their activities easily and with high effectiveness.

9332
CSO: 4209/466

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY POLITICAL ACTIVITIES TO BE MADE MORE EFFECTIVE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Aug 82 pp 3, 4

[Article: "Political Activities To Surely Achieve High Degree of Effectiveness"]

[Text] As of early August, nearly 30 provinces and municipalities have held conferences to extend political activities to key cadres of district and ward level and in a number of primary party organizations.

The central organs like the ministries of Foreign Affairs, Power, National Defense, Interior, Mines and Coal, Engineering and Metals, Culture, Higher and Vocational Education, etc. have reviewed and evaluated or are reviewing and evaluating their own performance on the basis of a thorough understanding of the basic contents of party congress documents. The provinces of Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Nghia Binh, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Dong Nai, Tien Giang, etc. have ordered that trial work be done by a number of party organizations located in different areas to get some experience, to correct in time any deviations and to supplement the draft reports on leadership as performed by the provincial VCP committees. In Ha Son Binh, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces and Haiphong Municipality, many districts have ordered that political activities be closely linked with reviewing the job of issuing membership cards, judging party members' qualities, expelling unqualified members from the party, admitting more new members and purging further the ranks of party members. Those were realistic things to do to prepare for the second round of congresses. Son La, Cao Bang, Lang Son, Hoang Lien Son and Quang Ninh Provinces referred to the actual situation and analyzed the enemy's shrewd plot as they dealt with the question of combining economic matters with national defense, and vice versa, in the process of considering how to fulfill the two strategic tasks in their localities.

Some localities thoroughly understood the three needs -- and closely combined them -- to heighten awareness, to correctly evaluate the situation of the movement and therefrom to recommend realistic programs of action for their localities and sectors; as a result, they obtained good initial results. However, generally

speaking, in many localities and a number of sectors, the results of this round of political activities were limited and its quality was not yet very good. What were the reasons that led to that situation?

Awareness Along With Action

In its report sent to its superior echelon, the Standing Committee of the District VCP Committee of T.H. District considered the results obtained in the round of political activities in its locality as good ones because cadres and party members had taken part in the learning in large numbers and had thoroughly understood the congress documents and because there had been close reviews by the primary party organizations. But when the Standing Committee of the Provincial VCP Committee asked questions about the district's program of action, such as how to properly resolve the grain problem, what measures to take to put an end to the problem of ricefields being left fallow for one season, etc., the district party committee secretary replied that this task would be discussed further in the time to come.

The case of T.H. District was not a common one among all localities, but it was not an exceptional phenomenon. What we should be concerned about was the fact that in this round of political activities many localities attached importance only to heightening awareness and failed to consider to a proper degree the need to evaluate the situation of their movement and work and to review the leadership as performed by the party committee echelons, nor to learn any lessons of experience and, therefrom, to recommend realistic programs of action aimed at properly exploiting the existing capabilities of their localities and sectors in connection with labor, land and occupations. Some localities even believed that to determine the guidelines and tasks about seeking urgent solutions to the socioeconomic problems of their localities was something that should be discussed later and had nothing to do with the political activities. Others affirmed that there had been a high degree of unanimity toward the contents of the congress documents, but on the other hand there were cadres whose attitude pointed to a lack of belief on their part that the party resolution could really be carried out. That pessimistic attitude happened to have appeared right in the localities that had just harvested an almost totally successful winter-spring crop and where the living conditions of farmers had been improved and the obligations to contribute grain and foods to the state had all been overfulfilled. It was obvious that these phenomena reflected a separation between awareness and action, between thoroughly understanding the resolution and evaluating the situation and organizing its implementation. That situation resulted from the fact that they had failed to thoroughly understand and to closely combine the three needs as the VCP Central Committee Secretariat has mentioned in its directive entitled, "About the Round of Political Activities To Study and Discuss the Implementation of the 5th Party Congress Resolution." The very title of the directive did stress the need to study the congress resolution beyond the limit of awareness and understanding of the document. For "the political activities this time are aimed not at giving one's opinion about the Central Committee documents but rather at having a unified awareness and full

understanding of these documents. Before the conferences, all cadres must read and think over the above-mentioned resolutions. During the conferences, do not introduce nor discuss the entire texts of the resolutions but rather concentrate on clarifying the basic matters; further analyzing the matters that have not yet been carefully discussed in the first round of congresses, the viewpoint matters that are related to many urgent aspects of today's work; and criticizing the wrong ideas that are contrary to the party line and policies."

The secretariat directive also indicates it is necessary to fully understand the three needs -- on the basis of awareness being attached to the basic contents of the congress documents, to thoroughly review the state of the movement in localities, sectors and primary units, as well as the leadership performance of party organizations there, and thus "to recommend realistic programs of action for the localities, sectors and primary units, along with effective measures in order to resolve the immediate urgent socioeconomic problems."

The way many localities organized the study of the congress resolutions as they recently did obviously did not reflect correctly and fully the meaning of political activities. It was the old way of learning, which worried more about terminologies and dealt with minor situations rather than the basic matters. The yardstick that measures the effectiveness of this round of political activities is the programs of action and realistic organization. Naturally, in order to have correct programs of action and to create a revolutionary mass movement, we must have a revolutionary way of thinking and a new awareness of the party congress line. However, if we have only awareness and thinking, we cannot turn the party resolutions into reality. To have a total unanimity toward the party resolutions, as reality has indicated, we must organize action in accordance with the thinking and viewpoints of the congress. This round of political activities is held just for the purpose of turning the congress resolutions into a revolutionary mass movement. Consequently, the political activities this time are aimed at organizing revolutionary action. Only by recommending correct and realistic programs of action and positive measures can we ensure a full understanding of the congress documents and turn the party line into the masses' vitality. If the political activities limit themselves to promoting awareness only, they fail to ensure unity between theory and practice, between thinking and organization, and actually lead to a separation between policy and action.

Correct Assessment of Situation

According to the experience of many provinces, to be able to recommend correct programs of action requires a correct assessment of the situation and an in-depth review of the performance of all sectors and echelons on the basis of a thorough understanding of the congress documents. The process of analyzing the movement and evaluating the capabilities in a locality is also the process of reexamining the leadership that has been performed in the sectors, units and party organizations there.

In the assessment of the situation in a number of localities as they recently did, there usually were two incorrect tendencies: the tendency to depend on others and the attitude of blaming one another while reviewing the shortcomings in the movement.

The tendency to depend on others was most evidently shown in relying on and waiting for investment and assistance from the superior echelons and foreign aid; failing to make active contributions to the central administration, particularly contributions of grain and foods; and lacking belief and the desire to see the potential capabilities of one's locality and sector. As one failed to fulfill one's task, one concluded that the reason was a lack of assistance from one's superior echelons. The tendency to depend on others usually prevents an accurate evaluation of the basic advantages, the potential and existing capabilities and the new factors, which help to overcome difficulties and to make the movement go forward. As the result of this tendency, there is no positive effort to draft and carry out a program of action aimed at promoting self-stregthening and self-sufficiency and exploiting any potential.

It is not easy to overcome the tendency to depend on others. According to the experience of Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh Provinces, to do so successfully involves analyzing and correctly assessing the situation and making everybody see all of the existing capabilities and advantages, mostly the capital of foremost importance that is labor, land and occupations, which serve as a basis for recommending a correct program of action. To do so, it is necessary to go through the progressive models to review the socioeconomic work, to single out the matters of regulatory interest, to affirm any prospects and correct direction and to make clear and definite conclusions about the potential of every production installation in terms of organizational experience, production knowledge, material and technical base, capital, raw materials, etc. Only by properly satisfying this need can we draw experience lessons, strengthen solidarity and raise the revolutionary spirit and work capacity of cadres and party members.

To evaluate the state of the movement must be linked with stressing the responsibilities of collectives and individuals. Another unhealthy phenomenon is the habit of blaming one another and holding others responsible for any shortcomings and mistakes in leadership over implementation. In H and T provinces, as the shortcomings in the task of serving agriculture were analyzed, the commercial sector blamed the industrial sector for producing too few and poor-quality tools; the industrial sector criticized that the commercial sector had failed to fulfill its distribution and circulation function and had not yet worked closely with the installations in rural areas; the bank complained that capital remained idle in the sectors; the building and materials organ held the communications and transportation sector responsible, and so on. That meant that all sectors and echelons had not yet truly seen their own responsibilities for the shortcomings in the leadership of the provinces. As a result, villages blamed districts; districts held the provincial

level responsible; the provincial sectors in their turn blamed the central organs for not having paid attention to serving and working closely with production installations. Thus there was a failure on the part of both collectives and individuals to recognize their function and role toward the province's common tasks.

In reality, there is not a single important task of a province that can be fulfilled without the joint work of many sectors, in which every member of each and every organ needs others and has a mutual responsibility for others. Any work in a province can be done with a high degree of effectiveness only when "first of all, every person fulfills his personal responsibilities, for if he fails to carry out his duty, this will automatically affect the ability of others to carry out theirs"* in a collective or a sector as a whole. Therefore, when a locality or unit has to carry out a decision handed down from its superiors, it must have an organic association of all of its components in a good work-division and cooperation relationship. The reason is that "work division itself comprises cooperation; conversely speaking, cooperation itself comprises work division."*

All standing committees of provincial party committees or heads of central sectors must make serious reviews in order to properly prepare reports on evaluation of the state of the movement and to recommend programs of action for their localities.

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* Le Duan: "Some Problems About Cadres and Organization in the Socialist Revolution,"Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1973, p 41.

5598
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EDITORIAL URGES IMPROVEMENT OF PARTY MEMBERS IN ARMY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Party Membership Cards and Party Members' Training"]

[Text] The issuance of party membership cards has been carried out widely in our army and has brought about good results. Through this broad campaign of political activities, an important step has been made to strengthen the party members' contingent from the qualitative point of view. Now more than ever, the criteria for the communist party members have been set forth very clearly, thus constituting a stern basis for each party member to reexamine himself and to undergo reexamination by primary party organizations, party committees at various echelons and the broad masses. Everyone has realized that each phase of party card issuance is an occasion to perform study, education and reexamination and to try to carry out self-criticism and criticism and that these phases are very necessary and are objectively required by the task of building the party in the present situation in order to raise the quality of the party members' contingent and to make the party increasingly wholesome, stable and strong so as to enhance its prestige among the masses.

Though the issuance of party cards has been done strictly in many areas and has had a good effect, a number of party organizations have been rather inclined to think that they have fulfilled their duty after delivering party cards to members. On their part, a number of party members feel assured of their positions after receiving their party cards and some of them have even kept their cards very carefully in a safe place and have almost forgotten about them. Worse still, [after receiving their cards,] other party members--who had striven to win the party cards mostly because they were motivated by erroneous individual concepts--have neglected to train thmmselves and have shown a tendency to lower their party membership qualifications.

In view of such a situation, party organizations and committees at various echelons must be held responsible for continuously, regularly and satisfactorily providing ideological leadership and organizing tasks related to the problem of party cards. It is necessary to correct the erroneous attitude of certain party members who consider party cards merely as ornamental gadgets or certificates. How is it that party cards have been issued to a number of party members and not to others? It is because certain

party members and not to others? It is because certain party members are worthy and qualified while others are unworthy and do not have the necessary qualifications. But fulfilling the qualifications or not is not an unchangeable status. Any party member who fulfills the qualifications or not is not an unchangeable status. Any party member who fulfills the qualifications today may become unqualified afterward if he does not continue to train himself. The improvement of communist qualities and the training based on the party members' criteria must never stop. Since the revolution is developing continuously, the mission entrusted to our army will be heavier and the need for party members within the armed forces to develop their exemplary vanguard role and to induce the masses to carry out revolutionary actions will be greater. Each party member must examine himself everyday to see whether he has fulfilled his responsibilities and continued to deserve the party card issued to him or has stopped and even regressed. A party card is a thing which constantly reminds a party member that he is standing amid a party organization and that he has the honor and duty ceaselessly to study and to improve and train himself within the nationwide movement for revolutionary action and also to move forward incessantly in order to fulfill the party membership qualifications satisfactorily. Therefore, it is necessary to raise the quality of the political education of party members simultaneously with reexamining them regularly on the basis of the quality and ability criteria required of them during the new stage; it is also necessary to modernize the primary party organizations' method of carrying out activities and simultaneously to apply a strict pattern in making arrangements for the masses to criticize and examine the party members' activities. These are realistic and effective measures aimed at enabling all party members to hold constantly and firmly to their positions and to prove really worthy of the party cards they have received.

Party cards can be issued only to worthy party members. This worthiness must be regularly ascertained by actual facts. A party member worthy of the party card issued to him is one who possesses both revolutionary virtues and working capacities, who sets bright examples of justice, impartiality, diligence, thrift and integrity, who has a passion for study, who fulfills his mission satisfactorily under all circumstances and who acts as a nucleus of solidarity and takes the lead in the struggle for what is right and against what is wrong and against all negative manifestations in society.

Once taking possession of their party cards, all party members in our army--no matter whether their working positions are high or low and no matter whether they are long-standing or new party members--have the duty to train themselves incessantly to maintain and heighten their party membership qualifications and to be always able to meet requirements of the new situation and to fulfill their vanguard and leading role as party members in the common revolutionary undertaking and in the mission of the army as well as in the daily job of each party organization and [army] unit.

9332
CSO: 4209/478

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION MEMBERSHIP CARD DISTRIBUTION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Ha Son Binh's 10,550 Youth Union Members Received Membership Cards"]

[Text] Implementing Resolution 3 of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union on heightening the quality of the organization of basic unions and on membership card distribution, the Ha Son Binh Provincial union has carried out two drives of membership card distribution in all of its districts and city unions and subordinate unions. As of 30 June, the entire province organized membership card distribution at 78 points, completing 93 percent of the plan. At the union installations where membership cards were distributed, 86.6 percent of the members fulfilled the requirements. Twelve percent of the total number of the provincial union members, or 10,550, received membership cards.

Most of the points selected for the membership card distribution were units with satisfactory achievements for several years in a row, and there were a number of installations that progressed from being weak or fair to being rather satisfactory, such as Kim Boi, Phu Xuyen, Ha Dong, etc.

Through the membership card distribution, levels and echelons of the union could bring their installations to perfection, many weak installations could make improvement, and the administration of union members could become tighter.

During this time, youth throughout the province vigorously stepped up the revolutionary action movement, volunteered to accept hard tasks, and achieved impressive political service in their units. The youth union of the localities and the units that satisfactorily carried out the membership card distribution were Ha Dong, Kim Boi, Yen Thuy, Ky Son, Chuong My, the Da River General Hydroelectric Construction Corporation, etc.

However, a number of localities in the province did not pay due attention to membership card distribution. The propaganda and education task to heighten union members' understanding was still unsatisfactory. A number of localities did not prepare carefully. In the coming card distribution drive of 2 September, the entire province will strive to see to it that 40 percent of the total member of the union installations will receive cards. Particularly, the Kim Boi District union has carried out with high quality the registration of 85 percent of the union installations within the entire district for card distribution.

8418
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SOME IMPROVEMENT SEEN IN ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 25 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Catherine Campbell in Hanoi]

[Text]

VIETNAM'S economy has turned a corner and better times are ahead, according to government officials in this dilapidated but still gracious capital.

"Rice crops this summer are the best since the North-South war ended in 1975 and numbers of poultry and livestock have also increased," one senior official said.

Consumer goods such as soap, toothpaste and utensils are easier to obtain, the official said, although a visitor's overwhelming impression is of scarcity — of clothing, of transport, of electricity, of living space in the shabby houses.

Western diplomats based here agreed that the economy had picked up marginally and said there were more goods in the shops.

"But there is rampant inflation and a critical balance of payments problem," one diplomat said.

According to International Monetary Fund (IMF) figures, Vietnam's balance of payments deficit in 1981 was US$240 million. Foreign exchange reserves at the end of the year were only US$16 million, or less than one week of imports.

"A shortage of spare parts and of outside aid means that the government can't maintain the infrastructure," the diplomat said. "But the Vietnamese are really making an effort on food production."

Self-sufficient

A grain and root vegetable crop of 15.5 million tons is expected for 1982, short of the 16-million-ton target but half a million tons better than last year, the diplomat said.

He noted that according to figures of the Food and Agriculture Organisation (FAO), Vietnam should have a crop of 18 million tons to be truly self-sufficient, but added that "no one will starve if the food is distributed properly."

The Communist Party's fifth congress here last March declared development of agriculture rather than heavy industry as the prime economic goal. This marked a major shift in Vietnam's economic policy, government officials said.

"Our aim is socialist industrialisation," one said. "Industrialisation must be given priority in our efforts, but now we are facing the reality that we have been trying to proceed to industrialisation from being a backward agricultural country. We can't hurry. First we must feed 50 million people."

"Vietnam is hoping that its 21 million experienced labourers can produce agricultural exports which in turn would generate foreign exchange for the purchase of machines and other goods," the official said.

Development of light industry, such as handicrafts, was the second priority, he added.

"Light industry suits our needs. It doesn't need much investment, it requires a lot of labour and the technology is not very complicated."

The official said Vietnam would try to make full use of its capital to develop exports, particularly of coal and soyabean, and would try to improve its transport system and provide for its energy needs before turning its attention to heavy industry.

"The main thing we must do is change our system of management from wartime to peacetime," he said.

After Vietnam's 30 years of war came to an end, prices in the north, which were kept artificially low during the conflict, started spiralling upwards. Increases averaged 30 to 40 per cent a year but now the government it trying to stabilise them again, the official said.

A monthly rice ration of about 15 kilogrammes of rice is sold to each person at the fixed rice price of 0.4 duong (about four US cents) per kilo. Extra rice must be bought at the market price of 10 doung per kilo.

The price of this extra rice, and of most other things, is exorbitant compared with the fixed monthly salary of about 150 doung (US$15 at the official rate) paid to all employees from factory workers to civil servants.

Salaries were doubled last year to try to cope with inflation, but many people were forced to take spare time jobs simply to pay for food, the official said.

"Living conditions are not easy," the official said. "But we are moving, and this is the correct direction." — Reuter

CSO: 4220/667

SEARCH FOR WAYS TO HALT ECONOMIC DECLINE

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 9 Aug 82 p 19

[Article by John Laird in Hanoi]

[Text]

FACED with declining exports, mounting debt repayment problems and rampant inflation, Vietnam's new economic leadership seems intent on further experimentation and major policy adjustments.

The appearance of more consumer goods and increased economic activity in this capital city in the past year indicate that two years of liberal incentive policies have worked to boost production.

Light industry last year recorded a moderate recovery after two years of sharp decline. Agriculture, buoyed by good weather and new free enterprise contract systems, recorded its third successive year of increased production.

But Vietnam relies increasingly on borrowed money. It ran out of foreign exchange in February, and is now considered to have slipped into the ranks of the poorest developing countries.

Its substantial growth potential has been stunted by decades of war followed by rigid economic policies that failed to create opportunities and motivate the workforce.

Last March at the fifth Communist Party congress, party secretary Le Duan admitted there was mismanagement in party and state organs at all levels, and promised further reforms.

Influential southern economist Vo Van Kiet was then promoted by the congress to full Politburo status, and the following month made head of the State Planning Commission in a reshuffle of economic portfolios.

"The pragmatists have won," confided one Vietnamese official during a visit of Western newsmen in July.

Vietnamese and Western sources confirmed that Van Kiet, a former party secretary of Ho Chi Minh City, was associated with a slowdown of socialisation in the south, where limited capitalism is being tolerated and increasingly mixed with socialist forms.

Framework

"If we are very rigid in having only state-owned sectors of the economy, we cannot meet the needs of society," acting head of the Foreign Ministry's press department Le Mai told newsmen at a briefing.

Le Mai said economic planning would concentrate on the state as well as collective enterprises and individual workers — but within the framework of centralised authority and long-term socialist goals.

All types of enterprise must comply with targets set by the state, but beyond that they are to be free to dispose of their products, he added. Many people have been working in spare time jobs, to earn extra cash under the new flexibility.

"We can now see the direction we are moving," Le Mai said of the incentive system and new management ideas. "It has been producing over the last two or three years; the people know now that they should work hard."

The south has been especially successful in tapping private capital since reunification. A Western official said there has been a big movement toward joint ventures between state and private interests, with the investor typically acting as deputy director or manager.

But the country is still desperately short of investment capital and expertise.

Major Western investors continue to refuse aid because of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea in December 1978. A few sympathetic European countries have offered credit, but Vietnam has been unable to use much of it because it lacks resources, such as spare parts for key industries and transportation, a Western official said. It also suffers from energy shortages, congestion in its ports and lack of trained personnel.

An International Monetary Fund (IMF) report said that various constraints contributed to a decline in steel production from 106,000 tons in 1979 to 35,000 tons last year, and in cement production from 843,000 tons in 1978 to 538,000 tons last year.

Vietnam has asked for a meeting of the "Club of Paris" — the mechanism by which defaulting countries may negotiate rescheduling of their debts to European countries.

Large burden

Vietnam owes US$3.5 billion and has been defaulting on payments for the past six months, according to Western sources. While the debt is small compared with those of other countries, it represents a large burden as a percentage of Vietnam's exports, which have declined in value in each of the past three years.

Last year, interest and principal repayable to Western and socialist creditors was US$284 million, representing 77 per cent of export earnings of US$369 million, according to figures provided to the IMF.

In 1980, repayments represented 59 per cent of earnings, and the figure was 34 per cent in 1979.

The government devalued the Vietnamese dong by 70 per cent and increased prices of agricultural products to farmers by 400 per cent or more in an attempt to bring official prices in the north into line with free market prices in the south, the IMF said.

Vietnam also doubled the salaries of civil servants, who fared badly on fixed wages when compared with increased earnings of factory and farm workers under the new piecework and contract policies.

The salary increases hit bank balances of state enterprises, and some could not pay salaries and distribute ration books in April and May, said one Western official.

Southern Vietnam, which continues to be more prosperous, may eventually lead the economy out of its difficulties.

Vietnam places priority on expanding agriculture, especially in the Mekong River Delta which already has 43 per cent of Vietnam's ricelands. The delta has the potential to double or triple its output and end the country's food deficit, according to one expert.

One Western official remarked that despite Vietnam's overall debt, the south is paying its way and has recently gained a lot of economic independence. — AP

CSO: 4220/667

EDITORIAL URGES EXTENDING MARKETING COOPERATIVES NETWORK

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Consolidating, Strengthening Collective Commerce"]

[Text] The collective commercial force is being consolidated and developed. More than 8,500 primary-level units, or marketing cooperatives (an increase of 214 units as compared with 1980), consisting of more than 14 million members (an increase of 1.2 million as compared with 1980), are extending their activities to villages and subwards, mainly the rural areas, all over the country. The long-standing emulation banners in the marketing cooperatives sector like Hoang Hoa in Thanh Hoa, Tay Giang in Thai Binh, Ninh Phuc in Ha Nam Ninh and Ky Son in Nghe Tinh Province and the progressive units in recent years in such provinces as Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Phu Khanh, Thuan Hai, Tay Ninh, Dong Nai, An Giang, Tien Giang, etc. and Ho Chi Minh City clearly prove the great effects of collective commerce on serving agriculture, production and the standard of living. In municipalities and cities, the expanded activities of marketing and consumer cooperatives in subwards and wards have also made a considerable contribution to goods circulation and to serving the working people's living conditions.

Marketing cooperatives are the collective economic organization of the working people in the field of commerce and an inseparable component of the socialist commerce. Collective commerce has the responsibility, along with state-operated commerce, for helping to fulfill the common task of the socialist commerce, namely, to control a larger part of wholesale business, to direct retail business and services, to command the social market, to properly carry out goods circulation and distribution and to serve production and the standard of living. Organized and operating in every village and subward and closely linked with the working people's collective production organizations in rural areas and cities, marketing cooperatives have the ability to effectively support state-operated commerce in purchasing and controlling sources of goods, particularly agricultural food products and handicraft goods; exploiting the potential and strength of local economies;

channeling goods into organized circulation; and fighting against acts of speculation, smuggling, etc., thus contributing to establishing a new order on the market and stabilizing the standard of living.

The practical task of the marketing cooperatives sector is first of all to properly carry on the purchasing job, which is entrusted to state-operated economic organizations, and to serve as agents of these organizations in supplying the working people with consumer goods and means of production. At the same time, it expands its own business by further exploiting the local sources of goods, organizing processing to obtain more commodities, expanding the services that are suitable for the needs and habits of the local production and life, contributing to mobilizing more goods for export for the state and participating in market management.

Many localities, because of a lack of a thorough understanding of the function and effects of collective commerce, have restricted and altered the organization of the latter. Some localities have allowed their marketing cooperatives to deal illegally in the lines of goods that are under unified state management; to buy goods from far places; to incorrectly implement policies and regulations about prices, currencies, taxes, etc.; to compete with state-operated commerce and other localities in buying and selling; and to become the business tools that are wholly after profit and setting up funds for their own localities.

To consolidate and develop in the right direction the marketing cooperatives, along with strengthening state-operated commerce, has an important significance in strengthening the socialist commercial front. Collective commercial installations must consider serving production and the standard of living within the areas of their operation their principal activity. They can extend economic relations to other localities in order to create more sources of goods, but they must be organized, adhere to business-management job assignment and decentralization and maintain market and pricing discipline.

Marketing cooperatives in rural areas must direct their marketing and service activities toward serving agricultural production and the standard of living and contribute to resolving such problems as reorganizing goods circulation on the district scale, consolidating the economic aspect of the worker-farmer alliance, stepping up the movement to set up cooperatives in agriculture and consolidating the new production relationships in rural areas. Marketing cooperatives in the highlands and midlands must pay attention to serving better the living conditions of members of ethnic minorities and the armed forces stationed in their localities. District and village marketing cooperatives in the vicinity of municipalities and industrial zones, in addition to serving their own localities, must closely cooperate with urban wards and subwards and supplement sources of agricultural products and foods for the benefit of cadres and workers. In municipalities and cities, subward and ward marketing and consumer cooperatives must try to exploit the

scattered sources of goods, to expand services and food-processing activities and to assist state commercial organs in distributing goods fairly and to the right recipients, who must be consumers themselves.

On the basis of the already-determined guidelines and tasks, the marketing cooperatives network, particularly at the primary level, must be expanded and consolidated, attract large numbers of working people and exploit the abundant capabilities of the masses in order to overcome the difficulties that arise from capital being still in short supply and material and technical means remaining poor.

Every activity of marketing cooperatives must be aimed at the socioeconomic objectives of their locality for the benefit of production development and the working people's living conditions.

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SLOWER PACE FOR RESETTLEMENT, COLLECTIVIZATION

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 4 Aug 82 p 19

[Article by John Laird in Da Lat]

[Text]

FACED with chronic food shortages and a population increase of one million people a year, Vietnam is relocating large numbers of city dwellers and farmers into new economic zones in the south's highland and Mekong River Delta areas.

Visiting newsmen last month were shown the new Hanoi New Economic Zone near this Central Highlands city in Lam Dong Province. Here 15,000 former residents of Hanoi, 1,100 kms (685 miles) to the north, are growing vegetables, pioneers in one of the new settlements.

Authorities have mobilised youth movements to clear land and build dwellings in Lam Dong and neighbouring provinces and have mounted campaigns to persuade volunteers that they will be better off in the new communities.

Further south, the government is promoting new economic zones and collectivisation in hopes of expanding rice growing lands in the fertile Mekong River Delta.

Experts say the delta's potential has barely been tapped — it now accounts for 43 per cent of the country's padi fields, but could double or triple its output with further expansion and the replacement of traditional rice strains with new high-yielding and pest-resistant varieties.

Attractiveness

Such a leap forward will be essential if Vietnam is to feed its population of as many as 55 million, which in recent post-war years suffered natural disasters, used its resources for wars with China and in Kampuchea and admittedly erred in economic management and policy.

Authorities in Lam Dong Province take pride in the Hanoi economic zone, one of the most successful. It boasts a simple hospital, movie hall, shops, offices, tractor station, sawmill and simple wooden dwellings on more than 5,000 hectares (12,500 acres) of sticky red clay soil.

Some 48,000 hectares (120,000 acres) have been reserved for the zone, with plans to reach a population of 150,000 by 1990.

Residents have few material possessions and often only dirt floors for their dwellings, nestled among the corn fields.

In some economic zones, as many as 90 per cent of the inhabitants reportedly abandoned their new lives when faced with severe hardship in marginally-fertile areas. Reports on other pioneering settlements indicate many inhabitants suffer from malaria.

"In 1975-76 we made mistakes, rushed too much, and asked people to leave for the zones when we were not prepared for them," said Bui Huu Nhan of Ho Chi Minh City's Press Department. "Now we are moving more slowly."

The current, revised policy is to provide more amenities to increase the comparative attractiveness of such zones.

Those recruited as permanent settlers get at least six months of free rice, along with such items as mosquito nets, bowls and mats, according to officials.

Farmers in the Hanoi zone also get 1.5 hectares (3.7 acres) of land for personal use in addition to working communal land, the officials said.

But while the highland zones may ease population pressure and produce valuable crops,

The Mekong Delta is the apparent key to food self-sufficiency in Vietnam.

Dr M. Balasubramanian, an Indian rice expert on a two-year mission in the delta, said the output of the region could double or triple within five to six years.

Interviewed in Ho Chi Minh City, Dr Balasubramanian said authorities planned to bring 60,000 more hectares (150,000 acres) under cultivation this year, and were aiming to increase delta yields from two to four tons per hectare (2.5 acres) within four years. Two million hectares (five million acres) are currently in rice in the delta area.

Vietnamese leaders announced at the fifth Communist Party congress last March that agriculture in the south would proceed towards collectivisation, although at a slower pace than first planned.

Dr Balasubramanian said that seven to ten per cent of farmers had joined collectives since 1975, while a number of other forms had arisen: state farms, new economic zones and transitional productive collectives.

Middle-class farmers were resisting collectivisation, he said. The chairman of the Ho Chi Minh City People's Committee Mai Chi Tho said that since the 1975 communist victory, 620,000 people from the city, formerly called Saigon, had either returned to their rural homes or gone to new economic zones.

However, a considerable number of people have filtered back from the zones to the city, where they eke out a living and are not eligible for rations and other state-supplied benefits.

Over five years, 40,000 settlers came to the economic zones in the delta province of An Giang, and in seven years 141,000 people came from the lowlands to zones in the highland province of Dac Lac, a Vietnam News Agency report has said.

Comparable figures on emigration from Hanoi and the northern Red River Delta were not available. — AP

CSO: 4220/667

CAUTIOUS EFFORTS TO COLLECTIVIZE MEKONG FARMERS

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 14 Aug 82 p 9

[Article by Michael Fathers in Can Tho]

[Text] VIETNAM has gone back on its plans to collectivise agriculture quickly in the rice-rich Mekong Delta and has adopted a cautious policy of persuasion to bring private farmers under government control.

The Mekong Delta farmers, Vietnam's most affluent peasants and stalwarts of private enterprise since American-backed land reforms in the late 1960s broke up the large estates of absentee landlords, successfully resisted Hanoi's hurried and poorly planned attempt in 1977 to communise agriculture in the south.

A communist party directive, issued in 1980 in a bid to increase food production, is now being applied to the Delta.

Known as Central Committee Order Number 100, it established a piece-work system and enabled farmers within a collective to sell 40 per cent of their harvest on the open market where prices are often 10 times above the fixed government price.

In return, farmers within a collective can in theory get petrol, fertilisers and their other needs at subsidised prices. In practice, shortages, an emasculated transport system and late deliveries mean many of their needs are not met.

Impressive

Officials said the reform had an impressive effect in Northern Vietnam, where all land is state owned. Rice production rose 25 per cent or 900,000 tonnes last year.

But in the Mekong Delta, known as Vietnam's rice bowl, it had little impact and production remained relatively static at around 7.5 million tonnes.

Life for the Delta's 13 million inhabitants goes on much as it did before the communist takeover in April, 1975.

The scars of war when the Delta was the centre of communist-led insurgency against the American-backed governments in Saigon have gone.

The barbed wire around buildings and bridges in the Delta towns and on highways has been removed, bomb craters have been filled in or overgrown with vegetation.

Guard towers stand derelict and falling apart, road blocks have been removed and sentry boxes at landing stages for the Dutch-built ferries which ply the Mekong and its bassac tributary are used by street-sellers.

Peasants dry their crops on the side of American-built asphalt roads. Water buffalo and still some tractors plough the waterlogged paddy fields.

Money lenders still operate charging an average 10 per cent of harvests. Property sales are illegal but land changes hands surreptitiously, sold by neighbours or peasants planning to leave by boat for refugee camps in South—East Asia. Normally their land would be confiscated.

Farm labour can be hired and monthly wages are above the average 200 duong (US$20 at the official rate) paid to government employees.

"You cannot force a Mekong Delta farmer to do anything unless he sees it is to his advantage," Professor Vo Tung Xuan, vice-rector of Can Tho's Agriculture University, told foreign reporters.

"What we are trying to go do now is persuade him that by joining a collective he will benefit. There is no coercion. A farmer is free to choose if he wants to remain outside."

Prof. Xuan, educated in the Philippines and Japan, returned to Vietnam one week before the communist victory.

He said that at the end of June, eight per cent of farms in the Delta had been collectivised. An optimistic target was 50 per cent by the same time next year.

With the free market price for padi rice now standing at around six duong (60 cents) a kilo, compared with tow duong (20 cents) a kilo paid by the government, the incentive to collectivise is not great.

Each collective averages about 30 hectares (75 acres) and includes some 100 people, Prof. Xuan said.

When a collective is formed, private farmers pool their land and equipment and redivide it according to the size of each family and set quotas based on the fertility of each plot.

The quota has to be sold to the government. All additional production can be sold on the open market. Half of any livestock sales is taken by the state.

The demand for free-market rice remains high because of the ration system set by the government for each individual in the towns and cities of Vietnam. People without government-approved jobs have to buy their food on the open market.

Priority

Prof. Xuan said priority was given to collectives for fertilisers, high-yielding seeds and petrol, all in short supply.

He spoke of debilitating transport bottlenecks, poor storage facilities and bad central planning which inhibited increased prodiction and distribution and affected the image of collectives for the average private farmer.

Prof. Xuan said about five state farms had been set up in the Delta, worked by North Vietnamese immigrants, on poor land local farmers refused to cultivate. But there had been no large scale migration south to the Delta.

"Hanoi has acted very carefully on this (migration)," a senior official said. "They are afraid the southerners will think they are coming to steal their rice and it would create trouble which would be difficult to contain." — Reuter

CSO: 4220/667

AGRICULTURE

GREATER EXPLOITING BY MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 82 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Exploitation of Sea Products in Third Quarter"]

[Text] The marine products sectorsays that according to statistics gathered in many years, the volume of sea products obtained in the 1st quarter normally accounts for 19 percent, in the 2nd quarter 24 percent, in the 3rd quarter 35 percent and in the 4th quarter 22 percent of the total annual catch. The volume of sea products obtained in the last 6 months of the year is normally 7-10 percent greater than that in the first 6 months. Consequently, the last 6 months, particularly the 3rd quarter, will determine whether the goal for the entire year is to be reached or not.

On the basis of weather changes and an observation of biological factors related to the major objects to be caught during the fishing season, there are many indications to the effect that the period of time when the schools of fish all appear at the same time will come later and last longer, with the density of such schools being possibly greater in some locations, this year than in the previous years.

On the basis of the characteristics of this situation, the Ministry of Marine Products is strengthening its leadership in different localities and units as it concentrates the favorable conditions on good exploitation and protection of production in the 3rd quarter, for the purpose of successfully fulfilling the 1982 state plan.

The period from July to October is the time of peak production in the northern and central provinces' exploitation of sea products. The localities in the northern and central parts of the country are supplying additional materials to production installations for the latter to organize division of fishing grounds, contests among themselves to promote productivity or moving of fishing grounds. The Ministry of Marine Products, along with Thuan Hai, Phu Khanh, Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Da Nang Provinces, also organizes contests in the skills of drawing lead lines of nets to surround fish in the Thuan Hai fishing grounds from late July through September , selects the units that have recorded high catches and good quality of

products and at the same time reviews the good experience in fishing in order to promote higher production among the central provinces.

The ministry is directing the northern provinces that are engaged in fisheries to organize technical guidance in the use of three-layer dragnets for shrimp fishing in Haiphong and to disseminate the technique of fishing with manually-drawn nets in Nghe Tinh Province, which is a traditional occupation that does not require much fuel and serves export.

As to the Nam Bo provinces, since the monthly catches do not vary much from month to month, the localities must maintain and develop the major occupations, such as fishing with gill nets 5, gill nets 7, mesh-2 nets, mesh-3 nets, encircling nets, anchovy catching, shrimp fishing, etc., to promote high productivity.

Although the months of July, August, September and October are the peak season for fish to appear in larger numbers, it is also the time for big storms to pass through our country to cause shipwrecks, to destroy coastal rear-service installations and to impede going to the sea to fish. The Ministry of Marine Products reminds all localities that they should organize prevention and control of storms and typhoons for people and fishing boats and trawlers at sea and in the harbor and for storage facilities.

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AGRICULTURE

BINH TRI THIEN FIGHTS DROUGHT, INSECTS FOR RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Binh Tri Thien Fights Drought, Prevents and Controls Harmful Insects for Summer-Autumn Rice Crop"]

[Text] More than 24,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice in Binh Tri Thien Province, because of prolonged hot weather, suffered from drought, with more than 8,000 hectares being seriously stricken and an area affected by saline water and harmful insects. The Provincial People's Committee sent 2 groups of cadres to the northern and southern parts of the province to assume direct leadership and to decide on the spot how to satisfy the need for materials of its districts and production installations, immediately sent over nearly 200 tons of gasoline and oil and urged the local people to use manual means to fight the drought and to save the rice crop. The electric power plants in the province fixed in time their breakdowns and reserved electricity on a first-priority basis for fighting the drought.

Cooperatives encouraged farmers to contribute their energy by using manual tools to get water to the ricefields and to save the crop. Hong Thuy, Cam Thuy and Thanh Thuy Villages (Le Ninh District) dredged and built anew more than 3,000 meters of canals and ditches to bring water in to fight the drought. Thuy Duong Cooperative (Hue Municipality) expended more than 5,000 work days to dredge more than 2,000 meters of canals and ditches. Hue Municipality concentrated nanpower on repairing and reconditioning the Giang Tho Dam, which blocks the saline water, and watering 2,000 hectares of rice plants, which were heading.

In addition to 170 tons of insecticide supplied early in the crop season, in this phase of prevention and control of harmful insects for the summer-autumn rice Binh Tri Thien Province has supplied the cooperatives with 90 more tons of insecticide.

The province has sprayed insecticide to destroy harmful insects for nearly 19,000 out of the more than 28,000 hectares of summer-autumn rice.

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AGRICULTURE

NGHE TINH GROWS TENTH-MONTH RICE AT ACCELERATED PACE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Thanh Phong: "Tenth-Month Crop in Nghe Tinh"]

[Text] I worked with Dinh Si Nam, a member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial VCP Committee and deputy chairman of the People's Committee of Nghe Tinh Province, on a day when the southwesterly wind was blowing most violently. At this time, members of these committees were seldom absent from the key rice-growing or seriously drought-stricken areas. The time before the beginning of autumn was the period so-called "determined to fight" against the inclement weather. Hardly in any previous years had it grown the tenth-month rice on a more accelerated schedule than it did this year, but Nam's voice still rang somewhat reserved and hesitant. Was it due to the experience of many years in leading the "tenth-month crop with 10 different ills" of Nghe Tinh?

Nghe Tinh raised the question of assuming leadership over this year's tenth-month crop at a quite early time and began discussing about it right after the initial evaluation of the fifth-month and spring crop had been made.

The tenth-month rice crop in Nghe Tinh normally is quite precarious because of irregular drought and flood patterns. As an average in several years, never did it exceed in any given year the total production of from 260,000 to 270,000 tons of paddy (except in 1981 when paddy production was 300,000 tons). But this year the province would try "to harvest" 350,000 tons. The VCP Committee members strongly believed in this figure, but nobody wanted to announce it, for the experience of many years had taught them that a successful crop or a total loss could be just the difference of 1 day as what happened in a key rice-growing area proved it: the entire area was preparing for harvesting the crop, but a forest torrent came and caused flood, hence "as one is about to push rice (from the bowl) into one's mouth, one is forced to lay the chopsticks down." And that could be the reason for a speaker to get a blame. But nevertheless I still maintained my confidence since I had actually visited a number of localities and heard about the rather careful preparations made on a scientific basis by the province for this crop.

This year the province still had the largest area -- 150,000 hectares -- for growing the tenth-month rice. After it had learned about the weather characteristics of 76 small climatic areas and reviewed the experience in crop-growing success and failure in many years, it decided to grow the tenth-month crop at an earlier time. Every year it had about 15,000 hectares of autumn rice, but this year it decided to grow the early tenth-month rice in 20,000 hectares simultaneously with the autumn rice. It selected X 1 as the rice variety for this early-growing area. This is a short-term rice variety that is harvested in about mid-September. This decision would have two effects: to harvest early to avoid the flood and to grow winter potatoes after the flood. Hung Nguyen, Cam Xuyen, Duc Tho, Thanh Chuong, Quynh Luu and Yen Thanh Districts already finished the job. Nghe Tinh normally has more than 40,000 hectares of ricefields considered "uncertain" because they are located in an area without the means to be self-sufficient in water and being vulnerable to drought. For this season it selected Nong Nghiep 21, which is a drought-resistant rice variety (after being tested in many seasons) for direct sowing (without transplanting). The province as a whole finished direct sowing in more than 10,000 hectares so far. The cooperatives decided to practice intensive cultivation even in this "uncertain" area, or else they would have to "gamble with nature" as they did in many previous years. For the remaining 70,000 hectares, which were the main-crop area in the tenth-month season because of its self-sufficiency in water, in the key rice-growing area, the province decided to concentrate on practicing intensive cultivation and turning it into a food commodity-producing area to be used also as a seed-producing area for the next season. In this area, in addition to the regularly-used varieties, this year 10,000 hectares were put aside to accommodate the new V13-C2, which is a good rice variety that offers high yield, to prepare for using it as the main crop in the key rice-growing area in the next tenth-month seasons.

Although the quantities of fertilizers provided by the state were not large, the fact that Nghe Tinh sent them to production installations early was something to be happy about. The quantities of organic fertilizers produced by the people also increased by 15-20 percent as compared with the previous seasons. In the past years the difficulty encountered by Nghe Tinh in the tenth-month season was to grow the tenth-month rice on schedule. This year it assumed leadership over this early. Normally about 70 percent of the total area of transplanting would be considered an ideal figure if it were done before the beginning of autumn, but this year the figure could have been 90 percent by the beginning of autumn. This year was also one of severe drought for the province, but since leadership was carried out properly, the progress made in sowing and transplanting was being speeded up. A correct policy was to help districts and production installations to be self-sufficient and flexible, to combine the efforts of both the state and the people and to combine the watering-drainage network in the northern and southern parts with electric and hydraulic pump stations. The province also assumed synchronized leadership over both mechanized and rudimentary means; as a result, in spite of the severe

drought, the drought-stricken area was decreasing. Nghe Tinh had about 10,000 hectares of drought-stricken ricefields located in the areas of Duc Tho, Do Luong, Nghi Loc and Can Loc, which were making great efforts to fight the drought with every available means. Along with fighting the drought, the province was making good preparations for fighting harmful insects. It set up watch stations to uncover the common dangerous insects like army worms, brown planthoppers and leaf rollers. More than 100 tons of insecticide had been sent to different locations. The province was opening courses to train the insect-fighting teams of production installations in the technique of destroying insects.

Nghe Tinh also corrected some weak links in the product contracting system. What had been obvious and corrected early was the application of the system being far from uniform because there was a lack of uniform care and fertilizing work in the fields. In this tenth-month season, cooperatives purchased nitrate fertilizer and supervised its distribution and use to ensure good care; as to the families having very few laborers or having "under policy" eligibility, the assistance extended to them began with production rather than only at the time of distribution. If the families of dead heroes, wounded soldiers and troops that had very few laborers were behind schedule in rice transplanting, members of the youth union would come to help; if they did not have money to buy fertilizer, the cooperatives would lend them some money taken from the 1 percent reserve fund. And the most fundamental measure taken was to consolidate the specialized units.

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AGRICULTURE

FIFTH-MONTH, SPRING GRAIN COLLECTION ACCOMPLISHED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--As of 31 July, the northern provinces and cities have achieved the overall norm for grain collection from the 1982 5th-month and spring crop by fulfilling 102.5 percent of the planned norm and by simultaneously reaching 103 percent of the stabilized grain obligation norm. Except for Vinh Phu, Thai Binh and Hanoi City which have attained only 97 to 99 percent of the overall norm for grain collection from the 5th-month and spring crop, all of the provinces in the delta, midlands and former Region 4 have fulfilled the overall norm and have vigorously started buying additional grain over and above the obligation. By reaching 126 percent of the overall norm, Quang Ninh has taken the lead among the mountainous and border provinces. The northern provinces have used material supplies, merchandises and cash to collect and exchange for 156,000 tons of paddy over and above the obligation and have thus obtained an increase of 10.9 percent over the planned norm.

For the 5th-month and spring crop of this year, the grain sector had prepared the necessary goods and material supplies and drawn up a plan rapidly to assign tasks to the provinces and promptly to carry goods, material supplies and cash in order to help carry out the grain collection and goods exchange satisfactorily. The provinces and cities had taken versatile and effective measures to motivate peasants to save grain and sell it in great quantities to the state. As of 31 July, Thanh Hoa Province has surpassed the overall grain collection norm by 14,000 tons in carrying out grain collection and goods exchange and has thus taken the lead among all the northern provinces and cities.

In the mountainous provinces, delivery into warehouses has been slow because the harvest was late. In particular, Lang Son Province has achieved only 3 percent of the overall grain collection norm and only 2.4 percent of the stabilized obligation norm.

As for the collection of subsidiary food crop products, except for three provinces in former Region 4 which have been collecting corn and potatoes, all other provinces--especially those in the mountainous region--have not yet paid due attention to this task so that the quantity of subsidiary food crop products collected is still small.

Though the achievements scored in grain collection are fairly good in comparison with the planned norm, grain is still a difficult and pressing problem for the entire country. Since the task of receiving and transportation goods has not yet been carried out properly, the state of grain distribution is tense in certain localities.

The various provinces and cities must try to carry out political motivation better and must coordinate this task with the concentrated use of cadres, material supplies and goods to ensure that most of the planned quantities of grain and goods are collected and exchanged, thereby contributing to the entire country's effort to meet the ever increasing need for grain.

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AGRICULTURE

STRUGGLE TO PROTECT TENTH-MONTH, SUMMER AUTUMN RICE CROPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA Release: "Ha Bac, Ha Nam Ninh: Dividing Marshy Fields Into Small Areas Favorable for Waterlogging Fight To Protect 10th-Month Rice Crop. Binh Tri Thien: Drought Fight in Favor of Summer-Autumn Rice Crop"]

[Text] Along with drought prevention, many localities in the north have taken preventive and fighting measures against waterlogging to protect 10th-month rice crop.

More than 20,000 of the 90,000 hectares of the 10th-month ricefields in Ha Bac Province usually suffer from drought. The province has spent millions of workdays to build water conservancy projects, including tens of antiwaterlogging projects, but has not basically solved the waterlogging situation.

Embarking upon this year's 10th-month rice crop season, Que Vo, Tien Son, and Gia Luong Districts in marshy areas have set up a committee to direct the antiwaterlogging fight from the district level to the installations level. The provincial and district water conservancy sectors have directed cooperatives in implementing the formula of watering high fields, draining marshy fields, draining and maintaining water according to plans, and decreasing the drainage of water from high fields to marshy fields. While harvesting the 5th-month spring rice crop, Ha Bac mobilized cooperative members to build and elevate more than 1 million cubic meters of earth, repair canals and ditches, and heighten and tightly close embankments to fight waterlogging. The district has divided ricefields into more than 200 large areas and into thousands of small areas to fight waterlogging. Tien Son, Gia Luong, Que Vo, Thuan Thanh, and other districts have directed the opening of sluices to have silt water combine with water cushion drainage. Almost all the cooperatives have transplanted 10th-month rice from marshy to high fields. As of now, the Ha Bac water conservancy sector has controlled, repaired, and insured that 80 percent of the water pumps operate effectively. Along with dredging reservoirs, dams, falls, and the main drainage axes of the Song Cau, Bac Duong, and Gia Thuan agricultural irrigation systems, Ha Bac has established plans to coordinate the operation of water adjusting dams and sluice gates, and has motivated compatriots in marshy field districts to purchase additional buckets and stand ready to fight waterlogging.

In Ha Nam Ninh, Vu Ban District of marshy areas has controlled and reinforced the entire embankment system in the district and divided the marshy fields into

slots of 10 to 15 hectares so as actively to maintain water for drought prevention along with bailing out of draining water when there is waterlogging. Cooperatives in the district have dredged more than 1,000 draining canals and prepared nearly 10,000 cubic meters of earth, rocks, and sand, thousands of bamboo trees, and hundreds of tons of fence at vitally important protective dikes. Cooperative members are prepared with each household having one or two buckets actively to fight waterlogging.

It has been 3 months since the sowing and transplanting of the summer-autumn rice, but Binh Tri Thien Province as a whole has had almost no rain and a constant outdoor temperature of 37 to 39 degrees C, and many drives of level 5 and level 6 Southwest winds lasting several days, which has not been known during the past 5 or 6 years. Small-category reservoirs have dried up, and the water of Nam Thach great water conservancy construction has gone below the necessary minimum level (6.90 meters). In big rivers such as the Giang, Hieu, Huong and so forth, due to the low level of sweet water, salt water has advanced to near upper reaches, causing loss of irrigation water sources and salt water contamination of rice plants. In Hue City, sluices of Thao Long dam have been eroded at their foundation and Nai I dam collapsed. It is estimated that in the entire province more than 50 percent of the summer-autumn rice area has suffered from drought or is contaminated by salt water; drought has been serious in a number of districts: 1,900 of the 2,500 hectares of transplanted rice plants in Quang Trach and 1,500 of the 2,200 hectares of transplanted rice plants in Bo Trach have suffered from drought.

With the spirit of fighting drought like fighting the enemy, the provincial VCP Committee and the People's Committee are concentrating on directing the fight to rescue rice plants. On one hand, the provincial People's Committee has given instructions to the localities to strengthen pond and dam management, thoroughly put the available water sources into use, and mobilize all forces and means from water pumps to water wheels, buckets, and spirals to pump water and strive day and night to rescue rice plants. On the other hand, the province has sent groups of cadres headed by comrade leaders of the water conservancy service to the localities seriously damaged by drought, bringing warehouse distribution orders and slips along to consider demands and to supply them on the spot.

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AGRICULTURE

IRRIGATION MANAGEMENT IMPROVEMENT DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Increasing the Effectiveness of Agricultural Irrigation Management"]

[Text] The movement to emulate with the Cau Ghe agricultural irrigation managerial cluster which was launched more than 2 years ago is being broadened.

The guiding ideological basis of this emulation movement is how to pose the question: While the supply, technological, fuel, and equipment situation meets with many difficulties, what should be done to enable the water conservancy task, which serves agricultural production, to become more and more effective? The answer is found at a typical model, the Cau Ghe agricultural irrigation managerial cluster, and the movement has expanded to all of Hai Hung Province and has gradually gained in many other provinces.

The essential value of this movement is that, first of all, it has created a strong and comprehensive move starting at the installations, that is, at agricultural irrigation managerial clusters, primary units of the agricultural irrigation managerial system of the state. Using its strength which is having direct relationship with the production movement, an agricultural irrigation managerial cluster assists cooperatives in satisfactorily watering and draining through agricultural irrigation cells and groups of basic units, along with playing the liaison role between and developing the effectiveness of the sectors responsible for water conservancy at installations. A real move starting at installations requires that upper echelons also adjust their work methods, thus creating a comprehensive strength for developing production.

The content of this emulation movement is gradually to advance agricultural irrigation management onto a scientific track, aiming at achieving high effectiveness essentially in the two aspects of technological and economic management through taking concrete, practical measures such as: building and implementing the operating process of the agricultural irrigation system depending on the natural conditions and water sources of each locality, insuring thorough watering and draining from junctions to ricefield surfaces, and meeting production demands. It is necessary to heighten the quality of watering and draining in accordance with scientific methods, develop initiatives, and overcome difficulties to carry out satisfactorily management and work.

Regarding economic management, pay attention to implementing economic contracts between agricultural irrigation clusters and water consuming cooperatives and to developing the conservation movement, which includes conserving water, electricity, raw materials and fuel, with clear and serious regulations on reward and penalties. Results of agricultural management in many clusters and cooperatives together with actions by other technological links have significantly increased rice production.

Recently, the emulation movement has been linked with the mechanism of project contract in agricultural cooperatives, has acquired additional strength and has enriched the content of activities. Activities of agricultural irrigation managerial cadres and workers as well as those of cooperative agricultural irrigation units have relied upon economic-technological norms as bases for the product contract system. Forms of contract have developed from single to complex depending on local conditions. The more the cadre and worker of the agricultural irrigation cluster try effectively to serve production units, the more benefits there will be for themselves and the collectives. The agricultural irrigation unit member as well as the cooperative member farming on contract demand that agricultural irrigation clusters guide and help them concretely and practically, introducing progressive technology into production. Previously, concerning several tasks much effort was put into appealing and motivating, but task implementation had few results; presently these tasks are carried out speedily and in a significantly effective manner; an example of such tasks is the close coordination between watering plans and production plans, which is beneficial to farming and leads to electricity and water savings. Masses of cooperative members have consciously built ricefields, embankments, and fishbone shape ditches to adjust water level for each ricefield, insuring rational watering and draining, insuring crop production, and so forth.

The good experimental lessons from the movement to emulate the Cau Ghe agricultural irrigation managerial cluster, are being applied creatively in appropriate forms from simple to complex and in accordance with the conditions of the water sources and watering and draining means of each locality, and will certainly lead to high effectiveness and make a contribution to developing agricultural production.

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AGRICULTURE

FARMING PROGRESS IN NORTH REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "The North Completed 93.2 Percent of the 10th-Month Rice Sowing and Transplanting Plan"]

[Text] The drought which began with this year's 10th-month crop season is dragging on, affecting the speed of the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice in the northern provinces. The localities have found ways to overcome the difficulties and to create water sources for transplanting on all the planned areas. Thus, although the sowing and transplanting speed was slow in the beginning, the General Department of Statistics announced that as of 5 August 1982 the northern provinces completed 90 percent of the sowing and transplanting plan and, as of the start of autumn (8 August), 93.2 percent of the plan, the delta provinces completed 94.3 percent, the midlands provinces 89.5 percent, the mountain provinces 93 percent, and the provinces in the old region four 93.1 percent. A number of the provinces have basically completed the transplanting, such as Hai Hung, Thai Binh, Quang Ninh, and Hoang Lien Son.

Until the end of the crop season, more than 90,000 hectares remain to be transplanted. Only with the present transplanting speed and the effort to provide the ricefields with enough water can the transplanting be completed most satisfactorily and in time. Large areas have been infested with insects and diseases. Although the situation is still not serious, insects and diseases have developed on a large scale and are of several kinds including brown planthoppers, leaf rollers, mealy bugs and rice leaf beetles. The localities are actively taking preventive and eradicating measures. Learning from the preceding crop seasons, many cooperatives have organized concentrated insecticide sprayings, saving the insecticides and reaching high effectiveness at the same time.

The province also completed the first weeding round for 470,000 hectares, 39.3 percent of the transplanted area. The area for the second round is 116,000 hectares, fewer than last year. Paying attention to intensive 10th-month rice farming, the localities have prepared more than 5 million tons of manure, an average of 4.6 tons per hectare, 1 quintal more than last year. However, the achievement is still low in reference to the plan. The Ministry of Agriculture has provided 286,000 tons of nitrogen fertilizer, 65 percent of the plan.

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AGRICULTURE

MORE PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES ADOPT PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "In Provinces and Municipalities of Former Nam Bo 54 Percent of Collectives and Cooperatives Sign Product Contracts With Laborers"]

[Text] In the summer-autumn and tenth-month rice seasons, 4,239 production collectives and 127 cooperatives, or 54 percent of all collectives and cooperatives in the provinces and municipalities of former Nam Bo, signed product contracts with laborers.

The localities where the movement to sign product contracts was widely developed were Tien Giang, with nearly 100 percent of its collectives and cooperatives having signed such contracts; Kien Giang, more than 90 percent; Hau Giang, 80 percent; Ben Tre and Ho Chi Minh City, more than 60 percent; and Long An, Dong Thap and An Giang, hundreds of production collectives each.

In the last winter-spring season, no units in Cuu Long Province had signed product contracts, but in the summer-autumn and current tenth-month seasons 120 production collectives have adopted the new contracting system. In Cai Be District (Tien Giang Province), where the movement to build production collectives had just been launched, the newly-established collectives also adopted the form of product contracts with laborers.

The collectives and cooperatives that had signed product contracts all obtained higher rice crop yields and outputs, with farmers feeling encouraged and production being developed. As the result of applying the new contracting system, all localities were able to consolidate the existing collectives, to restore the dissolved ones and to establish new collectives. Those were the basic positive aspects that have created a new spirit for the movement to improve agriculture to move forward.

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AGRICULTURE

CULTIVATION OF VEGETABLE, SUBSIDIARY FOOD, INDUSTRIAL CROPS EXPANDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--Whole concentrating efforts on sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice crop, the provinces and cities throughout the country have sown and grown vegetables and subsidiary food and industrial crops on nearly 420,000 hectares--an increase of nearly 50,000 hectares over the same period last year. The northern provinces and cities have sown and grown subsidiary food crops on nearly 33,000 hectares--an increase of nearly 5,000 hectares over the same period last year. Concerning industrial crops alone, the various provinces and cities have sown and grown them on more than 96,000 hectares--an increase of 22,000 hectares over the same period last year.

To eliminate the long-standing tendency to neglect vegetables and subsidiary food crops, many provinces and cities have intensified guidance, organized labor and motivated the people fully to use land, materials and capital to expand the area reserved for vegetables and for subsidiary food and industrial crops. Gia Lai Lai-Kon Tum Province has launched a movement to grow sweet potatoes on 10,000 hectares in 60 days; many districts in this province are trying to cultivate this crop on 1,500 to 2,500 hectares each. Along with the sowing and growing of subsidiary food crops, the northern provinces and cities are growing the trailing sweet potato roots on nearly 20,000 hectares--a 1,000-hectare increase over the same period last year--as a preparatory measure to obtain cuttings to grow in the coming winter.

Numbers of people who have recently settled to farm and live in the province of Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, Lam Dong, Hoang Lien Son and Ha Tuyen are expanding the reclaimed idle land area to obtain thousands of hectares to grow subsidiary food crops.

Along with sowing and cultivating subsidiary food crops, the Mekong River Delta provinces have sown and grown kenaf on nearly 3,000 hectares, which is nearly double the kenaf area cultivated in 1981. Long An Province has cultivated more than 1,100 hectares of kenaf, topping the list of all provinces in the Mekong River Delta.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SIX RAILROAD CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS COMPLETED IN 7 MONTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Railroad Construction Corporation No 8 (Railroad General Department) Hands Over 6 Projects in 7 Months"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, Railroad Construction Corporation No 8 (Railroad General Department) has completed and handed over 6 of the 11 projects in this year's plan, including many key projects of the station areas and leading lines in Hanoi, Haiphong, Uong Bi and the construction site of Pha Lai thermoelectric power plant; the Nos 1 and 2 lines of Gia Lam Station; the Gia Lam-Cau Bay line; the Nos 12 and 13 lines of Haiphong Station; the Vang Danh-Dien Cong Port line; and the Haiphong Port-Ve Pagoda line.

In the construction of the 18-kilometer Chi Linh-Pha Lai railroad line, track units 805 and 807 successfully applied the workshop method to track laying and closely combined mechanization with manual work; as a result, track-laying capacity reached 300-350 meters a day, an increase of 3 times higher than the previous rate. In 4 months, they were able to complete 8.5 kilometers of tracks out of the total of 18 kilometers of the entire line. In July alone, 4 kilometers of tracks were laid, or twice as quickly as in the preceding months. In the construction of the Kep-Uong Bi line, track unit 804 through concentrated work was able to hand over and put into operation an additional section of 500 meters of tracks being linked by a switch with the Vang Danh-Dien Cong Port line and 2 secondary track sections at the Uong Bi A Station area and running from the latter station to Uong Bi C Station.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

ARTICLE HIGHLIGHTS WORK OF RUBBER INDUSTRY CORPORATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Aug 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Tran Vy of the Chemicals General Department: "Technical Potential of Southern Rubber Industry Corporation"]

[Text] The Southern Rubber Industry Corporation, which is subordinate to the Chemicals General Department, normally encountered quite a great deal of difficulties arising from its increasing production needs, but the supply of materials, raw materials and fuels has not been up to the levels set in its plans. As an overall calculation, with the quantities of materials and raw materials supplied to it, only half of its enterprises had jobs and there were about 500 workers having no jobs to do.

With the spirit of resolving difficulties by itself, it has taken a new direction for doing business by exploiting the existing potential capacities of localities, mostly the Mekong River delta provinces. In a survey, it has clearly found that the chemical industry should serve better agricultural production and that, on the other hand, agriculture should be in a position to support the development of industry.

The first step was an economic alliance with An Giang Province. A contract signed by two sides stipulates that the province is to supply materials and raw materials in accordance with the corporation's needs and the corporation is to provide the province with rubber products needed in agriculture and for rural life. The two sides tighten their economic relations but agree not to violate the procedures and policies the state has promulgated.

By carrying out their pledges, the corporation clearly saw that the province's urgent need was to have tires for its large tractors, which for some time had to be bought from abroad. On the basis of that reality they raised the question of manufacturing a new line of product. Within only a short time, with active assistance from An Giang Province, the corporation made a study and then succeeded in making large tires of 18-4-30 size for rear wheels and tires of 650-16 size for front wheels of tractors. After getting these tires, An Giang has revived dozens of large plowing machines.

With this work arrangement, this year the corporation has signed follow-up contracts with An Giang to triple the quantities of agriculture-serving products over the 1981 figures.

On the basis of this experience, the corporation has expanded its economic alliance with Phu Khanh Province and the export-import organ of Ho Chi Minh City and widely developed various forms of contract ordering of goods, such as purchasing raw materials and semifinished products; filling orders and purchasing raw materials at negotiated prices set by Ho Chi Minh City, etc.

Moreover, it also relies on the country's strength, which is the natural rubber resource, and considerable equipment availability to cooperate with the friendly countries and to manufacture products that they request. In many cases, these countries supply materials and raw materials for the corporation to manufacture products, which on the basis of agreement are supplied to them by request.

To have additional materials and raw materials, its cadres and workers strive to exploit major sources of raw materials; to fully use old materials, cables from broken parts of power shovels and bead wires from discarded automobile tires to make bead wires for bicycle tires; to find technical ways to use a number of domestically-available chemicals in the place of imported chemicals; to use recycled rubber to make products that do not have to be of high quality, etc.

Implementing Decisions 25-CP and 26-CP of the Council of Ministers, the corporation perfected the organization of enterprises, rearranged the assembly lines and clearly determined the lines of goods to be manufactured. In the Dong Nai Rubber Enterprise, in the past years due to its management being slackened many negative phenomena occurred. The enterprise then consolidated the ranks of cadres in workshops and production teams and gave production team leaders the authority to select workers for their teams and to offer their opinions about setting the norms in connection with labor, wages, bonuses, consumption of materials and raw materials, standards and quality of products, etc. so as to have a strong basis for paying piece-work wages, wages based on products, etc.

In addition to strengthening management, the corporation stepped up scientific and technical work, applied progressive techniques and assigned every cadre and engineer the task of studying ways to improve techniques, to improve the assembly line and to make new products. More than 40 new ideas were applied. An outstanding success was the study, designing and making of an automatic machine that immerseswoven fabric in latex and replaces the machine that rolls and coats this fabric used in bicycle and automobile tire construction, thus boosting labor productivity by tens of times, raising product quality and saving quite a great deal of raw materials and avoiding hard work for workers. Further developing this achievement, the corporation continued to manufacture two additional machines and to prepare its material means so as to triple its present production of bicycle tires and tubes by 1985.

At the Hoc Mon rubber factory, when the foreign capitalist owners were leaving, they had thought that we would be incapable of managing it, for the material and technical base of the factory had been dependent on another factory abroad. However, after only a short time the cadres and workers there were able to master the advanced production technique and to put the factory into normal operation. Everybody was working enthusiastically; dozens of new ideas were applied to improve industrial programs and assembly lines, including the ones about designing and making by itself diaphragms of synthetic rubber for the curing of bicycle tires, which boosted production by 400-500 percent; making a continuous-operation inner tube press that boosted the annual production of bicycle tubes to 1.5 million, etc.

In the movement to develop new ideas, the corporation put into production many new lines of goods, including a number of export items like large-size tractor tires, motorcycle tires, passenger car tires, gloves, heating pads for the public health sector, etc.

As its momentum continues, the corporation as a whole is striving to overfulfill its 1982 plan by 5-10 percent.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

NEW ASSEMBLY LINE PRODUCES PRESSED BAMBOO MATS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 82 p 4

[Article: "New Equipment for Pressed Bamboo Mat-Producing Assembly Line"]

[Text] In Dien Bien Wood Enterprise (Thanh Hoa Province), on the work site that once had been destroyed by American bombs there appeared a newly finished project: the pressed bamboo mat-producing assembly line. This assembly line, if there are enough raw materials and some additional support equipment is assembled and installed, will have the capacity of making each year 4 million square meters of pressed bamboo mats. It consists of many pieces of equipment, quite modern and automatically controlled, which Czechoslovakia has helped us to assemble, install and operate. This year the enterprise has accepted the plan for producing 140,000 square meters of pressed bamboo mats and within 6 months it has delivered more than 70,000 square meters. The manufactured product is sold to the foreign-trade organs which turn it into large bags for export. The enterprise is now moving toward stabilizing its industrial program, improving the quality of its product and signing contracts for exporting this line of goods.

With assistance from the technical cadres in the sector, the enterprise was studying and making glue. The system of glue-making equipment was completed within a month. Its mechanics and technical cadres used scrap metals and built a mat-cutting machine to add to the assembly line.

A purchasing team went to the highland districts and signed contracts with more than 10 primary-level units and marketing cooperatives; in 6 months it purchased nearly 200,000 square meters of unfinished bamboo mats for the enterprise.

The fact that the assembly line was put into operation has attracted thousands of people into the bamboo mat-weaving occupation, raised the value of slender bamboo and reed as the locally available raw materials and led to new development for many production sectors in the province.

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LABOR

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNIONS TO AGRICULTURE VIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Dinh, secretary of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions: "Responsibilities of Unions"]

[Text] Thoroughly understanding the worker-peasant alliance in the socialist revolution and our party's viewpoint of considering socialist industrialization and agricultural cooperativization as revolutionary achievements of both classes of workers and collective peasants, the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions pays attention to organizing the worker and civil servant movement to serve agriculture. Many resolutions of the Executive Committee of the Confederation of Trade Unions have stipulated that serving, reforming, and developing agriculture is a basic and permanent task of the working class and unions. Through the movement serving agriculture, unions have made active contributions to introducing the ideology and behavior of the working class and the progressive industrial and technological-scientific type management into agriculture so as to advance it to great socialist production. Workers and peasants have joined in building the collective mastership regime in accordance with the ideology of the working class.

Implementing the direction of the above-mentioned task, unions of all echelons and sectors pay attention to organizing the movement in units that directly affect the combined technological measures of the agricultural production and key areas of grain-food production.

Regarding the link to earthwork, unions of all echelons build and maintain the scores of old operating tractors well. This movement develops its action to increase efficient plowing in a timely manner, lower cost within the link, train a contingent of rather skilled, good tractor operators, and decrease annoyances to peasants.

Initially, in carrying out agricultural product contracts a number of tractor units did not have worksites because of misunderstanding in many localities. In this situation, unions and tractor managerial organs held discussion meetings and signed contracts with peasants, and consequently, since the 1981-82 5th month spring rice crop production, the number of production cooperatives and collectives that have resumed signing earthwork contracts have become almost equal to previous numbers. The number has even increased in areas such as Nghe Tinh, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Cuu Long, Minh Hai, Kien Giang, etc.

Unions coordinate with the water conservancy sector in vigorously stepping up the movement of managing and using the agricultural irrigation constructions that serve agriculture production in accordance with the joint resolution of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the Ministry of Water Conservancy on launching the movement to emulate the advanced Cau Ghe (Hai Hung) agricultural irrigation cluster. Through two preliminary summaries of experience from lower to upper echelons, all the sectors and levels acknowledged its obvious effectiveness in expanding watering and drainage areas without having to invest more for the building of new projects. Realistic conclusions also confirmed that under the same earth and weather conditions, wherever the movement exists, rice yield increases in certain localities by 1 to 5 quintals, even by 7 quintals per cultivated hectare in each crop season.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

ABOLITION OF SUPERSTITIOUS PRACTICES IN HO CHI MINH CITY URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Vu Thanh Huan: "Abolish Superstitious Practices in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Under the neocolonialist regime, superstitious practices in South Vietnam were encouraged by the U.S.-puppet clique who created all the necessary conditions for their development. Just in Saigon--the capital of the so-called "Republic of Vietnam"--there were thousands of palaces, temples and pagodas and hundreds of large market fields which harbored hotbeds of superstition such as Le Van Duyet's Tomb, Tam Tong Mieu [Tam Ton Shrine], Cay Mai, the Fifth and Sixth Precincts and the Vietnamese-American Association office.

After the complete liberation of Saigon, the press organs, publication centers and sources of import books and newspapers which advocated superstition were abolished. Large and small centers of supersitious activities then went underground. However, recently there has been a tendency among these hotbeds of superstition to make a comeback.

A new trick played recently by these centers was to launch the rumor that the Kuanyin Buddha had appeared to rescue emigrants from dangers on the sea and that this sight had been photographed by the U.S. Navy. Afterward, enlargements were made from this "made-up" photo and put on sale at the price of 1,000 dong apiece. Such a trick is the first step in the merchandise advertising method usually employed in the "free world" countries.

In addition to such a brazen way of making money, the so-called "Dao Ba Tran" [Lady Tran's Religion] has emerged to conduct activities. This has proven to be a very barbarous religious practice. A young woman would allow herself to be hanged to a house roof beam and tortured by a group of "priests" in the hope of avoiding torture by devils after death. These "priests" have recently made propaganda allegations prejudicial to our regime.

There has been a competition in making money by organizing pilgrimages to the "holy lands." A pagoda had its Buddha statue slipped out and claimed that it had been lost. A few days after, the statue was secretly brought back into the pagoda [to make people believe that it reappeared miraculously].

Recently, there has been a recurrence of the fact that many households in the city suddenly received letters from abroad. The sender's name was not written on these letters which began with a quotation from the "Gospel" followed by explanations. Finally, the author of these anonymous letters requested the addressees to make 20 copies of the letters and to send one to each of their close acquaintances. This request was accompanied by cajoleries and threats saying that such and such a gentleman and lady who complied with the request immediately won hundreds of thousands of dong at the lottery, that a very sick member of their household suddenly recovered completely, that another member picked up a piece of gold weighing several "chi" [each chi about 3.78 grams] while walking on a road, that some men and women who refused to comply with the request were hit by a vehicle when they were walking on a road a few days after, that a fire broke out at their houses and that they fell victims to a theft....

A queer sight was seen in Thu Duc: The dead body of a Catholic priest was placed amid a layer of popcorn in an open coffin without a lid. Many followers elbowed one another to tear a piece from his shroud or robe in the hope of attracting good luck; they even ate this popcorn by the handful and on the spot or brought it home for their relatives to eat to cure diseases. After the burial, many persons came to the priest's tomb to pray to him to save them from misfortune or to help them prosper in their business. Many others came from remote provinces such as An Giang to visit the tomb, pulled up the plants and weeds growing on the tombs and brought them home for use as medicines or talismans.

There is an obvious tendency for superstitious activities to expand. State organs, mass organizations and the progressive masses in the city must take energetic measures to deal with these activities. In their opinion, the administration, mass organization and the masses themselves believe that these activities are not of a purely superstitious nature.

During the successive campaigns to wipe out vestiges of the depraved and reactionary culture, literature and arts left behind by the former society, the city has, at the same time, swept away superstitious activities. The responsible organs have closely and promptly coordinated with mass organizations to detect quickly persons making a living by superstitious practices and to concentrate reform education on them. Efforts have been exerted to point out the damage done by their dishonest acts, to persuade them to give up the habit of earning their living by deceitful religious practices, to find employment for them and to transfer them to the productive labor sector. Mass organizations have eagerly instructed their union and association members to abstain resolutely from participating in superstitious activities and from covering them up and tolerating them and sternly to unmask persons engaged in clandestine superstitious practices. The local administration at various levels has proceeded to transform the material bases of superstition centers into revolutionary cultural, literary and artistic ones to serve the laboring people, youths, teenagers and children. This

transformation can be seen most clearly in the 4th and 10th precincts and the Binh Thanh District. The Municipal Buddhist Association does not recognize pagodas but considers superstitious activities therein as heretic ones which betray Buddhism. The Municipal Archbishop's Office has also issued notices disclaiming any recognition of the Fatima activities as well as the rumor about the weeping statue of the Virgin Mother and pointing out that it considers this rumor superstitious and false.

However, the question is: How can superstitious phenomena and activities continue to take place although such energetic measures have been applied by the city to deal with them? How is it that some of these activities have been going on for 1 to 6 months and have even been replayed every year? How is it that these activities have not been confined to a ward, village, precinct or district but have even spread throughout the city and to the surrounding provinces?

It is first necessary to take into account the objective fact that our country--especially Ho Chi Minh City--has just emerged from a war which lasted more than one quarter of a century and during which the colonialists and imperialists wreaked heavy destruction from all points of view. It is, therefore, impossible to complete very quickly the task of rebuilding the country and abolishing superstition. Moreover, while our people are still faced with numerous difficulties in their livelihood, reactionaries have ganged up with bad elements to sabotage our people's task of building a new lifestyle by resorting to all tricks including intensive activities to promote superstition.

From the subjective point of view, backward elements among the masses whom the administration at various levels and the mass organizations have neglected to educate sufficiently have resorted to superstitious activities in the hope of extricating themselves from the present difficulties in their livelihood. On the other hand, the abolition of superstition has sometimes been neglected in certain localities because attention has been focused on the building of economy and national defense. Therefore, the measures aimed at abolishing superstition are merely administrative or palliative ones which are taken only when superstitious practices have been spread widely for a long time.

Practical experiences in Ho Chi Minh City have demonstrated that once superstitious activities have been spread widely, the elements engaged in superstitious practices to make a living have become experienced in dodging punitive blows by using a backward section of the masses as a smoke screen to hide their dishonest acts. This is the reason why it is difficult for us to detect superstitious activities and to nip them in the bud. Moreover, once these activities have been spread widely and have become a mass movement, they will likely induce a psychology under which one will be hesitant to take action for fear of wasting time and having to deal with the "masses."

Based on these actual facts and experiences, the question to be raised while taking action to abolish superstitious activities is to determine the exact

targets in order to formulate a suitable policy to deal with them. The targets involved in superstitious activities are of two categories or are comprised of two sections. One section is the backward elements among the masses. Another is a group of persons specializing in superstitious practices to earn their living or taking advantage of these activities to sabotage the revolution. Our attitude toward the latter group is firmly to punish, reform and educate them. In carrying out such measures, attention must be paid to the need to develop the effectiveness of the task of educating the backward section of the masses and to motivate the persons specializing in superstitious activities to atone for their mistakes by [on the part of the administration] revealing all their deceitful tricks to the people. With regard to the backward elements among the masses, it is necessary to educate and awake them patiently to enable them to see with their own eyes the deceitful tricks played by persons specializing in superstitious practices to make a living. On the other hand, it is necessary to help these elements of the masses stabilize their life and to attract them into mass organizations where they will receive education, acquaint themselves with the new lifestyle and culture and become resolved to unmask and detect persons who obdurately earn their living by superstitious practices.

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CSO: 4209/466

BRIEFS

PEOPLE MOVED SOUTHWARD--In the first 6 months of this year, 459 families with a population of 2,572 (including 1,400 laborers) left Thai Binh Province for the new economic zones in Kien Giang, Dac Lac, Song Be and Thuan Hai Provinces. The new economic committee and other sectors in Thai Binh cooperated in providing favorable conditions such as capital [for these people]. Vu Thu, Thai Thuy and Quynh Phu Districts satisfactorily solved problems relating to policies toward the outgoing people. The administration at all levels and the local people at the reception areas--especially the rice growing state farms in northern Ha Tien and Kien Binh and state farm 333--mobilized their manpower to help the newcomers build dwelling and eating places, stabilize life and rapidly start production. [VNA] [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Aug 82 p 3] 9332

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHAM HUNG WORKS WITH OFFICIALS IN HAI HUNG

BK230622 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Comrade Pham Hung recently went to Hai Hung Province to work with comrades Nguyen Van Phuc, chairman of the provincial people's committee; Nguyen Van Trang, vice chairman of the provincial people's committee and chairman of the provincial internal affairs committee; and To Quyen, director of the provincial public security service. He heard reports on the public order and security situation and on the living conditions and production work of the people of Hai Hung Province.

On behalf of the party central committee and the Council of Ministers, Comrade Pham Hung welcomed the many efforts of the provincial party committee leadership, the people's committee, the party and administrative organizations at all levels and the people over the past few years to continuously promote the movements for production and for military service, to ensure the people's welfare and to make considerable contributions to the state. Comrade Pham Hung listened carefully to the reports on public order and security, especially on the leadership of the provincial party committee and people's committee in protecting and combating the cutting and theft of telephone lines in the province. He pointed out a number of things which must be done. He stressed:

1. In the current situation, the leadership of the provincial party and people's committee must pay full attention to stepping up production, promoting economic development, ensuring the people's welfare and combating enemy sabotage. It must ceaselessly heighten vigilance and struggle against the war of sabotage in the political, ideological, economic, cultural social and other fields waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemoists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists.

2. Ensuring smooth and timely communications is an extremely important question in implementing state plans and various positions and policies of the party and the state. Those who misappropriate the means of communications and cut and steal telephone lines, thus disrupting party and state leadership, are violators of state property and national security. Such action also lends itself to enemy schemes of sabotage.

On the basis of reviewing the implementation of the provincial people's committee's April 1982 communique, the following tasks must be continued in order to check absolutely the cutting and stealing of telephone lines:

A. Efforts must be made to help the party, administrative and mass organizations at all levels clearly recognize the very cunning schemes and acts of sabotage of the enemies, and realize that all acts of sabotaging communications, transportation, signals and liaison, including the cutting and stealing of telephone lines, are violations of state property and national security, and that such acts are criminal and unpardonable under any circumstances and regardless of their gravity.

B. Under any circumstances, especially during the rainy and stormy season, the safety of communications must be absolutely protected so as to ensure prompt and smooth exercise of leadership and guidance by the provincial party and people's committees and all party and administrative echelons among the people down to the grassroots level.

C. The provincial people's committee must take the necessary decisions and measures and disseminate them to various provincial organs, districts, villages and basic units to help them guide and motivate the local people to participate voluntarily and actively in protecting telephone lines at all costs.

D. Specific responsibilities must be assigned to various sectors in the province and to every responsible organ in each district and village. Persons must be appointed to take charge of this task in each district, village and hamlet. The popular force must be mobilized to ensure absolute safety of the telephone lines in their localities.

E. Village public security and militia forces must organize the people so that the latter may join them in patrolling, checking and protecting telephone lines in conjunction with their efforts to safeguard socialist property and the people's lives and property. In vitally important areas and in those places where telephone exchanges are located, district and provincial public security services must assist the villages by giving them more personnel and means.

F. Each village must meet every 10 or 15 days to review its work, to draw lessons from its experiences, to single out good people and good work, to commend and reward those who are credited with achievements, to overcome shortcomings, to punish law-breakers severely, to exchange views and to learn from the good experiences of and effective measures taken by other villages and districts to ensure the safety of telephone lines.

Comrade Pham Hung expressed his belief that, under the leadership and guidance of the provincial party and people's committees and by adopting comprehensive plans and well thought-out measures, assigning specific

duties and responsibilities to its cadres, and developing the working people's spirit of collective mastery, Hai Hung Province will score new and even greater successes in protecting telephone lines and other kinds of socialist property, in safeguarding the people's lives and property, and in implementing the 1982 state plan.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PEOPLE'S STRENGTH IN NATIONAL SECURITY DEFENSE

BK180808 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Aug 82 p 2

[Unattributed article: "The People's Strength in Defending National Security"]

[Text] Our defense of national security has been a very complicated task for several years. In collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have constantly sabotaged the Vietnamese revolution on several fronts with perfidious schemes to weaken us politically, militarily, economically, culturally and socially.

We have always defeated the enemy on every front and national security has always been firmly defended. The Chinese intelligence reconnaissance agents, the American spies and all other reactionaries have been either arrested or eradicated. All of the enemy's psychological warfare campaigns have been suppressed. More and more speculators, hoarders, smugglers and all other violators of socialist assets are being punished. In the struggle to firmly defend national security, the armed forces in general and the people's public security forces in particular have played a decisive role. Moreover, our people of all strata have also made very important contributions to the struggle. As a matter of fact, the reason that the Chinese agents, commandos and other reactionary henchmen cannot freely perpetrate crimes along the thousands of kilometers of the northern border line is because hundreds of thousands of people of various nationalities have kept a watchful eye on them to arrest them or prevent them from committing crimes. Along the thousands of kilometers of coast line, the sea escapees and illegal infiltrators have been discovered and arrested by our people. Some 70 percent of the smugglers, speculators and thieves have fallen into the dragnet of the law as the result of clues given by the people. Many people have been resourceful and courageous and have even sacrificed their lives in helping troops and public security forces arrest criminals, spies and villains, and in opposing negativism in society. Facts have shown that the people's forces constitute an invincible strength in the defense of national security. If a unit ever fails to rely on the people, it will face difficulties and even defeat in this complicated struggle.

Developing the people's strength in the defense of national security is an organizational process to motivate the masses which must be of special and regular concern to all party committee echelons. Over the past few years, all the villages in the northern border areas, along the coast and in the delta zones which have scored some achievements in fighting negativism and maintaining security and order, are those villages where the tasks of educating, organizing and motivating the people to participate in this revolutionary task have been performed well. In those factories and farms and at those construction sites where the party committees know how to promote the workers' sense of mastery and where the people's security teams can be organized strongly enough to stir up an impetus among the masses, the struggle against negativism and theft of socialist assets is effective and production can be accelerated.

Over the past few years, the people's national security defense forces have been constantly consolidated. Tens of thousands of people's security teams have cooperated with the armed forces--especially the people's public security forces--to strengthen the battleground in defense of national seucrity and to maintain order and security in society.

In addition to the above, in some localities the party committees continue to rely on army troops and public security forces and have belittled the task of motivating the masses to participate in the maintenance of security and the fighting of negativism. Some units of the people's armed forces and the people's public security forces have also failed to give the proper attention to this important task. In some of the northern border areas where the Chinese expansionists have been conducting frequent sabotage activities, some units have failed to organize operational teams and to carry out mass motivation task. Some other units have even shown some weaknesses and shortcomings in their relations with the people. Some of the people's public security forces have not adequately realized the people's important role in maintaining security and have not concentrated on helping the party committee echelons fulfill their tasks of motivating the masses and organizing the people's security teams. An important point is that if the armed forces want to develop the people's strength and maintain close coordination with the people in the maintenance of security, they must first of all win the people's confidence and sympathy by their fine political character and their wholehearted loyalty to the people and party.

The tasks of defending national security and maintaining social security and order call for even closer solidarity and coordination among the army and people's public security forces and the mass movements. We should concentrate on accelerating and motivating the people further so as to expand the mass movement for national security defense. Our armed forces--especially the people's public security forces--should realize their responsibility profoundly in this task. Not only do we have to fulfill our role of being advisors to the party committee echelons, but we also have to send cadres and operational teams to the more difficult areas.

These cadres and teams must be truly responsible and be able to go down deep into the grassroots units in villages and factories to personally launch mass movements.

All enemies, especially the Chinese expansionists, are in a frenzy, seeking every means possible to sabotage our people's peaceful construction. However, they will be totally defeated. Our people and their army and public security forces will certainly win an even more comprehensive victory on the national security defense front.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LAWS MUST BE UNDERSTOOD, FULLY APPLIED

BK301212 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 82 pp 3, 4

[Unattributed article: "Compliance with the Law"]

[Text] At present, along with various good examples of scrupulous implementation of the law and other party and state regulations and policies, there are many cases of noncompliance with the law. As a result, it is necessary to bring the law into the people's daily lives so that everyone can live and work according to the constitution and the law. The political report of the party central committee at the fifth VCP congress stressed: "Various levels of party committees and state and mass organizations must disseminate and explain the meaning of the law to various strata, encourage schools to include study of the law at various levels of their curriculum and motivate the people to live within the law and respect the law."

In applying the law to the people's daily lives we must carry out many tasks. First of all, we must educate the people to enable them to understand the law. This will contribute greatly to building the new system, new men and new ethics for the working people, especially the younger generation. This task is not only aimed at providing cadres and the people with essential legal knowledge to participate in state management and become masters of the law, but also at encouraging everyone to respect and protect the law and to live and work in accordance with the constitution and the law.

This is one of the essential measures designed to prevent violations of the law. However, it is not enough to eliminate various factors and conditions that lead to negative phenomena. The levels of socialist consciousness among the people vary. Some develop progressively, some slowly and some do not develop at all. The sense of complying with the law also varies. In implementing the law, we cannot rely only on education and persuasion but must also take compulsory measures. Speaking on the immediate task of the Soviet administration, Lenin stressed: "We need the state and coercion. We would be dreaming if we thought that discipline could be enforced without coercion." In a book entitled: "Amend Work Methods," President Ho Chi Minh taught: "To correct erroneous acts it is necessary to use methods to explain, persuade, teach and reform through sympathy; but not without punishment." In many places punishment of law violators has not been carried out promptly or scrupulously.

The socialist legal system does not focus on punishment, but it allows no violator to escape from due punishment. Various state organizations, sectors and establishments must take responsibility in dealing with violations of punitive and labor disciplines within the framework of their authority. Various inspection organs, economic arbitrators, the peple's public security force, the people's organ of control and the people's court must overlook cases of violation of the law. Although these organs have been assigned different tasks and authority by the state, they are sharp instruments of the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat. Close coordination among these organs will guarantee scrupulous implementation of socialist law. According to Article 128 of the new constitution, the state will soon establish people's organs at grassroots level to solve minor law violation cases and conflicts between the people. Under the leadership of echelons of party committees, various levels of the administration, organizations and economic sector must study and apply, in an integrated manner, various existing punitive forms in order to strengthen the effectiveness of the socialist law.

To live and work in accordance with the law we must organize the implementation of law effectively. To carry out this task we must produce a contingent of legal cadres with a sound knowledge of various laws. Courses must also be organized to foster essential knowledge of the law for managerial and leading cadres. In the years ahead, it is necessary to organize short term law study courses for cadres responsible for legal matters who have not attended law courses before. The college of laws should organize professional refresher training courses through correspondence for legal and managerial cadres who cannot personally attend long term courses. Various central, local administration and party schools must include the study of state affairs and laws in their curriculum in the years ahead. The Ministry of Interior, with the consent of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, has recently coordinated with the Ministry of Justice and the Hanoi Law College in organizing on-the-job training law classes for 150 cadres who have graduated from people's public security and people's police colleges.

Our party pays special attention to strengthening the socialist law. The political report of the party central committee at the fifth VCP congress stressed: "Various echelons of the party committees, party cadres and members must implement the constitution and the state law in an exemplary manner and must lead in strengthening the socialist law. They must scrupulously prohibit party organizations from arbitrarily establishing regulations which are contrary to state law and strictly punish all cadres and civil servants who use their authority to violate the law." Our party allows nobody to act in defense of criminals under whatever form. We must create a wide public opinion to scrupulously condemn those who protect criminals and the law must strictly punish these persons regardless of their position.

The law must be effectively implemented and everyone must be treated equally before the law.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY MAGAZINE DISCUSSES MILITIA TRAINING

BK221326 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 19 Sep 82

[September 1982 TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by (Le Manh) and (Hoang Giang): "Train Militia and Self-Defense Forces to Meet the Requirements of Combat Duties"]

[Text] The purpose of training is to ensure battlefield success. Therefore, the training of militia and self-defense forces must be organized in strict accordance with the requirements of their on-the-spot combat duties in each locality. This is to ensure that our militia and self-defense forces will fulfill their task of fighting in defense of their villages and hamlets, successfully support the main forces in combat, contribute to firmly maintaining political security and public order and safety at the grassroots level and in various localities, defeat enemy land-grabbing operations, actively and promptly counter all enemy acts of aggression, and stop and readily crush all rebellions. This training is also aimed at enabling the militia and self-defense forces to participate in combat activities immediately upon their incorporation into main force units.

Combat training must be conducted in such a way as to ensure that the militia and self-defense forces can fulfill their role when fighting independently and can conduct joint operations with the local and main forces to carry out satisfactorily any task which may be entrusted to them. Only in this way can we guarantee the high quality of the military training of militia and self-defense forces and ensure that such training is aimed at achieving well-defined objectives.

We must correct errors such as neglecting the training of milita and self-defense forces; paying scant attention to progress in training; trying merely to complete training on the schedule established by the upper echelons without attaching importance to actual results; showing a conservative and subjective attitude in training; and relying only on past experience. We must resolutely struggle against formalism and showiness as well as impractical massive training.

Using the training directives issued by the upper echelons as the basis, the provincial and district military organs must formulate specific

training programs for each unit and must train cadres at all levels, especially those who are directly in charge of training the militia and self-defense forces. They must see to it that these cadres have a firm grasp of the guidelines, purposes and tasks of training of each unit and each force in a given period of time.

The general requirements for training the militia and self-defense forces are that, technically, they must be able to handle expertly all kinds of weapons and equipment in their possession, including ones they make themselves; they must also be good at sniping and using punji sticks, mines and booby traps.

Concerning tactics, according to the specific combat duties and combat plans of each locality, the militia and self-defense must be taught how to mount surprise attacks, set up ambushes, conduct mopping-up operations, encircle enemy troops, nibble at enemy positions, launch isolated small-scale offensives, to initiate concentrated assaults, operate independently or jointly with other forces, attack enemy communications lines and organize sapper operations. Militiamen must also be taught to expertly carry out patrol, sentry and reconnaissance duties.

Emphasis, however, must be placed on training certain subjects according to the specific situation of each locality and basic unit. For instance, in the border areas, the militia and self-defense forces must be good at attacking and wiping out enemy reconnaissance and commando teams, firmly defending their positions, protecting their villages and hamlets, and fighting enemy intruders. In the coastal areas, the militia and self-defense forces must know how to combine production work with patrol, sentry and combat duties at sea and on islands. They must also know how to promptly detect and report intrusions of unidentified boats and ships into our territorial waters, and how to detect and hunt down persons who try to leave the country illegally by sea.

In inland regions, militia and self-defense forces must be trained in the art of fighting enemy airborne troops, suppressing rebellions and maintaining political security and public order and safety in their localities.

Training the Militia and Self-Defense Forces to Fight Enemy Intruders

At present at the northern border of our country the Chinese reactionaries are resorting to numerous forms of activities combined with many tricks in waging a war aimed at gradually grabbing our territory. Along with sending their forces to nibble at our territory, they have also dispatched commandos and scouts into our country to study the situation, make contact with local reactionaries, build secret bases, spread baseless rumors aimed at sowing disunity among people of different nationalities and between the army and people, murder party cadres and members, commit sabotage and stir up trouble. All this is designed to weaken us and to pave the way for another invasion of our country when conditions permit.

For this reason the militia and self-defense forces at the northern border must be carefully trained to frustrate the tricks used by the Chinese reactionaries in waging their war of sabotage. We must concretely study the situation of the enemy forces and firmly grasp their operational methods and must school ourselves on the combat duties as well as the topographical and climatic conditions of each locality to formulate a suitable training program for the militia and self-defense forces.

The experiences of Gia Loc District, Lang Son Province have shown that, if the militia and self-defense forces are tightly organized and carefully trained, they can serve as a very effective force to encircle and attack enemy intruders. The militia forces in this district were taught essential combat tactics and have begun to successfully apply them in fighting.

Training the Militia and Self-Defense Forces to Fight Enemy Scouts and Commandos

This is a subject which militia and self-defense forces must study well.

We must study the tricks used by enemy forces when they intrude into our territory, the ways they organize and react when their presence is exposed, the areas and terrain of which the enemy may take advantage, and the targets the enemy may attack. On the basis of such knowledge we should devise a training program consistent with the combat duties of the militia and self-defense forces in each locality.

Militia and self-defense forces must be taught how to trace enemy forces, detect and control strangers who enter their localities, and conduct joint operations among different militia combat teams and units, and with the local people and other armed forces.

In the past year, in many border localities such as Cao Loc, Binh Lien, Phong Tho, Muong Khuong, Vi Xuyen and Ha Quang districts, the militia and self-defense forces, with the assistance of the people, detected and wiped out many intruders. In some places entire groups of enemy scouts and commandos were annihilated as soon as they had set foot on our territory. In Toto, the militia and self-defense forces have wiped out or captured nearly 50 percent of all the enemy scouts and commandos intruding into these localities. In Phong Tho District, Lai Chau Province in particular, this figure reached 72 percent; in Binh Lieu District, Quang Ninh Province, it was 58 percent.

On the sea, militia and self-defense forces have scored many achievements in detecting unidentified boats and ships and in coordinating with other armed forces to drive them out of our territorial waters.

The above shows that we should pay adequate attention to training the militia and self-defense forces to be proficient in detecting and fighting enemy scouts and commandos. In the past this problem has not yet been

studied carefully enough and has not yet been developed into a formal training subject. Instead, it has been taught only as a secondary subject and a supplement to the subject of patrol and sentry duties.

The experiences of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, have shown that the study of these subjects must be combined with practice by militia and self-defense units when they are carrying out combat alert duties at their positions along the border. For their part, units in the rear must also be taught how to detect and to fight enemy scouts and commandos, and how to coordinate with other forces to round up, hunt down and wipe out these elements when they intrude into their localities.

Training in the Methods of Countering and Suppressing Rebellions

This is an important strategic task with which the militia and self-defense forces can help the other forces in defending certain establishments and localities. This is also a factor in making it possible for them to act promptly and effectively when a rebellion breaks out.

In their present, multifaceted war of sabotage, the Chinese Expansionists and hegemonists consider the task of exploiting or creating an opportunity to foment rebellions in order to oppose and undermine our country as a highly important measure. Therefore, the struggle against this type of sabotage involves many sectors and many aspects of work under the centralized and unified direction of the party committee echelons and local administration.

As the forces which are to fight on the spot and the armed forces at the grassroots level which are directly responsible for the protection of the revolution and localities, the militia and self-defense forces should be satisfactorily trained and prepared in all aspects so that they can detect and destroy every germ of rebellion, as well as quickly quell any rebellion which could be fomented by the enemy.

This training task should be conducted under the direct guidance and leadership of the party committee echelons and local administration and in accordance with the local defense plans already devised. Through various combat exercises for the defense of establishments, villages and hamlets, we must train every militia and self-defense unit and detachment on how to deal with each specific situation in accordance with their specific assignments. It's also necessary to train them on how to coordinate with the other forces in order to resolutely destroy and prevent the enemy from making any further advance.

One of the measures we should adopt to train the militia and self-defense forces according to their combat duties is to closely combine their training activities with their productive labor duties.

Militiamen and self-defense corpsmen are both citizens and soldiers. Only by combining their training and combat activities closely with their specific productive labor duties in each locality and establishment can we achieve good results. Therefore, training them according to their combat requirements and assignments means to combine training activities satisfactorily with productive labor activities in each locality and establishment.

It is necessary to define the training objectives and schedules in a way most commensurate with the specific conditions and tasks in each locality. We must not carry out these tasks hastily and simultaneously or assign the grassroots level to arrange them in an irresponsible manner. This is a difficult problem to which constant attention has been paid by various local military organs for the past several years in an effort to improve the training and fighting quality of the militia and self-defense forces.

Because the militia and self-defense forces in each locality have their own specific tasks, their subjects of training are not always the same. And since the production duties in each locality are also different, we must, therefore, know how to arrange training schedules in the most suitable manner.

It is also for this reason that all responsible organs are required to map out plans for the training of the militia and self-defense forces in a scientific, concrete, positive, decisive and active manner.

It Is Necessary to Foster the Cadres Satisfactorily

We all know that we cannot have good units unless we have good cadres. Whether or not combat training can be conducted satisfactorily depends mostly on the cadres. At present there is a difference in terms of age and health conditions among the cadres directly responsible for militia and self-defense training at the grassroots level.

One of the characteristics of the militia and self-defense cadres is that their economic life and other daily activities are closely linked with their families. For this reason, it is very difficult to assemble them for advanced training each year. In many localities, only 75 to 90 percent of them are usually available for advanced training. Moreover, the number of these cadres, especially those attached to various establishments and detachments, usually changes every year.

Because of numerous difficulties in the preparation of training materials, facilities and living quarters, the quality of various training courses for the cadres is limited, thus directly affecting the results of the militia and self-defense forces' combat training. Many localities--such as Quang Ninh and Vinh Phu--have, however, adopted necessary measures to gradually overcome this situation. They have also affirmed that fostering

cadres at the grassroots level is the central task in training the militia and self-defense forces each year.

It is necessary to classify the management and training of cadres. Organs of military regions must foster training cadres at the provincial, city and district levels or at a level equivalent to that of a village unit or key unit chief; provincial military organs must foster village unit cadres, self-defense commanding cadres, company commanders attached to various mobile units, and commanding cadres of various armed service detachments; and military organs at the district and village levels must foster the rest of the cadres. Training should also be focused on advisory and planning work, combat leadership, and the organization and management of training.

Attention must be paid to sending cadres to attend certain training courses at the higher echelons on a rotation basis. We must consider the ability to conduct basic training as the main objective. The training of militia and self-defense cadres should be carried out under the close guidance of each echelon in each stage, as well as in close coordination with production schedules and plans. In the process of training, we can even teach the militia and self-defense cadres how to organize alternate training activities--a good training method of our army at present.

It is necessary to provide good training for all mobile combat detachments of the militia and self-defense forces, with particular attention given to those units on the frontline and in sensitive areas. We can even assign cadres with enormous training experience to these units and supply them with training documents, materials and equipment on a priority basis. In training these units, attention must also be paid to teaching them how to engage in combat and combat support activities, reinforce the frontline, and guide the people in preventing and protecting themselves against enemy aircraft, artillery and chemical weapons.

It is necessary for the local military organs at all levels to intensively provide guidance for and inspect the implementation of the training plans and the organization of military exercises to improve the training quality and correctly evaluate the training results in each stage and each year. It is also necessary to satisfactorily disseminate the experience acquired by certain militia and self-defense units by fighting on the frontline and maintaining political security and social order and safety in the rear areas so that the other units can apply them broadly and in accordance with their duties, even during the course of training.

It is our effort to consolidate and strengthen the centralized and unified leadership of various local party committee echelons which decides whether or not the militia and self-defense forces can generally fulfill all of their construction and combat duties satisfactorily, and particularly perform their training work according to the combat requirements. Therefore, it is necessary for the local military organs at all levels to strive

to adhere to the specific and multisided leadership and guidance of various local party-committee and administration echelons in order to constantly improve the fighting strength of the militia and self-defense forces, thus making it possible for them to successfully fulfill all assignments in the new stage.

CSO: 4209/12

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SRV ARMY PAPER ON PROTECTING MILITARY WAREHOUSES

BK170209 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Constantly and Satisfactorily Carry Out the Task of Protecting Military Warehouses and Preventing Fires and Explosions"]

[Text] Military warehouses are storage sets for large quantities of various types of weapons and ammunition, tools, vehicles, materials, equipment, grain, food, military clothing, and other necessary supplies and utensils in support of the development of the people's armed forces, the consolidation of national defense, and the needs of maintaining combat readiness and fighting to defend the fatherland. Many organs of the Ministry of National Defense, including those grassroots units in various localities throughout the country, have their own military warehouses of different categories. Many of these warehouses belong to categories that can catch fire or explode easily. Therefore, protecting military warehouses against fires and explosions is a very important and permanent task--during the rainy season as well as during the dry season--for all army commanders in various localities and, particularly, for those forces which are directly in charge of warehouse management, supervision and protection.

Besides its strict requirements in terms of political and technical knowledge, the task of preventing and countering fires and explosions in military warehouses demands a high degree of technical standardization. In protecting warehouses from fires and explosions, it is necessary to carry out all aspects of the task homogeneously in order to ensure and achieve constant and total safety.

To meet such requirements and to ensure such efficiency, we must, first of all, provide intensive and far-reaching education on the exceptional importance of the task of protecting military warehouses, clearly determine the responsibility of each echelon, sector and unit, and carefully devise the authority of each section and individual directly responsible for warehouse management and supervision. All work related to the protection of military warehouses against fires and explosions must be performed in accordance with the systems and regulations already stipulated and the rules concerning the use, maintenance, supply and transfer of personnel to guard, patrol, and carry out exit and entry inspections at each warehouse complex and each specific warehouse. Under any circumstance, efforts must be made

to ensure that all regulations concerning the protection of warehouses are implemented without excuses, casualness and laxity, no matter how small the warehouse. It should be noted that a single mistake in the implementation of the warehouse protection regulations could bring about immeasurable consequences.

It is the cautious and constant inspection efforts of the commanders and the system used by certain professional organs to perform their functions and maintain various procedures, rules and regulations which always play an important role in protecting military warehouses. Only through rigid inspections can we quickly discover the loopholes and weaknesses in each specific job in order to improve and overcome them promptly, thus preventing regrettable accidents from occuring unexpectedly.

To protect military warehouses satisfactorily under all circumstances, we must adopt both effective preventive measures and countermeasures, particularly, against fires and explosions from any source. However, preventing these accidents satisfactorily via a perfectly operated protection structure is the most active and effective method. Efforts should be made to draw experience from every regrettable, specific mistake--whether it is large or not--for immediate dissemination and severe punishment in order to avoid repetition.

The protection of military warehouses is the direct responsibility of the army. This task, however, cannot be assumed singlehandedly by various units of the army; it needs the close coordination of the party committees, administration, security organs, self-defense militia forces, and various sectors and the people in all localities. If plans for coordination between the army and various sectors and localities are carefully formulated and if combined training is organized to make these plans match, the protection of military warehouses can be carried out more properly and can produce good and lasting results. By closely coordinating with various sectors and localities in satisfactorily ensuring political security and social order in the surrounding areas, we will also be able to create an environment--a safety belt--and favorable conditions for the task of protecting military warehouses and preventing fires and explosions in them.

CSO: 4209/8

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

NEW REGULATIONS ON USE OF ARMY UNIFORMS

BK300953 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers recently issued a decree on the use of the Vietnam People's Army's uniforms. The decree stipulates:

The VPA's clothing equipment includes service and rank insignia, badges, ceremonial uniforms, ordinary uniforms and all other clothing items reserved for VPA cadres and combatants for use in the performance of their state-assigned duties.

Every soldier is dutybound to maintain, safeguard and correctly use his clothing in accordance with regulations. Soldiers must wear their uniforms correctly and strictly insure that service and rank insignia and badges are worn according to the assigned ranks and armed services and branches or specialties. Specific uniforms are prescribed by the Defense Ministry.

Generals and other officers with 25 or more years of service, when being transferred to other branches or retiring, are authorized to take with them their uniforms with service and rank insignia and badges and to use them on holidays and at meetings organized by the army.

Other soldiers, when transferred or discharged, are authorized to take and use their ordinary uniforms and individaul items of clothing as prescribed by the Defense Ministry. Their service and rank insignias and badges, and other items of equipment must be returned to the appropriate administrative units.

Only factories of the Defense Ministry or those production installations authorized by the Defense Ministry may produce equipment and clothing for the army. The unauthorized production, storage, use, sale, purchase and circulation of service and rank insignia and badges, caps and new types of army uniforms being used in the army are strictly forbidden.

The army's organs of control, the people's public security forces and the administration at all levels are to coordinate with one another to inspect and control compliance with the above stipulations. All violations of this decree will be dealt with in accordance with the administrative discipline or law.

CSO: 4209/12

BRIEFS

HO CHI MINH CITY--The Ho Chi Minh City people's committee recently held a conference to review the results of the struggle to protect socialist property over the past 3 years. The conference heard reports by 13 units on their experience in organizing security forces to protect socialist property. The reports held that the struggle against negative practices, corruption and waste and the struggle in the field of market management are the most burning issues of the current class struggle in the city. Various grassroots-level enterprises are actively initiating a mass emulation movement to protect socialist property and to ensure the safety of state agencies and enterprises. [BK240747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Sep 82 BK]

CUU LONG TROOP RECRUITMENT--Cuu Long Province recently sent off 800 youths for military service, bringing the total number of youths inducted in this year's second troop recruitment phase in the entire province to 85.7 percent of the plan norm. A campaign for troops recruitment has been launched among the people. Along with broadly disseminating the new law on military service, the province has actively created conditions for army deserters to rejoin their units during this troop recruitment phase. [BK280843 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Sep 82 BK]

NGHE TINH TROOP RECRUITMENT--According to VNA, as of 23 September, Nghe Tinh Province had overfulfilled by 0.4 percent its troop recruitment quota, thus completing its task of drafting youths into the army under the second drive of 1982 2 days ahead of schedule. [BK011702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TRUONG CHINH SPEAKS AT HANOI AWARDS CEREMONY

BK211715 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Speech by Truong Chinh, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau and chairman of the Council of State at 31 August Hanoi ceremony to receive Lao National Gold Order from Lao Deputy Prime Minister Phoumi Vongvichit]

[Text] Esteemed Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP Central Committee political bureau and deputy prime minister of the LPDR.

Esteemed Comrade General Secretary Le Duan.

Dear comrade members of the Lao party-government delegation.

Comrades and friends.

At a time when our entire country is joyfully celebrating the anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, today Comrade Pham Van Dong and I are very happy to receive the Lao National Gold Order, the highest medal of the LPDR. We would like to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the LPRP, the supreme people's council and the government of the LPDR for this noble award.

We sincerely thank Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, a close friend of the Vietnamese people, for having noted the great friendship between our two nations and the profound sentiments of the Lao party and people toward the party and people of Vietnam as well as toward ourselves.

This great honor should rightfully belong to the glorious VCP and the heroic Vietnamese people. In this solemn ceremony brimming with fraternal friendship, our thoughts are with respected and beloved President Ho Chi Minh, the first communist who brought the light of Marxism-Leninism to the Indochinese nations, who founded and trained the former Indochinese communist party, and who devoted all his life to the building of the exceptional solidarity and friendship and the militant alliance between Vietnam and Laos.

Dear comrades. Looking back over the past historic road from the height of today's successes, we, with boundless joy and elation, feel proud of and have confidence in the pure, faithful, exemplary and rare relationship between the two parties and peoples of Vietnam and Laos. This exceptional relationship is built on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, on mutual love and respect, and on the spirit of sharing weal and woe and always remaining together as brothers who are of the same fate and who worship the same cause. This exceptional relationship has become a valuable tradition, an invincible strength, an extremely important factor for ensuring successes, and a law of development for the revolution in each country.

At present, the reactionaries in the Beijing leadership, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other international reactionary forces, are frenziedly sabotaging the revolutions in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and are trying to weaken and annex our three countries in order to materialize their dream of expansionism in Southeast Asia. Faced with this situation, it would be all the more important for us to consolidate and develop the exceptional relations and the militant alliance between Vietnam and Laos, as well as between the three Indochinese countries, and to strengthen the solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries in order to firmly protect independence and freedom and successfully build socialism in each country, and to actively contribute to building Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability and maintaining peace and security in Asia and in the rest of the world.

Dear comrades:

We are fully aware that in every stage of their struggle full of difficulties and hardships and for every glorious victory they have gained, the VCP and the Vietnamese people always received great, generous and unswerving support and assistance from the Lao party and people of various nationalities. We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to once again express our sincere and profound gratitude to the Lao people of various nationalities, the LPRP, the supreme people's council and the government of the LPDR for their support and assistance filled with fraternal sentiments and with the spirit of proletarian internationalism.

We are firmly convinced that under the correct and creative leadership of the glorious LPRP headed by respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, the heroic Lao people of various nationalities will be able to vigorously develop their great, all-round successes and continue to surge forward to achieve new, more brilliant successes in implementing the various resolutions adopted at the third LPRP congress, to successfully build socialism and to firmly defend their beautiful fatherland.

Led by the VCP with respected and beloved Comrade General Secretary Le Duan as its head, the Vietnamese people are enthusiastically developing the tradition of the August Revolution by concentrating their minds and energy on implementing those tasks mapped out at the fifth party congress with a determination to score greater successes in national defense and to strengthen international solidarity.

We heartily wish that the friendship between Vietnam and Laos and the militant solidarity and the relations of all-round cooperation between the three countries of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea will be increasingly strengthened and that they will develop with every passing day.

We would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to ask you comrades to convey the best wishes for good health from the VCP Central Committee, the SRV Council of State and Council of Ministers, and from ourselves to Comrade General Secretary Kaysone Phomvihan, Comrade President Souphanouvong, and other comrade leaders of the Lao party and state.

I would like to once again thank Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit and other comrade members of the Lao party and government delegation.

Thank all you comrades present here.

CSO: 4209/9

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH OPENS NATIONAL DAY MEETING

BK220948 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Sep 82 p 1

[Opening speech by Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh at 2 September Hanoi National Day meeting]

[Text] Beloved and esteemed Comrade Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP,

Dear comrades of the presidium,

Dear Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP central committee political bureau and vice premier of the LPDR,

Dear comrades and friends.

Today, our people throughout the country are happy and proud to commemorate the 37th August Revolution anniversary and the 2 September National Day.

We warmly welcome the Lao party and government delegation led by Comrade Phoumi Vongvichit, member of the LPRP central committee political bureau and vice premier of the LPDR.

During 37 years of hard struggle, under the leadership of the VCP, the Vietnamese people had to carry out a 30-year war for national liberation against the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists in order to win glorious victory, accomplishing the cause of national liberation and reunification and leading the country into the period of transition of socialism.

Since the complete liberation of South Vietnam 7 years ago, our state and people have endeavored to heal the wounds of war, to rehabilitate and develop the economy and culture, carry out socialist transformation in the south, consolidate and perfect the socialist relations of production in the north, and gradually build the material and technical bases for socialism along the general line for the transitional period as affirmed by the fifth VCP Congress.

Taking advantage of the fact that our country had just emerged from the war and was still facing numerous difficulties, the Beijing expansionists

and hegemonists used their lackeys, the Pol Pot-ieng Sary clique, to commit genocidal crimes against the Kampuchean people and attack our country at the southwestern border, while themselves sending 600,000 troops to invade our country at the northern border. Once again our people rose up in defense of the fatherland, successively defeating the enemies on both battlefronts. The Beijing hegemonists and expansionists, however, have not yet given up their sinister design of weakening and invading Vietnam. Colluding with the U.S. imperialists, they have carried out a multifaceted war of sabotage against Vietnam, unceasingly provoking it on the northern border. Our people, while striving to solve the problem of "which will win" in the struggle between socialism and capitalism, are fighting against the enemy's schemes and acts of sabotage and aggression. These two struggles are closely associated.

Dear comrades and friends,

Today, our people are facing extremely great and heavy tasks. The recent fifth VCP Congress affirmed the correctness of the general line charted by the fourth VCP Congress. It also concretised that line and made it more diversified. Numerous difficulties still lie ahead, yet advantages are fundamental, while difficulties are temporary. The prospects for our revolution are bright. This year our people have harvested a fine and satisfactory 5th-month spring rice crop. Many targets of the state plan for the first 6 months of 1982 were fulfilled quicker than during the same period last year. The productive labor emulation impetus has expanded comprehensively to various establishments and localities. The recently promulgated party and state policies on economic management have developed remarkably.

In commemorating the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day, let our entire party, people and the armed forces uphold the tradition of solidarity, the spirit of collective mastery and the unyielding revolutionary impetus; enhance their vigilant spirit; accelerate production, combat and education in order to triumphantly build socialism and firmly defend the socialist fatherland. The immediate task is to strive to fulfill victoriously the 1982 state plan.

To commemorate the August Revolution and our National Day, let us strive to strengthen the fraternal friendship, the combatant solidarity and the comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and the Soviet Union and other socialist countries; consolidate and strengthen the special relationship between Vietnam and Laos and Kampuchea and contribute positively to the struggle of the people in the world for peace, national independence, freedom and socialism.

To carry out these tasks is to implement strictly the sacred testament of great President Ho Chi Minh and to carry out scrupulously the resolutions of the fifth VCP Congress.

On behalf of the presidium, I announce the opening of this solemn meeting to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the August Revolution and the 2 September National Day which are great and very important events that have added a new chapter of independence, freedom and socialism to the glorious history of the Vietnamese nation.

CSO: 4209/8

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV ARMY DAILY EDITORIAL MARKS NATIONAL DAY

BK220326 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Sep 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Build a Firm and Strong State of Proletarian Dictatorship"]

[Text] Thirty-seven years ago, exactly on 2 September, in the Hanoi capital, venerated and beloved Uncle Ho read the proclamation of independence, founding the new Vietnam and establishing the first democratic people's state in southeast Asia.

With the extremely glorious victory of the August Revolution, our people completely smashed the apparatus of colonialist and feudal domination and founded a new-style state, a state really of the people, by the people and for the people, on the basis of the worker-peasant alliance and under the leadership of the vanguard political party of the working class. Since its founding, our administrative system has incessantly developed through each stage of a very hard and complex revolutionary struggle and has gloriously accomplished its sacred, historic mission. Under the correct and creative leadership of our party--a staunch and seasoned Marxist-Leninist party standing for the working people's right to collective mastery--our state effectively used revolutionary vigilance, waged many struggles replete with hardships and sacrifices and recorded heroic victories in the two holy wars of resistance against French colonialist and U.S. imperialist aggressors, thereby achieving the historic tasks of the national people's democratic revolution. We also defeated the criminal war of aggression waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists colluding with the U.S. imperialists in an attempt to annex our country so as to pave the way for their expansion into southeast Asia. On the front of socialist construction, we have scored many brilliant and praiseworthy achievements, taking an important step in enhancing the economic and national defense potentials of the country. Simultaneously with the founding and development of our state, a new generation of Vietnamese has been trained and armed with a sense of collective mastery, socialist patriotism and pure proletarian internationalism. These Vietnamese have upheld the fine "one for all and all for one" spirit, have promoted unity and have striven to build a prosperous and strong country and an increasingly happy and decent life on the basis of the fruits of their own labor.

Looking back at the great achievements of our people over the past nearly 40 years, we are boundlessly confident in and proud of our party and of eminently venerated and beloved President Ho Chi Minh. We are very proud of and confident in the state of proletarian dictatorship, the greatest achievement of the August Revolution and a decisive factor ensuring the success of our people's present cause of national construction and national defense.

Our tasks in the new stage of the revolution, the stage in which the entire independent and reunified country advances to socialism, are very weighty and important. The bitter struggle to decide the winner between the two roads has become more complex at a time when our country simultaneously enjoys peace and faces the possibility of war, and when our people have to constantly cope with a multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing reactionaries in collusion with various imperialist forces led by the United States. This situation requires that all 54 million of our people and combatants stay united, share the same strong will to devote "everything for the socialist fatherland and for the future and happiness of the people," bring into full play the strength of the state of proletarian dictatorship, and fully devote their minds and resources to carrying out successfully all the tasks laid down by the fifth party congress. Our immediate objectives are to stabilize and eventually to improve the people's living conditions; to build selectively the material and technical bases of socialism; to continue to transform and perfect socialist production relations; and to consolidate ceaselessly the country's defense potential and security.

To fulfill these tasks, first of all we must constantly apply ourselves to building a really pure, firm and strong administrative system from the central to the grassroots level to direct and manage all activities of society effectively. As the resolution of the fifth party congress stressed: "Building and developing the working people's collective mastery according to the formula of the party leading, the people acting as masters and the state managing is a question of decisive significance and a task which must be carried out so as to achieve successfully the important and pressing tasks of the revolution in the coming days."

Our state must strengthen socialist legislation, increase the effectiveness of its management and supervision in all fields of activities, urgently concretize the new constitution by establishing legal systems, gradually build an economic legal system and formulate laws concerning public security. Life urgently requires that state management organs improve their operational methods, change their work style, ensure that their managerial work has a strong militant character and yield practical results, and overcome the condition of their operational apparatus--its bulkiness, its many intermediary levels, and its large inefficient staff. Our state must make full use of its political and economic powers to maintain social discipline firmly and to struggle effectively against law-breaking and social evils.

The managerial and supervisory capacity of various state organs as well as their ability to organize the implementation of tasks are inseparable from efforts to enhance the quality, ethics, capabilities, revolutionary zeal, knowledge and work style of each cadre and employee at every level of the administration. Cadres of state organs must really be the servants of the people and must resolutely overcome any bureaucratic or arrogant bearing or attitude which would alienate them from the masses. A contingent of state cadres and employees who are "industrious, thrifty, honest, righteous, just and impartial," who wholeheartedly serve the people, and who fully devote themselves to both big tasks such as socialist construction and national defense and small but essential matters in daily life such as food and clothing, is the factor which decides the strength of the state of proletarian dictatorship.

While making socialist construction its primary task, our state pays special attention to strengthening the all-people national defense system and building a firm security machine. National defense is an urgent and immediate task and also a basic, regular and long term effort. This task requires that we must do our best to build a modern and regular people's army and people's public security force which are pure and strong in all respects and to increase the combat strength of the people's armed forces so as to defend firmly the revolutionary gains and the peaceful life of the people, to frustrate resolutely all schemes and acts of aggression by the enemies outside the country and to smash all sabotage tricks by all opposition forces inside the country.

Our people's armed forces are an effective tool of the state of proletarian dictatorship. The new situation requires that we build a firm and strong people's armed forces to serve as the pillar of the all-people national defense system and as the main force in the people's war for national defense. The people's army must train to be a powerful revolutionary army which is armed with an iron will to win, which observes strict discipline, which is increasingly standardized and modernized, and which always stands ready to fight and fight victoriously to defend the fatherland and to fulfill both its glorious national duty and its lofty international obligation. Our army is the son of the people. As such, it has the lofty obligation to defend the people and the revolutionary administration. Army-people unity is the source of our invincible strength. Our combatants must scrupulously respect the constitution and the state law as well as the system of people's administration at all levels, resolutely struggle to check all law-breaking and preserve their quality of a revolutionary soldiers, thus proving themselves to be typical members of our superior new regime.

Our party's achievements in state building are definitely great. All Vietnamese are extremely proud of the revolutionary state which was founded by the August Revolution and which has been incessantly improved and strengthened. Led by the party, benefiting from the firm and strong state of proletarian dictatorship, and developing the invincible strength of the collective mastery system, our people will certainly achieve their glorious revolutionary undertaking in the new stage and make worthy contributions to the world's revolutionary cause.

CSO: 4209/10

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV PARTY SCHOOL'S SCIENTIFIC CONFERENCE

BK221218 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Sep 82 p 1, 4

[Text] The Nguyen Ai Quoc High-Level Party School recently held the second scientific conference on the question of "end product contracts in agricultural cooperatives--practical and theoretical questions."

Attending the conference were Nguyen Ngoc Triu, party central committee member and minister of agriculture; Vu Oanh, party central committee member and chief of central committee department of agriculture; Nguyen Vinh, party central committee member and rector of the Marxist-Leninist Institute; Nguyen Duc Binh, party central committee member and director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc School; members of teh school management board; research cadres; teachers and some of the school's students. Also on hand were representatives from various committees, sectors and research, information and press agencies at the central level.

The conferees listened to 12 of the 18 statements received by the school's scientific council. The topics of the statements were: another discussion on product contracts in agriculture; the position, role, force and prospect of the new contractual system in agriculture; improvement of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture; problems in the fulfillment of economic interests in product contracts; implementing product contracts and changing anew the management policy and system; implementation of product contracts and cooperativization in the Mekong delta; substance and effect of product contracts with groups of workers and individual workers in agriculture; suggestions on the evaluation of present product contracts in agriculture; how can product contracts be improved?; new contracts and some manifestations of the struggle between the two paths; new contracts and the consolidation and increase of material and technical bases in agricultural cooperatives; new contracts and the scientific and technical revolution in agriculture; the role of district level authorities in organizaing and guiding the improvement of new contracts in agricultural cooperatives; and new contracts and the enhancement of party leadership and militancy.

The above statements focused on the following three main questions:

1. The position and role of new contractual system and the advance of our agriculture.

2. Specific problems of new contracts and measures to resolve them.

3. Method of evaluation.

The statements unanimously asserted the basic and positive advantages of the new contractual system in the following respects: promote the development of agricultural production in terms of productivity and production volume, contribute to consolidating the socialist production relations in agriculture and create favorable conditions for organizing and guiding the southern provincial peasants in adopting the line of collective production. The fundamental value of the new contractual system lies in the fact that if labor, land and the various jobs and sectors are natural and rational starting points in the process of advancing our country from small to large scale socialist production, the new contractual system must be one of the important measures to develop our potentials from these starting points.

The statements also pointed out in-depth the shortcomings, weaknesses and limits of the new contractual system such as neglecting the operational control task in some localities--especially the control of seeding task--using machinery separately in five or three tasks, casually allocating ricefields and contractual norms, maintaining inappropriate differences in distribution, accumulating taxes and debts by some cooperative members, decreasing or slowly increasing collective funds, failing to fully use the material and technical bases on hand and separating individual interests from collective and social interests.

These shortcomings and weaknesses stem from both subjective and objective causes, some of which will be overcome only far in the future and some which must be overcome immediately. Nevertheless, many of the statements emphasized that the new contractual system in substance does not at all undermine socialist production relations. It neither destroys the material and technical bases on hand and lead to class division nor does it prevent agricultural from advancing to large-scale socialist production.

The conferees devoted much of their attention to discussing methods of evaluating the positive, negative and restrictive aspects of the new contractual system. Several of the statements asserted that the new contractual system is a form of transitional economy in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in our country.

Since it is a form of transitional economy in the process of advancing our country from small to large scale socialist production, alongside some basic positive factors it is impossible not to have certain negative factors and some shortcomings. Only by understanding this can we have

a correct and objective attitude toward the inevitable phenomena emerging from the implementation of the new contractual system and can we at the same time set forth organizational and managerial measures and policies to develop the positive factors and restrict the negative factors.

In their statements, the conferees also elaborately analyzed the economic interests of the new contractual system and scrutinized its dynamics. Many of the conferees emphasized the significance of promoting the material interests of cooperative members by paying more attention to their legitimate benefits.

Improving the new contractual system was an important proposal in many statements made by the conferees who petitioned for approval. Their statements did not specify detailed measures to improve the system but concentrated on clarifying this proposal methodologically. Several of the statements also pointed out major measures to improve the new contract system, namely to associate the new contracts with the entire system of management and policies, and to enhance the guiding and organizational role of district level authorities. Along with these measures, we should extend the application of new contracts to animal raising and other sectors and jobs in cooperatives. Only by so doing can we develop agriculture comprehensively along the line of large-scale socialist production and harmoniously promote the interests of all cooperative members. Moreover, we should reorganize production in line with the new contractual system and increase the material and technical bases of cooperatives. In the new contract system, it is decisive to enhance the leadership of all party organizations and to train cadres and party members in order to improve their quality and ability.

The questions raised at this conference were realistic problems arising from the application of new contracts during the three recent rice crop seasons. Many questions in the new contract system must be studied continually and further clarified. These questions concern organization, management and policies related to the perfection of the new contract system in cooperatives and at district, provincial and central levels. Other theoretical matters such as new contracts and the advance of agriculture of large-scale socialist production and new contracts with the three revolutions and so forth pose several problems to the school which must be studied continually for a thorough understanding in the future.

CSO: 4209/9

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PHAM VAN DONG ADDRESSES INTELLECTUALS

OW022341 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 29 Sep 82

["Text" of Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong's address to intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City on 19 August 1982--read by announcer]

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Van Linh and I would like to extend to you, brother and sister socialist intellectuals in Ho Chi Minh City, our warm salutations. In calling you so, I mean to assert the objectives of our struggle, to assert our path, our ideals and the things we should do to contribute to turning this city into a socialist one, a shining pearl in the southern part of our fatherland.

Today, we are talking to each other here in the same cordial and open-hearted atmosphere as during the years of resistance. Of course, at that time, we had differing views on the position and form of the struggle which depended on each person's conditions, but we were struggling together for our national independence and freedom. We are now continuing the struggle for socialism in this city, for our entire country's sake. In this spirit, we are gathered here with only the desire to cooperate in further developing our economy, science and technology and in improving our people's livelihood in this city as well as throughout the country.

Comrade Nguyen Van Linh was right to say that almost all issues which you have raised are directly related to this city. For this reason, the leaders of the city should first of all cooperate with you in studying and settling these issues. As for me, I will pay special attention to the matters related to various sectors of the central government. Now, I would like to add a few more views.

From our country's long history, I can say that our Vietnamese nation must necessarily advance to socialism and then to communism. This is also an inevitable trend of mankind's history. The Vietnamese people must come to socialism to develop their abilities, traits and talents to the fullest. All of us must deeply comprehend this truth in order to advance enthusiastically, bravely and firmly. Socialism for us is not something from heaven or from books. We have been advancing to socialism from a poor. underdeveloped country that has had to go through more than 30 consecutive years of resistance war. At present, we still have to struggle against

the multifaceted war of sabotage waged by the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. All of them are seeking in every way to oppose and undermine our country in order to bleed it white. But we firmly affirm our people's determination to advance to socialism even more steadily and vigorously. The advance to socialism is a very encouraging new undertaking which is, however, replete with difficulties and complexities. This great undertaking requires that we exert constant efforts to discover the correct steps and measures to settle all difficulties which emerge in our daily life and even along our path. It also requires creativity. To advance our national economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and to turn our poor, undeveloped country into a prosperous and advanced one, we must be creative. This means that we must fully comply with the broad and deep meaning of this term "creative." In this spirit, we must creatively apply our party's line and the valuable, ample experiences of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We must be creative in all spheres, in our economic and cultural development and in the course of building a new lifestyle, a new society and a new type of man. We must be creative in small and great things and in all matters relating to our entire country, or to a locality, hamlet or family. Here, the role, functions and effects of science, natural science, technological science and social science are very great. Science means creativity. Of course, it is not a simple matter. You, comrades, who are engaged in scientific and technological work should ponder and should frequently contact the city's comrade leaders and discuss with them ways to solve the urgent problems in our daily life and to gradually build a socialist city. Our permanent and greatest objective is to do something beneficial for our people's life and to build an increasingly beautiful material and cultural life. What is important here is our living standard. We must also see the great significance of lifestyle. In this spirit, we build a cultural and spiritual life, improve qualities and ethics and develop fine relations among men in both family and society.

Our people went through scores of years of stalwart struggle and in the course of their victorious fight, they have built increasingly powerful armed forces and advanced military science and art. This is an extremely valuable lesson of resistance to be pondered by all of us in order to draw a useful conclusion. We have achieved success in the military field. There is no reason for us to fail in the economic field. Under the party's leadership, our Vietnamese people have resolutely stood up as the masters of their destiny, with a determination to overcome the current temporary difficulties in order to advance to successfully build socialism, effectively defend their beloved fatherland and worthily contribute to the revolutionary cause of the world people.

The imperialists, expansionists and other reactionaries are very afraid of our nation's vigorous vitality and wonderful abilities. For this reason, they have sought by every means to smear our Vietnam's image in the hearts of the world's people. But this is a foolish wish of the defeated. Our

Vietnamese people always cherished and esteemed by the world's people because of their great contributions of historical and epochal significance of the struggle against, and victory over imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and expansionism. We must hear other peoples' remarks on our country, our people, our party, our great president, Ho Chi Minh, and our revolutionary undertaking to fully realize their noble sentiments toward Vietnam. To be worthy of their very valuable and warm sentiments, we must persist in the struggle for the revolutionary cause of our people as well as the world's people and for national, social and human liberation.

As I have said, socialist intellectuals of all strata and even natural science, technological science and social science have greatly contributed to building socialism in our country.

With our as-yet-small forces and limited abilities, we must begin with modest, practical things.

I have recently heard with great interest our brothers and sisters speak of raising fish, designing a model home for the Mekong River delta, exploiting all available energies and fully using our country's potentials to develop our economy.

We will advance from these practical tasks. What is very important here is that all of us must develop a vigorous sense of being masters in all matters and must, together with our colleagues, cultivate a sense of collective mastery and carry out our common tasks with a rational and sensible socialist spirit and for our common benefit. We must resolutely oppose the individualistic, parochial and controversial work style which many of our comrades have criticized at this forum.

I want to stress here that it is extremely important for all of us to be armed with a love for, and confidence in Marxism-Leninism and in our party, our people and our fatherland. This is the source of strength and encouragement that enlightens our minds and hearts and enables us to overcome all difficulties and advance steadily.

If we concur on all we have said here, let us pledge together to continue our struggle to surmount the untold difficulties in our life and work. Let us struggle stalwartly and tirelessly to achieve success. There is no other way.

Let all of us work as dictated by our consciences and in accordance with our functions as socialist intellectuals. In this way, we will always meet each other in our great thoughts and sentiments, in our work and in the future new achievements.

I think that the most important thing in a man's life is to achieve something that is beneficial to his people and his country.

I wish you success.

CSO: 4209/12

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RESOLVING PROBLEMS OF WEAK PARTY CHAPTERS URGED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Phan Su, Organization Department of Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee: "It Is Necessary To Pay Attention to Resolving Problems of Weak Party Chapters in Rural Areas"]

[Text] The report on party building at the Fourth Congress of the party pointed out: "The heightening of the combat strength, activeness, creativity, and stability of party bases, especially party chapters, so as to match their position and importance, is always the first responsibility incumbent upon the entire party."

Departing from this understanding, during the past years, many district and municipal party committees concentrated efforts and were determined to solve comprehensively and radically the basic causes of the weakness and prolonged stagnation, especially regarding village party bases; thus lowering the number of weak bases from 35 to 23 percent. Many districts, such as Gia Lam, Phuc Tho, Dan Phuong and Me Linh, and Son Tay and Thack That cities resolved the existence of weak villages. Particularly, the Gia Lam District Party Committee summed up this significant experience from the reality of leadership: "If district party committees are content with resolving weak bases within the realm of village committees only, the movement will still have no strong guarantee, because a strong village must have many strong party chapters, and a strong party chapter many vanguard, exemplary party members." Reality clearly shows that: At present, party chapters are to engage in leading plans of production, business and auditing, in leading the delivering of products and the distribution of benefits within units, in leading the implementation of policies toward the masses, and in leading the management and division of labor among party members in close relationship with the economy and all activities of the masses.

In past years, district and municipal party organizations spent much effort in resolving the problem of weak bases, trying to create uniformity; however, the outcome remained around 35 percent, because they did not start at chapters while 60 percent of the chapters in a weak village were weak. For instance, Dong Thai (Ba Vi) village had a party chapter of 19 members, of which 18 did not fulfill their duty of food selling and product delivery, and Kieu Ky I (Gia Lam) chapter had 21 party members but had not led the masses since the

beginning of year 1980, with 30 tons of products unsold Dai Ang (Thanh Tri) party chapter, leading in entrusting contract ricefields to laborers, divided ricefields into too many small pieces, 47 slots (!) of 7 sao each per laborer throughout the ricefield, which was never done before. Many party chapters loosened their leadership over the implementation of instruction No 100 and slid into "blankcheck" contracting. Particularly, Vinh Ngoc (Dong Anh) party chapter which followed the masses' views in asking for the splitting of cooperatives; which some party chapters, due to being organized on the basis of hamlets, created local situations within villages, leading to stagnation or even inertia in leading the masses to fulfill their duties toward the state.

Party chapters are the places that turn policies and resolutions into the masses' action. Reality clearly shows that: Never has there been a case in which all the party members are exemplary and the masses in the localities are inert, not implementing policies. Therefore, party chpater weakness stands in the way of the organization for the implementation of the lines, policies, and resolutions of the party and state, and the political duties in the localities.

Party chapter weakness has caused many phenomena of passiveness and stagnation in the implementation of the lines, policies and regulations adopted by party committees and chapters, especially instruction No 11. Due to poor knowledge and understanding, a number of localities weakened the organization of collectivized labor with division of labor and cooperativization; collectives' production means were wasted, deteriorated, and lost. Also the harmony between the three interests has been seriously disturbed, especially violated are the interest of the collective and that of the state, which originated in production units. Land classification, economic and technological norms, material expenditures, workpoints, production volume, and contracting have not aimed at correct objectives; planning, an essential management tool, has not been done yet; and so forth. All this is caused by party chapters' loosening their leadership, letting unit steering committtes act perfunctorily and err. It is obvious that those party chapters have not yet determined clearly that their goal is closely to lead production units, consolidate and perfect socialist production relations, strengthen collective ownership, and continue to build material and technological bases, improve organization and manager labor.

Through the leadership of many districts in consolidating weak bases, we see that: If the leadership stops at the village party committee, there is no ground to guarantee that the party organization can get rid of weakness. In order basically to solve the problem, there must be coordination between resolving upward from party chapters and revolving downward from the party organization. When considering a party chapter, it is necessary first of all to consider its chapter committee, especially the secretary. For instance, Gia Lam District successfully directed this measure in Duong Quang and Kieu Ky villages, and the Ba Vi District Party Committee in Van Hoa and Tang Cau. Another experience is to resolve "hamlet chapters." Countless phenomena of passiveness, local spirit, sectarianism, and division of leadership have originated in hamlets to exist among the party, authorities, and cooperatives. Because a hamlet is not an administrative unit, not even an economic unit, wherever there is this "type" of party chpater, it is necessary to reorganize in accordance with bylaws. On the other hand, regarding old, retired (having no physical strength to participate in labor) comrade party members, a number

of localities have organized party chapters with consideration for their health, not including them in activities together with party members who produce directly, in order to guarantee the practicality of activities along with their appropriateness to the health of old, weak, and resting comrades. This is a test of considering the situation; districts and townships also need to sum up experiences in organizing party chapters and entrusting tasks to party members in rural areas.

Production units in cooperatives are one of the cells of a village economy, being places that directly develop the masses' potential in every aspect and produce all material riches for cooperatives. Therefore, in focusing on resolving weak bases, district and municipal party committees need to attach importance to directing party committees in resolving weak party chapters, only then can the uniform heightening of the level of village installations in the process of implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress have solid bases.

8418
CSO: 4209/492

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FUNCTIONS OF PEOPLE'S CONTROL ORGAN REPORTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 p 2

[Interview with Le Ngoc Cu, deputy chief procurator of the Hanoi Municipal People's Organ of Control: "The People's Control Sector and the Guarantee of the Respect of the Citizen's Life, Property, Freedom, Honor and Dignity" date and place not specified]

> [Text] Note from the newspaper office: Recently, many readers have sent letters to HANOI MOI asking about procedures and principles of household search, imprisonment, detention, etc. As requested by HANOI MOI and readers, Comrade Le Ngoc Cu, deputy chief procurator of the municipal People's Organ of Control, was interviewed on how to control imprisonment, detention and reeducation.

Question: The important function of the people's control sector is to control state law observance by state organs. In the control of imprisonment, detention, and reeducation, what has the municipal people's control branch done to guarantee the respect for the citizen's life, property, freedom, honor, and dignity?

Answer: Regulations on procedures of arrest, imprisonment and detention have existed for a long time and have been broadly promulgated among the people. The task of the control branch is to supervise and control to see how the organs responsible for the implementation of these regulations observe the law. Law 02 concretely stipulated procedures and powers in arresting, imprisoning, and reeducating. In reality, due to incorrect application of the law in each specific case or a weak spirit of responsibility, a number of organs and cadres have let cases of unlawful arrest and household search occur. This should be noticed at the local level.

Also, administrative control procedures have sometimes been abused. Through administrative control, household items were controlled and confiscated. This is incorrect. Administrative control is limited only to the control of production, business, and so forth. If household control is necessary, there must be an order from authorities.

Thus, the control function is arresting, imprisoning, detaining is to guarantee that no convict can escape and no innocent person is victim of injustice.

Question: Concretely speaking, in its function how has the control sector carried out the control and supervision of arrest, imprisonment and detention?

Answer: The entire municipal control branch carries out its control over imprisonment, detention and reeducation through periodical and nonperiodical inspections. In precincts and districts, controllers go to temporary detention camps daily to join with public security agents in controlling and categorizing prosecutions. Monthly, the municipal people's control organ has a temporary detention camp inspection day. Nonperiodical inspections are, of course, unpredictable and depend upon concrete situations. While inspecting, if it is deemed necessary, controlling cadres can directly meet the person concerned to ask why he is arrested, if the arrest is lawful, if they have any appeal or request. The law stipulates that within 3 temporary detention days, the investigating organ must be able to categorize the party concerned in accordance with this content: Is the party guilty or has it violated administrative rules only? Among the guilty, who deserve temporary detention, who can be granted probation and so forth.

Question: In reality, however, there have been cases of temporary detention of more than 3 days. Why?

Answer: Cases of not meeting the deadline of temporary detention are usually due to categorization difficulties caused by having to investigate the person's identification in localities outside the municipality. There are cases where the person concerned has falsely confessed his home and employment addresses, causing a loss of time to investigating organs.

Another important reason is that functioning cadres have not heightened their law consciousness or are limited in their professional levels.

Question: After being temporarily detained, how long can the convicts be temporarily imprisoned?

Answer: The convict can be imprisoned for 2 or 3 months depending on the seriousness of the crime. This is the period of time for public security organs to complete the investigation. If it is necessary to lengthen the temporary imprisonment period, the people's control organ must give an extension order. The second extension order must be approved by the people's supreme control organ. The time period of each extension order equals that of the temporary imprisonment order.

Question: Are there any cases in which investigation is completed but temporary imprisonment continues?

Answer: Those are cases of serious crime, where the convict who is imprisoned temporarily, waits for the trial day although the investigation is completed.

Question: Following a temporary detention or a temporary imprisonment, in which cases there will be complete release and in which cases there will be probation?

Answer: Complete relese is applied to cases of nonoffenders or those who only violate administrative provisions or those who are arrested wrongly. In cases of nonserious offenses or testimonies in good faith the convict is on probation, waiting for trial.

Question: In implementing the probation order or release order, can there be negative occurrences such as asking for bribes?

Answer: Cadres of bad character and quality can take advantage of these probation orders or release orders to blackmail, demanding bribes from the family of the person concerned. Aiming at limiting possible negative occurrences the control, public security, and judicial branches have regulated that they work collectively and that, upon having a probation order, there must be an arrangement to carry it out within 24 hours, not allowing bad elements to make use of it.

Question: Are there any cases of nonunanimity of handling points of view between the three branches?

Answer: The relationship between the three--control, judicial and public security branches--is that of both coordination and mutual restraint. Therefore, it is understandable if there is no unanimity regarding a certain case. In case the investigating organ does not agree with a decision made by the control organ, it still has to implement article 11 of the law regulating the organization of the people's control organ. However, it can ask for consideration and decision by the people's one-level-higher control organ.

Question: Why do we have to guarantee respect for life, property, honor, and dignity of convicts in prisons?

Answer: Regarding this matter, the law stipulates that control and investigation must guarantee that no one who is arrested and temporarily imprisoned will have his citizenship right limited nor his life, property, honor, and dignity unlawfully violated.

Regarding convicts, putting them in jail does not mean that they are deprived of all their rights. The law organizing the people's control organ stipulates that control, imprisonment, detention and reeducation must guarantee that the life, property, honor, dignity and other rights of the person concerned are not to be deprived but are to be respected by the law.

8418
CSO: 4209/492

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

VAN TIEN DUNG MARKS VPA JOURNAL'S ANNIVERSARY

BK181155 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 82 p 4

[Text] Yesterday's afternoon, 25 August, TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN--a military and political theory journal of the people's armed forces--held a cordial get-together in Hanoi to mark the 25th anniversary of its first publication. On this occasion, the Council of State awarded military service order first class to TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN.

Attending the get-together were Sen Gen Van Tien Dung, member of the VCP central committee political bureau, first secretary of the VCP central committee's military commission, and minister of national defense; and Sen Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP central committee political bureau and head of the general political department.

Sen Gen Van Tien Dung praised TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN for its meritorious service over the past 25 years and pointed out the tasks to be carried out by the journal during the upcoming period which consist of contributing to improving the military and political theoretical skills of the armed forces' high- and middle-level cadres.

Col Pham Quang Can, editor-in-chief of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN, pledged to scrupulously implement all the instructions from the standing board of the VCP central committee's military commission, endeavor to struggle to keep up with all demands for the development of the revolution in the new stage, and make the journal worthy of being a sharp weapon of the Vietnamese people's armed forces in the field of military and political theory.

CSO: 4209/8

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EMULATION DRIVE TO MAINTAIN SECURITY LAUNCHED

BK181404 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] In order to score more achievements to greet the August Revolution, the 2 September National Day, and the 37th founding anniversary of the Vietnam people's public security force--19 August 1945-19 August 1982--various people's public security force units in many provinces and cities have participated in an emulation drive to maintain political security, social order and safety and motivate the people to enhance their vigilance in order to foil the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage.

The people's public security force in the six northern border provinces have held fast to the people in various key areas to motivate the people of various nationalities to be aware of the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage in order to discover and oppose the Chinese reactionaries' reconnaissance, espionage and psychological warfare activities. The people's public security force has coordinated with the people, the people's police force and various local armed forces in arresting dozens of Chinese spies and scouts and has promptly stopped their sabotage activities and activities to create disturbances.

Quang Ninh Province has launched a mass emulation movement in arresting Chinese scouts and boycotting trade transactions offered by the Chinese reactionaries along the border area. Relying on the mass movement to defend the fatherland's security, the Quang Ninh people's public security force has promptly discovered many espionage organizations which were supported by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese reactionaries and arrested a gang of smugglers hired by the Chinese security force to carry out intelligence, psychological warfare and economic sabotage activities.

Various cadres of Hoang Lien Son Province and the people's public security force of Thuong Phung Village, Meo Vac District, Ha Tuyen Province, overcame difficulties and hardships and held fast to the people of various nationalities at the border area to fight against the enemy's commando encroachment operation.

The people's public security forces of Gia Lai-cong Tum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong Provinces have persistently motivated the people to implement the party policy on promotion of solidarity among the people of various

nationalities and accelerated the mass movement to maintain national security. Units of the people's public security forces in these provinces have wiped out many hideouts of the Fulro bandits and arrested and killed many of their leaders.

The people's public security forces of Ben Tre and Dong Nai provinces have enhanced their sense of responsibility in fighting against the enemy and have promptly punished various political criminals who plotted to disturb social order and safety, condemned before the public many of those who aided the enemy in carrying out psychological warfare activities and scrupulously dealt with the enemy's henchmen.

The people's public security forces of Thai Binh Province and Haiphong Municipality have improved their work methods and strengthened their pure and firm force; protected the transportation of foodstuff, oil and gasoline and state goods, thereby contributing effectively to reducing losses. The rear service units of the people's public security force in many localities have contributed their great efforts to improving rear service and combat-support tasks to maintain national security.

Since the complete liberation of South Vietnam, the people's public security force of the Ho Chi Minh City has improved in many aspects and scored many outstanding achievements. It has closely coordinated with the local armed forces, branches, sectors, mass organizations and the people in registering and reeducating police, intelligence personnel, reactionary groups and puppet troops and administrators of the former regime. It has discovered and promptly suppressed many U.S. and Chinese supported espionage rings, punished puppet army remnants who were in hiding and eliminated counterrevolutionary organizations and reactionary groups. The people's public security force, organizations and enterprises concerned have persistently reeducated many hooligans and strived to eliminate drug addiction, prostitution and decadent culture. They have helped various echelons of party committees and the local administration in reforming private and bourgeois industry and commerce and in opposing speculation, smuggling and activities that disrupt the market in order to accelerate production and build a new life for the city.

CSO: 4209/8

BRIEFS

PARTY DISCIPLINE INSPECTION--According to VNA, in addition to Hanoi, so far a total of three provinces--namely Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu and Nghe Tinh--and 62 districts in the country have inspected the enforcement of discipline of their lower-level party organizations in accordance with the party's rules. The party central committee's control commission, joined by various provincial, city and district party control commissions, has helped party organizations at all levels improve their enforcement of party discipline, thus contributing to enhancing the party's fighting strength. [BK011702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 30 Sep 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS' DECISION ON ENTERPRISES

OW240111 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 18 Sep 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently issued the following decision amending and supplementing Decision No. 25-CP:

Decision No. 25-CP promulgated more than a year ago has brought about positive results in developing the activity and creativity of enterprises in exploiting potentials in labor, equipment and material supplies to turn out much more products and to maintain and boost industrial production under the conditions of a greatly unbalanced economy, thereby contributing to stabilizing laborers' livelihood and the contingent of workers and to insuring and increasing the revenue of the state budget.

In a number of sectors and localities, thanks to our awareness of the basic spirit of Decision No. 25-CP and our positive efforts to implement it, big changes have taken place in industrial production.

However, along with the main positive results, many shortcomings and errors have been revealed in the course of implementing the decision. On the basis of production and operational conditions, prices, wages, and the subsidy and allowance systems have changed.

To further develop the positive effects of Decision No. 25-CP and to rectify the errors committed in the implementation of the decision, with the aims of:

1. Improving the planning work to comply with the actual, practical conditions, fully developing enterprise activity and creativity to vigorously boost production and concentrating all sources of goods in the hands of the state;

2. Reorganizing the purchase of material supplies and raw materials, the consumption of products and the accounting and pricing tasks of enterprises; eliminating unorganized production and trade within the market system; and,

3. Distributing income and insuring state financial revenue while duly encouraging enterprises and laborers and reducing the exaggerated income imbalance among the enterprises and sectors.

The Council of Ministers decides:

1. To redetermine the trend and tasks for production and trade of state-operated industrial enterprises in line with the actual, specific conditions.

On the basis of its actual ability to achieve balance regarding energy, material supplies, raw materials and spare parts, the state planning commission--together with the ministries, general departments, provincial and municipal people's committees and integrated enterprises--must reorganize production, reclassify enterprises and correctly determine the specific tasks and plan norms for grassroots production units in line with the actual conditions.

A. The state gives priority to insuring the supply of essential means of production, material supplies and raw materials to those enterprises which occupy an important position in the national economy in order to stabilize production in the national economy.

B. Any enterprise that does not get sufficient, essential material supplies from the state has the right to take the initiative to secure additional material supplies and raw materials from various sources; they may borrow foreign currency from the state bank to import raw materials and spare parts.

C. Any enterprise that is unable to continue its activities or is operating without economic efficiency, is allowed to change its production trend or temporarily suspend production. Any change or suspension must be considered and decided on by the minister of the ministry in charge if it involves a central state-operated enterprises and by the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee if it involves a local state-operated enterprise. In case of temporary suspension of activities, the minister of the ministry in charge or the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee must take the necessary measures to properly protect and manage the facilities and equipment and must seek ways to solve any employment problem and maintain the contingent of workers and key technical cadres.

2. The planning work of enterprises.

Apart from the essential material supplies provided by the state, all enterprises can take the initiative to secure additional material supplies from various outlets; unused material supplies from state-operated enterprises; surplus agricultural, forest and marine products from state-owned and collective production units or from individual producers that have already completed obligatory delivery of quotas to the state; and material supplies that localities and enterprises are authorized to import in order to formulate their production plans. Meanwhile, these enterprises must fully use their available potentials to produce by-products as they

have done so far. Thus, depending on the specific conditions of the state's ability to balance and provide essential material supplies to an enterprise, the plan of an enterprise might include some balanced, essential material supplies provided by the state and some material supplies secured by the enterprise itself for its production.

A. If an enterprise is provided with sufficient essential material supplies by the state, it must formulate and implement its plan in accordance with prevailing regulations. Essential material supplies provided by the state to enterprises come from state-operated material supplies organizations, state-owned enterprises, cooperatives, state farms and state forests. These material supplies are provided in accordance with the state plan norms and at state-prescribed prices.

B. If an enterprise is not provided with essential material supplies by the state, it must--apart from the norms set by the state--formulate a supplemental plan on the basis of self-sufficiency in material supplies for the production of main products or products ordered by the customers of contractual workers. It can also further expand occupations of an industrial nature. If it purchases additional essential locally produced material supplies, it must correctly implement the state regulations governing the management of material supplies and prices.

Regarding unused surplus material supplies that enterprises transfer to each other in the spirit of mutual cooperation, they must be resold at state-prescribed wholesale prices in addition to rational maintenance and transportation fees agreed upon by both sides.

Regarding technical materials designated for clearance sale by the organ in charge of the unit stocking material supplies, they may be purchased by an enterprise at prescribed clearance prices in accordance with the principles determined by the Ministry of Finance, the State Price Commission and the Ministry of Supply.

Regarding the essential raw materials, such as agricultural, forest and marine products, within the domain of material supplies which are under unified state management, the enterprises must purchase them at the state-directed prices set by the assigned management organ and applied in each area and time bracket.

As for raw materials not under unified state management, enterprises are allowed to purchase them at an agreed price. Enterprises are strictly forbidden to purchase on the free market material supplies which the state distributes exclusively. They must contribute to disclosing cases of illegal trade in state material supplies and suggest measures to handle these cases.

Regarding nonstate material supplies, enterprises may purchase them anywhere on the free market but must correctly implement regulations and

directions of the provincial or municipal people's committee. If they need to borrow foreign currency to import material supplies and spare parts for production, they must submit a specific trade-production plan which includes matters of consumption, export and foreign currency settlement to the minister of the ministry in charge or the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee for approval and for assignment of plan norms and rules.

As far as the borrowing and use of foreign currency are concerned, enterprises must comply with state regulations on management of foreign currency, bank credit and import-export operations. They must guarantee that their production and trade will create profits in foreign currency and that they will be able to settle their foreign currency accounts and deliver foreign currency accumulations to the state. In case of loss, the minister of the ministry in charge or the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee must be held responsible before the Council of Ministers and must find out measures to make arrangements within the sector or locality concerned in order to repay the borrowed amount of foreign currency, with interests included, to the bank.

C. Additional production in enterprises.

Additional production is extra work done by an enterprise on the basis of making full use of materials and substandard products discarded in the main production and of additional subsidiary raw materials purchased by the enterprise.

Additional production turns out products which are not part of the main products of the enterprise. It cannot be organized by the enterprise through retaining an amount of discarded materials and rejects which the state has planned to transfer to other production installations.

An enterprise desiring to organize additional production must register the goods items to be manufactured and their production costs and sale prices with its direct upper management organ. Its plan, which covers both main and additional production, must be connected with its material supplies purchase plan, its product consumption plan and its financial plan which must be approved by the management organ.

In the course of plan implementation, if these plans need to be supplemented, the enterprise must report that to the upper management organ for a subsequent approval. If the supplement of plans requires no additional material supplies or a new capital to be invested in capital construction, the enterprise can make a report while organizing production.

Regarding inspection of the implementation of the enterprise's plans, it is necessary to check all the final statements regarding the norms prescribed by the state in the plan according to which sufficient essential material supplies are provided and regarding the plan norms set by the

enterprise. It is also necessary to check to see whether or not state policies and systems regarding the management of material supplies, finance, foreign currency, cash, markets and prices are correctly implemented.

3. Consumption of products.

In principle, all products manufactured by the enterprise must be sold to state-operated trading organs and state economic units according to the product distribution plan approved by the organ in charge of assigning the production plan to the enterprise.

The aforesaid organs are responsible for signing and fully implementing the contracts regarding the consumption of products of the enterprise in accordance with the current economic contract system. The state economic arbitrator will give specific directions for the signing and implementation of contracts.

Regarding consumer goods categorized as by-products which the state-operated trading organizations have refused to consume, the enterprise is allowed to organize the sale for consumption of these goods at registered and approved prices but must pay taxes to the state in accordance with the directions of the Ministry of Finance. If need be, the enterprise must establish beforehand an estimate regarding the amount of products manufactured with self-provided material supplies and the amount of secondary products used for bartering for material supplies to continue production. The direct upper organ will approve this estimate and the production plan. If a necessary and unexpected barter is not specified in the plan, the enterprise must also immediately report that to the upper management organ for consideration and approval. The enterprise is not allowed to retain the products for internal distribution at manufacturing costs but can purchase an amount of by-products at industrial wholesale prices in order to resell them for use at ordinary prices to the cadres, workers and civil servants in the enterprise.

The minister of the minstry in charge and the chairman of the provincial or municipal people's committee must determine a specific purchase proportion and rate for each by-product which the enterprises subordinate to them are allowed to purchase for resale at ordinary prices, thus avoiding an extreme difference in the proportion and rate of ordinary sales to workers and civil servants in various enterprises of the same sector and in the same locality.

4. Accounting for production costs, enterprise wholesale prices and industrial wholesale prices.

A. Calculation of production costs.

Regarding products manufactured with the essential material supplies provided by the state, the enterprise must carry out an economic accounting and calculate their production costs in accordance with the current system.

Regarding products manufactured with self-provided material supplies which cost significantly more or less than the state-provided material supplies, the enterprise must also furnish a separate accounting. It must establish evidence and have registers to accurately enter all of the necessary initial figures as a basis for calculations and for ensuring the fulfillment of the state financial management requirements.

B. Enterprise wholesale prices.

Enterprise wholesale prices for products manufactured with state-provided material supplies are calculated according to the current system.

Enterprise wholesale prices for products manufactured with self-provided material supplies are calculated on the basis of their rational, real production costs in addition to the unrestricted profits whose rate is set for products in the same category manufactured with state-provided material supplies.

C. Industrial wholesale prices for products manufactured with the essential material supplies provided by the state and for products manufactured with the essential material supplies provided by the enterprise itself must be the same.

If production costs and enterprise wholesale prices increase because the purchase price of material supplies is higher and the enterprise must secure its own material supplies, the enterprise can consume the products sold at set industrial wholesale prices and enjoy a reduction from the state-operated collection organ in the delivery rate, which corresponds to the rate of increase in the cost of material supplies.

If enterprise wholesale prices increase to an extent whereby the state can no longer glean a national income, the enterprise must immediately report this to the upper management organ for consideration and settlement.

Regarding products that are not categorized as essential, if the enterprise wholesale prices are higher than the industrial wholesale prices and if society really still needs these products while the state-operated trade sector can purchase them at higher prices, the enterprise may ask competent organs to readjust the enterprise and industrial wholesale prices in order to continue production.

The accounting work of an enterprise which borrows foreign currency to import material supplies for production is carried out under the guidance of the Ministry of Finance.

The production costs and enterprise and industrial wholesale prices of by-products must be distinctly calculated.

5. Distribution of profits.

A. If an enterprise fulfills the state plan norms associated with balanced essential material supplies, it may establish a production development fund in accordance with the current system on the one hand, and, on the other, take part of the profits to build an incentive fund and a welfare fund in accordance with the following ratio:

The enterprises of the heavy industry, lumber exploitation, sea fishing, construction and transportation sectors may set up an incentive fund and a welfare fund. The two funds must be equal to 24 percent of the salaries fund realized in a full year as part of the plan.

B. The enterprises of the light industry and grain and food processing industry sectors are allowed to set up these funds which must be equal to 20 percent of the salaries fund realized in a full year as part of the plan.

The rate of distribution between the incentive and welfare funds is as follows: 70 percent for the incentive fund and 30 percent for the welfare fund.

C. If the state plan norms associated with balanced essential material supplies are overfulfilled, the enterprises of the heavy industry, construction, transportation, lumber exploitation and sea fishing sectors, and those of the light industry and grain and food processing industry sectors are entitled to no more than 60 and no more than 50 percent, respectively, or the profits realized. These profits are calculated on the basis of the rate of overfulfillment of the plan norms and can be used to replenish the following funds according to this ratio: 60 percent for the incentive fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund. The enterprises must turn over the remaining part of the profits to the state budget.

D. In the case of additional production plans, for which enterprises secure their own material supplies, the enterprises of the heavy industry, construction, transportation, lumber exploitation, and sea fishing sectors, and the enterprises of the light industry and grain and food processing industry sectors are entitled to no more than 60 percent and no more than 50 percent, respectively, of the profit generated by the said additional production plans, calculated on the basis of the ongoing rate. The enterprises should use the profit to replenish the following funds according to this ratio: 60 percent of the incentives fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund. The enterprises must turn over the remaining part of the profit to the state budget.

Regarding enterprises that borrow foreign currencies for their production business, after paying off their debts, including interests, to the bank

in foreign currencies, the enterprises of the heavy industry, construction, transportation, lumber exploitation, and sea fishing sectors, and the enterprises of the light industry and grain and food processing industry sectors are entitled to no more than 60 percent and no more than 50 percent of the profit, respectively, calculated on the ongoing rate. The enterprises should use the profit to replenish the following budgets according to this ratio: 60 percent for the incentives fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund.

The incentives and welfare funds are established on the basis of Vietnamese currency converted from foreign currencies at the exchange rate set by the state. The enterprises are not authorized to use foreign currencies for these funds. The enterprises must turn over the remaining part of the profit to the state budget.

E. Regarding the profit from additional production plans, the enterprises of all sectors are entitled to no more than 70 percent of this profit for use in replenishing the following funds according to this ratio: 60 percent for the incentives fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund. The enterprise must turn over the remaining part of the profit to the state budget.

6. Relative restriction rates for the incentive and welfare funds.

If either the annual incentive fund or the annual welfare fund of an enterprise is extracted from various resources--main and additional production income--and exceeds the amount of 6 months' salaries for the whole year, the enterprise must deduct the excess amount and turn it over to the state budget in accordance with the progressive ratio and guidance by the Finance Ministry.

Regarding the enterprises that fulfill their export quotas, the incentives awarded are not subjected to the deducation rate and relative restrictions rate, and money can be extracted for replenishment of the following funds according to this ratio: 60 percent for the incentives fund, 20 percent for the welfare fund and 20 percent for the production development fund.

7. Scope of application of this decision and related tasks of state organs.

A. This decision applies only to state-run industrial production enterprises in all sectors, except those state-run industrial production enterprises that are authorized by the Council of Ministers to experiment with the management-improvement method. It does not apply to the units of distribution, circulation, services, culture, public health, education and administrative services.

Regarding the construction, transportation, lumber exploitation, and sea fishing enterprises, ministers heading the ministries concerned should

base themselves on the spirit of this document to creatively work out regulations suited to the specific conditions in their own sectors and submit them to the Council of Ministers standing committee for examination and approval before promulgation.

B. The State Planning Commission; the State Price Commission; home trade, supply, finance and labor ministers; the general statistics department; the state bank; and state economic arbitrators are responsible for immediately promulgating the amendment documents to supersede the old regulations that are no longer suited to the enterprises that operate under the stipulations of Decision 25-CP, in accordance with the spirit and content of this decision.

C. Ministers, chiefs of central-level sectors, chairmen of the provincial and municipal people's committees subordinate to the central level are responsible for guiding and controlling the enterprises in order to ensure scrupulous implementation of this decision.

D. The economic management research institute is responsible for following the implementation, making initial reviews of the situation and submitting proposals on the necessary amendments.

E. The office of the Council of Ministers is responsible for assisting the Council of Ministers in supervising the agencies so they will systematically, promptly, and uniformly promulgate the concrete systems and policies in line with this decision. It is also responsible for following and promptly reporting the situation regarding implementation of this decision at the various sectors and echelons to the Council of Ministers.

CSO: 4209/10

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' ON SRV'S NEW EXPORT-IMPORT POLICY

Part One

BK291431 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Hoang Luu: "Is There Anything New in the Import-Export Policy?--passages in slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] On 10 July 1982 the Council of Ministers promulgated Decision No. 113/HDBT on some measures for promoting exports and strengthening the management of exported and imported goods. This decision is a very important legal document designed to supplement and revise a number of regulations contained in the document on policies and measures for developing the production of goods for export which was promulgated under Decision No. 40/CP (7 February 1980) and Decision No. 200/CP (26 May 1981) of the Council of Ministers, and to concretize and institutionalize a number of export-import policies set forth in the resolutions of the fifth party congress in order to contribute to creating a big change in export and strengthening the management of export-import activities under present conditions.

/New Measures Designed to Promote the Development of Production and Create Sources of Goods for Export/

In recent years the state has promulgated a series of policies, systems and measures designed to encourage various sectors, localities and production establishments to step up the production of goods for export, and these policies and systems have begun to take effect. The results, however, are still limited partly because these policies and systems have not yet been carried out thoroughly and uniformly, and partly because a number of regulations have not yet been explained in a practical manner or are not suitable to current economic conditions. In order to overcome these shortcomings and the difficulties and bottlenecks encountered in the procurement of foods for export, the state set forth the following important measures in Decision No. 113/HDBT:

/First, it is necessary to improve export planning./ Our national economy is a planned economy and exports must develop on the basis of the state plan.

In the past, although the 7 February 1980 Decision No. 40/CP of the Council of Ministers spells out the principles for investment in the production of goods for export, a specific ratio for investments in exports has, in reality, not been established in the state plan and appropriate investments have not been made in developing the main items of goods for export and in increasing export capacity. To overcome these shortcomings the Council of Ministers stipulates in Decision No. 113/HDBT that in 5-year and annual plans, the state planning commission must specify the norms for investments in the expansion, reequipment and construction of establishments producing export goods, and in the establishment and development of zones specializing in the cultivation of crops or breeding of livestock for export. The ratio of investments for export must correspond with the rate of export development.

On the other hand, an important requirement of planning is to ensure balance and uniformity. In the past, the export norms assigned by the state to the various sectors, localities and production establishments have, in many cases, not been balanced against the raw material and supplies available for the production of goods and their packing materials for export. For this reason, a number of establishments have not been supplied with sufficient raw material and supplies for developing the production of export goods; and a number of zones specializing in the cultivation of crops and breeding of livestock for export, a number of supplies of osiers, rattan, bamboo, thin bamboo and so forth for the production of export goods, and a number of handicraft cooperatives specializing in the production of export goods have not been sufficiently and promptly provided with grain, supplies and other essential commodities under two-way economic contracts. To overcome this shortcoming Decision No. 113/HDBT states: "Export plan norms assigned to the various sectors and localities must be balanced against the norms for the distribution of raw material, supplies and other items necessary for the production, collection and purchase, packing, transportation and maintenance of export goods, including those collected and purchased from the collective and private sectors."

On the basis of this stipulation, the methods for formulating export plans must be improved in order to create conditions for the various sectors, localities, export goods production establishments and export-import organizations to fulfill their plans for the production and delivery of export goods satisfactorily.

The above stipulations are designed simply to apply the general state regulations on market and price management to the collection and purchase of export goods. Consequently they can be applied to all types of export goods, mainly those goods placed under the unified management of the central government, and to all state-owned factories as well as marketing cooperatives. In this spirit, and at a time when the sources of export goods are limited, there should be some restriction in authorizing provinces and cities to collect and purchase export goods from one another.

/2. Intensify the management of export operations of local import-export companies./

At a time when export goods in localities are still scarce, the export market is still limited, the organization of exports and imports is still weak and cadres still lack experience in trade dealings with foreign countries, it is necessary to intensify the managerial, guiding and controlling tasks of the external Trade Ministry so as to ensure primarily that the system of issuing import-export licenses can be correctly implemented.

According to Resolution No. 200/CT dated 26 May 1981, all imports and exports including samples, exhibition and advertising goods; temporarily imported and exported items, and transit commodities, even cultural items and patents in the nature of goods brought in or out of the SRV, must be warranted by import or export licenses. The Foreign Trade Ministry is the sole agency authorized to issue these licenses. Nevertheless, in coping with the characteristics and the operating conditions of local import-export companies, the procedures for issuing licenses must be flexible while remaining consistent with the prescribed principle so as not to interfere unnecessarily with the operation of these companies, especially those located far from the central government. Moreover, to prevent all behavior damaging the interests of the state, Regulation No. 113/HDBT forbids all illicit trade and all sales and purchases avoiding inspection and control by authorized state agencies (customs and the state bank) such as handing over imports and exports at sea, moving domestic and foreign goods to exchange for imported items and illegally transferring foreign exchange out of the country to buy goods without any authorization, and all other transactions against external trade law. With a view to closely controlling import operations and using foreign exchange economically and effectively at a time when exports are still poor and the source of foreign exchange is still limited, the Council of Ministers stipulates that all foreign exchange collected by sectors and localities must be used to import production means and staple consumer goods and not luxury items and those consumer goods irrelevant to the state policy of consumption.

The above three important measures are aimed at placing all imports and exports of sectors and localities into an order and system.

/4. Rationalize the organizational system of local import-export companies./

Our policy is to let the state monopolize foreign trade and exchange, and the central government unify the management of foreign trade and exchange operations. In keeping with this principle, private units cannot deal directly in import-export business. The state undertakes all imports and exports through its appointed organizations. In order to ensure unity in the public and trade relations with foreign countries, prevent competition

among our business organizations in foreign markets and increase the effectiveness of the import-export business, we should centralize organizationally all the main links with foreign countries. On the basis of this principle, only those localities with conditions to deal directly in imports and exports are advised to organize import-export companies. Those localities without such conditions (due to small quotas of imports and exports, and inconvenient delivery and shipment) may cooperate with some other provinces in establishing joint enterprises, or with the foreign trade sector to deal jointly in the business with the central import-export organizations.

Every province and city may have several installations to produce, process and collect and purchase export goods. However, they may not organize several import-export companies to deal in the same types of goods. They should centralize to sign contracts with foreign countries through one main link--one local import-export company.

The import-export task in the present stage is raising many new problems. Decision No. 113/HDBT has basically resolved some of these problems, overcome some difficulties and created conditions for the development of imports and exports. However, we still have to continually resolve some organizational and managerial problems. We should therefore continue to work while drawing on our experiences to perfect the published policies and systems.

Part Two

BK291515 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 82 p 2

[Second and last part of article by Hoang Luu: "Is There Anything New in the Import-Export Policy?"--passages in slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] /Measures to Strengthen the Management of Imports and Exports/

According to the resolutions of the sixth party central committee plenum (fourth tenure), since 1980 the government council has extended the right to import and export to certain localities. This policy has brought about some initial results. However, in the process of its implementation, some shortcomings have emerged and they must be overcome.

By authorizing some provinces and cities to deal in import-export businesses, we have developed the dynamism of these localities in exploiting their existing potentials to develop production, increase imports and exports and create more job opportunities, thus contributing to resolving problems of the people's livelihood.

Implementation of the above policy has also given rise to such shortcomings as underhand competition in buying goods for export, soaring prices, market management problems, a lack of coordination in trading with foreign customers and impariing common interests.

With a view to developing the positive aspects, overcoming the above shortcomings, increasing the results of external trade operations and strengthening the management of imports and exports on the basis of the principle of having the state monopolize external trade and the central government manage external trade operations, the Council of Ministers sets forth the following measures:

/1. Administer the Export Organization by Types of Goods./

The purpose of this measure is to unify management and concentrate major export items into central government hands in order to ensure fully the fulfillment of export orders and pledges with fraternal socialist countries. This measure is also designed to determine the responsibility of all sectors and localities for investing in the development of production and the organization of export sources. It can simultaneously prevent competition among import and export organizations in both domestic and foreign trade. As a result, export goods are classified as follows:

-- special export goods;

-- export goods placed under the unified management of the central government and exported directly by various centrally run import-export organizations. (These goods are termed central export goods);

-- local export goods.

Only those organizations appointed by the Council of Ministers can deal in special export goods.

The central export goods (regardless of whether they are produced by centrally or locally run economies, planned or unplanned, and within or beyond the plan norms and whether or not with state-supplied materials) must be placed under the unified management of the central government through the Foreign Trade Ministry and must be exported directly by the centrally run import-export organizations. To ensure the interests of localities, the Council of Ministers stipulates: With respect to those central export goods which localities have delivered beyond the plan norms to the central government or which localities can deliver to the central government even though they have not been assigned any quota or if they have been assigned some quota but are not receiving any commensurate amount of raw materials from the central government, these goods will be considered as belonging to the localities and have been entrusted to the centrally run organizations for export. These localiites may use from 70 to 90 percent of the collected foreign exchange (depending on the FOB rates of those goods). In case the centrally run import-export companies are not conditioned to implement the entrusted export duty, these localities may either export the goods directly or ask other localities to assume the task for them but only with the authorization of the Foreign Trade Ministry.

This measure of organization and management by types of goods can adequately ensure the interests of localities in accordance with current regulations. At the same time, it tightens the management of export activities and concentrates the organization of exports.

/2. Closely Manage the Collection and Purchase of Export Goods./

In order to concentrate the source of export goods into state hands, contribute to stabilizing prices and markets, and correctly arrange the tasks of collecting and purchasing export goods, Decision No. 113/HDBT stipulates: All central and local state agencies must scrupulously comply with the state regulations on market management and prices in the collection and purchase of export goods. Private traders are forbidden from competing with state-run organizations in purchasing export goods. State-run organizations are forbidden from increasing prices or using other measures to rival one another in collecting and purchasing export goods. All provincial and city business organizations are forbidden from collecting and purchasing export goods from one another if not so authorized by the provincial and city people's committees involved.

/Second, it is necessary to expand the system of "awarding the right to use foreign currency" to export-import organizations and business and service organizations that earn foreign currency./ According to previous stipulations, the right to use foreign currency was only awarded to production units when they fulfill the plan norms for the production of export goods and fully honor the contracts for the delivery of export goods, and to the people's committees of provinces and municipalities directly subordinate to the central government when local goods are exported or when goods are sold for foreign currency.

For export-import business establishments, the system of "awarding the right to use foreign currency" only applies in certain cases.

In order to "promote services, tourism and other business activities for increasing foreign-currency revenue" in line with the resolutions of the fifth party congress, Decision No. 113/HDBT expands the application of the system of awarding "the right to use foreign currency" to cover import-export corporations and business and service organizations that earn foreign currency. Under the new stipulation, import-export corporations at the central level, if organizing the production, collection and purchase, and export of goods which are not listed in the nomenclature of export goods under central management, shall be allowed to use from 70 to 90 percent of the amount of foreign currency collected on the basis of the FOB value* depending on each specific case. In the case of obtaining loans in foreign currency (from outside or from the state foreign currency funds) for producing export goods, export-import

*FOB: Selling prices at our ports.

corporations shall be allowed to use 70 percent of the amount of foreign currency collected after payment of the debts and interests they have accumulated for importing supplies and equipment for producing export goods and for expanding their export-import business activities. Business and service organizations that earn foreign currency are allowed to use 10 percent of the amount of foreign currency collected if they fulfill the foreign currency norms assigned by the state, and 70 percent of the amount of foreign currency collected in excess of the prescribed norms to import supplies and goods for expanding their business activities.

The foreign currency that the various units are allowed to use in the aforementioned cases are considered as they own capital and can be deposited in foreign currency accounts at the foreign trade bank strictly for business, and not for any other purposes.

/Third, it is necessary to improve the system and procedures for subsidizing exports./ According to previously promulgated stipulations, if the subsidization of a type of export goods exceeds a certain limit, the Ministry of Foreign Trade must report the matter to the higher echelons for study and consideration. This stipulation is not suitable in the current economic situation. In order to promptly export some types of goods the prices of which are unstable, Decision No. 113/HDBT entrusts the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the Ministry of Finance with establishing the rates of subsidization for each group or type of export goods.

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'NHAN DAN' VIEWS ENTERPRISE PLANNING

BK221440 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 22 September editorial: "Enterprise Planning"]

[Text] Decision No. 25/CP has been revised and supplemented. This is to develop self-motivation among enterprises and, at the same time, to insure state control over enterprise operations. In this regard, the planning task of state enterprises must be improved to suit the existing conditions.

At a time when the economy is still imbalanced and when there are limited potentials in energy, equipment, raw materials and spare parts, sluggishness in production and business is inevitable if criteria set by higher echelons do not suit the low-level organizations' actual capabilities, if higher echelons force low-level organizations to comply with outdated stipulations or if low-level organizations remain passive--just waiting for material supplies from higher echelons. On the other hand, if enterprises are allowed to freely run after profits and the market mechanism, to change production plans and the types of goods at will, to provide themselves with supplies and to distribute their own products, there will inevitably be troubles in management, distribution and circulation. Therefore, in order to satisfactorily carry out planning at the grassroots level, it is most important to redetermine the guidelines and the tasks regarding production and trade for various enterprises.

All sectors and localities must rely on their actual capabilities in the supply of energy, equipment, raw materials and spare parts in order to rearrange production activities, classify enterprises, and correctly determine production tasks and norms.

In practice, there exist three different categories of enterprises. The first category comprises those enterprises playing an important role in the national economy which are assured by the state to receive, on a priority basis, adequate amounts of main supplies and raw materials in order to stabilize production. The second category is made up of those enterprises not adequately provided with these things which must take the initiative in finding part of their supplies from different sources in order to maintain production. The third category covers those enterprises which must change their production direction or temporarily suspend production because they are unable to continue operations or do not operate efficiently.

Whatever the category of an enterprise, planning with final approval from higher echelons will continue to be a main tool to manage the enterprise and an integrated whole within the state plan.

In doing business, enterprises must comply with the state's plans, systems and policies concerning the delivery of products, the establishment of manufacturing costs and selling prices, wages and bonuses, and the distribution of profits.

The reorganization of production, the classification of enterprises and the establishment of precedence for the supply of means, supplies and raw material are of great significance toward determining the production and business orientations and tasks of each enterprise. Nevertheless, they are not factors that decide the self-motivation and creativity of the basic units. It is not correct to think that plans should be formulated at the higher echelons for those enterprises that are fully provided by the state with the main supplies and raw material, and not for other enterprises. It is also not correct to think that category 1 enterprises will have less conditions for developing their self-motivation and creativity than those of categories 2 and 3. Whatever their category, all enterprises must formulate their own plans on the basis of balancing the conditions for implementation, and these plans, once they are approved by the higher echelons, will have a legal effect.

Beside the main supplies provided by the state, enterprises are allowed to take the initiative in finding additional supplies from different sources in accordance with the prescribed policies in order to make their production plans feasible; and at the same time, enterprises may make full use of their existing capacity to organize secondary production activities. Thus, depending on the state's actual capability for providing the main supplies, an enterprises's plan may consist of a state-assigned part in which production is carried out with the main supplies provided for by the state; a part in which the enterprise must procure supplies itself for production; and a secondary production part. This method of formulating plans is consistent with the principles of planning work and is at the same time flexible. It enables enterprises to make use of all the exploitable potentials at their disposal for developing production.

The broadening of authority in planning work must always go together with the strengthening of discipline and responsibility. Enterprises have the right to use their sources of capital as they find it best for production purposes; but accurate profit-and-loss accounting must be made and all the regulations on exploiting and using supplies and raw materials, consumption of products and distribution of profits must be strictly observed. Every enterprise is obliged to fully honor legal norms, especially those concerning the delivery of products and the turnover of funds as prescribed in the plan, and the state financial system.

Correctly carrying out the amendments and supplements to Decision No. 25-CP is meant to contribute to further perfecting planning work in state-run industrial enterprises at present.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' DISCUSSES REVISED INDUSTRIAL MANAGEMENT

BK201216 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 20 September editorial: "Though Changed, Economic Management Must be Carried Out According to Set Principles"]

[Text] To stabilize and develop the economy, our party and state have adopted many policies and measures in recent years designed to gradually bring about a change in management. The basic nature of this change is to shift from the bureaucratic and subsidy-based administrative management system to the socialist business management system. The old Decision No. 25-CP, as well as the new decision of the Council of Ministers on the amendments and supplements to Decision No. 25-CP, is aimed at changing the system of planning and management for state-run enterprises so that it will meet the current situation. It is also aimed at gradually doing away with the managerial method that separates planning from business accounting, disregards efficiency, neglects economic measures and fails to link the responsibility, authority and interests of every economic establishment and every laborer with the results of production and business.

Since its promulgation over a year ago, Decision No. 25-CP has brought about numerous positive results, which is what counts. However, many shortcomings and mistakes have arisen in the course of its implementation, and the combined economic sectors and the economic management sector at the central level have failed to correct them promptly, nor have they given specific guidance concerning the correct ways for implementation.

The decision's positive results are reflected in the fact that although the economy is still suffering imbalances in many respects not a few enterprises have further developed their initiatives and creativity in exploiting labor potentials, equipment and supplies to widen the range of their products, maintain and increase production, and contribute to stabilizing the laboring people's living conditions, providing steady employment to the workers and ensuring and increasing revenues for the state budget. Some sectors and localities have taken a tremendous turn for the better in industrial production.

The shortcomings and mistakes are reflected in the failure to firmly grasp planning work and the practice of separating the various parts

of a plan, or even worse, setting them in opposition to each other, as has been found in some places. The three interests within the enterprise are integrated but many establishments have paid attention to only one of the three, thus giving rise to a situation in which supplies are exchanged and used in a questionable manner, deliveries of products to the state fall short of the set quotas, financial discipline is violated and profits are not clearly distributed, thus creating problems in management and on the distribution and circulation front.

The amendments and supplements to Decision No. 25-CP are aimed at overcoming shortcomings, rectifying mistakes and further developing the positive effects of this decision. Developing the right to take the initiative and employ creativity in production and business and exercising the right to financial autonomy and self-responsibility of basic units constitutes one of the important management changes. Nevertheless, while fully exercising these rights, we must ensure the state's centralized and unified management.

The goods-money relationship must be employed to enable the enterprises to conduct their business operations in a flexible manner. However, it is necessary to firmly uphold the principles of planning--using the plan as the center and avoiding the tendency of adopting the unorganized market mechanism. To properly ensure the interest of the laboring people is to create a material driving force to stimulate productivity and labor efficiency, but this interest must be harmoniously combined with the interests of the collective and society as a whole. These are problems of a principled nature that must be resolved in order to reach solutions to the renewal of economic management.

With its amendments and supplements, Decision No. 25-CP is perfect and it ensures that production and business activities will be carried out in a flexible manner but with order and discipline and high economic results for the entire society.

The three specific objectives of the amendments and supplements to Decision No. 25-CP are as follows: First, improve planning work to meet the existing conditions so as to fully develop the enterprises' initiatives and creativity, vigorously stimulate production and at the same time, ensure the state's control over the sources of goods; second, reorganize the purchase of raw materials and supplies and the consumption of products while improving the enterprises' economic accounting and pricing operations in order to overcome the practice of conducting business in accordance with the mechanism of the unorganized market; and third, distribute profits in such a way as to ensure the state's financial revenue and, at the same time, appropriately reward the enterprises and the laboring people and reduce the excessive disparity in income among the various enterprises and sectors.

These three objectives also serve as guidelines for all amendments and supplements. The new regulations on reorganizing production, establishing the orientations and tasks of each type of enterprise, carrying out planning work, the consumption of products, manufacturing cost accounting and pricing, and the distribution of profits are simply results of the concretization of these guidelines. It is the duty of all sectors and especially of state-run industrial establishments to thoroughly understand the spirit and content of the objectives mentioned above in order to further develop industrial production and management.

Though changed, economic management must be carried out according to the principles of socialist economic management. This is a lesson in the application of the principle of democratic centralism in the field of management. It shows that in directing and carrying out economic management at all levels at present, we need more vigor and acumen as well as a higher sense of responsibility.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON SOCIALIST ORDER, SECURITY

BK241445 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 24 September editorial: "Protect Socialist Property and Firmly Maintain Social Order and Security"]

[Text] Owing to the efforts of our party, state and people, our economy is changing for the better.

The 10th-month rice is developing favorably and the new economic measures and policies are bringing about good results, contributing to stabilizing the economic and social situation. All echelons, sectors and localities which have come to thoroughly understand the new resolutions of the party central committee political bureau have become all the more confident in upholding their self-reliance and determination to overcome all difficulties and strenuously score progress and achievements--although small--on the economic front.

With this new impetus, it is now important to continually develop the laboring people's genuine sense of mastery over the duty to protect socialist property and maintain social order and security.

Every citizen and every production and work installation should profoundly understand that socialist assets are very sacred because the laboring people have shed their sweat and combatants have shed their blood to produce them. The social assets of all sectors and localities constitute the material and economic potentials for our people to build an increasingly better and stable life for themselves, their families and future generations.

The inviolability of socialist assets is scrupulously and strictly guaranteed by law. All violations of socialist assets, such as theft of public property, corruption, speculation, smuggling and deliberate loss or intentional destruction of funds, goods, machinery, materials and all other assets of production and storage installations, agencies, units and cooperatives are considered violations of the law.

Promptly detecting and severely condemning and punishing violators constitutes an important part of the struggle to protect the people's daily life in our present society. While our laboring people--peasants, workers,

cadres, civil servants and combatants--are working diligently, living modestly and wholesomely, enduring all kinds of privations and overcoming great difficulties, those social parasites who are enriching themselves through illicit businesses in order to live luxuriously in debauchery cannot be forgiven.

The enemy together with the corrupters, speculators and smugglers, are trying to undermine our system of distribution and circulation. Consequently, we must be all the more vigilant in the maintenance of order and the enforcement of the law on this important front. We must pay special attention to those goods which are of strategic significance, such as grain, fuel and precious metals in critical areas and along the main lines of communication.

All units and localities must periodically review and evaluate their strengths and weaknesses in order to protect the socialist property under their responsibility effectively. They must study and supplement various internal rules and regulations on issuing and receiving materials and goods, improve the systems for distributing, delivering and ordering goods and payments. They must improve the system for preventing fires and explosions in warehouses and shophouses and the system of keeping economic secrets. They must inspect and protect all equipment and facilities--doors and gates and locking, electric and alarm systems--and materials and goods at work sites, enterprises, warehouses, shops and transportation centers in order to guard against dishonest persons.

Tasks concerning the protection of socialist property must be combined with tasks concerning the maintenance of social order and safety. This is aimed at preventing crime and promptly dealing with criminals in order to provide security for society and the people in their daily life.

To make progress in this aspect, law enforcement organs must try economic violators and criminals in a prompt and strict manner and in accordance with the law. They must pay special attention to dealing promptly and scrupulously with such serious cases as the destruction of oil pipelines. Theft of fuel, weapons, explosives, electrical wires and cables, foodstuffs and other materials and facilities used for roads, railroads and riverine lines, as well as eliminating the production of fake medicine which is hazardous to consumers.

Protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety is an important task in the decisive struggle between the two paths of socialism and capitalism, in conjunction with the struggle against the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. It is worthy to note that in carrying out this war of sabotage against our people, the enemy have set many main targets to fulfill their schemes. These include activities to undermine our national economic potentials, disrupting market management, especially in distribution and circulation; destroying and creating obstacles for the communications and transportation network; and undermining our social order and safety.

CSO: 4209/12

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ON MONETARY SAVINGS

BK251430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Sep 82

[NHAN DAN 25 September editorial: "Vigorously Mobilize the Movement to Deposit Money in Saving Accounts"]

[Text] Mobilizing and encouraging units and the people to deposit their idle money in banks and credit agencies constitutes an important policy of our party and state within the entire framework of economic activities to develop production and practice thrift. This is the policy of further concentrating all sources of capital to promote production, distribution and circulation, and to ensure constant monetary mobility along the line of serving the economic and social development plan.

In coping with this requirement, the movement to deposit money in saving accounts has developed through the people for more than 20 years. Some 8 million people or more throughout the country have participated in the movement involving a total of 1.5 billion dong. Four provinces and cities have saved more than 100 million dong each in saving accounts, 33 districts and precincts have got more than 10 million dong each and 46 villages have each reached the 1-million dong saving level.

Savings are most noteworthy in Hanoi, with 75 dong per capita; in Thach An District, Cao Bang Province with 226 dong per capita; and in Dang Hai Village, Haiphong Province, with 595 dong per capita. At a time when the interest rates are still low, such a success in saving is commendable. The savings have withdrawn some of the cash in circulation, reduced the pressure of the free market, contributed to maintaining stable social life and upheld the spirit of economically building the country.

Nevertheless, these results are still not commensurate to the real potentials of the task of mobilizing the people to save money in the new situation. In late May 1981, the changes in interest rates and bonuses and the procedures for depositing and withdrawing money which were implemented by the government council increased the saving accounts slightly. However, the fact that commodity prices have increased more than the interest rates and the method of collecting and paying money is still inconvenient, people are still reluctant to deposit more money, thus

limiting the results of the movement. Meanwhile, there still is a lot of cash circulating among the people. Many people have used money to disrupt the market through speculation and hoarding of commodities. Usury has occurred in several localities.

To overcome these weak points in economic and social management, in addition to amending several policies on production and distribution and circulation, the Council of Ministers has recently issued a new decree on the interest rates for monetary savings and loans from the state bank and credit cooperatives.

The basic content of this decree is to increase the annual interest rate of non-fixed deposit accounts to 12 percent, and of fixed deposit accounts with a 3-year limit to 18 percent and with 5-year limit to 24 percent. The decree grants 100 percent bonuses to owners of saving accounts as of 31 May 1981 who chose to leave their bonuses in savings for 5 years.

The new regulations reflect on the government's concern with the depositors' interests under the current living conditions, and they also mobilize the monetary potentials to serve the social interests.

Implementing the new policy has further contributed to preventing villians from using money in dark schemes, protecting money borrowers from losses and making profits from money in a legitimate manner.

The state bank and socialist saving accounts are agencies responsible for implementing the decree. They must respect the benefits of depositors and establish a system to serve properly the requirements of depositing and withdrawing money conveniently.

Nevertheless, the implementation of this policy also involves many other economic and social problems. Consequently, there should be coordination with all sectors and government agencies at all levels and mass organizations under the party leadership. Only by securing such harmonious coordination can we vigorously mobilize the saving movement, ensure the concentration of scattered funds in society into a common source of funds for national construction and defense, create the necessary bases for expanding credit relations and regularizing monetary circulation, and advance toward a stabilizaton of the market and prices.

CSO: 4209/12

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HOUSEHOLDS SENT FROM ME LINH TO LAM DONG NEZ

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Nhat Cao: "Me Linh District: 49 Households Sent to Lam Dong New Economic Zone [NEZ], Taking the Lead During the First 6 Months of 1982"]

[Text] As of 16 May, Me Linh District sent 49 households, 196 persons, and 93 workers to build Lam Dong new economic zone. This contingent included inhabitants of Tu Lap and Van Khe villages.

In order to help the compatriots before their departure to build new homes, in addition to implementing state policies, the two villages appropriated accumulation and social welfare funds to assist them with money and grain although as of yet they do not have economic zone funds.

In Tu Lap Villages, through the assistance, each household received 200 dong, and each person 50 kg of paddy and 50 dong. Workers' and cooperative members' salaries were settled in cash; regarding crops in fields and gardens, the collectives undertook the harvesting and converting to a money equivalent for the compatriots; collective debts were audited on the basis of the settled price schedules and were to be paid gradually. In order for the compatriots to embark upon production right after their arrival at the new area, cooperatives sent a number of cadres of the management committee and of production units to go along with them for guiding production.

In Van Khe Village each person received 100 dong and, from the accumulation funds, 50 kg of paddy and an adjusted amount of 50 kg of paddy, thus each person received 100 kg of paddy. Regarding contract ricefields, the cooperatives took over the entire areas and settled whole salaries and production expenditures.

Thanks to the spiritual and rational forms of mutual help and settlement, the departing compatriots felt easy and enthusiastic.

In addition to village and cooperative cadres, the district also entrusted the comrade deputy chairman of the district people's committee with sending along a contingent of cadres of the agricultural, planning, and new economy sectors to study the site, help cooperatives consolidate organization, determine scales,

and understand hardships to report to the district for solution. During the work period at the new economic zone, the union unified plans to move the people late this year and to send households and workers to supplement Tam Xa (Dong Anh), Thanh Tri, and Gia Lam cooperatives.

At present, more than 50 households in Me Linh District have applied to go to Lam Dong new economic zone. With its current, active organization, motivation and direction, Me Linh District will send about 100 households in 1982.

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CSO: 4209/492

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

MINH HAI NEW ECONOMIC ZONES--From late 1981 to mid-1982, Minh Hai Province welcomed 1,400 families from other provinces who came to build new economic zones. Implementing the formula that the state and the people should work together, Phu Tan, Nam Can and U Minh Districts contributed manpower and materials to build hundreds of houses to provide temporary lodging for the new settlers. [BK030739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

AGRICULTURE

SRV DAILY DISCUSSES ROLE OF BANK CREDITS

BK301315 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Dr Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the Vietnam State Bank: "Expand and Develop Bank Credit to Support Agriculture"--passages between slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] The resolution of the fifth party congress clearly pointed out that we must concentrate our efforts on vigorously developing agriculture and further advancing it from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production.

Therefore, in the coming years, the primary task of the banking service in general and the credit service in particular is to concentrate on making investments in support of agriculture.

The banks must promote the supportive and managerial role of credits more satisfactorily and improve the quality of agricultural credit services. This must be done by determining the correct direction for the distribution of investment capital, by defining the aims of investment and the fields in which to invest, and by persistently applying the principles and policy of using investment as a lever in conformity with the line of agricultural development of the party and the state and according to the conditions of each area, each locality, each sector and each economic establishment.

In the process of making investments, we must pay attention to three major questions:

/1. Define an Investment Policy With Proper Emphasis on Important Areas, Allocate the Bulk of Capital to Production and Promote Socialist Transformation in Agriculture./

When investing in agriculture, we must first of all concentrate capital on grain production. Simultaneously, we must develop the cultivation of various food crops and industrial plants for use as raw materials and for export. We must also promote animal husbandry and expand various sectors and trades in all regions and localities. Investment in crop growing must be mainly aimed at supporting the application of intensive

farming and multicropping measures. At the same time, we must attach importance to investing in the expansion of the cultivable area by opening new land in those localities which are certainly capable of and have favorable conditions for production.

Investments aimed at comprehensively developing agriculture must be made in strict accordance with state production plans and economic zoning projects and must be consistent with the policy of reorganizing production and redistributing the work force in each economic unit, a task to be combined with the formulation of well-coordinated plans at the district level and with the gradual building of districts with a rational agro-industrial economic structure.

Investment capital must be absolutely and adequately concentrated on key economic areas, especially those with ample capacity for the production of grain, foodstuffs and goods. It must also be concentrated on the growing of major crops and the raising of the principal breeds of animals, and on the application of key scientific and technical measures aimed at promoting intensive cultivation and multicropping and at expanding the cultivated area in accordance with the production situation and conditions, the planting seasons and the crop cultivation pattern of each area, each province and each production unit.

The distribution of investment capital must be well-coordinated, balanced and suitable for the production, processing, storage and transportation of products. It must stimulate agriculture to achieve high productivity, to produce increasing amounts of marketable products, and to constantly improve the quality of its products. Capital must be distributed according to the formula of giving priority to the state economic sector to help it quickly become the main force in agricultural production. Adequate capital must be given to the collective economic sector to help it achieve high productivity and fairly good income so as to consolidate and develop new production relations in the rural areas. Simultaneously, we must pay attention to providing the individual economic sector with adequate capital so as to make the fullest use of its capacity for productive labor and to lead it onto the road of collective production. In addition, we must use investments to help those private individuals and unions of private individuals engaged in agriculture and other trades which directly support agricultural production. This is to make the fullest use of their capital, materials and technical facilities in production and to gradually transform and lead them to socialism (especially in the south). We must combine the use of the state's capital and supplies with the tapping of all sources of capital and materials available in various localities, including the capital and materials belonging to the people and to economic units and organizations. We must make the most of all potentials in labor, land and technical means to promote production and business, thereby effectively combining three sources of capital--that of the state, the locality, and the production unit. We must correctly implement the formula "the center and the localities, the state and the people work together"

so as to exploit all capabilities and the aggregate strength of our economic system to develop agricultural production.

/2. Implement the Policy of Allocating Capital According to Economic Zones, Step Up Investment in the Application of Scientific-Technical Measures and Progressive Techniques Which Support Intensive Cultivation and Help Increase Crop Yields./

Investment capital must be concentrated on the Red River and Mekong River deltas, the country's two key agricultural regions with considerable potential for the production of grain, foodstuffs and short-term industrial crops. Accelerating the pace of grain and foodstuffs production and of comprehensive agricultural development in these two regions is a strategically significant task of the entire country in both the immediate and distant future. In these regions, investment must be used to promote the application of two key measures: Intensive cultivation and multicropping. In the Red River delta, we must attach important to using investments to help increase crop yields and to achieve even output in all or most of the cultivated area. To do this, we must pay special attention to those cooperatives which have much land but have achieved low productivity. Simultaneously, we must attach importance to using investments to create material bases for cooperatives to satisfactorily carry out their five technical tasks. We must also pay attention to supplying cooperative members with capital to cover essential expenditures in production, thus helping them overfulfill their contracted quotas. With regard to multicropping, we must invest more to further expand the cultivation of winter crops, to promote the growing of companion crops and crops overlapping the preceding and following crop, and to increase the ratio of land utilization.

In the Mekong River delta, we must invest to increase the volume of paddy production expeditiously. This must be done in conjunction with efforts to expand the cultivated area mainly by growing additional crops--the winter-spring and summer-fall crops--and by planting the entire 10th-month crop area. We must also invest to step up the practice of intensive farming on the entire cultivated area and, especially, to build high-producing rice areas according to plan.

Aside from rice production, investments must be made to increase the output of subsidiary food crops such as corn, sweet potatoes and cassava. In those localities where proper soil conditions exist, utmost importance must be attached to investing in building areas for the concentrated growing of industrial crops for use as raw materials and for export such as jute, reed, tobacco, soybeans, vegetables, and others (in the Red River delta), or sugar cane, pineapple, coconut trees, bananas, soybeans, jute, and others (in the Mekong River delta provinces). It is necessary to step up investment in animal husbandry in these two regions, especially in the breeding of pigs and ducks, and in the farming of brackish and fresh water shrimp and fish.

In other regions, we should also make adequate investments in grain crop cultivation to help these regions achieve self-sufficiency and produce surplus grain for contribution to the central level. In the midland and mountain regions, investments should be made to expand the cultivation of both short-term and long-term industrial crops, to develop the raising of cattle, pigs, goats, and so forth. Satisfactory investments are also called for to develop agriculture and forestry simultaneously. In the central highlands and eastern Nam Bo provinces, we must pay attention to investing to satisfactorily implement the plan for growing tropical industrial plants of high economic value, especially to satisfactorily carry out the plan for cooperation with various socialist countries in planting rubber trees, coffee, tea, and so on.

In each large region, much capital must be allocated to smaller ones and to those economic units which sell vast amounts of grain, foodstuffs and other agricultural products to the state, or which have the capacity and conditions for producing large quantities of marketable agricultural products. In those small regions and economic units which have little or no marketable products to sell to the state, or which will not be able to do so in the near future, we should make little or no investment, given our present limited sources of capital.

The main purposes of the banks when investing in the principal fields of production are to help agricultural production establishments acquire material and technical bases and apply progressive scientific and technical measures, to defray essential expenditures in production, gradually and uniformly to carry out the tasks aimed at supporting intensive cultivation and multicropping, and to increase the cultivated area. These loans must be contingent on the perfection of planning work and on the fixing of stable planting schedules and crop cultivation and livestock raising patterns in each province, each district and each establishment.

The primary measure is to invest in water conservancy work such as irrigation, drainage, and alkalinity and salinity control. Investments must be concentrated mainly on building small-scale water conservancy projects in each field, each cooperative and each production collective, especially in the southern provinces. The use of bank loans to pay for the building of small-scale water conservancy projects must be combined with efforts to improve the soil and to level the surface of ricefields. In low-lying areas in the Mekong River delta in particular, we must attach utmost importance to granting bank loans to help pay for the filling of such areas. In this case, however, bank loans should be used only to purchase supplies, raw materials and work tools and to cover the renting of mechanical means necessary for irrigation work; they should be granted to help defray the cost of earthwork performed by manual labor only when the unity or units concerned definitely cannot pay for it.

Concerning draft power, in the coming years we must concentrate our resources on consolidating district tractor stations. Investments in

depth must be used to promote repair and maintenance service and to improve existing towed labor saving machines and to acquire new ones so as to increase the usefulness of tractors. We must help tractor stations satisfactorily manage their floating capital and correctly implement the capital depreciation and major repair depreciation systems so as to rebuild their fixed assets. The banks should grant more loans to cooperatives and production collectives to help them buy more draft animals and small tractors. Concerning some cooperatives and production collectives in the Mekong River delta which have much land but little draft power, if these units want to acquire heavy-duty tractors, bank loans may be extended to finance their purchase provided that the people's committee of the province concerned gives its approval and that fuel and spare parts supplies are ensured by the district tractor station concerned. It is very important for us to study ways to use investments to help develop the raising of draft animals vigorously in all the three economic sectors--state, collective and individual--in the northern midland and mountain regions, in the central highlands, in the eastern Nam Bo provinces and in those localities with vast meadows. This is to ensure increasing supplies of draft animals to the Red River and Mekong River deltas.

Concerning crop varieties, we must attach importance to investing in the development of a four-level crop variety production system and popularizing the use of high-yielding and pest- and disease-resistant varieties and those suitable for areas of alkali, acid and saline soils in the Red River and Mekong River deltas and in all other regions.

With regard to fertilizers, we must do everything we can to encourage cooperatives and production collectives, especially in the Mekong River delta, to obtain bank loans to finance the production of stable manure and green manure and the exploitation of other kinds of fertilizers available in their localities. We must make investments to help state enterprises expand the production of insecticides and spray cans so as to constantly increase the supply of these products to peasants.

Investments destined for capital construction in state enterprises and cooperatives should be made in the form of bank loans mainly aimed at promoting intensive development and bringing into full play existing capabilities. Bank loans intended for extensive development, however, should be limited. We must reexamine unfinished projects and should continue to invest only in those projects which can be completed, which are in a position to begin stable production, and which will certainly yield results. We must resolutely postpone or suspend all bank loans to those projects which do not fulfill these conditions. Concerning state farms, we should concentrate investments on those establishments which have adopted well-defined production guidelines, which have been proven in reality to be capable of effective production work, and which are uniformly equipped. In such establishments, investments should be made in the opening of new land, in production, processing, storage and transportation services, and in the development of various sectors and trades,

so as to quickly increase labor productivity, the volume of production, and the output of marketable products. Concerning those state farms which have not yet been able to formulate concrete production guidelines, plans and projects, which are known for unstable production and which have suffered continual losses, we should temporarily limit or hold up bank loans until specific plans are devised to strengthen these establishments. With regard to the collective economic sector in the north, we should reexamine their existing material bases, make the fullest use of their present facilities, rid them of obsolete equipment and, simultaneously, study ways to use investments to help cooperatives satisfactorily carry out the five technical tasks for which they are responsible under the system of end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers. In the southern provinces, we should invest in the building of initial material and technical bases for the collective economic sector to help it achieve higher productivity than the individual sector. In the Mekong River delta provinces, we must pay attention to granting loans to help finance the building of drying yards, warehouses and agricultural products processing establishments and the purchase of suitable means of transportation.

Concerning production expenses, we should pay attention to extending bank loans to production units to help cover these expenditures. This is to ensure that the units concerned will be able to fulfill their production targets both quantitatively and qualitatively and, especially, on schedule. In those areas where the product contract system is applied, we must invest capital to help defray the essential production expenses incurred by cooperative members in order to enable them to increase productivity and overfulfill contracted quotas.

/3. Increase the Effectiveness of Socialist Production, Business, Planning and Economic Accounting on the Basis of Persistently Applying the Principles of Credit and Promoting Its Role as a Lever in Production and in Managing the Use of Capital./

To promote the supportive role of credits in agricultural production, in the process of investing we must persistently apply the various principles of credit and promote its role as a lever. We must be flexible in imposing conditions, in observing formalities and in determining recipients of bank loans so as to suit each specific case and situation. This is aimed at increasing production efficiency, strengthening the management of the use of capital, and creating favorable conditions for economic units to make investments.

We must apply an active and positive credit system with economic efficiency as its main purpose. If efficiency is not ensured, bank loans should not be made available. We must widely apply the measure of extending bank loans according to economic projects as provided for by state plans and programs so as to ensure uniformity in the organization of production work. We must encourage the granting of bank loans when they are necessary for production units to overfulfill their plans. Bank loans must be made

available for the purpose of developing numerous sectors and trades in each economic establishment, thereby putting to the fullest use all working and productive forces. The main conditions for a bank loan application to be considered and approved are: the applicant must have at his disposal both skilled and unskilled laborers, materials and means necessary for production and business, and private capital adequate for his line of economic activities. In addition, the applicant must sign a contract pledging to sell his products to the state and must guarantee that his debts--including both capital and interest--will be paid in full and on schedule.

Capital must be allocated on a priority basis to good production and business units, which must also be accorded preferential interest rates and easy borrowing and payment conditions. Easy conditions for cash supplies and account settlements must also be applied to such units. We must tightly control and limit credits and cash payments to weak production and business units which have failed to fully pay their debts to the banks and which have regularly violated their contracts to sell products to the state and the various economic management systems of the state.

The banks will increase the number of credit service cadres, strengthen the grassroots-level banking organizations, and expand the network of transaction offices to groups of villages, especially to key economic areas, so as to ensure that the task of investing in agriculture will be satisfactorily carried out according to the demands and conditions of various production establishments. Simultaneously, the banks will consolidate and develop the systems of credit cooperatives [howpj tacs xax tins dungj] and people's credit funds and will expand their activities. The principal duties of these organizations are: to mobilize capital in the rural areas and lend it to cooperative members to help cover the production expenses they must pay to overfulfill their product contract quotas and to develop supplementary economic activities; to provide production capital for those individual peasants who have not signed a contract to sell their products to the state, thereby giving effective support to the bank credit services.

These are the general tasks which the credit services must carry out under the 1981-85 5-year plan to support agriculture.

In the immediate future these services must expand their operations to satisfactorily support the 10th-month and winter crops and must work out effective investment plans and measures to successfully support the implementation of the 1983 agricultural production plan. In guiding the task of directly investing in agriculture, we must pay attention to properly coordinating investments in agriculture with investments in forestry, fishery and industry so as to incorporate all these sectors in a unified system. We must also pay utmost attention to investing capital those industrial, transportation and commercial branches which directly support agricultural production.

The local banks must firmly grasp the agricultural development plans and projects of the localities concerned. They must also go to production establishments to study their actual capabilities and conditions so as to invest properly, thereby contributing to successfully implementing the party's line of agricultural development.

CSO: 4209/9

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' URGES GOOD USE OF STATE FARMLANDS

BK151006 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Satisfactorily Use Lands That Are Under the Management of State Farms"]

[Text] The state allocates about 600,000 hectares of agricultural lands to state farms for production. In particular, 120 state farms in the north control 164,000 hectares, of which 133,000 hectares have been put into production. The remainder, including 15,000 hectares of croplands and 14,000 hectares of grasslands, has been left unused. For the southern state farms, the rate of land usage is even lower.

Most of the unused lands belonging to state farms are lands that have not yet been cleared or that have been cleared for the planting of perennial crops such as rubber, coffee, tea and so forth but have not yet been cultivated. In some places, virgin lands have been cleared but left unused because the soil is infertile, has a high acid content and is strewn with rocks and because conditions are not available for its transformation. In other places, lands are left lying waste due to disputes between state farms and state forests, cooperatives.... [as published]

Land is a valuable asset belonging to the entire people, and it is an unreplenishable production material in agriculture. All economic establishments and all people are obligated and dutybound to manage, use and preserve land most satisfactorily in order to bring about the best results. As economic units of the entire people, state farms must act even more exemplarily in making full use of this valuable asset.

To use lands satisfactorily we must adopt a correct and comprehensive concept about management and business. First, state farms must reassess their land areas and their usage capability in order to formulate correct programs and plans for land usage. Forest and hilly lands that are not suitable for agricultural production should be allocated to the forestry sector for afforestation and for planting agricultural crops. Concerning the lands for cultivation or housing that are subjects of dispute between state farms and cooperatives, appropriate settlement must be made for the common interest. The disputed lands should be awarded to those parties that can make the best use of them for production purposes. Lands

belonging to state farms that are left unused and lands reserved for planting perennial crops but still left idle may be temporarily allocated to state organs, cooperatives, schools and armed forces units for production purposes. Also, when needed, the state farms can take them back for production in accordance with programs and plans. State farms may also enter into labor cooperation with the aforementioned units. Each party will carry out certain production operations as its capability permits and the end product shall be divided according to the labor used by each party. Small plots of land the state farms cannot use effectively should be allocated under contract to state farm cadres, workers and other personnel for production on a family scale.

Many state farms have used their lands satisfactorily. Although staffed with only 160 cadres and workers, the Song Hau state farm (Hau Giang) is in charge of 3,000 hectares of croplands. The state farm employs its own work force together with the labor found in the surrounding hamlets and villages to cultivate its entire land area. In 1981 it produced a total of 4,500 tons of paddy. In addition, it also raises fish and ducks and produces bricks, tiles and paper pulp. The Tam Dao state farm, by combining the payment of wages based on contract quotas and end products with the reorganization of production and labor, has successfully mobilized its existing work force to practice intensive cultivation and cultivate all its lands. The experience gained by state farms that have used lands satisfactorily and engaged in production and business activities with good economic results shows that we must develop a sense of responsibility toward lands, possess a spirit of self-motivation and creativity, and employ economic and educational measures for encouraging all units and the laboring people to step up production by making full use of croplands.

By carrying out their functions and authority and by applying the good experience acquired by progressive units, all state farms should uphold the spirit of "an inch of land is an ounce of gold" and use lands and labor even more satisfactorily in order to turn out products in great quantities for society.

CSO: 4209/8

AGRICULTURE

PADDY YIELD UNIFORMITY IMPORTANT TO GROSS OUTPUT

BK191000 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Increase the Uniformity of Paddy Yield"]

[Text] Increasing the uniformity of paddy yield is the most important requirement for increasing gross output. With a rice area measuring millions of hectares in our country, an increase in paddy yield of about 1 quintal per hectare will account for hundreds of thousands of tons of paddy in additional output. However, disparity in paddy yield is, in reality, prevalent. Even on ricefields and areas having similar natural conditions concerning lands and climate, disparity in yield often exists at the rate of tons of paddy per hectare. Disparity in yield is indicative of unstable production which results in disparity in the income level, the diet and the fulfillment of obligations among the various localities and production units.

The struggle to increase uniformity in yield has for many years been linked with grain production plans; but marked progress has only been made in recent crop seasons. In the winter-spring crop season this year, much experience was gained in increasing yield in virtually all rice-growing areas throughout the country. Except for a small number of localities that scored an average yield lower than last year, all other localities in both the north and the south either fulfilled or overfulfilled the plan norms and recorded an average per-hectare increase in paddy yield of 1 to 4 or 5 quintals on rice areas measuring thousands or tens of thousands of hectares. An average per-hectare yield increase of 2.33 quintals achieved on the country's 1.615 million hectares of winter-spring rice brought about an increase of 304,000 tons in paddy output over 1981, including 228,900 tons for the north. Ha Nam Ninh scored an average paddy yield increase of 4.8 quintals per hectare. Thai Binh recorded a per-hectare yield of 37.42 quintals--an increase of 3.5 quintals--on a total of 75,000 hectares. Binh Tri Thien achieved a yield of 20.5 quintals--an increase of 2.2 quintals. Many provinces in the south also achieved a high average paddy yield; typical of this is An Giang which scored a per-hectare yield of over 40 quintals on 870,000 hectares.

The results achieved in increasing the uniformity of paddy yield in the recent winter-spring crop season constitute a vivid reality that offers meaningful lessons in many respects which we must review for use in the 10th-month crop season and other seasons that follow.

Success in increasing the uniformity of paddy yield is the combined result of many factors concerning guidance and practical production activities. These factors must be enhanced uniformly in order to produce an even impact, either directly or indirectly, on crop yields at different rates depending on the specific conditions of each locality. Applied simultaneously, intensive cultivation methods will serve as factors that directly decide the productivity of a ricefield.

The new management system that links the income of every laborer with his end-products has encouraged them to increase investments, develop advantages, overcome adverse climatic conditions and carry out technical measures satisfactorily in order to increase crop yields and thus, contribute to improving the uniformity of land productivity.

The results concerning uniformity in paddy yield in the winter-spring crop season this year show that the potentials of the land technical abilities of our peasants in the various regions are quite great. This vivid reality refutes the incorrect assessment made by some people that the possibility of increasing crop yields in long-exploited areas such as the Red River delta is limited and would be very costly. The proof of this is that the technical measures used in the recent crop season were not particularly better than those used in the previous crop seasons.

The aforementioned experience is of practical significance toward the 10th-month crop. While stepping up tending activities throughout the entire area, attention must be given to belatedly transplanted ricefields in order to ensure that they will give a yield as high as that of those ricefields that were transplanted on schedule. More intensive cultivation should be practiced on high-yield rice areas than other areas. It is necessary to contain and control promptly diseases and harmful insects that have appeared in some areas.

In those localities where the product contract system is enforced, it is necessary to help, through various means, families lacking in labor and capital--especially war invalids and families of fallen heroes and troops--tend their fields. Mass organizations within the hamlet or village may assist the really hard-pressed families in weeding, controlling insects and so forth so that the ricefields of the cooperative will produce a uniform yield and the families having difficulties will have a higher income.

CSO: 4209/8

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' VIEWS MEKONG RIVER DELTA AGRICULTURE

BK171555 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Council of Ministers standing committee recently held a conference in Can Tho City, Hau Giang Province with people's committee chairman of various Mekong River delta provinces and cadres of various related ministries and central sectors to review the implementation of the 148-CP Council of Minister resolution and to discuss measures to develop agriculture in the Mekong River Delta during 1983-85.

Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the VCP Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, gave a report reviewing the implementation of the resolution of agricultural development of the Mekong River delta in the past.

In 1981 provinces in the Mekong River delta faced adverse weather conditions. The drought damaged 97,000 hectares of ricefields, and flash floods caused waterlogging on 360,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, of which 40,000 hectares or 9.5 percent of the planted area were completely destroyed. Despite these natural calamities and other difficulties, these provinces planted 2.25 million hectares of rice with an output of 5.1 million tons--an average yield of 22.65 quintal per hectare. This is the second year since 1975 that these provinces have produced the highest rice output in the Mekong River delta area. Tien Giang, Minh Hai, Hau Giang and Ben Tre provinces produced more rice in 1981 than in 1980 and in each previous year. A number of these provinces have carried out intensive cultivation and achieved a higher yield on a vast area. These provinces include An Giang Province, with a yield of 9-10 tons per hectare on 30,000 hectares of its two rice crops, and Tieng Giang and Dong Thap provinces, with 8-9 tons per hectare yields on their 10,000 hectares of two rice crops.

The 1981-82 winter-spring crop was a fine success with an output of 1.229 million tons, or 100,000 tons more than the previous crop. This is the first crop since 1975 that has exceeded the plan norm with an average yield of 37 quintal per hectare, or 4.2 quintal per hectare more than the previous crop. Many provinces achieved a higher yield on their vast area, such as An Giang, which achieved a yield of 47.3 quintal per hectare on its almost 90,000 hectares, and Tien Giang, with 36.6 quintal on 70,000 hectares.

Soybean was planted on almost 20,000 hectares or three times more than in 1980. Animal husbandry developed satisfactorily with the hog population increasing by 6 percent, duck by 17 percent and cattle by 4.3 percent.

Regarding marine products, thanks to the application of the product-based contractual system to fishing boats, their catches in the first 6 months of this year were 63 percent of the plan norm, or 31 percent more than the previous year, and are valued at $6 million at export price.

These provinces also achieved fine results in their grain obligations. The percentage of grain collection and purchase increased from 17 percent in 1980 to 23 percent in 1981. During this year's 10th-month and winter-spring crops, these provinces collected and purchased 950,000 tons of grain, achieving 91 percent of the plan norm. Purchase of agricultural products and foodstuffs such as pork, fish, beans and sugar were also increased.

The movement of building small water conservancy projects has become a mass movement and has had a great effect. Tasks concerning agricultural reform in the Mekong River delta area since the September 1981 conference of the VCP Central Committee secretariat have developed considerably. Many provinces have actively carried out a rearrangement of land and consolidation of production collectives and cooperatives. They have also given out finished products contracts to laboring people, improved many production collectives and helped raise their conditions from poor to average, fine and progressive. They have also established 2,800 additional production collectives, thus bringing the total number of establishments to 7,700 collectives, of which 4,000 have applied the product-based contractual system. The building of production collectives, however, has been slow and inconsistent. It has not become a seething mass movement. To date, nine provinces in the Mekong River delta area have collectivized only 11 percent of the land, with 15 percent of peasant families working with production collectives.

Tasks concerning the building of material and technical bases and rural development, improvement of economic management and district building as well as tasks concerning supervision have developed remarkably.

Along with these achievements, however, there were numerous shortcomings and deficiencies. The area planted with rice in 1981 decreased as compared to 1980, especially the winter-spring and summer-fall crops. Intensive cultivation of rice has not been carried out over a vast area, especially the 10th-month rice. Crop cultivation and crop allocation patterns have not been appropriately arranged in many localities. Production of subsidiary crops has decreased. Not enough has been invested in water conservancy work. As a result, it cannot create conditions for developing the mass movement to build small water conservancy projects, particularly in the areas with a shortage of fresh water.

Output of tractors in production has been low and the role of agricultural implements has not been developed. Distribution of materials, fertilizer and oil and gasoline has been inconsistent and slow.

In addition, tasks concerning land reclamation and the building of new economic zones in the Mekong River delta area have been carried out slowly and produced low economic results. This has been due to failure in building these zones in areas with favorable conditions, in firmly grasping labor and in effectively distributing manpower to provinces and districts to increase production and develop branches and occupations. Moreover, employment of local labor has been low, the unemployment problem is prevalent and so forth.

Various leading cadres of localities and sectors discussed and expressed their unanimity with the report on reviewing the implementation of the Council of Ministers resolution on agricultural development in the Mekong River delta in the past. The conference discussed measures aimed at continuing to implement the resolution on accelerating agricultural production in the Mekong River delta area for the next 3 years. From now until 1985, provinces in this area and sectors and ministries concerned must strive to achieve the production targets of 9 million tons of paddy, 200,000 tons of soybean, 180,000 tons of sugar, 300,000 tons of pork, 25,000 tons of duck meat, 500 million eggs, 140,000 tons of jute and $350-400 million worth of export goods.

During the next 3 years, these provinces must quickly increase their rice output and expand the area for subsidiary crops. Along with expanding the area for multicropping, they must accelerate intensive cultivation to increase production in all cultivated areas. They must concentrate efforts on increasing acreage for rice cultivation, particularly in rice zones of high production volume. Also, by 1985 they must bring the total winter-spring rice acreage to 450,000 hectares, summer-fall rice to 520,000 hectares and 10th-month rice to 1.6 million hectares, or an increase of 110,000, 70,000 and 120,000 hectares respectively as compared to the acreage in 1982. By 1985 they must increase the area of the two rice crops with high production volume to 250,000-300,000 hectares and the area of 10th-month rice with high production volume to 320,000-400,000 hectares.

They must also expand the area for those subsidiary crops such as corn, sweet potato and manioc and strive to carry out intensive cultivation and establish integrated subsidiary crops zones in order to attain a large production volume. They must pay attention to solving problems concerning processing, transportation and price policy.

In formulating plans, they must clearly define crop cultivation and crop allocation patterns in order to stabilize the production position of each province, district and grassroots unit, especially in rice zones of high production volume. This will help peasants to promptly carry out intensive

cultivation on all acreage of the early 1982-83 winter-spring rice crop and accelerate tasks concerning land measurement, classification and registration in order to firmly control and effectively manage the land.

They must also accelerate the mass movement to build water conservancy projects, pay attention to managing and exploiting existing projects satisfactorily and combine water conservancy work with biological revolution in order to carry out intensive cultivation and develop land. They must also draft and select a number of projects for the next 5 years; accelerate the mass movement to produce green and animal manure to ensure a sufficient supply of fertilizer and key materials to rice zones of high production volume; establish intensive cultivation systems for each zone; and promptly apply scientific and technical progressive methods in producing seeds, improving land and eliminating harmful insects.

They must actively and promptly establish the vegetation protection network, promptly estimate and anticipate the relevant situation in order to guide the people in eliminating harmful insects effectively, and strive to supply sufficient insecticide and spraying equipment to the people.

In the days ahead, they must expand cattle raising to solve the problem of draft power; strive to improve the supply of tractor spare parts and repair and managerial work in order to fully utilize the available tractors, including state, private and collectively-owned tractors; expand the experimental sale of tractors to cooperatives and joint production collectives; accelerate the mass movement to plant trees and protect forests; and fully exploit all sources of water to improve fish and shrimp rearing.

Concerning agricultural reform, they must accelerate the movement for collectivization. In an urgent and firm spirit they must ensure a basic completion of agricultural collectivization by 1985, strive to overcome indecisive and hesitant thoughts of party caders and members and accelerate tasks concerning educating and motivating the people to carry out the movement for agricultural collectivization effectively.

Concluding the conference, To Huu, member of the VCP Central Committee political bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, highly valued the results obtained by the conference and the frank and responsible ideas expressed by representatives of localities and sectors at the conference. He analyzed and affirmed the present significant position of the Mekong River delta in the comprehensive development of the national agricultural economy. He pointed out problems that must be solved to accelerate agricultural development in the Mekong River delta in the days ahead. He stressed: First, we must integrate scientific and technical cadres in order to, in a short period of time, complete the zoning of areas designed generally and specifically for each province, district and grassroots unit.

Guidelines for agricultural development in the Mekong River delta must include three tasks: intensive cultivation, developing rice zones of high production volume and carrying out multicropping and expanding the cultivated area with emphasis on intensive cultivation and multicropping. Attention must be paid to water conservancy work, producing green and animal manure and chemical fertilizer, rearranging crop allocation patterns and improving cultivation methods to suit each locality.

The application of scientific and technical innovations by cadres and the people must be developed. Tasks concerning solving the seeds problem must be based on experiences drawn by schools and research institutions, cooperatives, production collectives and peasants. Agriculture, forestry, fishery and industry must be combined into a uniform structure. Supervision of cultivation, animal husbandry, food processing, maintenance, transportation and consumption must be carried out uniformly. It is imperative for us to care for the 10th-month rice effectively, prepare for the winter-spring crop and accelerate the collection and purchase of grain in the summer-fall and 10th-month crops, especially the early 10th-month crop, in order to fulfill and exceed the set plan norms. We must closely combine production with the development of production relations and strive to promptly rearrange land, develop production and improve production relations, the people's daily life and the rural development program. We must promptly increase the number of cadres of various fields for districts in the Mekong River delta, improve the system of selection and training of cadres to meet the local requirements and pay attention to maintaining security and building national defense.

The Council of Ministers, ministries and central sectors must expand their work directly with provinces. Party and people's committees of localities must firmly grasp and supervise tasks in their localities effectively. They must create a seething revolutionary action movement among the masses and motivate all workers to participate in the agricultural development program of the Mekong River delta area.

CSO: 4209/9

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS STATUS OF 10TH-MONTH RICE CROP

BK121140 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Sep 82

[Text] According to the general statistics department, as of 5 September the entire country had planted 2,862,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 85 percent of the target. This figure, however, represented a shortfall of 524,000 hectares compared with last year's 10th-month crop.

The northern provinces have transplanted 1,313,320 hectares, fulfilling 98 percent of the target. They are now concentrating on caring for their 10th-month rice.

Generally speaking, the rice plants are developing fairly well and more evenly than last year. Most of the early 10th-month rice has grown ears and can be harvested soon. The yields are expected to be fairly high. Thanks to the attention paid by various localities to pest control from the start of the crop, the rice area affected by brown leafhoppers did not increase. Application of effective preventive and control measures has helped check the spreading of harmful insects and diseases in various localities. However, some isolated cases of destruction of the early 10th-month rice by rats have been reported.

The localities concerned have continued to send fertilizer to the fields to boost the growth of rice plants. Since the start of the crop, various production installations have sent to the fields 6,743,000 tons of fertilizer, enough to apply an average amount of 5.1 tons per hectare, a quintal more than last year.

For their part, the southern provinces have transplanted 1,549,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 76.5 percent of the target. This figure, however, represented a slower pace than last year.

Specifically, the provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted 1,335,000 hectares, fulfilling 74.7 percent of the target. For its part, Quang Nam-danang Province has completed its transplanting.

According to their cultivation plan, the southern provinces still have to transplant another 473,000 hectares. Since the 10th-month crop planting period in the southern provinces is not yet over, all localities should urgently transplant the remaining area.

CSO: 4209/10

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NGHIA BINH GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 30 August, Nghi Binh Province had delivered to state granaries more than 50 percent of grain collection for the summer-fall crop season. The province has also fulfilled its plan for delivering to the central government 30,000 tons of grain for 1982, accounting for an increase of 10,000 tons over the past year. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Sep 82 BK]

THUAN HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 30 August, only 45 percent of the entire summer-fall rice crop area in Thuan Hai Province had been harvested; yet the province delivered to state granaries 10,000 tons of paddy, achieving more than 45 percent of grain collection norm for the entire crop. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Sep 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--By the end of August, Tien Giang Province had collected 111,670 tons of paddy from peasants as their agricultural tax, overfulfilling by 1.5 percent of the annual plan norm entrusted by the central government. It is now striving to purchase from peasants an additional 10,000 tons of paddy for the state. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Sep 82 BK]

LAM DONG NEW RESETTLERS--Since early this year, Lam Dong Province has sent more than 1,000 families with about 6,000 persons to various settled farming and settled life areas in the province, overfulfilling its annual plan by 16 percent. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 14 Sep 82 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 8 September, Dong Thap Province had delivered to the state 147,056 tons of grain, achieving 98 percent of its annual plan norm. As for the summer-fall rice crop alone, the province has collected 15,313 tons of paddy. [BK151317 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 15 Sep 82 BK]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of mid-September Dong Thap Province had harvested 30,363 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving 65.16 percent of the cultivated area with an average yield of 28 quintal per hectare or almost 4 quintal per hectare more than the previous crop. The province is expected to harvest a good crop on its almost 47,000 hectares of the cultivated summer-fall rice thanks to the recent improvement of its

irrigation and materials supply systems. About 142 production collectives which applied product-based contractual system have increased their rice output. [BK220405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 19 Sep 82 BK]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Cuu Long Province to date has harvested more than 63,500 hectares of summer-fall rice, achieving almost 87 percent of the cultivated area. Along with the harvest work the province has sown 96,800 hectares of rice seedlings for the 10th-month crop. Harmful insects have appeared on 1,900 hectares, mostly in Cau Ke, Cang Long, Cau Ngang and Chau Thanh districts. The province's authorities have assigned cadres and sent pesticides to these districts to help peasants save their ricefields from being ravaged by the insects. [BK220405 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 21 Sep 82 BK]

MINH HAI RICE PLANTING--As of early September, Minh Hai Province had planted more than 270,000 hectares of summer-fall and 10th-month rice. Some localities have begun to harvest their summer-fall rice crop with an average yield of 30-40 quintals per hectare. Generally speaking, this year's summer-fall rice plants have developed fairly well. The local peasants are now actively caring for their rice crops. [BK240747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Sep 82 BK]

DONG NAI FLOOD DAMAGE--Dong Nai Province is urgently striving to overcome the aftermath of flash flood, to retransplant more than 6,450 hectares of rice destroyed by flooding, and to complete transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop. Prolonged rainfalls have caused the water level of the Dong Nai and La Nga rivers to rise sharply, leading to waterlogging and flooding. According to still incomplete statistics, rain water has inundated more than 6,450 hectares of rice and hundreds of hectares of subsidiary food crops, submerged 248 houses and swept away 34 others. [BK240747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 22 Sep 82 BK]

COMMENDATION FOR AGRICULTURAL SUCCESS--Agriculture Minister Nguyen Ngoc Triu has recently commended 9 provinces, 19 districts and many cooperatives and production collectives for achieving high rice yields in the 1981-82 winter-spring crop. Reporting rice yields of 30 quintals per hectare or more were An Giang, Dong Thap, Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Phu Khanh, Tien Giang, Hau Giang, Quang Nam-danang and Ha Nam Ninh provinces. Among the districts credited with obtaining rice yields of 40-52 quintals per hectares were Cho Moi, Phu Tan and Phu Chau in An Giang Province. Among the more than 100 cooperatives and production collectives achieving rice yields of 50 quintals or more per hectare were 23 cooperatives in Ha Nam Ninh Province. [BK240747 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Sep 82 BK]

HA NAM NINH RICE--Ha Nam Ninh Province has planted the early 10th-month rice on over 30,000 hectares and will reap it in late September and early October before planting the winter crops. The province's agricultural supply service has prepared 500 renovated carts for distribution to the

cooperatives in time for the harvest. [BK280843 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 26 Sep 82 BK]

HA SON BINH RICE--Ha Son Binh Province has planted the 10th-month rice on 81,000 hectares, fulfilling the area plan. The early 10th-month rice planted on over 15,000 hectares if already in bloom. According to the provincial agricultural service, the province's 10th-month rice is growing very well and the early rice may yield an average of 3 tons per hectare. [BK280843 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Sep 82 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST--Peasants in Tien Giang Province have thus far harvested 57,600 hectares of summer-fall rice or 81 percent of the sown acreage. They have also delivered to the state more than 17,000 tons of paddy, including 1,650 tons as payment for agricultural tax and more than 5,000 tons as payment for outstanding debts. [BK011702 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Sep 82 BK]

TIEN GIAN RICE--Tien Giang Province has harvested 71,200 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of 3 tons per hectare. The province is now preparing to carry out the plan to plant 75,000 hectares of the winter-spring crop by practicing intensive cultivation and supplying fertilizers and insecticides to peasants in high-yielding rice areas to help them carry out production work and fulfill their obligations to the state. [BK030739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Oct 82 BK]

CUU LONG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Peasants in Cuu Long Province have to date harvested more than 58,500 hectares of summer-fall rice, or more than 92 percent of the cultivated area, with an average yield of 2.8 tons per hectares, up by nearly 300 kg per hectare compared with last year's summer-fall crop. A number of districts have harvested all of their summer-fall rice crop and are now concentrating on caring for the 10th-month rice crop. [BK030739 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

PHNOM PENH-HO CHI MINH CITY FLIGHT--The SRV civil aviation general department on 3 September held a ceremony in Ho Chi Minh City to welcome the Phnom Penh-Ho Chi Minh City maiden flight which was executed by the PRK civil aviation. On aboard the flight, among others, was Tea Banh, vice minister and acting director of the Kampuchean civil aviation department. Apart from flights scheduled on this route by the Vietnam civil aviation, the Kampuchean civil aviation will execute two regular flights on Tuesday and Friday every week. [BK220405 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 p 1 BK]

CSO: 4209/11

HANOI'S REVIEW OF EVENTS FROM 16 MAY - 15 JUN 82

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 7, Jul 82 p 32

[Text]

(May 16 — June 15)

MAY

16. The Council of Ministers gives instructions on measures to overcome the insufficient supply of medicines.

18. The World Food Program signs in Hanoi an agreement on emergency food aid for Vietnam to the value of 5 million dollars.

19. The Fifth Congress of the Vietnam Women's Union is held in Hanoi. A new executive committee with Ms Nguyen Thi Dinh as president was elected.

20. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement condemning the armed aggression of South Africa against Angola in the first 15 days of May 1982.

21. A Vietnamese economic delegation headed by Do Muoi, Political Bureau member of the Party Central Committee and Vice-Chairman of the Council of Ministers, attends the tenth session of the Vietnam — Hungary Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation.

22. Opening in Hanoi of the Photo Exhibition on Children's Movement (172 photos by 69 photographers are on display).

23. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Gold Star Order on Janos Kadar, First Secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

24. At the 1982 International Children's Paintings Competition held recently in Tokyo, a special prize, a gold medal, 2 silver medals and 3 bronze medals were awarded to 7 paintings by Vietnamese children.

25. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sends a note to their Chinese counterpart protesting against China's sending troops to destroy the Thoong Khoang dam about 500 metres inside Vietnamese territory, near border marker 74 in Ngoc Khe commune, Trung Khanh district, Cao Bang province, repeatedly since January 1982.

27. An economic delegation of the Swedish Government headed by Tom Tscherning, assistant to the Swedish Foreign Minister, pays a friendship visit to Vietnam, and on behalf of the Swedish Government, signs an agreement on Sweden's non-refundable aid of 345 million *kronor* for the 1982-1983 fiscal year and emergency aid of 12 million *kronor*.

28. Signing in Ho Chi Minh City of a minute on civil air co-operation between the three Indochinese countries.

30. Opening in Ho Chi Minh City of a national festival of *cai luong* (renovated drama).

31. In Moscow, Le Duan, General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam, on behalf of the Party Central Committee and of the Vietnamese Council of State, confers the Ho Chi Minh Order and the distinction of Vietnamese labour hero on Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR, on the occasion of his 75th birthday.

JUNE

1. The Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and the USSR — Vietnam Friendship Society sign in Moscow a five-year plan for co-operation (1981-1985) with the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples and the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association.

— The Vietnamese Council of Ministers issues a resolution on major orientation, tasks, policies and measures for solving the food problem on a nation-wide scale.

2. In Hanoi, the History Institute organizes a seminar about Georgi Dimitrov on the occasion of the 100th anniversary of his birth.

4. The Council of Ministers issues a decree on the establishment of a Vietnamese pharmaceutical co-enterprise under the Health Ministry, on the strength of the present General Pharmaceutical Company and its affiliates.

5. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Gold Star Order on Todor Zhivkov, General Secretary of the Bulgarian Communist Party and Chairman of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

7. A spokesman for the Vietnamese Foreign Minister issues a statement condemning Israeli aggression, with the connivance of the United States, against the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

8. 210,000 students of basic general education schools sit their graduation exams for the school-year 1981-1982.

— The Vietnam Lawyers' Association issues a statement protesting against the conference of a group of lawyers from Asian countries held in Bangkok (from June 4 to 10) for the so-called inquiry into

human rights and the chemical war in Kampuchea and Laos.

9. President of the Council of State Truong-Chinh sends a message to President Yasser Arafat reaffirming the full support of the Vietnamese people for the struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

12. Publication of the Rules for delegates to the National Assembly adopted at the 2nd session of the Seventh National Assembly.

15. At the 2nd special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, head of the Vietnamese delegation, anounces the Vietnamese Government official adherence to the "Treaty on non-proliferation of nuclear weapons".

CSO: 4200/15

END

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20 October 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2401

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PHAM HUNG CHAIRS MEETING ON SOCIALIST PROPERTY

BK061659 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Pham Hung, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers recently chaired a meeting in Hanoi to discuss plans for implementing resolution No 128-HDBT of the Council of Ministers. The resolution deals with measures for protecting socialist proerty and maintaining social order and safety. Attending the meeting were leaders of various central branches, sectors and mass organizations, chairmen of the people's committees, officers of defense organizations and the people's public security force, core cadres of control, inspection and interior organs and representatives of various courts from provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien northward.

The meeting unanimously noted that after the 30-year war and the recent two border wars, Vietnam is faced with numerous difficulties. The country must strive to meet urgent requirements of the people's daily life, build socialist material and technical bases, strengthen national defense and society security, and at the same time, struggle to foil the multifaceted war of sabotage being conducted by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists. In implementing the VCP Secretariat and the Council of Ministers' directives on protection of socialist property and maintenance of social order and safety, various sectors and localities, over the past years, have made great efforts and have scored initial achievements. However, they have seriously lost their vigilance.

In face of the enemy's schemes and activities to undermine us in various aspects, especially in economic domain, our systems of protecting production, property at warehouses, transportation and distribution centers have been loosely organized. Negative phenomena in economic and social management have not been wiped out. Corruption, waste and theft at organizations, enterprises, production and business establishments have not been scrupulously and promptly eliminated. Although great efforts have been made in tasks concerning the maintenance of social order and safety, shortcomings are still prevalent. Court trials have not been carried out promptly and scrupulously. They have not produced concrete results in educating the people and warning them of criminal acts. This situation has adversely affected production, market management and the stabilization of prices. It creates conditions for speculators, smugglers, hooligans and thieves to carry out their activities, and for the enemy to undermine our economy.

Delegates to the meeting reported on their experiences in tasks concerning leadership, supervision and measures to protect socialist property and maintain social order and safety in localities and sectors. They pointed out that their achievements were scored through the organization of a seething movement among various party organizations, administration offices, mass organizations and grassroots units. Achievements must also rely on the development of the people's right to collective mastery, the formulation of concrete plans and measures, the direct supervision by unit commanders and the local administration and the close coordination between sectors and mass organizations with the people's public security and military forces as a base and under the integrated and uniform leadership of various party committees.

Concluding the meeting, Pham Hung commended various sectors and localities for their efforts in reorganizing their internal networks to stir up the mass movement to strengthen the people's consciousness to participate actively in various tasks. This has brought about many initiatives which are aimed at struggling to protect socialist property and maintaining social order and safety effectively. He analysed the cause of the situation and stressed: the struggle to oppose criminals in order to protect socialist property and maintain social order and safety is a part of the struggle for "who will defeat whom" in the two paths [socialism and capitalism] to gain victory in the socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country. This task must be carried out in close association with the struggle to foil the multifaceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists against our country. As a result, various echelons of party committees, administration and mass organizations must positively and vigorously consolidate their organizations, strive to develop the economy and production in order to meet the requirements of the people's daily life. They must scrupulously implement various party and state principles on the economic and social management; amend internal regulations and production and business systems; protect warehouses and capital; and consistently carry out tasks concerning inspection and control in order to eliminate loopholes. Along with the resolute, prompt and strict measures to deal with acts violating socialist property and to suppress speculators, smugglers, hooligans and hoodlums, we must further heighten our vigilance to stop and foil all the enemy's schemes and acts to undermine our economy. This struggle is difficult and complex. It requires direct supervision by various echelons of party committees to strengthen the workers' right to collective mastery and the effectiveness of the administration in order to create a combined strength to carry out this task triumphantly. Heads of various sectors, localities and grassroots units must formulate plans to carry out the four systems promulgated by the government--the systems of responsibility, discipline, protecting of state property and the system of serving the people. They must strengthen education, economic and administration measures and apply coercive measures for the effectiveness of the protection of socialist property and the maintenance of social order and safety in a specific period. Various sectors such as the people's public security, control, inspection and court sectors must coordinate closely with one another to promptly and correctly eliminate and scrupulously punish all masterminds and leaders of gangsters who violate socialist property and disrupt social order.

Pham Hung expressed his belief that with the abundant experiences drawn during the past years and with their firm understanding of and determination in implementing the guiding thoughts and measures specified in resolution No 128-HDBT of the Council of Ministers, various sectors and localities will surely score new achievements in the tasks of protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety, thereby stabilizing further the economic and social situation and contributing concretely to fulfilling the 1982 state plan and the 5-year 1981-85 plan triumphantly.

CSO: 4209/23

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTIVITIES OF WORKER CONTROL COMMITTEES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 4

[Article: "Many Worker Control Committees and Inspection Units Conduct Effective Activities"]

[Text] The entire country has 13,237 worker control committees on the basic level consisting of more than 160,000 persons. There are 471 worker inspection units with 3,311 members that have been organized and are guided by the Trade Union. Through their inspections, the inspection committees and units have proposed to management agencies ways to improve the management of production, business and distribution with a view toward upholding the interests of manual workers, civil servants and consumers.

The Ho Chi Minh City Federation of Trade Unions has 55 inspection units on the precinct, district and municipal levels. In 6 months, they conducted 364 inspections, discovering 321 violations of management regulations, 200 of which were prosecuted. Following an inspection of 55 grain stores, the Grain Service, at the suggestion of the Federation of Trade Unions, decided to make the regulations governing the weighing and storage of products more reasonable. On the basis of an inspection of hospitals, the city's people's committee accepted a proposal from the Trade Union and, through regulations, put an end to the collection of incorrect payments for medical treatment and an end to private clinics charging patients too much.

In Thanh Hoa Province, the worker control committees have contributed to the struggle against negative phenomena. In 462 inspections conducted at installations, they uncovered 1,621 violations, with action being taken in 736 of these cases. Of this number, 45 persons were prosecuted, 72 party members were expelled, 202 persons were fired from their jobs, 71 persons were dismissed and 350 persons were warned and 2,112,359 dong worth of state property was reclaimed. The inspection units in the city and the districts helped to reclaim for the state 267 tons of grain and 12,578 dong, returning to consumers 3 tons of grain and 7,567 dong.

However, in some localities, the impact of the control and inspection work performed by manual workers is limited because the responsible agencies do not take action in the cases uncovered by workers in a determined or fair manner.

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CSO: 4209/465

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SVR ARMY PAPER ON IMPROVING DIET OF SOLDIERS

BK051505 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 3 Oct 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN article by Maj Gen Dinh Thien: "Improve the Soldiers' Diet: A Concerted Effort"--date not given]

[Text] Ensuring the living conditions of troops is a very important aspect of army building work. It is designed not only to make the troops physically fit to fulfill satisfactorily their training, combat and productive labor activities but also to contribute directly to consolidating internal unity and army-people solidarity, strict army discipline and many other relations.

Soldiers' living conditions have always been the focus of attention of our party, state and people. The leading comrades of party and administrative organizations at all levels and in all localities have directly instructed responsible organs to satisfy fully the army's material needs. However, in the difficult economic situation at present, to ensure soldiers' living conditions satisfactorily it is required that all sectors and echelons make great, comprehensive and concerted efforts. Commanding officers in the army--from the Ministry of National Defense to basic units--have considered the effort to ensure soldiers' living conditions in the current difficult situation as the common task of all cadres and soldiers. Everyone must actively strive to fulfill this task--from receiving, producing, exploiting and procuring to managing, distributing and using grain and food. It is necessary to organize army kitchens in a rational and economical manner so as to truly develop the effect of quantitative norms in providing cadres and soldiers with good nourishment.

The living conditions of soldiers must be improved with regard to nourishment, housing, clothing, health services and other aspects of life. The requirements for these aspects vary with time and place. In the current conditions, taking care of the soldiers' dietary needs is one of the main tasks of the rear service sector. To improve the soldiers' diet it is necessary to resolve many problems involving various sectors and echelons. Therefore, all sectors, echelons and units--from the state logistical organs to the various localities--must take part in this effort--from receiving, transporting, processing, distributing, managing and using grain and food--but this is not to say that all army units must engage in production to support themselves.

Considering the current general grain shortage facing the entire country, even when the planned grain supply quotas are met quantitatively, it is still impossible to satisfy the soldiers' need for grain unless timely transportation and efficient distribution can be arranged. Realities show that in 1981 and early 1982, our army had to take charge directly of moving grain across great distances--from the south to the north and from the Bac Bo delta to the northern border--and at the same time, cadres were permanently assigned at each echelon to maintain close contact with state and local sectors in order to ensure that grain supply quotas were promptly and fully fulfilled.

To ensure that the quantitative dietary norms for soldiers are met more satisfactorily, it is very necessary to enforce the grain and food system, especially as concerns those units stationed on the frontline or offshore islands and other units which, because of the nature of their operations, require compact, light and preservable rations. In the past the rear service sector has studied the organization and improved the production process of many grain and food processing enterprises. Army units have also set up small processing stations or employed their own personnel to process thousands of tons of grain and food. Many units at times had to accept grain mixed with a fairly high proportion of subsidiary food crops and had to take delivery of supplies of pork on the hoof hundreds of kilometers from their duty stations. Serious waste or damage is bound to occur unless efforts are made to process, maintain and transport provisions satisfactorily; and this will adversely affect the soldiers' diet.
Beside the efforts of processing enterprises, many units have organized studies and exchanges of experience to enable their mess personnel to process grain and food, thus ensuring that soldiers are fed their full rations and reserve dried provisions are stored as required. Some units stationed in the border areas have also processed soybeans into beancurds and picked vegetables for daily use and make cakes and candies for soldiers on holiday occasions. To date, reserve dried provisions have been produced for the most part at processing facilities operated by our soldiers.

Concerning foodstuffs in particular, the supply quotas allowed by the state are low and the supply methods and prices unstable. When the state absorbs part of the costs, the quantity of supplies still remains the same. To meet the soldiers' quantitative dietary norms, army units must maintain close contact with the localities concerned in order to draw their supply quotas fully and, simultaneously, engage in collection and purchase activities outside the plan. Some units have, within a period of 6 months, collected and purchased hundreds of tons of meat and fish and thousands of tons of vegetables. Producing grain and food has become a pressing requirement of the task of ensuring soldiers' life in the current situation.

Despite the great difficulties they have encountered, many units could still improve their soldiers' diet markedly. This is because they knew how to procure food satisfactorily or succeeded in the movement to increase production. Although it must maintain a high degree of combat readiness, the 3d Battalion of Group B-23 still grew enough vegetables for its own consumption, with an average per capita of 700 grams. In 1981, on the average, each member of the battalion produced 43 kg of rice and 70 kg of corn. Manioc and kaoliang were

not included. Despite the fact that the 3d Battalion is stationed on hills as high as 800 meters, all of its companies were still able to raise almost enough rish and hogs and vegetables to satisfy their needs.

Not only infantry units but even sailors on board various vessels can still raise hogs and chickens. Soldiers on Truong Sa Island have managed to bring soil in from great distances to grow vegetables. Defying hardship and unfavorable weather conditions, many units on the island have dug up the ground to grow vegetables, thus making it possible for them to provide every soldier with hundreds of grams of fresh vegetables each day.

Mess personnel at certain airfields are cooperating with the local people in gradually building a fresh food belt around these airfields. Many agricultural cooperatives in the nearby areas are also expected to sign contracts with these mess personnel for the regular supply of various kinds of spices, vegetables, fruits, chickens, eggs, fish and meat at fixed quantities and prices.

Noteworthy is that all military regions, armed services and divisions have set up trade stores and canteens selling general merchandise, cookies, candies, tea, cigarettes, noodle soup and soft drinks to soldiers on their days off. These facilities have been organized in a more standarized manner at various centers such as youth union organs and military commands. Beside these stores, there are barber stands, bicycle repair stands, and sewing and mending stands with benches and newspapers available to accommodate waiting customers. All of these services have been provided directly by certain logistics organs with the coordination of various advisory and political organs.

Although these services have been provided and conducted on an as yet unofficial basis and on a small scale with a variety of forms, they have contributed effectively to improving the soldiers' lives, controlling the market, restricting negativism, and managing troops. Many regiments have even sent sewing machines to battalions and companies operating independently to help sew and mend clothes for their troops on the spot, striving to rid their units of anyone wearing tattered clothes.

In addition to receiving state supply quotas in full, developing and creating the sources of goods satisfactorily in order to produce more material assets while managing and economizing on grain and food is a very important job. Economizing is the national policy of our party and our state. By satisfactorily managing and economizing on grain and food, we will be able to create a considerable source of supply to help improve the soldiers' lives.

Economic teams and councils of military personnel in many units have been able to maintain their activities satisfactorily while supervising the implementation of the five regulations and the statistical and registration systems to ensure that this work is performed without obscurity. By relying on the soldiers to inspect and study the economic situation regularly and publicly, commanding cadres have been able to limit such manifestations as corruption, waste, and violations of their supply quotas.

Many commanding cadres at various levels have noted that if we want to conduct management well, we must, first of all, have good men who know how to perform this work. For that reason, they have reorganized the numbers of rear service cadres and personnel, severely and promptly punished those violating management procedures or involved in corruption and waste, and appropriately commended and rewarded certain persons for their sense of responsibility, technical and professional skills, and good examples in performing work honestly and frugally, which contributed to improving the soldiers' living conditions.

Over the recent past, despite numerous difficulties, the rear service sector and our armed forces have tried to make it possible for our soldiers to maintain all of their activities as planned. The results of that effort have actually been manifested in the quality of their assignments and the scope of their achievements in fighting, maintaining combat readiness, training, and building their forces.

However, in general, the quality of our soldiers' diet remains a concern for all units and a weakness in the task of ensuring the living conditions of troops. Satisfactorily organizing the soldiers' life is imperatively necessary in order to improve the quality of their diet, thus creating favorable conditions for them to carry out their activities as planned and keeping them in good health so that they can fulfill all of their assignments.

Along with developing the results they have obtained, our rear service cadres and personnel and all cadres and combatants in our armed forces must make every effort and undergo a vigorous change in order to step up the production and processing of food while effectively using the reinforcements received from various localities and exploiting all state supply quotas most satisfactorily.

If all sectors, echelons and units strive to overcome difficulties uniformly, we will certainly be able not only to maintain our soldiers' diet firmly at a specified level but also be able to further improve it, thus contributing realistically to the improvement of our armed forces' fighting strength and combat readiness capacity so that they can defend the socialist fatherland firmly.

CSO: 4209/23

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PAPER REPORTS ROLE OF YOUTH IN SECURITY

BK051341 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 82 p 3

[Report by Thanh Trung of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee]

[Text] In many localities, youths are performing their assault duties to ensure the fatherland's security. Quang Ninh, Ha Bac, Nghe Tinh, Song Be, Quang Nam-Danang, Hai Hung, Phu Khanh, Ha Son Binh and Hau Giang provinces and Haiphong City have held conferences to review the "three offensive prongs against negativism" campaign and discuss plans for revolutionary action to implement the joint resolution of the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Interior on youths participation in maintaining national security.

In these localities, youths are now aware of the enemy's schemes in his multifaceted war of sabotage. They are conscious of their duty to help maintain political security and social order and safety and are determined to defeat this war of sabotage. Their revolutionary offensive spirit has been enhanced a step further in struggling resolutely against the theft of socialist property, violations of the law and other negative manifestations. They no longer remain indifferent to these phenomena, nor are they afraid of discovering and helping to eliminate them.

The movement among the three forces (youths, army and security force) under the "three colors of dress or uniforms for a sole purpose" slogan is being carried out everywhere to protect socialist property and maintain security and order. As a result, many cases of theft of socialist property have been discovered by youths and dealt with according to the law. More than 10,000 assault security youth teams, control youth teams and Red Star [Sao Dor] teenager teams have been set up for this purpose. Assault security youth teams at the construction site for the Pha Lai thermoelectric plant have joined hands with the army and security units stationed there to struggle against theft of materials and other negative phenomena prevalent at the construction site. In Haiphone, more than 110,000 assault security and control youth teams and more than 100,000 Red Star teenager teams have organized days of struggle to ensure order and security in the streets, in enterprises, on rivers and at the port. Youths and teenagers have discovered and helped security units arrest hooligans, forgers of fake goods and smugglers. They

have bravely punished ruffians and protected socialist property and the people's lives and property. During the first 6 months of the year alone, assault youths and security units in Nghe Tinh Province have discovered more than 500 cases of theft, recovering for the state and people nearly 18 tons of grain, more than 32 tons of nitrogenous and phosphate fertilizer, 2,858 meters of cloth, about 300 kg of saccharin and some opium and gold. Youths in Song Be Province have worked with local security forces with satisfactory results, reducing cases tried by the local tribunal by 50 percent over the past year. Many examples have been set by youth collectives and individuals in the movement to ensure security. Youths in Hau Giang Province have discovered more than 100 cases of theft and recovered weapons. Moreover, they have detected 70 cases of persons attempting to flee abroad, and seized tens of motorized junks and boats.

Youth union organizations inside and outside of the people's security force have been consolidated as the movement to maintain security and order has developed. The issuance of youth union membership cards is satisfactory. Many youth collectives and individuals have been awarded "heroic and brave youths" and "for the fatherland's security" medals and have been commended and rewarded by the Youth Union Central Committee and the Ministry of Interior.

CSO: 4209/23

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER VIEWS RESERVE OFFICER TRAINING

BK061515 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82

[QUAN DOI NHAN DAN editorial--date not given: "Build a Powerful and Highly Qualified Force of Reserve Officers"]

[Text] The promulgation of the decree on the system of reserve officers, issued by the Council of Ministers following the law on military service and the law on VPA officers, has already been approved by the National Assembly and announced by the Council of State. This further reflects our party's and state's deep concern and our people's desire for the consolidation of our national defense and strengthening of our people's armed forces to defend the fatherland firmly.

The Fifth National Party Congress pointed out in its resolution: It is necessary to build the people's armed forces in accordance with the viewpoint of people's war and national defense by the entire people; this is to include the main force and local troops in a balanced and integrated structure between the standing army and the reserve forces, with the required troop strength and an increasingly higher quality.

The decree on the system of reserve officers is the summary of diversified experiences in the standardization and modernation of the people's army and is the constitutionalizing of the basic contents on building the all-people national defense and the people's armed forces and on conducting people's war to defend the fatherland in the new stage for the building of a powerful and highly qualified officers in the army.

Over the past years, our party and our state have also adopted many policies and measures to build a reserve force with reserve officers acting as its core. This task has been carried out actively by various echelons, sectors and localities with good initial results. To date, undreds of thousands of reserve officers have been trained. Some of them have already been called for active duty in the army while others, who work in various sectors outside the army, are serving as the core in building the local armed forces or as military instructors at certain schools.

Many local and grassroots organs--such as the Hanoi Polytechnic College, the Mineralogical and Geological College, various signal units of the 1st and 2d

Army Corps, the 3d and 7th military regions, in Ho Chi Minh City and in the air force--have adopted many measures to achieve close coordination between the army and nonmilitary sectors in standardizing the training and fostering of reserve officers step by step with an increasingly higher quality.

However, our experience in training reserve officers is still limited. The contingent of trained reserve officers is not of quality while training management is still poor in some aspects. Compared to the requirements of the work related to the building of a standardized and modern reserve force, we still have to try harder to improve our reserve officers, both quantitatively and qualitatively, with quality as the main objective.

To achieve this goal, in building the contingent of reserve officers, attention must be paid to four jobs--selection, training, fostering and management of reserve officers. In selecting reserve officers, it is necessary to exploit satisfactorily three sources--noncommissioned officers who have completed their active duty, male students who have graduated from colleges and advanced schools, and cadres and personnel of various sectors outside the armed forces who possess specialized skills essential to military work.

Criteria for the selection of reserve officers should be as strict as those applied to the selection of regular army officers. If we fail to ensure selection criteria prudentially, we will not be able to keep incompetent persons or bad elements out of the reserve force, as well as to meet the troop mobilization quality when the duty to defend the fatherland demands it.

The training of reserve officers should be improved quickly from the training systems, contents and programs to the contingents of teachers with suitable lecturing and teaching methods for each specific subject. Efforts should also be made to gradually build material bases for the training of reserve officers in a way commensurate with the activities of the army and a future war.

Along with adopting necessary measures to train reserve officers at each establishment and in each locality, it is necessary to gradually build their training centers similar to those training schools for regular army officers. As stipulated in the decree, all procedures on fostering reserve officers, especially class 1 reserve officers, must be implemented scrupulously and in accordance with plan.

Apart from the requirements in terms of tactical and technical skills and leadership and command ability, the contents of and the guidelines for the task of fostering reserve officers should be focused on shaping a new type of man with quality, ability, physical fitness, and full qualifications of an officer. Meanwhile, all the knowledge obtained during the course of training should be reviewed and augmented regularly at their establishments. This is necessary to ensure that every reserve officer can serve as a nucleus in the militia and self-defense force during peacetime, and can be mobilized into the army quickly and assume combat command immediately when a war breaks out.

The management of reserve officers is currently one of the weakest jobs and a relatively complicated task. This is because the force of reserve officers

is subjected to constant change. If we want to carry out this task satisfactorily, we must know how to combine the effort to develop the sense of self-consciousness of these officers with the adoption of managerial and administrative measures by various professional sectors concerned.

In article 5 of Chapter II, the decree on the system concerning reserve officers pointed out: district, precinct and city military organs are responsible for registering and managing reserve officers residing in their localities. Within 15 days after a change of residence, a reserve officer must report for registration at a district, precinct or city military organ. The public security organs and other sectors concerned shall issue a household registration certificate, arrange work and attend to other interests of a reserve officer only after he has registered with the military organ concerned.

All reporting, registration, statistical and management systems on reserve officers should be implemented scientifically and uniformly and with the close coordination of various sectors concerned; they should not be handed down for implementation by local military organs. Efforts should also be made to ensure that the real strength is firmly maintained at all times so as to promptly satisfy the needs arising from the combat and construction duties of the armed forces.

Since the decree issued by the Council of Ministers on the system concerning VPA reserve officers is a document of the state law, all echelons and sectors and every citizen have the duty to implement it scrupulously in order to build a powerful and highly qualified forces of reserve officers, thus helping to consolidate our national defense and make our people's armed forces strong enough to defeat the aggressors under all circumstances.

CSO: 4209/23

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DECREE ISSUED ON RESERVE OFFICER SYSTEM

BK051418 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 4 Oct 82

["Text" of 8 September "SRV Council of Minister Decree on VPA Reserve Officer System"]

[Text] The Council of Ministers, pursuant to the 4 July 1981 law on organization of the Council of Ministers and the 30 December law on VPA officers, and in compliance with the minister of national defense's proposal, herewith decrees:

Chapter I

Reserve Officers and Their Training

Article 1. The following persons shall be considered for the ranks of and classified as reserve officers:

--Noncommissioned officers who have completed their active duty service and have completed a reserve officer training program;

--Male college and advanced school graduates who have completed a 5-month reserve officer training program, including at least 2 months of formal training or practice in armed forces units; and

--cadres and employees of various sectors outside the armed forces who are in the reserve-force age bracket, who possess specialized skills essential to military work and who have completed a 3-month reserve officer training program.

The contents of reserve officer training programs for these persons shall be determined by the Ministry of National Defense.

Article 2. From now on all college and advanced school curricula must include military training and reserve officer training. Results of such training must be taken into account when considering the graduation of students.

According to a unified plan of the Ministry of National Defense, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education, the Ministry of Education and other sectors

concerned, male students who possess professional and vocational skills conforming to the armed forces' demands shall be trained to be reserve technical officers, reserve commanding officers in charge of specialized technical work, and reserve officers in charge of the military training of general school students.

Article 3. A military department shall be set up in all colleges and advanced schools. The Ministry of National Defense shall appoint cadres and teachers to this department and shall provide it with necessary equipment for military training.

Article 4. Once every 2 years, Class 1 reserve officers shall undergo formal training for 1 or 2 months according to the Ministry of National Defense's plan. If necessary, this training period may be extended, but for not longer than 1 month.

The minister of national defense may decide to call up reserve officers for training each year, or he may delegate this task to the chairmen of provincial and municipal people's committees.

Class 2 reserve officers shall undergo on-the-spot military training organized by local military organs so as not to be separated from production work.

Chapter II

Registration and Management of Reserve Officers

Article 5. District, precinct and city military organs are responsible for registering and managing reserve officers residing in their localities. Within 15 days after a change of residence, a reserve officer must report for registration at a district, precinct or city military organ. When reporting for registration, he must bring a certificate issued by the reserve officer training registration and administration unit concerned.

The public security organs and other sectors concerned shall issue a household registration certificate, arrange work and attend to other interests of a reserve officer only after he has registered with the military organ concerned.

Article 6. Within 10 days after any change in occupation, official position or health condition, a reserve officer is dutybound to report to the management organ concerned for supplementary registration.

Article 7. Depending on the tasks of the armed forces, reserve officers shall be assigned to mobilized reserve force units so that each of them will be strictly managed and will continue training to raise his military standards, thereby ensuring that he will meet the requirements of a mobilized officer.

Article 8. A reserve officer who is scheduled to travel overseas for work or study for 1 year or more must return his reserve officer certificate to the military organ in charge of his management. After returning from abroad, he must apply for a new certificate. If he will be going abroad for less than a

year, he may turn in his certificate for safekeeping to the military organ in the locality of his residence.

Article 9. A Class 2 reserve officer who has passed the age limit for reserve force service or who is physically unfit for this service shall have his case reported by the organ in charge of his management to a higher level so a decision can be made to effect his discharge from the service.

The power to authorize the discharge of a reserve officer from the reserve force service shall be exercised in accordance with the provision of article 14 of the law on VPA officers.

Article 10. Each month the military organs of various sectors at the central and local levels must report the number of reserve officers in their sectors to the military organs of the districts, precincts, cities or localities where the reserve officers concerned reside so as to unify management.

Article 11. When a reserve officer is sentenced to imprisonment, the public security organ concerned has the responsibility to notify the organ in charge of the officer so this organ will divest him of his military rank, revoke his reserve officer certificate and remove his name from the list of reserve officers. At the end of his jail term, the convict may be reconsidered for registration depending on the merit of his specific case.

Article 12. When a reserve officer dies, the village or ward military committee concerned or the component in charge of military affairs of the organization in which the deceased served must report his death to the district, precinct or city military organ concerned so this organ can cross out his name.

Chapter III

Calling Reserve Officers for Active Duty

Article 13. In peacetime, depending on the requirements of national defense and on the quotas set by the state, reserve officers who have not had active duty service shall be called for military service for a period of 3 years. Upon expiration of their service, reserve officers shall be assigned by the state to work in the various sectors or localities and shall continue to maintain their reserve status. The Ministry of National Defense is allowed to retain a number of officers if they are needed by the army and if they volunteer to remain in permanent military service.

Article 14. In an emergency or wartime, reserve officers must be ready to assume active duty in accordance with the decision of the Council of Ministers and the order of the minister of national defense.

Article 15. Upon receiving the order for active duty, reserve officers must report to the prescribed place at the prescribed time, brining with them their reserve officers' identification cards.

Article 16. All sectors and localities where reserve officers are working or residing must create favorable conditions for reserve officers to honor the mobilization order and must bear responsibility for the implementation of the mobilization order by reserve officers under their jurisdiction.

Article 17. Exemption from and deferment of military service for reserve officers in peacetime and wartime shall be decided upon by the chairman of the Council of Ministers.

Chapter IV

Obligations and Benefits of Reserve Officers

Article 18. Reserve officers are obliged to:

1. Constantly enhance their political quality and military skills and stand ready for active duty upon receiving the order.

2. Scrupulously observe the statutes on reserve officers and actively participate in consolidating national defense, building the armed forces and educating youths and teenagers in the obligation to defend the fatherland.

3. Scrupulously carry out orders for military training and mobilization orders.

4. Fully observe the registration system and strive for good results while attending training courses.

Article 19. Reserve officers are entitled to the following benefits:

1. While serving under reserve status, reserve officers who fulfill their tasks satisfactorily and do not violate discipline shall be considered for promotion to higher military ranks according to their length of service.

2. When assuming active duty, reserve officers shall retain their existing military ranks and shall be assigned tasks in accordance with their military ranks and operational capability. Reserve officers holding important positions in the various economic sectors and party and state organizations at various levels, if given higher positions when entering active service, shall be promoted to the corresponding higher military ranks.

3. While in military training camps, reserve officers shall be allowed by the Ministry of National Defense to receive military uniforms on loan and draw a nourishment allowance for grain and food; and shall:

a) If they are state cadres, workers or employees, receive in full from the organs and units where they work wages, allowances, other benefits, per diem allowance and transportation allowance in accordance with the current system.

b) If they are cooperative members or other workers, receive from the Ministry of National Defense a round-trip transportation allowance and an allowance the amount of which shall be decided upon by the Ministry of National Defense.

The time they spend in training camps is counted toward the length of obligatory labor service for themselves and for their families. If the duration of training exceeds the length of obligatory labor service required for the year, the excess time shall be carried toward the subsequent years.

4. While undergoing military training or working in support of national defense, reserve officers who score achievements shall be commended and rewarded. If injuredor sick, they shall be treated at the nearest military or civilian medical establishment. In case of accidental death during military training, sickness or other accidents, all the current benefits and policies for reserve military men shall apply.

5. Reserve officers are allowed to participate in cultural and physical education and sports activities organized in the various clubs and libraries of the army or in clubs reserved exclusively for reserve officers.

Article 20. While undergoing military training or working in support of national defense, reserve officers who make mistakes shall be punished according to the army statutes. If they commit an offense, they shall stand trial before the military court.

Chapter V

Final Clauses

Article 21. The task of organizing the implementation of the work related to reserve officers is entrusted to department 1, office 1, section 1 or the organization specializing in local military work in the various sectors at various levels. The Ministry of National Defense shall designate the organs specializing in the work related to reserve officers in the people's armed forces.

Article 22. All previous stipulations on reserve officers that are contradictory to this decree are rescinded.

Article 23. The minister of national defense is responsible for providing specific guidance on the implementation of this decree.

Article 24. All ministers, chairmen of state commissions, heads of other organs of the Council of Ministers and chairmen of people's committees of provinces and municipalities under direct jurisdiction of the central government and of corresponding levels are responsible for implementing this decree.

Signed on behalf of the chairman of the Council of Ministers: Vice Chairman To Huu

CSO: 4209/23

BRIEFS

LAO CAI YOUTH MILITARY TRAINING--As many as 86 percent of the Youth Union members in Lao Cai City, Hoavlien Son Province, have joined various local self-defense units and have undergone regular military training to ensure combat readiness. Almost all Youth Union organizations at the grassroots level in the city have now been able to map out their own operational plans for combat and combat-support activities while satisfactorily carrying out coordinated combat exercises among various self-defense units. These Youth Union organizations have also contributed more than 3,000 bamboos for border fences and devoted more than 10,000 workdays to digging and embanking nearly 10,000 meters of tunnels and 2,000 combat trenches. In addition, they have formed 21 mobile combat teams with some 500 members to help carry out guard duty, engage directly in combat, and maintain order and security in the city. [Text] [BK070554 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/23

BRIEFS

SRV-BULGARIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi, 27 Sep (VNA)--The Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association was set up here today with a Central Committee headed by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the VCP Central Committee, deputy to the National Assembly, and minister of agriculture. Present on the occasion were Prof Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples; Luu Thi Phuong Mai, vice minister of food industry; Vu Khieu, deputy director of the Commission for Social Sciences; and others. Bulgarian Ambassador Philip V. Markov was also present. Addressing the audience, Tran Duy Hung, Presidium member of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, stressed that the foundation of the association is an important point in the consolidation and development of the time-honoured friendship between the two peoples. He said that the association will help implement the Communist Party of Vietnam's policy on external relations, especially on the promotion of the friendship between Vietnam and Bulgaria. He thanked the Bulgaria-Vietnam Friendship Association, which, since its foundation 5 years ago, has actively contributed to strengthening the militant solidarity between the two countries. [OW290943 Hanoi VNA in English 1442 GMT 27 Sep 82]

CSO: 4220/26

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CARDS ISSUED TO 131,253 PARTY MEMBERS IN HANOI

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] In the first 6 months of this year, party cards were issued to 1,584 party members in 34 more party bases in the municipality. Party bases also carried out a supplementary issuance of party cards to 7,783 party members left over from the previous issuance phases. Thus, by the end of May, there were 1,800 party bases which had issued party cards to 131,253 party members. Only in the first 6 months of this year, party cards were issued to 9,357 party members. Throughout the Municipal Party Organization, there remain 12 weak party bases which have not yet received party cards as well as 4,579 deficient party members who need to be educated; the party bases concerned have not yet proposed the issuance of party cards to these party members pending an examination of their qualifications.

To prepare for a conference to review the issuance of party cards, the Municipal Party Organization is urgently examining, for the purpose of commendation, the cases of outstanding party members and strong and stable party bases and is also urging party committees at the precinct, district and town levels to instruct party bases to expel unqualified party members immediately from the party and to help party bases which have not yet started issuing party cards to work quickly and complete this task prior to the second-round congresses. Beside the above-mentioned tasks, the Municipal Party Organization is examining the qualifications of party members in order to make a relatively uniform assessment of their situation and obtain a basis for determining guidelines to enhance the party members' qualifications continuously.

9332
CSO: 4209/491

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ORGANIZATIONS STUDY RESOLUTIONS OF 5TH CONGRESS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Thirty-Five Provincial and Municipal Party Organizations and 24 Sector Party Organization Launch a Phase of Political Activities"]

[Text] As of mid-August, 1982, 35 provincial and municipal party organizations and 24 party organizations of the sectors and departments directly subordinate to the central level had held conferences of key cadres to study and discuss the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th National Congress of the Party. Many localities and sectors have organized advanced training for their corps of reporters, compiled documents, conducted pilot projects and gained experience at a number of installations in various areas and among different categories of party members prior to launching a phase of activities at all installations.

A number of party organizations have closely adhered to the requirements and specifics set forth by the Secretariat regarding this phase of political activities. The conferences of key cadres of many party organizations, after conducting research in order to gain a deeper, unified understanding of the basic contents and ideological viewpoints of the party in its various documents, have spent much time debating and evaluating the situation of the locality or sector, reported and reviewed the criticism and self-criticism of the party committee echelon and, on this basis, formulated programs of action for implementing the resolutions of the 5th Congress. The Gia Lai-Kontum party organization, as a result of correctly evaluating the situation surrounding the movement, has pointed out the shortcomings and weaknesses in its leadership and guidance and proposed effective measures for resolving pressing problems with a view toward developing production and stabilizing living conditions, namely, being bolder and more determined in building and strengthening the district level. The conference of key cadres of the Haiphong party organization has defined the responsibility of the locality; expressed the determination to resolve difficulties and not wait for or rely upon the upper level; and proposed necessary measures in rearranging the organization of industrial production, improving the mode of distribution and circulation, assigning management responsibilities to the precincts, districts and subwards and increasing the responsibility of the industrial sectors toward agricultural production,

with efforts focused on achieving the norm of 100,000 tons of grain for the city. The Thanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee has conducted a pilot project in political activities at a number of installations in the mountains and lowlands and at industrial installations, commerce installations and hospitals. Nghe Tinh, Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac Provinces have closely linked the phase of political activities to conducting a general review of the issuance of party membership cards and the evaluation of party member qualifications at basic organizations of the party. The party organizations of Nghia Binh and Dong Nai have attached importance to self-criticism and criticism within the party committee echelon and by each party member and are using this phase of political activities to classify party members, resolve the problems remaining in the issuance of party membership cards and completing the draft reports to be presented at the party organization congresses on the various levels. The Thai Binh and Vinh Phu Provincial Party Committees have sent cadres to installations to strengthen and consolidate the organization, launch the phase of political activities, prepare for the basic level party organization congresses and gain experience from units that are models in production and in the organizing of everyday life, especially in the use of product contracts with individual laborers.

The Bac Thai party organization has conducted a pilot project in political activities and party organization congresses at a number of installations. Under the close guidance of the various party committee echelons and with the assistance of the various specialized sectors, these installations have evaluated, in a relatively accurate and correct manner, the situation and their ability to lead, organize and guide the implementation of the political task of the party organization. On the basis of the actual situation concerning their arable land, labor, material bases and the management skills and qualifications of their cadres, these installations have formulated economic and social development plans for their units from now until 1985, which make full use of and develop their potentials and special strengths.

However, the initial results of the phase of political activities have been limited in some respects: in a number of localities and sectors, the party committee echelon has not closely guided the phase of political activities. The conferences of key cadres have only researched and studied the resolutions of the congress but not engaged in debate or contributed opinions concerning the situation surrounding the movement and the work of the locality, of the sector in recent years. In a number of localities and sectors, the party committee echelon has not given attention to conducting a review, to practicing criticism and self-criticism in order to learn necessary lessons and formulate specific, practical programs of action. Some localities, although they have reviewed the situation during the first 6 months of the year and proposed work programs for the final 6 months of the year, have not thoroughly debated measures designed to develop existing capabilities as best possible, develop upon new factors and good model units, overcome immediate dificulties, bring about a new change and strengthen the confidence within the party and among the people. When debates

have been in progress, some cadres and party members have shown a lack of activism, have not displayed the appropriate spirit of responsibility, have not actively discussed ways to resolve the problems of their locality or sector and have displayed the thinking of waiting for or relying upon the upper level. In some provinces, the party committee echelon has not had a correct understanding of the basic advantages in our favor or the new factors that exist in order to overcome difficulties and advance the movement.

The various party committee echelons are intensifying their guidance of the phase of political activities, promptly correcting shortcomings and deviations, giving their attention to setting forth specific requirements that must be met by each area and each different category of party members and closely linking the phase of political activities to the other areas of work of the locality or sector, especially to preparations for the second round congresses on the various levels and the review of the issuance of party membership cards with a view toward insuring that the phase of activities achieves higher results and has a practical impact upon the effort to complete the political task of the locality and the installation.

7809
CSO: 4209/496

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION TO ADOPT REVOLUTIONARY PROGRAMS OF ACTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Vu Mao, member, VCP Central Committee, and first secretary, Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee: "Revolutionary Programs of Action of the Youth Union"]

[Text] To effectively carry on the political, economic and defense task suggested by the 5th Party Congress for the Youth Union and the nationwide youth movement, namely, to "develop the assault role of the youths in the socialist construction and defense of the fatherland and mobilize them for taking the lead in the emulation movement for labor productivity and practicing economy," the 4th Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee has unanimously recommended the guidelines for setting up the revolutionary programs of action of the union and youth movement.

Grain Production Program

The aim is to effectively contribute to surpassing the goal of 17 million tons of grain as set in the state plan. The Youth Union Central Committee has closely coordinated with the Ministry of Agriculture to unanimously agree on the guidelines, substance and measures to organize and mobilize 11 million farmer youths for carrying on the Youth Union's grain production program with positive and realistic action in connection with the following aspects:

- To take part in building the national seed-producing network for crops.

- To take part in the movement for effective production, processing, storage and use of fertilizers of various kinds.

- To take part in the activities aimed at preventing and controlling harmful insects and protecting crops.

- To step up production and processing of vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

Many provinces and municipalities are enthusiastically responding to the grain production program. By August 1982 Vinh Phu has organized 300 plants-protecting units and 142 seed-producing units among the youths. Ha Nam Ninh Province has been quickly and steadily extending the program to the primary level. Binh Tri Thien has organized 100 seed-producing units and 300 plants-protecting units among the youths. However, carrying on the grain production program is a very hard struggle on the part of all cadres and union members in the rural areas in the few years to come for the purpose of helping to resolve the grain problem, which is being an urgent problem of the country today. Reality has shown that after the policy of signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers in agriculture was adopted, production has shown new and encouraging developments. The product contract policy has created a number of favorable conditions for the Youth Union's activities and made its members and the youths associate more closely with the cooperatives and Youth Union. Political and ideological education and professional training for the rural youths were no longer vague and abstract but have become positive, lively and realistic. In the product contracts, many Youth Union organizations uphold the sense of responsibility toward assisting the families of smaller size, particularly the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes and the families that have done a lot for the revolution.

Reality has shown that any basic Youth Union organizations that are active and creative and have created favorable conditions would obtain good results in many aspects. For instance, after 2 seasons in which product contracts were signed, the number of poor Youth Union members in Vinh Phu dropped from 16 to 9 percent; in Hung Nguyen District (Nghe Tinh Province), the Youth Union bases succeeded in consolidating their activities in a rather regular manner.

Program of Practicing Economy

The movement to have all people practice economy along with stepping up production is a major policy of the party and the national policy of our state. With a full understanding of this policy, the 4th Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee has recommended the program of practicing economy to the Youth Union as a whole and the youths, with the following substance: to fulfill the progressive economic and technical norms; to develop initiatives for saving materials of all kinds, retrieving and fully using all discarded materials and products; to deposit money in savings account; to be economical in consumption, etc. To be economical is a necessity of the socialist construction. Even the countries that have developed economies attach great importance to the question of economy. The 19th Congress of the Lenin Communist Youth Union of the Soviet Union has announced a program of economy among cadres, Youth Union members and the youths throughout the country.

After the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee recommended the program of practicing economy, hundreds of Youth Union bases have so far

responded to it by actively drafting programs for their own units. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union in Quang Ninh Province had a program for saving 8 million dong in production and deposited in savings 4 million dong. Many other provinces also have programs of considerable richness to practice economy in many forms. Our country's young generation is very interested in these programs because they represent both their aspirations and interests. Every year throughout the country there are hundreds of thousands of weddings of young couples. A wedding costs an average of from 4,000 to 5,000 dong. Thus they are not economical. If we encourage people to reduce that amount of money to one-third or one-half, we will save for society hundreds of millions of dong and help many young couples to avoid paying debts after their wedding.

We also must through both motivation and struggle overcome such bad practices as drinking alcohol, smoking cigarettes, feasting and wasting time in a part of the youth population.

Jobs for the Youths

The problem of creating jobs for the youths, particularly in the municipalities, currently is an urgent one and at the same time a long-term question to be raised throughout the period of transition to socialism. Being the representative of the youths' interests and right of socialist collective ownership, the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union has the responsibility for joining and coordinating with other sectors and society as a whole to provide jobs for the young men and women who have reached the age of labor and to share in the process of making occupational choices and providing training in skills for the youths.

Reality has shown that we have the capabilities to gradually resolve this problem in an active and positive manner. This requires programs, plans and joint shouldering of responsibilities among all sectors and mass organizations. For instance, we can actively expand the small industrial and handicraft production network, contract ordering of goods for export, develop service occupations, have construction projects in local areas, etc., including the question of distributing young labor within the country and selecting young people to send abroad to learn or to work in accordance with state standards. Our goal is to strive hard to let the young people in our country have a deserving position in society, with everyone of them being offered opportunities and growth.

Protecting the Fatherland, Security

The Youth Union Central Committee is very concerned about heightening the youths' concept of responsibility and honor in fulfilling their military obligation to defend the fatherland, to protect political security and social order and security and to be ready to fight and win the enemy's many-faceted war of destruction, particularly economic destruction and psychological warfare. In the atmosphere

of the days of the historical August Revolution, the Youth Union is educating, organizing and mobilizing the youths for active induction. Recently, in phase one of the draft, 37 out of 40 provinces and municipalities fulfilled the norm. That was a good result. In the time to come, we should strive to make all localities and units fulfill the norm for inducting the youths into the army. Along with the task of encouraging the youths to be inducted, the Youth Union, in close coordination with other sectors and mass organizations, has a plan for welcoming the youths being discharged from the army and properly implementing the rear-area policies of the army.

Early in July 1982, the Ministry of Interior and the Youth Union Central Committee issued a joint resolution on youth work within the framework of protection of the fatherland's security.

Extending this important joint resolution, many provincial and municipal Youth Union chapters have widely developed the movement for united action among the three forces -- the people's army, the people's public security force and local youths. If the three forces are organized and combined, they will become a great and invincible force for the defense of the fatherland and maintaining of political security and social order and security. In the capital city of Hanoi, the fact that the activities of the three forces have been effectively conducted in many areas in the municipality is warmly welcomed by the people. The Youth Union bases now have plans for maintaining and further developing the movement to unite and coordinate more extensively the three forces' activities. Vietnam's young generation, in an expression of confidence and love, as well as unreserved loyalty, toward the party and deeply beloved Uncle Ho, will brilliantly succeed the generations of their fathers and brothers in taking the road to glory and successfully building and firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/3

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

VICE MINISTER OF HEALTH CALLS MEDICINE MARKET CHAOTIC

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Pharmacist Nguyen Duy Cuong, Vice Minister of Public Health: "Thoughts on Managing the Medicine Market"]

[Text] A Chaotic Market

In recent months, more and more medicine has been sold illegally on the free market. At places that strictly implement regulations and give attention to regularly managing the market, as in many of the provinces in the North, the medicine situation is less disorganized and the negative impact of this problem has also been limited. Conversely, in localities that only provide lax management, the purchase and sale of western medicine (modern drugs) imported from the capitalist countries have openly expanded in violation of state regulations.

In Ho Chi Minh City and a number of southern provinces, such as An Giang and Minh Hai, there are thousands of stands selling medicine in the markets, in the municipalities and cities as well as in the countryside; there are stands that specialize in selling medicine as well as stands that sell general merchandise and medicine. More than a few persons are selling medicine on the sidewalk, from a pushcart or on a piece of nylon. The majority of this medicine is imported from the capitalist countries, especially from France, and every brand is represented, primarily the ones "preferred" by the people; occasionally, however, there are also medicines from the socialist countries. There are also many domestically produced medicines, sometimes thousands of pills and hundreds of vials bearing the labels of state-operated pharmaceutical enterprises, sometimes even labels of pharmaceutical institutes in old Saigon. Many ointment and pill products in very showy packages covered with Chinese characters and of unknown origin are also on display everywhere, especially at the rural markets.

Fake medicine is mixed among real medicine. Many drugs are still being sold even though the expiration date on their bottle has long passed.

All kinds of persons sell medicine: some persons who are not working in their occupation stand shoulder to shoulder at the outdoor markets. Deserving of attention is the fact that there are professional merchants who were well known

on the free medicine market prior to liberation day as well as recent new "arrivals." They have divided themselves into bands and factions, divided their markets and conspire with decadent elements within state agencies, with travellers who have north-south ties and regularly visit the outdoor markets on the border, pick up parcels at post-telegraph centers, etc.

Taking advantage of a time when we are experiencing a shortage of medicine, they intentionally put more strain upon the market. They have hit upon the people's worship of "foreign" medicine and dealt painful blows to the Vietnamese medicine movement of the public health sector and domestically produced drugs. They say bad things about our medicine and state public health agencies and even produce and circulate fake medicine. This does not include their conspiring with cadres within many clinics of the state and, in particular, the private clinics.

The Damages and Their Causes

The situation mentioned above has caused much damage. Medicine, which is a special commodity and should be under unified management, has become an ordinary commodity that is bought and sold everywhere, a commodity mixed among all other commodities and which anyone can buy or sell regardless of whether the patient is seriously ill or only slightly ill, regardless of whether his health improves or declines and regardless of the toxicity. For this reason, the Ministry of Public Health and the Ho Chi Minh City Public Health Service as well as a number of other public health services occasionally receive letters from people complaining about having purchased poor quality medicine or fake medicine by mistake, thereby not only losing their money but also causing the tragic death of many children and adults. Compared to being sick and not having medicine, easily being poisoned as a result of taking the wrong medicine or a fake medicine is truly an incalculable consequence to the life and economy of the family.

Why has this situation developed? To begin with, it must be stated that our state has, although not enough, basic regulations and the experience needed to manage medicine well and not only provide good medicine on a timely basis for the illness in question, but also to avoid abuses, loopholes, mistakes, violations and so forth that could occur and cause harm to the life of man. What must be said is that the implementation of these regulations is not thorough or strict and lacks tight inspection and control. Management is lax. As regards production, in the production carried out by the state, because of difficulties with raw materials, secondary materials, fuel and packages, variety is lacking in the supply of medicine, output is low and, in some cases, quality has declined. Some agencies and collectives that are permitted to participate in production generally go beyond the scope of operation stipulated for them or do not maintain product quality. However, decadent elements, taking advantage of loopholes on the part of the state in control work, have made fake goods which are attractive in form but inadequate in content, which look genuine but are fake or are fake and do not even look genuine. Some persons, hiding behind the title of pharmacists in national medicine, are being extolled in order to produce products that have no medical value. Some collectives have used the "three interests" to intentionally produce illegal medicine (which certainly does not meet qualitative requirements).

Such fake products have flooded the market. Taking advantage of loopholes, decadent cadres have collaborated with dishonest persons who steal medicine from state agencies and send it to the outside, who steal everything from raw materials to finished products. In addition, medicine imported from foreign countries in the form of gifts to the people are not being managed or tightly controlled; therefore, toxic drugs, drugs that cause addiction and drugs that have little effect or drugs that are unnecessary sometimes slip through. The sources of these medicines are rather large but these drugs are not used much, consequently, they become a source of medicine at outdoor markets.

Necessary Measures

This situation demands that management agencies display higher responsibility and wage a determined, relentless struggle against mistakes without being lax or wavering for one moment. We should never forget that "medicine is a special commodity." Therefore, we cannot simply maintain that because we are encountering difficulties with medicine at this time that anyone who is capable of producing and selling medicine should contribute to increasing the supply of medicine and should not be impeded in this effort. The experience in past years in the northern provinces as well as recent experience in the southern provinces prove that once the state becomes lax, it is impossible to provide management. Because profits have caused some collectives and private producers to reduce the quality of medicine in many areas and due to the need to protect the health of the people, it must be stated: medicine that is not of the required quality is medicine that is of no use value at all; persons who intentionally make medicine that is not of the proper quality or lacks quality are persons who make fake medicine and the circulation of this medicine is a violation of the law.

The Council of Ministers has issued a decision that the state has exclusive rights in the production, storage, purchase and sale of modern drugs and the Ministry of Public Health has issued a circular guiding the specific implementation of this decision.

Only state-operated pharmaceutical enterprises and joint public-private pharmaceutical enterprises are permitted to produce the various types of medicines in finished product form. In order to make full use of the capacity of a number of agencies and take the interests of some collectives into consideration, the public health sector has permitted the production of a few types of medicine from domestic pharmaceutical materials. Because numerous reminders have been issued, any agency that still produces medicine without permission from the Public Health Service or exceeds the permission granted to it and intentionally violates the law must be promptly and appropriately fined in accordance with the laws of the Council of State. The public health services must inspect and perform control work at all private cooperative teams; prosecute places that engage in illegal production (of both modern drugs and national medicine); rescind the licenses of and prosecute places that abuse their licenses and make many different types of drugs as well as produce fake drugs; and re-examine all products for which permission has been granted to produce and cancel the production of those that are not efficacious.

The medicine produced within state-operated pharmaceutical enterprises and joint public-private pharmaceutical enterprises and the medicine imported from the socialist countries are sold at the pharmacies and drug counters within the system of pharmaceutical corporations and stored within public health units, institutes, hospitals, stations, units and basic level public health stations (villages, subwards, worksites, state farms, forestry sites and enterprises). Any of the above mentioned products that are purchased or sold at markets are drugs that have been stolen from state agencies or fake drugs; both the person who buys such drugs as well as the person who sells such drugs can be considered in violation of the law. It is also illegal to transport a large quantity without a permit for purposes other than trade.

Medicine imported from the capitalist countries is also bought and sold by state-operated pharmacies. Every province and municipality can open one or many pharmacies specializing in the sale of these type drugs, as the Public Health Service of Hanoi is doing. In Ho Chi Minh City and a number of provinces in the South, the Ministry of Public Health and the public health sector have agreed to permit collectives or individuals to open pharmacies and serve as agents in the purchase and sale of western drugs provided that the following conditions are met:

1. Registering for a permit to open a pharmacy;

2. Buying and selling medicine at a fixed location and not selling medicine at stands or anywhere else;

3. Holding a pharmacist's degree as a graduate prior to 1975 in Saigon provided that specific conditions are met;

4. Submitting to regular inspection and control by the public health agency and assuming all responsibility for the drugs that are sold;

5. Publicly posting prices.

The opening of these pharmacies will be carried out over a specific period of time after which no other places, including the clinics of private doctors, will be allowed to sell drugs. Many individuals can pool their capital in order to open pharmacies. The state must insure that pharmacies operate for a long period of time and earn a completely satisfactory income but must demand that they operate honest businesses, respect the law and, in particular, help the state public health sector stabilize the market and eradicate fake drugs.

In Ho Chi Minh City and several southern provinces, the public health sector has permitted previous producers of eastern and southern medicines to restore their production provided that they meet certain conditions and permitted the opening of pharmacies to serve as representatives for eastern and southern medicines in the purchase and sale of imported products received through relatives or sent from overseas and products that cooperative teams are permitted to produce.

All of the activities mentioned above are managed by the public health services and require licenses. Each organization and activity that existed before but does not comply with the requirements mentioned above must be brought into compliance with unified procedures.

Another matter that must be discussed is the purchase and sale of pharmaceutical materials. According to state regulations, the public health sector exclusively manages the following materials: the various types of essential oils: cajuput, eucalyptus, elsholtzia, cinnamon, peppermint and camphor; the various types of medicinal plants, such as Angelica anamala, Atractylis alba, Morinda officianalis, chrysanthemum, gingseng, "duong quy," figwort, putchuck, Achyranthcs hidenata, Rehmannia lutea (and Rehmannia glutinosa), Gynura japonica, "thien nien kien," Alism plantago, Dipsacus asper and Ligusticum wallichii; the various animals used to make medicine: chameleons (live and dried), the bones and pastes from tigers, panthers, bears and monkeys, the antlers of deer (and antlers in velvet), bear gall and musk; and the various types of toxic drugs: "ba dau," Lytta vesicatoria, stramonium, "hoang nan," nux vomica, Aconitum, sinensis, arsenic, extract from the neck of toads, snake venom, "kinh phan," red arsenic, aconite and the opium poppy.

Production, purchasing, transportation and exportation are carried out by the public health sector through the system of pharmaceutical material and pharmaceutical product corporations. Collectives and individuals are not permitted to transport or ship these materials from one province to another.

Besides the requirement of making every effort to produce products, there is no other way aside from good management to make full use of what we have in our hands. Managing the medicine market means reorganizing the production of and business in medicine in order to limit and eventually abolish all negative phenomena and concentrate our existing manpower and wealth on protecting the health of the people as best possible.

With the efforts of the state agencies, including those in the public health sector, and the positive cooperation of the people, we believe that the supply of medicine to the people will reach satisfactory levels.

7809
CSO: 4209/465

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR DEVELOPMENT OF FAMILY ECONOMY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Developing the Family Economy"]

[Text] The family economy is a part of the overall economy. Within agriculture, the family economy is closely linked to the collective economy, helps to resolve the grain and food problem and meets many other consumer needs in the lives of the people. In the non-agricultural production sector, the family economy of manual workers and civil servants is significant for the way workers improve their material and spiritual lives through it. The development of the family economy will employ the labor force of each circle and age group and fully utilize idle time in the production of material wealth, thereby increasing the volume of consumer goods and increasing the income of the people. The development of the family economy will also help to teach the concept of labor, manage society and maintain order and security.

Our party and state, which are concerned with encouraging the development of the family economy, have adopted a number of policies, such as allocating land for the families of agricultural cooperative members, loaning land for the production of additional grain and food products, the development of livestock and poultry production, the development of sericulture, the acceleration of the handicraft trades, etc. The family economy with its gardens, ponds, livestock pens and handicraft trades supplies 90 to 95 percent of the meat, eggs, vegetables and fruit for the needs of society and many other consumer goods and accounts for 50 to 60 percent of the income of farmers. At places where the garden economy has developed, this income is even higher. In localities in which guidance is provided, the family economy has correct production guidelines, has achieved high economic returns and has created commodity production areas.

Developing the family economy in every field of production, in agriculture, forestry, fishing, small industry, the handicraft trades and so forth, and among every segment of society is a requirement in developing the potentials that lie in our arable land, labor and existing raw materials and increasing the output of grain, food products and consumer goods for society.

The resolution of the 5th Party Congress pointed out: "We must encourage, guide and assist the family economy and insure that the family economy is truly a part of the overall economy." In keeping with the resolution of the party and on the basis of constantly consolidating and strengthening the state-operated and collective economies, we must concern ourselves with guiding the family economy in terms of the organization of its production and its technology and create the conditions needed for this part of the economy to develop in the correct direction. The district level, the agricultural production cooperatives and collectives and the state-operated installations must guide farm families in using their gardens and ponds and developing livestock production in a manner consistent with the production guidelines and habits of each area and in a manner that yields the highest possible economic returns. The marketing cooperatives must improve their mode of operation, must purchase the products and supply the instruments of production needed to help stimulate the development of the family economy. To broaden the scope of product contracts within agriculture, the production units can use the various forms of contracts for farm families engaged in crop production and livestock production or contract for the production of consumer goods with contracts for individual stages of production or final products with a view toward strengthening the reciprocal relationship between the collective and state-operated economies and the family economy. As regards manual workers and civil servants, the family economy must be guided toward the handicraft trades or the contract production of consumer goods, the acceleration of livestock production, pisciculture and so forth. We must properly implement the existing and supplemental policies of the party and state in order to encourage every household and every sector to enthusiastically participate in the family economy.

The potential for developing the family economy, primarily within agriculture, is still large. If it is guided, organized and assisted in specific ways and under the impact of the policies that have been adopted, this component of the economy will develop strongly and produce much more grain, food and consumer goods for domestic needs and exportation, thereby helping to improve the economic situation and the lives of the people.

7809
CSO: 4209/496

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REASONS SUGGESTED FOR COOPERATIVES' FAILURE TO PAY DEBTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Van Tien, director, Materials Supply Agent-Corporation of Thuan Thanh District, Ha Bac Province: "Why Did Many Cooperatives Fail To Pay Back Debts?"]

[Text] Thuan Thanh District is the specialized rice-growing delta zone of Ha Bac Province and has 17 cooperatives of all-village size, 7,250 hectares of cultivated land and a population of over 90,000. In addition to two rice crops, it grows subsidiary food crops in ricefields and flood plain and jute, sugar cane and mulberries on the banks of Duong River. Occupations are well-developed in a number of villages, but there is a shortage of raw materials.

In recent years, the state supplied less materials than before. In 1982, the cooperatives drafted plans that showed production costs being increased by more than 250 percent as compared with 1981 and had to propose to the state short-term loans totaling 17.713 million dong and long-term loans, 11.483 million dong. By balancing their income according to the plans, after deducting expenses for food, seeds, different funds and other expenses, in 1982 they would be able to pay back the short-term loans up to 14.7 million dong, or 3 million short, and the long-terms loans only 4 million dong. As of 30 June, the Thuan Thanh District Materials Supply Corporation has fulfilled only 35 percent of the 1982 plan; 16 cooperatives have borrowed more money than they would be allowed to borrow in accordance with their plans in the first 6 months of this year. The corporation has also borrowed an amount of capital larger than what it would be allowed to borrow. In June we requested an additional quantity of phosphate fertilizer, but we had to wait until July to get a loan and in mid-July the organ in charge postponed the delivery of fertilizer, thus leaving the capital we used to buy it idle.

Why did it happen that way? There were reasons related to prices and reasons having to do with production. About prices there was a difference in the rate of increase between prices of materials supplied by the state and prices of

agricultural products and commodities sold by farmers to the state to fulfill their obligation. Some examples: a kilogram of urea nitrate was sold at the price of 0.6 dong before but now costs 7.5 dong (12 times more expensive); a ton of lime, 60 dong before, 500 dong now (more than 8 times); and a kilogram of oil fuel, 0.45 dong before, 5 dong now (more than 11 times). Prices of agricultural products and commodities sold by farmers to the state to fulfill their obligation: paddy 0.6 dong before, 2.5 dong now (4 times more expensive); prices of other products like peanut, beans, jute, sugar cane, etc. were similarly increased.

Another important reason was the fact that although production did increase, the increase was slow.

In connection with carrying out the plan for supplying agricultural cooperatives with materials in 1982, the year in which the quantities of materials available would be only 60-70 percent of those of the previous years, these cooperatives had to pay the materials supply sector 14.712 million dong to be balanced with the volume of products to be sold to the state -- grain, farm products and foods -- and valued at 14.553 million dong. Thus the production installations had a deficiency of 159,000 dong in dealing with the materials sector alone. The cooperatives also had to pay other economic sectors like agricultural irrigation, tractors, etc. and to cover the production expenses that were not included in the supply system by the state. If production in a certain year were reduced and the regular obligation to the state were not fulfilled, the deficiency would be greater. In fact, as of 30 June 1982, the cooperatives failed to pay our corporation debts totaling 681,000 dong, with the amounts of money the cooperatives owed us being in the case of Nghia Dao Cooperative more than 100,000 dong; Nguyet Duc, Tram Lo and Gia Dong, more than 70,000 dong each; and An Binh, Ngu Thai and Chi Qua, more than 50,000 dong each; and also on 30 June our corporation still owed the Ha Bac Agricultural Materials Corporation alone 682,000 dong and a number of other corporations which had delivered in advance of payment such items as coal and oil to us. On the other hand, since a lot of goods remained idle in storehouses and, as we mentioned earlier, both the district corporation and cooperatives had borrowed more money than they would be allowed to in accordance with their plans, in June there were the kinds of goods that must be available to supply to farmers but, due to lack of capital, were unavailable to them, which would be creating some obstacles to the fulfillment of this year's plan.

The signing of product contracts with labor groups and laborers in three seasons did result in increased production. Suppose in 1982 agricultural production reaches and exceeds the plan goal, the foods being available to farmers to eat will still remain at a low level, the spending for consumer goods will remain high and the ability to contribute beyond the regular obligation will be limited. In 1982, of the 17 villages in the district, only 1 is free of debts, 6 will have to make a big effort to pay off their debts and the remaining 10 have no ability to pay off their debts.

The question to be raised is whether we should reconsider the prices of materials supplied to agricultural production to see how to make them more appropriate, i.e., to avoid across-the-board prices, while maintaining the objective of using them as a lever to promote development of agricultural production. On the part of the cooperatives, they must review all expenses and investment for production and firmly refuse to spend money for anything that will not bring about any results. The building of the material base must be carefully weighed to avoid the situation in which a project is started and then left unfinished. The most positive way is to take every measure necessary to boost production at a smooth pace; this is also the best way to help agricultural cooperatives to pay their debts fully and on time to the state.

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AGRICULTURE

MEASURES TAKEN TO FIGHT DROUGHT REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Additional Steps Taken To Combat Drought and Provide Water for 10th Month Rice"]

[Text] Between 30 July and 2 August, the weather in the northern provinces continued to be sunny and hot. Because the supply of electricity to pump stations is unstable, especially to practically all of the high capacity pump stations, the amount of area in which drought is occurring is increasing. As of 3 August, the nine provinces and cities within the power network had 115,000 hectares already transplanted with 10th month rice that were experiencing drought. Ha Nam Ninh Province has 19,000 hectares and Thai Binh Province has 18,000 hectares of rice experiencing drought. The Meteorological-Hydrological General Department has reported that although the weather will be less hot and rain is a possibility in the next few days, the amount of rainfall will not be significant. The power sector and the water conservancy sector are continuing to give priority to supplying 42,000 kilowatts of electricity on a 20 hour per day schedule (with 20,000 kilowatts being supplied on a 24 hour schedule and a total of 920,000 kilowatt hours being supplied to the electric pump stations beginning between 5 and 11 August). The Council of Ministers has decided to provide additional oil and coal to the power sector in order to supplement the sources of electric power being used to combat the drought.

The Ministry of Water Conservancy reminds the various provinces and cities to increase their ability to utilize water sources in a reasonable manner, with special importance attached to the fields in the high areas at the end of pump systems. Together with the measures of strengthening and developing the effectiveness of the farmland water conservancy management stations and the farmland water conservancy units within the cooperatives, the localities must perfect their plans for guarding against and combating typhoons and floods and guarding against unusual changes in the weather this year.

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AGRICULTURE

CHANGES IN MEKONG DELTA SOCIAL STRUCTURE DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Aug 82 p 3

[Article by Xuyen Nguyen: "The Land and People of a Delta"]

[Excerpt] The society of the Mekong Delta--whose population of 12 million consisted of approximately 10 million agricultural persons in 1980--has undergone very welcomed changes in its size and nature, changes that have supported its development. Whereas 2.5 percent of the population once controlled one-half the farmland, prior to liberation day, slightly less than 70 percent of the middle farmers controlled 80 percent of the farmland, 93 percent of buffalo and cattle, 70 percent of small machines, 80 percent of grain output and 70 percent of agricultural commodities and products. Since liberation day, the new social structure and order have continued to be perfected. The cropland of persons who once lacked land or had no cropland has increased by 28 percent due to the continued distribution of land to them. The cropland of middle farmers has generally increased by 3.7 percent. In the countryside, of the stratum of middle farmers--farmers who once had nothing but their bare hands but now have cropland--communist party members constitute 79 percent, local cadres constitute 76 percent, transferred cadres constitute 74 percent and troops constitute 77 percent.(1) The thirst for independence, freedom, land and political, economic and social position, the things which farmers could once only find in religion and hope to achieve in another world following their death, are now firmly in their grasp.

However, it would be a serious mistake for any one of these persons to be satisfied, to vaguely want the development of the race to stop where it is now with a predetermined lifespan or an undetermined, vague future. Sooner or later, the inevitable will occur: either the new society will be constantly improved and perfected and advance to socialism or it will disintegrate into the rich and the poor, the exploiters and the exploited. The firm scientific base is how the socio-economic structure of a new society is formed. An investigation of the countryside that was conducted in 1981(2) provides reliable data and a basis for our thinking (see columns 1 and 2 of the chart presented below):

	Ordinary Middle Farmers	Well-To-Do Middle Farmers	Wealthy Farmers
Percentage of Households	56.21	12.04	2.43
Ownership	own 2,081 square meters per person	3,623 square meters per person	5,688 square meters per person
Large tractors	5.6 percent	35.9 percent	58.3 percent
Harrows	17.4 "	59.2 "	22.3 "
Sugarcane presses	10 "	38 "	52 "
Annual income(old prices)	1,240 dong per person	2,638 dong per person	7,506 dong per person

On the other hand, in the Mekong Delta, although it produces an average of 600 kilograms of grain per capita(3), which is more than twice the national average, the countryside has developed slowly both socially and culturally due to the consequences of an entire century of enslavement and several decades of war. Children leave school and do not continue their education, the majority of children are still uneducated, illiteracy has not truly been wiped out, the birthrate is roughly 3 percent, the incidence of social diseases, such as malaria, tuberculosis and syphilis, is higher than in many other areas, only 12 percent of the population has sources of clean water, many houses are falling apart...(4) In order to develop, perfect and improve the new social structure and order and thoroughly abolish the rudiments that might give rise to class disintegration in the countryside, there is no other way than to establish the new production relations on the basis of the socialization of the instruments of production.

Middle farmers, who were primarily created by the revolution, have from 2 to 4 hectares of farmland, from two to three primary laborers within their households and are equipped with tractors, pumps, capital and management skills suited to the scope of their operation; their production, which is closely linked to the market supplying materials for production, their marketing of agricultural products and their purchasing of consumer goods have reached the limits of a limited economic unit and reflect many weaknesses.

The socialist transformation of agriculture here together with the establishment of the new style production relations absolutely must immediately create a new production capacity, a new management mechanism and skill and an agricultural-industrial-distribution and circulation structure on the basis of cooperation and mutual help. This is necessary in order to ultimately achieve that which is of decisive significance, namely, a constant increase in the social product, the output of commodities and the income and living conditions of laborers or, in other words, a constant increase in the economic returns of the new society. On this basis, it is necessary to transform and build the countryside, to transform and mold new farmers. The things that we have been and are pursuing,

the things for which one generation after another has shed its blood, are not only cropland for those who till the soil, but primarily an entire system of human values, from the structure of society and the system of ownership to the political life, economic life, cultural life, social life, order and new relations within the community for a large population that works very hard but whose living conditions are still underdeveloped in many respects.

FOOTNOTES

1. An investigation of the countryside conducted in 1981 through the coordinated efforts of the Statistics General Department and the Agriculture Department of the Party Central Committee.

2. Ibid.

3. 1976-1980 data of the Statistics General Department.

4. The Report of the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Public Health at the Mekong Delta Science and Technology Conference held in September, 1981.

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AGRICULTURE

AN GIANG TIGHTENS MANAGEMENT OF GRAIN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "An Giang Province Exceeds Its 10th Month and Winter-Spring Grain Mobilization Quota by 6.5 Percent"]

[Excerpt] An Giang Province has exceeded its 10th month and winter-spring grain mobilization quota by 6.5 percent, thereby completing 82 percent of its grain mobilization plan for the entire year.

Due to flooding, 10th month crops were heavily damaged throughout the province and output declined by nearly 100,000 tons. In the face of this situation, the province concentrated its efforts on accelerating winter-spring production and planted 89,000 hectares, nearly 10,000 hectare above its norm, recording an average yield of 4.8 tons per hectare. Having recorded a successful harvest, the province increased its grain mobilization target by nearly 200 percent compared to last year's winter-spring season. The districts and villages have organized grain delivery festivals and the systematic collection of grain in each area; at the same time, they have effectively applied the various economic levers, such as contracting costs per ton of paddy, contracting for the purchasing, handling and transportation of paddy and providing appropriate bonuses and remuneration for laborers.

The grain sector has closely coordinated with the commerce, finance and public security sectors, strengthened the management of the market and the management of the stands of private merchants and grain mills and taken determined steps to appropriately deal with persons who evade taxes and do not repay their debts while harshly punishing profiteers and smugglers of paddy and rice.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL URGES STRONGER SUPPORT OF AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Concentrating the Efforts of the Sectors Supporting Agriculture"]

[Text] Agriculture is the foremost front of the entire country. Developing agricultural production is not only the task of agriculture, but also the task of all sectors and levels. Under normal production conditions, such as those that exist now, of the total energy invested in 1 cultivated hectare, 30 to 40 percent is directly invested by farmers while the remaining 60 to 70 percent is invested by the various sectors. Under the conditions of a high level of mechanization, the sectors contribute more, possibly as much as 85 to 90 percent. As a result, concentrating the efforts of the sectors supporting agriculture is of decisive significance as regards the rate of development of production. Under the second 5-year plan, grain production increased at an annual rate of 4.5 percent. Under the third 5-year plan, the rate is projected to be 6-7 percent or 50 percent higher than previously. This further confirms that agriculture demands that the various sectors provide it with a much higher level of support.

The impact of the various sectors upon agriculture is evident in a vivid and comprehensive manner in all elements, from production, processing, purchasing and transportation to consumption. All the production factors of foremost importance, such as "water, fertilizer, labor and seed," demand that the various sectors provide a suitable supply of the various types of necessary materials. They are water conservancy, electric power, fuel, draft power, work tools, fertilizer, insecticide, means for processing, storing and transporting agricultural products, etc. They are also the various types of consumer goods amd building materials that support the daily lives of farmers and are set aside for trade in exchange for agricultural products.

What must be done to support agriculture? This question faces all sectors, beginning with the industrial sectors. By answering this question, each sector will establish general tasks and specific jobs for itself. The water conservancy sector must resolve the water problem, support the efforts to combat waterlogging and drought and create the most favorable conditions possible for the development of crops. The coal and electricity sectors must supply fuel and electric power,

not only for the direct needs of fields, but also to the production installations supporting agriculture, such as machine works, chemical plants and so forth. The mechanical engineering sector produces various types of agricultural machines and even semi-mechanized and manual work tools. Besides primary products such as fertilizer and insecticide, the chemicals sector also supplies various types of stimulants supporting crops and livestock production. As part of their functions, the consumer goods sector, the building sector, the communications-transportation sector, the supply sector, the commerce sector, the finance sector, the banking sector, the pricing sector, the scientific and technical sectors and so forth have a major responsibility in meeting the needs of agriculture.

The special characteristics of agricultural production are that it is carried out in seasons and is very heavily influenced by changes in the weather and climate. Only by supplying high quality materials and production services in a timely and adequate manner is it possible to achieve positive returns. Recently, the implementation of product contracts with individual laborers and technological improvements in planting, crop varieties and breeds of livestock have raised many new requirements for the various sectors, primarily with regard to suitable equipment and work tools, every sector has the responsibility to keep abreast of and fully understand these new requirements in order to formulate support plans; every sector must, instead of operating in a narrowminded, "form for form's sake" manner, successfully answer the questions: what must we do and how much should we do? Agriculture is both the object of support and the largest customer of the other sectors. The impact of the various sectors upon agriculture is both direct and indirect. As a result, the most effective method of operation of the various sectors is to rely upon the requirements of the foremost front to formulate and implement their support plans in a manner closely linked to the state plan and, on the other hand, to sign and implement specific contracts regarding each area of agriculture.

In the immediate future, the various sectors must make the best possible effort to meet the requirements of 10th month production and production in the upcoming winter-spring season with a view toward completing this year's agricultural production plan and preparing for a new step forward in subsequent years. Making accelerating agriculture and advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production the target of support and, through this, building one's sector so that it is strong and powerful, this is the inevitable course of development of all sectors in the initial stage of socialist construction in our country.

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AGRICULTURE

PLANTING OF RUBBER TREES EXCEEDS GOAL SET IN 1982 PLAN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "In 8 Months, the Rubber Sector Plants More Than 14,000 Hectares of New Trees, Exceeding the Goal Set for the Entire Year of 1982 by 42 Percent"]

[Text] By properly using both manual and mechanized forces, with opening new land by the former as the principal activity combined with building roads and plantations by the latter, in the last 8 months the rubber sector opened and broke 13,000 hectares of new land, or 90 percent of the goal set for the entire year and 74 percent of the total area of new land opened in 5 years (1976-1980). The fact that advanced techniques were widely applied to the seed-production program, which consists of using stumps, producing seedlings and planting directly, satisfied the need for planting scattered crops and increased the speed of planting rubber trees. By the end of August, the sector as a whole had planted rubber trees in 14,200 hectares of new land, exceeding by 42 percent the goal set for the entire year in the 1982 plan.

In the last 5 years, the rubber sector quickly restored the rubber plantations and processing installations that had been destroyed during the war and put them back into operation to get products right away. But opening new land and planting new trees had many weak aspects. Out of the area of new land of 15,680 hectares the good rubber plantations accounted for only 10.7 percent; the medium ones, 23.2 percent; the poor ones, 18.9 percent; and the very poor ones, as much as 47.2 percent. There were 10,350 hectares where the trees had to be planted again.

By overcoming its shortcomings and aiming at fulfilling the task of now focusing on opening new land and planting anew, since 1981 the rubber sector was reorganizing production and improving management to make it more suitable for the task; the Rubber General Department raised the number of corporations from three to eight. To achieve intensive cultivation from the very beginning, it granted priority in capital investment to the agricultural production programs (from opening new land and planting anew to exploiting the crop). By paying piecework wages all units in the sector fulfilled and overfulfilled their production plans. In the

area of new planting, all technical norms in connection with density, tree quality and proportion of grafted hybrid trees were fulfilled. The rate of trees remaining alive was an average of 90 percent, with many units attaining up to 98 percent.

The Dong Nai Rubber Corporation assigned a laborer for every hectare of newly-planted trees to take care of. The Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation made arrangements to have for every 1.25 hectares of newly-planted rubber trees a laborer to take care of them until they are 2 or 3 years old. Other corporations like Binh Long, Dong Phu and Phu Rieng strived to maintain a balance between available manpower and the pace of extending the cultivated area, thus putting an end to the situation of planting large numbers of trees but having not enough manpower to take care of them.

In 8 months, the rubber sector also had capital construction work done in 18,000 hectares, an increase of 4,200 hectares over the last year, and built 7,000 hectares of plantations, an increase of 4.5 times as compared with last year. The sector as a whole launched an emulation movement for good care and building of plantations and shortened by a year the time from planting to exploiting of the rubber trees in accordance with the experience of the Ong Que and Cam Duong state farms (Dong Nai Rubber Corporation).

By now 3 eastern Nam Bo provinces have had 89,000 hectares of rubber plantations (including both old and new areas); 57,000 hectares are being exploited, or nearly twice the area exploited in the year right after the liberation of the South.

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AGRICULTURE

PRODUCTION INCREASES IN NORTHERN PROVINCES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "The Six Delta and Midland Provinces of Bac Bo Develop Production Rather Well in Many Areas Within the Socialist Emulation Movement"]

[Text] Recently, in Hai Hau District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, the Emulation Department of the Party Central Committee together with the emulation committees of the six lowland and midland provinces of Bac Bo conducted a review of the emulation movement during the first 6 months of the year and exchanged experiences concerning organizing, launching and accelerating the emulation movement in order to record achievements in commemoration of the anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September.

In the emulation movement, the provinces of Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh and Hai Hung and the lowland districts of Ha Son Binh and Ha Bac Provinces had a successful 5th month-spring harvest in all three areas: the amount of area under cultivation, yield and output. Even the lowest yields exceeded contract norms by 0.8 to more than 1 quintal of paddy per hectare. Hai Hau District in Ha Nam Ninh Province averaged 44.41 quintals of rice per hectare, which was the highest yield in any district in the Red River Delta and was the highest rice yield recorded in Hai Hau since agricultural cooperatives were organized. In Hai Hung Province, My Van District, which was a weak and deficient district for many years, has brought about marked changes in production in the three seasons in which product contracts have been in effect and achieved a 5th month-spring rice yield in excess of 40 quintals of paddy per hectare. In 10 days, as a result of closely linking the emulation movement to the implementation of the new contracts, Ha Bac planted thousands of hectares of summer soybeans. The Tan Moc Cooperative in Luc Ngan District has planted nearly 500 hectares of soybeans. In Vinh Phu Province, although unfavorable weather was encountered and the yield of rice was low, the amount of area under the cultivation of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops increased. The strength that the province has in forestry has been developed upon and both afforestation and livestock production have developed compared to the same period of time last year.

In all six provinces, both contributions toward grain and food product obligations and the sale of industrial products have been carried out rapidly and reached higher levels than in previous years. By means of shifting to other products and making full use of local raw materials, many enterprises have produced new consumer and export goods. The norms on capital construction, cultural activities, public health activities, education, the induction of youths and the sending of people to build new economic zones have been exceeded by significant amounts compared to previously.

During the final 6 months of the year, the six provinces in the lowlands and midlands of Bac Bo will continue to develop each potential of the locality in order to develop production and meet some of their people's needs for food, clothing, writing paper and medicine. In the immediate future, the provinces will be transplanting all their 10th month rice and concentrating on weeding, applying mud, practicing intensive cultivation and guarding against and combating waterlogging and flooding in an effort to record the highest 10th month rice yield ever.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

COAL MINES EXTEND SCOPE OF EXPLOITATION, RAISE OUTPUT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Na Duong and Cao Son Mines Extend Scope of Exploitation and Raise Volume of Earth and Rocks Removed and Coal Output"]

[Text] Due to the increasing need to supply coal to cement factories, at Na Duong mine positive steps have been made and economic and technical measures taken to quickly increase the coal-exploiting pace, including reorganizing the production line, improving leadership and adopting different forms of commendation and reward to encourage emulation for raising labor productivity. In the first 6 months of 1982, the mine produced 41,000 tons of coal, including 38,000 tons of washed coal, or 101.44 percent of its plan goal, 4 times as much as its production in the same period last year.

Its cadres and workers made urgent preparations for coping with the difficulties caused by rains and storms in the third quarter in order to maintain the same pace of production. As an immediate action, it did well the job of accepting new equipment, provided good maintenance and repairs of the means of transportation and tried always to have 90-95 percent of its vehicles and machines operating properly at the work site. It has been getting prepared to extend the scope of exploitation so as to fulfill the 1983 plan, which will double the goal of this year's plan.

The Cao Son coal mine improved its organization, exploited its labor potential and further increased the capacity of equipment, vehicles and machines. Its work sites, shops, offices and professional sections reexamined the size of their work force, classified and determined their staffs along the line of specialties and ensured good work quality. The cases of wrong jobs for wrong people were solved and new arrangement was made. The mine opened classes to train cadres in job positions and responsibilities of team leaders, foremen and managers to be in charge of professional desks. Taking advantage of the assistance of Soviet technicians, it provided on-the-job training for operators of power shovels, power drills and large trucks.

As it was facing difficulties in connection with materials, the mine actively restored the common machine parts and extended the relations with other enterprises, which it requested to supply such hard-to-find parts as ball bearings running at the speed of 6,000 RPM, drills capable of perforating rocks of F15 and F16 hardness, etc. As a result, the coefficient of operation of both vehicles and machines was increased. Three broken earth-removing vehicles had just been repaired and put back to use in time to help repair roads following heavy rains. The mine concentrated its manpower on making a 200-meter opening west of seam 151 to extend the coal-removing area where the initial estimate of coal deposit is 50,000 tons and on drilling secondary holes for explosives into the hard rocks at seams 185 and 170 to further facilitate removal and extraction. The transportation units saved fuels by adhering better to technical programs and practices. For September Cao Son mine is striving to attain the average coal-extracting capacity of 2,000 tons and to carry to the dump yard 10,000 cubic meters of earth and rocks a day.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

MINERAL DISCOVERIES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The New Achievements of the Geological Unions"]

[Text] The various geological unions are urgently exploring for various types of bituminous coal, pyrite, tin and so forth and preparing the conditions for putting these mines into small-scale operation at an early date. In the course of their explorations, the unions have mined and collected 12,530 tons of anthracite coal, bituminous coal and so forth.

Geological Union Number 3, which is one of the four unions that met and exceeded its drilling and digging plan quota for the first 6 months of the year and is operating at the Na Sung Coal Mine in Lai Chau Province, has found reserves in the mine five times larger than were initially projected and has completed the documents needed to support the designing of mine area number 1 and put it into use in 1983. The union has collected 500 tons of bituminous coal in this mining area and promptly supplied it to the railroad sector. At the Cam Village mine, together with the Cam Village 1 and Cam Village 2 areas which the Soviet Union is helping us to design, the geological unions have found and verified the Cam Village 3 area, which increases the bituminous coal reserves of the entire mine. Geological Union Number 3 has also affirmed the existence of a number of new coal and pyrite ore deposits in Ba Vi (Hanoi) and prepared the documents needed to support the exploration and development of these deposits. In the process of drawing up area maps, Geological Union Number 4 discovered a pyrite mine in southwest Hue. This is an ore that is needed to produce superphosphate fertilizer.

The drilling teams of Geological Union Number 9 are intensifying their search for anthracite coal in the mines along the northern Mao Khe vein, drilling 120 to 150 meters and even as much as 200 meters per month and preparing all the conditions needed to put this mine area into use in 1983.

In Quang Nam-Da Nang, group 501 (Geological Union Number 5) has determined the existence of a new vein of coal in the middle mountain slope, which contains about 10 million tons of coal, thereby opening the possibility of supporting local industry well.

Geological Union Number 1 has discovered tin deposits along the Nguyen Binh River and resolved technical problems involved in deep drilling in order to take samples of tin ore in the Nam Kep area of Cao Bang. In Trieng Village in Nghe Tinh Province, the Tin Union has found a large ore deposit.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

DECISION READJUSTS TRANSPORTATION MANAGEMENT

BK031704 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Oct 82

[From the review of NHAN DAN for 3 October]

[Text] In today's issue, NHAN DAN carries on its front page a Council of Ministers decision on the readjustment of management and the organization of production within the communications and transportation sector. The decision points out:

The function of state administrative management over rail, road, maritime and river transportation and over communications and transportation industry production is entrusted to the Ministry of Communications and Transportation. The Ministry of Communications and Transportation shall provide guidance in the reorganization of the railways general department, the maritime transport general department, the river transport general department, the truck transport department and the road management department. The engineering department shall operate in accordance with the profit-and-loss business accounting system and have the same authority for distribution as the federation of transport enterprises or the federation of production enterprises. Also, the various departments within the general departments shall be dissolved.

On the basis of ensuring uniform management, it is necessary to gradually carry out a division of labor and decentralize management over transportation within the communications and transportation sector and between the communications and transportation sectors and other economic sectors.

The Council of Ministers then decides on the division of transport labor within the communications and transportation sector, on the division of transport labor between the communications and transportation sectors and other economic sectors, on the relations between owners of goods and owners of means of transportation and on the division of labor in building and managing communications projects.

Concerning the division of transport labor within the communications and transportation sector, the decision says:

The central communications and transportation sector shall be chiefly in charge of the transportation of goods and passengers by rail, sea and air.

The central river transport force shall be in charge of transportation on the main channels and lines and of transit shipment to Kampuchea. The central truck transport force shall be in charge of transportation to the border and mountain areas and areas not accessible by river, rail and sea, and of transit shipment to Laos and Kampuchea.

The local communications and transportation sector shall be in charge of the transportation of goods and passengers by river, land and coastal water. Localities that have surplus interprovincial and north-south transport operations as assigned by the Ministry of Communications and Transportation to assist localities lacking in transportation capacity.

CSO: 4209/23

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

RATIONS FOR WAR INVALIDS, DEMOBILIZED SOLDIERS FIXED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 23 Jul 82 pp 3, 4

[Answer to Reader Column: "Policy on Supply of Goods to Wounded and Sick Soldiers, Demobilized and Reassigned Military Personnel, and Families of War Heroes"]

[Text] On 16 July 1982, the Ministry of Home Trade promulgated Circular No 10/NT to guide the implementation of decision No 105/HDBT of 25 June 1982 of the Council of Ministers on the "system of commodity supply and temporary allowances to wounded and sick soldiers, demobilized and reassigned military personnel, and families of war heroes".

I. Recipients of and Criteria for Commodity Supply

1. Wounded and sick soldiers whose degree of injury or infirmy and loss of working ability is under 61 percent and who have returned home to live with their families: If residing in the urban areas of a municipality or city, they will be supplied with meat (or fat or cooking oil), sugar, fuel and each a coupon for the purchase of 5 meters of fabric (for the 1981-82 period).

2. Children of war heroes whose fathers or mothers are still living, who have not yet reached the working age or who are of working age but are still attending schools or are disabled: If living in the urban areas of a municipality or city, they will receive supplies just as dependents of manual and office workers with the following standards: meat, fuel and each a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric (for the 1981-82 period).

If they are less than 72-month old, they will be issued each a food ration coupon of Category TR and a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric.

If living in the urban areas, they will be supplied with sugar and each a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric.

3. Fathers, mothers, wives or husbands of war heroes who are getting old and weak, who are unable to work, who are aged over 60 (male) and 55 (female) and who can still rely on some relatives: If living in the urban areas of a municipality or city, they will be supplied with meat, sugar, fuel and each a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric.

If living in the rural areas, they will receive each a coupon for the purchase of 4 meters of fabric.

4. Demobilized military personnel living in the urban areas of a municipality or city in the first 6 months following their demobilization: They will be supplied with meat, sugar and fuel.

II. Selling Prices

Selling prices are the same as those fixed for the goods supplied to manual and office workers.

III. Supply Procedures

The Commercial Service will entrust commercial bureaus in precincts and districts with the task of making a list of recipients of ration stamps and coupons and of commodity supplies by relying on the list of persons who receive money allowances from the war invalids and social welfare sector and whose names appear on household registration books (if living in the urban areas of a municipality or city). In particular, for the first 6 months following their demobilization, demobilized military personnel are entitled to supplies on presentation of their demobilization certificates and under the condition that their names have been entered on their family registration books. The supply of each kind of commodity and the issuance of ration stamps and coupons will be effected as follows:

1. Fabrics--The above recipients (except demobilized military personnel) will be issued each an entire fabric purchase coupon according to the standards set for the 2-year period of 1981-82.

2. Food products--If living in the urban areas of a municipality, recipients will be issued food coupons of the N or TR category designed for dependents of manual and office workers.

3. Fuel--In the urban areas of a municipality or city, this commodity will be distributed according to the formula applied to dependents of manual and office workers.

4. Sugar--Wounded and sick soldiers whose degree of injury or infirmity and loss of working ability is under 60 percent and who are living in the rural areas as well as war heroes' children residing in the rural areas are entitled to buy sugar according to a list certified by a war invalids and social welfare committee at the precinct or district level.

--Recipients residing in the urban areas of a municipality or city who have been issued coupons of the N or TR category are entitled to buy sugar according to the standards stated on these coupons.

--Concerning especially the wounded and sick soldiers whose degree of injury or infirmity and loss of working ability is under 60 percent and who are residing in the urban areas of a municipality or city, they are entitled to buy--apart from the sugar bought in the quantity stated on the

category-N coupon--the remaining amount (of 0.25 kg per month) according to a list certified by a commercial bureau at a precinct or district level just as in the case of recipients living in the rural areas.

Owing to the limited volume of goods available, the above-mentioned recipients are entitled to buy their sugar rations whenever their respective localities have sugar to sell to manual and office workers.

Implementation period: Fabric purchase coupons will be issued in their entirety for the 2-year (1981-82) ration. As for food products, fuel and sugar, once formalities have been carried out to supply them in a given month, rations must be drawn only for that specific month without any retroactive effect. The Commercial Service will try to complete supply formalities quickly so that recipients may have enough time to buy by the end of July.

--As for recipients managed by the war invalids and social welfare sector as stipulated in Article 5 of Decision No 218-CP of 29 May 1981 of the Council of Ministers, the regulations currently in force will apply.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BETTER ORGANIZATION OF POPULATION RELOCATION ADVOCATED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 3

[Article by Vuong Guoc, acting chairman of the Committee for the Promotion of New Economic Zones: "Concentrate All Forms of Motivation, Apply Various Policies and Implement the State-and-People-Work-Together Motto in order to Fulfill the Plan to Move People to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] As of 16 May, the city has moved out 160 households with 725 members including 308 laborers to build new economic zones. Since the beginning of this year, the Committee for the Promotion of New Economic Zones has maintained and developed this movement while shifting from motivating the people to go to build new economic zones in Lam Dong to distributing the labor force and population among new economic zones throughout the country. Over the past 6 months, we have tried to overcome the following difficulties:

1. Unstable Organization and Nonuniform Leadership

In October 1981, the Central Steering Committee for Labor and Population Distribution was founded, marking a very rational step forward in developing and guiding the task of building new economic zones. However, the committee has not yet become stable from the organizational point of view in the first 6 months of 1982. Moreover, while the working organs of the committee were not yet perfected, the New Land Opening and New Economic Zone Building General Department (Ministry of Agriculture) was relieved of the duty to exercise specific guidance and the Labor Mobilization Department was founded. Since the responsibilities of the central steering organ has not yet been defined clearly, there has been some organizational confusion in various localities. Hanoi city has also been affected by the [lack of a] specific definition of the function of the new economic sector so that some grassroots units (such as Hai Ba Trung and Hoan Kiem Precincts) have merged the new economic committee with the labor bureau. Owing to this organizational instability, the sector's cadres do not have their mind at ease in carrying out their tasks and this has also affected a number of key leading comrades in precincts and districts.

The sector's cadres have also had a hard time in their livelihood because of this organizational instability, because of the delayed transfer of funds to defray working expenditures, because of an occasional shortage of money and materials and also because of the disproportion between appropriations for working expenditures and those for professional ones.

2. Imperfection and Change of Policies

The state has promulgated and applied many policies to help the people go to build new economic zones, thus showing its concern about the material and moral life of people going to build a new life and homeland according to Resolution No 95-CP, Decision No 14-HDBT and Directive No 18 of the Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee. However, the promulgated policies have proven unstable and been changed frequently. The newly promulgated policies require the installations whose population are going to leave to shoulder greater responsibilities for them by applying the state-and-people-work-together motto. At present, prices are fluctuating and all the expenses to be incurred by the [outgoing] people are increasing. To solve the people's difficulties promptly prior to their departure, many localities have used their new economic funds and capital accumulation funds and have motivated economic installations to provide additional support. For example, Dan Phuong District has granted 200 dong and 100 kgs of paddy to each departing citizen. Me Linh District has given each departing citizen 100 kgs of paddy and 100 dong (at least 50 kgs of paddy even if the grant has to be deducted from his debts); moreover, the district has either remitted debts or authorized a delayed payment of debts, settled the problem of working days in justice and helped the people liquidate their property and crops. This constitutes a relatively satisfactory support to the people prior to their departure when they are faced with material and moral difficulties. In addition, precincts and districts have aided cooperatives in new economic zones by giving them capital to develop production and to help people if they are faced with difficulties arising from the fact that production has not yet become stable. Dan Phuong, Hoai Duc and Thach That Districts have granted a sum of 50,000, 50,000 and 20,000 dong respectively. Generally speaking, the various localities have given some aid--either large or small and under the form of money or goods in kind--to the new economic zones.

3. Limited Possibilities Concerning Population Relocation Regions

Another reason why the results obtained over the first 6 months of this year are not great and commensurate with the [relocation] movement's requirements is the failure to make timely preparations in the relocation regions.

--The Lam Dong economic zone has failed to make preparations and create the necessary conditions in time to welcome the incoming people. When people were about to leave their homeland, we and the Committee for the Building of the Lam Dong New Economic Zone had not yet worked out a uniform plan to welcome the incomers so that there was no dwelling house and production land available (virgin land was not yet opened, level and plowed). As a result, the outgoing people who had sold their houses and property had to postpone their departure and met with further difficulties--which [badly] affected their enthusiasm.

In view of this situation, it is necessary to open new population relocation regions and especially to apply the method of allowing people to go to areas familiar to them. Since the beginning of this year, the Committee for the

Promotion of New Economic Zones has applied this population relocation method in conjunction with various precincts and districts and has allowed these localities to take the initiative in going out to conduct research. In particular, the new economic agency has set up three research teams to go and establish relations with the provinces of Son La, Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu and Ha Tuyen. All of the districts in the friendly provinces have agreed to welcome the Hanoi people but the provincial level has disagreed under the pretext that the central level has not designated which areas in these provinces as relocation centers for the Hanoi people and that consequently the delimitation of people's reception areas has not yet been completed. Therefore, only 43 households have so far been relocated by this method.

As for the conduct of affairs for the last 6 months of this year, we will concentrate all forms of motivation, apply all policies and implement the state-and-people-work-together motto to fulfill the 1982 plan norm by trying to relocate a further 410 households.

--To fulfill the plan, our immediate task is to consolidate our organization: We will promptly reorganize the sector's mechanism according to the system of the Central Steering Committee for Labor and Population Distribution and will coordinate with the Municipal Organizational Committee to consider the assignment of cadres from the municipal to precinct and district level in order to form a network of operational organs at the grassroots level capable of fulfilling the sector's task.

--Population relocation areas will be prepared: In conjunction with the Committee for the Building of the Lam Dong New Economic Zone, we will formulate a uniform program and plan to transfer people in the last 6 months of this year and in early 1983, to make preparations to welcome people in this zone and especially to make dwelling houses and production lands available to the people and for the various sectors to carry out their activities and promote the people's life. These tasks must be completed by the end of August so that people may be relocated in time.

A proposal will be made to the Central Steering Committee for Labor and Population Distribution to entrust the relocation regions to Hanoi according to Resolution No 254; at the same time, we will work with the five provinces concerned to create conditions for districts to formulate a uniform plan to welcome and transfer people (Phuc Tho District will work with Than Uyen District, Hoang Lien Son Province; the two districts of Hoai Duc and Dan Phuong will work with the two districts of Mai Son and Son Ma in Son La Province; Thach That District will work with Da Oai District in Lam Dong Province; and Ba Dinh Precinct will work with Huu Lung District in Lang Son Province); we will also direct precincts and districts to perform administrative and transportation formalities to make it convenient for the people's households to go separately one by one.

In conjunction with the Agricultural and Water Conservancy Services, the Planning Committee will study a plan to zone Ba Vi District, take into account the characteristics of densely populated villages and villages which

need to receive more people, and also consider various production organization forms, production scales and business targets in order to promote the implementation of the people relocation plan at the end of this year and to envisage the application of this working method in the coming ones.

--A fund for new economic zones will be raised: The entire city will draw experiences from districts which have raised and used such a fund and will work with the sectors concerned to carry out the city's task most satisfactorily.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

EDITORIAL REVIEWS POPULATION RELOCATION IN PAST 6 MONTHS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Try to Overfulfill Norm for Population Relocation to New Economic Zones"]

[Text] As of June 1982, grassroots units have moved to the new economic zones 160 households with 725 people including 308 laborers, fulfilling nearly 40 percent of the plan. This achievement is the result of great efforts in the face of great difficulties with grain, materials and capital coupled with changes in organizational methods and policies. Dan Phuong has emerged from among other districts in the city and has taken the lead in implementing the method of mixing [outgoing people with those living in other areas] (39 out of a total of 41 outgoing households); Phuc Tho and Hoai Duc Districts are also planning to relocate their people by this method. For the first time this year, Me Linh has sent the largest number of households (49) to Lam Dong.

Over the recent past, grassroots units have applied three methods of moving people to new economic zones. The first method is to go to the concentrated new economic zones in Lam Dong--a method from which our city has drawn experiences and which it has applied according to a sound pattern. The second method allows migrants to go and mix with people in any other region familiar or convenient to them; this method has made it possible to relocate people under favorable conditions and with less expenditures. The third method consists in organizing the opening of new lands and the reclamation of fallow ones in some rural districts (Ba Vi and Soc Son) in order fully to use local potentials in labor and land to accelerate production development (this method has just been applied).

Good results have been obtained by applying the above-mentioned population relocation methods and by implementing various policies, especially the state-and-people-work-together slogan. In the past 5 months, the state has spent about 449,000 dong (in transportation and medicines) and the people have contributed 674,000 dong (in rice and cash) to help the migrants--not to mention the fact that every cooperative has supplied an additional amount of grain and money to the migrants, settled their work-points in equity, granted families in straitened circumstances the permission to postpone payment of debts or even remitted their debts...

From now to the end of the year, the city will have to continue to move out about 250 households more to fulfill the plan norm. The initial successes won in the first 6 months of this year are the reinforcement and consolidation of the new economic sector from the organizational point of view; the creation of new trends toward relocation regions; the promulgation, in matters of policy, of the resolution of the Municipal People's Committee on the raising of a new economic fund; and, concerning the morale of the people, their enthusiastic readiness to go and build new homelands. Therefore, our city has good prospects of fulfilling its mission.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

PEOPLE RELOCATED--In the first 6 months of 1982, Hanoi moved to the new economic zones 160 households with a population of 725 including 308 laborers--of whom 41 households with 173 members including 87 laborers left to mix with people in cooperatives in various provinces. The grain and money contributed by the people to aid the migrants amounted to 48 tons of rice and 194,000 dong while the assistance given by the state under the form of transportation and medicines came to about 449,000 dong. By the end of June 1982--that is, throughout 1981 and in the first 6 months of 1982--, 626 households with a population of 3,762 including 2,870 laborers have gone to the new economic zones, fulfilling 58, 75 and 62 percent of the plan norms for the number of households, people and laborers respectively. Of 41 households going out to mix with people in other localities, 39 came from Dan Phuong District while the remainder went to the new economic zones in Lam Dong. From 1976 to 1980, 2,625 households with a population of 13,125 including 6,977 laborers moved out to mix with people in 6 provinces, 13 districts and 37 local cooperatives. Also in the same period, over 15,000 people including more than 9,000 laborers went to build the new economic zones in Lam Dong with the intention of settling there for a long time to earn their living. [Text] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Jul 82 p 3] 9332

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMBAT READINESS TRAINING DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 8-15

[Article by Colonel General Le Trong Tan: "Training Troops for Precise, Timely Action in the Various Stages of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] A vivid manifestation of the high level of unanimity and the unshakeable determination of our people's armed forces in the performance of the two strategic tasks set forth by the 5th National Congress of Delegates of the Party is maintaining a high level of combat readiness in order to join all the people in promptly and strongly retaliating against every act of aggression by the Chinsse expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, whenever and wherever they occur, thereby successfully implementing our strategy, firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland and fulfilling our international obligation. This is also the basic and constant function of our people's armed forces in the new stage of the revolution.

Following their shameful defeats in the two wars of aggression filled with crimes on the southwestern border and the northern border of our country, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists are waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage while preparing for a large-scale war of aggression with a view toward annexing our country. We all know that between their war of sabotage and a large-scale war of aggression waged by them to weaken and invade Vietnam there is a close relationship but no clearly definable line. In activities from reconnaissance and the insertion of intelligence agents and commandoes into our territory for the purpose of committing sabotage or causing armed conflicts in order to encroach upon and occupy important land and ocean (island) areas of ours, the Chinese aggressors can take advantage of those places and times at which they consider us to be weak or negligent in order to launch surprise attacks on land, foment internal rebellion, ambush our air and ocean routes on a large scale and launch a war of aggression against our country. Therefore, constantly raising the level of combat readiness of the various units, agencies, academies, schools, enterprises and hospitals, of the various branches and services, of main force troops and local troops, of troops on the frontline and troops on the rear line... in a manner consistent with the tasks assigned to them has become an objective, pressing and long-range necessity. The effort to meet this requirement is not only related to the people's armed forces, but also closely related to the agencies

of the state and the other sectors engaged in social activities. Here, we will only discuss the matter of training the people's armed forces.

The new developments of a modern people's war to protect the socialist fatherland against a large-scale war of aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists together with the new historic conditions of our country demand that our people's armed forces promptly fight the enemy using the greatest possible strength, fight them on land, in the air and at sea, on the frontlines and in the rear area by means of diverse forms of warfare suited to the large scale of combat from the very outset. Therefore, our entire army must meet the requirement mentioned above in a basic, comprehensive, specific, regular-force and firm manner. This involves a very strict and scientific process of training, educating and forging the entire army and establishing uniformity of revolutionary vigilance, a high will to maintain combat readiness and the actual ability to effectively maintain combat readiness in accordance with the combat readiness regulations promulgated by the Ministry of National Defense. These regulations have put into the form of laws and orders the entire issue of maintaining combat readiness by our people's armed forces, such as the tasks, specifics, order in which actions are taken, regulations, rules and discipline regarding combat readiness, requirements that must be met and so forth as regards everyone from the commander and the command staffs on the various echelons to the soldiers of units and the agencies of the various branches and services in the various stages of combat readiness. It can be said that for the first time in the history of their combat and buildup, the people's army, in particular, and the people's armed forces, in general, have such combat readiness regulations. They put the maintenance of combat readiness by the entire army on a regular-force, modern and specific basis for the purpose of insuring that the people's armed forces are always ready to perform their combat missions in an effective, timely and orderly manner and attack the enemy with the greatest possible strength during the decisive, complex situation that exists at the start of a war as well as in other situations. This meets the new requirements regarding maintaining combat readiness in order to firmly defend an independent, socialist nation that possesses a complete system and possesses territorial sovereignty over its land, air space, ocean waters and continental shelf and in order to resist every act of aggression by the enemy under the conditions of a modern war.

The experience of many wars in our country and the world shows that it is an extremely difficult and complex matter to send a large force into combat in an effective and orderly manner, in exact accordance with strategy and promptly attack the enemy in many different directions under conditions in which the opposition is carrying out massive, decisive acts of aggression on land, in the air and at sea, on the frontlines and even in the rear area during the first hours and days of the war. A difficulty involving signal operations, an incorrect signal, an incorrect document number and so forth can cause incalculable harm to the entire information and alert system. Carelessness on the part of the chiefs or deputy chiefs of the combat alert sections in the headquarters on the various echelons can lead to chaos in shifting the unit from one stage of combat readiness to another. The commander of a detachment who acts in a confused manner when he receives an alert order can cause an entire military corps to act slowly. Haphazard

actions in the fields of fuel, ammunition or armament or at a vehicle depot will seriously reduce the initiative and timeliness of units entering combat. The failure to promptly or adequately mobilize manpower, grain, fuel, trucks, equipment and so forth by state agencies in accordance with the defense plan of the locality can cause major obstacles to the maintenance of combat readiness by the armed forces.

Under the conditions of modern warfare, of "electronic warfare," the phenomena mentioned above can cause large forces to suffer heavy losses or be annihilated before entering combat. We know about the very heavy loss of forces suffered by the armies of various countries when the German fascists launched their surprise attacks. On the very first day of the invasion of France, Belgium and Holland, the German air force attacked 72 airfields and, in 2 days, France lost 272 aircraft. During the first day of the war, the Polish army (old) lost 20 percent of its fighter planes. In Israel's war against the Arab countries in 1967, the Israeli air force destroyed or shot down 375 aircraft of the Arab countries in the space of only 5 hours. These lessons must be studied by us when our army and people must contend with an enemy that has a large army with modern equipment and is near our mainland, ocean waters and air space. Actively studying and creatively applying the experiences of the Soviet state, of the Red army and of the Soviet navy are a very important requirement in order for our army and people to correctly meet the combat readiness requirements of the armed forces, of our people in a modern war.

The analyses presented above lead to an inevitable conclusion, namely, that our army must be well trained so that it can take precise and timely action in the various stages of combat readiness. This is one of the main elements involved in improving the quality and increasing the fighting strength of our people's armed forces in the new stage of the revolution.

Training troops to take precise and urgent action in the various stages of combat readiness is part of the process of combat training and campaign training, in general. It is closely linked to the process of technical, tactical and campaign training, to the process of leading and teaching ideology throughout the army. The results and the quality of the process of technical, tactical and campaign training are the premises for improving the quality of training for shifting from one stage of combat readiness to another. For this reason, these two types of training are not in opposition to each other, rather, they have an impact upon each other and cause the training process to comply ever more closely with the requirements of the combat tasks of the military corps, branches, services, military regions and forces in a war to defend the fatherland.

However, combat readiness training involves specific requirements and elements of its own; as a result, suitable methods must be employed to organize and conduct this training in order to achieve high quality.

One element of basic training is providing troops, primarily the commanders and command agencies on the various echelons, with a firm understanding of combat

readiness regulations and the requirements, specifics and actions involved in each stage (level) of combat readiness. The primary objective that must be achieved in training is to give the commanders and command agencies on the various echelons, give troops a clear understanding of the basic contents of combat readiness regulations so that they comply with them in a precise and strict manner. This not only involves disseminating the contents of these regulations but also guiding their specific implementation by each unit. A general requirementsis that the entire army must receive basic and comprehensive training in combat readiness in accordance with regulations, must have a firm grasp of the specifics, requirements, order in which actions are taken, systems, rules, discipline and so forth of the combat readiness process, from low stages of combat readiness to high stages as well as the specific requirements of each stage of combat readiness. The purpose of this is to achieve a solid uniformity of awareness as well as action in the maintenance of combat readiness throughout the army, to achieve a regular-force level of combat readiness under the new conditions of defending the socialist fatherland. On this basis, each unit, agency, military corps, branch, service, military region and so forth must be trained to implement combat readiness regulations in a manner consistent with the missions assigned to them.

The requirements of commanders and the command agencies on the various echelons and the requirements of troops differ with regard to combat readiness training as well as with regard to shifting from a low stage of combat readiness to a high stage and vice versa. The units and agencies must organize training in exact accordance with the guidance from the High Command.

Training the headquarters on the various echelons in taking precise, timely and smoothly coordinated action in the various stages of combat readiness is a very important part of training. The headquarters on the various echelons, from the regimental and similar echelons upward, are the places that issue, receive and disseminate orders and directives regarding combat readiness and the shift from one stage of combat readiness to another. The accuracy and timeliness with which the officers, technical personnel and soldiers in the headquarters on the various ehcelons act during the very first minutes affect, either well or adversely, the subsequent actions of the entire unit. For this reason, the officers, technical personnel and soldiers that replace one another in the performance of tasks at the headquarters on the various echelons must receive full, specific and detailed training in combat readiness.

To begin with, on the basis of the function and tasks of the headquarters on their echelon, units and agencies must, through training, give their combat alert officers (chiefs and assistant chiefs of combat alert sections), technical personnel and soldiers a firm grasp of their tasks, duties and specific actions in the various stages of combat readiness. This training must delve into specifics, from how to receive signals indicating the stage of combat readiness, receiving and comparing stipulated document numbers, reporting to the commander and transmitting signals to subordinate units and agencies to putting the entire headquarters on the stipulated stage of alert, implementing the directives and orders of the commander, preparing to move the headquarters to another place, etc.

All elements of the headquarters on each echelon must be trained so that they can take precise, rapid action, comply with regulations and closely coordinate with one another when shifting to another stage of combat readiness. This must be based on the results of forging and cultivating regular-force operational procedures on a routine basis at the headquarters on the various echelons.

It is also necessary to train the various units, branches, services, main force and local troops and troops on the frontline as well as in the rear area in how to organize and build the headquarters on their echelon. The various units, agencies, military corps, branches, services, military regions, provincial, municipal and special zone military commands, the military commands at airports, seaports and so forth must organize the headquarters on their echelons in a manner consistent with their functions, tasks and the nature of their operations. The training of the headquarters organizations on the various echelons must be comprehensive training encompassing organization and makeup; the functions and tasks of officers, technical personnel and soldiers; construction (positions and trenches); information and liaison equipment, secret document cabinets, maps and charts; work regulations and rules... These elements of training must be unified throughout the army on each echelon.

The various units and agencies must make the greatest possible effort to overcome their difficulties and shortages and make full use of existing capabilities in order to organize the headquarters on their echelon in accordance with the requirement of becoming increasingly regular-force and modern and in a manner consistent with combat readiness requirements. They must resist the phenomena of formalism, ostentatiousness and not being practical as well as the phenomena of doing as one sees fit and operating as "guerrillas" when organizing headquarters.

Another element of basic training that is designed to raise the level of combat readiness of the people's armed forces is training commanders and the command agencies on the various echelons so that they are skilled in organizing and commanding troops in shifting from one stage of combat readiness to another. On the basis of the general training in combat readiness regulations, the training process must be designed to give the commanders on the various echelons a full understanding of the requirements, specifics and actions of themselves and their troops in each stage of combat readiness. These comrades absolutely must be well versed in the order of organizational and command jobs that must be performed when shifting to another stage of combat readiness, such as receiving orders from the upper echelon; disseminating information on the situation; issuing orders and directives; organizing the performance of work by the staff; reporting to the upper echelon; commanding the withdrawal of troops from their billeting areas (or the initiating of combat operations); organizing the receiving of officers and soldiers, weapons and ammunition at stipulated sites; commanding troops as they continue to prepare for combat at centralized sites... As regards the commanders on the military corps echelon and higher, especially the commanders of tank units, mechanized artillery, infantry combat vehicles and so forth, this training must be deeper and more detailed with regard to commanding operations at truck depots, at artillery depots, at places where ammunition, fuel and military gear are received and so forth with a view toward insuring that troops act in a

precise, urgent, orderly and secret manner when shifting from one stage of combat readiness to another. The specifics involved in the training of the commanders on the various echelons of the air force, the air defense force and the navy must be consistent with combat readiness regulations, with the tasks, equipment and actions of each service in each stage of combat readiness. Attention must be given to the need to train the commanders on the various echelons in how to use the staff of their echelon to correctly and promptly perform the large volume of work involved in combat readiness.

The training of command agencies in combat readiness is part of the process of the training of the commanders on the various echelons. Of importance is the need to train the members of the command agency on each echelon in closely coordinating with one another and taking smoothly coordinated actions in organizing the implementation of the directives and orders of the commander and in inspecting, guiding and supervising the actions of troops in each stage of combat readiness. Officers have the responsibility of proficiently carrying out specific matters, such as providing information-liaison equipment in order to transmit alert signals and disseminate orders and directives in a precise and rapid manner; drafting combat documents; calling back officers on leave; and organizing the distribution of weapons, ammunition, fuel, military gear and so forth to each component. The command agency on each echelon as well as the system of command agencies on the various echelons must establish firm operating procedures based on a single order of jobs in each stage of combat readiness without duplication, without doing as one sees fit. This is a basic measure that will help to insure that the various units, agencies, services, branches and elements of the military act in a precise, urgent and unified manner when shifting from one stage of combat readiness to another. This level can only be achieved through the results of regular forging in tactical and campaign command maneuvers and maneuvers with troops.

Training troops to take precise, rapid action in accordance with the specifics and the order of jobs involved in the various stages of combat readiness is a pressing requirement in order to raise the present level of combat readiness. The activities of infantry troops, tank troops, artillery troops, missile troops and anti-aircraft troops, of warships, of combat aircraft, of hospitals, enterprises and so forth in the various stages of combat readiness must be the subject of detailed and unified training within each branch, each service, each arm of the military. Soldiers must be trained in the requirements and order of activities when an alert order is received, such as assembling to be informed of the task at hand, removing from storage and receiving weapons and ammunition at the storehouse, marching to the staging area and so forth so that they take these actions correctly. Each soldier and each cadre in command of the various detachments within the units, agencies and enterprises must be trained so that he knows what to do and acts correctly in each stage of combat readiness. The technical branches and services must receive detailed training in the order of jobs and the technical requirements involved in removing from storage and starting vehicles and machines, inspecting the operation of equipment and so forth in exact accordance with regulations. Full importance must be attached to training the cadres in command of detachments, the cadres in charge of technology and the

combat alert units in organizing the command of detachments, organizing technical support and promptly going into combat when ordered. When training troops, light attention should not be given to such small matters as the alert signal, how to arrange packs, how to carry equipment, how to board vehicles and disembark from vehicles, how to arrange ammunition on vehicles, etc. Experience has shown that confusion in actions of minor importance can pose an obstacle to the entire detachment, to the entire unit when the situation is urgent.

The training matters that have been presented are not separated from one another but are part of a unified process of training designed to raise the level of combat readiness of our people's armed forces. The effort to meet these training requirements must proceed from a low level to a high level, from a part to the whole, from the simple to the complex. The various branches and services, the main force troops and local troops must establish the specifics and requirements of their training in a manner consistent with combat readiness regulations and the guidance of the High Command and in a manner that reflects uniformity throughout the army.

The organization of training and the methods of providing training in the specifics involved in the various stages of combat readiness must be closely coordinated with the organization of training and the methods employed to provide training in tactics and campaigns to the various branches and services. In tactical and campaign training and maneuvers, it is possible to include the specifics involved in shifting from one stage of combat readiness to another in order to coordinate training on each echelon. However, when necessary, the military regions, branches and services can carry out this type of training as a separate training subject in accordance with a directive from the ministry.

Training to raise the level of combat readiness in the various units and agencies will involve more than a few difficulties. In view of the general circumstances of the country, of the army, each unit and agency, on the frontlines and in the rear as well, must make the greatest possible effort to appropriately resolve such problems as finding the necessary time, acquiring equipment, fuel and so forth and gradually putting the training process on a regular basis and achieving increasingly high quality. The upper echelon must maintain close contact with and understand the difficulties of the lower echelon and try to effectively resolve the problems of units and agencies so that they can provide combat readiness training with increasing ease.

It must be emphasized that the results of training troops in the various stages of combat readiness are closely related to the process of ideological leadership and education to heighten the spirit of revolutionary vigilance, the will to fight and the morale, attitudes and sense of organization and discipline of troops. The organizations of the party, the commanders on the various echelons, the political agencies, the organizations of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and so forth must truly concern themselves with providing ideological education and leadership in a basic and routine manner in order to create a decisive, stable factor in the process of raising the level of combat readiness. The effort to lead and teach

ideology, politics-morale and the sense of organization and discipline must be concretized in a manner consistent with the specifics and requirements of each stage of combat readiness. Together with this, command and management activities designed to insure strict compliance with the regulations governing daily life in squads, gun units, vehicle units, warships, aircraft, seaports, warehouses, hospitals and so forth and with orderly and combat alert regulations and inspecting the maintenance of weapons and technical equipment in order to create firm habits are a basic prerequisite to the process of training to raise the level of combat readiness.

Training troops in the various stages of combat readiness is very closely linked to the activities of the state agencies and the other sectors engaged in social activity. Such matters as mobilizing reserve forces to supplement the table of organization of units when alert orders are received, mobilizing corvee laborers to support combat operations, mobilizing transportation and information equipment, supplementing the supply of grain and fuel and so forth in accordance with the general defense plan of the locality cannot be carried out solely by the armed forces. For this reason, in accordance with directives from the ministry, the various units and agencies must take the initiative in coordinating with the agencies of the state and the various sectors within the locality in which they perform their task and propose specific areas of training in which they can coordinate and gradually achieve an increasingly high level of training. On this basis, they must actively give state agencies and the various sectors a clear understanding of combat readiness requirements and display greater responsibility on their own part in defending the beloved socialist fatherland and crushing the scheme of aggression of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEFENSE REQUIREMENTS AGAINST SEABORNE LANDINGS ANALYZED

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[Article by Major General Doan Bac Khanh: "Seaborne Landings and Defending Against Seaborne Landings"]

[Text] Seaborne landings emerged as a form of warfare in ancient times and have been used in armed struggle ever since. The military history of the world still records the seaborne landings of the Persian and Roman armies and the armies of a number of other countries in the 4th and 3rd Centuries B.C. During this period, landings were made by boats propelled by oars and the weapons used were bows and arrows and spears. Landings were usually carried out easily without encountering direct retaliation from the opposition.

In the feudal age, in the period of navies on sailing ships, with the development of landing vehicles, the organization of the army and military art at that time, landings were carried out on a larger scale and were conducted farther away. The organization and training of seaborne landing troops and the types of landings became more diverse.

However, it was not until capitalism was formed and developed that significant steps forward were taken with regard to the means for combat and transportation at sea and the organization of navies as well as the methods and scale of seaborne landings. The capitalist countries of Holland, Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain competed with one another for colonies and new land areas. The navies of these countries were not only a part of the armed forces operating at sea, but were also the most competent tool for carrying out their scheme of expanding to and exploiting the colonies. More and more seaborne landings were carried out utilizing increasingly improved and sophisticated means and weapons. In the 17th Century, transport ships were used to transport landing troops and warships were used to escort and protect transport ships. In the space of only 150 years, from 1744 to 1894, Great Britain, France and Holland conducted more than 200 seaborne landings. From the 19th Century onward, steel clad ships powered by steam emerged, cannons and personal weapons were improved and many kinds of equipment were introduced to transport artillery, transport horses and transport animal drawn carts from landing ships to the shore.

In world War I,(1914-1918), seaborne landings were widely employed using greatly improved equipment and were conducted on a very much larger scale. For example, in the "Albion" landing to occupy Petrograd and annex Russia in September, 1917, Germany mobilized nearly 300 transport ships and warships together with a contingent of its navy's air force; Germany landed 24,500 troops, 8,500 horses, 2,500 transport vehicles, 240 pieces of artillery, 220 machine guns and 80 mortars on the land of the opposition.

However, whereas there were only two seaborne landings in the nature of significant, major campaigns in World War I, in World War II (1939-1945), the participants conducted more than 70 campaign and strategic landings. Some campaigns involved the landing of hundreds of thousands of soldiers and very much equipment and technical weaponry. In the landing on Sicily in 1943, the attackers mobilized nearly 400,000 men, more than 5,000 combat aircraft and transport aircraft and nearly 3,000 ships of various types, including aircraft carriers, battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines, mine sweepers, transport ships, landing ships and support ships.

Some seaborne landings had the purpose of attacking and occupying islands or groups of islands in order to intimidate, blockade or disrupt the communications at sea of the opposition. There were also seaborne landings on mainland areas to attack and occupy advantageous areas, divide, surround and envelop the opposition or coordinate with operations on land to destroy some of the opposition's forces. On the basis of seaborne landing missions and the scale of landings, they were divided into strategic landings, campaign landings and tactical landings. The Normandy landing was a strategic landing. This landing, which was carried out by British and American troops in 1944 in order to open "a second front" against the German fascists, brought troops from Great Britain through the Mang-se Sea [Vietnamese phonetics] to France in order to advance ahead of the Soviet army, occupy western and central Europe and, at the same time, prevent the German fascists from transporting troops into France. The force that was mobilized consisted of millions of men in 32 landing divisions and 12 brigades. The landing on Okinawa in 1945 was an example of a campaign landing. The United States landed on this island of Japan more than 180,000 Marines together with a large quantity of weapons and means of war. There were very many tactical landings in World War II. According to military documents, the number of these landings exceeded 500. The rapid increase in the number, the size, the forms and the level of organization of seaborne landings was closely linked to the development of landing and combat equipment, military art and coordination in warfare among the various branches and services as well as in the ability to organize command operations, provide rear service support, provide technical support and provide information and liaison support in large-scale military operations and was, to a large degree, the cause of this development.

Facts have shown the tremendous, indispensable position and effect of seaborne landings in modern war, especially in a war of aggression. With seaborne landings of different sizes, it became possible to open a new front; attacking and occupying islands and naval bases or important campaign and strategic defense areas of the opposition, became possible to attack the flanks or the rear of the

troops defending against seaborne landings in order to coordinate with offensive blows by ground troops near the sea.

Since World War II, together with the development of the organization of armies and military art in modern warfare, the means and methods employed in seaborne landings have constantly been improved and updated. New landing ships with greater capacity and versatility have been and are being researched and manufactured. In the early 1960's, the United States began to construct new special purpose ships for transporting helicopters for seaborne landings armed with sea to air missiles. In recent years, in order to implement their plan for "mobile bases at sea," the United States constructed multi-purpose combat landing vessels that can operate for 60 to 90 continuous days and nights without requiring resupply. Practically all of the large and modern landing vessels of the naval forces of NATO have been equipped with transport helicopters or other landing means. Amphibious vehicles and track vehicles are considered the most important means for transporting marines from ships to shores. At present, the United States is quickly implementing its "landing vehicle assault" program, which will replace track-mounted amphibious vehicles with ships that ride on a cushion of air. According to the western press, in the 1980's, this type of ship will be widely used by U.S. Marines. In order to overcome the modern obstacles to seaborne landings, increase the speed with which landings are made and reduce casualties taken in landings, many capitalist countries are looking for new ways to conduct seaborne landings with improved equipment and even equipment used in World War II. At present, particular attention is being given to seaborne landings by helicopter and hover craft coordinated with landings and support from the air.

The modern armies of the world are studying and applying modern seaborne landing methods in both the shore-shore mode and the shore-ship-shore mode. The matter of controlling the sea by means of surface vessels and submarines, by means of naval air forces, strategic air forces, missiles and so forth is being examined for implementation under many different plans. Coordinating seaborne landings with the blockading of sea routes and the sabotaging of the communications of the opposition at sea is a matter that has been researched and resolved in many naval maneuvers of Great Britain, the United States and Japan. Air raids and airborne landings are also being rather widely employed in seaborne landings and are carried out before or during seaborne landings in order to attack and occupy bridgehead islands and advantageous terrain areas and destroy the landing defense organization of the opposition.

Ordinarily, landing forces on the offensive have good conditions for selecting the time and place of landings in a manner consistent with the battlefield situation and strategy, for making thorough preparations and for achieving a superiority of forces, especially control of the sea and air in the area of the landing; they can employ many measures and many methods to achieve surprise in the landing campaign; they are capable of putting out of combat a component of the landing defense force of the opposition even before the landing is initiated or capable of isolating the area of the landing from the other components of the landing defense force. However, the press in many countries has pointed out the

weakness of landing operations. A large-scale landing campaign requires much time for preparation and can very easily be detected by the opposition. The large number of forces participating results in the various stages of the campaign and the actual conduct of the campaign being more complex. The fleet of ships transporting seaborne landing forces can easily be attacked when at sea, especially when landing troops on the beaches of the opposition. Moreover, control of the air and sea within the area of the landing is very difficult to achieve, etc.

According to U.S. military strategists, in wars that do not involve the use of nuclear weapons, the navy will play the role of consort of aggressor forces, among which the main forces will be landing forces and landing support forces. Seaborne landing operations have become one of the most important methods for performing tactical and campaign missions and, in some cases, even performing strategic missions in modern warfare. Therefore, in a modern war, defending the coastline and defending against seaborne landings are a necessity to every country participating in the war that has a coastline.

Since ancient times, since the times of Ngo Quyen and Tran Hung Dao, Vietnam has had to fight on its rivers and ocean waters to defeat foreign aggressors. We have more than 3,000 kilometers of coastline and vast offshore waters and our country lies in Southeast Asia, which is one of the centers of sea traffic between the oceans and the continents and a place where the forces of national liberation, socialism and peace and the reactionary, aggressor powers are fiercely opposing each other. Approaching our country from the South China Sea is also a direction that the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists can select in their scheme to commit aggression against our country. For this reason, in the work of strengthening the national defense system and maintaining our readiness to fight in defense of the fatherland, our army and people absolutely must attach importance to defending the coastline and defending against seaborne landings.

Defending against seaborne landings primarily involves battles and campaigns involving very complicated coordination among the various branches and services, battles and campaigns that occur in areas at sea, along the seacoast and in the air in which the enemy is conducting a landing in order to annihilate their landing forces, destroy their landing equipment and crush the enemy's landing. Due to the high concentration of forces and means of war on the part of the side staging the landing and attack as well as the side defending against the landing and due to the resolute nature of landing operations and defense operations against landings, seaborne landings and defensive operations against seaborne landings are usually very fierce. The experience of World War II showed that even when the side that is conducting the landing and the attack enjoys political and military superiority, enjoys a superiority of forces and means of war, it is not easy to carry out a seaborne landing. The landing by the United States on the Japanese island of Okinawa was a very clear example. The landing force of the United States was six times larger than the Japanese force on the island. The United States also controlled the sea and air. Yet, more than 80 days passed from 1 April 1945, when the landing on the island began, and 23 June 1945, when Lieutenant Gemeral U-xi-di-ma [Vietnamese phonetics], the commander of Japan's 23rd Island Defense Army committed hari-kari and this army

surrendered, thus making it possible for U.S. troops to occupy the island. Although the landing was victorious, more than 400 ships of the United States had been sunk or damaged. In the landing and the defense against the landing at Normandy, 122,000 allied troops and 117,000 German troops were wounded or killed.

Even successful landings encounter many difficult, complex situations and are fiercely opposed by the forces defending against the landing. The Normandy landing had been in preparation for 2 years but, on the first day of the landing, landing forces were still unable to rapidly overcome the obstacles in the landing defense system and unable to rapidly move forward. The rate of their advance during the first stage was very low, only about 0.6 to 0.7 kilometer per day. The three British and American armies that were landed by air to coordinate with the seaborne landing forces were mistakenly bombed by the very planes that dropped them, thus causing many losses. In the landings by Japanese forces in Port Morseby (southeast New Guinea) in May, 1942, and on the island of Midway (in the middle of the Pacific) in June, 1942, the attackers suffered heavy losses, were forced to abandon their landings and victory in the campaigns belonged completely to the forces defending against the landings. In its combat operations against the Soviet Union, the German command was unable to successfully carry out even one seaborne landing campaign. These events confirm the tremendous possibilities for winning victory in defensive campaigns against seaborne landings.

Victory in defensive operations against seaborne landings is controlled by many subjective and objective conditions. Of these conditions, it is first of all necessary to discuss the system of landing defenses; the effectiveness with which the enemy is reconnoitered and detected in order to promptly attack them while they are still far away; the effectiveness of commanding coordinated operations against the landing; the combat capabilities and the utilization of the role of the branches and services participating in the campaign against the landing.

The System of Seaborne Landing Defenses

This system is constructed on the basis of the existing, peace time battle positions of the coastal defense units in those areas in which it is predicted that enemy forces will conduct landing campaigns. The system of seaborne landing defenses consists of such elements as: the system of battle positions on the islands, along the seacoast and on the mainland of naval and marine units, mobile ship units and army units consisting of infantry, tank, artillery and other forces supported by trenches, pockets of resistance, field fortifications, permanent fortifications, the observation and reconnaissance network and the information and command centers coordinated with the system of combat villages and islands and the district military fortresses; the firepower system of missiles, artillery, air forces and the other types of weapons that can attack the enemy when they are far away or near; the system of project obstacles and obstacles such as mines and bombs placed on the shore and in the water at places that might be crossed by landing troops near the shore or on the shore; the system of reserve forces

on the various echelons; the system of roads for the mobility of forces and material resupply; and the rear service and technical support bases. In order to firmly strengthen the defense system and deceive the enemy, we also deploy equipment to combat electronic reconnaissance by the enemy and build key tank defense areas, duplicate battle positions, reserve battle positions and fake battle positions.

The most basic factor determining the strength of the system of seaborne landing defenses is the close coordination of the local forces and the mobile forces of the entire system in order to stop and wear down the landing forces and annihilate each of their components by means of the coordinated strength of the various branches, services and arms of the military, thereby making it possible to conduct continuous combat operations, attack the enemy at all ranges and in all areas, on the sea, on the islands and on the mainland as well, inflicting the heaviest possible losses upon the enemy in all stages of the campaign against the landing, carrying out a prompt and effective counter-attack against the enemy forces that reached the shore and crushing their landing operation. Under the conditions of a highly developed people's war, we can mobilize the forces of the standing army, which include the units of the navy, the air force, the ground forces and the air defense troops, the forces of main force troops, local troops and the border defense troops operating in the coastal area and, at the same time, mobilize the forces of the ocean and coastal militia and self-devense forces to participate in the defense against a seaborne landing. The militia and self-defense forces are highly capable of conducting reconnaissance and observation at sea; deploying defenses to attack enemy troops landing by sea or by river; promptly attacking enemy troops at landing sites and on the sandbars that appear between the sea and the mainland; releasing mines and deploying obstacles; and providing rear service supply rescuing the wounded and resolving the aftereffects of combat. Of importance is the need to research the capabilities of these forces in order to employ them in a manner consistent with the conditions of modern warfare in operations to defend against seaborne landings in a war to defend the fatherland.

Due to the special characteristics of modern warfare in defensive operations against seaborne landings, we cannot fail to guard against enemy troops attacking our rear or flank, defend against strong enemy attacks by means of the firepower of naval artillery or the air force and sometimes even missiles, especially in the stage when troops are making their landing, and guard against the use of chemical weapons and weapons of mass murder, even the electronic warfare measures of the enemy. Consequently, preparing the forces and the system of battle positions to defend against enemy air attacks and airborne landings and guard against the enemy enveloping us by river routes while making use of camouflage and decoy forces and building battle fortifications and force mobility have become very important matters.

According to military summaries, in World War II, there were as many as 50 cases of airborne landings coordinated with seaborne landings to attack the rear or the flank of forces defending against landings. There were even times when seaborne landings met with defeat but airborne landings resulted in victory, as

was the case when the British army routed the German fascist army conducting a seaborne landing but airborne troops of Germany occupied the island of Crete (Greece) in May, 1941. Therefore, it would be a mistake in defensive operations against seaborne landings to not attach appropriate importance to and not properly organize the effort to defend against airborne landings.

As regards the matter of camouflage and the deception of the enemy in defending against landings, many military books remind us that the German army deployed equipment in areas on the northern coast of France to "create the impression of danger" for airborne landing operations and constructed "traps" that appeared to be vital defense areas in order to deceive the opposition. The British, on the other hand, used "intimidating" camouflage by deploying on the shores of their country many types of fake combat weapons and technical equipment. This was one of the important reasons why the German army thought that the British had a "strong defense" and abandoned their plan to attack the British Isles in 1940 and 1941. Camouflage and deceiving the enemy in defensive operations against landings can be achieved in many ways: taking advantage of the terrain to deploy troops and technical weapons and using materials to provide concealment while concealing battle positions and building fake battle positions; using secrecy and decoys in information and liaison operations; causing radio interference; transporting decoy troops and giving a false impression of force mobility, etc.

The Effectiveness of the System Reconnoitering and Detecting Enemy Landing Forces

In defensive operations against seaborne landings, countries usually do not deploy large forces in their coastal waters year after year in order to defend against landing troops at a time when they see no signs that the opposition will attempt a landing. Nor do they stretch their forces along a coastline measuring thousands or many thousands of kilometers in order to organize a defense against seaborne landings. The problem faced is that of tightly managing the offshore waters, conducting reconnaissance and observation and detecting and determining the signs of preparation for a landing by the opposition in order to strengthen our defenses, organize the system of defenses against seaborne landings and mobilize and centralize combat forces and means at the right time and in the necessary area. Therefore, conducting reconnaissance and determining the intention and actions of the enemy at an early date are a manifestation of activism and initiative in coastal defense work, in defending against seaborne landings. The system that reconnoiters and detects the enemy at sea is a part of the warning and reconnaissance system of the nationwide defense organization and operates in a manner closely coordinated with the other systems.

In order to achieve surprise, the attacking side usually employs many methods of camouflage in all stages of the landing campaign, from the stage of preparing for the campaign and having troops board ships to the stage of landing forces departing, travelling at sea and landing on the beach of the opposition. For this reason, reconnoitering and detecting the enemy in a precise and timely manner is not simple work.

In the stage of preparing for a landing campaign, the attacking side usually looks for every way to cause the opposition to incorrectly predict the site at which

the landing will occur, when troops will land, the direction of the main offensive and the forces participating in the landing. They can employ such tricks as sending false signals, spreading rumors to direct our attention in the wrong direction, transporting decoy troops, organizing fake command agencies, destroying the technical observation system of the side defending against the landing, deploying their material support plans and means for the landing campaign at many different sites in a minimum amount of time, reducing the amount of time taken to make preparations, etc. In actuality, the preparations for the landing campaigns at Sicily and Okinawa required 6 months and for the Normandy landing required 2 years. Therefore, if it organizes reconnaissance and observation operations well, collects strategic intelligence on political and military affairs, on the mobilization of the army and means of war, on the preparation of ships and the training of landing forces and so forth of the opposition, the side defending against a landing can detect the enemy early and attack the enemy while they are still far away.

In the various stages of moving troops at sea and landing troops, the side making the landing can employ many measures, such as taking advantage of geological and meteorological conditions; jamming the electronic radio equipment of the opposition in order to conceal the location of their forces; camouflaging their ships as merchant vessels; conducting highly visible operations in a secondary area; having landing units depart from many seaports and proceed to landing sites by many different routes; staging a symbolic landing and staging fake paratroop landings in order to draw our attention in the wrong direction; landing troops over a broad area and coordinating landing troops with bombing raids by aircraft and artillery firepower when the landing begins or not using any aircraft or artillery at all in order to achieve the factor of surprise and so forth. As a result, the problem facing forces defending against a seaborne landing is that they must have a complete observation network that employs modern equipment, makes full use of rudimentary means, has specialized forces as its nucleus and utilizes the widespread capabilities of the non-specialized forces in and outside the army in the offshore waters and along the seacoast. It is necessary to coordinate ground and sea reconnaissance with reconnaissance from the air; coordinate signal gathering and optical reconnaissance with electronic reconnaissance; coordinate the various branches and services participating in the defense against the landing; and coordinate military intelligence with civilian intelligence to insure that landing forces do not go undetected. Here, it is necessary to recall what happened during the Normandy incident in 1944: even Germany knew for certain that the allies were preparing to attack France, in their defense against the landing, German reconnaissance failed to detect 700 ships of the landing forces that appeared from the southern seaports of Great Britain and advanced toward the northern coast of France.

Because the side that is conducting the landing employs many modern technical means and coordinates numerous camouflage and decoy measures, the side defending against the landing must give very much attention to maintaining regulations, procedures and discipline in the management of offshore waters; conducting reconnaissance, making observations, following developments and reporting developments; supplementing and filtering information; and rapidly restoring reconnaissance and observation systems that have been destroyed to insure a timely and uninterrupted flow of information and communications.

The Effectiveness of the Command Organization in Coordinating Combat Operations Against Landings

Combat operations defending against seaborne landings are combat operations that are coordinated among many more branches and services than any other type of combat or campaign because it involves the participation of the national navy, air force, ground forces, air defense forces and sometimes even the strategic missile forces and the majority or virtually all of the branches subordinate to these services. Therefore, the unique feature of the command organization in the defense against seaborne landings is that it is a large-scale, coordinated command organization.

Effectiveness in the art of defending against seaborne landings is manifested in early and accurate detection of the enemy; in organizing the landing defense system in a prompt and strong manner; in using and closely coordinating the operations of subordinate forces in order to create the greatest possible strength for successfully fighting the enemy in all stage of the opposition's landing campaign; and, in particular, in precisely determining important opportunities, areas and targets in order to crush the landing of the enemy with high combat efficiency.

World War II established the precedent for attacking landing troops at their point of departure and in the process of their movement at sea. Many military documents show that the attacks by U.S. aircraft carriers on the Port of Lae and the Port of Salamaua in March, 1942, which put more than one-half the Japanese ships there that were preparing for a landing out of combat, was related to the defeat of Japan in the landing to occupy Morseby (New Guinea) in May, 1942. The defeat of Japan in the attack on Midway Island in June, 1942 was a case in which the landing flotilla had been destroyed while still at sea. In the attempt by Germany to attack and occupy the island of Crete in Greece in May, 1941, the seaborne landing troops were unsuccessful because both the first and second landing units suffered heavy losses on their way to the island.

Today, with such modern means of war as strategic aircraft, inter-continental missiles, large, nuclear powered aircraft carriers and so forth, the side defending against a landing is increasingly able to destroy a seaborn landing campaign by the opposition at its point of departure, when troops are boarding ships and when landing troops are being transported at sea. In the case of hostile countries that are only separated by a narrow bay or sea, this capability is a realistic capability even when the defending country does not have long-range strategic weapons. Of course, in such a defense against landings, command operations must be very effective, very determined, very positive. They must be command operations that correctly and promptly employ the strength of the navy and the air force on a large scale and employ the forces of the navy and air force as well as the air forces of the navy on the basis of extremely precise calculations consistent with the combat mission and existing capabilities as well as on the basis of extremely precise intelligence in order to firmly assure victory.

World War II also showed that the highest requirements regarding command operations to coordinate the defense against a seaborne landing generally occur in the stage in which the enemy deploys its formation to advance toward the beach and conduct the landing. In this stage, each and every force participating in the campaign to defend against the landing must play the greatest possible role in order to annihilate the enemy while they are still in the water and not allow them to step foot on the beach. Therefore, this coordination must be very specific with regard to the targets that must be destroyed, the area of combat operations, the range of firepower effectiveness, the timing of the start of the operation and the duration of the operation. The targets that must be destroyed are usually command ships, troop transport ships, landing craft and aircraft carriers carrying helicopters for use in landings.

The effectiveness of the command organization in combat operations against landings also lies in predicting the primary direction from which the landing will occur and the primary formation of the forces conducting the landing and promptly making accurate decisions concerning the utilization, reorganization and mobilization of forces and means. Here, the commander must be calm, creative, alert and determined in order to guide the combat operations of the units in the various branches and services in smoothly coordinating with one another, attacking the enemy at those ranges and in those areas permitted by capabilities, from far away to near, and hitting the primary formation of the landing forces, thereby delivering a decisive blow in order to rapidly defeat their campaign.

The landing operation and the operations in support of landing forces on the beach require many support, artillery and air forces. If these forces are weakened or destroyed, the plan to attack from the sea will be threatened. As a result, destroying the aircraft carriers, large battleships and the aircraft of the attacking side is one of the primary matters in commanding a campaign to defend against a landing.

Many measures must be employed and many forces must be coordinated in commanding the defense against a landing in order to organize coastal air defenses and air defense operations at bases and attack enemy forces landing by air, thereby insuring control of the air in the area of the campaign, primarily on the main front and in the decisive period of the campaign. The experience of World War II showed that when the side defending against a landing isolates the component that has reached the shore from the remaining components of the enemy's forces that are still at sea and launches a surprise counter-attack against the rear or the flank of the formation, the defenders usually annihilate the attackers. Therefore, submarines, large and small surface vessels and primarily aircraft are employed to surround the jump-off points occupied by the landing forces. At those places at which the defenders gain control of the air, they are usually able to cut the communications at sea and the contacts among the units of the landing forces, thereby competently helping the defense against the landing to be victorious. The command organization must also concern itself with the matters

of retaliating against and crushing sea raids conducted by armed vessels of the opposition, small-scale raids in the nature of reconnaissance or sabotage operations by the enemy and attacks to occupy favorable terrain first and throughout the course of their landing campaign.

Victory in defensive operations against landings is very heavily dependent upon the formulation and implementation of the landing defense campaign plan. This plan must reflect the deployment of the enemy's forces and our forces; predict the methods and direction of attack of the enemy; predict the combat missions of the combat units in the various branches, services and arms of the military; and predict the order in which and the time by which these missions will be completed in accordance with a combat plan that encompasses the greatest possible number of eventualities; and setting forth comprehensive support measures for the campaign, the command organization and coordination. The staff agencies on the various echelons and the heads of the various sectors must, on the basis of the decision of the campaign commander and the campaign plan, prepare to utilize the forces under their control and initiate operations in an urgent and coordinated manner. In particular, the persons engaged in staff work must familiarize themselves with the parallel work method, always make calculations in a well based manner, not forget any force or component and have a firm grasp of the combat capabilities of units and the technical and tactical properties of equipment in order to make use of the combined strength of all elements of the branches and services participating in the campaign and, on this basis, increase the effectiveness of command activities to coordinate combat operations.

The Combat Capabilities of the Various Branches and Services in Defensive Operations Against Landings and Developing the Role Played by Them in These Operations

Combat against seaborne landings places very high demands upon the combat capabilities of units. Of course, these capabilities can only be formed through the serious combat training of all branches, services and arms of the military and through basic, comprehensive and systematic training in technology, tactics, physical conditioning, discipline and style of fighting. In addition to general requirements, combat at sea and along the seacoast have special requirements in many areas. Everything from the techniques involved in piloting aircraft at sea and the tactics of the air force in the air space over the sea, from the firing equipment and the actual firing of coastal missiles and artillery in order to hit targets at sea...to the activities of the various types of naval ships at sea and along the coast to coordinate with forces on the shore and in the air in attacks on the landing forces and so forth differ completely from the independent operations of each branch and service and from operations on the mainland. Moreover, all branches and services participating in the defense against a landing find it difficult to avoid the offensive measures taken by the enemy by means of electronic equipment. For this reason, training in the techniques and tactics of combat at sea, along the seacoast and in the air space over the area in which the defense against a landing is taking place and training in the measures for retaliating against the electronic warfare of landing forces,

in organizing, commanding and carrying out staff work and information-liaison support work and maneuvers for each unit as well as coordinated maneuvers in the offshore waters and along the seacoast have become a major requirements in order to create the necessary combat capabilities for the units defending the seacoast and defending against seaborne landings. The local army units, militia units and self-defense units on the islands and the seacoast, which are familiar with the offshore waters, must be assigned suitable tasks and must train and conduct maneuvers based on these tasks and on the plan for defending against landings.

In the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, we gained much experience in defending against the air and naval war of destruction of the United States and against sea and coastal blockades by the United States. These are valuable experiences that we must apply in a positive and selective manner to the new conditions of a war to defend the fatherland. However, these experiences alone are not enough to meet the requirements regarding modern combat capabilities in defensive operations against seaborne landings in a war to defend the fatherland. Consequently, combat training, combined maneuvers and maneuvers conducted in accordance with the combat plan have become increasingly necessary.

Even when the combat capabilities of the units of the branches and services defending the seacoast and defending against seaborne landings meet these requirements, victory in defending against seaborne landings still depends, to a very important degree, upon developing the role of each branch and service in coordinated combat operations.

The realities of World War II showed that the specifics involved in developing the role of the various branches and services in defensive operations against seaborne landings are not fixed, rather, they can change periodically depending upon the level of organization, the equipment and the combat capabilities of each army, upon the comparison of forces of the participants in the war and upon the specific battlefield situation. In the British and American armies, because their navies were strong, they had the main task of destroying the landing forces of the enemy at sea and on their way to beaches. Of these forces, the basic force was the large surface vessels, especially the attack aircraft carriers and coastal air force. Therefore, this usually led to battles at sea and in the air waged by large naval and air groups. Due to the superiority of the British and the Americans at sea and in the air, the German fascists considered ground forces to play the primary role in campaigns against landings. The German army usually relied upon its pre-deployed system of coastal defenses to annihilate landing forces of the opposition. However, the nature of combat in the defensive campaigns of the Japanese army against landings changed much in the course of the war. When the naval forces of Japan were still strong, the primary task of defending against U.S. landing forces was assigned to the aircraft carriers, the large surface vessels and the air force. When Japan no longer controlled the sea, the Japanese military command primarily had the forces of the army perform these missions. These forces used the dense network of permanent

projects and the various types of natural and manmade obstacles along the seacoast in their combat operations.

Despite the changes and differences mentioned above, many matters in the nature of laws governing the utilization of the various branches and services in operations against seaborne landings have emerged. They include utilizing the air force, the navy and the air forces of the navy as the primary force for defeating the campaign of the attacking side at their point of departure and in the course of the movement of landing forces at sea and attacking landing forces while they are still far away. They include making integrated use of all forces of the air force, the navy, the coastal firepower system and the artillery, tanks, infantry and so forth of ground units as well as every local force that can be mobilized in order to create a tremendous coordinated combat strength with which to attack landing forces when they arrive in the landing area, deploy their formation and begin to carry out their landing. They include the utilization of strategic air defense forces, field air defense forces and local air defense forces together with the air forces participating in the campaign to defend against a landing in air defense activities to gain control of the air space over the area of the landing, etc.

Therefore, we must improve the combat capabilities of units on the basis of the principles governing the utilization of the branches and services in defensive operations against seaborne landings and must, on the basis of the combat mission and the actual combat capabilities of units, apply these principles in a correct and reasonable manner, thereby creating a tremendous combined strength with which to win victory over the enemy in defensive operations against seaborne landings.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LOCAL SUPPLIES EMPHASIZED IN SUPPORTING TROOPS

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 5, May 82 pp 44-51

[Exchange of Experiences column: "Organizing and Supporting the Living Conditions of Troops"]

[Text] Editorial Note: recently, the Rear Services General Department held a conference on supporting the living conditions of troops. The Military Supplies Department also organized a conference on resolving the problems regarding the meals of troops. We have printed excerpts from the speeches by Major General Dinh Thien, acting head of the Rear Services General Department, and Senior Colonel Le Tien Thinh, chief of the Military Supplies Department, at these conferences.

SEVERAL MEASURES FOR ORGANIZING AND SUPPORTING THE LIVING CONDITIONS OF TROOPS

[Excerpts from speech by Major General Dinh Thien]

In order to successfully carry out one of the major work programs on rear service work in 1982, namely "endeavoring to maintain and support the living conditions of troops (in terms of food, clothing, shelter and health care) while trying to steadily increase and maintain the percentage of able-bodied troops and organize the rescue and treatment of wounded and ill soldiers in a prompt manner reflecting high quality," the effort to support the living conditions of troops in the new situation must involve the successful implementation of the following measures:

1. It Is Necessary, on the Basis of the Firm Battle Position and the Combined Strength of the People's War, To Develop upon the Strengths of the Entire Country and Each Locality, Accelerate Production To Create Local Sources of Supplies and Reduce the Strain on the Transportation System

The units and agencies throughout the army must adopt guidelines and plans for efficiently utilizing and organizing their forces and must establish reasonable modes of labor in order to further accelerate the movement to increase production with a view toward producing an increasingly large quantity of grain, food products and consumer goods; at the same time, they must organize the processing

of crops well in order to use some in the meals of troops, use some to support livestock production and put some in storage. In conjunction with accelerating production in accordance with the plan and norms of the army, it is necessary to actively participate in the building districts, provinces and municipalities that are economically and socially strong in order to lay the groundwork for building rear service bases and establishing strong local rear service positions within the people's war to protect the fatherland. Of first and primary importance is the need to coordinate with expanding the construction of the district fortresses and the combat groups and villages on the border defense line in the North and along the seacoast in order to work with the various localities to accelerate the movement to increase production and create local sources of supplies with a view toward effectively maintaining and improving the diet of troops while always having grain and food products in reserve, thereby reducing the need for transportation from the rear.

The units on the frontline must make an effort to meet some of their units' need for green vegetables. All places can raise fish, poultry or livestock and produce some subsidiary food crops and grain in order to supplement the daily diet and establish reserves.

The units on the rear line must make every effort to accelerate production and increase the output of grain and food products. As regards crop production, importance must be attached to raising vegetables, beans, peanuts, sesame, industrial crops, fruit crops, tobacco, sugarcane, tea, pineapples, bananas and so forth. As regards livestock production, it is necessary to strongly increase the size of hog, buffalo and cattle herds and accelerate the movement to build "Uncle Ho fish ponds" with high economic returns. As regards grain, the more subsidiary food crops and grain that can be produced in a manner consistent with capabilities and without affecting the combat readiness of the unit, the better.

In order to achieve the objectives mentioned above, in addition to maintaining the production of food around barracks and battle positions, the various services, branches, military corps, divisions, military regions, provinces and districts should strongly develop small and medium-scale centralized production installations. All of these organizations have forces that specialize in labor in accordance with the table of organization and receive some seed, capital, supplies and necessary production equipment. Where favorable land conditions exist, it is possible to organize these forces into state farms and forestry sites that operate under cost accounting with a view toward meeting some of the needs of the unit and locality for grain and food products and eventually contributing to the nation's needs.

In conjunction with organizing production, importance must be attached to building installations that process grain and food products, primarily to developing the various forms of small-scale processing by means of manual tools and folk methods in order to process subsidiary food crops and wheat, make bean curd, soysauce, dried food products and so forth.

The units and localities that have the conditions needed to carry out industrial production should strongly develop the sectors and trades that make hats, soap, candy, clothing, building materials and the various types of barracks furniture of wood and iron while gradually strengthening and building new barracks and improving the equipment used by the unit in its work and studies.

The units and localities on the frontline as well as those in the rear must accelerate the production and cultivation of pharmaceuticals. Every company should have a medicinal herb garden in order to treat ordinary illnesses. All regiments and divisions should have installations processing medicinal herbs in order to meet some of their medicine needs on their own.

2. Closely Coordinating with the Localities, Provinces, Districts and Villages in Order To Build Models of Organizing and Supporting the Living Conditions of Troops Locally

Organizing and supporting the living conditions of troops by means of local products in coordination with the supplies received from the upper echelon and from far away is a correct step to take, is a step that is consistent with the present circumstances of the country. To accomplish this, we must know the strengths of each area and adopt good guidelines, plans and measures for developing upon these strengths in order to work with the various localities to build models of organizing and supporting the living conditions of troops. In addition to working closely with the locality in order to receive and utilize all of the supplies distributed locally, it is necessary to organize the receiving of products from afar in coordination with two-way transportation or to trade products that have been produced with the locality in order to increase the sources of supplies for troops.

The year 1982 will mark the organizing and gradual development of the army commerce system in the regiments and divisions and the organizing of canteens in battalions and companies. In coordination with the commerce sectors of the provinces and districts, the organizing of general merchandise stores or local service stores will help to meet the essential needs of cadres and soldiers and actively contribute to managing the market and stabilizing prices within the locality. Together with the local public health agencies and installations, it is necessary to organize and maintain good disease prevention sanitation among the people and troops. Depending upon the capabilities and strengths of each locality, each regiment should establish two to three relatively complete installations supporting the living conditions of troops in order to gain experience and create the conditions for expanding these installations in 1983.

3. Strengthening Management, Practicing Strict Economy, Upholding Every Right and Delivering Consumer Goods to the Hands of Each Soldier

Practicing thorough economy has become a national policy of our state. As regards the people's armed forces, practicing strict economy in consumption means creating the highest possible returns from rear service materials in the daily lives of

troops and in maintaining combat readiness as well as in combat. Every sector and level must have a specific economization program for its sector and level and for each kitchen. We must immediately put an end to unnecessary expenditures and strongly reduce the consumption and waste of products in order to meet all the standards applicable to soldiers.

In order to create a widespread economization movement throughout the army, it is necessary, in conjunction with teaching ideology, to take appropriate administrative and economic steps, award fair bonuses, exact fair penalties and promptly provide incentive for units and individuals to implement the economization policy well.

Importance must be attached to further strengthening the various management measures in an effort to reduce the loss rate during transportation and at warehouses. We must fully implement the system for reclaiming old goods, damaged goods and packing materials in order to put back into use or recycle products at the rate of 50 to 90 percent of the quantity of products issued (depending upon each product).

All of the activities mentioned above must be closely guided; in particular, we must regularly conduct inspections, take inventory of goods and implement the joint troop strength inspection system and the payment and settlement of accounts regulations. We must put an end to theft and the failure to fully comply with the orders, regulations and provisions regarding the use of military gear, grain, food products, medicine and so forth in order to insure a full supply in exact accordance with standards to each soldier while taking determined steps to combat every act of pilfering and unfair, unreasonable distribution in the various elements and on the various levels.

4. Strengthening the Leadership of the Various Party Committee Echelons, Developing upon the Capabilities of the Masses and Heightening the Responsibility of the Deputy Commander in Charge of Rear Services and the Rear Service Agency in Order To Support the Living Conditions of Troops Well

The party committee echelon must provide direct and comprehensive leadership of the effort to organize and support the living conditions of troops and must, in particular, routinely inspect the organization of the implementation of the resolutions of the party committee concerning organizing and supporting living conditions while fully developing the responsibility of the deputy commander in charge of rear services and the rear service agency in the effort to organize living conditions.

The commanders on the various levels, who are the persons responsible for organizing and supporting the living conditions of troops, must, on the basis of the directives and orders of the upper level and the resolutions of the unit's party committee, adopt correct, specific programs, plans, norms and measures and, at the same time, routinely inspect, supervise and closely guide the organization of their implementation by rear service cadres and the rear service agency.

As the persons who are directly responsible for organizing and supporting the living conditions of troops, the deputy commanders in charge of rear services must display a high sense of responsibility in managing the rear service agencies, must take positive steps to overcome every difficulty and must display creativity in organizing implementation in order to meet the food, clothing, shelter and health care needs of troops well in every situation with a view toward maintaining and improving the health of troops.

Rear service cadres, soldiers and personnel must consider supporting the living conditions of troops to be their primary political task and must always consciously try to overcome difficulties, complete tasks well and successfully meet stipulated norms.

The cadres and soldiers of agencies and units must regularly be educated in the sense of collective ownership, must comply with established regulations and standards well and must help to tightly manage grain, food products, military gear and military supplies in order to prevent losses. At the same time, they must voluntarily, actively and fully participate in the performance of each rear service task of the unit, especially in productive labor as well as in the msnagement and practice of economization.

MAINTAINING THE EATING STANDARD OF TROOPS

[Excerpts from speech by Senior Colonel Le Tien Thinh]

In 1982, we must meet the following norms and take the following measures:

1. Supporting Combat, Maintaining Combat Readiness and Building the Army

It is necessary to keep very closely abreast of the changing situations on the various battlefields in order to promptly support the immediate combat mission while making every effort to build and firmly strengthen the unit in every respect while preparing for a large-scale war should one occur.

In the process of performing the jobs mentioned above, one routine job of immediate, pressing significance and basic, long-range significance in supporting combat and the maintenance of combat readiness is that of very strictly complying with the regulations on the maintenance of combat reserve forces in terms of grain and food products for each echelon and each area.

As regards grain, it is absolutely necessary to provide a full and regular supply of grain while trying to increase and not consume grain reserves. From the strategic echelon to the campaign and combat echelon, we must always have a plan for inspecting and determining the stockpiles of grain at key places and must always maintain the required level of grain reserves. If grain reserves fall below the stipulated level, they must be promptly replenished from granaries in the rear and, when it becomes necessary to trade grain, this must be done immediately in order to not allow a shortage to occur or allow a situation to

develop in which there are no grain reserves. There must be close guidance and inspection of compliance with the regulations concerning the storage of grain.

--It is necessary to promptly and fully support the plans for moving and adjusting forces while properly supporting maneuvers and, in this manner, conducting a review and gaining valuable, practical experience in order to improve the qualifications of the cadres and agencies within the sector and supplement the campaign and combat support plan.

--It is necessary to strongly promote the formulation of the plan for preparing to mobilize military supplies in accordance with the overall plan of the ministry in order to be ready to take the initiative in meeting every mobilization requirement in war time.

--It is necessary to strengthen the periodic and unscheduled inspections of compliance with the regulations and rules governing air defense, artillery defense and defense against enemy sabotage, thereby insuring the absolute safety of grain and food storehouses and the means required to provide military supplies in combat.

2. Regularly Supporting the Living Conditions of Troops

It is necessary to closely coordinate the receiving of all goods supplied under standards with developing local sources of goods and accelerating production and processing; every effort must be focused on meeting the need for food and essential consumer goods in order to help stabilize the living conditions of troops and promptly support the various tasks of the army.

The requirement of supporting and maintaining the eating standard of troops must involve a very large effort on the part of the various agencies and units, the entire country and each locality. Each battlefield, each front and each area of operations must make the highest possible use of the economic capabilities of the locality and adopt appropriate support modes that are based on the requirements of troop messing and are consistent with the policy regarding establishing a balance within the province and district. As regards grain, the state has adopted the policy that every locality must meet its own need for grain in 1982. The state has assigned the army the task of taking delivery of grain from the provinces in the rear and shipping it to the front to support the units on the frontline. In order to correctly implement this policy, the military supplies sector on the various levels absolutely must take specific and well coordinated measures and work with the grain sector, the transportation sector, the finance sector and other sectors in and outside the army in order to do a very good job of receiving, transporting and storing grain. On the other hand, in order to maintain the flow of supplies at the present level of ration standards and supplement grain reserves, all units must accelerate their production in order to insure that ration standards are met. By implementing the mode of supplying grain locally, the units receiving grain within the

locality will also receive a certain percentage of subsidiary food crops, consequently, they must take the initiative in organizing the prompt processing of all of these crops to insure that the ration standards of troops are met. All types of grain, subsidiary food crops and wheat supplied under ration standards must be very tightly managed, must be stored very well and must be distributed for use in meals in exact accordance with standards and ration requirements. The grain that is supplied in accordance with the ration standards for daily meals of soldiers absolutely may not be used to trade for supplies, goods. etc.

As regards food products, we must be determined to maintain the level of supply to the units that are performing an international task, units on the frontline and units on the islands regardless of the situation. In order to provide good support in this area, it is necessary to strengthen the division of levels: some food products should be transported from the upper level to the lower level and some food products should be obtained locally by the unit. We must thoroughly organize the receiving of food products, harvest and process food products locally and increase food product production in order to fully meet the food ration standards of the unit. At the same time, we must give attention to insuring that food products are distributed to the right persons, distributed in exact accordance with standards and distributed in a fair and reasonable manner and insuring that supply norms are only used to meet basic food ration standards and are absolutely not distributed to persons who receive allowances to purchase their food at high prices.

We must closely guide the basic units, especially the units on the frontline; we must guide the redistribution of food among the various kitchens and the adjustment of food supplies from one day to the next in order to avoid a situation in which there are shortages at some places and surpluses at others. We must initiate weighing, counting and measuring procedures as well as public cost accounting at kitchens. We must be determined to build skilled troop messing centers and introduce scientific and technological advances in their support operations in order to gain experience for guiding all other units.

The year 1982 is the first year in the implementation of the mode of providing supplies at high prices to a number of recipients, consequently, these units will encounter difficulties organizing and creating sources of supplies; therefore, each unit must strengthen its ties with the local commerce sector and develop the army commerce system on the various levels in order to create additional sources of goods.

As regards general merchandise, the level of supply of main products stipulated for each recipient will be maintained but units from the general department level to the division and regimental level must be responsible for developing additional sources of goods for their units by establishing relations with the various localities to purchase goods not governed by ration standards and purchase these goods in accordance with the supply capabilities of the commerce sector.

3. Making Every Effort To Create Sources of Military Supplies

The supply sources of the state are the primary, regular and most important sources of supplies. Making an effort to create every possible condition for receiving all of the supplies provided under the norms of the state plan is the responsibility and the most important objective of the various professional sectors. Units must maintain close contact with state agencies and be ready to receive supplies, ready in terms of finances and transportation, to take all of the supplies provided under state norms.

In conjunction with organizing the receiving of goods supplied by the state, it is necessary to accelerate the development of local sources. Wherever their troops are stationed, all units must organize the development of local sources of supplies well by means of making full use of the results of productive labor, increasing their purchases or engaging in trade in order to meet some of their food needs. Units maintaining combat readiness on the border must at least try on their own to meet their need for vegetables and some of their need for food products. Each and every activity of units to organize and develop local sources of supplies must be carried out in accordance with a unified program and plan and must be closely linked to the activities of the commerce sector and each locality in order to create sources of goods, insure good distribution and circulation and manage the market and prices well.

Under the present two price policy, in addition to receiving all of the goods supplied in accordance with ration standards at supply prices, units must give their attention to expanding the development of sources of supplies outside plan norms and strengthening their processing operations. Units as well as military supply stations must attach full importance to establishing relations with the locality, making the army commerce system of the unit a center of commerce in the locality and fully utilizing the capabilities and strengths of the locality and the unit to develop additional sources of goods at negotiated prices and engage in trade to increase the supply of goods to the unit.

All agencies and units in the rear and all units on the frontline must expand the processing of supplies in order to increase the quantity, variety and quality of troop messing supplies, insure that the unit receives the full amount of food required under its standard and prevent spoilage and waste.

4. Accelerating Production

The grain and food products produced by the unit are an important source of supplies, one that helps to maintain the eating standard of troops. Units must develop upon their own capabilities and the capabilities of the locality in which they are stationed to produce additional grain and food products in order to insure that ration standards are met and create grain and food reserves. At those places at which favorable conditions exist in terms of arable land, the climate and weather, it is necessary to make full use of all land, engage in intensive cultivation to increase crop yields and produce agricultural products of high

economic value in order to carry out trade among units and within the military supply sector with a view toward stimulating production and improving the diet of soldiers. However, regardless of the scale on which production is increased, the economic returns of production and the results in improving the diet of soldiers must be taken into consideration and a determined effort must be made to combat the practice of operating in any manner seen fit and carrying out production at any cost.

5. Strengthening Management and Practicing Thorough Economy

If, in the work of organizing and supporting the meals of soldiers, we do not provide good management, do not practice economy and allow losses to occur, the eating standard of troops will decline even if the state provides a full supply of products and the unit increases its production. We must tightly manage every activity, especially distribution, not operate in a haphazard fashion. and insure that supplies are delivered to the proper recipients in exact accordance with standards and policy. Key products must be distributed in accordance with stipulated troop strength; if the actual troop strength of the unit differs from its stipulated troop strength, the upper level must certify the unit's troop strength before issuing supplemental supplies. Strict economy must be practiced in all areas: production, processing, transportation, storage in warehouses and consumption. From the military supply agencies and units on the strategic level to each kitchen, each cadre, each personnel and soldier, everyone must have a specific plan quota in order to endeavor to successfully meet the requirements set forth by the Ministry regarding the practice of economy.

In order to strengthen management and practice economy, we must look for every way to apply scientific-technological advances in every area of the activities of the military supplies sector. We must properly comply with inspection, control and inventory regulations, especially those regarding goods and the processing of goods, comply with payment and settlement of account regulations, joint troop strength verification regulations, the regulations and policies governing distribution and use and so forth. In conjunction with taking positive steps to prevent and stop acts involving misappropriation and waste, it is necessary to appropriately deal with misappropriation and waste and properly praise and reward those units and individuals that provide good management and practice economization well.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW DISTRICT BOUNDARIES DRAWN, NAMES CHANGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--On 30 August, the Council of Ministers issued a decision redrawing the administrative boundaries of some districts and changing the name of Dong Thieu District in Thanh Hoa Province as follows:

1. Luong Ngoc District is divided into two new ones under the name of Lang Chanh and Ngoc Lac Districts.

a. Lang Chanh District comprises 10 villages named Yen Khuong, Yen Thanh, Tri Nang, Giao An, Giao Thien, Quang Hien, Tam Van, Tan Phuc, Dong Luong and Lam Phu.

The office of the District People's Committee is in Dong Luong Village.

The boundaries of Lang Chanh District are as follows: It borders on Ba Thuoc District to the north, on Thuong Xuan District to the south, on Ngoc Lac District to the east and on Quan Hoa District to the west.

b. Ngoc Lac District comprises 20 villages named My Tan, Van Am, Cao Ngoc, Nguyet An, Phung Giao, Phung Minh, Phuc Thinh, Kien Tho, Minh Son, Minh Tien, Ngoc Trung, Cao Thinh, Loc Thinh, Ngoc Son, Ngoc Lien, Quang Trung, Dong Thinh, Thach Lap, Thuy Son and Ngoc Khe and also includes two state farm towns named Lam Son and Song Am.

The office of the District People's Committee is in Ngoc Khe Village.

The boundaries of Ngoc Lac District are as follows: It borders on Cam Thuy and Ba Thuoc Districts to the north, on Thuong Xuan and Tho Xuan Districts to the south, on Tho Xuan District to the east and on Lang Chanh District to the west.

2. Vinh Thanh District is divided into two new ones named Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc Districts.

a. Thach Thanh District comprises 25 villages named Thach Tuong, Thach Lam, Thach Yen, Thach Son, Thach Binh, Thach Cam, Thach Dinh, Thach Dong, Thach Long, Thach Vinh, Thanh Truc, Thanh Tan, Thanh Quang, Thanh My, Thanh Minh, Thanh Cong, Thanh Tam, Thanh Van, Thanh Tho, Thanh An, Ngoc Trac, Thanh Long, Thanh Tien, Thanh Kim and Thanh Hung and also includes two state farm towns named Thach Thanh and Van Du.

The office of the District People's Committee is in Thanh Kim Village.

The boundaries of Thach Thanh District are as follows: It borders on Ha Nam Ninh Province to the north, on Cam Thuy and Vinh Loc Districts to the south, on Ha Trung District to the east and on Ba Thuoc District to the west.

b. Vinh Loc District comprises 15 villages named Vinh Quang, Vinh Hung, Vinh Yen, Vinh Tien, Vinh Long, Vinh Phuc, Vinh Thanh, Vinh Minh, Vinh Khang, Vinh Hoa, Vinh Hung, Vinh Tan, Vinh Ninh, Vinh Thinh and Vinh An.

The office of the District People's Committee is in Vinh Thanh village.

The boundaries of Vinh Loc District are as follows: It borders on Thach Thanh District to the north, on Thieu Yen District to the south, on Ha Trung District to the east and on Cam Thuy and Thieu Yen Districts to the west.

3. Trung Son District is divided into two new ones named Ha Trung and Nga Son Districts.

a. Ha Trung District comprises 24 villages named Ha Long, Ha Giang, Ha Bac, Ha Tien, Ha Yen, Ha Tan, Ha Binh, Ha Linh, Ha Son, Ha Dong, Ha Ngoc, Ha Phong, Ha Ninh, Ha Lam, Ha Duong, Ha Van, Ha Thanh, Ha Thai, Ha Lai, Ha Chau, Ha Phu, Ha Hai, Ha Toai and Ha Vinh.

The office of the District People's Committee is in Ha Phong Village.

The boundaries of Ha Trung District are as follows: It borders on Bim Son City to the north, on Hau Loc District to the south, on Nga Son District to the east and on Thach Thanh and Vinh Loc Districts to the west.

b. Nga Son District comprises 26 villages named Nga Dien, Nga An, Nga Phu, Nga Thai, Nga Tan, Nga Tien, Nga Lien, Nga Thanh, Nga Hai, Nga Giap, Nga My, Nga Yen, Nga Van, Nga Truong, Nga Thien, Ba Dinh, Nga Vinh, Nga Thanh, Nga Linh, Nga Nhan, Nga Thanh, Nga Bach, Nga Hung, Nga Trung, Nga Thuy and Nga Thach.

The office of the District People's Committee is in Nga My Village.

The boundaries of Nga Son District are as follows: It borders on Ha Nam Ninh Province to the north, on Hau Loc District to the south, on the Eastern Sea to the east and on Ha Trung District to the west.

4. The name of Dong Thieu District is changed into Dong Son District.

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AGRICULTURE

PHAM VAN DONG FORESTRY CONFERENCE TALK

OW211123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 12, 13 Sep 82

[12 Sep 82, Part 1]

[Text] As we have reported, chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong recently called on, and addressed, the national forestry conference, which discussed measures to develop forestry according to the 1981-1985 5-year plan and during the 1980s. Comrade Pham Van Dong's address is composed of two parts. The first part is as follows:

I. Importance of Forests to Economy, Life Environment and National Defense

Located in a tropical and monsoon zone, our country is endowed with abundant tropical forests. People often speak of many countries in the world, including Vietnam, which possess abundant and beautiful forest resources. Our forefathers used the phrase "gold forests and silver seas" to affirm the richness of our country's forests.

Forests occupy an extremely important position in the economy and life. They provide essential raw materials and products for the construction industry and the communications and transportation sector and consumer goods for the people's livelihood.

Our forests contain many species of precious timber, famous special products, rare birds and beasts, valuable medicinal plants and innumerable species of trees, whose qualities, effects, scientific significance and economic value are still unknown.

Forests are a type of biological resource that is able to procreate and develop unceasingly. If they are properly exploited and if they procreate in conformity with their law of development, they will become a very important source of forest products to satisfy the requirements for national building and many other needs of our national economy and people's life.

Forestry is one of the activities which can generate a great income for the state, the collective and family-sideline economy. Forestry development is of great significance, it can help create jobs for millions of people and actively contributes to achieving labor distribution and utilization in the entire country.

When speaking of forests, we must deal with their important role vis-a-vis man's life environment. Today, in the face of the severe and serious consequences of the practice of destroying forests and of the evidence of the chain effect caused by the destruction of botanical resources, mankind can firmly attest the extreme importance of forests for the natural environment in general and the ecological environment in particular.

Forests are reservoirs for water storage and control. Forest destruction will result in devitilizing soil and destabilizing the course of rivers, brooks, streams, lakes and the capacity of dams. For this reason, to protect forests is to protect land, water conservancy and hydroelectric power projects and the source of water for man and domestic animals and to minimize damage caused by flood and drought. History has shown that, as a result of forest destruction, many countries in the world have become deserts.

In our country, due to many reasons, weather, climatic and hydrographic developments have become rather complex in recent years. And the palpable reason is that our forests, especially watershed forests, have been seriously damaged.

Forests and vegetation can also help control wind and sandstorms, purify air, reduce noise and create an environment favorable for production and human life.

The nature-protecting forests; the forests for relaxation, recreation, excursion and tourism; parks and the vegetal network, which constitute the belts around cities and industrial centers, are always connected with the requirements of social life. The higher society's living standard, the greater these requirements will be.

Regarding scientific research and the protection of nature, our country's tropical forests occupy an important position and are of great significance. Thus, we must immediately expand the systematic study of the application of plans for protecting closed, natural and nature-protecting forests and for preserving typical species of plants and animals in tropical forests.

Forests have a great effect on national defense. Throughout thousands of years in our people's struggle against foreign invasion, the role and great effect of forests on national defense have always been affirmed. Along with bringing direct economic benefits, afforestation and forest protection in our border provinces, coastal areas and elsewhere are necessary because of the immediate and permanent tasks in consolidating national defense.

Although forests have thus a great position and effect, it is regrettable that we have not yet achieved all we are capable of doing to meet the requirements for preventing and controlling natural calamities and for environmental protection. It is very important to be fully aware of the above-mentioned significance in order to pay attention to satisfactorily implementing the necessary tasks to prevent forest destruction and to henceforth establish a new order in the protection, management, building and development of forests in accordance with the new spirit of the resolution of the fifth party congress.

[13 Sep 82, Part II]

[Text] II. Forestry Activities in Past Years and the Tasks of Building Up and Promoting Forestry in the Coming Period

Looking back on the past more than 2 decades of organizing and building up our country's forestry, we realize that it has scored a number of achievements in serving production and the needs of socialist construction and the consolidation of production relations and material-technical bases. Especially in recent years, forestry has undergone noticeable changes and has made notable progress in the new direction: making forest preservation and replenishment of forest resources at the grassroots level a central task. Across the country we have cultivated more than 400,000 hectares of concentrated forest and planted more than 2 billion trees on dispersed areas, which cover an equivalent of more than .5 million hectares of cultivated forest. The cultivation rate and quality of the cultivated forests during the period 1976-1980 were better than in preceding years.

Despite our limited forest resources, the forestry sector has harvested nearly 2 million cubic meters of lumber annually to meet essential domestic needs and export needs. However, the achievements we have scored are still below our requirements and capabilities. The most noteworthy fact is that our forests are dwindling in acreage, resources, and quality. Wasteland and bare hills are increasing. Our forests' supply and protection capabilities are decreasing to an alarming level. Our forests have not been satisfactorily managed and protected. Tree planting and afforestation are developing slowly. The afforested area ratio is still low. Forest exploitation has been done without any regard to its regeneration. Wood processing and maintenance are still inadequate. Tremendous waste still occurs in the use of wood and forest products while an acute wood shortage is affecting both our state and people. All these inadequacies result from concrete causes. You, comrades, should make an in-depth review in order to find suitable measures for resolving each concrete problem correctly; and this requires your thorough grasp of the party's basic viewpoints, whose correctness has been proved by realities of the past more than 2 decades.

1. Our forests and forested land are common property of all our people; and the protection, buildup and development of forest resources also are an understanding involving our entire people--under the capitalist system, the situation is different. Therefore, our forests can be protected properly and our forestry can develop rapidly only if we succeed in making everyone clearly understand this matter and correctly work in accordance with the motto: "Joint state-people work, joint state run-collective work, joint central level-local level work." This is the viewpoint on which our party and state base the placing of our forests and forested land under district management and having the cooperatives carry out business transactions in accordance with state projects, planning and laws.

Over past years we have allocated more than 2 million hectares of forest and forested land for production and business endeavors by cooperatives, and a number of localities have carried out decentralization of power by placing

state forests under district management. However, not many achievements have been scored because the allocation of forests and forested land to cooperatives must go along with restructuring of production so that all the favorable conditions are created for cooperative production: the placing of forests under district management must go along with the improvement of the management mechanism, the strengthening of the socialist legal system, the upgrading of the district's managerial level, and the assignment and training of more forestry technicians for the district level. We should do well the work relating to the cooperative and the district level so that the allocation of forests and forested land for district management and cooperative production and business transactions in accordance with the state projects, planning and laws can rapidly have a great impact.

2. Ours is a small country with a large population and a very low per-capita amount of forest and forested land acreage and forest resources, whereas our people's multisided needs in everyday life and in socialist industrialization require an increasingly greater supply of resources from our forests. We can resolve these contradictions only through strict forest management and preservation and the thrifty and most efficient utilization of our existing forest resources. In the meantime, we should actively carry out afforestation on millions of hectares of wasteland and bare hills and strive, within a few 5-year plans, to achieve stable, high-quality forest resources with high economic values.

We should proceed toward performing intensive forest cultivation at an early date, toward practicing forest cultivation just as we do gardening. We should carry out comprehensive business transactions and profitably use all resources. We should attach importance to the tasks of forest regeneration, maintenance, fostering, preservation and exploitation as well as the tasks of processing and preserving forest products in order to increase efficiency in using forest resources. We must pay attention to using wood and other forest products thriftily and must adopt the most efficient policies and measures to economize on wood in exploitation, production and consumption. We must put an end to the highly irrational and wasteful use of wood. We must always pay attention to utilizing forests and forested land effectively and developing to the highest level the soil potential, the biological potentials of animals and vegetation, and all potentially favorable conditions of the tropical climate.

It is the objective and task of forestry to develop forestry in the direction of coordinating forestry and agriculture, coordinating forestry and stockbreeding, and fully and comprehensively exploiting all natural resources in the most appropriate manner. The application of the method of coordinated agriculture-forestry production not only brings about high economic efficiency but also creates an ecological pattern suitable to the natural characteristics of our country's society and helps meet our people's multisided requirements in everyday life. Therefore, this production method should be applied in all parts of the country.

More than 20 years ago, President Ho, our beloved and esteemed leader, initiated the tree-planting festival. This is a creative and appropriate form of combining agriculture with forestry for the provinces in the lowlands, midland and mountainous and coastal regions. As everyone knows, this has had great practical results.

We have recently reviewed the tree-planted festival movement. We should take measures to step it up widely and continuously and to further heighten its effects and quality.

The combining of agriculture and forestry must be reflected in the production orientation and tasks of each state forest, state farm and cooperative and of each family's garden. But the ways to combine agriculture with forestry are very diverse because of the differences in natural and social conditions and objectives in each region, area and production unit.

This problem requires that our country's scientists quickly create an appropriate model for combining them. In reality, models and experiences in combining agriculture with forestry have been well known among our people for many generations. We must pay attention to recapitulating these experiences in order to create typical models.

The combining of agriculture and forestry is an important progressive scientific and technical program of the state. It requires positive participation for many scientific sectors. I hope that, with a sense of responsibility and in a creative spirit, our scientists will satisfactorily complete this strategically significant research program.

3. Forests and forest land are essential objects of production. They are connected with the lives of the compatriots of various nationalities and are one of the advantages of the economy in the midlands and mountain region. the forest economy must be developed in the direction of combined agroforestry as a part of the advance toward combining agriculture, forestry and industry. This is for the benefit of these sectors and of building socialism and defending the country. We must thoroughly comprehend and follow the party's nationalities policy in the economic and cultural construction and development of the mountainous region.

Building and developing forestry must be closely coordinated with setting and turning nomads into protectors of forests and will participate in afforestation, forest exploitation, forest product processing and in forestry, agricultural and industrial production. This is a major policy of our party and our state aimed at advancing all nationalities to the same level of development, and at equality in all aspects in the community of nationalities of the socialist Vietnamese fatherland. Thus, all echelons and sectors must closely cooperate in these activities and must properly fulfill their responsibilities. In particular, the Ministry of Forestry, which is entrusted by the party and the state with the task of uniformly managing these activities in accordance with the state guideline, plan and policy, must fulfill its responsibilities.

Since nomads of various nationalities bear their own traits, we must pay attention to the differences in their economic, cultural and social lives and in their customs and habits in order to correctly implement the policy regarding settlement of nomads. The nomad settlement committees at the central level and in each province and mountain area should assign forestry work to designated comrades who have a thorough knowledge of the party's line and policy regarding nationalities and who can deeply understand each nationality. You comrades should know that no one else can understand a nationality better than the people of that nationality who can grasp the party's viewpoint on revolution and nationalities.

Regarding the recruiting of compatriots of various nationalities for the forestry staff, it is necessary to pay attention to the characteristics of each nationality and not to apply the same system of recruitment, education, treatment and labor management. Meanwhile, it is necessary to redistribute social labor and send the compatriots from the delta to build the economy and culture in the mountainous region.

Reorganization of agro-forestry-industrial production must be coordinated with the reorganization of populous areas and the building of new townships, state forests, state farms and villages in order to improve the material and cultural livelihood of the compatriots of various nationalities and of forestry laborers and to gradually change the socioeconomic situation of the mountain region.

Regarding investments in this region, we should take into account not only the purely economic results but also the results in many other aspects, including the implementation of the party's nationalities policy.

4. The buildup and development of forestry and all other tasks in socialist construction and national defense are placed under the party's leadership, the laboring people's collective mastery, and state management. All success is dependent on firmly grasping and correctly implementing this relationship. However, today I am not going to talk at length about this principle, I am going to talk to you, comrades--including the comrades representing the provincial and municipal administrations present at this meeting--only about the question of state management of forestry by law and the necessity to uphold law enforcement in forest management and preservation and in managing the distribution of forest products and forest-derived material supplies--topical issues of forestry management.

As you know, afforestation, forest preservation, and forestry development are not done solely in the interest of the forested localities but also in the interest of the country as a whole. Destruction of forests in the mountainous region not only causes damage to the mountainous region localities, but also causes greater damage to production and the lives of our people in the Red River delta and in the entire country.

When a piece of equipment or an item of supplies is destroyed, we suffer a concrete loss that may be calculated in terms of money; but when a forest--a greenery network--is destroyed, its harmful effect is incalculable, and it takes a very long time for it to be restored. That is why any state that is concerned about its forests pays attention to formulating a body of laws on forest.

In Russia, only a few months following the October Revolution victory, on 25 May 1918, Lenin signed the first Soviet administration's decree on forests. Lenin had a very firm attitude toward violators of forest and tree preservation regulations. The following account, excerpted from (Gill's) book "Six Years of Living With Lenin" is proof of his firmness.

One summer afternoon in 1919, Lenin arrived in Gorkiy village from the Kremlin. After a stroll along the pine-lined alley in the park, he came to rest on a rock. He observed the scenery and noticed that one of the two big, beautiful pines that he had seen during his previous visit to the park was missing. He summoned the warden and told him of what had happened. He angrily said: This is lawlessness. Who dared to do that? The perpetrator must be identified. We will not overlook this incident.

After an investigation, the comrade warden reported to Lenin that 2 days before the manager of the Gorkiy rest house had ordered the felling of the pine because he thought it was dying and was no longer needed. After thinking for a while, Lenin said: He must be appropriately punished for his act. And the diligent manager got a stern warning.

On another occasion he visited the (Sofol) public park. After passing by the (Bogatyr) factory and feasting his eyes on the beautiful scenery, he came across spots of resin that had come out of pine and poplar logs. Due to a fuel shortage, the factory management had sent its men to fell trees in the forest. Enraged by what he had learned, Lenin said: That is terrible. People have robbed forest property and destroyed forests. That practice must be put to an end. Do they know the consequences of forest destruction? People are deprived of resting places. It is easy to destroy a forest, but afforestation takes a long time. The following day he ordered that destruction of trees in the (Sofol) forest be immediately stopped and ordered the organization of forest and public park preservation. Afterwards, decrees were signed to protect the natural forests in 30 areas around Moscow.

In our country, although a body of forest laws still does not exist, we have laws regulating forest preservation as well as regulations on many other specific aspects. However, those laws and regulations that have the force of law have not been scrupulously enforced. Forest destroyers, poachers that kill valuable and rare species of forest fauna, people who authorize forest destruction without having to turn in forest products as regulared by law and who authorize the use of forest products at their discretion, and so forth, have not been correctly handled. It is time we do this work urgently and scrupulously in order to stop forest destruction, which entails incalculable consequences.

5. The imperative and extremely important task is to continue stepping up the tree planting movement which was launched by our very beloved and esteemed Uncle Ho.

In the past, this movement has developed in the Red River delta provinces and we must now draw experiences from it in all aspects, including the organization of forces, policy and relationships between the state enterprise and cooperatives and between cooperatives and households, in order to quickly expand the afforestation movement throughout the country.

All sectors and echelons must pay great attention to this task as well as other production tasks of the state plan.

As you know, the world is greatly concerned about the energy issue; and the developing countries, including Vietnam, are paying special attention to afforestation to solve the problem of fuel and timber, of which rural and urban areas have a great shortage. This makes us ponder, because we are living in a country endowed with sufficient solar energy, abundant rainfall, important land, plentiful manpower and trees which grow fast and are useful in many aspects.

What do you think of this situation? Reality has proved that in the Red River delta--with a small land area and a large population--a number of cooperatives, through properly organizing labor, applying a rational and sensible system of income distribution and providing close leadership and guidance, have successfully planted species of trees which yield lumber, firewood, fruit and raw materials for artisan industry and handicrafts to produce art objects and export, thus creating a great many jobs and increasing the income of cooperative members and households. On the other hand, due to their failure to plant trees, some localities, despite their vast virgin lands and the availability of labor and working tools, have suffered a shortage of firewood, lumber and other things which forests and trees can provide.

To achieve quality and effectiveness in afforestation, we must pay great attention to science and technology. What types of trees are to be planted? Where and how to plant trees? This whole series of problems must be studied and reviewed.

We possess many varieties of valuable trees, including oleaginous, resinous and indigeneous trees. We must correctly determine the land area, the type of soil and necessary technical measures. In particular, we must concentrate on satisfactorily implementing seed selection, an imperative requirement of afforestation. It is the task of selecting, crossbreeding and propagating outstanding seeds that must be carried out in such a way that remarkable progress can be achieved in this task of the forestry sector so as to insure sufficient good and high-yield seeds to meet the afforestation requirements of state-operated and collective installations and the people.

One of our major objectives is to utilize many positive measures to restore soil fertility, achieve a balance in nature and insure a stable development of agricultural production.

In afforestation, good results have been obtained particularly in planting trees to improve the soil and to get firewood, lumber and fruit. Our country can achieve that. In mountainous and hilly areas where the land is steep and there are heavy rainrall and erosion, our peasants have created gardens which yield many products, such as firewood, lumber, fruit, industrial crops, grain and food products, thus creating a great source of income while protecting the soil and preserving the source of water.

In areas with many infertile and rocky grassy hills, many cooperatives and families have planted trees to improve the soil, in coordination with grain and foodstuffs production, thus further increasing their incomes and soil fertility.

So, you should seek to understand why this can be achieved in one place and not another. Is it because soil is infertile or because men have no determination? We must deeply understand and correctly implement Uncle Ho's teaching that tree planting is for 10 years' benefits and cultivation of men is for a century's interests.

If we know how to plant and select trees, we can obviously build millions of plentiful gardens which will produce large quantities of useful products for society within 10, 20 or 30 years, thereby changing the entire vast hilly area.

The party and the state have set forth two correct ways to produce sufficient grain: to achieve intensive cultivation and expansion of the existing cultivated acreage, and to build new economic zones. If an area can combine agriculture with forestry, protect forests, plant trees to improve the soil and carry out intensive cultivation on ricefields and gardens, it can make production prosper. Otherwise, if an area does not grow trees and destroys forests to obtain land on which to plant grain and food crops in such a way that the soil is depleted, land will thus be reclaimed and then left untilled.

All elements in nature have a very close dialectical mutual relationship. Any violation of this relationship will be punished. For example, tree felling and forest destruction will inevitably cause erosion, drought, low yield in cultivation and therefore insufficiency of food for human subsistence.

Theory and reality have clearly proved the important benefits of afforestation, thus, it must be carried out anywhere land is available for production, such as state forests, state farms and cooperatives. This is the implementation of the policy of the state and people working together. And afforestation is an undertaking of the entire people. If everyone and every household engages in tree planting, 10 million hectares or one-third of our country's land area, which have been left fallow, will become productive land, thus contributing to feeding all our people.

Our party's and people's efforts in turning fallow lands into prosperous economic zones and in expanding the cultivated area are very urgent and greatly significant. Expansion of cultivated land is connected with afforestation. You comrades are surely aware of that and you must have high determination to achieve it.

Party resolutions have clearly pointed out the three strengths of the midlands and mountain region, namely: forestry, industrial crops and stockbreeding. These three business lines must be interlocked, with tree planting and afforestation serving as the basis, because only with the existence of trees and forests can conditions be created for agriculture and stockbreeding development.

Developing forestry in accordance with the above factors and direction requires knowledge and a creative work method. In this domain, we have models and rich experience. Ly Nhan is a district located in the low-lying area of Ha Nam Ninh Province. Over the past more than 25 years, thanks to its coordination of agricultural and forestry activities, it has scored comprehensive achievements in intensive crop cultivation and secured a large income from wood products. On the average, this small, but populous, delta district has annually exploited more than 25,000 cubic meters of lumber, 12,000 tons of firewood, and over 300,000 bamboos--an exploitation output equalling that of two forest-rich mountain districts combined. The Thai-nationality (Muong Truong) cooperative in Muong La District, Son La Province, implementing the agroforestry coordination policy, has properly developed the forest strengths, closely managed and preserved forest resources, satisfactorily resolved the grain production problem, and stepped up stockbreeding. As a result, it has developed its production and improved the local people's living conditions. (Foc Sen) village, inhabited by Nung nationality people, in Cao Bang Province, thanks to its proper motivation of the local people to develop their experiences, has succeeded in formulating forest preservation agreements and having the local people voluntarily implement them. As a result, the local forests have been preserved. Also, the local people have put in more than 1 million man-days to plant trees, turning 750 hectares of bare hills and stone mountains into luxuriant forests. Once a forest is regenerated, brooks and streams reappear.

Displaying its creativeness and relying on the local people's efforts, Huu Khanh village in Lang Son Province, over the past 20 years of continuous effort, has planted 90 hectares of collective forest and 400 hectares of gardens for lumber, fruit and special products. In addition, families have planted grain and food crops. The area has thus become a prosperous economic zone. The average per-capita income is over 400 kilos of paddy; each family's yearly produce-derived income is more than 15,000 dong; the villagers' savings amount to 500,000 dong.

The elders and people in Vinh Thanh village, Yen Thanh District, Nghe Tinh Province, over the past more than 20 years, have turned 15 hectares of bare hills into in-memory-of-the-uncle tree gardens. Using a rational cultivation pattern, they have planted 5 million assorted trees. Part of the wood produced was used for the construction of collective facilities such as schools, warehouses, village offices and a public health station. A total of 2,800 cubic meters of timber have been sold to the local people for house construction. The cooperatives' income derived from tree cultivation is 50 million dong. This does not include the value of the remaining trees in the gardens.

We can also cite typical examples of tree-planting to create windbreaks and improve soil conditions, such as those in Trieu Hai District, Binh Tri Thien Province, Thang Binh District, Quang Nam-danang Province, and many other areas. Especially, at the Can Kiem Cooperative in Thach That District, Hanoi Municipality, the tree-planting team has successfully transformed arid laterite-soil hills into luxuriant forests and orchards.

The experience and industry displayed in labor work by old Mr Nguyen Van Que and the other elders in the tree-planting team of the Hoa Tien Cooperative in Cia Hung village, Gia Vien District, Ha Nam Ninh Province--who carried soil from rice paddies to a stone mountain for tree planting; their work has delivered benefits to the collective--commands everyone's admiration and serves as an example for everyone to emulate, especially those in the areas with favorable soil conditions who not only have failed to carry out afforestation but have destroyed forests.

The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress has clearly shown the line, policy and major objectives of forestry for the 1981-1985 5-year period. We must substantiate that line and policy with realistic measures in order to successfully achieve the set objectives. However, due to the forest's long-term production characteristics, the forestry plans for the period 1981-1985 and the remaining years of the 1980's are just a short step in the long course of advancing our country's forests from their status of scattered, naturally-grown, and seriously ravaged forests to the stabilized situation of properly planned forests with rational objectives and cultivation patterns.

Socialist countries within CEMA already have fairly concrete plans for forestry development covering the period extending to the year 2000 and beyond. We should also concentrate our efforts on the same work, which will serve as the basis for solving many questions, including the question of international cooperation in the field of economy and forestry technology. To achieve these objectives, we must solve such questions as conducting forest surveys and planning, consolidating production-business organizations, accelerating scientific-technical work and promulgating or amending policies in order to promote and protest production and preserve forests. We must pay attention to making adequate investment in forestry--primarily investment for the expansion of the road network, in order to serve, at the same time, forestry, economic production, the people's lives and national defense. We should gradually build material-technical bases for forestry, give forestry more equipment and modernize forest exploitation techniques.

Aside from the capital invested by the state, forestry should build up its own assets through the exporting of forest products in order to have the means to equip itself with the necessary machines. However, in order to perform these very important and essential tasks well, we must consolidate and strengthen the organization system of forest management from grassroots to ministerial level. Based on general state regulations [words indistinct] forest management, in which we should clearly determine the responsibilities between sector and echelon and between central and local level and particularly develop the role of the district level in the field of state administration-economic management and production-business management.

To help party committee echelons and administrations at all levels exercise unified management over forestry activities, to help systematize forestry organization and to help the forestry ministry, through this system, to exercise its management function over the forestry sector, there must be, in all provinces and municipalities subordinate to the central level provincial or municipal forestry service, and in all forested districts, responsible forestry organizations. All these questions should be specifically regulated on the basis of an increasingly simple, better, more compact and more efficient organization system of forest management.

Consolidating and perfecting organizations always involves cadres. Today I do not want to go deeply into this matter. I just want to remind comrade leaders at all levels to pay particular attention to training and rationally using cadres--particularly scientific and economic-management cadres--putting the right man in the right place, and creating favorable conditions for cadres in their work, study and contributions of their energy and intelligence in the undertaking of building up our forestry.

The forestry section and all related sectors, party committee echelons and local administration should pay due attention to the lives of forestry workers and forestry cooperative members. Our forestry must undergo changes. That is a requirement in socialist construction and national defense, a requirement of our party and our people. I hope this conference is the one that initiates the changes.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES PROPER IMPLEMENTATION OF PRODUCT CONTRACTING

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Develop New Factors, Perfect the Managerial Mechanism of Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] The system of product contract with labor groups and laborers in agricultural cooperatives has been applied broadly in the past three agricultural seasons. It is a rational form of labor organization in agricultural cooperatives where manual labor is still prevalent; it is also a method of remuneration which links the laborers' responsibilities and interests to the end product. Along with the implementation of incentive policies for production and the application of an appropriate management system which has been promulgated, the facts of life have demonstrated clearly that product contracting is creating a strong motive inducing every laborer, household and production unit to fulfill the cooperative's production plan and that it is also launching a rural mass movement to step up agricultural production development, to increase the gross social product, to enhance the effectiveness of production and business activities of socialist collective economic units and to help consolidate the new production relationships.

The experiences drawn from the application of the end-product contract system to rice and subsidiary food crops are being applied to many kinds of industrial crops and domestic animals. The laborers' sense of responsibility for production has been heightened and a higher output achieved wherever and whenever the product contract system is applied widely according to a sound plan and with rationally set norms and if rewards and penalties are handed down rightly. This experience is being broadly applied in state agricultural installations and is beginning to obtain good results.

The product contract system has been applied well in certain areas and not so well in others; moreover, in the same production unit, some tasks have been carried out satisfactorily while others are not. Though organizational and operational shortcomings must be corrected resolutely and promptly, one must realize that the new contract mechanism is based on an appropriate method, that the good points are basic and that consequently the application of this system must be expanded energetically among cooperatives and production collectives.

The method of end-product contracting with labor groups and laborers suits all categories of cooperatives no matter whether they are advanced, average or weak and are situated in different regions. However, it is necessary to apply this method in accordance with the characteristics of each region and each category of cooperative in order to attain the set goals and maintain the formulated principles while cleverly conforming to the standard of each locality. Constantly guaranteeing the cooperative members' ownership, fully using the existing possibilities to develop production and continuously consolidating the new relationships are the most accurate yardstick to evaluate any management method.

The application of the product contract system in agricultural cooperatives is only part of the managerial task but it is also helping promote an overall managerial improvement among cooperatives and among various levels, especially the district one. In any unified production and business unit, the contract and reward systems must be applied uniformly to different tasks and trades so as to incite everyone to increase labor productivity. The joint efforts of various economic-technical sectors and between the district level and cooperatives will lay a basis for implementing the contract plan. It follows that if the contract system is to be improved and turned into a perfect management mechanism of any socialist collective economic unit as requested by the Fifth [Party] Congress, it is necessary to improve the management of cooperatives--primarily with regard to the planning task, production incentive policies and cadres' organization--while agriculture promoting sectors must pay greater attention to agricultural production at the grassroots level and must carry out economic contracts properly.

Product contracting and agricultural cooperative management are also creating new problems which must be solved satisfactorily to make it possible to develop agricultural production and simultaneously and gradually to build the new socialist rural areas. The sectors concerned and all localities have the duty to review the situation, to correct outmoded practices quickly and to formulate policies and systems conformable to the new management system in order to meet the requirements of life.

Product contracting is essentially a way to encourage laborers to do their utmost to develop production in cooperatives and production collectives. It is now a strong but not unique motive. While applying various production incentive policies, party organizations must ceaselessly intensify the politico-ideological education of peasants and continuously instill into collectivized peasants a respect for labor and production, a high sense of responsibility for the work they are doing, a spirit of mutual assistance and a sense of the need to wholeheartedly contribute to the common benefit and to protect the socialist property. Linked to the carrying out of three revolutions among which the scientific-technical one plays the key role, the new contract mechanism will exert an ever increasing effect and will continuously promote agricultural production development.

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MEASURES TO PREVENT, CONTROL FLOODS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Actively Prevent, Control Typhoons and Floods"]

[Text] The entire nation is midway into the rainy, typhoon and flood season. To stand ready against unusual but possible natural calamities is an important task for all sectors, echelons and people during this season. The latter generally ends with September in the north and with November in the south, barring unexpected circumstances which cause it to last longer.

This year's dike building plan has been completed: However, this is no reason for laxity in preventing and controlling natural calamities. Rains, floods and typhoons follow an established pattern; but, occassionally they occur with suddenness and gravity. As a result of restricted state supplies and capital, the volume of dikes built this year is much smaller than the ones in the past, although a larger volume is now needed to strengthen and repair damaged spots. The dikes on the Red River, unchallenged by big floods in more than 10 years, contain many cracks, cavities and still undetected damages. Since construction quality is not insured, even freshly built segments include spots prone to permeability and subsequent breakup. This year, because of reduced state capital, only a number of vital segments have been strengthened. This leaves the rest of the dike system to be attended to by localities and the people, with their own manpower and materials, and with a properly atuned dike management and protection organization.

In recent days, the weather has given rise to concern. Of late, there were big rainfalls in Bac Bo, causing level-3 alerts on many rivers and waterlogging on tens of thousands of hectares of rice. At present, there are heavy floods in Bac Bo, the former Zone 4 and the Mekong River Delta, while flood rains have just begun in Trung Bo. Often it is now the time for foreign typhoons to strike our country. Thus, during this season of frequent natural calamities, we must avoid the worst, and be ready to cope with typhoons, heavy rainfalls, flooding, high tides and crop waterlogging. The more we are combat-ready, the less damage will occur. Even if the material and technical basis for preventing and controlling natural calamities is weak, man's organization for combat--from flood and typhoon control committees to dike management and protection forces--can achieve high efficiency by showing an adequate sense of responsibility and high determination, and by carrying out the best restorative plan. In 1971,

heavy floods damaged thousands of spots on major river dikes; nevertheless, the whole system continued to be safe, due to proper protection, and to the fact that the forces involved fulfilled their responsibilities, staying close to each meter of dike and promptly taking corrective measures.

Nationwide, many rivers are protected by dikes, but others are not. Thus, we must adopt concrete but flexible steps to fit in with local situations. In the first place, and in light of the campaign against the recent flood rains, party committee echelons, administration officials and flood and typhoon prevention and control committees, must review their plans thoroughly--including the ones that prepare various forces for protecting dikes, controlling typhoons and waterlogging--so as to rectify shortcomings with the most enthusiastic spirit.

We must closely follow meteorologic and hydrologic conditions, and promptly inform the leadership and people of weather changes. The information and communication task must be carried out better than previously, especially concerning key antiflood and typhoon centers. Security patrols, prompt repairs, and protection of dikes with locally available supplies are technical activities which have a decisive impact on dike protection. All damages to dikes always begin with small cracks; hence, prompt detection and action will help erase concern and reduce costs. During the recent floods, however, this task was not properly carried out at a number of places. Guards often stayed inside their posts, rarely patrolling along the dikes. Many posts lacked supplies and earth, which should have been kept handy, even bells or drums for use as emergency signals. Untrained dike protection forces still were embarrassingly unfamiliar with their work, and lacked close coordination.

All sectors and echelons must see closely to it that sluice gates be closed and opened in accordance with technical regulations in force during the flood season. They must also strengthen the security network, resolutely prosecute thefts of antiflood supplies, and violations of dike protection regulatons.

While actively protecting dikes, we must continue properly to "protect the rear," especially the zones contiguous to dikes, and low-lying areas. In particular, the zones located within the scope of antiflood plans must prepare very carefully and thoroughly for evacuating the people, swiftly and securely, whenever the necessary order is given. Sector storehouses located in the flood-affected areas must be placed under direct control of respective sector chiefs with a view to protecting them to the highest degree. While preventing and controlling floods and typhoons, we must regularly pay attention to irrigation and drainage to enable the 10th-month rice to grow properly, and to ensure that pumping stations have enough electricity for removing water from drain canals.

The provinces in Trung Bo have no dikes; but because of steep hills and short waterways, flood waters there use to rise suddenly and fiercely, sweeping away large chunks of crops. Hence, efficacious flood prevention and control plans must be drawn up, so as to avoid human casualties and reduce crop and property damages to a minimum. The provinces in Trung Bo are rarely hit by typhoons; but this is no cause for slighting the prevention and control of floods and typhoons. The lessons learned from the 1978 floods must be used as a basis for making antiflood plans. We must focus on developing embankments in places which have the conditions for crop protection.

We must always act according to the precept that to prevent and control typhoons and floods is even more urgent than to prevent an enemy attack, because natural calamities arrive very swiftly and violently. To stand ready on all occasions is like placing ourselves in a winning position.

9213
CSO: 4209/498

AGRICULTURE

NGHIA BINH'S BIGGEST RICE CROP REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Nghia Binh: Summer-Autumn Rice Crop Reaches Unprecedentedly High Yield"]

[Text] So far, Nghia Binh has harvested nearly 35 percent of its summer-autumn rice area. In the first harvesting wave, many districts such as An Nhon, Tu Phuoc and Son Tinh, and the cities of Quang Ngai and Qui Nhon, reached a yield of from 38 to 42 quintals of paddy per hectare; many agricultural cooperatives, such as Nhon Khanh and Dap Da, yielded more than 50 quintals per hectare. During the third harvesting wave, the yield was rather lower; nevertheless, statistical estimates have put the average yield across the province at 29 to 30 quintals per hectare--1 quintal more per hectare as compared with the 1978 summer-autumn rice crop, the biggest one ever, and 2 quintals over the 1981 yield. Due to many measures--intensive farming to increase crop yield, use of new rice varieties, and of more organic fertilizer, adequate irrigation and care, and prompt prevention and control of pests--the obtained yield was close to the norms despite the fact that the summer-autumn rice area covered only 83.3 percent of plan.

Along with swiftly and cleanly harvesting the summer-autumn rice, Nghia Binh has also sowed and transplanted more than 41,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling over 70 percent of the plan. Agricultural cooperatives in the provinces have urgently sowed and transplanted in order to fulfill the 10th-month crop norms; besides, they have strived to nurse the rice, dig canals, dredge wells, and concentrate manpower on fighting drought, in an effort to reach an average 28 quintals of 10th-month rice per hectare.

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AGRICULTURE

SUMMER-FALL RICE CROP IN AN GIANG HARVESTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--An Giang has completed harvesting the summer-fall rice crop on all of the 75,000 cultivated hectares, with an average per hectare output of more than 30 quintals of paddy. This is the second crop grown by the province this year which has achieved the highest productivity and volume of production.

The three island districts of Phu Tan, Phu Chau and Cho Moi--whose entire arable areas are suitable for the cultivation of two rice crops [per year]--have neatly harvested their 45,000 hectares of summer-fall rice and have obtained the highest output in the province.

After finishing the summer-fall rice harvest, cooperatives, production collectives and peasants are plowing, turning up and drying the soil and are sowing and transplanting the winter-spring rice crop. The material supply, banking and grain sectors are continuously providing gasoline, oil and capital for production installations. The districts of Thoai Son, Cho Moi and Phu Tan are strengthening machine operating collectives, organizing repairs and distributing mechanical plows proportionally to every region in order to ensure rapid plowing and harrowing and careful drying of the soil.

Beside harvesting the summer-fall rice and tilling the soil to prepare for the winter-spring crop cultivation, the two districts of Tri Ton and Tinh Bien are carrying out sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice crop of an additional 5,500 hectares of high level fields which are difficult to irrigate, thus raising their total 10th-month rice area to 28,000 hectares representing an increase of 2,000 hectares over the previous crop.

9332
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AGRICULTURE

COOPERATIVIZATION, LAND DISTRIBUTION IN AN GIANG REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] In the two months of June and July 1982, An Giang built 136 production collectives. Phu Tan District took the lead in launching the movement to reform agriculture rapidly and steadily by applying the "simultaneously building production installations and training managerial cadres on the spot" motto. As a result, 110 production collectives were set up and agricultural cooperativization was completed by three villages. In addition, many other wards and villages in Phu Chau, Cho Moi and Chau Thanh Districts and Long Xuyen City completed cooperativization.

Throughout the province, there are now 570 production collectives, 6 agricultural cooperatives and 1,885 production solidarity teams. During the summer-fall and 10th-month seasons of 1982, 229 collectives and 6 agricultural cooperatives have applied the system of product contract with laborers. This means an increase of 102 collectives [which applied contracting] as compared with the 1981 summer-fall season and an increase of 45 collectives and 1 agricultural cooperative as compared with the 1981-82 winter-spring season.

The collectivized production movement has developed rapidly and steadily in the province because a correct leadership has been exercised and also because peasants have gained practical experiences.

At the same time, Tinh Bien, Tri Ton, Phu Chau, Chau Thanh and Chau Phu Districts have set up steering committees for land readjustment, with the result that 5,606 hectares have been retrieved and that 5,983 hectares have been distributed to 7,375 peasant households who owned no land at all or not enough land for production. Since the liberation day, An Giang has distributed in total 44,100 hectares of land to 59,100 households with a population of 339,190. This move has drawn a sympathetic response from the peasantry because all localities have tried to avoid infringing the common policy of the province.

9332
CSO: 4209/501

BRIEFS

SUMMER-FALL CROP--During the cultivation of the summer-fall rice crop this year, early rains fell in the Nam Bo provinces and were followed by a protracted drought which hampered production in the middle of the season. However, all localities tried hard to carry out sowing and transplanting and raised the entire crop area to more than 532,000 hectares, fulfilling 99.3 percent of the plan norm and achieving an increase of more than 75,000 hectares over the same period last year. Seven provinces and city surpassed the planned area norm, with Cuu Long exceeding it by nearly 14,000 hectares, Ben Tre by nearly 11,000 hectares, An Giang by nearly 4,000 hectares, Hau Giang by 3,300 hectares, Dong Nai by 2,700 hectares, Ho Chi Minh City by 1,700 hectares and Dong Thap by more than 1,100 hectares. All provinces and cities have harvested more than 40 percent of the total rice area. An Giang has completed the harvest. An average per hectare output of about 34 quintals is expected from all provinces and cities. This shows that the Nam Bo provinces have surpassed the plan norm for total output of the summer-fall rice crop and have produced much more than in the previous years. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Sep 82 p 1]
9332

CSO: 4209/501

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

INSTALLATION OF HO CHI MINH CITY-CAN THO POWER LINE COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Thien Anh: "Power Line 2-9"]

[Text] "Power Line 2-9" is the name of high tension wires which cross the Tien River. The construction of this project is to be completed on the occasion of the National Day this year. These wires constitute an important section of the entire power transmission line linking Thu Duc (Ho Chi Minh City) to Can Tho (Hau Giang). Passing through six provinces and cities, these wires vividly symbolize the efforts of the working class in the electricity sector to serve agriculture in the Mekong River Delta--a key rice area of the whole country.

The Power Line 2-9 project has been built by senior workers from large collectives such as the Electric Wire Installation Corporation, Station No 2, Enterprise No 1 of the Joint State-Private Electric Works Construction Corporation and the Dong Tam Electric Works Construction Combine.

The high tension wire poles form a row which stretches over a long distance along Route 4, which goes toward the western region through the districts of Cai Lay, Cai Be and Chau Thanh and which traverses an immense green carpet constituted by areas planted with precious fruit trees. Standing out from this row of poles are the two ones which hang the wires across the Tien River. Each of these poles is nearly 100-meter high; its foundation is composed of 15 steel stakes driven into the ground at a depth of 25 meters and is filled up with 150 cubic meters of concrete. Electric wires are made of aluminum, with a steel core of 411 sq mm [of cross section surface] and rustproof wires of 94 sq mm [of cross section surface], and are stretched over clusters of 15 porcelain and glass bowls each.

The wires traverse a rather complex terrain composed of ponds, marshy fields and orchards and are 1 to 5 kms far from communication roads--which made construction quite difficult. However, by bringing into play the offensive spirit of the August Revolution, workers in construction teams tried by all means to overcome difficulties. For many months in a row, they awoke at 2 or 3 am and started working with the rising tide to make it easy to carry machines, equipment and materials over canals and into work sites, without going to the great expense of using thousands of man-days to build transportation roads. They continued to work in both the sunny and rainy seasons without taking a rest.

They tried to save each kilogram of cement, each meter of aluminum wire, each small piece of timber and each bolt. With its boldness to think and act, a six-man production team of Construction Unit No 9 proposed to its director to rehabilitate two wire pulling machines, each with a pulling capacity of 8 tons to replace 80 manually pulling men. Working assiduously for less than 2 months, they restored both machines which had long been forsaken amid a heap of scrap iron. Each machine could simultaneously pull two 230-kv power transmission cables from a distance of 10 to 15 kms, thus replacing all the manpower in the wire pulling section at the work site and making a saving of thousands of dong.

There were four poles numbered from 284 to 287 to hang wires beside and across the river. They constituted the main points of a key work. The contract for the execution of this work was accepted by Enterprise No 1 of the Joint State-Private Electric Works Construction Corporation, the Construction Service and the Dong Tam Electric Works Construction Combine. Owing to very economical but rather bold plans, to a contingent of engineers, technical cadres and select workers and to the wholehearted aid of the corporation, this work was completed 7 months ahead of schedule and in conformity with technical regulations and had a good quality.

The construction of the wire section over the Tien River has been completed at the beginning of the historic month of August. Certain minor works will be perfected so that the bridge may be closed in time to connect two power networks.

Once the Thu Duc-Can Tho power line is completed, power from the Da Nhim Hydroelectric Plant and the generator plants in Ho Chi Minh City will be merged with the Tra Noc power and spread by means of high tension wires through the Mekong River Delta provinces down to Minh Hai to serve large industrial installations such as the Kien Luong Cement Factory, the shipbuilding enterprises and the frozen and canned export goods enterprises and also to operate water conservancy networks used to control drought and waterlogging. Irrigation and drainage will be carried out according to scientific methods on hundreds of thousands of hectares of fields where it will be possible to grow two or three rice crops [per year]. Thousands of hectares of virgin land will be opened for rice production. The material and moral life of some ten million people in this region will be further improved.

9332
CSO: 4209/501

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

RATIONAL USE OF BITUMINOUS COAL, LIGNITE URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Huy Lien, Sub-Institute on Coal Processing: "Rational Use of Bituminous Coal and Lignite"]

[Text] In our country, the reserves and output of bituminous and brown coals are smaller than that of anthracite. Each year, we must import bituminous coal and coke to meet the needs of a number of production, communications and transportation sectors. To overcome that difficulty, we must pay attention to rationally exploiting and using our bituminous and brown coals.

As for bituminous coal, in addition to large mines such as Phan Me, Lang Cam, etc, our country also has smaller ones scattered across the provinces of Son La, Lai Chau, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Bac Thai, Ha Son Binh, etc.

In recent years, many provinces have mined local coal, including bituminous and brown coal. Bituminous coal has high economic value only after being processed into coke; however, in the provinces local bituminous coal often is used to bake bricks and tiles, and for other usual burning and roasting purposes. This is not rational. Transformation of bituminous coal into coke requires appropriate exploitation measures, especially in mines having a thin vein and unchanged coal quality. Moreover, processing scales and methods must be defined in line with the capability of providing supplies, equipment, machinery and capital, with the technical standards of management and utilization units, and with production time. Those provinces having bituminous coal mines can exploit and process coal into coke for supply to their own foundry sector, and partly to other provinces.

Recently, the Coal Science and Technology Research Institute (Ministry of Power and Coal) helped a number of localities transform local bituminous coal into coke. That process is easy to follow, requiring little capital and easily found, locally available, supplies and raw materials. Its short construction time and simple technique are fit for small-scale exploitation and the transportation situation, which is causing difficulties to the provinces.

When burning, brown coal produces a long fire--a must for such equipment as rotary kilns for cement production, steam engines, and chinaware baking kilns.

Formerly, we had to import a number of varieties of long-fire coal from the brown coal family for the production of Portland cement. In recent years, we have used our own coal to produce cement, because brown coal can meet the technical requirements of cement production. At present, the rapid increase in cement output calls for a corresponding volume of coal. Na Duong coal is not enough to meet the needs of production. Nevertheless, at the same time brown coal is used at some places to bake bricks and to roast. Use of brown coal to bake bricks and tiles also causes difficulties, because its ability to generate high heat requires an appropriate technique to prevent products from cracking and breaking up. Therefore, it is rational and more economical to use brown coal to produce cement and coal cinders to produce bricks and tiles.

Local coal mines under exploitation contain varieties, the technical parameters of which meet the requirements of steam engines. At present, the Coal Science and Technology Research Institute and the Hanoi Locomotive Section are testing coal on steam engines. By stepping up the exploitation of these mines, and by fully using all varieties of bituminous coal which do not fulfill the standards for coke transformation, we can meet the needs of rail traffic. With a view to rationally using bituminous and brown coals, we propose the following: The state must have a uniform policy on managing and using these coals. The state must encourage the provinces to mine local bituminous and brown coals. The exploitation of local coal mines may bypass a number of unimportant procedures; however, regulations must be issued to avoid wastes and to ensure that coal be used rationally. The use of bituminous coal in loose form to operate trains must be restricted, before being terminated, because loose coal costs two, three times more than briquets. And the use of bituminous coal to keep a smoldering fire in a stove must be restricted.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HAI HUNG FORCES PROTECT POL PIPELINE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Do Duc Hung: "Army and Hai Hung Public Security Forces Coordinate Closely to Protect POL Pipeline"]

[Text] Achieving accomplishments to commemorate the 37th anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day (2 September), during the recent period the army and public security forces of Hai Hung have sent hundreds of cadres and entisted men to the villages through which the POL pipeline passes in order to monitor the situation and cooperate closely with the village self-defense militia and public security forces in fulfilling patrolling and control missions in order to protect the POL pipeline.

In the villages of Thanh An in Nam Thanh District and Dai Dong and Nang Tai in My Van District, the military and public security organs of Hai Hung Province strengthened the staffs of the local party committees and people's committees, organized night patrol and control units, and motivated the people to struggle against and prevent negative phenomena. Since then the number of incidents involving damaging the POL pipeline to steal POL in the localities through which the pipeline passes has greatly decreased.

The military and public security organs of Cam Binh District closely guided and led the village militia and self-defense forces promoted protection measures, promptly discovered a cracked pipeline segment, and mobilized on-the-spot forces to deal with the problem. At the same time, it immediately reported to the POL troops so that they could repair the pipeline and protect state property.

The military and public security organs of Hai Duong City assigned to the village military commands and public security organs of the villages the mission of working with the area police to closely monitor the segment of the pipeline in the area for which they are responsible. Furthermore, they guided the villages in posting notices to in form the people in areas through which the pipeline passes, so that they can pay attention to protecting it when they are producing.

The public security forces of Kim Mon District promptly discovered two incidents involving bad people damaging the pipeline and stealing POL. They arrested five people and recovered oil.

Because they applied the above measures well,during the recent operational cycles the army and public security forces of Hai Hung contributed positively to reducing losses by hundreds of tons of POL. The number of incidents involving bad people who damage the pipeline to steal POL has clearly declined. In Cam Binh District and Hai Duong City there have been no incidents of bad elements damaging the pipeline to steal state POL.

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CSO: 4209/19

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DISTRICT PARTY COMMITTEE PROMOTES SECURITY

BK121306 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 82 p 3

[Dinh Hung report]

[Text] Clearly seeing the dark and insidious scheme of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism to wage a multifaceted war of sabotage against our people, the party organization of Dong Xuan District, Phu Khanh Province, has adopted policies and measures aimed at promoting the movement for public order and security and countering enemy psychological warfare.

The district has a tortuous coast which extends for more than 60 km, serving as a hideout for counterrevolutionary elements from which to carry out activities aimed at disturbing public order and security. The district party committee has determined that the struggle to ensure political security is an important task of the local party organization, administration and people.

The district party committee has instructed grassroots-level party organizations to strengthen the system of proletarian dictatorship to make it capable of leading and organizing the mass revolutionary movement. Party chapters have appointed able and good party members to lead and consolidate public security and the armed forces and various mass organizations. In the strategically important coastal villages, the standing committee of the district party committee has guided each grassroots-level party organization in launching a movement to consolidate production collectives and to organize people's security teams for the task of protecting production and countering enemy psychological warfare. To date, 2,114 people's security teams have begun to operate on a regular basis throughout the district. These teams are organized on the basis of production units, with the chief or deputy chief of a production unit serving the chief of the people's security team. These teams have exposed the sources of more than 1,000 rumors spread by bad elements. Village party and administrative committees have promptly investigated and adequately dealt with all incidents.

To educate troublemakers, the Dong Xuan District party committee advocates taking them before the people. The people in various villages have enthusiastically participated in meetings held to educate criminals. During such

meetings, the people differentiate between cases: Some people committed crimes because of poor education, of discontent over unfulfilled personal interests, or of disputes with neighbors; but some made trouble or served as henchmen for the reactionaries deliberately. Popular suggestions have provided a firmer basis for the administration and the public security and armed forces to deal with each case correctly, thereby prompting the people to have greater confidence in the party leadership and to actively support the measures adopted by the administration.

From its experiences in leading and mobilizing the people to build security and national defense forces, the Dong Xuan District party organization has drawn the following initial lessons:

--First of all, party organizations must be built and consolidated and their purity and stability must be ensured. In strategically important areas, grassroots-level party organizations must regularly lead the people in building security and national defense forces. This task must be carried out in conjunction with control work aimed at purifying the ranks of these party organizations.

--In those areas vulnerable to enemy activities, greater efforts must be made to implement party and state positions and policies correctly to stabilize the people's living conditions. Only in this way can political security and public order and safety be ensured.

--Fishermen must be tightly organized and regularly educated in revolutionary vigilance and in the defense of the fatherland's security so that they may take the initiative in coping with all enemy schemes.

CSO: 4209/29

CONFERENCE REVIEWS NAVAL COMMAND DEVELOPMENTS

BK071718 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 6 Oct 82

@Text] The 1982 conference of skippers of all naval vessels was held recently with the participation of representatives of skippers from vessels operating in various seas and from those naval units responsible for tasks in support of combat readiness, economic development and international duties.

The conference unanimously agreed that over the past year, since the first conference of skippers was held in September 1981, skippers of all naval vessels have undergone new changes in their operational skills as well as in their command ability. Despite the fact that they were operating under extremely difficult conditions, many vessels were still able to accomplish their missions in attacking enemy ships violating our territorial waters. During the course of training, many cadres matured rapidly.

Only 1 year after his graduation, the skipper of vessel 307 could assume command competently. His vessel has traveled a total of 2,000 nautical miles safe and sound, and has always hit targets during live firing exercises.

With regard to transportation, all cargo vessels have achieved an average transport capacity of 472,116 to 681,950 ton-nautical miles. Meanwhile, in the field of economic development, some of the fishing vessels have caught as many as 13.6 tons of fish each trip. Besides these achievements, weaknesses still exist in the tasks of these skippers, especially in the enforcement of discipline.

After they exchanged experiences in the field of command, the skippers were instructed on some aspects of such tasks as the management of troops by grassroots cadres, the deployment of personnel to man ships, the performance of political work, the maintenance of technical and rear service facilities, the amendment of ship regulations, and the standardization of commanding cadres on ships.

An inspection of these skippers' ability in ship management and maneuvering conducted by the conference shows that all of them have met the requirements.

CSO: 4209/29

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL CALLS FOR STRONG BASIC-LEVEL UNITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Build Strong Base-Level Units"]

[Text] Our army is becoming stronger every day. The scale of its base-level organization is also undergoing a new development.

The basic-level units, which directly fulfill all missions, are the final link in transforming the Party resolutions and the directives and orders of the upper echelon into reality. Only if the basic-level units at the regimental level are strong can there be conditions for building strong divisions, combat arms, corps, and military regions. Therefore, concentrating on building strong basic-level units is a key link in advancing our army to a professional, modern status.

In order to build strong base-level units, in correct accordance with their important position and role, it is first of all necessary to unify understanding and affirm the basic aspects which create the combined strength of the basic-level units.

The strength of the basic-level units must be manifested in the political strength of the unit as a whole, especially of the cadres, Party members, and Youth Union members. That strength is a high level of political consciousness; a strong, steadfast fighting will; absolute belief in the leadership of the Party and the development of the revolution; always clearly understanding the situation and missions of the revolution and of the unit; having close solidarity and strict discipline; resolutely overcoming all difficulties; making all-out efforts; and outstandingly fulfilling all missions that are assigned.

The strength of basic-level units must also be outstandingly manifested in a high level of combat readiness. No matter what the circumstances and conditions, the unit must always be in a state of readiness to fight and win. The decisive matter in the high level of combat readiness of units is the creation of a corps of cadres at the various levels who are capable of organizing, commanding, and training, in order to ensure that all cadres and enlisted men have good combat skills, have a professional work style, and can expertly use the weapons with which they are equipped.

The army's combat strength depends to a very important degree on its technical equipment and its skill in using its technical facilities. Therefore, in order to

have strong base-level units we cannot but do a good job of maintaining and storing equipment and weapons and using as effectively as possible all equipment and weapons in combat and work.

Concern for improving the material and spiritual living conditions of the unit is a very basic task in creating the strength of base-level units. If the living conditions of the troops are good, that will exert a comprehensive influence on the thoughts, sentiment, and health of the troops and on the spirit of emulation and discipline of the unit. Under the circumstances of there still being difficulties and deficiencies, doing a good job of organizing the unit's living conditions will cause the cadres and enlisted men to become content, confident, close to the unit and the missions and, in many instances, will be the cause of over-all progress by the unit.

Those basic aspects are closely interrelated and create the combined strength of the base-level units. If one of those aspects is not strong or does not receive adequate attention, that will lead to the situation of the unit making "distorted," uneven progress, sometimes rising, sometimes falling, and not uniform and solid.

Our army is learning initial lessons and gaining initial experience in building base-level units. The basic strength of many base-level units is creating solid premises. That is solidity with regard to will, to notable progress in the ability to act, especially on the part of cadres and Party members, and to concern for the maintenance of weapons and facilities and for living conditions. However, in all base-level units limitations are still being exposed; especially, the command apparatus does not yet operate harmoniously and uniformly and the command cadres are not yet thoroughly familiar with the various aspects of the work, so progress at the base level is not yet uniform and solid.

Building strong base-level units is a responsibility of every individual, every sector, and every echelon. All activities of upper-echelon commanders and organs must be oriented toward serving the base level, toward creating additional capability to help the base level progress, especially by helping the units improve the leadership ability of the Party organization and develop the role of the commander.

All cadres and men in the units must have a sense of responsibility, always fully grasp their missions, clearly understand their responsibilities, concentrate all of their efforts, positively develop the good points and correct the deficiencies, build units that are strong in all regards, and continually contribute to increasing our army's fighting strength.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT OF BASIC-LEVEL COMMAND CADRES URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Command Cadres of Basic-Level Units"]

[Text] The command cadres of the basic-level units are completely responsible to the upper echelon for all aspects of the work and activity of the base-level units, from political and military matters to technical and rear-services matters, and from personnel to the weapons and material and spiritual lives of the troops.

If the problem posed for building a strong unit is attaining strength with regard to politics, combat readiness, material bases, and living conditions, they are also the most basic, important contents, on which the unit commandrs must concentrate their own activities and those of the unit.

Under the present conditions, the basic-level commanders cannot merely specialize in one aspect but must firmly grasp the over-all situation, including all work of the units. They must be responsible for everything but not do others' work for them, and assign tasks but not give blank checks. That is both an art and an indispensable working method of commanders.

However, in our units at present not all commanders are capable of doing so. Some commanders are constantly busy because they dare not assign any task, whether large or small, to their subordinates. Some of them assume "responsibility for everything" by assigning all tasks to subordinate echelons and organs, without truly becoming involved in any specific task. Some people grasp only one task and know practically nothing about the other tasks.

The problem that is posed for commanders of basic-level units at the present time is knowing how to develop and fully utilize the capabilities of the subordinate echelons and organs, and by that means thoroughly understand the common tasks, and knowing how to combine education and work assignments with monitoring, supervising, and control. If that is to be accomplished, they must steel themselves so that they can have the necessary level and all-round ability of people who command base-level units. They must understand and be capable of carrying out political work, Party work,and military training work, and concentrate on cultivating cadres and maintaining army discipline, correctly implement the systems and stipulations, ensure the material-technical bases, and ensure the troops' living conditions. Those are conditions for the base-level unit commanders to correctly and effectively manage the command and education apparatus and supervise and control the subordinate echelons and organs.

Commanders who are effective basic-level unit commanders are people who, when asked by the upper echelon about the unit's situation do not need the subordinate echelons and organs, but are themselves able to report accurately on what the upper echelon needs to know became they are always fully abreast of the various aspects of the unit's work.

The skilled commander knows how to work scientifically and with selected emphasis, and not continually spread his intelligence and effort among all tasks, but when managing the apparatus, or when commanding, knowing how to concentrate on such principal tasks as cultivating cadres -- a major task which exerts a decisive effect on the other tasks -- or, in each period of time, knowing how to concentrate on ad hoc, urgent tasks in order to complete them definitively in a certain period of time.

An important matter that must receive the attention of commanders is that in work relations with the subordinate echelons and organs,when tasks are assigned they must be assigned in correct accordance with functions, clearly, and specifically, with consideration being given to advantages, difficulties, conditions, and capabilities, and with positive cultivation and assistance, and good control and supervision, so that the lower echelons and organs can fulfill their missions well.

Furthermore, the commanders themselves must continually cultivate themselves and improve their skills in all respects, and not wait to attend official classes, but always study while working, first of all studying and thoroughly understanding the resolutions, directives, orders, and stipulations, and the documents sent down by the upper echelon, firmly grasping the army's missions and the missions of the unit, and closely monitoring the current situation in the nation and in the world, in order to fulfill their responsibilities well. One of the practical study methods is recapitulating the experiences of each cycle, period, and task, in order to improve their ability to command and manage units and cultivate the subordinate echelons and organs and the lower-echelon cadres.

In order to have strong basic-level units, an important condition is that there must be strong command cadres. The cadres commanding base-level units must clearly realize their role, positions, and heavy responsibility in order to continually advance until they are equal to their responsibilities, and endeavor to study all aspects -- political, military, and specialized-technical -- and forge work styles and working methods in order to command well, achieve solidarity with the lower echelon and staff organs, and mobilize all cadres and men to work together to build strong units.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GIA LAI-CONG TUM FORCES SAID COMBAT-READY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sept 82 p 3

[Article by Xuan Cuong: "In Gia Lai-Cong Tum Basic-Level Armed Forces Prepared to Fight and Maintain Security"]

[Text] Carrying out its emulation contract among the Central Highlands provinces, the military organ of Gia Lai-Cong Tum has promoted the building of strong basic level armed forces which have a high degree of combat readiness and maintain political security and social order and security in the localities.

During the past 6 months the provincial and districts have held many specialized meetings regarding the building of self-defense militia bases, with Sa Thay District -- a border district in the northwestern part of the province -- serving as the test point, in order to gain experience in order to expand that model to the entire province. Sa Thay District has done a good job of building mobile militia forces and on-the-spot forces. Its ratio of self-defense militia in comparison to the other districts has increased by from 3 to 5 percent. All of the districts have strong mobile units which train continuously in accordance with combat plans to defend the border. During the recent period, in addition to consolidating and perfecting organization, the localities have accepted nearly 300 militiamen and trained more than 400 village and subward military cadres.

The self-defense militia in the province must also coordinate with the regular troops in organizing many operations to mop up reactionaries who operate surreptitiously in the jungle-and-mountains area, and motivate the local people to always be on guard against the enemy's sabotage plots, promote production, and build rich and strong villages. Many villages, such as An Ba in Chu Xe District, Gia Xao in Chu Pah District, Gia Lau in Chu Pong District, Ja Pang in Man Giang District, etc., have fought well.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BINH TRI THIEN DISTRICT FORMS COMBAT-ALERT MILITIA UNITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Tam: "Trieu Hai District in Binh Tri Thien Sets Up Combat-Alert Militia Units to Defend Key Areas"]

[Text] In order to defend the bridges, dikes and dams, river mouths, sea shores, and railroad stations, and maintain order and security in the highly populated areas, the villages of Hai Chanh, Hai Thuong, Trieu An, Ha Le, etc., have combat-alert militia units. Each unit has 6 to 12 members, who are granted land and facilities by the cooperatives so that they can be self-sufficient in production and gradually stablize their living conditions. In addition to training in accordance with the common program of the militia forces, the above-mentioned combat-alert units also study the use of 12.7 mm and 37 mm guns in order to be prepared to fight the enemy carrying out sabotage by air. The combat-alert militia team of Hai Chanh Village has become self-sufficient with regard to clothing and has met some of the families' needs. The team has also cooperated with the other forces in carrying out many mopping-up campaigns, made more than 120 arrests, and confiscated for the state and the people 30,000 dong and tens of tons of goods.

The combat-alert militia teams of the villages of Trieu An and Trieu Van, along with the border defense public security forces, made arrests in and broke up many attempts to flee by sea and illegally infilltrate the border in the locality.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 3 TROOPS PROMOTE SECURITY MOVEMENT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Sep 82 p 1

[Article by Huy Phuong: "In Military Region 3, Troops Serve as Activists in Promoting Movement for All the People to Maintain Political Security and Social Order and Safety"]

[Text] Along with maintaining combat readiness, the armed forces of Military Region 3 recently have worked with the party committee echelons, administrations, and People's Public Security units of the localities in strengthening education to heighten the revolutionary vigilance of the masses and launching a movement for all the people to participate in opposing negativisim and maintaining political secuirty and social order and safety.

The "three alerts gongs" "security canes," "plant bamboo around around the villages and hamlets" and "all the people guard and patrol" movements, and the movement to build safe local units and build a battle position in the hearts of the people have risen in all localities and units in the Military Region. The consolidation of the self-defense militia detachments and the formation of people's security teams in the key areas have received attention.

At present, 89 percent of the villages and 77 percent of the subwards in the Military Region have national defense security platoons and squads. All of the villages, subwards, districts, cities, and municipalities have well-trained self-defense militia companies, battalions, regiments, and divisions. The concentrated border defense and self-defense militia forces are well trained and always do a good job of patrolling and guarding in order to do a good job of grasping the situation in the region, especially in the key areas. Therefore, they have promptly uncovered and stopped hundreds of instances of infiltration and sabotage and captured practically everyone involved in attempts to flee abroad. In comparison to the first 6 months of 1981, this year, this year the number of violations of order and security declined by 34 percent and the number of thefts declined by 35 percent. To date, in the Military Region, the units of which are competing to emulate Pham Kha Village in Nam Thanh District, Hai Hung Province, the leading "order and security" unit, 14.6 percent of the villages are ranked as equal to Pham Kha and 73 percent of the villages are classified as good in security work. In Cat Hai District, Hai Phong, a district with many islands, since the beginning of the year there have been no serious law violations and the district armed forces have captured a number of bad people who came from elsehere and detained four Chinese boats

which violated our waters. In Yen Loc Village in Ha Nam Ninh, in past years there were many robberies, but this year no serious incidents have occurred. The cooperative recovered 12 mau of land that had been eccroached upon illegally and brought them into production. Culturally, the people have attained the Level-2 general education level and the cadres and youths have attained the Level-2 general education level.

The situation in the localities in the Military Zone has become increasingly stable. The movement for all the people to do security and order work has been formed organizationally, is operating effectively, and has stopped the negative manifestations and the psychological warfare activities. All of the enemy's sabotage activities have been exposed and smashed. The Military Region's slogan -- "When security is good the people sleep peacefully" -- is being achieved.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 4 BUILDS 'SECURE AND VICTORIOUS' UNITS

Hanoi QUAN DOIN NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Doang Yen: "Military Region 4 Builds "Secure, Victorious Unit" Models, Opposes Enemy's Many-Sided War of Destruction"]

[Text] Military Region 4 is launching a deep, extensive movement among the units and localities in the military region to build model "secure, victorious" villages, enterprises, organs, and units, and to oppose the enemy's many-sided war of destruction.

Since the beginning of the year the military region has carefully examined the situation in many units and localities, gradually perfected the methods for opposing the enemy's many-sided war of destruction, and determined the objectives of the "secure, victorious unit" models in the villages, subwards, and regular army units, making them part of the contents of emulation agreements, trying them out at a number of locations, and rapidly expanding their scope.

The Military Region Party Committee held a joint meeting withthe secretaries of the provincial party committees, the heads of the propaganda-training sections of the provincial party committees, and the heads of the provincial public security units, to unify knowledge, evaluations, policies, and measures for opposing the enemy's many-sided war of destruction in the military region. The Military Region them briefed its network of lecturers and sent them to amny municipalities, cities, organs, units, etc., to extensively disseminate the necessary contents. The Military Region's political department also guided the political directors of the units regarding the plan for the ideological-cultural work, and in implementing decisions and plans to oppose the enemy's many-sided war of destruction. Such contents directly improved consciousness of the nature, objectives, schemes, and forces used by the enemy in that war, and thereby strengthened the viewpoints and responsibility of cadres at the various levels with regard to building units and localities that are strong in all regards, and took the initiative in defeating the enemy's many-sided war of destruction.

The movement to build "secure, victorious units" in the villages and subwards began in a number of trial districts in three provinces, in which the districts were made the development base. The self-defense militia forces in nearly all districts, cities, and municipalities were rectified with regard to their organization, command, operational mode, and training. The districts of Ky Son, Ky Anh, Huong Son,

Huong Dien, Huong Hoa, and Phu Loc carried out maneuvers, and some places also carried out manuvers in opposing the enemy's war of destruction.

The Military Region worked with the provinces in guiding a number of districts, cities, and municipalities in organizing forces in order to launch struggle campaigns against the psychological warfare schemes and negative phenomena; to mop up an punish reactionaries, hooligans, and blackwarketers who spread reactionary culture; to eliminate superstition, etc. To date, there have been created in Binh Tri Thien the Hai Thuong "secure, victorious village" model in Trieu Hai District and models in two subwards and 13 other demonstration villages. In Nghe Tinh Province there are such villages as Tien Thuy in Quynh Luu Distrcit, Nghi Huong in Nghi Loc District, etc. Among the Military Region's armed forces there are groups H06, H83, M6, and Infantry Group 1 and Group 6 of the local troops. Recently, the Military Region and the military commands of three provinces went to Hai Thuong Village and local Infantry Group 6 to gain on-the-spot experience in order to promptly expand the movement throughout the military zone.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES BETTER OFFICER TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Do a Good Job of Training Officers"]

[Text] During the 1982-1983 academic year the higher military schools will receive new students. They will be the first officer candidates to be selected in accordance with the new student selection system, in accordance with a decision of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers. They are youths inside and outside the army who are recommended by the unit or the Youth Union chapter, have taken an examination, and have been selected. Most of them are students who have graduated from general middle shcools and have volunteered to study to become officers and serve in the army for a long time.

From now on, every year a large number of students will be tranferred from the general schools to the military schools. That is a new development in training and is a change in the method of selecting students for the military schools. That situation poses for the higher military schools the necessity of promptly studying and evaluating their new students, in order to have appropriate forms and measures for leading education and training, in order to promptly stabilize the students ideologically and prepare them for training, thus attaining the highest results. Whether the students progress rapidly or slowly depends largely on the management, education, and training methods of the higher military schools.

During the initial period of study the students cannot become accustomed to the military way of life, or become completely stabilized ideologically. The students' study process is a process of developing their qualities, way of life, and thought which cadres and instructors must clearly understand in order to do a good job of teaching and managing. The students have not been trained in a recruit program, so they are usually confused in carrying out orders, statutes, and regulations, and have habits which are not appropriate to military activities. Furthermore, their military knowledge is still limited and their life experience is still poor. The schools must have detailed, meticulous guidance plans. Moreover, the students must have highly autonomous and enlightened methods to attain lasting results. If they are sincerely instructed the students will be content in their study and gradually adapt to the professional way of life.

The instructors, fully understanding the students in education and training, must know how to build on the results of the students' military, political, cultural, and scientific-technical study in general schools in order to train and educate them, and must also know how to exploit the dynamism of youth and the love of science and social activity capabilities of youths, and cultivate the positive factors in order to create a seething movement in study and training.

The training process is a process of fully understanding the situation and missions, fully understanding the training objectives and regulations, and grasping the teaching and study methods of the higher military shcools and the requirements that must be attained during the academic year. All educational activities of the schools must be scientifically based and reflect the immediate and long-range intentions regarding officer training. The schools, grasping the slogan of truly realistic training and combining study with practice, must pay all-out attention to training students from a low level to a high level, advancing from the smallest things in daily life to the peaks of science, so that they can advance from being a model soldier and student to being a communist party member and an officer in the future.

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BRIEFS

NAVAL COMBAT READINESS--In carrying out an emulation pledge in conjunction with the air force and the air defense force, the navy has initiated many widespread emulation movements and has scored initial achievements in various fields of activities. All naval units have constantly heightened their vigilance, gradually increased their fighting strength and firmly safeguarded the fatherland's territorial waters. Patrol boat units have undergone training and have carried out coordinated patrols for safeguarding the territorial waters. They have detected and seized tens of foreign boats and junks for their violations of the fatherland's territorial waters. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82]

PUBLIC SECURITY MAINTENANCE--Haiphong Municipality and Quang Ninh Province have coordinated with each other in working out measures to maintain public order and security and to protect socialist property. They have set up a security control system along the coasts and various rivers and wharfs of the two localities. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Oct 82]

9TH MR MEMBERSHIP CARDS--The political department of the 9th Military Region recently distributed membership cards to 27 units of almost 3,000 members. These are units that have scored outstanding achievements in national building and defense as well as in carrying out their international obligation tasks. Before receiving their cards, these units attended courses to overcome their erroneous thinkings and strengthen their membership quality. [BK091449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

BRIEFS

CSSR YOUTH CONGRESS--The third congress of the Czechoslovak Socialist Union of Youths opened in Prague on 1 October. Attending the congress were delegations from 60 countries and West Berlin. The delegation from Vietnam was led by Vu Mao, member of the VCP Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee. [BK071327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Veitnamese 0400 GMT 4 Oct 82]

STUDENTS IN KIEV--On 10 October Chu Huy Man, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and talked to Vietnamese students in Kiev. He cordially inquired about their daily lives and studies, talked to them about the Vietnamese people's past efforts and achievements in fulfilling the two strategic tasks set forth by the Fifth VCP Congress. He urged the students to strive to enhance their quality and improve their studies in order to contribute to building the nation and strengthening the Vietnam-Soviet solidarity and friendship. [Text] [BK130802 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 82]

SRV-USSR YOUTH MEETING--On 11 October Ho Chi Minh City held a press conference on the friendly and solidarity meeting between Vietnamese and Soviet youths to be held in Ho Chi Minh City in the spring of 1983. This is the fifth of the traditional meetings held every 2 years by youths of the two countries. Along with grasping the objectives and contents of the action program of the coming meeting to strengthen the solidarity and friendship with the Soviet land and people, the Ho Chi Minh youths are shifting their tasks to fulfilling and overfulfilling the 1982 state plant, wiping out social vices and decadent culture and participating in tasks concerning market management and stabilization of prices. [Text] [BK130642 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 12 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

YOUTH UNION SECRETARY URGES STUDY OF PARTY CONGRESS DOCUMENTS

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 pp 1-6

[Article by Vu Mao, a member of the VCP Central Committee and First Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union: "Fully Understand the Resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, Organize and Mobilize the Nation's Youths to Victoriously Fulfill the Union's Revolutionary Action Programs"]

[Text] Our country's revolution is now facing new missions. The resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress delineated the directions, lines, and economic-social objectives that must be attained during the 1981-1985 period and in future years. The resolutions of the Congress are strongly inspiring the entire Party and the entire population, especially our country's young generation, to endeavor to contribute effectively to transforming the revolution in all spheres, in order to continue to advance our country in the enterprise of building and defending the socialist homeland.

Manifesting the aspirations and determination of the nation's youths with regard to the victorious fulfillment of the missions assigned by the Party, in May 1982 the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held its Fourth Plenum to study and thoroughly understand the important documents of the Fifth Party Congress and approved a resolution of the Youth Union Central Committee intended to begin the comprehensive fulfillment of the basic missions set forth by the Party Congress for the youth movement and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union. The resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union Party Committee, which has specific, realistic contents and manifests the change in the Youth Union's working mode in many activities, was enthusiastically responded to by the Youth Union echelons and was warmly supported by the state sectors and the mass organizations.

The present mission of our Youth Union is to urgently organize the effective fulfillment of the missions set forth in the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee with regard to breadth and depth, with determination to gradually transform the spirit, viewpoints, and thought of our Party regarding youths in the new situation into lively reality in our society, especially in the labor, study, and continual combat readiness of our country's youths. If that is to be accomplished, the Youth Union cadres must organize study to firmly grasp the contents and the new problems set forth in the resolution of the Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee.

That is a resolution that both meets the all-round requirements of the enterprise of organizing, educating, and mobilizing youths to make contributions and steel themselves, and sets forth the cutting-edge missions, especially in the economy, on which we must concentrate our strength in order to do a good job of resolving.

The following are the basic spirit and the main problems that were discussed during the Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee.

1. Carry out deep and broad education regarding the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress. Build solid revolutionary confidence, a spirit of advancing, and a way of life appropriate to the nations's situation.

The resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress are sharp ideological weapons of our Party and population. Their correct and creative political, economic-social, national defense-security, and other directions and lines, are illuminating each step of the advance of our country's revolution. With regard to the youth work and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Fifth Party Congress paid much attention to illuminating many problems regarding the viewpoint and line of proselytizing youths in the new situation, while also pointing out for us the immediate and long-range missions of the Youth Union and the youth movement.

The political activity requirements of the Fifth Party Congress Resolution enable all cadres, Youth Union members, and youths to fully understand the nation's situation and the plots and schemes of the enemy, to understand all of the basic problems rehanding the directions, lines, policies, and missions set forth by the Party Congress for the entire party, the entire population, and our country's young generation. Furthermore, by means of political activity attention must be paid to strengthening the pride of cadres, Youth Union members, and youths in the glorious party, which has led and organized all great victories of the nation; their pride in their heroic people, who have overcome all difficulties, fought arduously, and sacrificed under the banner of the Party; and their pride in the generation of Vietnamese youths, which has followed the Party in achieving countless feats of arms over a period of more than half a century. The Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee clearly established the position and importance of educating youths in traditions at the present time, in order to vsudr youths to fully integrate themselves with the nation, the people, and the party.

The Plenum set forth the requirements of applying many forms and many different activities to serve the teaching of traditions in a lively, attractive manner; positively creating such good practices as visiting the cemeteries of war dead, helping the families of wounded soldiers, etc.

Only on the basis of improving the knowledge and raising the level of consciousness, and especially of bolstering the youth's awareness and spirit of collective mastery and their legitimate pride in the nation and the party, can we create strong revolutionary confidence and strengthen revolutionary confidence and strengthen their will to endeavor to fulfill their missions and build a way of life that is appropriate to the actual conditions is appropriate to the actual conditions of our country at the present time. In view of the situation of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionary powers, are waging a many-sided war of destruction, especially with regard to

economics, and are waging psychological warfare, we must continue to maintain the spirit of revolutionary vigilance and the spirit of combat readiness on the part of Youth Union members and youths, in order to struggle against all cunning and insidious plots, schemes,and act of the enemy, protect the homeland, and protect political security and social order and safety.

In order to help all cadres, Youth Union members, and youths to fully understand the party line, the Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee stressed changing the organizational forms of political activity, so that they can be appropriate to the characteristics and level of youths. In principle, that change brings into play the consciousness and role of mastery, and the sense of responsibility, of each cadre, Youth Union member, and youths, and requires everyone to join in, share difficulties, and share the load, not stand outside, make demands, and be confused. In order to avoid the situation of only using only the forms of passing on information and soliciting opinions, all political activities must now use all forms together, first of all doing a good job of preparing discussions, the exchange of opinions, dialogues, etc. All legitimate opinions and questions of youths must be thoroughly answered. The cultural-artistic activities must be well organized so that their contents can serve the political activities. All-out efforts must be made to hold many prepared-in-advance youth forums, examinations regarding the resolutions, young Youth Union member propaganda examinations, etc. Study and discussion must be combined with visits to advanced models, listening to collective and individual reports, etc.

In political activities, a number of intimate problems in the sphere of the thought and life of youths must be brought out for discussion and debage in order to clearly delineate the boundary between correctness and error. For example, our youths must create a good way of life, effectively struggle against negative phenomena, etc.

By means of political activities we must motivate youths to both help one another grasp the basic contents of the party resolutions and help one another in their daily life, beginning with specific gestures and acts which are often regarded as small but which are practical, help the collective, and help the youths themselves.

Here there is both the role of education and the role of specific, meticuous guidance and exemplariness. In other words, it is the method of flexibly applying the education forms and methods in the change we want to bring about.

2. Organize and motivate the youths of the entire nation to victoriously fulfill the economic-social action programs and contribute to creating a material basis for building and defending the homeland.

The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress clearly pointed out the matter of "bringing into play the assault role (of youths) in the enterprise of building socialism and defending the homeland, and motivating youths to take the lead in the movement to compete in labor and exercise economy."

The economic-social strategy set forth by the Party Congress for the coming years is a direction of action and struggle for all of our cadres, Youth Union members, and youths. What should be done to develop with high effectiveness the assault role of youths in fulfilling economic-social missions? The Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi

Minh Youth Union Central Committee set aside much time to carefully discuss and exchange opinions regarding that question. On the basis of recapitulating the actual activities during recent years, the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union unanimously approved the mode of drafting revolutionary action programs in the Youth Union's economic-social activities. That is a synthesis and heightening of many forms of Youth Union economic and social activities, and also creates a new quality in combining the guidance of contents and the guidance of implementation measures.

The significance of the drafting of economic-social action programs on the new scale at present is that it:

-- Contributes to more clearly determining, and concentrating more on the objectives of each economic-social activity of the Youth Union in each period of time, and enables those activities to attain real effectiveness with regard to a specific common objective, for example, contributing toresolving difficulties regarding food, providing jobs for youths, etc.

-- Contributing to creating coordination among the different activities in the Youth Union system (the provincial, district, and basic levels), in order to strengthen those activities so that they can support one another, stimulate the development of one another, and gradually overcoming the situation of incoherence and isolation among the various activities in the present youth movement.

-- Partially meeting the ardent aspirations of youths who want to make contributions in action movements that are tightly organized and led and have struggle norms for each period and collective, as well as for each individual. The drafting of programs is an activity form that has a youth flavor and reflects the psychology of youths.

-- Contributing to creating a new guidance style: guiding according to programs, i.e. first of all there must be contents, and we must not make generalized appeals but must carry out preliminary recapitulations, final recapitulations, inspections, and evaluations of results, and not arbitrarily doing whatever one wants. Guidance according to programs also contributes to gradually overcoming the disease of bureaucratism and aloffness from the masses on the part of some of our Youth Union cadres.

-- Contributing to creating coordination between the Youth Union organization and the state sectors and social associations. In our system, the sectors of the state operate according to plan. Coordination between the program of the Youth Union and the plans of the state sectors is essentiallly long-range coordination to attain common goals and the gradual overcoming of the situation of coordinating in each season and task and the lack of initative, which limits results, which should be greater.

Along with drafting action programs with the significance discussed above, the Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Committee Committee stressed plan guidance. There is an extremely close relationship between the action programs and planning. On the basis of the basis of the programs approved by the Youth Union Central Committee, the localities must draft plans to carry out those programs. The Youth

Union's work plans are not based on subjective desires, on the aspirations of one echelon or another, but are part of the state's over-all plans. They are drafted on the basis of the actual situation and are supported by the state and made part of its plans. For that reason, during the present phase we are positively drafting programs but must at the same time pay special attention to guiding plan drafting.

With that way of posing the question, the Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee, in addition to setting forth the permanent tasks that must be strengthened, determined that the drafting of revolutionary action programs was a good activity mode which has been verified under actual conditions and now must be improved, perfected, and applied on a national scale. The Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union unanimously approved three economic-social activity programs of youths which are in nature leading-edge: the "Grain production program," the "Economizing program," and the "Participate in providing employment program."

The specific contents of the above-mentioned programs were clearly recorded in the resolution of the Central Committee. Those programs are very practical, are appropriate to the capabilities of the Youth Union and the youth movement, and especially are very appropriate to the economic-social directions and guidance thoughts of our Party and state.

For that reason, althought only a short time has passed since the Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union, under the leadership of the local party Committee echelons many Youth Union echelons have rather quickly grasped, and begun the drafting of, the action programs.

Recently the Ministry of Agriculture and the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union held a joint conference to discuss coordination in guidance and assistance in order to create conditions for the Youth Union organizations at the various levels to effectively implement the grain production program, with concentration on four important aspects: participating in building a seedstock system; organizing and mobilizing a movement to effectively produce, process, and use the various kinds of fertilizer; participating in the insect and disease prevention and elimination, and crop protection, activities; and promoting the production and processing of subsidiary food crops. The Plenum was very successful and was warmly applaunded by the provincial and municipal Youth Union echelons and the agricultural bureaus and services.

On the front of defending the homeland and ensuring political security and social order and safety, the Fourth Plenum of the Ho Chi Minh Youth Union Central Committee set forth the mission of educating and motivating youths to enthusiastically register to fulfill their military obligations, take pre-induction physicals, and enlist when so ordered. At the same time, the Youth Union has a plan for receiving demobilized military personnel and does a good job of implementing the army's rear area policies toward them when they return to the locality. Furthermore, it is necessary to widely develop the form of coordinating the three forces: the People's Army, the People's Public Security forces, and the local youths.

Along those lines, at the beginning of July 1982 the Ministry of Interior and the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union issued a joint resolution on the youth work in the enterprise of protecting the homeland. The joint resolution stated that "There must be close, permanent, and full coordination between the Central Committee of the Youth Union and the Ministry of Interior, and between the Youth Union and the public security forces and echelons, in order to bring into play the collective mastership right of youths, and educate, motivate, and organize youths to fulfill assault roles on the front of protecting political security and maintaining social safety. At the same time, it is necessary to contribute to building increasingly stronger people's public security forces and Youth Union organizations."

The joint conference, the joint resolutions, etc., between the Youth Union organization and the state organs at the central and local levels following the Fifth Party Congress further clarified a viewpoint of our party: "All sectors, state organs, and mass organizations, and society as a qhole, are responsible for motivating youths and teenagers; there must be a division of labor and close coordination in order to perform that task well."

As stated above, that coordination will be highly effective and exert a strong effect once the Youth Union organization attains self-sufficiency in its action programs, and by that means the role of the Youth Union its prestige in society will be enhanced.

3. Endeavor to build and consolidate the Youth Union organization. Do a good job of rallying youths. Strengthen the HCM Vanguard Teenagers Unit and HCM Children's Unit work and the teenagers' movement.

The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress stated,"Our Party always correctly evaluates the fine nature and revolutionary capabilities of youths and the political role of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union."

Fully understanding the spirit and contents of the mission of building and consolidating the Youth Union organization set forth by the Party, the resolution of the Third Plenum of the Youth Union Central Committee on the organizational work posed many problems that must be resolved. The Fourth Plenum of the Youth Union set aside time to review the tasks that have been performed, while also setting forth a number of tasks the performance of which must be continued.

The basic spirit of the Fourth Plenum regarding the organizational work are:

-- Continuing to do a good job of carrying out the campaign to "Build strong basic-level Youth Union organizations," so that the basic-level Youth Union organizations, the Youth Union chapters, and the Youth Union members can be capable of organizing and fulfilling the five missions of the basic-level Youth Union organizations and the five missions of Youth Union members, as stipulated by the Statutes.

-- Perfecting the apparata of the Youth Union echelons, especially at the district and basic echelons. Improving working methods, promulgating work statutes of the Youth Union echelons, and strengthening the effectiveness of the Youth Union's guidance.

In the work of perfecting the entire apparatus it is necessary to pay special attention to training and cultivating cadres. We all understand that the cadre work has a great importance with regard to the fulfillment of all missions assigned by the fulfillment of all missions assigned by the Party. The training and cultivation of cadres to meet the requirements of the revolutionary missions in the new situation is a permanent task which requires continuous efforts, and especially requires a relatively comprehensive plan. But we must not wait but must carry it out step by step. In the immediate future, in addition to training in the schools and the short-term and long-term classes of the Party and the Youth Union, including the management schools and classes of the state, it is necessary to fully utilize the form of on-the-spot cultivation (preliminary and final recapitulations), and especially the form of training (general training and topical training). That form has the advantage of rapidly completing the cultivation cycle, the cadres who complete their study can put their knowledge to work immediately after returning, and large numbers can be cultivated.

-- Do a good job of rallying youths on the basis of recapitulating the rich experiences of a number of bases, especially those at the provincial level in the south (Kien Giang, Thuan Hai, and Ho Chi Minh City) which were brought up during a conference on the Vietnam Federation of Youth work held recently in Ho Chi Minh City. In the north the provincial and municipal Youth Union chapters must set up Federation of Youth units at the subward and town levels, and set up Association of College Students chapters in the colleges.

The viewpoint of our Party with regard to rallying youths is to enable all youths to realize their position in the socialist system. We must endeavor to rally youths in many rich, varied forms in order to educate them in revolutionary activities. That must be done in order to contribute positively to opposing all insidious plots and schemes of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists who, in league with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are endeavoring to influence our youths.

-- Continue to carry out the "The entire Youth Union participates in party building" campaign. It is necessary to develop it into a movement and Youth Union members to become outstanding Youth Union members, and on that basis the Youth Union organization selects and cultivates the outstanding Youth Union members who have been selected by the Youth Union chapters so that they can be introduced to the Party.

As stated by the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, "The Youth Union, an arm and reserve unit of the Party, must positively encaurage and guide the Youth Union members' participation in party building." Clearly understanding that spirit, it is necessary to recapitulate the "The entire Youth Union participates in party building" campaign, with the objective of learning lessons in order to transform the campaign into a permanent activity of the Youth Union.

The Fourth Plenum of the Central Committee of the HCM Communist Youth Union stressed the importance of the task of building and consolidating the Youth Union organization in the present situation, and affirmed that organization is intended principally to ensure victory in activities, to consolidate the accomplishments of political-ideological education, and to enable cadres, Youth Union members, and youths to play a socialist collective mastership role in all spheres of social activity.

With regard to the Ho Chi Minh Vanguard Teenagers Unit and the HCM Children's Unit, the Fourth Plenum of the HCM Youth Union further clarified the difficult, long-range, but very glorious mission the Party assigned to the Youth Union: "... educating teenagers and children and guiding the HCM Vanguard Youth Unit and the HCM Children's Unit" by means of the following specific work programs:

-- Promoting all aspects of the teenagers' movement, educating and guiding the children in obeying the five instructions of Uncle Ho and, in the immediate future, continuing the campaign to teach revolutionary virtue and creating a movement among them to "say good things and do good deeds."

-- In addition to organiz ing units in the schools, it is necessary to organize them in the subwards and hamlets in order to bring into the units those who are unable to attend school. They must be taught to operate in accordance with the unit's regulations and the unit member programs. Special attention must be paid to 13 and 14-year-olds, when they are about to reach the maximum age of unit members, in order to create conditions for them to endeavor to become Youth Union members and positively help the units fulfill the promise made at the Fourth Party Congress to introduce 2 million mature unit members who are fully qualified for admittance into the Youth Union.

-- Expanding such activities of the teenagers' movement as the movement to draft small-scale plans oriented toward production and economizing, and providing them step-by-step vocational guidance. During the five-year plan (1981-1985), their small-scale plans must be oriented toward contributing to the construction of "Red Kerchief" hotels and they must be encouraged to produce and save 5 million kilograms of grain, plant and protect 5 million fruit trees and wood-producing trees, raise 5 million head of poultry, and collect 5 million kilograms of paper of the various kinds.

Their age group is a preparatory age group, not a responsibility-bearing age group, so the Youth Union's mission toward them is that of contributing effectively to helping them prepare comprehensively to become resolute, brave, intelligent, and creative youths who are competent and are prepared to fight and sacrifice under the banner of the Party. That mission is also a mission of the entire proletarian dictatorship system and our entire society, as the Party has clearly indicated, but our Party plays an extremely important role.

4. Positively improve gu ance from the central level down to the basic level. Gradually advance to achieving programization. Pay attention to building models.

The change in the Youth Union's activity mode will envitably lead to a change in guidance. That is a matter of a law-like nature.

The activities of the Party must under all circumstances be manifested in the form of a mass movement, and if there is to be a mass movement there must be objectives, working methods, and struggle norms for the masses. Those aspects will be concentrated in action programs aimed at the weak links with the characteristics mentioned above. Therefore, program guidance is a new method of guidance which cannot be the same as guidance in the past. If guidance is like that of the past the program will stand still and cannot operate.

If the programs are to be effectively guided, at the minimum the following processes must be ensured:

-- Two-way and many-directional communications (vertically within the Youth Union and between the Youth Union and the outside) in order to grasp the situation, especially the difficulties, so that they can be promptly resolved.

-- Inspections, including vertical inspections and diagonal inspections. Inspections are levers in program guidance. They are carried out in many forms.

-- Preliminary recapitulations and final recapitulations (with attention being given to statistics).

The basic spirit of the Fourth Plenum of the HCM Communist Youth Union in positively improving the guidance of the Youth Union echelons is endeavoring to gradually achieve programization and planification, regarding programization and planification as the concentration points for the present forms of the Youth Union work, and improving plan guidance from top to bottom by achieving programization. That spirit was concretized in the form of requirements in the last part of the resolution. The Fourth Plenum of the HCM Communist Youth Union Central Committee also paid attention to creating models for activity programs for each aspect, each group, etc., such as economic, school, scientific-technical cadre, and other action programs, as well as programs for each Youth Union echelons.

The all-round implementation of the basic viewpoints, thoughts,and missions set forth by the Fifth Party Congress for the youth movement and the HCM Communist Youth Union includes many great, specific tasks. Therefore, there must be a period of time and close cooperation between the Youth Union organizations and the state sectors, the mass organizations, and society as a whole.

Under the direct leadership, concern, and hospitable care of the VCP Central Committee and the Political Bureau, led by the respected General Secretary Le Duan, and following the direction of the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, and along with the common development of our country's revolution, the youth movement and the work of the HCM Communist Youth Union are certain to take new steps forward and meet the needs of the new situation and missions.

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CSO: 4209/14

BRIEFS

WORKERS' CONTROL TEAMS--Various provinces and cities have thus far set up a total of 552 workers' control teams, an increase of nearly 100 teams over last year. Since early this year, these workers' control teams have conducted more than 1,600 inspections in various sectors, such as trade, grain, communications and transportation, cultural, public health, housing and land management, financial pricing and so forth. They have detected more than 1,000 violations of management rules, thus contributing to averting negative phenomena in various distribution services catering to the welfare of cadres and the people. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV DIRECTIVE ON MEKONG RIVER DELTA

BK080331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has just issued a directive setting forth policies and measures to continue to implement resolution No 148-CP of 7 April 1981 of the Council of Ministers which dealt with agricultural development in the Mekong River delta in the period to come. The directive says:

The Mekong River delta is the key grain-producing area and also the largest comprehensive agricultural region of our country. After a year and a half of implementing resolution No 148-CP, the Mekong River delta has made progress in agricultural production. The cultivated area, productivity and paddy output have increased. The high-yield paddy areas have been expanded. Initial results have been obtained in the building of material and technical bases and the application of technological advances. Greater attention has been paid to the land adjustment and the transformation of production relations in agriculture. Many efforts have been made in the collection and purchase of agricultural products.

However, the results obtained are still limited as compared to the existing capabilities and requirements. Due attention has not been paid to increasing the yearly crops and carrying out intensive cultivation to increase paddy output. Subsidiary crop output has decreased. The development of industrial crop production and animal husbandry are inadequate. The exploitation of maritime products is not on a par with pre-war efforts. Forest destruction is serious. Land adjustment and agricultural cooperativization are slow. Agricultural transformation has not yet been associated with the transformation of industry and trade.

Resolution No 148-CP is the adoption of a general line and a specific economic line in conformity with the specific conditions of the Mekong River delta. In the remaining 3 years of the 1981-85 plan, localities and related sectors in the region must carry out the following main tasks satisfactorily in order to ensure the successful implementation of the resolution:

1. Accelerate basic investigations and zoning and planning work and reorganize production. In particular, planning work for high-yield rice areas and areas growing industrial crops and breeding animal species for export, must

be completed as soon as possible so that investment plans can be promptly drafted and implemented early in 1983. General and specific planning, measurement, registration, collection of data and adjustment of land must be completed in 1983.

In planning, appropriate production guidelines must be set for the Mekong River region. They must involve quickly increasing paddy yields; carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping--the present main task for the region; expanding the corn and sweet potato areas; boosting the production of soybeans, peanut and beans; enlarging sugarcane areas; vigorously developing the planting of jute, rush, mulberry, coconut trees and fruit trees; and accelerating the rearing of hogs, water buffaloes, cattle and fowl.

Regarding maritime products, we must fully use all bodies of water to raise maritime products, especially shrimp of all kinds of high export value; and develop fishing by hand and with the use of small motorized boats and ships.

The maritime products sector must expand its business and import-export activities in order to meet their own demands for fuel, engine spare parts and fishing equipment and tools.

In forestry, there must be positive measures to oppose the evil practice of destroying forests indiscriminately and to manage and protect existing forests satisfactorily. In 1982 and 1983, large-scale afforestation must be accelerated, and a movement must be launched among all people to plant trees to meet the local demands for lumber and firewood.

2. Accelerate the building of material and technical bases and the application of technological advances.

In water conservancy, irrigation projects must be built for immediate use, while long-term irrigation plans must be worked out. As an immediate goal, attention must be paid to building small and medium projects and exploiting the existing ones satisfactorily. We must seek the cooperation of various international organizations in building a number of projects.

With regard to the production of fertilizer, a movement must be initiated among the peasants to produce organic fertilizer, build pens for domestic animals and fully use all sources of fertilizer. This will make it possible for peasants to apply 3-4 tons of animal and green manure to each hectare, or more for high-yield rice areas. As for the availability of chemical fertilizer, either localities will be supplied with it by the state or they will produce it themselves. Localities will receive additional amounts of chemical fertilizer from the state if their own production is insufficient.

With regard to draft power and farm implements, efforts must be concentrated on building and consolidating state-operated tractor establishments. It is necessary to sell tractors to cooperatives and production collectives on a trial basis, to quickly increase the herds of draft buffaloes and cattle, to encourage peasant families to rear cattle and buffaloes and to meet the peasants' demands for manual farm tools.

With regard to crop seeds and animal species, the state, collectives and people must coordinate their efforts to ensure the production of sufficient good crop seeds and animal species. A network of establishments producing crop seeds must be set up in districts, cooperatives and production collectives. These establishments must coordinate with peasant families in producing good crop varieties. The task of protecting vegetation and veterinary work must be carried out intensively. Attention must be paid to guiding the people in satisfactorily preventing and eliminating blight and epidemics. Necessary means, vaccines and insecticide must be supplied sufficiently so that this task can be done comprehensively and actively and that damage andlosses can be minimized.

With regard to electricity, fuel and machine spareparts must be made available. Every effort must be made to operate to full capacity the Tra Noc powerplant, diesel-operated power stations and existing power lines. Meanwhile, it is necessary to install more power lines, set up a power distribution network and increase the number of diesel-operated power stations for the Mekong River delta. We must economize and oppose the evil practice of stealing electricity.

With regard to the operation of agricultural machinery, it is necessary to build and reorganize the network of agricultural machines in provinces, districts, villages, cooperatives and production collectives. A division of work must be organized for this network in order to support agriculture most satisfactorily. A system of repairing machines and tools must be set up, while hand-operated and improved farm implements must be produced in sufficient quantities. The number of ironsmith and carpenter shops in villages, hamlets, cooperatives and production collectives must be increased to repair or make commonly used farm tools.

In the communications and transportation field, priority must be given to the development of maritime transportation and the building of sea and river ports. It is necessary to continue to dredge rivers, canals and port areas. Local manpower and means must be mobilized to building more rural roads, while efforts must be concentrated on promptly repairing national route 4 and interprovincial routes 30 and 80.

In the domain of building materials, the production and supply of building materials and structural parts for houses and other rural public utility projects must be accelerated. The Ministry of Building must adopt measures for managing the production of stone so that there will be sufficient stone for capital construction, for irrigation projects and other building sectors. It must help provinces, districts and villages build establishments producing bricks, tiles and roofing materials.

The movement to apply scientific and technological advances to production and the people's everyday life must be developed broadly. Research institutes, colleges and vocational middle schools must actually participate in the research and application of scientific and technological advances to production.

In the domain of supply of materials, this task must be done in accordance with plans in order to promptly support production. We must study ways to make the management and distribution of agricultural materials uniform and rational so as to save trouble for grassroots-level authorities.

It is necessary to set up more establishments processing agricultural and maritime products and feed for the livestock and, in each specific area, to associate the operation of these establishments with that of transportation establishments and establishments producing goods for local consumption and export.

3. Accelerate the distribution of labor.

4. Reorganize distribution and circulation work.

5. Develop the export potential of the Mekong River delta.

6. Accelerate land adjustment and the transformation of production relations.

8. Accelerate educational, health and cultural activities and the building of new rural areas.

8. Build and strengthen the district level and consolidate lower-level authorities.

9. Train and improve cadres.

Concerning the direction of implementation of these tasks, the directive says: Sectors and localities must take the initiative in achieving cooperation among themselves. Sectors must include tasks in support of agriculture in the Mekong River delta in their plans and, at the same time, adopt measures for implementing uniformly and improving these tasks so that problems can be solved promptly and effectively as soon as they arise. There must be a division of work among leading cadres, and sections of cadres specialized in certain matters must be set up.

Localities in the Mekong River delta are mainly responsible for implementing their local plans. The Council of Ministers is responsible for strengthening collective leadership over the agricultural development in the Mekong River delta.

The directive urges sectors and localities to pay great attention to, as an experiment, carrying out satisfactory leadership of the implementation of these tasks. They must promptly disseminate good experiences gained, and ensure that many good leadership examples will be set extensively. They must institute permanent control and supervision of the implementation of resolution No 148-CP so they can promptly determine what has been done correctly and detect and correct shortcomings.

CSO: 4209/29

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HA NAM NINH CREATES NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Ha Nam Ninh Builds New Economic Zones in Province"]

[Text] Under the direct guidance of the rovincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee, and in close coordination with the sectors and echelons, the districts of Nghia Hung, Xuan Thuy, Tam Diep, Kim Son, and Hoang Long have positively built dams and dikes to reclaim land from the sea, cleared wasteland in order to expand the cultivated area, and sent people to the new economic zones.

During the first 6 months of the year the province as a whole cleared 450 hectares of wasteland, built water conservancy projects with an excavation volume of more than 50,000 cubic meters of soil, and sent 130 families, totalling 650 people (including 260 workers), to the new economic zones in the province. In addition, it built a number of other public welfare projects, in which more than 4 million dong in state capital have been invested since the beginning of the year.

With an investment of 1.9 million dong since the beginning of the year Nghia Hung District cleared 200 hectares of wasteland, excavated 24,000 cubic meters of earth in building dikes and digging canals and drainage ditches, build a stone jetty 24 meters long, and completed the construction of an irrigation sluice and a number of other welfare projects. During the past 6 months, the Tay Nam Dien area alone cleared and planted in rice 360 hectares of wasteland. The coming 10th month season has prospects for a good harvest. Tam Diep District cleared 170 hectares of wasteland, improved 10 hectares of hill-side tea land, completed a tea-processing building, and excavated 17,000 cubic meters of earth in digging canals and drainage ditches and building roads, Kim Son District cleared about 70 hectares of wasteland and planted them in rush, and sent 50 families to the Con Thoi New Economic Zone. Xuan Thuy District completed the construction of the Cai De culvert, which involved the excavation of more than 6,200 cubic meters.

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CSO: 4209/16

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PARTY NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED USE OF DOMESTIC RAW MATERIALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Fully Utilize Domestic Raw Materials"]

[Text] In order to promote the production of consumer goods, the most important matter is to create stable and increasingly rich sources of raw materials. Our consumer goods industry has always relied in part on imported raw materials and in part on the exploitation of domestic sources. Domestic raw materials consist primarily of agricultural, forestry, and maritime products and the products of the industrial sectors, and in part of the substandard raw materials and waste products of the production and consumption processes. With regard to those sources of raw materials our direction is full exploitation. We go all-out to increase sources of export goods in order to import equipment and raw materials, especially those we are not yet able to produce in our country. But under the circumstances of our country's economy still having many imbalances and exports not yet making up for imports, the exploitation of domestic sources of raw materials and the gradual replacement of imported raw materials with domestic raw materials has an extremely important significance.

While the heavy industry sectors have not yet developed and the quantity of raw materials produced by industry is limited, the best possible exploitation of the sources of raw materials from agriculture, forestry, and fishing, as well as from mining, must receive special attention. Our country has many advantages for producing such raw materials, and they are necessary for the production of essential and ordinary consumer goods for the people. We can grow mulberry, raise silkworms, and grow cotton, jute,and the other fibrous crops in order to meet part of our clothing needs. By expanding the growing of industrial crops and food crops, from such long-term crops as rubber, tea, coffee,cocoanuts, lacquer, etc., to such short-term crops as tobacco, sugarcane, peanuts, sesame, beans, castor oil plants, etc., we can create conditions for developing the food processing industry and many other consumer goods. Wood, bamboo, rattan, and the other kinds of forestry products, as well as the aquatic flora and fauna are priceless sources of raw materials for many sectors and trades producing consumer goods and artistic products.

By following the direction of fully exploiting the agricultural, forestry, maritime, and mining sources, many localities have taken the initiative in creating conditions for stabilizing the supplying of raw materials for each kind of goods, thus expanding production. Hai Hung and Thai Binh were able to rapidly develop the jute

rug trade in the agricultural cooperatives because each province positively implemented plans to grow between 4,000 and 5,000 hectares of jute. Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa were able to attain a high output of rush mats and braided mats for export because they planned the growing of thousands of hectares of rush, and because the policies stimulating planting and purchasing. Quang Nam-Da Nang was able to produce many consumer goods to an important degree because it exploited the local sources of raw materials. Quang Ninh, Vinh Phu, Dong Nai, Song Be, and Lam Dong pay attention to investing in the exploitation of mineral products (kaolin, clay, gypsum) in order to develop the porcelain, earthenware, enamelware, and construction materials industry sectors. The provinces of the Mekong Delta have been able to increase their processing of agricultural products and maritime products and rapidly restore woven products because they have applied measures and policies for exploiting on-the-spot materials. The food industry has gradually combined the processing enterprises with the raw materials areas in a number of sectors.

The initial results that have been attained not only affirm the capabilities to overcome the immediate difficulties but also prove the great potential and long-term direction for resolving the problem of raw materials forthe consumer goods industry. While drafting plans, to develop consumer goods, the nation and each locality must have plans to resolve the raw materials problem, with investment that is in the right direction and the right amounts, while also implementing the policies regarding grain, prices, and state purchasing, and stimulating the creation of raw materials areas and creating and exploiting increasingly large numbers of domestic sources in accordance with those plans.

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CSO: 4209/16

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COAL PRICES SAID TO VARY ACCORDING TO AREA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Le Thanh Dan: "Coal Prices in Ha Nam Ninh Not Yet Uniform"]

[Text] Although the Council of Ministers has issued a decision clearly indicating the materials prices and selling points in each locality, some places have not yet strictly implemented that decision and there still exists the situation of the arbitrary setting of prices. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, each unit sells coal at its own price. For example, at the Nam Dinh port (of the Ha Nam Ninh Coal Corporation) Vang Danh briquette coal No 5 sells for 350 dong per ton. At the same time, the Municipal Level-3 Corporation sells it at a price of 436.80 dong per ton, while the Construction Materials Supply Corporation sells it at 470 dong per ton. Those two units are customers of the coal corporation. The Municipal Level-3 Corporation buys coal from the coal corporation and then fills out wholesale invoices to earn 86.80 dong per ton.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

HA NAM NINH ZONES--Along with encouraging its people to resettle themselves in new economic zones in neighboring provinces, Ha Nam Ninh Province is stepping up the movement to build four new economic zones in Xuan Thuy, Nghia Hung, Kim Son and Tam Diept districts. The province has also devoted tens of thousands of workdays to embanking dikes along various rivers and building public utility projects in these new economic zones. [BK071327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82]

BANK ACTIVITIES DECISIONS ISSUED--Today NHAN DAN carries on page one and part of page four decision No 172 of the Council of Ministers regarding the handling of monetary, credit and payment matters in the days ahead. The decision says: All monetary, credit and payment activities of the state bank must be directed at supporting and promoting the development of production, expanding the circulation of goods, accelerating socialist transformation and helping to perfect the socialist management system. Through the monetary, credit and payment activities, the bank will develop its role of controlling and supervising economic activities, constantly improve the efficiency of capital, expand organized monetary circulation and repress and eliminate the bad practice of lending money at high interest rates. It will also fulfill its role as the center of cash, credit and payment in the national economy. [Text] [BK150424 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

AGRICULTURE

LATEST AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT REPORTS

OW140015 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Text] Dear friends: Over the past week, sporadic moderate and heavy rains in a number of northern localities have provided sufficient water to help the rice blossom favorably. However, in the 6 provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac, and Thanh Hoa, heavy rainfall has caused waterlogging over 54,000 hectares of rice. Thanks to those localities' concerted drainage efforts, only 10,000 hectares are now under water.

The main 10th-month rice is continuing to blossom very well on the days with favorable weather conditions: sunlight in the daytime and dew at night. As the provinces are continuing to control rice pests, the insect-ravaged acreage has noticeably decreased to 105,000 hectares--as against 352,000 hectares recorded on 25 September.

By 5 October, the provinces had harvested 24,000 hectares of rice, of 1.8 percent of the cultivated acreage, as against 75,000 hectares harvested by the same date last year. The provinces are racing against time in seeking to rapidly harvest the ripe rice and in making soil preparations for the winter crop.

The southern provinces are continuing to cultivate the 10th-month rice crop. So far, 1,865 million hectares have been planted, or more than 92 percent of the plan norms, as against 1.9 million hectares planted by this time last year. The rice is developing well in many localities, but rice pests have appeared in some.

By 5 October, the southern provinces had harvested 542,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice crop, or more than 82 percent of the cultivated acreage. This year's summer-fall crop yield in many localities is fairly good: about 30 quintals per hectare. The northern provinces have harvested 51,000 hectares of the fall crop, or 75.2 percent of the cultivated acreage. As torrential rains rarely occurred during the fall crop this year, the crop acreage lost to waterlogging is minimal, and the production yields are fairly good.

Over the past few days, heavy rains in a number of localities have rendered the prepared soil soggy, thus adversely affecting the speed of winter crop

cultivation, especially the cultivation of corn, sweet potatoes and soy beans whose growing period is going to run out in a few days. So far, these plants have been cultivated on 10,717 hectares, as against 51,906 hectares recorded this time last year, or just 20 percent of last year's cultivated acreage.

Localities are devoting their work force to cultivating the winter crop early to ensure that the cultivated acreage norms are met. So far, they have secured 816,000 tons of organic manure for the winter crop. They have fully prepared the soil on 26,000 hectares for rice seedling beds and plowed 22,000 hectares for the 5th-month rice crop. On the fully-prepared acreage, cooperatives have sown 61,000 hectares of azolla seeds, and as yet unsatisfactory acreage due to the current azolla seed shortage.

Dear friends: According to forecasts by the General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology, approximately between 14-17 October, a wave of cold air will spawn rain in many localities. The average rainfall will be from 50-70 millimeters. The localities should pay attention to performing well the following major tasks:

1. Rapid harvesting of the early 10th-month rice crop so as to liberate the soil for the winter crop;

2. Prevention against, and control of, drought affecting the 10th-month rice crop;

3. Intensive prevention against and control of rice pests affecting the 10th-month rice crop;

4. As the growing period for sweet potatoes and corn is going to run out in a few days, those localities planning to cultivate those plants on large acreage should devote their work force to completing the planting by the end of the growing period, and strive to fulfill the winter crop cultivated acreage norms early;

5. Localities should make good preparations for seeds, fertilizer, and material supplies for the winter crop and the 1982-83 winter-spring crop;

6. The southern provinces should rapidly and neatly harvest the summer-fall crop, pay attention to saving seeds for the next year, satisfactorily tend the 10th-month rice crop, and make preparations for the material supplies and draft force for the 1982-83 winter-spring crop; and

7. The provinces should continue to administer prophylactic innoculations to livestock herds and work out plans to protect them from hunger and cold during the winter crop.

CSO: 4209/29

AGRICULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF WINTER CROP STRESSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "This Year's Winter Crop"]

[Text] After a period of relatively favorable development, during the past several years winter season production has in many places stood still or declined due to a number of specific difficulties which have given rise to a number of incorrect ideological tendencies. From a previous high of more than 300,000 hectares (not counting duckweed), by 1980 the winter crop had declined to 260,000, and by 1981 it amounted to only 230,000 hectares. Total output, especially of grain, declined correspondingly. Recently the winter season has encountered such difficulties as chemical fertilizers and insecticides being supplied in smaller amounts than in the past, a scarcity of short-term, high-yield seeds, and late rain which impeded soil preparation and the maintenance of the seasonal schedule. The reduction of the early 10th month rice has resulted in limitating the expansion of the early winter season crops with high economic value. A number of specific policies regarding requisition-purchasing and prices have not yet truly stimulated the producers. At the same time, many local leadership echelons have not tightly guided winter season production and, along with the responsible sectors, paid attention to studying and solving the problems of the production bases. Therefore, there has arisen among workers and the base-level units a tendency to consider profits and losses, to think that since they are unable to meet the technical requirements as in the past the most profitable course is to reduce the area to suit their capabilities. Some people have arbitrarily changed the crop structure, replacing some grain crops with crops which bring about quick profits but do not require much effort, such as industrial crops and vegetables. Since the introduction of the new contracting-out system many people have even decided not to put out a winter crop or have done so as a mere formality, concentrating their labor and technical materials on the intensive cultivation of the 10th month and fifth month-spring rice crops, so that the more they surpass the contracted-out norm the more they will benefit.

The above-mentioned situation demands prompt resolution by the responsible echelons and sectors, in order to continue to develop the winter season and bring about real results.

This year's winter season must be expanded more than ever because of the urgent requirement of meeting the food needs and supplying products for export. With regard to area, we must endeavor to attain more than 300,000 hectares, equal to or greater than 1979, the year in which we attained the greatest area ever, with most of the area being set aside for food crops. During this year's winter season, in addition to the above-mentioned problems there are a number of specific technical difficulties. The early 10th month rice area has been restricted and the structure of the early 10th month rice varieties has been upset because of drought at the beginning of the 10th month season. That will directly hinder ensuring the area of the early winter season crops. There is a shortage of seedstock for a number of important winter season crops, such as white potatoes and cold-resistant vegetables and legumes. Many types of facilities and technical materials are in short supply. Furthermore, it is necessary to guard against late rainstorms, which create difficulty for soil preparation.

The harvesting of the early 10th month rice planting will begin at the end of September, which demands that we urgently prepare to plant the winter crop, so that as the harvesting is completed the soil can be prepared and the crop can be planted. Especially, the early plantings must be completed no later than mid-October.

The localities and production bases must review their winter plans and the actual situation of the 10th month rice plantings and the fields on which the winter crop will be put out, and compare them with the material-technical conditions that are prepared, especially draft power, seedstock, fertilizer, and insecticides, in order to ensure the necessary balance. All-out efforts must be made to ensure that the crop structure is in accordance with the plans originally drafted by the bases, especially with regard to food crops. In the event that it is necessary to replace them with other crops, all-out efforts must be made to replace them with crops of the same time -- one grain crop must be replaced by another grain crop -- in order to avoid unnecessarily upsetting the structure. In the event that there is a shortage of seedstock of such temperate-zone crops as white potatoes, black beans, etc., all-out efforts must be made to plant many tropical crops, such as sweet potatoes, corn, soybeans, etc., in order to ensure the area and total-output plans. Many types of short-term vegetables and legumes are capable of being planted one after the other in the 4 or 5 months of the winter season by crop rotation, companion cropping, and catch cropping. The various kinds of winter crops may be planted and harvested in many cycles from the end of September to the end of November. The planting period of a number of crops, such as second-season kohlrabi, duckweed, etc., may be extended to December or to January of the following year.

Transforming the winter season into a principal production season in the annual agricultural plan is an important direction of struggle of the localities in the north. That is a campaign with a revolutionary significance in many regards. In addition to the all-out efforts of the workers and production bases in expanding the winter season in accordance with state plans the echelons and sectors, and the responsible sectors must directly help the basic-level production bases resolve their problems and overcome their difficulties by supplying materials in correct accordance with plans and implementing policies to encourage workers to put out winter crops.

The winter crop plans must create specialized cultivation and intensive cultivation areas so that it can become an important part of the annual production structure in the northern provinces, with the formula: two rice crops plus one dry winter crop. Thus the winter crop and the two rice crops will become a new, progressive structure which brings about high economic effectiveness. Therefore, in the new contracting-out system it is necessary to integrate the winter crop with the two rice crops by implementing the new contracting-out system with regard to all winter season tasks, thus creating advantages for putting out both the 10th month crop and the fifth month-spring crop.

The guiding role of the district echelon has a decisive significance with regard to putting out the winter crop in the scope of the district. The district drafts winter-season plans on the basis of the specialized cultivation areas and the crop structure in the district, as well as each cooperative, in accordance with the soil conditions of each area. The district guides the cooperative management boards in managing winter-season production in correct accordance with plans that have been approved by the district. The district directly helps the cooperatives solve their problems according to the capability of the district and obtains the help of the upper echelon and the sectors for the basic-level units.

By striving to gradually stabilize the winter season and rapidly meet the requirements of high output and economic effectiveness we can contribute practically to resolving the problems of food and export goods.

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CSO: 4209/16

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

10TH MONTH RICE PLANTING--At present the 10th-month rice planted on over 3.3 million hectares throughout the country is growing under favorable weather conditions. All localities are continuing to care for and protect the rice crop in order to achieve a high yield. The 10th-month rice of the northern provinces, especially the main planting, is continuing to blossom thanks to good weather and is developing good, firm grains. Despite all the good signs, the northern provinces are intensively guiding efforts to control waterlogging in low-lying ricefields in the wake of recent rains, and continuing to prevent and control diseases and harmful insects until the harvest. At the close of the transplanting period, the southern provinces had planted the 10th-month rice on 1.865 million hectares, fulfilling more than 92 percent of the area plan--with the provinces from Thuang Hai south accounting for 1.645 million hectares. Many provinces have finsihed their cultivation plans. Meanwhile, a number of coastal provinces have continued to plant the last 10th-month rice. At present the 10th-month rice of the southern provinces is growing well but diseases and harmful insects have appeared here and there. All provinces are continuing to guide the people in caring for the rice crop and protect it from diseases and harmful insects. [Text] [BK121433 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82]

THUAN HAI GRAIN COLLECTION--As of 15 September, Minh Hai Province had collected 11,420 tons of grain produced in the summer-fall crop season. This figure represents 50 percent of the planned norm. Ninh Hai District and Phan Rang and Thap Cham cities are currently taking the lead in grain collection in the province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Oct 82 BK]

CUU LONG RICE COLLECTION--As of 20 September, Cuu Long Province had collected 14,000 tons of rice from the summer-fall crop season. Thus, together with the quantities of 10th-month rice and winter-spring rice already collected, the province has fulfilled 91.53 percent of the planned norm for grain collection in 1982. [BK071327 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82]

HAI HUNG WINTER-SPRING CROP--Hai Hung Province recently held a ceremony to receive a labor order, first class, awarded by the Council of State for its 1982 winter-spring crop production achievements. The province planted 114,189 hectares of winter-spring rice, overfulfilling plan norm by 2 percent. Many agricultural cooperatives have paid their debts and sold their excess paddy to

the state at agreed-upon price. The province is striving to fulfill its grain obligation plan norm for this year which amounts to 160,000 tons or 50,000 tons more than the previous year. [BK091449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Oct 82]

HAU GIANG RICE HARVEST--In this year's summer-fall crop season, Hau Giang planted rice on 84,000 hectares--105 percent of the planned area--scoring an increase of more than 12,000 hectares over the last crop season. By the end of September, Hau Giang had reaped the summer-fall rice on 84 percent of the cultivated area, scoring a record yield averaging 35 quintals per hectare--a 5-quintal increase over the last summer-fall crop season. [BK140300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 9 Oct 82]

CUU LONG RICE HARVEST--Cuu Long Province has reaped the summer-fall rice on 56,500 hectares or almost 90 percent of the cultivated area, scoring an average per-hectare yield of 28 quintals. Meanwhile, the province has planted the 10th-month rice on 149,200 hectares, fulfilling 65 percent of the area plan. [BK140300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 11 Oct 82]

DONG THAP RICE HARVEST--As of 5 October, Dong Thap Province had harvested nearly 40,000 hectares of the summer-fall rice--nearly 85 percent of the sown acreage--with the rice output averageing 27 quintals per hectare, an increase of more than 3 quintals over last year's summer-fall crop. [BK140300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 12 Oct 82]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES RICE HARVEST--According to VNA, southern provinces and cities to date have harvested 542,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, more than 82 percent of the cultivated area. The pace of harvest was slow in Dong Nai, Kien Giang and Ben Tre provinces, while other provinces have completed or almost completed the harvest of their summer-fall rice. According to an initial estimate, the average yield of harvested area of these southern provinces is 28.8 quintals per hectare, or almost 4 quintals per hectare more than the previous crop. [Text] [BK140304 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

CAM PHA USES HEAT-TREATED ANTHRACITE TO SMELT IRON

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Cao Minh Nghiep: "Cam Pha Central Machinery Factory Smelts Iron By Using Heat-Treated Anthracite"]

[Text] The Cam Pha Central Machinery Factory in the past used foreign-bought coking coal to smelt iron. But after the end of 1981 coke became scarce, so the factory came up with the method of smelting iron by using Mao Khe coal with a high calorie content. The quality of iron was not ensured, the furnaces were often blocked, and the workers found it difficult to operate them.

In order to improve the quality of grey iron, overcoming the blocking of furnances, and reduce the coal transportation expenses, the metals smelting office studied the improvement and use of vertical kilns to heat-treat anthracite in the locality in place of Mao Khe coal. After many trial runs, the anthracite of the Cam Pha area failed to meet the calorie standards for smelting iron and the quality of the iron did not meet the requirements. The metals smelting office, coordinating with the casting department, persistently experimented, sought ways to improve the vertical kiln compartment, and calculated rational changes in the amount of oxygen supplied in order to attain high temperatures. Because they were able to avoid obstructing the kiln, reduced the dust and improved the working conditions of the workers, they were able to double the iron output, and increased the flexibility and ductility of the iron. With the use of local anthracite by means of new heat-treating methods, the quality of the iron is better than that of iron smelted with Mao Khe high-calorie content coal.

Not satisfied with the initial results, the metals smelting office carried out further studies and refinements in order to experiment with smelting iron alloys with high mechanical durability, and contributed to positively resolving difficulties regarding materials, reducing the importation of parts, and reducing production costs. For every ton of iron smelted, 400 kilograms of heat-treated anthracite must be used. If that type of coal is used, every year the factory can save 52,000 dong, both fully utilizing the existing sources of anthracite in the locality and taking the initiative in creating materials for production by the factory.

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CSO: 4209/16

BRIEFS

STEEL EXPORTS--The Thai Nguyen Cast-Iron and Steel Corporation has exported 700 tons of rolling steel, 40,000 [word indistinct] and other products worth $300,000. This money will be used for materials, machinery and equipment for production. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 12 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SECOND PHASE OF BAI BANG PAPER MILL CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Bai Bang Paper Mill in Vinh Phu Completes Second Phase 5 Months Before Deadline"]

[Text] Competing to achieve accomplishments to celebrate the anniversaries of the August Revolution and National Day (2 September), the cadres and workers of the Bai Bang Paper Mill project in Vinh Phu, with the assistance of Swedish technicians, have taken many steps to effectively contract out the project and each task, stepped up the construction rate to complete the second phase, and used domestic raw materials to produce pulp and paper during the last days of August 1982, 5 days before the deadline.

After 18 months of constructing the second phase, by the end of August 1982 Construction Corporation No 3 of the Ministry of Building, the construction unit of the Railroad General Department, the Bai Bang Paper Mill, Road and Bridge Corporation No 6, etc., had completed 12 major project items: the pulp department, paper-pulping machine No 2, the chemical department, the soda recovery department, the steam recovery boiler, the Lo River port, the electricity department, the phase-two pipeline bridge project, the electricity system, the road and railroad systems, the steam boilers, etc.

Machinery Installation Enterprise No 3 of the Ministry of Building, the unit in charge of installing the various kinds of equipment and machinery in the second of equipment and machinery in the second phase, coordinated with technicians in applying many measures to step up the construction rate, such as contracting out projects and tasks, organizing many volunteer night shifts to overcome the scarcity of high-level welders. Paper-pulping machine No 2 was completed and turned over 41 days before the deadline, with labor productivity that was 150 to 200 percent above the norm. The Bai Bang machinery installation unit brought into play the cadres' guidance ability and the workers' skills, so nearly all of the project items that were contracted out were completed 5 to 41 days.

Recently the Bai Bang Construction Enterprise of the Ministry of Building's Construction Corporation No 22 urgently completed the system to load andunload raw materials and cargo shipped via the Lo River in order to serve the mill before the rainy season, while also completing all of the remaining construction.

In the process of installing the equipment and machinery, the Bai Bang Paper Mill sent machinery operators to the production lines to help in the installation and become familiar with modern equipment. After the machinery was turned over, most of the workers were able to do a good job of operating the automated production lines. By the end of August the mill had produced nearly 6,000 tons of paper and more than 10 million students notebooks in preparation for the new school year. The mill also prepared more than 2,000 tons of raw materials, such as linden wood and bamboo, to produce wood pulp and process it into paper, beginning on 25 August 1982.

Achieving accomplishments to commemorate the August Revolution and National Day (2 September), during the first 20 days of August 1982 Machinery Installation Combine 69 of the Ministry of Building's Machinery Installation Enterprise Federation and the Utilities Installation Enterprise of Construction Corporation 18 installed 989 tons of equipment and machinery, and 1,200 meters of water pipes, to serve turbine No 1 of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Plant.

Thus by mid-August 1982 10,189 tons of machinery and equipment and steel structural components, and nearly 40 kilometers of pipes of the various kinds at the turbine No 1 site. Such important project items as steam boiler No 1, steam boiler No 2, the activating auxiliary boiler, a 110 kilovolt transformer station, turbine No 1, and the coal pulverizing machinery of the bunker department had installed 50 to 90 percent of the volume of their equipment and machinery. The final welds of steam boiler No 1 are being perfected so that its pressure can be tested to commemorate the 37th National Day on 2 September.

In the machinery area, the turbine installation unit of the machinery installation enterprise installed 600 tons of equipment and machinery, including a turbine frame, a generator, an exciter, and water-pumping, oil-pumping, and chemical-treatment machinery. Especially, the unit safely installed a generator stator weighing more than 100 tons and adjusted the turbine's high-pressure and low-pressure cylinders.

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CSO: 4209/10

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG EXPORT--By the end of September, Hai Hung Province had exported 180 million dong worth of goods, fulfilling 85 percent of the year's plan. Agricultural products accounted for 70 percent of the province's exported goods. Beside the main export goods, which consist of jute and jute carpets, over the past 9 months the province has exported more than 1,200 tons of garlic, 1,300 tons of bananas, over 100 tons of beans, peanuts and sesame, and almost 200 tons of carrots. [BK140300 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 10 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

ROAD BUILDING IN LAOS--Various units of construction corps No 64 during the past 9 months helped Laos move 412,000 cubic meters of earth, surface 16.8 kilometers with asphalt, build 3 big bridges and 28 sewers, achieving 72 percent of the plan norms. The road building site No 674 and the bridge construction team No 75 had completed route No 7 before schedule and turned it over to the Lao authorities on 23 July 1982. [BK091449 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Oct 82]

UHF RADIO TRANSMITTER--Assisted by the broadcasting technical management element of the Vietnam Radio and Television Commission, the Vam Co radio station in Long An Province inaugurated UHF radio transmitter on 23 September 1982. In the past, the Vam Co radio station has duly contributed to propagating various tasks regarding production, grain procurement, the drafting of youths into the army, and the building of a new way of life and new socialist man. The Vam Co District Party Committee is planning to establish wired radio stations in all villages within the district before the end of 1982. [BK140254 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 13 Oct 82]

CSO: 4209/29

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

MEETING ON LABOR SAFETY FOR PETROLEUM WORKERS

BK080258 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Oct 82

[Article by Eng (Mai Dinh Chin): "Vietnamese-Soviet Friendship in the Task of Providing Labor Safety for the Petroleum and Natural Gas Prospecting Zone"]

[Text] The recent meeting of personnel in charge of labor safety for petroleum workers with the men from great Lenin's country at the labor safety detachment headquarters was imbued with feelings of noble internationalism and with the warm fraternity of the great socialist family.

The Soviet comrades took a great deal of time to tell us about the development of the petroleum and natural gas industry and the tasks of ensuring labor safety and protecting the environment in the petroleum exploiting areas in the Soviet Union.

The task of prospecting for petroleum and natural gas is considered a heavy, dangerous and noxious task second only to the coal mining industry. The Soviet party and Government has always paid attention to this task and has emphasized the task of ensuring labor safety for petroleum workers.

Dealing with this matter, Comrade (Manendov), general director of the joint enterprise, reported that the Soviet party and Government has always encouraged and commended those directors who have spent a lot of money on labor safety, stressing that of course only scientific measures can be effective. The Soviet Government is said to have spent hundreds of millions of rubles every year for petroleum labor safety.

The task of prospecting for petroleum and natural gas is very heavy and dangerous. It is all the more so when the prospecting areas are at sea. Workers on drilling rigs have to withstand rain, wind, sun radiation, noise, chemical action and radioactivity. Moreover, the machinery and equipment on the rigs are very heavy while workers have to work under high pressure and on a heavy shift rotation basis. These are the main factors which can easily cause accidents among workers. Consequently, labor safety must be emphasized properly here otherwise accidents can occur easily causing incalculable losses in human lives and materials.

We listened attentively to the general director outlining the basic prospects for probing and exploiting petroleum and natural gas in Vietnam by the joint (VIET-SO Petro) enterprise. After carefully analyzing the strategic significance of petroleum and natural gas, (Manendov) continued: Not only the Vietnamese people but also the peoples of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries are anxiously waiting for success in the drilling. The responsibility of the joint enterprise in prospecting for mineral oil is therefore very heavy and urgent yet very glorious.

Turning to (Hong Hai Vy), M.S., Comrade (Manendov) continued: It is quite correct and necessary that you--our Vietnamese comrades--have raised the question of coordinating with (VIET-SO Petro) to initiate the study of petroleum labor safety. I fully agree to the scientific cooperation program that you have prepared. I understand that this matter is completely new and unfamiliar to you. We will exchange our experiences between us. We always trust in your ability.

On the day when I worked at the joint (VIET-SO Petro) enterprise, the management of the labor safety detachment made a proposal to the Soviet comrades for the study and modification of the labor safety suit and for a rational work and rest system for the workers installing the drilling rigs. This proposal is being implemented. The detachment has offered six labor safety suits to (VIET-SO Petro) and is having more made.

You have to go out to the drilling rigs to be aware of the hardships--heat and noise--endured by workers there. On the rigs, burning and glaring sun exhaust workers and strain their eys, making them mistake colors, perspire a lot and thirst. The more water they drink, the more profusely they perspire and the more quickly they are exhausted. It is obvious that the installation of the rigs' structural parts has already raised many labor safety problems to be studied and resolved before work can actually begin.

This morning, after visiting the detachment's laboratories, Comrade (Vaphilia Yakoletv), the chief labor safety officer of the joint (VIET-SO Petro) enterprise, cheerfully told us: I really admire you, my Vietnamese comrades. At a time when you are still short of all kinds of machinery and equipment, you still have achieved much valuable work, especially in studying and helping (VIET-SO Petro) get its labor safety equipment. The chief environment protection officer has promised to give us many documents to study. All the above are realistic manifestations of the friendship and fraternity between Vietnam and the Soviet Union in the current task of prospecting for petroleum and natural gas.

CSO: 4209/29

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'NHAN DAN' ON CONFERENCE ON VOCATIONAL GUIDANCE

BK100358 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 82, pp 1, 4

[Report on 10 September conference held by the Central Educational Reform Committee under the chairmanship of Premier Pham Van Dong]

[Text] On 10 September the Central Education Reform Committee held its 10th conference under the chairmanship of Premier Pham Van Dong to discuss measures to step up the task of providing vocational guidance and rationally using the general education high school graduates. The conferrees reviewed the part year's achievements in implementing the Council of Ministers' decision on this matter.

During the past school year, facts demontrate that the policy of providing vocational guidance and using general education high school graduates is correct. In the task of providing vocational guidance we must fulfill three duties satisfactorily: Giving professional orientation, conducting occupational training and arranging jobs for the young generations. In the general education schools, the task of vocational guidance must be implemented on the basis of enhancing the quality of education comprehensively while at the same time resolving the problems of job training and stabilizing job arrangement for graduates. The vocational guidance plan must be connected closely with the labor division plan and be aimed at developing the economy. The vocational guidance task must be the duty of the entire party and society.

In the primary schools of general education, vocational guidance must be organized in the terminal grades of Level II. After student finishes the primary level of general education, large numbers of them must be oriented toward job-training schools and courses so that they can participate in productive labor in a self-conscious and highly productive manner. This young workforce will be assigned local jobs in agriculture, the production of consumer and export goods and some industrial sectors which support agriculture. We should train some qualified youths to be production management cadres for assignment to cooperatives and localities.

The general education high schools should be reorganized to be able to fulfill the mission of forming a class of workers with good general education and technical knowledge and who can readily participate in technical work or

attend further professional training. The schools must simultaneously prepare a certain number of qualified students for training to be scientific and technical cadres. The number of students selected annually for college and high education does not exceed 10 percent of the graduates from high schools.

Apart from the general education high schools, we should consolidate and expand the work-study and supplementary job-training middle schools. The Central Educational Reform Committee unanimously agreed to let the Education Ministry experimentally open some general and technical-education high schools to provide a middle-level, general and technical education to students to meet the needs of each production sector. It also agreed unanimously to authorize the general department of vocational training to open some pilot vocational schools to train some skilled workers who have only a high school education.

It is necessary to define specifically the vocational guidance mission for the general education high schools in line with the situation in each zone. In those areas where education has developed to a high standard with large numbers of general education high school students, these students must be prepared and encouraged to join professional schools--in order to create a workforce to primarily meet the local requirements--or to engage in productive labor immediately after graduation from the high schools. At the same time, we should also prepare a small number of these students for professional high schools or for college and higher education. In those areas where education is still underdeveloped, such as in the Mekong Delta, the Tay Nguyen highlands and the northern mountainous areas, students must be guided in their struggle to further their general education from the primary to the secondary levels. There should be plans to train all graduates from the general education schools--either primary or secondary--into scientific and technical cadres, technical workers and professional personnel for assignment to the various production units, economic and cultural sectors, and armed forces in localities.

In providing vocational guidance for large numbers of students already engaged in productive labor to join the various economic sectors in the country, we should pay attention to expanding the network of classes and specialized schools so that talented students can develop themselves in all areas of work and study and not only in culture and mathematics. For handicapped children or youths who have passed the age for attending normal, general education schools, we should promptly place them under the combined system of general education and job training.

In order to really enhance the quality of political education and technical training, we should readjust the teaching plan of general education schools and prepare well these two curricula with the cooperation of key scientific cadres.

The vocational training sector is faced with the heavy task of fulfilling the job training demands of hundreds of thousands of general education school graduates. Apart from the regular long-term vocational schools that train industrial workers, we should expand the network of simple forms of vocational

training centers and other short-term training courses conducted by public and private organizations. The regular vocational schools should make full use of their potential in teachers and training equipment to conduct short-term vocational training courses for all youths who want to learn some skills on their own.

With regard to those professional schools and classes, colleges and higher education schools opened in the economic zones and provinces, we should study how to adopt various forms and systems suitable to local conditions to train scientific and technical cadres. Large numbers of graduates from the general education high schools should be also encouraged to join these schools.

It is of great political and social significance that we should continue to train and use general education school graduates and arrange jobs for them. The people's committee at all echelons is mainly responsible for students' job placement depending on the local labor-division plan. They should be employed in jobs where they can develop their educational background. In the rural areas, students should be educated to like agricultural jobs and professions and be instilled with patriotism and a will to enrich the country. The problem we should deal with immediately is how to place hundreds of thousands of educated youths in the major cities in jobs useful to society. The Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union should consider this the most important task in its current youth-proselyting action.

All educational sectors should improve their training plans, study curricula and vocational programs. They must procure sufficient textbooks and guidance books. In order to have technical teachers and professional counselors, we should adopt several forms of basic and advanced training for teachers. We should conduct advanced cultural and skill training for teachers, transfer some scientific and technical cadres to general education schools, consolidate vocational training teachers' schools and technical teachers' training courses, and mobilize all scientific and technical cadres, skilled workers and artists who work outside the education sector. The Council of Ministers and the People's Committee at all levels will continue to determine more clearly the responsibility of sectors--especially the economic-technical sectors and the primary production installations--for providing vocational guidance, conducting job training and arranging jobs for the young generations. The state will publish policies to define the responsibility of primary production units, encourage technical cadres and workers to participate in vocational training by opening vocational classes, and urge schools to actually produce material wealth.

The central educational reform committees and the education councils at all echelons are temporarily charged with organizing and managing the vocational guidance tasks. There should be specialized elements in charge of this task.

The conferrees unanimously agreed to appoint Comrade Tran Dai Nghia--the rector of Vietnam Institute of Science--to coordinate among the Education Ministry, the Higher and Vocational Education Ministry and the general department of vocational training to prepare the general program of technical education for the general education schools. The Central Educational Reform Committee has decided to help Hanoi accelerate the vocational guidance task and will discuss this matter in the next conference.

CSO: 4209/29

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

THEFT OF HISTORICAL ARTIFACTS DECRIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Sinh: "Stop the Stealing of Antiques"]

[Text] Recently many antiques merchants have operated rather strongly in a number of areas. They purchase antiques from gangs which steal them from temples and pagodas and historical remains. Many bronze statues, vases, bronze urns, etc., have been lost in a number of historical remains areas. In a number of localities, because the cadres and people are conscious of protecting vestiges and have a high degree of vigilance they have promptly discovered criminals and confiscated evidence. Dong Tao Village in Chau Giang District, Hai Hung Province, arrested someone who stole a bronze urn weighing 15 kilograms. and many other antiques, from the Da Hoa temple. The public security organ of Kim Mon District arrested a gang which dealt in antiques, and confiscated ornamental jars, bronze vials, and many valuable objects. But there are also still many historical vestiges, such as the Da Hoa temple and the Phu Thi Pagoda (in Chau Giang District), the Nghia Hung temple, etc., in which thieves have stolen many antiques because of inadequate protection. More serious, the Giam Xa pagoda in Cam Son Village, Cam Binh District, lost 50 statues.

The reason for that situation is that the local administrations still regard lightly the protection of the nation's cultural heritage and do not fully realize the value of the antiques. Therefore, they lack a spirit of carefully protecting them. At many historical sites, the relevant organs have not assigned people to protect them.

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CSO: 4209/16

END

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Vietnam Report

No. 2404

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VIETNAM REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG GREETS AAPSO TASHKENT MEETING

OW112011 Hanoi VNA in English 1534 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi,11 Oct (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent his warmest greetings to the 11th conference of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) which is being held in Tashkent.

The message says: "This conference is being held on the 25th anniversary of the founding of the A.A.P.S.O. and the 60th anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. It is taking place at a time when the struggle of the world's people against the extremely reactionary and warlike policy of U.S. imperialism and the other imperialist and reactionary forces is developing more widely than ever. That is why, the conference is of very important significance to the political life of the Afro-Asian people and has an active impact on the struggle for peace and happiness of the peoples in this region and throughout the world.

"Over the past 25 years, the A.A.P.S.O. has made big contributions to the cause of liberation and national independence, for peace, security and sovereignty of the Asian and African countries against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, Zionism, apartheid and other international reactionary forces.

"In this struggle, the A.A.P.S.O. will certainly bring into full play its important role to win many and still great successes.

"With that confidence, the people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam once again warmly welcome and fully support the peace programme for the 1980's of the Soviet Union and the constructive peace initiatives put forward by President L. I. Brezhnev for ensuring a stable peace for the whole mankind.

"We sincerely thank the A.A.P.S.O., the Asian and African peoples and the freedom peace- and justice-loving forces in the whole world for strongly supporting our anti-U.S. resistance war, for national salvation in the past, and our present struggle to build and defend our fatherland against Chinese expansionism and hegemonism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces.

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam pledges to do its best for peace, national independence and cooperation between the Asian and African countries and all other nations. It resolutely opposes the schemes and policy of U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces for conducting the arms race, stepping up the production and stockpiling of nuclear weapons in an attempt to push mankind into a nuclear holocaust.

"May the conference in fine success and the A.A.P.S.O. record many new achievements in carrying out their noble objectives."

CSO: 4200/32

BRIEFS

PHAM VAN DONG IN USSR--Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong may be ill and under the care of Russian doctors in the Soviet Union, the French News Agency AFP reported from Hanoi on Tuesday. The agency said that rumours had been going around Hanoi for two weeks that Dong "is currently in the Soviet Union for medical treatment," but provided no further details. The 77-year-old premier, who visited Thailand in 1978, is the third-ranking communist in Vietnam. He has been in poor health for more than a year, and has publicly asked to be allowed to retire. [Text] [BK080903 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 7 Oct 82 p 5]

JUSTICE MINISTER TO CSSR--Hanoi, 14 Oct (VNA)--A delegation of the Vietnamese Ministry of Justice led by its minister, Phan Hien, recently paid a week-long visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic at the invitation of Antonin Kaspar and Pavol Kiraly, respectively ministers of justice of the Czech Socialist Republic and the Slovak Socialist Republic. During its visit, the delegation conferred with the hosts on their cooperation in juridical work and toured several judicial, economic and cultural establishments in Czechoslovakia. It was cordially received by Karol Laco, president of the Federal Legislative Council and deputy-premier of the Czechoslovak Government. Minister Phan Hien and Minister Antonin Kaspar signed an agreement on judiciary cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW141702 Hanoi VNA in English 1601 GMT 14 Oct 82]

CUBAN MONUMENT--Hanoi, 14 Oct (VNA)--President Truong Chinh and the other members of the Vietnamese party and state delegation now on a visit to Cuba yesterday paid a floral tribute at the Jose Marti Monument. The Vietnamese guests were accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Jesus Montane Oropesa, alternate member of the Political Bureau, and head of the External Relations Commission, of the CPC Central Committee; Vilma Espin Guillois, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee, member of the State Council, and president of the Cuban Women's Union and Faure Chomon Mediavilla, member of the CPC Central Committee and Cuban ambassador to Vietnam. The wreath bears the inscription "Homage to Jose Marti, great national hero of Cuba." [Text] [OW141747 Hanoi VNA in English 1613 GMT 14 Oct 82]

PDRY PRESIDENT--Hanoi, 13 Oct (VNA)--Vietnamese party and state leaders have sent greetings to President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani on the 19th national day of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. The message addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; to 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, general secretary of the Yemeni Socialist Party, president of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PDRY said: "In recent years, under the leadership of the YSP, the PSC and the government of the PDRY, the Yemeni people have recorded great successes in national construction and defence, in the consolidation of national independence, in foiling all plots of sabotage of imperialism and other reactionary forces, and gradually advancing the country along the socialist path, thus making an active contribution to the common struggle of the Palestinian and other Arab peoples against U.S. imperialism and aggressive Israeli Zionism. These successes, together with a positive foreign policy of opposing imperialism and Zionism, supporting the national liberation movements and uniting with the countries of the socialist community, have raised the PDRY's prestige among the Arab countries, in the non-aligned movement and elsewhere. "As comrades-in-arms of the Yemeni people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at these successes and sincerely wish the fraternal Yemeni people, under the leadership of the YSP headed by you, further success in their glorious revolutionary cause. "May the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the parties, the governments and the peoples of the two countries constantly consolidate and develop." [Text] [OW131621 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 13 Oct 82]

ARGENTINE-SRV TIES--Hanoi, 13 Oct (VNA)--Argentinian President Reynaldo Benito Bignone has pledged to do his best to expand the friendship between his country and Vietnam in all aspects. Speaking to the new Vietnamese ambassador, Vu Song, in Buenos Aires recently, the Argentinian President reiterated support for the Vietnamese people's national construction and defence. He said he hoped that the two countries would take coordinated actions in the non-aligned movement and other international forums in the interests of the developing countries. Ambassador Vu Song briefed the host on the situation in Vietnam and the other two Indochinese countries, and in Southeast Asia as a whole, stressing that tension in the region came from the collusion between Chinese expansionism, U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. He reaffirmed that the government and people of Vietnam resolutely supported the Argentinian people's struggle for the recovery of their sovereignty over the Malvinas Islands. [Text] [OW131546 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 13 Oct 82]

BELGIAN AID--Hanoi, 13 Oct (VNA)--The Vietnamese Ministry of Agriculture received here today more than 10,000 kgs of insecticide as urgent aid from the Belgian charity Oxfam. The aid was valued at more than 2.3 million Belgian francs. Present at the reception ceremony were representatives of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs, the aid reception committee, and other departments concerned. Mrs. Lucile de Brabandere, representative of Oxfam, the Jean Louis Petit, chief of the cooperation bureau of the Belgian Embassy in Vietnam, also attended the ceremony. [Text] [OW132110 Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 13 Oct 82 OW]

SOVIET AID--Hanoi, 13 Oct (VNA)--Vietnamese building workers and Soviet experts at the construction site of the Thang Long bridge--a major bridge across the Red River in Hanoi--have started a new emulation drive to finish assembling the steel trestiles by the end of next year. With assistance from Soviet experts and applying the system of contractual quotas, the bridge building company No 2, in charge of assembling the steel trestiles on the northern bank have constantly topped its plan in the assembly of trestiles, in the steel flooring of the roadway, in the transportation of materials, etc. [Excerpt] [Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 13 Oct 82 OW]

VCP PROPAGANDISTS VISIT GDR--Hanoi, 12 Oct (VNA)--A delegation of lecturers of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee recently paid a visit to the German Democratic Republic. The delegation was led by Nguyen Hoang, deputy head of the Commission for Propaganda and Training of the CPVCC. During its visit, the delegation gave lectures of the Fifth Congress of the Communist Party of Vietnam in Berlin and in the provinces of Halle, Frankfurt and Magdeburg. It was received by Klause Gaabler, member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and head of its commission for propaganda. [Text] [OW121527 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 12 Oct 82]

EX-GUERRILLAS IN USSR--Hanoi, 12 Oct (VNA)--Mrs. Nguyen Thi Dinh, member of the Council of State and president of the Vietnam Women's Union yesterday afternoon called on the Ukraine Committee of Ex-guerrillas in the Great Patriotic War. She expressed her admiration for the struggle of Ukrainian guerrillas and other Soviet fighters in the war against fascism. On the same day, she met with deputies of the Ukrainian Soviet in the committee of women's labour and welfare mother and child care, and the sub-committee for women of the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [OW121555 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 12 Oct 82]

POLISH DEFENSE MINISTER--Hanoi, 11 Oct (VNA)--General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, has sent a message of greetings to his Polish counterpart, General W. Jaruzelski, on the 39th anniversary of the Polish People's Army. The message reads: "Under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party, the Polish people and their armed forces have over the past 39 years courageously overcome all difficulties and trials, and written glorious pages of history. Together with the Soviet Red Army, they liberated the country from Hitlerite fascism and have made great achievements in building and defending socialist Poland. "Nowadays, the Polish People's Army is constantly raising its combat capacity in order to firmly defend the gains of the socialist revolution, resolved to smash all the schemes and acts of sabotage of the reactionary forces at home and abroad against the socialist regime in Poland. "The Polish Army is constantly on the alert, ready to side with the armed forces of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in the Warsaw Treaty in safeguarding the beautiful Poland and to actively contribute to peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world. "The Vietnam People's Army rejoices at and takes pride in the great achievements of the Polish people and their army. We are strongly convinced that they will surmount all the present difficulties and succeed in building a developed socialist society in Poland." [Text] [OW112100 Hanoi VNA in English 1521 GMT 11 Oct 82]

POLISH ARMY DAY--Hanoi, 11 Oct (VNA)--A meeting in honour of Poland's 39th Army Day was held here today by the Institute of Military Technology. Speaking on this occasion, Senior Lieutenant Colonel Luong Huu Chung, deputy head of the institute, praised the tradition of heroic struggle of the Polish people and army and expressed his firm belief that the latter would overcome present difficulties and would certainly succeed in building socialism. For his part, Colonel Henryk Romanek, military attache to the Polish Embassy here, affirmed that the Polish people have been and will forever remain a member of the large family of socialist countries, a comrade-in-arms and a loyal brother of the Vietnamese people as well as of the peoples of other socialist countries. Colonel Romanek expressed the wish for further consolidation and development of militant solidarity between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and Poland. [Text] [OW112118 Hanoi VNA in English 1551 GMT 11 Oct 82]

AMBASSADOR TO ITALY--Hanoi, 9 Oct (VNA)--Phan Thi Minh, new Vietnamese ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Italy, presented her credentials to Italian President Sandro Pertini in Rome yesterday. President Sandro Pertini had a cordial talk with her. He expressed his wish for further development of the relations between Vietnam and Italy. [Text] [OW132141 Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 9 Oct 82 OW]

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 9 Oct (VNA)--Haffad Nacereddine, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic to Vietnam, today paid a courtesy visit to To Huu, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. Vice-Chairman To Huu cordially conversed with the Algerian diplomat. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 9 Oct 82 OW]

GDR EDUCATION EXHIBITION--Hanoi, 11 Oct (VNA)--An exhibition on education in the German Democratic Republic has opened in Ho Chi Minh City on the occasion of the 33d National Day of the GDR. At the opening ceremony, Waiderman, minister of state for vocational training of the GDR spoke about the development of education in the GDR in recent years. On behalf of the educational minister of the GDR, he presented to Ho Chi Minh City all the textbooks and teaching aids on display at the exhibition. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 11 Oct 82 OW]

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS' MEETING--Hanoi, 13 Oct (VNA)--The 7th conference of the Afro-Asian Writers' Permanent Bureau will be convened in Ho Chi Minh City from October 20-22. On this occasion, the Afro-Asian Writers' Permanent Bureau will sponsor an international seminar on the writer's role in the struggle for world peace, for national liberation, and for cultural and literary development in Asia and Africa. It will be attended by representatives of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO), the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (A.A.P.S.O.), and the International Federation of Translators (F.I.T.), and writers from Vietnam, Laos, Kampuchea and Asian countries. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0708 GMT 13 Oct 82 OW]

ARMY TECHNICAL COLLEGE--Hanoi, 13 Oct (VNA)--The army officers' technical college, which was recently renamed after Wilhelm Pieck, the first president of the German Democratic Republic, has opened its first course for 300 students. The college belongs to the General Technical Department of the Vietnam People's Army. The GDR consul general to Hi Chi Minh City was present at the opening ceremony. Originally a non-com officers training school, it has been upgraded recently to train officers for various technical services in the army. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 13 Oct 82 OW]

NEPAL ENVOY--Hanoi, 9 Oct (VNA)--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Nepal to Vietnam, Khadgajit Baral, today presented his credentials to vice-president of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. Vice-President Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial conversation with him. Acting Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang joined in the talk. [Text] [OW100919 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 9 Oct 82]

BULGARIAN ENVOY--Hanoi, 9 Oct (VNA)--"Bulgaria has always sided with the Vietnamese people in their struggle to build socialism and to foil every scheme of imperialism and Beijing expansionism which aims to weaken and isolate the Socialist Republic of Vietnam," said Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the Bulgarian State Council, while receiving the new Vietnamese ambassador to Bulgaria, Hoang Trong Nhu, who presented his credentials to him. Chairman Todor Zhivkov declared: "We resolutely support the constructive proposals put forth at the sixth ministerial conference on Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Ho Chi Minh City to settle matters of the region by peaceful means and to make of Southeast Asia a zone of peace and stability. Bulgaria hails and highly appreciates the assistance given by Vietnam to Laos and Kampuchea in the spirit of proletarian internationalism." The Bulgarian chairman expressed his pleasure at the development of the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria for the interests of the two peoples, for peace and socialism. He stressed that the treaty of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Bulgaria is a firm basis for expanding cooperation between the two countries in all fields. [Text] [OW100917 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 9 Oct 82]

SRV-USSR FISHING CONTRACT--Hanoi, 8 Oct (VNA)--An emulation contract was signed at the Haiphong port yesterday by the Aquatic Products Company No 1 under the Ministry of Marine Products and the Soviet fishing boat "Molodyzuy" on the 65th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. Present at the event were Yakevenko Gennadiy Ivanovich, deputy representative of the Soviet Ministry of Fisheries to Vietnam; Vasiliyp. Volkov, Soviet consul general to Haiphong, and a representative of the Vietnam Ministry of Marine Products. In furtherance of this contract, the Soviet fishing boats operating in Vietnamese waters would deliver to Vietnam 25 per cent of the fish catch and Vietnam would ensure timely unloading of the fish. This contract is part of the Vietnam-Soviet agreement fishing cooperation, in furtherance of which Soviet trawler operating in the Vietnamese Sea have since the beginning of this year delivered to Vietnam 1,800 tonnes of fish, double the 1981 figure. In 1982 they plan to deliver a total of 2,000 tonnes of fish. Since 1979,10,000 tonnes of fish have been delivered to Vietnam by the Soviet fishing fleet. [Text] [OW090157 Hanoi VNA in English 1745 GMT 8 Oct 82]

SRV, HUNGARY JUDICIAL ACCORD--Hanoi, 7 Oct (VNA)--An agreement on cooperation in judicial work has just been signed in Budapest between Vietnam and Hungary. The signing took place during the one-week visit to Hungary by Vietnamese Minister of Justice Phan Hien, made at the invitation of Imre Markoja, minister of justice of the Hungarian People's Republic. Under this agreement, the two countries will exchange views and experiences to promote friendship and the work of the judicial services of the two countries. During the visit, Minister Phan Hien was cordially received by Janos Borbandi, vice-chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers. [Text] [OW081015 Hanoi VNA in English 0851 GMT 8 Oct 82]

ALGERIAN ENVOY--Hanoi, 5 Oct (VNA)--The new Algerian ambassador to Vietnam, Nacer ad-Din Haffad, today presented his credentials to vice-chairman of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. The vice-chairman had a cordial conversation with him. [Text] [OW051750 Hanoi VNA in English 1606 GMT 5 Oct 82]

FRENCH YOUTH DELEGATION--Hanoi, 1 Oct (VNA)--A delegation of the French Communist Youth Movement led by Pierre Zarka, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee and general secretary of the French Communist Youth Movement, paid a visit to Vietnam from September 23-30. Vu Mao, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union C.C. and other members of the union's secretariat cordially received the delegation. In a working session, the two sides informed each other of the youth movement in their respective countries, and discussed measures to promote the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two youth organizations. The delegation toured Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong and the provinces of Lang Son. In Ho Chi Minh City, Pierre Zarka expressed the solidarity and support of the Communist Party and the labouring people and youths of France towards the Vietnamese people, and especially the youths, in building and defending their socialist homeland. [Excerpts] [OW020904 Hanoi VNA in English 1544 GMT 1 Oct 82 OW]

OFFICIALS TO HUNGARY--Hanoi, 1 Oct (VNA)--A delegation of the Communist Party of Vietnam led by Vui Thanh Khiet, member of the party C.C. and head of its commission for science and education, paid a visit to Hungary from September 21-30. The Vietnamese party officials studied the experiences of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party in educational and scientific work and in the organization of the general education system. They also visited several ministries and the Hungarian Academy of Sciences. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 1 Oct 82 OW]

ANGOLAN DELEGATION--Hanoi, 1 Oct (VNA)--The delegation of the Angolan Trade Union Confederation left Hanoi yesterday after visiting Vietnam at the invitation of the Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions [VFTU] to study the latter's activities in patriotic emulation, social insurance, labour and wages. During its stay here it was received by Nguyen Duc Thuan, V.F.T.U. president and member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. The delegation toured several localities and industrial establishments. It also visited places destroyed by Chinese aggressors in Lang Province. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1552 GMT 1 Oct 82 OW]

KAMPUCHEAN ARMY DELEGATION--Hanoi, 1 Oct (VNA)--A delegation of the Kampuchean revolutionary army newspaper, headed by Prek Sokhon, has recently visited Vietnam. The delegation was received by Major General Dang Vu Hiep, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, deputy director of the Vietnam People's Army's General Political Department. The delegation exchanged experiences with its colleagues at the newspaper QUAN DOI NHAN DAN (PEOPLE'S ARMY) and visited a number of army units and economic and cultural establishments in Hanoi and other localities. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1605 GMT 1 Oct 82 OW]

AMBASSADOR TO SAO TOME AND PRINCIPE--Hanoi, 3 Oct (VNA)--Manuel Pinto da Costa, president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe, on September 27 expressed his government's and people's deep admiration and vigorous support for the just and certainly victorious cause of the Vietnamese people. Speaking at the reception of Vietnamese ambassador Ho Tu Trung's credentials, the president said he was satisfied with the friendly relations between the two countries and confident that these relations would keep on developing in the common interests of both countries. [Excerpt] [OW080909 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 3 Oct 82 OW]

SRV-PDRY FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi, 7 Oct (VNA)--The Vietnam-Yemen (PDRY) Friendship Association was established here today. Nguyen Tien Trinh, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and minister of marine products, was elected chairman of the association. Present on this occasion were representatives of central offices and student from the PDRY. Addressing the participants, Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and friendship with other peoples, highlighted the development of friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries and expressed the two peoples' wish for the strengthening of friendship and cooperation. Speaking at the event, Nguyen Tien Trinh said the new association would continue promoting friendship between the two nations and would make worthy contributions to the two peoples' struggle for the common cause. [Hanoi VNA in English 0903 GMT 8 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/32

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY CONGRESS RESOLUTION STUDIED, IMPLEMENTED IN BASIC ORGANIZATIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Nghiem Thanh: "Quang Ninh Extends Political Activities to Basic Party Organizations"]

[Text] The Quang Ninh Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee has been concentrating on leading basic party organizations to start a political activity campaign to study and implement the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

Quang Ninh has chosen Ha Tu Coal Mine (Hon Gai Coal Corporation) and Le Loi Village (Hoanh Bo District) as the first units to launch this campaign before others because they are characteristic of two important production sectors in the province--that is, the industrial and agricultural ones. By adhering to the precept that debate should be held while stepping up the execution of all tasks and that knowledge should be materialized by revolutionary action, party members in these units have achieved a high degree of unanimity with the fundamental problems raised in the party congress documents, accurately assessed the actual situation, the objective and subjective causes and the good and bad points in each field of activity and have, at the same time, discussed measures aimed at overcoming weak aspects and voiced their determination to move forward to be worthy of being a nucleus in leading the masses to build and defend the socialist fatherland. Adequate preparations have been made to draw up a meeting schedule and to organize the reading and hearing of documents in accordance with the conditions and receptive standards of different categories of participants in the political activity campaign. The Provincial Party Committee has quickly disseminated the experiences drawn from Ha Tu Coal Mine and Le Loi Village and, on this basis, has directed the various echelons to lay stress on some noteworthy points in order to further clarify the close relationships between two strategic missions and to clearly understand the initial phase of the transitional period as well as the acuteness and complexity of the struggle between two roads.

Over 30,000 party members from nearly 700 basic party organizations in the province are participating eagerly in the political activity campaign. Many Meo highlan villages in the districts of Hai Ninh, Quang Ha, Binh Lieu, Ba Che and Hoanh Bo have drawn up a plan to motivate tribesmen to unite to maintain their production areas firmly, to exploit land and labor potentials to

produce plenty of grain and food and to stand ready to fight against the Chinese aggressors. Enterprises subordinate to the Hon Gai and Uong Bi Coal Corporation, Geologic Federation No 9 and Quang Ninh Port have formulated sound plans to achieve targets and fulfill the 1982 plan. Party organizations in various sectors such as forestry, maritime products, construction, transportation and communications, water conservancy and so on have also found suitable measures to improve working methods, to overcome negative practices, to promote the emulation movement and to materialize the Party Congress resolution.

9332
CSO: 4209/2

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY MEMBERS' QUALIFICATIONS EXAMINED AFTER PARTY CARDS ISSUANCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 82 p 3

[Text] To prepare for a review of the issuance of party cards at the grassroots level concurrently with the conduct of a campaign of political activities, from the beginning of July to mid-August, the Hanoi Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee assigned a number of work teams composed of cadres from organizational, propaganda, training and control committees to cooperate with the precincts and four districts in examining the qualifications of party members in 42 basic party organizations following the issuance of party cards. This inspection phase was designed to classify party members in party chapters, to cite those having registered numerous achievements in carrying out tasks ever since they received party cards and also to examine unqualified party members and expel them from the party.

In the two precincts of Dong Da and Ba Dinh, the work teams have helped party committees at the grassroots level to adhere to criteria in classifying party members in party chapters subordinate to Tho Quan Ward, the Machine Tools Institute, the Bank's Printing Enterprise, the Sanitary Equipment Enterprise, the Level-I Pharmaceuticals Corporation, the Public Health Bureau, the Doi Can Ward, the Antituberculosis Institute, the Chien Thang Dressmaking Enterprise, the Construction Middle School and so on.

A practical examination based on public opinion and the set criteria has revealed that, of a total number of 383 party members in Dong Da Precinct whose cases have been examined, 42.6 percent have played an exemplary vanguard role and made great progress after receiving their party cards, that 31.9 percent have proven qualified but have only made limited achievements because of objective circumstances such as old age and bad health, that 20.6 percent have been afflicted with some shortcomings which are not serious, though, and that 21 persons have failed to fulfill party membership qualifications and represent 5.5 percent (of the total number of party members examined during the current stage). In Hai Ba Trung Precinct and Tu Liem District, the inspection conducted in more than 10 basic party organizations has revealed that many comrades are praiseworthy because they have made progress after receiving their party cards; at the same time, there are grounds for reaching a clear-cut conclusion that in some cases the time limit for postponed issuance of party cards has already expired and that a number of new party members had committed mistakes and are no longer qualified for party membership.

The inspection phase conducted in various precincts and districts has been carried out strictly, carefully and objectively and has had the effect of enhancing the discipline spirit among party chapters.

The Hanoi Municipal Party Committee Standing Committee has heard the report on the result of this inspection phase and has promptly disseminated experiences throughout the municipality with a view to guiding closely the task of reviewing the issuance of party cards from the grassroots level on up and coordinating it with the political activity campaign.

9332
CSO: 4209/2

BRIEFS

SRV, GDR YOUTH COOPERATION--Hanoi, 26 Sep (VNA)--A plan for cooperation and mutual assistance between young people in Hanoi and Berlin, the German Democratic Republic, was signed here this morning. Signatories were Ho Duc Viet, deputy secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee, and Robert Gadegast, second secretary of the Central Committee of the Free German Youth League [F.G.Y.L.] and head of a delegation of Berlin's F.G.Y.L. committee now on a visit to Vietnam. The plan provides that the two sides will cooperate in strengthening the youth organizations and in helping the young people in the two cities to deepen their understanding of communist idea. The Berlin F.G.Y.L. committee will sponsor the school for cadres of the Ho Chi Minh Young Pioneers brigade and the Hanoi Youth Club. [Text] [OW290943 Hanoi VNA in English 1527 GMT 24 Sep 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/32

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIC-TECHNICAL COOPERATION BETWEEN HANOI, PROVINCES EXPANDED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--This year Hanoi has signed economic-technical cooperation contracts with 16 provinces and cities throughout the country. These provinces have begun to supply Hanoi with an amount of materials, raw materials and agricultural products valued at 28 million dong and including more than 1,000 tons of coal, 100-odd tons of scrap steel, 400-odd tons of sugar, 320 tons of powdered fish, sauce manufacture residue and synthetic feed for hog raising, 230 tons of soybeans and soybean cakes for the manufacture of foodstuffs and sauces, a certain amount of raw materials for paper manufacture and rattan and bamboo for the manufacture of export goods. Owing to such aid, Hanoi has been able to use part of its existing industrial and technical potentials and capacities, to provide employment for thousands of workers and handicraftsmen and to produce an additional amount of goods worth many million dong.

In the first stage, Hanoi has supplied to the provinces nearly 10 million dong worth of technical equipment and goods including 100 electric motors of various types, a number of machine tools, dozens of tons of basic chemicals and an amount of industrial products and goods worth many million dong. For the benefit of the economic and technical sectors in many provinces, Hanoi is designing and urgently manufacturing refrigerating equipment, complete sets of equipment for fruit juice producing installations, equipment with a yearly output of 150 tons for paper mills and various types of machines used in processing wood, extracting oils and loosening cotton. Hanoi is also sending technical cadres and skillful workers to certain localities to help them build production installations or export agricultural products and import staple commodities, supplies and raw materials to meet the requirements of production and life.

9332
CSO: 4209/2

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION IN NORTHERN PROVINCES DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] VNA--Agricultural cooperatives in North Vietnam have sown and transplanted the early 10th-month rice crop on about 170,000 hectares representing 21 percent of the total area of the 1982 10th-month crop and 60 percent of the total area of the 1981 early 10th-month crop.

Fully aware of the economic benefit to be derived from the winter agricultural season, all localities, cooperatives and their members have--with the positive aid of the electricity and water conservancy sectors--used all the existing means in an attempt to maintain the current areas for the early 10th-month crop and the winter crop and even to achieve the largest area possible.

To save seedlings, a number of cooperatives have transplanted the early 10th-month seedlings onto watered low-lying fields; whenever rain falls, they will transplant long-term seedlings onto the fields initially designed to receive the early 10th-month seedlings according to plan. This is one of the principal reasons why the early 10th-month rice has been grown only on a small area in a number of localities such as Hai Hung which has attained only 24 percent of the area norm, followed by Bac Thai with 21 percent, Ha Bac with 19 percent, Vinh Phu with 18.6 percent, Thanh Hoa with 17.5 percent, Thai Binh with 14 percent, Ha Son Binh with 12.8 percent, Ha Nam Ninh with 12.7 percent and Haiphong with 9.1 percent. Since the area grown with the current early 10th-month rice crop is smaller than that grown with the previous one, the various localities and cooperatives will find it difficult to arrange a cultivation pattern and area for each type of crop during the 1982 winter agricultural season. In view of such a difficulty, many provinces and cities have already organized an inspection to reassess accurately the early 10th-month rice area in each region, district and cooperative, actively drawn up a winter production plan conforming to the specific conditions of the 1982 10th-month and winter agricultural seasons, adjusted the crop cultivation pattern while paying due attention to grain and food crops as well as crops yielding export products, and considered both the value and use value of winter crop products important. Since a low area norm has been attained for the early 10th-month rice, many localities are considering intensive cultivation of the winter crops to be the principal task and are trying to rapidly increase the productivity and volume of production of the winter crops--especially the yield of the grain and food producing crops.

The early 10th-month rice plants are budding and blooming so that this crop will be harvested in late September and early October in certain areas. The various localities are rearranging the labor force and preparing seeds, draft power and fertilizer in order to be able to till the soil and to grow corn and potatoes immediately after harvesting the early rice crop in each field.

As of 25 August, cooperatives and their members have grown sweet potatoe cuttings on more than 29,000 hectares--an increase of 1,000 hectares over the same period last year. From now to the planting period, if this area of sweet potato cuttings is not waterlogged and is tended carefully and if additional cuttings are grown consecutively, there will be enough cuttings to cultivate all the area allocated to the sweet potato crop according to the plan. Noteworthy is the fact that many localities such as Ha Bac, Thai Binh, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien have large areas suitable for sweet potato cultivation but have only grown less sweet potato cuttings than in the same period last year. Meanwhile, the provinces of Hai Hung, Thanh Hoa and Ha Nam Ninh and the city of Hanoi have grown more sweet potato cuttings than in the previous cultivation season.

Many localities are organizing a survey of all the crops to be cultivated in winter and are strenuously preparing a sufficient amount of seeds and cuttings to cultivate all the planned areas.

Tribesmen in the new economic zones in the mountainous region of Ha Son Binh Province have opened nearly 7,000 hectares of new land including terraced and leveled upland fields representing more than 50 percent of the zoned area. Most of this area has been cultivated with rice, subsidiary food and industrial crops.

Ha Son Binh Province has sent cadres to mountainous districts to help them survey and zone off lands and to guide the building of material-technical bases for the new economic zones. By investing over 3.5 million dong, performing thousands of man-days and fully using on-the-spot supplies and raw materials, people in the new economic zones have built 31 kms of rural communication roads, strengthened and built over 20 lakes and reservoirs, dug and embanked 26 km of level-1 and -2 canals and hundreds of small canals to irrigate every ordinary and terraced field which had just been reclaimed. An average of 500 dong has been invested in each hectare of newly reclaimed field in the economic zones. Tribesmen in the new economic zones in the districts of Mai Chau, Yen Thuy, Lac Thuy and Ky Son have opened 500 to 800 hectares of virgin land representing 70 percent of the zoned area. Beside opening new lands, production installations have strengthened the network of pig sties and cattle stables and farms with a view to increasing the amount of fertilizer to boost intensive cultivation in the newly reclaimed fields. To date, in the new economic zones in Ha Son Binh, there are many fields each with an area of 100 to 200 hectares which have been subjected to various developments such as the strengthening of banks, the building of terraced and leveled upland fields and of water conservancy works for irrigation and drainage, the processing of fertilizer and the implementation of the intensive cultivation method right at the outset. Many localities have shaped up specialized cultivation zones of 100 to 200 hectares. Almost all these zones have been able not only

to produce enough grain and food for self-sufficiency purposes but also gradually to fulfill their grain obligation to the state.

Ha Son Binh is surveying and consolidating its production trend and is making further investments in 28 newly zoned areas with the aim of expanding the concentrated specialized cultivation areas belonging to the new economic zones in eight mountainous districts and also with the objective of helping these zones rapidly stabilize production and sell an increasing amount of agricultural products to the state.

9332
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AGRICULTURE

GAINS AGRICULTURE OBTAINS FROM SOCIALIST TRANSFORMATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Le Quang Thiet of Tien Giang Province: "Effects of Socialist Transformation on Agriculture in Tien Giang"]

[Text] Tien Giang is one of the nine key rice-growing provinces in the Mekong River delta and every year produces quite a large volume of grain that not only satisfies the needs of its cadres and people in their daily life but also properly fulfills its grain obligation to the state. However, it faces the problem of having too little land and too many people: it has 110,000 hectares of land for rice-growing, 32,000 hectares of garden land and the rest waste land totaling 40,000 hectares; with a population of 1.3 million, the per capita average land area is only 90 square meters. Since land does not grow and productivity increases more slowly than the population does, how can the province have enough to feed its people? After the liberation, Tien Giang realized that it should soon carry out the socialist transformation of agriculture in order both to change the system of ownership of the means of production and to reorganize and develop production, to reorganize and redistribute labor, to improve the standard of living and to raise social accumulation.

Back in 1978, after it had studied and learned both in the party and among the people the resolutions and directives of the party and government, Tien Giang promptly started the socialist transformation in agriculture. It built on a trial basis Tan Hoi and Phu Quoi Cooperatives (in Cai Lay and Go Cong Dong Districts, respectively); later, throughout the province there appeared 70 additional cooperatives and 164 other production collectives accounting for 18.2 percent of the cultivated land, with 19 percent of the farmer households entering collective production. Cho Gao District and My Tho City led the movement for building cooperatives and production collectives and brought almost all of their land and farmer households into collective production. In addition to the existing cooperatives and production collectives, in 2 years 1978 and 1979, Tien Giang encouraged farmers to set up more than 3,000 production solidarity teams in 717 hamlets as a form of training

for farmers and cadres. While the movement was growing, it was struck by successive natural calamities. It concentrated its energy on organizing relief activities, supply of foods, investment and loans to assist the cooperatives and production collectives, or adopting positive policies and measures, such as leasing land on a temporary basis for production, to uphold the movement. But because of the overall changes, by August 1980 there remained only 12 cooperatives and 68 production collectives, with only 4 cooperatives among them and more than one-third of the collectives doing good business. The rest of them was weak and had to undergo many rounds of consolidation and improvement of quality in order to stay alive.

After having reviewed and evaluated the situation, the leaders of the province unanimously agreed that in the process of switching from wartime leadership to leadership and management of the economy, the cadres of the province showed a lack of experience and a sense of reality and their work was too new. On the other hand, the province itself had not prepared really well the conditions that would be necessary for the cooperatives and production collectives to survive after they were set up. The common mistake at that time was being too simplistic, subjective and hasty, working many projects at the same time and running after quantity, without correctly applying the principles of cooperation; a number of cadres being corrupt, with declining qualities, etc. That situation made a number of cooperatives and production collectives fail to obtain good economic results and lowered their productivity and the values of their members' working days. Therefrom the confidence of cadres, party members and farmers in taking the road to collective production was seriously diminished.

On the basis of that experience, from August 1980 to October 1981, the Tien Giang Provincial VCP Committee adopted the policy of firmly consolidating and improving the quality of production solidarity teams while, as an integral part of this job, consolidating hamlet planning and production committees. At the same time, it concentrated its energy on consolidating and maintaining the existing cooperatives and collectives on the basis of resolving any doubts, overcoming any negative phenomena, using the "3 contracts" system combined with reward and punishment as the main interest and carrying out the "5 opennesses," with 15 unified financial items, in order to get involved in the management of collectives and cooperatives.

At that time, the VCP Central Committee Secretariat issued Directive No 100 on signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers. Due to their difficulties many districts, villages and cooperatives directly suggested that their units seek improvement through the new contracting system. Under the direct leadership of the Provincial VCP Standing Committee, the province's People's Committee and Agricultural Transformation Committee studied, prepared conditions and grasped the purpose and principle of Directive No 100 as it was applied to the actual situation of the province under the condition of both carrying on the socialist

transformation and reorganizing agricultural production in a serious and strict manner. The Provincial VCP Standing Committee and People's Committee permitted the Agricultural Transformation Committee to assume leadership over doing experimental work in two different forms: one, to improve the manner of contracting in regard to the old cooperatives and production collectives; two, to link signing end-product contracts with laborers with the process of mobilizing farmers for taking the road to collective production. Experience was to be drawn from that work so that when the Central Committee allowed it to be applied to the southern provinces, it could be developed and carried out on a wider scope. The results showed that the application of the new contracting system in accordance with the party Central Committee Secretariat's Directive No 100 truly created favorable conditions for resolving the confusion and doubts in the old cooperatives and production collectives and at the same time making it easier to encourage farmers to enthusiastically join the collectives and to be attached to the end-product contracts with laborers from the beginning. An example: Ninh Binh Cooperative (Cho Gao District) had adopted the "3 contracts" system combined with reward and punishment, which was an improvement over the previous working-day contracting system, but in the 1979-1980 winter-spring season only 14 out of 440 households accepted the contracts and in the summer-autumn season, still only 62 households accepted them. But in the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, when the cooperatives changed the "3 contracts" system to signing product contracts with labor groups and laborers, 100 percent of the households accepted the contracts. And within one production season their volume of production was obviously increased. A comparison showed that when the new contracting system was applied, the average rice yield as obtained by the cooperatives in all of their cultivated areas rose from 1.7 to 2.8 tons per hectare. In the second season it rose to 3.6 tons. The total volume of production was only 703 tons in 1979 but rose to nearly 990 tons in 1981. The average income of a laborer was 696 kilograms of paddy in 1979 and rose to 913 kilograms in early 1981. In addition to signing product contracts for the rice crop, Ninh Binh Cooperative gradually applied the contracting system to subsidiary food crops and animal raising; as a result, the overall income of cooperative members and collectives was obviously increased. An example: in 1979 the cooperative planted only 6.7 hectares of tomato and .8 hectare of soybean and had an income of 36,714 dong, but in 1981, by gradually applying the product contracting system to subsidiary food crops, it raised the tomato-growing area to 17.16 hectares, with an yield of 10 tons/hectare obtained, and the soybean-growing area to over 1 hectare, with an yield of 800 kilograms/hectare obtained and a total sum collected amounting to 105,866 dong. In collective animal raising, the cooperative had 41 draft animals and 1,670 ducks in 1979 but as many as 68 draft animals and 8,800 ducks in 1981. The herd of meat hogs, which did not exist before, totaled 96 in 1981. In animal raising by cooperative members, there were 145 draft animals, 5,982 chickens and ducks and 287 meat hogs in 1979, but those figures were raised to 280 draft animals, 6,640 chickens and ducks and 458 meat hogs in 1981.

By adopting the product contracting system, Ninh Binh Cooperative was able to fulfill its grain obligation, to pay debts, as well as to build many remarkable welfare projects and material and technical bases. There existed a true solidarity among all, from the unit-managing cadres to cooperative members. Every job was discussed in a democratic way. The capacity of cadres, the sense of responsibility, as well as the concept of disciplinary organization were all raised to a higher level. While carrying out improvement of the end-product contracting with labor groups and laborers in the old cooperatives and production collectives, on the basis of the initial success of Ninh Binh Cooperative in Cho Gao District, the Agricultural Transformation Committee of Tien Giang studied the very substance of Directive No 100 as it was closely linked with implementing Directives Nos 93 and 57 of the Political Bureau, for the purpose of reorganizing production in accordance with the "positive and sound" formula in the building of new production collectives. On the basis of the policy of the Provincial VCP Standing Committee, the Provincial Agricultural Transformation Committee, along with the standing committees of Cai Be and Go Cong Dong Districts, discussed and combined their opinion about selecting a good hamlet in their district to experiment the building of collectives in the 1981 summer-autumn season. Cai Be District was the place where the movement had remained "blank" in terms of organizing cooperatives; Go Cong Dong District had had 14 collectives, but none had been active before being "dissolved" at the time of changes.

Cai Be selected My Hoa Hamlet, solidarity unit No 4, Hoi Cu Village and Go Cong Dong selected Viet Hung Hamlet, solidarity unit No 5, Binh Nghi Village to carry on the movement to build new production collectives being attached from the very beginning to applying the product contracting system to labor groups and laborers. Naturally, as they were selected to experiment the building of collectives, these localities had to satisfy all four standards: having revolutionary traditions, fertile land, available watering convenience and a location permitting extending influence in a large area.

To assist the districts, the province organized the training of managerial and professional cadres for the collectives in an urgent and continual basis. In addition, it sent many experienced and capable cadres to districts and villages to assist them in drafting economic and technical, production and contracting plans and in conducting distribution, basic investigation, etc. so that, through these activities, they could help the collectives to determine the direction for their production and production plans, to distribute products, to set norms, to draw up technical programs, to handle land, labor and materials management, to classify ricefields, to select units being given contracts and accepting them, etc. The province's leaders realized that determination alone would not be sufficient and that there must be cadres who could directly work with and help villages and collectives to get prepared in every way and farmers who could discuss and decide in a democratic manner. However, the work the province was then doing was still considered experimental. But after Circular No 138 of the party Central Committee

Secretariat was issued to permit the southern provinces to improve contracting work and to attach the end product to labor groups and laborers in the process of promoting cooperative work, the movement to build production collectives in Tien Giang was really making obvious changes.

Following the agricultural transformation conference convened by the Provincial VCP Committee in February 1982, the province widely launched a drive to carry out the secretariat's Directive No 100. Its districts and municipality simultaneously improved the contracting method in order to build new production collectives. As a result, by the end of May 1982, i.e., in only 4 months in which the directive was implemented, it built 311 new collectives. Including the old cooperatives and collectives, as of now it has 427 production collectives and 19 cooperatives. The leading districts are Go Cong Tay having 144 collectives, Go Cong Dong 83 and Cho Gao 80, followed by Cai Be 60, Cai Lay 34 and Chau Thanh 17 and My Tho City 9. Of its 141 villages 74 have built their own collectives. Four villages among them -- Hoa Tinh (Cho Gao District), Binh Nhi and the town of Vinh Binh (Go Cong Tay District) and Tan My Chanh (My Tho Municipality) -- have completed the work of building cooperatives; and 30 hamlets have completed the work of building production collectives. The number of farmer households having gone into collective production increased from 14,729 in February 1982 to 23,379 in May 1982, with the total rice-growing area being 8,318 hectares, or a percentage of 8.05 percent.

With the positive effects of Directive No 100 of the party Central Committee Secretariat combined with their own resolute struggle and spirit of overcoming difficulties and being self-sufficient and self-strengthening, the party organization and people of Tien Giang have scored great achievements and made new changes in connection with building cooperatives and carrying on the socialist transformation in agriculture. All localities in the province have established their production collectives. Many of the latter have been doing well in both production and business, obtaining good economic results and stabilizing and improving in a remarkable way the standard of living.

On the basis of signing end-product contracts with labor groups and laborers in the process of encouraging and building new production collectives, and relying on the norms set by individual districts and municipality, in 1982 Tien Giang Province is determined to build anew and to have 971 collectives, including the old ones. Every village and hamlet has to have a collective. Thus 26,000 hectares out of the province's 117,512 hectares of rice-growing land will have been collectivized, and on this basis, the province will in 1983 have the ability to basically complete the socialist transformation of 30-45 villages and 2-3 district and municipal units and to have 75-85 percent of the farmer households and land going into collective production.

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CSO: 4209/4

AGRICULTURE

HAI HUNG COLLECTS PADDY FROM USERS OF IRRIGATION SYSTEM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Bui Ngoc Lien, Ministry of Water Conservancy: "Hai Hung Collects Water Conservancy Fee"]

[Text] Hai Hung Province has the Bac Hung Hai irrigation system, large sluices at Cau Xe and An Tho, 320 electric pump stations with 1,750 pumps of all kinds, a total assembly-installation output of 67,000 kilowatts, 700 kilometers of transmission lines, etc. It pays attention to managing and exploiting the irrigation systems that serve production and everyday life, ensures the planting of 12,000 hectares of rice in each season every year and develops the winter season to cover about from 45,000 to 50,000 hectares; the yields of rice and other crops have been increasing.

But a great difficulty in the past years was the fact that collection was not enough to cover spending because of the water conservancy fees collected being too low. The management of irrigation was still heavily administrative. As the irrigation works have been in operation for quite a while, they now need repairs, maintenance care and major repairs; in addition, the cost of electricity has increased 10 times. Consequently, there was not enough money to spend to strengthen management and exploitation of the irrigation systems and to run them regularly and effectively.

While waiting for the Council of Ministers to issue new water conservancy fee regulations, to overcome the above-mentioned difficulty, in May 1982 the Provincial People's Committee adopted the new water conservancy fee levels as follows: for a system of watering and drainage by means of electric pumps, the collection is 270 kilograms of paddy per hectare per year; watering by means of electric pumps, 160 kilograms; drainage by means of electric pumps, 108 kilograms; subsidiary food crops and industrial crops in winter season, 80 kilograms. At such levels, if all of the needs for watering and drainage to serve production were satisfied and if no crop losses were involved, in a year of normal weather Hai Hung could collect about 22,660 tons of paddy (at the price of 2.5 dong a kilogram, the money

collected would be 56,650,000 dong). Although the collection levels were raised, the province calculated only the capital depreciation of machinery and equipment and has not yet calculated the capital depreciation of the entire system of irrigation works, nor the major repairs for the system. In a year of normal weather, the province would still pay an additional sum of about 6 million dong; in a year of unfavorable weather, about 10 million dong.

In the 1981-1982 fifth-month and spring season, many cooperatives and districts began actively collecting water conservancy fees at the new levels and included them in the grain obligation to be collected. The cooperatives in Cam Binh District have paid 1,200 tons (the goal as set in the 1982 plan is 2,100 tons).

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CSO: 4209/4

AGRICULTURE

THREE NORTHERN PROVINCES FIGHT FLOOD TO SAVE RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 10 Sep 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Bac Fight Flood To Save the Tenth-Month Rice Crop"]

[Text] Typhoon No 5 brought heavy rains to the delta and coastal districts of Thanh Hoa Province and flood to 19,000 hectares of tenth-month rice, including 3,500 hectares in Nong Cong District and 2,100 hectares in Hoang Hoa District. Right when the rains began, Quang Xuong, Dong Son, Hoang Hoa and Ha Trung Districts removed the barriers on drainage canals and cleared all ditches in the fields to allow water to flow away quickly. Along with operating the self-regulating drainage pipes to carry away flood water, Nong Cong, Trung Son, Tho Xuan, Dong Thieu, Trieu Son, Hoang Hoa Districts and Thanh Hoa City completed the installation of 162 pumps and quickly moved the pump stations that would be needed to readily fight the flood. The province also completed the assembly and installation of a number of large sluices and pump stations which were ready in time for the flood. The provincial military command, in coordination with other sectors, developed a plan for protection of the key flood control works and for readily coping with any bad developments.

More than 2,000 hectares of rice crop in Ha Nam Ninh Province have been flooded because of the effects of Typhoon No 5 and the continual rains since 2 September. Tam Diep, Kim Bang and Gia Vien Districts have from 1,300 to 4,000 hectares of rice affected by the flood. The province supplied on a priority basis the flood-fighting districts with nearly 10,000 kilowatts of electricity and 320 tons of oil. The pump stations of Co Dam and Nhu Trac divided their workers into 3 day shifts to drain water from the flooded areas; the districts mobilized 200 additional electric pumps and hundreds of hydraulic pumps and had on a regular basis more than 30,000 buckets and waterwheels, which drained the water in time to save more than 7,000 hectares of flooded rice crop.

The many days of rains in September covered more than 10,000 hectares of tenth-month rice in Ha Bac Province with water and seriously flooded 2,500 hectares. The water conservancy sector, in coordination with the electric power service and districts, supplied on a priority basis the large pump stations like Kim Doi, Trinh Xa, Hien Luong, Ngoc Quan and Kenh Vang with electricity so that they could drain water from the seriously flooded areas and at the same time urges all cooperative members to use every available means to remove water from the ricefields. Que Vo District, which had more than 1,000 hectares of the rice crop covered with water, urgently tried to protect its dikes and embankments while dividing its manpower into 3 flood-fighting groups using manual means. In the last week of August alone, Ha Bac saved 2,500 hectares of ricefields from serious flood and provided leadership for the cooperatives to actively care for the rice plants which had just been saved from the flood. Gia Luong, Yen Phong, Yen Dung and Lang Giang transplanted rice seedlings once again in part of the area where the rice crop had been a total loss. Yen Phong District alone mobilized its cooperative members for pulling rice plants from the low ricefields, temporarily transplanting them in high ricefields and transplanting them for good after the water receded. Quang Thinh Village (Lang Giang District) used the temporarily-transplanted rice plants from the high ricefields and the reserve seedlings to transplant in more than 5 hectares.

At the present time, Ha Bac is providing its districts and cities with leadership as they actively control and fight the flood, care for the rice plants that have just been saved from the flood and quickly switch part of the long-flooded rice crop-growing area to accommodating subsidiary food crops.

5598
CSO: 4209/4

CONSTRUCTION STEPPED UP AT USSR-AIDED POWERPLANT

OW051812 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 5 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Oct (VNA)--Vietnamese workers and engineers and Soviet specialists have achieved 85.2 percent of the 1982 construction plan at the Hoa Binh hydro-power project on the Da River, one of the highest building tempos recorded by the building service of the whole country so far.

The Hao Binh hydro-power plant, built with Soviet assistance with a designed capacity of 1.92 million kilowatts, will be the biggest of its kind in Vietnam and one of the biggest in Southeast Asia.

Since early this year, Vietnamese workers in close coordination with Soviet experts have introduced many technical innovations in construction work with a view to the blocking of the Da River by the end of this year as instructed by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. They have moved more than 1.7 million cubic metres of earth and stone in the right bank, laid 6,000 cubic metres of concrete in the building of the discharge canal, dredged almost 100,000 cubic metres of earth from the bed of the main river, and laid more than 1.2 million cubic meters of earth and gravel for the building of the base of the future dam.

On the left bank, four tunnels are under intensive construction. About 16,000 cubic metres of earth and stone have been moved to dig 360 metres of tunnel.

Seven ancillary projects were completed in September. They were a 400-tonne explosive storage, a concrete conveyor belt, an oxygen station, an engineering workshop, the second phase of the vehicle repair shop which can repair 500 trucks a year, a truck-washing yard, and a battery charging station.

Other support projects have been commissioned ahead of schedule, including a rest and recreation centre, a boiler, a refrigerating house, three residential and office blocks for exports, and more than 10,000 square metres of living quarters and public utilities.

At a ceremony held on October 4 at the construction site, Vietnamese workers and Soviet experts launched an emulation campaign in honour of the 65th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the 60th founding anniversary of the USSR.

The contract calls for the moving of 675,000 more cubic metres of earth and stone from the right bank of the river, the blasting of rocks on the left bank where the dam will be built and the building of more roads in service of the construction of the dam.

CSO: 4200/32

BRIEFS

BUILDING MATERIALS PRODUCTION--Hanoi, 12 Oct (VNA)--In the last 9 months, the output of the main building materials such as cement, bricks, tiles, construction glass produced by the state-run enterprises has increased by 15 percent over the same period last year. Cement output, in particular, increased by nearly 20 percent. The increased production of building materials has helped the building projects to meet their schedules. Among these projects are the Vinh Phu paper plant built with Swedish assistance and the Soviet-equipped Pha Lai Thermo-electric Power Plant, the two biggest of their kinds in Vietnam to date. [Text] [OW132110 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 12 Oct 82 OW]

MINERAL PROSPECTING--Hanoi, 7 Oct (VNA)--The geological service has achieved 70 percent of its annual program for the exploration and prospection for subsoil resources. It has achieved 92 percent of the annual program for the drawing of 1/200,000-scale geological maps, and fulfilled the programs for hydrological geology and project geology maps. Priority has been given to the exploration and prospection for bituminous and non-bituminous coal, pyrite, kaolin and phosphorite. The exploration of subterranean water has been completed in many places where new economic zones will be built. In the prospection for bituminous coal at Lang Cam in the northern border province of Hoang Lien Son, the survey teams have found a bigger reserve than previously estimated. Mining is expected to start in 1983. [Text] [OW080909 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 7 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/32

LIGHT INDUSTRY

SMALL INDUSTRIES, HANDICRAFTS DEVELOPMENT

OW100921 Hanoi VNA in English 0703 GMT 10 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Oct (VNA)--In the past five years, the small industries and handicrafts have produced 76 percent of the total of consumer goods in the country.

In 1981, small industries and handicrafts output was valued at 3,780 million dong, 11 percent more than planned and nearly 200 per cent more than the 1976 output. In Ho Chi Minh City along, the output value increased from 191 million dong in 1976 to 1,400 million in 1981.

Thirteen provinces and cities have achieved output values exceeding the 100 million dong mark and 60 districts and towns, the 10 million dong mark.

Small industries and handicrafts account for 67 per cent of the output value of local industries and 44.5 per cent of the national industries. Export items represent 25 percent of the total exports, up by 8 per cent compared with 1977.

In recent months, the small industry and handicraft workshops have actively made use of local raw materials and produced new kinds of goods to meet the demands of the market. In the past three years, another 1,000 items have been added to the production lines, including food processing, machines, farm tools, household utensils, bicycles parts, surgery gloves.

Many areas of production specialisation have been formed. Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Thanh Hoa provinces have set up specialized areas for sleeping mat, rush, carpet and textile production. Hanoi and Haiphong have developed such crafts as carpet weaving, canvas shoe making and manufacture of bicycle parts and metal consumer goods. In the south companies for production and export of small industry and handicraft goods have been set up in Ho Chi Minh City and the Mekong River Delta. Exchange or cooperation in the exploitation of raw materials has been effected at the cooperative level. As a result, in 1981, the small industry and handicraft service has procured for itself 80 percent of raw materials and reduced by 10 per cent the import of raw materials. Export value has exceeded 400 million dong.

The service is aiming at the target of 5.2 billion dong in output value by 1985, nearly double the 1981 figure. It also plans to provide jobs for more than 100,000 persons a year, bring the total workforce to 2,000,000, and better serve agriculture, domestic consumption and export.

CSO: 4200/32

BRIEFS

UHF RADIO STATION--An ultra-high frequency broadcasting station built on the old radio-station site in Qui Nhon City, Nghia Binh Province has been put into operation to popularize the line and policies of the party and the state among the local people. To date Qui Nhon City has completed a relatively perfect network of wired-radio stations in the city's subwards and villages. Despite many difficult conditions, the Nhan Chau, Nhan Ly and Nhan Hai offshore villages have successfully built their own networks of wired-radio stations which operate on a permanent basis. [Text] [OW080909 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Oct 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/32

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

YOUTH MAGAZINE'S AWARD--Hanoi, 9 Oct (VNA)--The TAP CHI THANH NIEN (YOUTH REVIEW) of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, today held a meeting to mark its 29th anniversary and to receive the labour order, second class, conferred by the Council of State and presented by Vu Mao, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and first secretary of the union. Over the past twenty years, the YOUTH REVIEW has published 205 issues totalling 1.8 million copies. It has greatly contributed to motivating the three ready movement in the north during the past war of resistance and the three volunteer movement in the whole country at present aimed at building and defending the socialist motherland. Together with encouraging the youth to take an active part in the building of the party, the REVIEW has paid special concern to educating communism among the young generation. [Text] [OW132110 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 9 Oct 82 OW]

TRIBAL LANGUAGES TEACHING--For the coming 1982-83 academic year, Gia Lai-Kon Tum has decided to introduce the teaching of two languages--Gia Rai and Ba Na--into the curriculum of basic-level general schools in the Gia Rai and Ba Na ethnic minority areas. This will be the first academic year when the education sector introduces the teaching of these two languages in the Gia Rai and Ba Na ethnic minority areas after unifying and improving the alphabet system and writing method of these two languages in a scientific and modern manner to make then simpler than in the past. To ensure satisfactory implementation of these two languages' curriculum, the Gia Lai-Kon Tum Education Service has drawn up a plan to acquaint teachers with the pronunciation and new writing method of these two languages. In addition, the service has printed the first edition of 1,000 textbooks in the Gia Rai and Ba Na languages. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Sep 82 p 1] 9332

CSO: 4209/2

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

MEETING REVIEWS ACHIEVEMENTS, EXPERIENCE IN 1979 CENSUS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Final Review of Census"]

[Text] The Central Census Guidance Committee has just met with the representatives of the people's committees and census guidance committees of 40 provinces and municipalities to review the 1979 census.

The conference highly evaluated the success of the census and the job of putting together the census data. The representatives pointed to many precious experiences in organizing guidance and combining the data gathered in the country as a whole and in different localities. The final report says the 1979 census showed a population of 52,741,000. The people under 15 years of age accounted for 42.55 percent. The average life expectancy of the people, as projected in 1979, is 66 years -- 63.6 years for men and 67.8 years for women. The cultural capacity of the people has improved quickly. Illiteracy has been basically wiped out. The country as a whole had 11.8 million general-school students and 365,000 vocational-school students and apprentices. The number of science and technology cadres of middle-school and higher background and technical workers has increased at a rather high rate at recent times.

Although the rate of population increase has dropped, it remains at a high level. In 1979 the birth rate was 33 per thousand of population. According to an estimate of the population increase in the coming years based on an effort to quickly reduce the rate of population increase to a rational level of about ten-thousandths, the population will be from 73 to 75 million by the year 2000. The conference recommended projects in connection with the motion to improve and strengthen family planning according to the state plan as steps to be taken toward stabilizing the population and using the increased manpower in the coming years for economic development.

The 1979 census, which was successful, reflects the effective centralized leadership and scientific organization of the state at different levels and the enthusiastic response of the people, with some material assistance from UNFPA. The census data are helping the party and state organs to use as a basis for studying plans for the development of economy, culture, social management and defense of the socialist fatherland. They are being printed for wide circulation.

The Council of State and Council of Ministers congratulate and commend 71 outstanding units and cadres and award Labor Orders to 16 provincial, municipal, district and ward units. Hai Hung Province is awarded Labor Order First Class; Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Ninh, Labor Orders Second Class.

5598
CSO: 4209/4

BRIEFS

ACCT RECEIVES SRV OFFICIALS--Hanoi, 30 Sep (VNA)--Francois Owno Nguema, general secretary of the Agency of Cultural and Technical Cooperation (ACCT), received Cu Huy Can, vice president of the Presidium of the ACCT, and Nguyen Van Nhan, Vietnamese government's representative at the ACCT, in Paris on 28 September. The two sides reviewed the effective cooperation between Vietnam and the ACCT in the past, and agreed on a programme of cooperation for the coming period. They expressed their resolve to carry out this programme for the benefits of the Vietnamese people and the prestige of the ACCT. [Text] [OW020904 Hanoi VNA in English 0754 GMT 30 Sep 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/32

BRIEFS

PROFESSOR TO USSR ACADEMY--Hanoi, 30 Sep (VNA)--Professor Dr. Nguyen Van Hieu was elected to the USSR Academy of Sciences at a plenary session in Moscow on 24 September. He was one of the 37 scientists of different countries and one of the four scientists on nuclear physics elected at the session. Professor Nguyen Van Hieu is an alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, vice-director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, and director of the Hanoi Institute of Physics. [OW020904 Hanoi VNA in English 0748 GMT 30 Sep 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/32

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Phan Anh [PHAN ANH]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, First Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Tạ Quang Bửu [TAJ QUANG BUWUR] Professor

Former Vice Minister of National Defense; former Minister of Higher and Vocational Schools; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, First Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Chí [NGUYEENX VAWN CHIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; First Vice Chairman of the Central Control Committee of the VCP; on 31 August 1982 he welcomed back to Hanoi a delegation of his Control Committee after a trip to the USSR. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 82 p 4)

Huỳng Cường [HUYNGF CUWOWNG]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hau Giang Province; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG]

Vice Minister of Public Health; his article "Ideas on Managing the Medicines Market" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Đỗ Ngọc Dường [DOOX NGOCJ ZUWOWNG]

SRV Charge d'Affaires in Thailand; on 1 September 1982 he accompanied Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau on a visit of the Thai Foreign Ministry. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 82 p 1)

Bùi Hung Gia [BUIF HUWNG GIA]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Permanent Member of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Hoàng Minh Giám [HOANGF MINH GIAMS]

Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, First Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Giáp [NGUYEENX GIAPS]

*Director of Asia Department 1; on 6 September 1982 he met with the Japanese Ambassador to protest the revision of Japanese textbooks. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 82 p 4)

Phạm Khắc Hoè [PHAMJ KHAWCS HOEF]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Phan Văn Khải [PHAN VAWN KHAIR]

Alternate member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; on 1 September 1982 he made a speech at a city meeting marking the 37th anniversary of the August Revolution and the National Day of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 82 p 1)

Trần Đăng Khoa [TRAANF DAWNG KHOA]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Democratic Party; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, First Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Khôi [NGUYEENX DINHF KHOOI]

Counselor at the SRV Embassy in Czechoslovakia; on 2 September 1982 he attended a meeting organized by a Czech Shipbuilders Union to mark Vietnam's National Day. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 82 p 4)

Trinh Xuân Lang [TRINHJ XUAAN LANGX]

SRB Ambassador to Indonesia; on 30 August 1982 he was present at a meeting between Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau and Indonesian Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Panggabean. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Long [NGUYEENX LONG] Lawyer

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Manh [TRAANF MANHJ]

Director of the Civil Aviation General Department; on 3 September 1982 he welcomed the arrival of the first flight between Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City by the Kampuchean Civil Aviation. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vinh Nam [NGUYEENX VINHX NAM]

SRV Charge d'Affaires in Cuba; on 3 September 1982 he attended a meeting organized by the Afro Asian People's Solidarity Organization for Vietnam's 37th National Day. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hiền Ngô [NGUYEENX HIEENF NGOO]

Former Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Third Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Ngô [NGUYEENX HUWUX NGOO]

SRV Ambassador to Guyana; on 2 September 1982 he met with President F. Burnham to talk about Vietnam's present situation. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 82 p 4)

Hồ Sĩ Ngội [HOOF SIX NGOWIJ] deceased

Former Member of the Secretariat of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; Chairman for economic arbitration in the Ministry of Communications and Transportation; member of the VCP; born in 1919, he died on 6 September 1982 after an illness. (NHAN DAN 7 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phát [NGUYEENX VAWN PHATS] deceased

Member of the VCP; former Head of the Provincial branch of the Vietnam Revolutionary Youths; Member of the Party Committee, Sa Dec Province; Chairman of the Resistance and Administrative Committee, Vinh Long Probince, sessions 1, 2, 3; retired ambassador; retired Chairman of a department in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 2 September 1982, after a long illness, he died at age 73. (NHAN DAN 5 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phúc [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUCS]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; recently, he met with Minister of the Interior Pham Hung to discuss his province's activities and security. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Quang Phước [PHAMJ QUANG PHUWOWCS] Catholic priest

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hai Hung Province; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Phạm Khắc Quang [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGF] Professor, Doctor

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; chairman of the Fatherland Front Committee, Hanoi; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Tô Quyền [TOO QUYEENF]

Head of the Public Security Service, Hai Hung Province; recently, he met with Minister of the Interior Pham Hung to discuss his province's activities and security. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 82 p 1)

Thích Nguyên Sinh [THICHS NGUYEEN SINH]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Suyền [TRAANF SUYEENF]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Phu Khanh Province; Chairman of the Phu Khanh Branch of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; recently, he led a delegation from his province on a visit to the USSR to attend gatherings marking Vietnam's National Day. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 82 p 4)

Phạm Thành [PHAMJ THANHF]

Director of the Su That Publishing House; on 6 September 1982 he made a speech at a publication party of a biography of G. Dimitrov. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 82 p 4)

Vũ Thắng [VUX THAWNGS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; recently, he led a delegation on a 10-day visit to the USSR to mark Vietnam's National Day. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 82 p 4)

Đặng Thí [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Chairman of the Committee for Economic Liaison with Foreign Nations; on 8 September 1982 he was present when a Laos-Vietnam cooperation agreement was signed. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 82 p 4)

Ma Ha Thông [MA HA THOONG]

Vice Chairman of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly; Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Chairman of the FF Committee, Cuu Long Province; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Thuận [NGUYEENX DUWCS THUAANJ]

Chairman of the Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions; recently, he met with Vladimir Prokopov, head of the Propaganda and Press Board of the World Federation of Trade Unions who was visiting Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Trang [NGUYEENX VAWN TRANG]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; head of the Internal Affairs Department, Hai Hung Province; recently, he met with Minister of the Interior Pham Hung to discuss his province's activities and security. (NHAN DAN 4 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Sĩ Tỷ [NGUYEENX SIX TYF]

Director of the Giao Duc Publishing House; Director of the Textbook Editorial and Educational Reform Center; he wrote an article in the cited source on the 25th anniversary of his publishing house. (NHAN DAN 10 Sep 82 p 4)

Hoàng Quốc Việt [HOANGF QUOOCS VIEETJ]

Chairman of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; recently, he paid tribute at the Ho Chi Minh Mausoleum on the 37th Anniversary of the August Revolution and the National Day of Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 2 Sep 82 p 4)

Y Wang [Y WANG]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Giàng A Xinh [GIANGF A XINH]

Acting Secretary and Chairman of the People's Committee, Mu Cang Chai District, Hoang Lien Son Province; recently, he was mentioned in an article about his district in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 8 Sep 82 p 3)

Lê Thái Bình [LEE THAIS BINHF]

*Director of the Van Hoa Publishing House; her article marking the 25th anniversary of her publishing house appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 7 Aug 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

*SRV Minister of Education; her article "Striving To Achieve a Successful 1982-1983 School Year" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Aug 82 p3)

Thích Minh Châu [THICHS MINH CHAAU]

*Deputy Head and Secretary General of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; on 28 July 1982 he signed a petition for peace and disarmament. (HANOI MOI 29 Jul 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Cường [NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG], Pharmacist

Vice Minister of Public Health; his article "The Medicine Problem" appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 26 Aug 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Việt Dũng [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

*Director of the Office of the National Assembly and Council of State; on 7 July 1982 he was present when the new ambassador of Burma presented his credentials to Council of State Chairman Truong Chinh. (HANOI MOI 8 Jul 82 p 1)

Văn Tiến Dũng [VAWN TIEENS ZUNGX]

Deputy First Secretary of the Central Military Party Committee; on 25 August 1982, he attended a meeting to celebrate the 25th anniversary of TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN. (NHAN DAN 26 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Đạt [NGUYEENX VAWN DATJ]

*Secretary of the Vietnam Post and Telecommunications Trade Union; his article "The Vietnam Post and Telecommunications Trade Union Is 35 Years Old" appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 26 Aug 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Đông [NGUYEENX DOONG]

Member of the Standing Committee, Hanoi; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 15 July 1982, at the 6th Session of the 8th People's Council, he reported on activities in the first half of the year and on plans for the last half. (HANOI MOI 16 Jul 82 p 1)

Bảo Đinh Giang [BAOR DINHJ GIANG]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Arts and Letters Federation; Secretary of the Arts and Letters Federation, Ho Chi Minh City; on 27 June 1982 he talked about the life and career of Nguyen Dinh Chieu at the poet's 160th birthday celebration in HCMC. (HANOI MOI 30 Jun 82 p 4)

Vũ Thế Giao [VUX THEES GIAO]

Secretary of the VCP Committee, Truong Son District, Thanh Hoa Province; he was mentioned in an article on land utilization and labor forces in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 9 Aug 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Hạnh [NGUYEENX VAWN HANHJ]

Deputy Director of the Central Committee's Culture, Literature and Arts Department; on 28 June 1982 he attended the opening of a Bulgarian film festival in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 29 Jun 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đình Hiệp [NGUYEENX DINHF HIEEPJ]

Member of the Executive Committee of the Hanoi Municipal Party Organization; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 17 July 1982 he attended a meeting organized by the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the People's Committee, Hanoi, on the 3d anniversary of the Nicaraguan Revolution. (HANOI MOI 18 Jul 82 p 4)

Lê Ất Hợi [LEE AATS HOWIJ]

Director of the Hanoi Municipal Building Service; he was interviewed for this issue of the cited source about construction in Hanoi in the first half of the year. (HANOI MOI 16 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Ích [NGUYEENX VAWN ICHS]

Member of the Committee for Economic Relations with Foreign Countries; on 25 June 1982 he greeted the Iraqi delegation from the Ministry of Finance. (HANOI MOI 26 Jun 82 p 1)

Vũ Mạnh Kha [VUX MANHJ KHA]

Deputy Director of the Education Service, Hanoi; his article about the development of education in Hanoi appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 26 Aug 82 p 3)

Ba Khanh [BA KHANH]

*Director of the Grain Service, Cuu Long Province; he was mentioned in an article on grain collections in his province. (LAO DONG 19 Aug 82 p 5)

Nguyễn Đình Khôi [NGUYEENX DINHF KHOOI]

Charge d'Affaires of the SRV in Czechoslovakia; recently, on behalf of Vietnam's women and children, he accepted gifts of school supplies, beds, toys and clothing from the Czechoslovakia Women's Union. (HANOI MOI 25 Jun 82 p 4)

Đỗ Duy Liên [DOOX ZUY LIEEN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; *Chairman of the Education Council, Ho Chi Minh City; his name was listed in connection with this new Council in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Aug 82 p 1)

Bùi Tấn Linh [BUIF TAANS LINH]

SRV Ambassador to Hungary; on 24 August 1982 he presented a Friendship Medal to the Hungary Communist Youth Union. (NHAN DAN 27 Aug 82 p 4)

Tạ Hoàng Linh [TAJ HOANGF LINH]

Permanent Member of the Vietnam Committee for the Protection of the World's Environment; a specialist in the State Science and Technology Commission; on 26 June 1982 he was scheduled to give a lecture on "Environment Protection in Vietnam." (HANOI MOI 26 Jun 82 p 4)

Đinh Sĩ Nam [DINH SIX NAM]

Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee (in charge of agriculture), Nghe Tinh Province. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 82 p 2)

Phạm Ngân [PHAMX NGAAN]

Vice Chairman of the Planning Commission, Hanoi; he was interviewed about materials supply and economy measures in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 7 Jul 82 p 1)

Thích Đức Nhuận [THICHS DUWCS NHUAANJ]

Head of the Validation Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; on 28 July 1982 he signed a petition for peace and disarmament. (HANOI MOI 29 Jul 82 p 1)

Lâm Hồng Phấn [LAAM HOONGF PHAANS] deceased

Chairman of the People's Committee, Hue City; Deputy Secretary of the Municipal VCP Committee; born in 1921 in Binh Tri Thien Province, he has participated in the revolution since 1936. He has been a member of the VCP since 1939. He died on 13 August 1982 in Hanoi after an illness. (NHAN DAN 16 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Khắc Phùng [NGUYEENX KHAWCS PHUNGF]

Deputy Secretary of the Vietnam Communications and Transportation Trade Union; his article "Mobilize the Masses To Participate in Establishing the 1983-1985 Production Plan" appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 20 Jul 82 p 1)

Lưu Hữu Phước [LUWU HUWUX PHUWOWCS]

*Vice Chairman of the [Performing] Artists Council; he was mentioned in connection with this new Council in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 24 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Thanh Quất [NGUYEENX THANH QUAATS]

Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Ha Bac Province; chairman of the People's Committee, Ha Bac Province; his article "Ha Bac Concentrates Its Forces on the Strong Development of Agriculture and Forestry" appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 20 Jul 82 p 4)

Bùi Chí Sĩ [BUIF CHIS SIX]

Deputy Director and Commanding Officer of the Public Security Service of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 20 July 1982 he reported achievements of some service members on the Service's 20th anniversary. (HANOI MOI 21 Jul 82 p 1)

Vũ Song [VUX SONG]

*SRV ambassador to Czechoslovakia; on 24 August 1982, he attended the opening of a painting exhibit by Nguyen Phan Chanh. (NHAN DAN 25 Aug 82 p 4)

Trần Tấn [TRAANF TAANS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 16 July 1982 he answered questions on production on the last day of the 6th session of the 8th People's Council. (HANOI MOI 17 Jul 82 p 4)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Chairman of the Economics, Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; recently he attended a session of the assembly to present his committee's ideas about budget estimates for 1982. (HANOI MOI 25 Jun 82 p 1)

Thích Tam Tích [THICHS TAM TICHS]

Member of the Validation Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; on 28 July 1982 he signed a petition for peace and disarmament. (HANOI MOI 29 Jul 82 p 1)

Hà Ngọc Tiến [HAF NGOCJ TIEENS] Major General

Deputy Director of the People's Police; on 20 July 1982 he was scheduled to make a statement on television on the anniversary of the People's Police. (HANOI MOI 16 Jul 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Đức Thắng [NGUYEENX DUWCS THAWNGS]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; former vice minister of health; former deputy chief of the Foreign Relations Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he reported on the need for preservation of Thang Long Temple. (HANOI MOI 3 Jul 82 p 1)

Lê Đức Thịnh [LEE DUWCS THINHJ]

Minister of Home Trade; *Director of the Steering Committee for Central Market Management; on 16 July 1982 he was named to this position, on this new Committee belonging to the Council of Ministers. (HANOI MOI 20 Jul 82 p 1)

Trần Thế Thông [TRAANF THEES THOONG]

*Director of the Agriculture Institute in the South; his article "A New, Young Area" about Ha Tien District appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 25 Aug 82 p 3)

Trần Văn Thông [TRAANF VAWN THOONG] Engineer

Director of the Engineering and Metallurgy Institute; Chairman of the Technical Engineering Joint Project; his article on machinery enterprises appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 21 Jul 82 p 3)

Phan Trọng Tuệ [PHAN TRONGJ TUEEJ]

Chairman of the Vietnam-Kampuchea Friendship Association; recently he sent greetings to his counterpart on the 31st anniversary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party. (HANOI MOI 29 Jun 82 p 4)

Trường Tùng [TRUWOWNG TUNGF]

Member of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 15 July 1982 he reported on housing construction at the 6th Session of the 8th People's Council. (HANOI MOI 16 Jul 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Quang Xá [NGUYEENX QUANG XAS]

President of the Vietnam-Mongolia Friendship Association; on 6 July 1982 he attended a meeting to discuss Mongolia's peace initiatives. (HANOI MOI 7 Jul 82 p 1)

Đoàn Trần Canh [DOANF TRAANF CANHR]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 28 August 1982 he attended the send-off of a delegation from Phu Khanh Province to the USSR. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thành Cẩn [NGUYEENX THANHF CAANJ], *Colonel

Former Commander of M.16 Gp formerly a Special Operations operating in the Saigon-Gia Dinh area and vicinity. This unit has since been redesignated B.77 Group; he was mentioned in an article describing the activities of his unit. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Minh Châu [NGUYEENX MINH CHAAU], Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *Commander of the 7th Military Region; recently he accompanied Senior General Van Tien Dung on a visit to troop units in Kampuchea. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 23 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Chính [NGUYEENX VAWN CHINHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Long An Province; on 25 August 1982 he led a delegation of Secretaries of Provincial Committees to the USSR. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 82 p 4)

Hồ Đắc Di [HOOF DAWCS ZI], Professor

President of the Vietnam General Association of Medicine; former member of the State Science Commission; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, First Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Văn Quang Đẩm [VAWN QUANG DAAMJ]

*Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hoai Duc District, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on military recruiting in his district. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 15 Aug 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Đức [LEE VAWN DUWCS], deceased

Member of the VCP since 1931; former member of the VCP Party Affairs Committee: retired Deputy Chief of the Geology General Department; on 27 August 1982 after a long illness, he died at age 66. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 82 p 4)

Trịnh Giễm [TRINHJ GIEEMX]

*Director of the Vietnam National Library; his article "25 Years of Building and Developing the Vietnam National Library" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Quang Hãn [NGUYEENX QUANG HAAN], *Lieutenant Colonel

His article "Protecting Work Projects During Combined Combat Operations" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 17 Aug 82 p 2)

Trần Quang Huy [TRAANF QUANG HUY]

Chairman of the Legislation Committee of the National Assembly; on 26, 27 August 1982, at a session of the Council of Ministers, he presented his committee's ideas on planned laws and regulations for the last half of the year. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 82 p 1)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Home Trade; *Co-Chairman of the Vietnam-Algeria Cooperation Commission; on 30 August 1982 he concluded his visit to Algeria. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 1)

Bồ Xuân Luật [BOOF XUAAN LUAATJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Independence Order, Second Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Thị Lựu [NGUYEENX THIJ LUWUJ]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 she received the Independence Order, First Class at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Hoàng Hoan Nghinh [HOANGF HOAN NGHINH]

*SRV Ambassador to the Philippines; on 26 August 1982 he attended a meeting between SRV Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Ha Van Lau and President Marcos. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 82 p 1)

Hồ Văn Ninh [HOOF VAWN NINH] aka Trung Lễ [TRUNG LEEX], deceased

Former delegate to the First National Assembly; member of the VCP Committee, Ha Tinh Province, in 1949-1950; permanent member of the Central Overseas Vietnamese Department; secretary of a Party Organization; director of the Social Security Department, Ministry of the Interior (now Ministry of War Invalids and Social Welfare); born on 5 February 04 [as printed] in Duc Trung City, Duc Tho District, Ha Tinh (now Nghe Tinh Province), he died after an illness on 27 August 1982. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Phùng [NGUYEENX VAWN PHUNGF]

Deputy Director of the Marx-Lenin Institute; his article on Ben Tre's tradition of struggle and its present revolutionary task appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Aug 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Minh Phương [NGUYEENX MINH PHUWOWNG]

*SRV Ambassador to Mexico; on 26 August 1982 he presented his credentials to President Jose Lopez Portillo. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 82 p 1)

Trần Quyền [TRAANF QUYEENF]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP, Phu Khanh Province; Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association, Phu Khanh Province; on 28 August 1982 he led a delegation traveling to different provinces in the USSR. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Tấn [NGUYEENX VAWN TAANS]

Vice Minister of Food; his article "Grain: Meaningful Progress in a Mobilization Movement" appeared in the cited sources. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 2)

Vũ Thắng [VUX THAWNGS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Binh Tri Thien Province; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 28 August 1982 he led a delegation to the USSR to attend ceremonies marking Vietnam's National Day. (NHAN DAN 29 Aug 82 p 1)

Đặng Thí [DAWNGJ THIS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; chairman of the Committee for Economic Liaison with Foreign Nations; on 30 August 1982, in Hanoi, he welcomed the arrival of a delegation from the Laos Government and the Laos People's Revolutionary Party. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hữu Thọ [NGUYEENX HUWUX THOJ]

Chairman of the National Assembly; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Ho Chi Minh Order at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Tiến [NGUYEENX VAWN TIEENS]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Secretary General of the VFF; on 30 August 1982 he made the opening statement at a Council of State ceremony where some VFF members were awarded decorations. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Hồ Tử Trực [HOOF TUWR TRUWCJ]

*SRV Ambassador to Angola; on 21 August 1982 he presented his credentials to Jose Eduardo Los Santos, President of the People's Republic of Angola. (NHAN DAN 28 Aug 82 p 1)

Hoàng Anh Tuấn [HOANGF ANH TUAANS]

Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs; on 30 August 1982, in Hanoi, he welcomed the arrival of a delegation from the Laos Government and the Laos People's Revolutionary Party. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Xiển [NGUYEENX XIEENR]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; Secretary General of the Socialist Party; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Ho Chi Minh Order at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

Nghiêm Xuân Yêm [NGHIEEM XUAAN YEEM]

Vice Chairman of the National Assembly; Secretary General of the VN Democratic Party; member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; on 30 August 1982 he received the Ho Chi Minh Order at a Council of State ceremony. (NHAN DAN 31 Aug 82 p 4)

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Vietnam Report

No. 2405

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No. 2405

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ACTION AGAINST SMUGGLING ON TRAINS URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Gac, the Ministry of Interior: "Taking Action Against the Loss of Revenues on the Trains on the Thong Nhat Line"]

[Text] There are still many persons riding the train who do not have tickets and who, in addition, take along many goods to sell because they take advantage of lax inspections on the part of railroad personnel and do not pay transportation charges. This situation has caused budget revenues to drop rather seriously, is in violation of the tax policy and the market management policy and has caused a loss of order and sanitation on trains. Allow me to cite a few examples: on 26 June 1982, in car number 8 of the Thong Nhat 3 Train, two persons were travelling from Hanoi to the South with many goods that were being taken to many different places. As the train approached Hue, the conductor, although he noticed that they had no tickets or shipping papers, only required them to purchase tickets for the trip from Vinh to Nha Trang. In actuality, these two persons disembarked from the train at the Binh Trieu Station and, while in the Quang Nai Station, they purchased nearly 1 quintal of sugar which they also put on the train! On 15 July 1982, as the Thong Nhat 4 Train was stopped at the Nha Trang Railroad Station during a trip from the South, railroad public security forces boarded the train, conducted an inspection in one car, removed very many goods from the car and filled out a report in order to initiate legal proceedings. An argument ensued between the police and a number of responsible personnel on the train because they could not reach agreement concerning confiscating the goods. The public security police requested that the owners of the goods present their tickets, that is, the tickets purchased at the station from which the train departed and suggested that their merchandise be returned if they presented tickets; however, of the persons who owned this merchandise, none had a ticket.

We also see very many persons riding the train who do not have tickets for long distance trips but are not checked. They sit paralyzed in the cars and are occasionally reminded by railroad personnel to purchase tickets but these reminders have no effect. The appearance of railroad police on the cars also has no effect whatever.

It is suggested that the railroad sector strengthen its inspection and control measures on the Thong Nhat trains, heighten the responsibility of railroad cadres and personnel and implement a policy that provides appropriate incentive to persons to actively check to determine whether or not transportation charges have been paid and to collect transportation charges for the state; at the same time, it must harshly prosecute personnel who reach unprincipled agreements with persons riding trains who do not have tickets. It is also necessary to establish reasonable procedures for selling tickets on trains to insure that they are sold to the proper persons. There must be close coordination among the personnel of the various sectors that work on trains, especially between the raolroad sector and the public seuurity sector, and train passengers must be encouraged to maintain order and sanitation and expose persons who do not buy tickets or who violate the law.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

TRAINING OF BAC THAI ARMED FORCES INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Xuan He: "Bac Thai Armed Forces Train to Increase Combat Strength"]

[Text] The armed forces in Bac Thai Province are eagerly emulating in carrying out training and scoring achievements. The second phase of training is being conducted vigorously and broadly among army units and the militia and self-defense forces.

Army units have organized the drawing of experiences from the result of the first training phase, the cadres' training phase and the practical training for combat readiness of the personnel of staff organs at two levels--provincial and district, namely the two districts of Dong Hy and Bach Thong. The Provincial Party Military Committee has satisfactorily organized a phase of political activities to enable almost all party committee members and commanding cadres to understand thoroughly and implement the Fifth Party Congress resolution; this phase has obtained a good result. Further progress has been made in carrying out the second phase of training in Infantry Group B50, Reserve Troops Training Groups B33 and B32 and the Military Administration School. Group B50 has satisfactorily completed the training of cadres in leading units, strictly implemented the systems of inspection, achievement evaluation, teaching and work-point grading on the basis of the result of study and tightly maintained activity patterns and discipline. Soldiers who have completed their military service have undergone a study period and been assured of their rights before leaving the army. As of 20 August 1982, more than 150 villages, wards and self-defense units in various agencies, enterprises and schools have completed military training according to the 1982 yearly plan. Thai Nguyen City has overcome difficulties, broadened the training task and obtained good results in 74 units which have fulfilled the requirements of all study subjects and of which 60 to 90 percent have been classified as fairly good and good. Most outstanding is the fact that a large number of troops have undergone training and have coordinated closely with the public security forces to provide training for militia and self-defense men to enable them to maintain political security and social order satisfactorily.

While undergoing military training, many militia and self-defense units have coordinated it with the task of carrying out some projects satisfactorily to promote production and local economic construction by building communication lines and water conservancy works, opening new lands and controlling typhoons and floods.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LAW ON MILITARY OBLIGATION WELCOMED BY YOUTHS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Ngoc Dan: "Ownership Spirit of Youths During Second Induction Stage in Some Areas"]

[Text] For nearly a month, localities throughout the country have given a warm sendoff to youths joining the army in the second stage. Only 15 days after the issuance of a Council of Ministers' directive on youth induction, Hoai Duc District (Hanoi) took the lead over all other areas in the country in delivering recruits during this stage. Afterward, the districts of Ung Hoa (Ha Son Binh), Binh Luc (Ha Nam Minh) and Nghi Xuan (Nghe Tinh) and Song Be Province, Ho Chi Minh City, etc., in turn sent off their youths, fulfilling the [quantitative] norms and qualitative criteria and delivering recruits before the expiry of the time limit. Hai Hung is the first province in the country that has completed the second stage of youth induction 10 days ahead of schedule.

Strict Enforcement of Law

Strict enforcement of the law on military obligation has been required in calling up youths to join the army during the second stage. Hai Hung--a province where 65 percent of the total number of households have children and younger brothers in the army--has so far fulfilled its mission in 37 stages of youth induction, with over 89 percent of its villages and wards receiving commendations and rewards for their achievements in this task. However, in the past there were some grassroots installations which failed to fulfill norms so that the district level had to "borrow recruits" from other villages to fill the shortage. A small number of youths also tried to shun the military obligation. Therefore, the problem facing Hai Hung has been to ensure that during the current stage all of the 417 wards and villages in the province deliver the exact number of recruits, that all youths that meet the induction criteria set out enthusiastically for the army and that all cases of exemption and deferment conform to the promulgated policy.

Sen Col Le Hien Huu, head of the provincial military command section, told us: Because a good propaganda and educational campaign about the law on military obligation has been carried out among party organizations and the people, everyone has fully understood the duty to defend the fatherland and has firmly

adhered to the criteria, policy and the exemption and deferment system to be applied to recruits. People in each hamlet know clearly which of the youths meet the criteria for the current induction phase. The sense of the need to enforce the law strictly has become a mass movement. When the [physical] examination and recruitment phase was completed throughout the province, there were only four villages named Nhan Hue, Bac An, Sao Do Town in Chi Linh District, and Thanh Binh in Hai Duong City which did not meet the quantitative norm. The military obligation councils at the provincial and district levels then sent their cadres to these villages to carry out inspection and to discuss with them the measures to be taken to fulfill the norm. In Thanh Binh Village there were five party members who did not set a good example by urging their youngsters to join the army. The village party committee firmly struggled and frankly criticized these party members, quickly removed obstacles and created a new enthusiasm among the masses.

Never before has Hai Hung attained this record figure: More than 97 percent of the total number of youths have reported for medical examination. My Van District is one of the localities which completed medical examinations in 2 days and which strictly complied with the norms. The result is that 99.76 percent of the total number of wards and villages in the district have delivered the exact number of recruits.

Lt Col Pham Hong Minh, head of the military command section in Nghi Xuan District (Nghe Tinh), told us: The number of induction orders issued by us conforms to the norms assigned by the high level; we have asked villages to deliver no more and no less than the required number of recruits.

We asked jokingly:

--Do you think such a method is "rather subjective?"

Minh answered firmly:

--We have made careful calculations. The "reserve" number is provided by villages but relations say that it should not exceed two recruits for each villages. The district military obligation council is determined not to issue induction orders profusely.

Some difficulties lie with basic units which have always been weak and deficient. But these units have tried to make progress during the current youth induction stage; they are the coastal villages of Xuan Hoa, Xuang Song, Xuan My and so on. The military obligation council has been fully aware of each individual case prior to issuing induction orders. The village party and people's committees have acted in conjunction with the organizations of the Youth and Women's Unions and with people's households to motivate the youths and create conditions for them to leave for the army. In fact, all of the youths in the above-mentioned villages who met the criteria walked about 10 kms to the physical examination stations and, on receiving the induction order, everyone of them zealously set out to join the army.

In trying to apply the law strictly, the various localities have had a hard time resolving problems for the weak and deficient basic units and helping them really develop everyone's spirit of ownership in fulfilling his obligation

to defend the fatherland. Seven villages in Thai Binh did not fulfill the norm for the first induction stage because they neither prepared forces adequately nor handled affairs with equity. Districts have had to send cadres to these villages to help people study the military obligation law carefully, to review shortcomings and to discuss ways to correct them. In the past years, the villages of Thai Nguyen, Thai Tho and Tan Lap never fulfilled the youth induction norm; during the current induction stage, they have motivated 100 percent of the total number of youths who meet the criteria to report for physical examination and recruitment in only one day. The three districts of Tan Thach, Moc Hoa and Vinh Hung in Long An Province failed to fulfill the induction norm in the first stage; during the current stage, they have urged the youths and all strata of people to study the law on military obligation, reviewed the implementation of the army's rear policy and made adequate preparations for youth induction. Those youths who deserted the army have been criticized and the masses have examined their cases and determined who should be allowed to stay behind and who should return to the army.

Having the opportunity to attend the ceremonies held in some localities to send off the youths recruited during the second induction stage, we have noticed that after the being handed over to army units, very few of these recruits have been sent back to their respective localities because their cases did not conform to the policy or because they failed to meet the health criteria. Enthusiasm has been shown by those who stay behind as well as those who leave for the army.

Responsibilities and Sentiments

We still remember the heartfelt and profound words said by Mr Nguyen Nhat Dac, of Cot Que Hamlet, Hoai Duc District, when he sent off his youngest son to the army. Of his six children--four sons and two daughters--, three sons and one daughter had already joined the army. Some of them fought meritoriously during the Ho Chi Minh campaign to liberate Saigon while others were present in the southwestern and then northern border battlefields. All of them had fulfilled their obligations and returned home to build their native land. There remained only the youngest son named Nguyen Nhat Dan who had just finished Grade 10 and reached the age of military service. However, the old man enthusiastically urged his son to go and told him: "The law on military obligation stipulates clearly that every citizen has the duty to defend his fatherland. Since your elder brothers and sister had already served their time, it is right that you should go in turn!" He advised Dan to satisfactorily fulfill the mission to be entrusted to him by his unit, adding that if Dan exerted every effort, his family would readily create favorable conditions for him to serve in the army for a long time.

The law on military obligation has had a great effect not only upon Mr Dac but also upon the people and has been acclaimed unanimously and enthusiastically by everyone. The law can be compared to a key which has opened the door for citizens to develop their spirit of ownership; this has been understood rather fully in many localities.

The comrades in the General Staff who have kept track of the youth induction task and been interested in the [induction] movement for many years have unanimously noticed that there has been a new development in the consciousness

of cadres, party members, people and especially the youths about responsibilities and sentiments concerning the obligation to defend the fatherland. It was not by mere chance that the number of youths sent off on one morning by My Van District (Hai Hung) fulfilled the set norm and that more than half of these recruits who set out to join the army were the second or third children of many families. Many families whose fourth children were inducted still enthusiastically motivated these youths to fulfill their military obligation. Of the three sons of Mrs Tam, of Nghia Tru Village, whose husband was a fallen hero, two are serving in the army. Her youngest son had just finished Grade 10 when the induction stage began. Nevertheless, she enthusiastically encouraged her son to go to be worthy of the young generation and to conform to his family tradition.

Ha Van Nghi, vice chairman of the mobilization organization committee subordinate to the Nghe Tinh military command, told us about the case of two youths who had just graduated from the Vinh Teachers' College and who volunteered to join the army. Though they had not yet been called up for physical examination, both asked to join the army during the current induction stage. They gave a very simple reason for their action: "Young people like us need to be trained within the army prior to starting their life as adults. Though bristled with difficulties and hardships, the army is a place which has many conditions to inculcate revolutionary sentiments and to put men to test to make them stronger. We wish to join the army as soon as possible to fulfill our obligation before accepting some specialized task."

A former youth student who joined the army, who fought hard for more than 10 years and who matured on the fierce Binh Tri Thien battlefield, Nghi said sincerely: "Though sounding 'bookish,' the thought of these young friends is really heartfelt and full of bright sentiments and proves that they have considered the pros and cons."

On our part, we have witnessed many instances when youths joined the army voluntarily with a sense of responsibility and with sentiments peculiar to the young generation vis-a-vis the fatherland. The fact that Bui Huy Tuan, a son of Mr Bui Huy Lang, domiciled at 20 Hang Bun Street, Third Precinct, left for the army was a matter of pride for his family and many people in the precinct. When the Beijing reactionaries launched a war of aggression on the northern border of our country in 1979, Bui Huy Tuan and many of his classmates--who were attending Grade 8 at Phan Dinh Phung Middle General School--raised their actual ages and wrote out applications to take up arms voluntarily to fight the enemy. Early in 1982 when the new law on military obligation was promulgated, Tuan enthusiastically registered to join the army but the military organ at both the ward and precinct levels rejected him because he was still under age. Of the five children in Tuan's family, three of his elder brothers were serving in the army. During the current second stage of induction, Tuan's eldest brother returned home after accomplishing his mission. Tuan's aspirations were then fulfilled. The day he sent off his youngest son, Mr Lang--who retired recently after 30 years of combat as an armyman--advised Tuan: "You must strictly fulfill your military obligation according to the party and state law. You must never forget that it is an honor for a youth to become a combatant, a 'soldier of Old Uncle Ho'."

Many sendoff parties are being held continuously throughout the country in honor of the youths who leave for the army. The festivals held recently to mark the delivery of recruits by Hoai Duc and Ba Dinh (Hanoi), the Third Precinct (Ho Chi Minh City), My Van (Hai Hung), etc. have really expressed the sense of responsibility and sentiments of both the outgoing people and those remaining behind concerning the implemention of the law on military obligation--the sacred duty to defend one's beloved fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/5

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NGHE TINH REPORTS DEVELOPMENT GUIDELINES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Ky Cam, member of the Party Central Committee and secretary of the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee: "Political Activities Within the Nghe Tinh Party Organization"]

[Text] Implementing the directive from the Secretariat, the Nghe Tinh Provincial Party Committee first provided guidance in more than 100 basic party organizations in the various areas of the province with a view toward gaining experience and uniformly expanding the phase of political activity to research, gain an understanding of and organize the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th Congress and prepare for the congresses on the various levels (phase two). On the basis of the spirit of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress, the various levels, from the provincial party committee to the basic level, have seriously reviewed and correctly evaluated the situation of the province and the various localities and installations in past years and adopted a practical, solid activity program for the years from 1983 to 1985, determined to bring about a change in the present socio-economic situation.

The executive committee of the provincial party organization has reported the draft outline for the 11th Congress of the Provincial Party Organization (phase two) to a conference of key cadres from throughout the province in order to obtain their opinions; a number of places have completed their political activities and contributed their opinions to the draft outline of the review of the issuance of party membership cards and the holding of basic party organization congresses.

Through the review conducted by the provincial party committee of itself and the opinions expressed at the conference of key cadres and by the basic party organizations, we gathered opinions, reviewed our strengths and weaknesses, learned lessons from reality and adopted an activity program in keeping with the spirit of the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress.

The Lessons Learned from Reality

Recently, agricultural production has begun to undergo a change. Grain output in 1981 reached 704,000 tons, an increase of 50,000 tons compared to the highest previous year, with subsidiary food crops, in paddy equivalent, accounting for 28 percent of grain output. The production of the various types of industrial and fruit crops, such as peanuts, sesame, sugarcane, rushes, mulberries, tea, oranges and tobacco, has increased rather significantly. In 2 years, the buffalo herd increased 10.5 percent and the cattle herd increased 16.5 percent. The province has planted 54,000 hectares of new forests and tens of millions of trees at decentralized sites. The building materials production system, the machine production and repair system, the power network and the highway communications network have been developed. In 1981, our province purchased 111,000 tons of grain, an increase of 40,000 tons compared to 1980. During the recent winter-spring season, both the production and purchasing of agricultural products and food products, the collection of budget revenues and the collection of cash increased significantly compared to 1980. During the past 6 years, Nghe Tinh has constructed 140,000 square meters of schools, 17 hospitals, 180,000 square meters of housing and hundreds of thousands of houses in the countryside. The city of Vinh, which was totally destroyed in the war, is being planned and gradually reconstructed, etc. Education, public health services and social services have developed. Political security and social order and safety have been maintained.

All districts have made progress and are taking the initiative in resolving the pressing problems being faced in the material and cultural lives of the districts while constantly increasing their contributions to the construction and defense of the country.

On the basis of the above, our party organization has further confirmed the correctness of the line set forth by the 4th Congress of the Party. Over the past several years, the programs and policies of the party and state concerning economic management have had a strong impact upon the productive labor movement among the people. We are also determined to delve more deeply into leading intensive cultivation, attach importance to economic returns and attach more importance to strengthening the basic level in a manner closely linked to building the districts. In the face of difficulties, we have seen an increasing spirit of self-reliance, have united in a struggle to overcome the challenges we face and have wholehearted confidence in the correct leadership of the party. These are the very valuable lessons learned by our party organization.

However, in the recent past, the party organization, beginning with the provincial party committee, has also committed a number of important shortcomings and mistakes in concretizing the line and organizing the implementation of the line of the party. In economic guidance, we have failed to correctly coordinate the revolution and science; have not been comprehensive or well coordinated; have not focused our efforts on completing one thing at a time; have not attached importance to productivity, quality and efficiency; have been slow to

make progress in economic management, which has been heavily characterized by subsidization, relying upon the upper level and conservatism; have been slow to introduce scientific-technological advances in production; gave light attention to strengthening the basic level for a period of time; and failed to tap the collective intelligence of the party organization and the tremendous creative capabilities of the people. For thsse reasons, the achievements that have been recorded are not commensurate with the realistic potentials and needs of the locality or with the investments that have been made and the manpower that has been expanded by the people. Today, the basic, pressing socio-economic problems of Nghe Tinh remain unsolved: there is a serious shortage of grain, especially within the non-agricultural production sector. Local industry, especially the artisan trades and the production of export goods, have been underdeveloped for a long time; an important portion of the local budget still depends upon support from the central level, capital is not being accumulated from within the local economy, etc. The lives of the people still involve numerous difficulties.

Reviewing the weaknesses mentioned above, we see that, besides such objective causes as advancing from small-scale production, underdeveloped material-technical bases and the serious aftereffects of the war and natural disasters, there are subjective causes in the leadership provided by the party organization: the structure of the economy and society, in general, and the allocation of crops, species of livestock and production seasons within agriculture and forestry, in particular, are not truly consistent with the land and climatic conditions of the locality. As a result, we have been slow to resolve the grain problem and the artisan trades have ceased to develop or even declined in some areas, thereby affecting the supply of raw materials for industry and the production of export goods. We have been slow to apply scientific-technical advances in both agricultural production and the production of consumer goods. We have been slow to initiate and guide, in a continuous and well coordinated manner, the improvement of management along the lines of operating in a manner that yields economic returns. Ideological work and organizational work have not promptly changed to meet the requirements of improving economic management. Overriding everything are the following two major causes:

--Due to our failure to firmly grasp and correctly apply the line of the party, as seen in our poor grasp and application of economic laws under the conditions of gradually advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and in implementing the policies regarding the three segments of the economy (state-operated, collective and family), the three scales(small, medium and large) and the th ee interests (of the state, the collective and the laborer), we have failed to create strong, stable moving forces. Our understanding of the viewpoint of building an industrial-agricultural structure from the very outset has not been deep or full and so forth.

--In our effort to organize and guide implementation, we have been subjective, impetuous, conservative and slow, have showed little dynamism or creativity, have been bureaucratic and remote from reality, have lacked depth and continuity

and have achieved low returns. Subjective, conservative thinking and sluggishness have been widespread and far reaching and are now the major obstacle.

The New Revolutionary Action Program

To implement the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party, Nghe Tinh must perform the two strategic tasks well. In the 1980's, we must gradually build the structure of the economy and develop the economy along the lines of closely linking industry and agriculture from the very outset and advancing the economy, beginning with agriculture, one step toward large-scale socialist production.

In the years between 1983 and 1985, the party organization and people of Nghe Tinh must focus their efforts on the front of foremost importance, agricultural production, in order to resolve the central, key problem, the grain problem, meet the pressing need for grain of the more than 3 million residents of the province and provide a larger supply of essential consumer goods and export goods; on this basis, we must care for the lives of the people better and gradually accumulate capital from within the economy of the province.

The determination and the thinking of the party organization are to develop the local potentials that lie in our arable land, labor and existing material-technical bases with a view toward achieving high economic returns per unit of natural resources, creating higher labor productivity and taking one step in shifting production from subsistence production to commodity production in an effort to produce more than 800,000 tons of grain, in paddy equivalent, by 1985 and meet the minimum grain requirements within the state sector. This will be accomplished by means of many well coordinated policies and measures: accelerating the production of rice and subsidiary food crops along the lines of practicing intensive cultivation and establishing an efficient allocation of crops and species of livestock by area in order to produce many products per unit of land; properly organizing purchases to control the sources of goods within the province while using some agricultural products, food products and building materials to trade for grain in the other provinces, thereby achieving higher economic returns; improving the diet and practicing economy in the consumption of grain; and reducing the annual rate of population growth, with accelerating production being the most basic measure.

We will focus our efforts on the key areas raising rice and subsidiary food crops by means of intensive cultivation and multicropping. At the same time, on the basis of the strength that we have in our arable land, we will bring about a new change in the production of industrial crops and primary exported agricultural products, attach importance to developing the herd of horned livestock and the various species of poultry, reasonably develop the hog herd, the cultivation of maritime products, ocean fishing and the harvesting of maritime products, closely coordinate agriculture with forestry, protect, improve and use the forests well and build forest resources.

As regards local industry, we will focus our efforts on those products that are produced using local raw materials, such as cloth, writing paper, sugar, honey, medicines, wooden furniture and utensils, pottery, glassware, matches, tobacco and so forth. As regards export goods, production has long been decentralized, consequently, returns have been very low. This time, we have taken the position of "bringing the winds together to form a typhoon" and investing in areas that specialize in the production of agricultural products for exportation: peanuts, pimentos, sugarcane, tobacco, soybeans, mulberries, millet, sesame, etc. Nghe Tinh will try, by 1985, to export 13,000 tons of whole peanuts, 1,500 tons of refined sugar, 1,500 tons of dried pimento, 1,500 tons of dried tea buds, 3,500 tons of oranges, 500 tons of coffee, 1,500 tons of sesame, 1,000 tons of millet and so forth.

We will rearrange the structure of production and the allocation of crops for the five major areas of the province: the sandy coastal area, the centralized wet rice production area in the lowlands, the foothill and midland area, the low mountains and the high mountains. Within each area, we will clearly establish the three segments of the economy (state-operated, collective and family), establish a suitable allocation of crops, livestock and trades, coordinate agriculture and forestry or arriculture, fishing and forestry, create stable stages of development in order to raise yields and output and so forth.

We will take positive steps to accelerate the scientific-technological revolution, especially with regard to strongly and widely applying the achievements of science and technology, primarily the biological revolution, especially as regards crop varieties and breeds of livestock; develop, manage and utilize existing material-technical bases well, with importance attached to water conservancy, fertilizer and the continuous improvement of fields in conjunction with improving soils by means of rapidly incorporating legumes in the allocation of crops; protect crops and so forth. These are the important, pressing measures in achieving intensive cultivation.

Nghe Tinh has 27 districts and cities. Each is characterized by different natural resources, climate, weather, daily needs and so forth. As a result, as regards Nghe Tinh, the districts are truly important and diversified. The economy of the province can only develop strongly, our capabilities can only be fully utilized and needs can only be satisfied when the districts have all the responsibility, authority and capabilities needed to build the district economy. We will delve deeply into reviewing and improving the quality of the building of the districts in a manner closely linked to strengthening our socio-economic, national defense and security installations. The building of the districts must begin with organizing an effort to develop each local potential as best possible and coordinate the economy with the national defense system; we must build the districts into combat fortresses in order to crush the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries and be ready to join the entire country in winning victory over a war of aggression, should they recklessly unleash one. The most important and pressing matters in

building the districts are to adjust and supplement planning, establish correct production guidelines, initiate specialized farming and intensive cultivation, distribute and utilize labor well, develop both crops and livestock production and expand the trade sector. We will attach importance to planning from the basic level upward and within the scope of the district, expand and perfect the various forms of product contracts within agriculture and the other production and business sectors and insure that the three interests are satisfied. We will implement the guideline "the state and the people working together" well in order to continue to build the material-technical bases needed to support intensive cultivation within agriculture and the expansion of the trade sector and will strengthen welfare installations, thereby contributing more and more to the work of building and defending the fatherland.

We will build and strengthen the basic organizations of the party and improve the quality of party members, in which the planning and training of the contingent of core cadres for the basic level, the various sectors and the mass organizations will be the pressing and constant task. Besides further strengthening the management role of the state, we will regularly concern ourselves with strengthening the organization and reorienting the mode of operation of the mass organizations. We will insure that all basic organizations are uniformly strong and solid so that they can lead and successfully carry out the two stragetic tasks.

In order to concretize the resolutions of the party in a correct and closely guided manner, the various party committee echelons, primarily the provincial party committee and the district party committees, must attach importance to organizing pilot projects, building advanced model units for each key area, for the specialized farming areas and areas raising key crops and strengthening inspections, preliminary reviews and final reviews while constantly concerning themselves with building and strengthening basic organizations in a manner closely linked to building the district level.

We will display a high spirit of socialist collective ownership and use the three interests and the technological revolution to strongly stimulate the revolutionary movement of the masses. We will constantly heighten our awareness of socialism, of the class struggle in the period of transition, constantly sharpen our vigilance and be ready to thwart every malicious and crafty scheme of the enemy.

Changing our cadre viewpoint, we will evaluate cadres on the basis of two standards: daring to act and knowing how to work in an effective manner and being faithful and honest. Strengthening our solidarity and practicing widespread democracy within the party and among the masses are also things with which the Nghe Tinh party organization is especially concerned.

The party organization and people of Nghe Tinh will try to conduct the phase of political activities well, carry out the congresses on the various levels (phase two) well, develop upon their strengths and new factors, rectify

their shortcomings and mistakes and overcome a number of present difficulties with a view toward bringing about a new change and turning the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party into reality in the land of the So-viets, the homeland of the boundlessly revered Uncle Ho.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REDISTRIBUTION OF CROPLAND CONTINUED IN TAY NINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 3

[VNA News Release: "Tay Ninh Strengthens the Party Chapters in a Manner Closely Linked to Redistributing Cropland"]

[Text] The various party committee echelons in Tay Ninh Province have guided their cadres and party members in researching and debating the various policies concerning the redistribution of cropland and have clearly defined the responsibility of party members in this work.

In previous months, when carrying out the redistribution of cropland, there were manifestations of rightism, of doing as one sees fit, of prejudice and so forth among cadres and party members. Some places even allowed some farmers to continue to not have farmland. The party chapters promptly corrected these deviations and took harsh disciplinary action against the party members who were not complying with principles. The redistribution of cropland was thoroughly debated within the party organization and then presented for discussion among the people so that everyone realized that this policy is fair and reasonable and provides specific solutions for each stratum of the people.

As a result of providing close leadership, the redistribution of cropland in Tay Ninh has been carried out rather quickly, steadily and in exact accordance with principles. During the first 6 months of 1982, the redistribution of cropland was completed in seven villages, including An Hoa Village in Trang Bang District and Cam Giang Village in Go Dau District, where nearly 3,950 hectares were redistributed, thereby bringing the amount of farmland redistributed since 1975 to 7,533 hectares. This land was distributed to families who have served the revolution, families of war invalids and war dead and families who, because they were victims of the war, suffered heavy losses of labor.

Tay Ninh is continuing to expand the redistribution of cropland in close coordination with building the party and developing the agricultural production collectives.

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BRIEFS

HANOI PARTY MEMBERSHIP--During the past 6 months, the basic party organizations of Hanoi accepted 1,723 new members, 51.3 percent of whom were Communist Youth Union members, 32.8 percent of whom are women, 24.7 percent of whom are direct production workers and 9 percent of whom are agricultural cooperative members. The basic party organizations have attached importance to improving the quality of the development of the party. Since being accepted into the party, practically all of these new members have attended new party member training classes at the precinct and district party schools. The party organizations of the agencies, enterprises and cooperatives have attached importance to developing the party among socialist intellectuals who have been forged and challenged. As a result, 28.8 percent of the new party members have a college level education or higher. Practically all of the new party members have been playing an exemplary, vanguard role in their work, thereby helping to improve the quality of the basic party organizations. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 3] 7809

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

ECONOMIZATION, RECYCLING URGED IN USE OF MATERIAL RESOURCES

Hanoi TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 pp 22-25

[Article by Hoang Duc Nghi: "Making Rational and Economic Use of Material Resources Within the National Economy"]

[Text] I. The Significance of Economizing on Material Resources

One of the basic principles of the socialist economic system is economizing on live labor as well as embodied labor. The essential law in economic construction is achieving the largest possible results with the lowest possible costs.

Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the VCP, stated: "The various sectors, levels and basic units must make every effort to overcome their difficulties and successfully meet the requirements of the country; using the same quantity of means and technical materials or less, they must produce more material wealth for society."(1)

Economizing on past labor, which primarily involves reducing the percentage of materials used, is one of the most important factors in increasing the returns from production.

Practicing economy in the use of materials, regardless of the stage of production, will lead to an increase in social labor productivity; practicing economy with the sources of raw materials, supplies, fuels and energy also has the purpose of reducing the costs per unit of product and will permit the final number of products produced to be larger, that is, will increase the output from socialist reproduction. This is of very important significance with regard to the types of scarce, imported materials.

Finally, practicing economy in the consumption of materials and reducing the ceilings on the consumption of material resources per product are a decisive factor in reducing production costs and increasing the returns from production.

On the average, material costs account for more than 70 percent of total production costs. In a number of material production sectors, this percentage

is even higher. For example, the cost of primary and secondary materials, fuel and energy within the textile sector accounts for 90 percent of production costs and, within the food processing sector, accounts for roughly 90 percent of production. Reducing the quantity of materials used in products by 1 percent can result in a savings of hundreds of millions of dong. If we reduced the consumption of gasoline and oil by 1 percent, we could create a quantity of gasoline and oil large enough to meet the needs of the city of Hanoi or a large agricultural province, such as An Giang, or save seven times as much gasoline and oil as is now being distributed to all of Lang Son Province. If we reduced the consumption of metal by 1 percent, we could create a source of metal totalling thousands of tons, which would enable us to produce thousands of water pumps, 700,000 32W cable fans or 400,000 75W ceiling fans. If we reduced the consumption of soda by 1 percent, we could produce 110 tons of writing paper, 800 tons of laundry powder and so forth.

II. The Situation Surrounding the Supply and Use of Materials Within the National Economy

1. The positive aspects.

In recent years, having encountered extremely difficult conditions with regard to creating sources of materials and supplying materials to meet the needs of the national economy, the supply organizations have made many efforts in their operations in various fields:

--They have strengthened their relations with production units in order to unify supply plans, production plans and ceilings on the consumption of materials per product unit to lay the basis for calculating needs, allocating materials and inspecting their use.

--They have constantly improved their technical material supply operations, improved the structure of their management apparatus and implemented a division of management responsibilities in the distribution and balancing of materials. In 1980, the technical material supply apparatus was improved on the basis of the regional principle. The five regional supply federations and material export-import federations that were established have played a role.

--Attention is being given to mobilizing surplus, backlogged materials, old materials, and discarded materials for production and many results have been achieved in this area; millions of dong worth of backlogged materials have been mobilized for production, full use has been made of thousands of tons of discarded materials, thousands of tons of old materials have been recycled and so forth. A material exchange center has been established and is in operation. Scores of documents of the Council of Ministers and the Ministry of Supply concerning this field have begun to have an actual impact.

Many units using materials have made many improvements in industrial production, design and manufacture. More than 40 research projects filled with prospects

were carried out in 1982 and are projected to save the state hundreds of millions of dong, millions of dollars, etc.

2. The wasteful use, the incorrect use and the loss of technical materials.

Although the economy of our country has developed under unfavorable circumstances in recent years and the gap between supply and demand has become increasingly large, the availability of materials has declined with each passing day.

The supply of raw materials, fuel, building materials, energy and spare parts has not meet the minimum requirements of production (meeting only about one-half to one-third of needs). The production of many primary products of the various sectors of the economy has declined.

Supply agencies have also exhibited numerous shortcomings that have not been corrected in supplying materials for production. To date, supply agencies are not responsible in any way for production; conversely, even in the implementation of supply and product delivery contracts, they have caused many difficulties for consumer units and have not implemented their plans at the correct rate, having too many materials at some times and too few materials at other times, thereby causing products to be scarce at some times and backlogged at other times. The quality of supply operations does not meet needs, materials supplied are not of the correct specifications, not of the correct type, not matched and so forth and this has led to unfinished construction projects and a very large waste of products.

The use of materials is very wasteful and haphazard and materials are not managed well. The illegal trade and sale of materials have not been stopped and the consumption of materials over and above ceilings and at much higher levels than during the war is universal. Light attention is still being given to reclaiming and reusing discarded materials and products. Importance has not been attached to organizing the production and excavation of domestic raw materials and supplies. Reliance upon imports is still very heavy and the management of materials and commodities is not tight and does not control the forces in the hands of the state or the entire economy. The theft of materials and goods is not being harshly or promptly punished. Many units use the state to have the norms of their production tasks adjusted or reduced but do not adjust their material supply norms; instead of returning materials that are over and above their balance to the supply organization, units keep them as a kind of private property.

Instead of complying with approved material consumption ceilings, very many enterprises have reduced the quantity of materials per product and placed heavy emphasis upon output, consequently, their products have not met technical requirements and the quality of these products has been poor. Within the materials sector, ceilings are routinely exceeded by 5 to 20 percent; many industrial boilers exceed ceilings by 1.5 to 3 times; and, within agriculture, ceilings are exceeded by 25 to 30 percent. The practices of not using materials

for the purposes recorded in plans, taking some materials from production and using them in consumption, trading materials in a manner that violates management principles and transferring materials from part one of the plan down to part three of the plan in order to satisfy personal interests have created disruptions and disorder in the management and guidance of production and business.

In many machine production, energy and other sectors, a very low level of production capacity is being utilized: the iron refining industry is only using 39.4 percent of its capacity, the steel rolling industry is only using 25.1 percent of its capacity, the machine manufacturing industry is only using 67 percent of its capacity and the electric motor industry is only using 60 percent of its capacity.

Because the machinery and equipment on production lines are not being utilized at full capacity, the coefficient of their productive use is very low: in agriculture, only 25 to 30 percent of machine capacity is being used; in industry, only 45-50 percent; in transportation, less than 30 percent; and in the scientific-technical sectors, only about 30 percent of existing equipment is being used well.

The distribution of the production of machinery and equipment at this time is still inefficient in many ways and does not closely link the market with production. Due to the facts that machinery is not matched, materials are not available for the operation of machinery or cadres are not available to operate machinery, many units that receive machinery from the state cannot put it into use or do put it into use but cannot maintain this machinery, as a result of which, machines break down and then become backlogged. Some enterprises that have been assigned norms for the production of machinery do not adopt plans for promptly marketing their machinery or produce machines that are not matched as a result of which they become backlogged in their warehouses and storage yards.

Discarded materials and backlogged supplies are not being fully utilized or promptly mobilized for production; to date, very little use has been made of the rather large quantities of discarded materials at industrial enterprises, discarded materials that are haphazardly discarded, take up space in warehouses and storage yards, take up farmland and cause pollution.

In particular, thorough use is not being made of discarded ferrous metals and containers made of metal, plastic and wood. At present, billions of dong worth of materials are lying unused in society but production and business units have not given their attention to developing these sources of materials and mobilizing them for production. If attention were given to investing in serious research, we could create a significant source of supplementary materials to meet the needs of the national economy.

III. The Causes of the Shortcomings and Problems

The wasteful, ineffective use of the various sources of materials is due to the following causes:

a) The planning and deployment of production and capital construction have not been closely balanced and are not realistically linked to material supply capabilities during each planning period.

b) The management mechanism has not been fundamentally improved in a manner consistent with the new economic conditions that exist and is still heavily characterized by administrative management, subsidization, bureaucracy and remoteness from reality.

Economic laws are not being fully implemented and are still being given light attention; the system of responsibility is unclear and ineffective. The planning, quota and cost accounting mechanisms are divorced from reality and inflexible.

At present, the task of supplying technical materials is carried out by many ministries and carried out by product sector, consequently, many difficulties are encountered in supplying coordinated materials for production. On the other hand, there is no close coordination between the supply, production and technical material marketing corporations and the integrated agencies, such as the State Planning Commission, the Ministry of Finance and so forth. Therefore, when there is a shortage of materials or a shortage of capital, when the plan is disrupted and so forth in the course of carrying out the task assigned by the state, it has a major influence upon the returns from production and leads to doing business as one sees fit and wastefully using materials and equipment without regret.

c) The function of inspecting the utilization of materials is not being fulfilled; neither the exact quantity of materials supplied nor the exact quantity of products produced are known and the products that are produced are not centralized in the hands of the state. Deception and the sale of products outside the plan for incorrect purposes are still rather widespread and have not been stopped.

d) The impact of scientific-technological advances in the fields of economic management, production and circulation-distribution is still low.

e) The mechanism for stimulating the economy to make economical use of materials has not been given attention and is not consistent.

IV. Measures Designed To Utilize Material Resources in a Rational and Economical Manner

In our opinion, the primary measures for making rational and economical use of material resources are:

1. Enlightening every person and every organization to the need to practice economy by means of economic and other ties. To accomplish this, it is necessary to rapidly revise the current economic management mechanism in a fundamental manner. Cost accounting must be made the foundation of every form of guidance of production and business in each job, on each level and for each individual.

2. We must immediately revise economic quotas, standards and the minimum conditions needed to "measure" the returns from implementation.

In 1982, we must complete the formulation of material consumption ceilings for the primary products recorded in the state plan for developing the national economy and establish allocation ceilings for the various types of scarce materials.

Together with formulating new ceilings, we must, in the 2 years 1982 and 1983, re-examine all ceilings on the use of materials, equipment and so forth that were issued in previous years and revise these ceilings so that they are consistent with reality, firmly based in science and progressive in nature.

To accomplish this, a state system for formulating ceilings must be established in the first quarter of 1982 and be governed by clear operational regulations.

The revision of ceilings must be conducted on an annual basis; backward ceilings (even if they are newly promulgated) must be promptly revised and we must continue to formulate new, progressive ceilings governing the consumption of material resources and energy, ceilings that are based on scientific-technological advances and the advanced experiences of collectives. Ceiling norms must be assigned to the various ministries and these norms must be in the nature of laws. The size of economic incentive funds must be computed on the basis of the amount by which consumption ceilings and circulation costs are reduced and on the basis of the close inspection of the implementation of ceilings.

It is necessary to immediately revise technical standards and technical conditions. The economization of materials must be closely linked to complying with standards and technical conditions and maintaining product quality.

Any units or enterprises that do not produce products in exact accordance with standards and qualitative requirements must be given heavy economic penalties. Production can be suspended, depending upon the seriousness of their case. This is necessary in order to heighten the responsibility of persons who design, manufacture, produce, store and market poor quality products.

3. We must boldly implement scientific-technological advances in production along the lines of improving production techniques, utilizing equipment and machinery and improving the draft designs for manufacturing and production in support of the effort to economize on materials resources, fuel and energy.

Besides this, we must intensify scientific and technical research in order to restore and put into use old machines, equipment and materials backlogged at agencies, enterprises and so forth as well as replace expensive, scarce materials with inexpensive and more commonly used types.

We must gradually put into production types of technology that result in few or no discarded materials. In the immediate future, the various agencies of the state, such as the finance and supply agencies, must provide the capital, supplies and equipment needed for scientific and technical research organizations to take steps to economize on material resources.

In the activities of the scientific and technical sector, we must especially concern ourselves with the task of making rational and economical use of the various sources of raw materials, supplies and energy. "Economization" must be one of the targets of the sector.

We must concern ourselves with and adopt a system that provides appropriate material incentive for innovations and inventions that economize on and make rational use of materials.

4. We must adopt and organize the implementation of suitable economic incentive measures designed to gain the participation of every laborer in the struggle to economize on and make rational use of material resources.

Awards to manual workers, engineers and technical cadres must be appropriate and timely. Awards can be as high as 70 to 100 percent of the value of the materials saved, depending upon the type, the value and the saarcity of materials. The leadership cadres and management personnel of the various sectors and levels must be considered for bonuses, the size of which should depend upon the percentage of their task or work that they complete and cost levels.

Besides bonuses, it is necessary to establish strict regulations regarding the various forms of economic penalties for individuals, teams, units and enterprises in production, research, design work and circulation-distribution in cases involving the violation of standards and ceilings, the wasteful use of materials, the use of materials for the wrong purposes, operating in an uneconomical manner, etc.

A policy must be adopted that provides economic incentive for production enterprises and organizations to utilize discarded materials and low grade raw materials and develop local sources of raw materials.

We must make the best possible use of the various economic levers in order to economize on and make rational use of supplies in production and business enterprises.

5. We must mobilize and make full use of the materials and goods that are backlogged or stockpiled in excessive levels in production.

We must research the use of low grade raw materials. We must organize the reclamation and recycling of old materials. It is necessary to rapidly strengthen and expand the collection network that is under centralized guidance for materials that are discarded in production and consumption, at enterprises and agencies and among the people.

We must establish a list of materials and regulations governing the delivery of discarded materials within enterprises to state recycling agencies. We must invest in the equipment needed to support the collection, grading and processing of materials discarded in the processes of production and consumption.

A system must be adopted that provides economic incentive for individuals and collectives to collect discarded materials.

We must establish a suitable system of prices for discarded materials, especially prices for materials collected among the people, in order to encourage the people to collect discarded materials and sell them to state business organizations.

6. We must improve the quality of the supplying of technical materials and clearly define the responsibilities of the technical material supply organizations as regards providing instruments of production to meet the needs of the national economy.

It is necessary to revise and perfect the system of technical material supply organizations, strengthen the material-technical bases of the sector and fully equip it with the means needed to weigh, measure and count materials in order to support the effort to distribute materials in accordance with ceilings.

It is necessary to gradually revise the procedures for settling material accounts. We must strengthen the inspection of the use of materials.

7. With the participation of the various sectors, levels, state agencies, associations and so forth, we must accelerate the campaign to gain the participation of the masses in the socialist emulation movements designed to practice thorough economy and tighten our belts in production and the consumption of technical materials.

The Council of Ministers must assign to each ministry, each agency on the ministerial level and each agency subordinate to the Council of Ministers the task of implementing, under specific deadlines, measures designed to economize on and make good use of material resources.

Making economical and rational use of the various sources of raw materials, building materials and energy in production and consumption is the most practical way to contribute to the successful performance of the national economic development task of the state plan and the implementation of the resolutions of the 5th National Congress of the Party.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

INDUSTRY STRESSED IN DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT ECONOMY

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 82 pp 28-37, 57

[Article by Nguyen Dinh Nam: "The Role, Position and Economic Structure of the District in the Present Stage"]

[Text] The district is a matter with which our party has been concerned for many years and the role and position of the district have differed during the various periods: at the 5th Plenum of the 3rd Party Central Committee, the district was considered the intermediary level. The 19th Plenum of the Party proposed the strengthening of the district level. The 4th Party Congress advocated developing the district into an agro-industrial economic unit.

The 5th Congress of the Party pointed out the need to "use the district as the main base for meeting the three requirements"(1) involved in advancing our country's agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production in the 1980's.

In recent years, we have performed a number of jobs in the building of districts, such as conducting research and pilot projects in five key districts and formulating overall planning for many districts; initiating the reorganization of production and the improvement of management from the basic level upward within the scope of the district; assigning districts the responsibility of managing some material and technical bases; and further strengthening the management apparatus within the districts.

Through the jobs mentioned above, we achieved a number of initial results, such as the following:

--The districts that have conducted planning have a better grasp of their natural, economic and social conditions, see advantages and difficulties more clearly and more clearly see their economic potentials and economic strategy.

--The districts have a better foundation for organizing the structure of their economy, allocating crops and livestock, organizing production subareas, starting to form the various types of production of agricultural cooperatives and organizing a number of common material-technical bases.

As a result of assigning management responsibilities to the districts, the districts have been able to take greater initiative in the management of some stations and farms and a number of material-technical bases and in the formation and use of their budgets. The qualifications of cadres and the spirit of responsibility of district cadres regarding the management of production and the management of the economy have been raised. The districts have been guiding production and business units better and are more farsighted and comprehensive in their guidance of the economy and society.

Generally speaking, however, the building of the districts has been slow and still involves many problems. Raw materials, arable land, labor and material-technical bases are not being utilized well. There are still many average and weak cooperatives and the returns from production are still low.

The problems mentioned above are the result of many causes. Some of these causes stem from the national economy, such as the fact that the management mechanism is still heavily characterized by administrativism, bureaucracy and subsidization, the fact that the division of management levels between the central level and the local level and among the provinces, districts and installations is not clear, the fact that the weather has been unfavorable for many years in a row, the fact that material-technical bases are in short supply and gradually declining and the fact that many economic policies are unreasonable (the policies on prices, purchases, wages, profit distribution and so forth). There are also some causes that have their origins in the building of the districts itself, such as the less than clear understanding of the role and position of the district, the lack of specific requirements, work methods and stages in the building of the districts, the failure to closely coordinate the various levels and sectors in the building of the districts and the fact that some of the specifics involved in organizing production and improving management within the districts are not suited to our conditions.

After nearly 3 years of research, we clearly see that the building of the districts cannot be carried out on the basis of a model based on desires, rather, it must be truly based on the economic and social characteristics and capabilities of our country. On the basis of the actual experiences in the development of the districts, we must look for, analyze and put together specific models and stages of development for the different types of districts in order to then establish general models and stages for the various districts in a manner consistent with the initial stage in the period of transition and socialist construction in our country.

Within the scope of this article, we will focus on the role, position and economic structure of the district.(2)

I. The District--the Base for Reorganizing Production

The first matter that is faced in building the districts in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism is that of defining the role and position of the district in a manner that is consistent with our socio-economic characteristics.

Having studied the development of many districts, we see that the role and position of the districts are most evident in two areas: the district is the base for reorganizing production and is, at the same time, a comprehensive management level.

The district is a territorial area that has clearly defined boundaries and is neither too large, like a province, or too small, like a village. The district encompasses many production-business, cultural and social installations belonging to the various sectors of the economy and the different economic areas. All of these facts create for the district an important position that links the various sectors, the provincial level and the central level with the basic units and cause the district to become a suitable base for reorganizing production, improving management and organizing life.

However, the problem we face is what is the best size for a district to be. In actuality, the sizes of the districts vary significantly. An Son District in Thuan Hai Province is 30 times as large as Thanh Tri District in Hanoi. This difference occurs even among districts within the same province and among districts that have the same type production. In the outskirts of Hanoi, Dong Anh District is 2.5 times as large as Thanh Tri District but 2.5 times smaller than Cu Chi District in Ho Chi Minh City, which has similar types of production. Many districts are too large as a result of the merger of districts in past years.(3) In 1977, Song Lo District in Vinh Phu Province, which was not the largest midland district, measured 71,518 hectares, had a population of roughly 200,000 and had 80 cooperatives, which was two to three times as many as the number of cooperatives in normal districts. A district that is this large and has such a large number of cooperatives poses many difficulties to organizing production and to management; as a result, Song Lo District was recently divided into two smaller districts. The dividing of a district into smaller districts has not only occurred in Song Lo, but also in a number of districts in other provinces in the Red River Delta, such as Ha Nam Ninh, and in a number of provinces in central Vietnam (Binh Tri Thien, Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh), the Central Highlands (Dac Lac) and Nam Bo (Cuu Long, Tien Giang and Hau Giang). In our opinion, increasing or decreasing the size of a district must be done in a cautious manner based on objective foundations.

Having studied the actual situation in many districts, we suggest that when examining the size of districts, decisions must be made on the basis of the following primary foundations:

--The economic structure of the district, primarily the structure of agricultural production, and whether or not the sectors within the district require large or small investments of capital, supplies and labor;

--Whether the material and technical bases of the district supporting production and daily life are highly developed or not;

--Whether the scientific, technical and management qualifications of the cadres and laborers of the district are high or low;

--Whether the arable land, climate, water conservancy, communications-transportation, terrain and social conditions afford advantages or pose difficulties.

On the basis of the above, it is necessary to calculate the size of each type district in each different area. Districts that are too large must be subdivided. Districts that are developing their production well, whether they are too large or too small, should retain the size they have now. Once a reasonable size has been established for a district, it should be retained for a relatively long period of time. The matter of the size of districts is a complex one and we suggest that research into this matter be continued as a special field of research for each type district in the different areas and on the different levels of economic development.

Once it has an efficient size, the district becomes a suitable base for "carrying out the division of labor, reorganizing production, making good use of labor, arable land, the forests and ocean waters, practicing intensive cultivation and specialized farming, developing crop and livestock production and expanding the trade sector."(4) On this basis, the question becomes how to reorganize production, deploy and distribute labor and build the material and technical bases within the district in a manner consistent with the initial stage in the period of transition in our country.

Recent facts have shown that the districts that have developed upon their position relatively well are those districts that have relied upon the zoning and planning of the central level and the province and gradually reorganized production within the district and raised the level of uniformity of cooperatives on the basis of strengthening the agricultural cooperatives, especially weak and deficient ones.

Here, the economic structure of the district has gradually been formed on the basis of the zoning and planning of the province and the central level, with efforts concentrated on developing the potentials lying in the arable land, labor and other natural resources of each cooperative and each state farm or forestry site.

In those districts that have carried out production relatively well in the recent past, the majority of them have not advanced immediately to large-scale, modern operations when building their material bases, not equipped themselves with machinery, equipment and projects en masse and not impetuously demolished houses and relocated the population, rather, they have, on the basis of their actual requirements and capabilities, strengthened and made efficient use of the existing material-technical bases of each cooperative and then gradually expanded the material-technical bases of cooperatives related to one another while receiving assistance from the upper levels in selectively and gradually building necessary common material-technical bases within the district in accordance with overall planning (especially water conservancy projects, communication projects, power projects and a number of agricultural technical stations and farms).

The organizing and utilization of labor in the districts mentioned above have also been based on strengthening the production units, on redistributing labor among the various sectors in the cooperative and gradually expanding the division of labor and cooperation in labor among related cooperatives in order to distribute and mobilize labor on a district-wide scale, gradually implement the division of social labor and gradually send laborers to or receive laborers at other places where thorough preparations have been made in accordance with overall planning without disrupting the organization and use of labor at each agricultural cooperative.

II. The District--an Economic-Administrative Management Level, a Comprehensive Management Level

As the level II economic-administrative area, the district must have a management apparatus that can perform the functions of administrative management and economic management. However, within this level II economic-administrative area, political, social and national defense activities also take place, consequently, the district level cannot simply provide administrative and economic management, rather, it must provide comprehensive management of political, economic, social, cultural and national defense activities.

The district is a management level within the overall administrative-economic system of the country, is under the direct guidance of the provincial level and has been assigned the task of directly guiding the village level, the agricultural cooperatives and the other production-business units that have been put under the management of the district by the state.

The basic task of every district is to find every way to make full and effective use of the potentials that lie in the arable land, the labor and the other production capabilities in the district, highly develop its strengths, supply an increasingly large quantity of products and export goods to society and, at the same time, make an effort to support the material and cultural lives of the people within the district.

In the process of fulfilling the role and task mentioned above, the specific method of guidance employed differs among the various districts.

In some localities, the district level still primarily provides guidance on the basis of its former intermediary administrative function by transmitting and disseminating the directives and resolutions of the upper level, observing, inspecting and supervising the basic units, compiling onformation on the situation at the basic units and reporting to the upper level instead of providing economic guidance; therefore, it does not provide any specific help with regard to organizing production or management to the basic units, especially to the agricultural cooperatives, and this has led to a situation in which the strong do as they please and the lack of uniformity among the various cooperatives with regard to the economy and living conditions is rather noticeable and constantly increasing.

At a number of other places, the district only provides guidance as though it were a major enterprise and the basic units under its management were small enterprises. At these places, the district places heavy emphasis upon centralized management within the district, uses the labor forces and supplies of one cooperative to help another cooperative, hastily mobilizes centralized labor forces to build common projects and intervenes rather deeply into the organization and management of some cooperatives or enterprises, thereby restricting the economic independence, the initiative and the creativity of basic units, separating the basic units from the sector management on the upper level and, in actuality, separating the district from the sector management system of the entire country.

Some districts that have been given full-scale management responsibilities for the basic production and business units within their territory have made a great fuss of establishing and organizing committees and components of the district management apparatus and placed heavy emphasis upon building and strengthening the stations, farms, stores and enterprises under their management while giving light attention to strengthening the agricultural cooperatives; this had led to a worse form of administrative guidance than existed previously.

The districts that are operating correctly have worked with the sectors on the upper level to strengthen the agricultural cooperatives, especially the weak and deficient ones, and highly developed upon their initiative and creativity in production and business.

The districts that have experience in providing guidance have worked with the sectors on the upper level and begun by assessing the situation surrounding the arable land, labor and other production capabilities of the cooperatives, conducted district planning and enterprise planning, defined an efficient economic structure and the structure of the other types of production for the cooperatives, deployed and assigned additional cadres, organized training to improve the qualifications of cooperative cadres and guided the formulation of economic-technical quotas and model regulations for cooperatives. On this basis, these districts have assigned reasonable plan norms to the basic units under their jurisdiction and supervised, inspected and helped these basic units properly implement production plans and plans for the delivery products and the protection and proper utilization of farmland, labor and other natural resources. However, these districts do not directly manage the supplies, labor and capital of the basic units and do not become too deeply involved in guiding the internal work of each installation, as this would create disorder and an inability to act in their management work.

Developing upon their role in providing guidance, some districts have joined the sectors on the upper level in "organizing federations of agricultural cooperatives and other production units established by joint business cooperatives with a number of production installations, technical stations and farms, supply stores, agricultural product purchasing stores and stores selling consumer goods established by the state within the district"(5) so that these units establish

direct relations with one another on a voluntary and mutually beneficial basis and are closely linked to each other economically and in terms of the organization of their production. The common method employed by the districts that have been taking correct steps in building the district in the initial stage of the period of transition is to rely upon general zoning and planning, rely primarily upon the existing capabilities and potentials of the district and progress from strengthening the agricultural cooperatives, especially the weak and deficient ones, and then gradually expanding the necessary production and economic relationships between agricultural cooperatives and production-business units while applying economic measures and organizing a suitable transition in production for each type cooperative with different natural and economic conditions. Only on the basis of strengthening the agricultural cooperatives are specific requirements regarding the reorganization of production and the improvement of management established, specific requirements that the district and the various sectors on the upper level must meet in order to create the most favorable conditions possible for cooperatives to develop their production and organize life well.

Defining the role and position of the district in the manner presented above means considering the district to be the base for reorganizing production, for reorganizing life, to be a comprehensive management level, especially an economic-administrative management level. The district is not a production federation or a large enterprise consisting of many small member enterprises. For this reason, the method of guidance employed by the district with regard to the basic production and business units is the method of guidance of an economic-administrative management level, not that of a board of directors of a state-operated enterprise or the management committee at a collective enterprise.

Defining the role and position of the district in this manner is consistent with our actual conditions and permits us to gradually closely link the reorganization of production in the basic units with the reorganization of production within the scope of the district, closely link the building of the districts with the building of the sectors, because every sector has basic units, closely link agriculture to industry within each basic unit and on the scope of the district, closely link the organizing of production in the immediate future with long-term planning within the district, thereby increasing the initiative and creativity of each basic unit, and closely link the effort to develop the potential of each installation with investment assistance from the state in a manner consistent with supply, technical and capital capabilities and the qualifications of cadres in the initial stage of the period of socialist construction in our country.

III. The Structure of the Agricultural Sector in the District

Correctly defining the economic structure of the district is one of the very important requirements in building the district. The economic structure of the district reflects the division of social labor and is a part of the economic structure of the province and of the entire country. It helps to establish the economic structure of the province and the entire country and is, at the same time, the basis for forming the structure of the production of the cooperatives,

state farms, forestry sites and other production-business units within the district.

On the basis of the realities of its formation and development, the economic structure of a district usually consists, at the very least, of the following components:

--The structure of the production and circulation sectors;
--The territorial structure of the subareas and the various types of production and business units;
--The structure of the various economic sectors.

Due to the different natural, economic and social characteristics of the districts, there cannot be a single district economic structure for the entire country. From the point of view of developing potentials and on the basis of natural and economic characteristics, the following major types of district economic structures are gradually being established in our country:

--Agro-industrial districts, the majority of which are lowland districts (Nam Ninh District in Ha Nam Ninh Province).

--Agro-forestry-industrial districts, the majority of which are in the midlands and mountains (Luc Ngan District in Ha Bac Province).

--Agro-fishing-industrial districts, the majority which are coastal districts (Hai Hau District in Ha Nam Ninh Province).

--Agro-forestry-fishing districts, some of which lie in the mountains, the midlands, the lowlands and along the seacoast (Quynh Luu in Nghe Tinh Province).

Research of the actual situation in many districts, including districts that have developed industry, shows that the foremost factor in the formation of the district agro-industrial economic structure is an efficient agricultural structure.(6) Because, the highest economic objective of the districts is to produce an increasingly large volume of agricultural products (or agricultural, forestry and marine products) and commodities in accordance with the requirements of society and in coordination with producing consumer goods and supporting the production and the daily life of the district. Therefore, it is necessary to analyze the changes in the structure of agriculture in the districts in the recent past.

Over the past 20 years, the agricultural structure of the districts has undergone important changes. The majority of the districts have gradually progressed from the monoculture of rice (especially in the delta districts) to specialized production and are now establishing various production structures of specialized forms in coordination with carrying out the integrated development of many sectors in order to make better use of the arable land, labor and other natural resources within the district.

Many key rice growing districts in the lowlands have developed the production of winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops, thereby creating additional sources

of grain and food. In addition to raising hogs, they are also raising ducks, fish and draft buffalo and cattle. The districts on the banks of rivers that have alluvial deposits are raising jute and sugarcane and practicing sericulture. The coastal districts have planted additional rushes. Many districts have planted several species of trees to provide raw materials for weaving (such as large bamboo and rattan), planted additional pharmaceutical crops and planted shelter belts to provide them with wood and in order to develop additional artisan and handicraft trades.

In some midland and mountain districts, in conjunction with developing the cultivation of perennial industrial crops (tea, lacquer and so forth) and the breeding of buffalo and cattle, attention has been given to producing additional rice on hills and in paddies and cultivating cassava, corn, galingale and soybeans in order to achieve partial self-sufficiency in grain or produce a small quantity of commodity grain. In addition, they have also developed the raising of hogs, fish, goats and bees and developed the artisan and handicraft trades.

In the districts around the densely populated municipalities and industrial areas, persons are gradually being shifted to the production of food and these districts are, at the same time, achieving partial or total self-sufficiency in grain. These districts also raise fish, poultry and fruit crops (bananas, persimmon, pears, apples, lemons, oranges and so forth), have planted a few industrial crops (jute and mulberries) and have developed the artisan and handicraft trades.

The above mentioned changes in the structure of agricultural production in the districts are steps forward that are consistent with the law of gradually advancing to large-scale socialist production.

However, the largest problem regarding the structure of production in many districts at this time is that the level of specialization in production is still low. The country has 402 districts but only 119 of these districts have achieved the per capita grain production average of slightly more than 300 kilograms and very few key rice growing districts in the Red River Delta produce more than 400 kilograms per capita. Only 50 districts contribute more than 5,000 tons of grain per year to the state and, of these 50, only 20 districts contribute from 15,000 to 20,000 tons. The low level of commodity production not only exists in the key rice growing districts, but also in the key industrial crop and food crop districts, as a result of which the plants that process agricultural raw materials have operated at 40 to 50 percent of capacity for many years and only meet about 60 to 70 percent of the vegetable needs of the residents of the municipalities and industrial areas. Many midland and mountain districts have not developed upon the three strengths that they have in perennial crops, forestry and the species of large livestock well.

On the basis of the actual situation presented above, we suggest that we must, in the work of building the district economic structure, plan various types of districts that have different levels of specialization in production. For example, between now and 1985, the key grain production districts should

endeavor to achieve different grain and commodity grain output targets. In those key grain production districts that have a high level of intensive cultivation, an effort should be made to achieve a per capita grain output of 600 to 700 kilograms and a per capita output of commodity grain of 200 to 250 kilograms; in those districts that have an average level of intensive cultivation, an effort should be made to achieve a per capita grain output of 500 to 600 kilograms and a per capita commodity grain output of 150 to 200 kilograms; and in those districts that have a low level of intensive cultivation, an effort should be made to achieve a per capita grain output of 400 to 500 kilograms and a per capita commodity grain output of 100 to 150 kilograms. Different output and commodity output targets should also be set for the key industrial crop and food crop production districts.

In the key districts mentioned above, we will be able to achieve a large output and commodity output of grain, food products and industrial crops. Of course, in order to achieve these targets, it is necessary to make appropriate investments in intensive cultivation and implement a system of reasonable economic policies for each type district.

Another problem in the structure of agriculture is that the various production sectors are not truly linked to one another and are not balanced with one another, as is the case between agriculture and forestry, crop production and livestock production, grain production and the production of industrial crops and food crops.

The largest problem regarding the economic structure of the districts, especially the midland and mountain districts, is the serious separation between agriculture and forestry. This has led to a situation in which districts, when engaged in forestry production and business, only concern themselves with the forests and, in order to develop agriculture and plant grain, they have burned the forests, thereby causing increasing erosion, causing the climate and the hydrological situation to clearly worsen with each passing day and causing increased flooding and drought; the depleted forests have resulted in an increasing scarcity of timber and firewood.(7) If this situation is allowed to continue, the hills and mountains in the midland and mountain districts will be barren in the not too distant future, thereby causing incalculable harm to the economy of the entire country and the life of the people. We suggest that coordinating agriculture and forestry be made a national policy in the strategy for developing the unified economic structure of the entire country, in general, and the economic structure of the districts, in particular. This is a very important issue, not only with regard to strengthening and developing the forests, but also with regard to developing agriculture, helping to resolve the food problem and protecting the environment. Therefore, it is necessary to create positive conditions for incorporating the coordination of agriculture and forestry within a mode of production and business in the economies of the districts.

At a number of advanced model units, such as the Dong Trieu State Farm and the Huong Son forestry site in Nghe Tinh Province, Trung Khanh District in Cao Bang

Province, Ly Nhan District in Ha Nam Ninh Province and a number of other places, several types of effective coordination between agriculture and forestry have emerged, such as the following:

--Planting multi-purpose crops on steeply graded land in order to establish shelter belts and provide additional grain, food products and raw materials for industry (jackfruit, walnuts, olives, ebony, citronella, candleberry trees, mulberries...Anacardium occidentali...);

--Using the soil fertility of forest land that has been harvested to plant short-term grain and food crops; developing livestock production under the forest canopy and cultivating aquatic products if bodies of water are present;

--Continuing to assign forest land to the cooperatives in each midland and mountain district to manage, protect, repair and plant forests in conjunction with establishing forestry sites;

--Organizing units at each agricultural cooperative and state farm that has forests to plant, protect and harvest forests;

--Organizing crop production or livestock production teams at forestry sites in order to make full use of forest land in the production of grain and food products.

In order to implement the coordination of agriculture and forestry, we suggest, in addition to technical measures and measures regarding the organization of production, that particular attention be given to implementing a system of economic policies designed to provide incentive for collectives and individuals to actively plant, repair, protect and harvest forests well in coordination with raising crops and livestock. This system should consist of policies for redistributing labor, increasing the forestry labor force and making appropriate investments of capital and material-technical bases; a price policy; a stable obligations policy; and policies on the distribution of products, contracts and reasonable remuneration, bonuses and penalties for units, teams, groups of laborers and families.

IV. The Structure of the Subareas and the Various Types of Agricultural Production Units

In conjunction with the changes in the structure of production by sector within the scope of the district, the structure of production is also being formed on a territorial basis. This change is occurring in two ways.

The first way, which is orderly and universal in nature, involves centralizing crop production within the production units and then gradually expanding to centralized, contiguous fields within the scope of one cooperative. On this basis, the fields of the various cooperatives in the area are linked together and gradually form subareas that specialize in the production of different crops within the district. The other way involves the direct impact of the

distribution of social labor and the deployment of enterprises in the processing industry in order to establish, in a more rapid fashion, specialized production subareas within the district, such as subareas producing sugarcane, tea, pineapples, tobacco and soybeans, in order to supply raw materials to processing plants.

Having studied the actual situation in many districts, we have discovered a rather universal situation, namely, that the structure, type, size, nature and number of subareas differ among the districts. In some districts, subareas comprise the entire district, but, in other districts, subareas spread into other districts. There are districts that only have a few types of specialized production subareas but there are also districts that have many types. The formation of production subareas is a necessity; it creates the conditions for correctly establishing and developing the structure of the various types of production of cooperatives, state farms, forestry sites, stations and farms so that these basic units gradually become united within the overall economic structure of the district.

In actuality, the cooperatives and state farms in every type of subarea have forms of production that correspond to their subareas. Kim Son District in Ha Nam Ninh Province is a rice-rush-hog district divided into production subareas, corresponding to which are three types of cooperatives: four rush-hog cooperatives, four rice-subsidiary food crops-hog cooperatives and two rice-hog cooperatives. Duy Tien District in Ha Nam Ninh Province is a rice-sugarcane-jute-hog district that is divided into three subareas that consist of the following types of cooperatives: six rice-sugarcane-jute-hog cooperatives, four rice-hog-fish cooperatives and five rice-jute-hog cooperatives. The formation of production subareas and the types of cooperatives mentioned above in districts is consistent with the laws of the process of specialization and centralization in production.

However, the major problem regarding this matter is that in many districts, although they have allocated their crops in individual subareas and individual specialized cooperatives, there are not many material-technical bases supporting specialized subareas. In actuality, at many places, water conservancy networks, communications networks, fertilizer installations, processing plants and storage facilities supporting vegetable areas, subsidiary food crop areas and industrial crop areas are no different than those supporting rice production areas. Therefore, the organizing of subareas and the various types of specialized production has not been closely linked to the process of intensive cultivation, as a result of which crop yields and output have risen slowly and have, at some places, even declined. We suggest that in the building of the district economic structure, in conjunction with allocating crops, it is necessary to deploy appropriate material-technical bases in order to achieve returns from the subareas and specialized forms of production. Of the material-technical bases mentioned above, special attention must be given to water conservancy systems, fields, work tools, processing facilities, storage facilities and transportation.

V. The Structure of the Various Economic Segments Within Agriculture

In the process of the formation of the economic structure of the districts in the North, important changes are occurring in the structure of the various economic segments: the state-operated economy within the districts is small but occupies an important position in the formation of advanced material-technical bases, such as seed farms, machine stations, farmland water conservancy stations, crop protection stations and supply corporations supporting agricultural production. Recently, a number of southern districts have organized many more state farms in order to create centralized sources of agricultural products and goods. The collective economy accounts for the largest percentage of the land under cultivation, the labor force, the investment capital and the products and commodities of the district and is on the momentum of gradually replacing a number of state-operated farms, such as seed farms and livestock breeding farms. Therefore, the production organization and management within the district at this time should primarily be designed to strengthen and develop the production of the agricultural cooperatives. The household economy in the districts occupies an important position in the production of livestock products, fruit, vegetables and livestock manure to meet the needs of society. The household economy is an important force participating in the effort to successfully carry out the product contracts with laborers and groups of laborers movement within the agricultural cooperatives. In the districts of the South, the private segment of the economy still occupies a very important position within the economic structure. Therefore, strengthening the role and position of the district in the South is an important task in carrying out the transformation of agriculture and gradually advancing it to large-scale socialist production.

The problem regarding the structure of the various economic segments within the district is that we once uniformly developed the state-operated stations and farms, especially the state-operated hog farms, thereby prolonging the practice of compensating these units for their losses and giving little attention to the household economy and the collective economy in developing the production of hog breeding stock. Within the collective economy, much attention has been given to cooperatives specializing in the artisan and handicraft trades while light attention has been given to these trades within the agricultural cooperatives. Once, many places wanted to remove the artisan and handicraft trades from agricultural cooperatives. This was tested and proved to be a mistake. In many districts, facts have shown that the artisan and handicraft trades within agriculture have very strong vitality. Light attention has also been given to developing the household economy. Due to a desire for the collective economy to manage each and every trade sector, all land, ponds, lakes, livestock and so forth, much of the potential lying in labor, arable land and material-technical bases has been wasted, has not been used effectively. At present, despite the positive impact of product contracts within agriculture, appropriate steps have not been taken to limit and overcome the use of "non-specific" contracts. These problems originate in the failure to firmly grasp and correctly apply the economic laws that exist in the initial stage of the

period of transition and socialist construction. The trend of development of the economic structure of the district that is consistent with laws is to bring the state-operated economic segment, the collective economic segment and the household economic segment (the private economic segment in the South) into a relationship in which they have an optimum ratio to one another and are balanced and closely linked to one another. In this trend, one inevitable development in the nature of a law in the initial stage of the period of transition in our country is that the collective economy of agricultural cooperatives must constitute the absolute majority of the district economy and that the state-operated economic segment must control the important material-technical bases supporting agriculture. Providing incentive for the development of the artisan and handicraft trades, which lie primarily within agriculture, only separates them from agriculture when the conditions for this truly exist. On this basis, we suggest that when examining the structure of the various segments of the economy and their rate of development, it is necessary to rely upon an important foundation, namely, whether the relationship among the state-operated economy, the collective economy and the household economy within the district permits the best possible development of each potential lying in the arable land, labor and other production capabilities of the district and permits the production of many agricultural products and commodities. Every progressive production relation must open the way for the development of production forces. On this basis, it is necessary to establish a suitable form, scale, structure and rate of development for each economic segment within the district.

VI. The Structure of Industry and the Artisan and Handicraft Trades

Another important change in the economic structure of the district is the gradual formation of industry within the scope of the district. However, the position of industry is not the same in all districts. The majority of the lowland and midland districts have an industrial and artisan-handicraft output value of roughly 3 million dong or 7 - 10 percent of their total output value. About 56 districts have an industrial output value of 10 million dong, which accounts for 30 to 40 percent of their total output value. In many districts, industry has gradually been formed from within cooperatives, state farms and forestry sites on the scope of the entire district with a view toward supporting agriculture and developing the potentials lying in arable land, labor and the other natural resources better in order to produce consumer and export goods.

Generally speaking, in many districts, industry and the artisan and handicraft trades have assumed the following forms.

a. Many districts have been equipped with tractors and agricultural machines for preparing the soil, with pumps and systems of canals and ditches for water conservancy, with chemical fertilizers and pesticides for use in intensive cultivation, with machine shops supporting production and repairing farm implements and machinery. Several mountain districts have developed hydroelectric power and coal production on a small scale. However, the structure of the equipment and machinery within many districts is inefficient and unbalanced and does not

reflect coordination among large tractors, small tractors, farm implements, draft power and manual labor. Although many districts have been equipped with machines, they lack equipment for providing technical maintenance and repairing machinery and lack skilled technical workers; although they have been equipped with tractors, fields are not prepared well, water conservancy systems are ineffective and roads and bridges are not in good condition. Therefore, in many districts, only about 40 to 50 percent of machine capacity is utilized and, in some districts, one-half to two-third of tractors are not in operation. Meanwhile, in many districts, there is a shortage of farm implements and draft power and the quantities of fertilizer and pesticides that are available are very small and declining rapidly, as a result of which crop yields have been slowly declining. Clearly, industry's support of agriculture in many districts is not truly oriented in the correct direction. This problem is not only the fault of the district, but also the result of the inefficient structure of overall investments.

In a number of districts, there are still four to five laborers working each hectare of land under cultivation; however, although a rather large number of tractors and agricultural machines have been introduced in production, to the point where there are 50 to 60 horsepower per every 100 hectares and the mechanization of plowing and harrowing is rather high, 50-60 percent, the average grain output per capita is only 300 to 350 kilograms, which has affected the income and living conditions of cooperatives and their members. In view of our circumstances, it is necessary to research and establish a reasonable, balanced relationship between the level of mechanization and the average output of grain per capita.

b. As regards building materials, practically all districts produce bricks, lime and tiles on different scales, from 1 million to 20 million bricks and tiles and 2,000 to 3,000 tons of lime per year. Some midland and mountain districts are excavating limestone. The capital construction forces in the districts have also been formed gradually, coordinating the specialized capital construction units of the district and the carpentry and masonry units of the cooperatives with the carpenters and masons of families, thereby permitting the acceleration of capital construction in the countryside.

In many lowland districts, the processing of jute into rugs and the processing of sugarcane into sugar are being established. In the coastal districts, the processing of rushes, salt and fish is being established. A few districts are processing mixed livestock feed. Many midland and mountain districts are harvesting and processing timber. In the recent past, many districts have been making full use of subsidiary products in crop production and have expanded the production of wood and furniture, the production of corn husk rugs, the production of rattan and bamboo products, the processing of pharmaceuticals and essential oils, the weaving of cloth, the reeling of silk, embroidering, the production of some metal utensils, the production of glass, pottery, ceramicware and so forth, thereby creating the conditions for making better use of arable land and labor, increasing income and increasing the supply of consumer goods and export goods. Industry is not supporting the storage and processing of agricultural

products well, especially the storage and processing of vegetables and subsidiary food crops. This is one of the reasons why the production of vegetables and subsidiary food crops is underdeveloped.

Communications networks, the level of development of which differs, are also being formed within the districts. In the districts in the lowlands and the outskirts of the cities, relatively developed communications networks have been established; however, in the midland districts, especially in the mountain districts, the underdeveloped state of communications networks has posed many difficulties to the effort to develop production and organize social life. In the districts, the communications network usually consists of water routes and roads. In the districts that have developed water conservancy systems and in coastal districts, the water route networks are better developed. In many districts, since a number of production and business units have been put under the management of the district, they have encountered numerous difficulties in transporting supplies and products. This is an important problem that must be researched and resolved in a reasonable manner.

Thus, through the analysis of the situation presented above, we see that many districts have industrial, artisan and handicraft installations supporting agriculture and supporting the production of consumer and export goods. These are the premises of foremost importance for coordinating industry with agriculture. If we know how to plan, organize and utilize industrial forces well and, in addition, adopt appropriate economic policies, the forces of industry, which are still small, have rather large potential as regards supporting agriculture and the production of consumer and export goods. In order to develop this potential and in order for industry to have a direct, effective impact from the very outset upon production and life within the district, thereby forming an efficient agro-industrial structure within the district, we hereby suggest the following several matters of primary importance:

1. Industry must be more closely linked to agriculture in order to insure that agriculture has effective water conservancy, has fertilizer, pesticides and means of applying pesticides for crops, means of preventing and controlling livestock diseases and means for storing and processing vebetables and subsidiary food crops. In view of the shortage of technical supplies, we should not decentralize industry among the various districts, rather, industry should first be concentrated in the key grain and food production districts and the districts in which the production of export goods and industrial crops are centralized in order to achieve high economic returns. Therefore, it would be possible to have key districts equipped with much machinery, electric power, chemical fertilizers and so forth and districts that have agricultural product processing plants, livestock feed processing plants and machine repair shops; however, many districts would still have to operate primarily by means of manual labor, use organic fertilizer and develop local potentials in order to develop their production.

In view of the fact that labor is still abundant in the districts, we suggest that industry should first concentrate on producing and repairing common farm

implements and improved farm implements in order to provide an adequate supply of good implements to laborers; tractors and agricultural machines should be centralized to a greater degree in the key districts, which must be equipped with tractors and agricultural machines in a well coordinated manner, must make full use of existing machines and must organize the use of machines in a manner that yields higher economic returns. In the immediate future, industry's support of agriculture within the districts should concentrate on strengthening the material and technical bases needed for good water conservancy and needed to provide a good supply of fertilizer, seed, pesticides, pesticide application equipment, the equipment and drugs needed to control livestock diseases, spare parts for the repair of machinery, means of transportation and the storage and processing of agricultural products, especially the processing of subsidiary food crops.

2. In the immediate future, the building of the districts and the building of district industry should primarily be based on the artisan and handicraft trades, with attention given to developing these trades within the agricultural cooperatives. This form of organization permits the effective use of arable land and labor and the development and utilization of local raw materials and building materials while limiting the difficulties involved in resolving the grain problem, increasing income and allowing the accumulation of capital for stable, expanded reproduction by the agricultural cooperatives.

3. In view of the scarcity of raw materials, we should suggest that district industry should rely primarily upon local raw materials in order to process consumer goods and export goods, such as raw materials from vegetables and fruits, from industrial crops, forestry and building materials. These raw materials can be centrally produced by area and can be widely produced at many places on the basis of making full use of the different types of arable land (area embankments, plot embankments, fence rows and small pieces of ground). The raw materials of the central level and the province should not be uniformly distributed, rather, they should be sent for processing at districts that have traditional technology and little land but much labor and the material-technical bases needed to produce products of high quality and high export value.

4. Within a number of districts that have energy, industry, communications-transportation and capital construction installations of the central level and the province, we suggest that the sectors and the districts adopt plans for making maximum use of the production capacity and the byproducts of these installations in order to help develop the economy and life within the district. On the other hand, the district should also help the installations mentioned above meet some of their need for grain, food products and consumer goods and supply the necessary labor, thereby forming an alliance between the economy of the district and the economy of the territory.

In the process of building the district economic structure, one other important matter is faced, that is, what is an agro-industrial district, which economic norms are used to express the agro-industrial district structure and which

methods are employed to evaluate the economic returns from building agro-industrial districts? This matter has also been initially researched and we suggest that two types of norms be employed. One type of norms manifests the level and the efficient nature of the economic structure and the other type manifests the economic efficiency of the economic structure. Concerning this matter, refer to the book "A Number of Matters Regarding Organizing Production and Managing the Economy Within the District," pages 75-81, published by Social Sciences Publishing House in 1981.

In order to form an efficient district economic structure, we suggest that we must actively research and implement a system of policies regarding the structure of the economy with a view toward first providing incentive for the good development of the good sectors, the key subareas and the key production installations. This system of structural policies should consist of policies on grain, investments, prices, taxes and purchases, a technical materials policy and policies on distribution, remuneration and contracts within the basic units. For example, the key grain production districts must be given more priority in the distribution of technical materials than the districts that produce grain primarily for the purpose of achieving self-sufficiency. The key food and industrial crop districts should make an effort to achieve partial self-sufficiency in grain; if they still lack grain, the state should sell them grain through reciprocal trade for food products or industrial raw materials. It is necessary to stabilize the primary agricultural product obligation of the districts and implement fair and reasonable remuneration and product contracts for all sectors within cooperatives in order to insure that all sectors smoothly develop in accordance with the requirements of the structure of production. A reasonable structural policy will permit us to highly develop the unique strengths of each district, of each agricultural cooperative, forestry site and enterprise within the district and will, at the same time, permit us to develop the potentials that lie in arable land, labor and other production capabilities as best possible.

The final matter deserving of attention is that the establishment of a district agro-industrial structure is a complicated matter requiring a relatively long process. We must rely primarily upon what we have and these things must be used in the manner that yields the highest possible economic returns. Therefore, we suggest that we should not, in view of our limited capital and materials, uniformly invest in all districts, rather, we should invest our capital and materials first in those districts that will yield the greatest economic returns. On this basis, we suggest that our districts be divided into different types in order to adopt appropriate investment and guidance policies.

Having studied the actual situation, we suggest that the districts be divided into three types:

The first type district should consist of key districts that have many actual capabilities for producing many products, commodities and export goods and which are districts that are of major economic significance to the entire country; these districts must receive appropriate investments and guidance because, here, the materials and capital that are invested yield the greatest returns.

The second type district should consist of key districts that are of economic significance to the entire country and should, therefore, receive appropriate investments.

The third type district should consist of districts that are not of major economic significance to the entire country or to the province, districts whose production is primarily subsistence in nature, as a result of which each district should primarily be considered self-reliant. The state should have an impact upon these districts primarily by means of economic policies that provide incentive for the development of production.

Classifying the districts in the types mentioned above will open realistic possibilities for initiating the gradual formation of the district economic structure under conditions in which our capital, technical materials, level of organization and management and level of science and technology are still limited.

The first task in implementing the classification presented above is to re-examine the planning recently carried out by the districts in a manner closely linked to the socio-economic situation of the districts in recent years and on the basis of the fundamental spirit of the resolutions of the 5th Congress of our party in order to adjust district planning and the stages of its implementation to be consistent with our actual capabilities regarding capital, technical materials, level of science and technology and level of management in the 1980's.

On this basis, we must classify the districts into the three types mentioned above and, on the basis of the guideline "the state and the people working together," give priority to supplying capital and technical materials and providing guidance in a well coordinated manner to the districts that are of greatest economic significance (and national defense significance) to the entire country, thereby gradually forming the district economic structure, creating a large output of commodities and export goods and laying the groundwork for accumulating capital and gaining experience for advancing our country's agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress, NHAN DAN Newspaper, 28 March 1982.

2. The other matters are presented in detail in the book "A Number of Matters Regarding the Organization of Production and the Management of the Economy Within the District," Social Sciences Publishing House, 1981.

3. Long My District in Hau Giang Province measures 78,381 hectares, which is nearly the size of Thai Binh Province; An Son District in Thuan Hai Province measures 270,750 hectares and is 2.5 times as large as Thai Binh Province, Cu Chi District in Ho Chi Minh City measures 43,730 hectares, which is one-half the size of Thai Binh Province (which was its size before it was divided into smaller districts).

4. The Political Report at the 5th Congress...

5. Ibid.

6. The analysis of 1978-1979 data on the 30 districts in the Red River Delta regarding the structure of their output value, the structure of the value of their commodities and the structure of the distribution of their labor shows that agriculture accounts for a large percentage, 70-85 percent while industry accounts for 15-30 percent. Even in the districts that have developed industry, small industry and artisan trades, such as Nam Ninh District, where they account for 47 percent of output value, agriculture still occupies the primary position within the district economy.

7. In 5 years (1976-1980), the midland and mountain districts repaired 140,000 hectares of forests and planted 585,000 hectares of new forests; however, they also allowed 300,000 hectares of forests to be burned and allowed 300,000 hectares to be cleared for upland fields. The amount of area covered by old and average forests declined by 350,000 hectares. Forests cover only 20 percent of the land and only about 9 percent of the land in the headwater districts.

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AGRICULTURE

SPECIALIZATION SUGGESTED AS BASE FOR REORGANIZING AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NGHIEN CUU KINH TE in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 82 pp 48-54

[Article by Le Nhiem: "The Organization of Agricultural Production Within the District"]

[Text] The Various Forms of Districts and the Various Degrees of Planning

Each district has a different form that is closely linked to specific, different potentials, to the history of its formation, to the level of economic development that has been achieved within the district or within the territory in which the district is located, be it large or small. At present, there are several primary forms of districts:

1. The districts in the outskirts of the cities and in the large industrial areas.

In the territory of these districts, the economies of the central level, the province or the municipality and the local district economy have reached a high level of development, in which the economy of the central level, the province or the municipality occupies the decisive position. Here, the industry of the central level, the province or the municipality is an individual component or a coordinated group within the industrial system of the entire municipality or industrial area. Its efficient development requires that it be closely linked to the organization of production of the industrial sector throughout the city or industrial area, be based on the stable development of the entire food production area in the outskirts of the city or the outskirts of the industrial area (not merely based on the district in which it is located) and be coordinated with the district local economy to the point where it can make efficient use of each natural resource and protect the environment. The development of the industry, small industry and artisan trades that are under the management of the district depends, to a very large degree, upon the technical equipment and assistance, the raw materials and the subsidiary products received from the industry of the central level, the province or the municipality and is, to some extent, closely linked to agricultural production, to processing products for agriculture and to supporting agriculture technologically. In these districts, agricultural production, on the basis of a division of labor and cooperation throughout the

agricultural area in the outskirts of the city, has achieved a high level of specialization and intensive cultivation of the food products that it is responsible for producing for the city and the industrial area, including the agencies, enterprises, schools and so forth that are located within the district. Within the structure of food production throughout the outskirts of the city, the development of the production of a number of types of important vegatables and a number of suitable species of livestock is concentrated within each district through efficient coordination between state farms and stations and agricultural cooperatives and between agricultural production enterprises and food product purchasing and processing enterprises of the city or industrial area in the process of raising the federation of production from a low level (joint businesses) to a high level (federations of enterprises, specialized corporations and so forth). It can be said that the industry and agriculture within the territory of these forms of districts consist of the industry and agriculture managed by the district, which are an integral component of the economic-technical sectors in the industry and agriculture of the entire country or of the province and municipality, and are, at the same time, a constituent component of the industrial group and food product agricultural area of the city or industrial area.

Together with the development of industry and agriculture to the scale of economic-technical sectors and large areas as mentioned above, the sectors that have infrastructures supporting production, such as communications-transportation, power and water, construction, supply, commerce and so forth, are also formed as economic-technical sectors and are efficiently deployed throughout the city and industrial area, including the outskirts of the city.

This can be clearly seen in Gia Lam District. Within this district, there are 147 industrial, agricultural, commercial, construction and communications enterprises, agencies, schools, research institutes, hospitals and so forth of the central level and the municipality. They have been developed on the basis of decisions made by the ministries and services of the various sectors and each of their production factors has been balanced from the ministry and service level downward in order to support the entire country and the entire municipality. The development of these enterprise units and agencies, on the one hand, together with the industry and the other sectors of the entire municipality has created the conditions for and stimulated the development of Gia Lam's industry, small industry and artisan trades and caused agriculture to develop the production of food products on the basis of the district's main strengths, namely, vegetables, tubers, fruit and hogs. For many years, the industry, small industry and artisan trades of Gia Lam have accounted for as much as 54.4 percent of the district's output and more than 70 percent of its commodity output. The small industry supporting agriculture accounts for a low percentage of output, about 4 percent, but accounts for as much as 20 percent of output if the processing of grain and food products is included. The remaining 80 percent is produced by industry supporting agriculture, construction and communications-transportation and the production of pottery, ceramicware and leather goods. In agriculture, livestock production accounts for 30 percent of output value and 50 percent of commodity

output value; vegetable production accounts for 15 to 20 percent of output and 30 to 40 percent of commodity output and primarily involves the production of vegetables, tubers and fruit. The agricultural production of Gia Lam reflects the division of specialized labor assigned to it by the municipality. The development of numerous sectors and installations within Gia Lam on a scale of production that goes beyond the scope of the district has required an efficiently organized infrastructure, not only within the district, but more importantly, throughout the entire municipality, in both the industrial system and the food products area in the outskirts of the municipality.

Thus, the development of the territorial economies as well as the local economies of the districts of this form requires efficient organization on the scope of the entire municipality, industrial area and food products area in the outskirts of the municipality in accordance with overall planning. These districts do not need and should not conduct separate planning. As long as there is no planning for the municipality, the industrial area or the agricultural area in the outskirts of the city, the organizing and development of the territorial economy of the districts in the outskirts can only be carried out to a limited degree under yearly plans and 5-year plans on the basis of communicating to one another necessary information regarding coordination and cooperation between the central, provincial or municipal economy and the district local economy. In the case in which there is no planning, this economic coordination and cooperation must be governed by a yearly policy under the guidance of the municipal planning committee and all capital construction projects, regardless of to whom they belong, must have the permission of the municipal planning committee.

2. The districts in the agricultural areas producing raw materials for industry or producing agricultural products for exportation by the central level, the province and the municipality.

The district territorial economy as well as the economy under the management of the district in these districts have agriculture, forestry and fishing as their main sectors and use biological resources as their base; their field of specialization is closely linked to the field of specialization of the areas producing raw materials for industry and products for exportation that are closely linked to the economic-tecnnical sectors of the entire country or of the province that are concentrated within these areas. For example, the fields of specialization of the territorial economy as well as the economy under the management of the district of the two districts of Ha Hoa and Doan Hung are tea production, which is closely linked to the exported black tea production area in Viet Bac and the Central Federation of Tea Enterprises and pine and linden tree production, which is closely linked to the raw material production area of the Bai Bang Paper Mill and the paper production sector of the entire country. Here, installations processing primary agricultural, forestry and fishing products, a number of state farms, forestry sites and fishing units of the central level, the province or the municipality, installations, enterprises and corporations providing technical support, transportation, marketing support and so forth have also been considered, efficiently deployed on the scope of the

entire area and constructed at the most convenient places instead of uniformly constructing a small number of these installations for each district. In recent years, the Dao Gia, Son Lo and Ha Hoa Tea Processing Plants, the Van Hung, Van Linh, Lam Tuong, Doan Ha and Co Hai State Farms and important support installations and enterprises have been constructed in accordance with the area principle. The economy managed by the district, although it accounts for a very large percentage of the district territorial economy, has been very closely linked to the state-operated enterprises in industry and agriculture and the installations providing support in the areas of technical materials, seed, production regulations and the processing of agricultural, forestry and maritime products. Through the development of sectors specializing in trading products and goods, the local economy of the district can trade for important supplies and equipment and necessary consumer goods that it does not produce or does not produce on a profitable basis in order to help to balance its production and consumer needs in a more effective and reasonable manner. However, besides the specialized sectors, the district local economy must also develop each and every potential in order to produce as much grain and food as possible, open many different trades and produce ordinary building materials and consumer goods in order to establish a balance on its own in many areas. In the local economies of the two districts in the Son Lo area, key production, which is the primary specialized sector, only accounts for 10 percent of the output value of crop production, that is, 6.3 percent of the total output value of the local economy, and 30 percent of the commodity output value of the crop production sector, that is, 13 percent of the commodity output value of the entire district. About 90 percent of output value and 80 percent of commodity output are produced by the grain sector, the food products sector, the livestock sector, the forestry sector and the industry, small industry and artisan trades of the locality. Clearly, in these districts, the district territorial economy and the district local economy are an integral part of the two economic-technical sectors that produce and process tea and plant forests (producing the raw materials for paper and processing paper in the Viet Bac tea growing area and the Bai Bang paper raw material forests). At the same time, the district local economy is still a specific economic structure in which there are internal relationships between the specialized sectors and the grain and food sector, between the production of feed and livestock production, between agriculture and forestry, between agriculture-forestry and industry, small industry and the artisan trades, between the state-operated enterprises and the collectives, between production and the support of production, etc.

As regards this type of district, the development of the district territorial economy is dependent upon the internal economic capabilities of the district and dependent upon, to a very large degree, the extent of the construction and development of the specialized agro-industrial economic areas of the province and the central level. Generally speaking, it is most efficient to plan and organize the economies of the districts of this type at the same time as planning and organizing the economy of the entire large area. In circumstances in which there is no planning or organization of production for the large area, the planning and organizing of the district territorial economy can still be achieved,

to a certain degree, on the basis of the central level and the province reaching agreement with the district concerning a draft plan for the scale of development of the specialized sector within the territory of the district.

3. The districts in which the local economy is the primary economy and grain production is the main sector.

This is the most widespread type of district we have at this time. The territorial economies of the districts of this type have been developed primarily on the basis of the internal coordination and development of the district and, to some extent, with the participation of the province and the central level with a view toward meeting needs locally and, on this basis, expanding the production of commodities for society. Within the territory of the districts of this type there can be a number of enterprises of the central level or the province that are either directly linked to the local economy and support the local economy or are only related to the local economy to some extent. However, these enterprises are only small components and do not play the decisive role in the structure of the district territorial economy. In organizing and developing the district territorial economy in the districts of this type, the district local economy should be the primary objective; at the same time, consideration can be given to coordinating it with the enterprises of the central level and the province in terms of production and territory. As a result, the plans for building and developing the economies of these districts are complete when sector planning has been conducted by the province and the central level for the related sectors within the district or has been carried out in a relatively independent manner after the province and the central level have reached agreement with the district concerning the guidelines and scale of their sectors within the territory of the district.

4. The districts whose economies are virtually natural economies.

The majority of the districts of this form are mountain districts whose economies are not developed. Except for a few state farms and forestry sites of the central level and the province, these economies still almost entirely consist of picking forestry products, rudimentary crop production and the grazing of livestock at individual small cooperatives within small villages and even at individual households. Commodity trade is very small and is primarily carried out at markets. The markets, which are held a few times each month, are places where members of the ethnic minorities bring small quantities of forestry or agricultural products to trade for small quantities of industrial goods and are places for relaxation, entertainment and cultural activities. It can be said that the scale of production does not go beyond the individual household, the individual small village; the division of labor, economic cooperation and product trade are not carried out on a regular basis (even though they are small in scale) and are not carried out on the scope of the entire district. Therefore, in planning and organizing the production of the districts of this type, efforts should be focused on building main roads, district towns and a number of economic centers, which include markets, and on efficiently organizing

transportation routes, the commerce network, the supply network, marketing cooperatives and rural markets in order to provide incentive for cooperatives and the members of the ethnic minorities in the mountains to produce and trade the various types of special products and valuable forestry and agricultural products and, at the same time, promptly supply necessary goods of industry, small industry and the artisan trades for production and everyday life that are suited to the tastes of the mountain compatriots.

In summary, classifying the districts in order to build the districts is totally consistent with the spirit of the 5th Party Congress. The Political Report stated: "The structure of the district economy is formed by the economic conditions within the district on the basis of the specialized production and integrated business guidelines of each district, of the requirements and capabilities of the cooperatives and agricultural production collectives and must, at the same time, be closely linked to the planning of economic development of the province and the entire country."

Several Matters Concerning the Organization of Agricultural Production Within the Scope of the District at This Time

The planning model for the building of the districts over the next 10 to 15 years is being gradually implenented in the process of organizing production within the scope of the district through the various 5-year and yearly plans. In the 1980's, the organizing of production within the scope of the district must be carried out in a practical manner in orderly stages that comply with the guidelines of planning and are consistent with our limited economic and technical capabilities.

We examined several matters of primary importance:

1. Insuring a satisfactory relationship between the grain production sector and the specialized sector.

The specialized sector is the sector that has the most favorable natural and economic conditions for rapidly developing the production of commodities on a large scale and supplying to the state and society many products at higher productivity and lower production costs than the other districts and areas. The specialized sector is the sector that forms the primary link between the district economy and the economy of the province and the economy of the entire country in terms of the structure of the sector as well as the structure of the territory. However, the scale of the development of the specialized sector is dependent, to a very large degree, upon the development and the degree of balance of the grain production sector.

In those districts in which the specialized production sector is the rice production sector, intensive cultivation must be accelerated to increase commodity output from 20-25 to 30-35 percent. In those districts in which the primary commodities are industrial crops, fruit crops, vegetables or livestock and so forth, the production of these sectors must be accelerated and an effort

must be made to produce some grain. In those districts that lie in specialized areas of the province and the entire country, in which the commodity output of the specialized sectors is 60 yo 70 percent or more, such as the tea production sector in Ha Hoa and Doan Hung Districts in Vinh Phu, the rush production sector in Kim Son District in Ha Nam Ninh, the food crop production sectors of the districts in the outskirts of Hanoi and so forth, the development of these specialized sectors is dependent, to a very large degree, upon the amount of grain received in return from the province and the central level. The amount of grain received from the province and the central level is computed on the basis of the principle of providing the same eating standard as is enjoyed by laborers and their dependents in rice growing areas and providing the grain needed for the development of livestock production in order to establish a balance with the production requirements of the specialized sectors; this quantity of grain is stabilized per ton of products sold to the state. As regards the districts that are developing specialized production sectors on their own, we must, on the one hand, create the conditions for them to develop well and must, on the other hand, pay attention to insuring that the rate and scale of development of the specialized sectors are always consistent with the development of grain production, which, at the very least, must be enough to meet the minimum grain needs of the people within the district.

The structure of the grain and food product production of the districts must also be reasonably adjusted in order to enrich the daily diets of the people and provide more nutritious feed for livestock. In view of the fact that the state's ability to produce and supply sugar is limited, those districts that have suitable conditions must set aside a certain amount of land for raising sugarcane and making molasses in order to produce local sugar. One hectare of sugarcane produces 5 tons of sugar and produces more calories than one 5 ton hectare of rice or 1 hectare under the cultivation of other grain crops. Even more important is the fact that with this output of sugar, it is possible to process two to three times as many beans into soup and various types of sweet pastries and candies and process tyree times as much fruit into various types of beverages and marmalades of value. These valuable types of food products increase the nutrient content of meals, reduce the consumption of grain, stimulate the development of the rotation cultivation of the various types of beans at cooperatives and the planting of fruit trees in the gardens of cooperative member families, accelerate the handicraft trades processing candies, beverages, etc. This does not include the sugarcane residue that is used for livestock feed or the bagasse that is used as a raw material for industry, as fuel when there is a shortage of coal, firewood and so forth. Thus, developing the production of sugar and beans as well as the various types of fruit must be incorporated within the structure of grain and food product production, which will improve the structure of the diet in the districts.

Another important matter in grain production is the need to adjust the allocation of subsidiary food crops, with attention to increasing the amount of land under the cultivation of corn in rotation or companion cultivation with the various types of legumes and strongly developing soybean production in order to

improve the quality of livestock feed. Corn is a crop whose production can be developed in many areas of our country and presently yields about 10 to 11 quintals per hectare; however, this yield can quickly be increased by 50 to 100 percent. Moreover, it is a type of grain that is easy to harvest and store and is of much higher quality than potatoes or cassava. One hectare of corn yielding 15 quintals can produce 370 to 430 kilograms of livestock, live weight whereas, if they are processed and stored well, 1 hectare of sweet potatoes yielding 60 quintals can only produce 200 to 250 kilograms of meat, live weight, and 1 hectare of cassava, which occupies the ground all year, yielding 80 quintals per hectare can only produce 290 to 330 kilograms of meat, live weight.

2. The agricultural sectors engaged in supplemental and subsidiary production and the various support sectors must be developed in a reasonable manner in terms of both their size and scale in order to create the conditions for the specialized sectors to develop and make full use of the natural resources, arable land and labor of the district.

The development of the crop production sector, the livestock production sector and the afforestation sector as sectors that supplement and coordinate with the scientifically based specialized sectors is achieved through the specific selection of efficient rotation cultivation systems, systems for coordinating crop production and livestock production and systems for coordinating agriculture and forestry based on consumer needs, the specific conditions regarding arable land, climate and labor and the existing habits of production within the district. Rotation cultivation systems must be organically coordinated in terms of timing and space in order to not only make good use of arable land, the weather and the climate and enable crops to support one another, but also to permit the balancing of labor, supplies, capital and so forth in the production and regular supply of products to the state and the district. Systems for coordinating crop production and livestock production are examined in detail on the basis of the types of feed that comprise the sources of livestock feed and the reserves of each type; on this basis, the specific species of livestock are selected and the size of the herd of each species is determined. The systems for coordinating agriculture and forestry are selected on the basis of the requirements involved in maintaining the ecological balance, protecting and improving the soil, protecting against wind and helping to moderate the climate within the district. The species of trees that are selected must be suited to the arable land and the climate of each district and have a clear economic function.

3. The districts must take positive steps to build specialized subareas in a manner closely linked to establishing an efficient structure of agricultural production.

These initial subareas are the specialized farming subareas for each rotation cultivation system and are based on the natural characteristics of each land area. However, in order for the subareas and the cooperatives within them to be content with and enthusiastic over these specialized farming guidelines, accelerate intensive cultivation, raise crop yields, raise livestock yields and rapidly increase their output and commodity output, the role played by the district

is very important. The district should make discriminating investments by subarea and give priority to those areas that will produce many products and commodities quickly. Closely linked to these investments, the district must gradually adjust the structure of production of the cooperatives within the subarea each year toward specialization and take the initiative in applying the economic policies of the state (such as policies on investments, loans, purchases, prices, grain and so forth) with a view toward encouraging the specialized sector of the subareas, especially those areas that produce a larger commodity output and a higher percentage of commodities. The district must also give its attention to gradually organizing cooperation among cooperatives and between the cooperatives and state-operated units within each subarea as well as among the various subareas. In the realities of building the districts in the recent past, due to the failure to fully and correctly take the steps mentioned above, many districts, although they have planned their specialized farming subareas, have established these areas very slowly. It has been very difficult to develop the subareas producing such industrial crops as jute, rushes and sugarcane and the success achieved in increasing the commodity output of the subareas producing grain has also been limited.

4. In recent years, the building of materials-technical bases supporting agriculture in the districts has, despite relatively large investments in a relatively large number of bases, yielded few results in production and low economic returns. Here, there are several problems that must be resolved well.

First, in the building of the system of agricultural material-technical bases, it is necessary to coordinate two types of planning: the planning of the vertical system for each material-technical base, such as water conservancy, tractors, seed and so forth, from the central to the district level and the planning of the entire network of material-technical bases within the district. Many districts have not attached full importance to the technical nature, the vertical nature of material-technical bases, consequently, their equipping with new machines, their importation of new varieties and their implementation of advanced technical regulations at tractor stations, farmland water conservancy stations, crop seed stations and livestock breeding stations have been limited and some construction projects have even violated the laws of nature, thereby adversely affecting production. Conversely, some material-technical bases have been planned and constructed solely by vertical sector without coordinating with the other material-technical bases within the district, consequently, although they have much equipment and have made large investments, the role of these bases in supporting production has been significantly limited. The difficulties encountered by some tractor stations in supporting field work and so forth are due to this.

Secondly, in view of the fact that the agricultural cooperatives are gradually initiating cost accounting and are widely implementing product contracts, the operations of the technical stations and farms supporting agriculture must also gradually become more practical and effective, gradually be based on cost accounting. As a result, improving the support organization and the business

management within stations and farms is a pressing matter. As long as their operations are still much in the nature of administrative, subsidized operations, the primary problem will not be the form of organization, such as the three level or four level seed systems, the tractor corporations or stations, veterinary corporations or stations, the farmland water conservancy corporations or stations and so forth. In fact, only when they become involved in true business operations and true cost accounting can these units take the initiative in establishing relations with the units on the upper level and with friendly units in order to purchase and import necessary technical equipment and new varieties suited to the locality; only then can they take the initiative in holding discussions with the units they support, coordinating with them in production and bearing responsibility for the results of production; and, only on this basis can they efficiently arrange and organize the various components of the technical units supporting agriculture and determine suitable sizes and forms for these units.

5. Organizing and developing the various types of enterprises is the primary factor at this time in organizing production within the scope of the district.

As regards newly organized and constructed enterprises, it is, generally speaking, more practical and effective to establish new cooperatives or joint businesses in agriculture, small industry and the artisan trades in processing operations, machine repair, building, transportation and so forth through cooperation. State-operated enterprises, including state-operated enterprises under the management of the district, should only be established when:

--The scale and nature of production or business supports the entire district or goes beyond the framework of the district;

--The scale of equipment and the level of technology go beyond the capabilities of cooperatives;

--The level of management must immediately involve true business operations, planning and cost accounting;

--Labor productivity can guarantee worker wages and the normal profit margin stipulated by the state.

The size of all existing enterprises as well as newly constructed ones must be stabilized for a certain period of time in order to help them strengthen and expand their production in depth. On the basis of developed production, cooperation and trade among installations become more routine, thereby helping them to federate production in suitable forms of organization. In the immediate future, joint businesses can be used as the universal form of organization. The size of production federations cannot be the same everywhere but must be based on the specific objective factors involved in the centralization of production.

6. The organization of production within the agricultural cooperatives is closely linked to and is the final determining factor in the production organization of the entire district.

The product contracts with laborers has led to many changes and has also necessitated many adjustments within the production organization of the agricultural cooperatives. This new form of contract has brought the production organization of the cooperative from the point where it was heavily based upon relatively large specialized units and teams employing centralized, administrative management to the use of stationary production units federated with cooperative member families on a moderate scale as the basic labor units coordinated with the necessary number of specialized units and teams. Through the benefits achieved by exceeding contracts, the product contracts with laborers have caused the collective economy and the subsidiary household economy of cooperative members as well as cropland, the instruments of production and labor (even the labor of the subsidiary household economy) to be more effectively coordinated with one another on each small field for which contracts are accepted and in a manner consistent with manual labor and simple cooperation. As a result, product contracts have resulted in 30 to 50 percent increases at weak and deficient cooperatives and 100 percent increases elsewhere in the yields and outputs of the crop production sector, especially the sector producing rice on fields under contract and have, on this basis, increased income and provided incentive for cooperative members to try to contribute products to the cooperative and the state. However, the product contract with laborers also raises a number of problems that must be resolved.

First, the production process of the rice sector demands the centralized organization and use of instruments of production that have reached a certain level of technological development and are socialized in nature, such as tractors agricultural machines, farmland water conservancy systems, feed systems and large, specialized fields; and, corresponding to this centralized use is the need to organize good cooperation in labor among the various elements of production and even within each element on a suitable scale. More than a few cooperatives have tried to organize the production operations of the specialized units and teams, such as those engaged in soil preparation, farmland water conservancy, seed production, crop production, fertilizer production, etc. However, the results of this effort are still limited. Beaause, on the one hand, the mode of operation is still heavily characterized by administrative measures and does not closely link the interests of these units and teams to the final results of production. On the other hand, the organization of their operations has been inefficient in the process of coordinating the internal labor of these units and teams as well as coordinating with the labor of the cooperative member families who accept contracts. Moreover, there are also some cooperatives which, as a result of not providing good management and loosely managing the centralized jobs of the collective, have encouraged the household economy of cooperative members in production; however, the role of the basic unit, of the production unit has virtually declined to that of an intermediary unit and the decisive role of the cooperative has also declined. The problem faced here is how to coordinate the labor organization of the specialized units and teams with the labor organization of the cooperative member families and coordinating the interests of the specialized laborers with the interests of the families that accept contracts in the process of production in fields so that everyone is concerned with the final results of production and gives attention to using the instruments of production, which have reached a certain level of technological development, and establishing

cooperation with a division of labor on a scale corresponding to these instruments of production. Therefore, should not the following methods of organization be used:

--The assigning of contract fields to cooperative member families should not be decentralized over many fields consisting of extremely small plots and should not place next to one another persons who have little understanding of or have sympathy for one another; rather, contract fields should be assigned in a relatively centralized manner to individual families in coordination with small groups of approximately four or five families who are relatives or neighbors within the hamlet and should consist of three or four fields so that three to four main rice crops can be raised per year. This method of assigning contract fields would develop the activism of each family accepting contracts, permit work exchange and cooperation among the families of the group when necessary and, at the same time, lay a favorable base for coordinating with the specialized units and teams.

--The specialized teams and units should also have fixed areas of operation and should support areas that are consistent with their capabilities. Depending upon the nature of federation in support work, they can have a fixed area of operation on the scale of a group or an individual laborer. Within the farmland water conservancy units and teams, the repair of ditches and canals, the supplying of irrigation water through all canals and ditches and the drainage of individual field areas must be carried out under contracts with individual groups whereas the drainage of water from fields for a number of families can be carried out under contracts with member groups. The other types of units and teams should have similar organizations. The workpoints and wages of these types of units and teams should be based on output. The work quotas or wages in the various support jobs per quintal or ton of product under technical regulations (once the volume of work required by technical standards has been completed) should be balanced with the quotas in the jobs assigned to cooperative member families.

--As regards seed, at those places where the district is unable to provide a full supply of good seed each year, cooperatives must organize and implement product contracts for seed just as they do with the other stationary units. As regards seedling production, in order to insure the planting of three or four main crops within the unit and the cooperative and create favorable conditions for the operations of the specialized units and teams and for properly performing all the jobs required under technical regulations, the units should organize seedling production groups and implement product contracts governing both the quantity and quality of seedlings, contracts that are calculated on the basis of the transplanting schedule for each main rice crop. If the units do not organize specialized seedling production groups, they can contract the production of seedlings to experienced farmers within each group of families in order to make full use of their experience and insure that each large, main crop can be planted.

--In order to implement this mode of coordination well, reasonable output quotas must be established. However, in order to provide incentive to families to accept contracts, these quotas can be 10 to 15 percent lower than the output quotas required under regulations and, once yield statistics show that the required quota has been met, the specialized units can receive a bonus of 10 to 15 percent of their contract workpoints or wage.

Secondly, as regards the livestock production units and the trade sector, the cooperatives must also immediately implement product contract remuneration or wages for groups of laborers and individual laborers and implement relatively independent cost accounting within these sectors. As regards the units within these sectors, it is possible to implement cost and wage contracts (which also encompass remuneration in the form of material resources) based on the output of products achieved in their business operations. Closely linked to this method of cost accounting, it is possible, within the units that implement workpoint or remuneration contracts based on the volume of products produced in a centralized manner, to contract with cooperative member families for products whose production has not been organized or for which centralized production conditions do not exist. Contract workpoints or wages within the livestock production units and the trade sector must be correctly based on quotas and must be balanced with those of the crop production sector. The present contracting and accounting mechanism will cause livestock production and the trade sector to develop in a manner coordinated with livestock production.

Thirdly, in order for the cooperatives to comprehensively develop the various production sectors, it is necessary to gradually improve planning, accounting procedures, the methods of remuneration and the other measures regarding the organization of production and management within the cooperative. The creative activities of labor management can yield high returns. Therefore, the labor management of unit and cooperative cadres must become increasingly specialized and the workpoints or wages paid to these cadres should be computed on the basis of the amount of income produced in coordination with the payment of bonuses when quotas are exceeded.

In summary, within the agricultural cooperatives at this time, it is necessary to perfect the entire system of contracts in every business operation of the cooperative in a manner closely linked to efficiently organizing the production of the various sectors and improving the various areas of management with a view toward insuring that cooperatives become strongly involved in the process of agglomeration, of expanding their production in both breadth and depth and, on this basis, become ever more closely linked to the organization of production within the district and ever more closely tied in economic terms to related units.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL STRESSES NEED FOR UNIFORM RICE YIELDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Raising the Uniformity of Rice Yields"]

[Text] Raising the uniformity of rice yields is a requirement of foremost importance in raising total output. Given the fact that we have millions of hectares of land under the cultivation of rice in our country, we need only increase yield by about 1 quintal of paddy per hectare in order to produce hundreds of thousands of additional tons of paddy. However, in the realities of production, the lack of uniformity of yields is universal. Even in fields and areas that have similar natural conditions in terms of arable land and weather, yields vary by tons of paddy per hectare from one field to another. The lack of uniform yields proves that production is unstable and this has led to differences in income, eating standards and the fulfillment of obligations among localities and production units.

The effort to raise the uniformity of yields in fields has been under way for many years and has been closely linked to the grain production plan. During the past several seasons, a marked change has begun to occur. During this year's winter-spring season, which was a model season, we acquired much experience in raising the uniformity of yields in virtually all rice growing areas within the country. With the exception of a few localities that recorded average yields that were lower than last year, all other localities, from the North to the South, met or exceeded plan quotas and raised their average yield by 1 to 4 or 5 quintals of paddy per hectare compared to last year in rice growing areas measuring thousands and tens of thousands of hectares. On the 1,615,000 hectares of winter-spring rice raised in the country, average yield increased by 2.33 quintals per hectare, which resulted in an increase in output of 304,000 tons of paddy; the North increased its output by 228,900 tons compared to 1981. Ha Nam Ninh Province raised its average yield by 4.8 quintals. Thai Binh Province recorded an average yield of 37.42 quintals, an increase of 3.5 quintals per hectare on 75,000 hectares under cultivation. Binh Tri Thien Province recorded an average yield of 20.5 quintals, an increase of 2.2 quintals. Many provinces in the South achieved high average yields, with the best yield being achieved in An Giang Province, more than 40 quintals of paddy per hectare on 870,000 hectares under cultivation.

The results that have been achieved regarding the uniformity of yields during the recent winter-spring season are a living reality that embodies many significant lessons that must be reviewed with a view toward directly supporting the 10th month and subsequent production seasons.

Achieving and raising the uniformity of yields are the combined result of many factors involved in guiding and carrying out production. These factors must be uniformly heightened in order to have a well coordinated, direct or indirect impact, the extent of which will differ depending upon the specific conditions at each place, upon crop yields. Well coordinated intensive cultivation measures are the factors that directly determine rice yields.

The new management system, which closely links the income of each laborer to the final product, has caused laborers to invest more in production, develop upon advantages, overcome difficulties with the weather, carry out technical measures well, create new yields and help to raise the level of uniformity in fields.

The results that were achieved regarding the uniformity of yields during this year's winter-spring season show that the farmers in the various areas have very large potentials in their arable land and technical skills. This vivid reality refutes the incorrect assessment made by some persons that the potential for raising yields in areas that have been farmed for many years, such as the Red River Delta, is limited and that raising yields would involve high costs. This assessment is proven incorrect by the fact that, during the recent season, technical measures received no more special priority than they did in previous seasons.

The experiences mentioned above are of practical significance as regards the 10th month season. While intensifying the cultivation of all rice fields, attention must be given to those fields that were transplanted late in order to achieve high yields equal to the yields on fields that were transplanted on schedule. A higher level of intensive cultivation must be practiced in areas that produce a large rice output than in other areas. A number of pests have appeared and must be promptly isolated and exterminated.

At those places that have implemented product contracts, it is necessary to observe and assist production by many different methods on the fields of families that have little labor and capital, especially war invalids, the families of war dead and the families of soldiers. The mass organizations within the hamlets and villages can help families that are truly encountering difficulties weed their fields, catch insects and so forth so that all of the rice fields of the cooperative produce good crops and so that the families encountering difficulties earn a better income.

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AGRICULTURE

IMPORTANCE OF SEED IN RICE PRODUCTION IN MEKONG RIVER DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Nguyen Van Luat: "More Action on Seeds to Accelerate Greater Rice Productivity in Mekong River Delta"]

[Text] Without attempting to ignore the preparation of the soil (tilling, fertilizing, draining, timing) and vegetation protection (investigating, forecasting, immunizing, preventing), seeds are still a major factor among the measures taken to accelerate higher rice productivity in the Mekong River delta region. The farmers have clearly recognized the role of seeds among the conditions for good production in the vast delta region. They have dubbed the thousands of varieties they are using with such affectionate and highly imaginative names as "Bong Sen" [Lotus Flower], "Nang Thom'" [Lady's Perfume], "Nang Tay Dum," "Ba Bong Troi Cho," etc. There are numerous typical cases of farmers accepting the new varieties of rice, cooperating effectively with scientific and technical cadres in experimenting with the new varieties on public land in order to introduce the advances in seed technology into production. However, much more attention should be accorded the seeds so that the production can be increased rapidly while the cost is reduced; and that includes:

Quick Acceptance of New Varieties

The new varieties of rice, which are presently used in the Mekong River delta, are all imported and planted during the summer-fall and winter-spring seasons like the NN3A, NN6A, NN8A, and during part of the early tenth-month season like the NN4B, NN5B, etc. No new varieties are being used in the production of the mid and late tenth-month rice, deep-water and floating rice.

The new varieties of rice have been used mostly in multicrop, high yielding regions, where almost 250,000 hectares have reached an average annual yield of 8 to 10 tons per hectare.

The area planted with new varieties of rice covers 25 percent of the total cultivated area and 40 percent of the sown and planted area but represents nearly 50 percent of the yield. This evidence further attests to the importance of the new varieties of rice and shows the necessity of rationally

introducing the new seeds, whether imported or cross bred by us. The new varieties of rice approved for general use should yield a higher productivity than the ones presently used and resist the principle local diseases and harmful insects. For no reason whatsoever, should people indiscriminately use infected or infested seeds by which we would harvest some good crops and lose others, as is happening now. On the other hand, they should not be so strict as to limit the use of beneficial varieties of rice. For example, where no diseases caused by nematodes are found, or in late tenth-month season regions where the problem of the brown planthopper has never been a concern, it is not necessary to limit one's choice only to seeds with a high degree of resistance to those harmful insects, because only low yielding varieties or wild rice such as the O. Nivaro can resist many diseases caused by harmful insects or other difficulties.

It is important to adopt a uniform procedure on the use of the new varieties of rice such as those with different periods of maturation, heights, and those that can survive unfavorable conditions.

As in the Red River delta, farmers in the Mekong River delta must have seeds that can ripen very early, with a life span of under 100 to 120 days in order to increase production, avoid the early season drought and harvest before the return of the flood. These varieties are normally used during the winter-spring and summer-fall seasons and are subject to two main afflictions--rice blast and brown planthoppers. Thus it is hard to find short-term seeds that can effectively resist those two diseases, especially rice blast. While waiting for seeds that have better resistance to insects and diseases, it is essential to apply overall preventive measures against such diseases. It was recently determined that some of the new varieties of rice have been used consistently for production in the southern provinces--the NN3A, NN4B, and NN5B.

Since their recognition by the Ministry of Agriculture the NN4B and NN5B varieties have been planted in the vast region from Minh Hai to Nghia Binh. The importance of the new long-term rice varieties planted during the early tenth-month season has become widely known. The NN4B measures 120 cm.; the NN5B measures 125 cm., and its life span is 130 days in fertile soil, 160 in alkaline and saline soil. The yield of these two varieties is 3 to 9 tons per hectare depending on the kind of soil, higher than that of other varieties used in tenth-month mono crop regions, yet they can be harvested a few days sooner than the local varieties, therefore, are preferable in projects that aim at increasing production and cultivated land. The number of the new varieties of rice in the Mekong River delta is high, Hau Giang Province alone having a few dozen; but those that can replace the tenth-month rice are insignificant, especially with regard to deep-water rice and floating rice. At present, some prospective specimens such as the deep-water rice Mashuri and the floating rice Lebmuenahug, are being tested on small plots.

Right Attitude Toward Traditional Seeds

Nearly all of the Mekong River delta tenth-month crop area use traditional also called local seeds. These are long-term varieties producing high plants and those which are hypersenstivé to the light of short days. There are many

special varieties among these two types. Nearly 75 percent of cultivated and 60 percent of transplanted land use local seeds, of which about 300,000 hectares have reached an average yield of 4 to 4.5 tons per hectare, at times needing as little investment as 50 to 70 man-days per hectare and no fertilizer, yet yielding 2 to 4 tons per hectare. Even more important is the fact that 50 percent of the total production of rice comes from the tenth-month crop. It is difficult to increase the productivity of the tenth-month local rice while it was not with the new varieties of rice in the multicrop area; but if the productivity is allowed to drop or be negative, then making up the loss is almost impossible. The great potential of increasing the ratio of multicropping in single tenth-month crop areas is hardly being exploited. As for production for export, the local seeds lead the way.

Nearly half of the area transplanted with the tenth-month rice have low yields; for example, the yield of about 300,000 hectares of floating rice is only one or two tons per hectare, that of 200,000 hectares of late tenth-month rice is 2.5 to 3 tons per hectare. In general, there is no noticeable result of the application of modern techniques to the low-yielding tenth-month rice regions mentioned above.

The local tenth-month rice varieties in the Mekong River delta are still abundant with thousands of types that have appreciable qualities--adaptable to difficult conditions, resistant to diseases caused by harmful insects, easy to sow, etc.

Increase Seed Productivity

From what they have experienced about seeds, people in the northern region have summarized their assessment in this short phrase, "good seeds, good seedlings; good seedlings, good rice." "Good seeds" means seeds that are good by themselves then improved by being frequently culled and maintained in good condition in order to increase their productivity.

Obviously measures for increasing productivity must be applied equally to both the new and the traditional seed varieties.

It is not unusual that new varieties of rice transplanted in multi-level ricefields happen to ripen at different times. In more leveled ricefields, they ripen simultaneously; but a close look reveals that they are mixed with other seeds--the result of a mechanical mixture (a mixture with other seeds), or a biologic mixture (multicross, separation, biological unstableness of new varieties of rice). The result of research with the "Trang Chum variety," which is widely used and relatively good, shows that 60 percent of the blossoms have non-uniform aspects. As for the "Nang Tay Dum" floating rice, which is also relatively good and widely used, the degree of verisimilitude is also only 50 percent.

The cause of the seed mixture in the Mekong River delta also originated from the soil, for many wild plants of the types of "lua ma" [phantom rice] "lua rung" [falling rice] and "lua dai" [long rice], which look very much the same as planted rice, carry grains that fall easily and lay dormant on the ground

during the dry season, then grow and ripen with the planted rice at the following reason. Naturally this reduces productivity. In general, making the seeds pure can increase their productivity by 5 to 20 percent. Farmers have considerable experiences on how to keep their seeds pure. Having continually used the "Nang Tay Dum" floating rice for several years, farmers in the Thanh Hoa Village (Thot Not, Hau Giang) have led the district in terms of production with ricefields that yield 3.5 tons per hectare (such as that of Mr Ba Chet). At the same time, in the same district, the average yield of a ton per hectare is, for some hamlets, something difficult to surpass, because the mixture of seeds that was so significant to the point they had to change seeds every 3 years. Farmers in the Mekong River delta are also attentive to the selections of seeds; a specimen, the "Nan Tay Rut" was hand-picked grain by grain. Senior citizen Phuoc has selected from a variety called "Trang Chum" a better specimen which farmers in My Tu (Hau Giang) have nicknamed "Trang Phuoc" [White Phuoc].

Comrade Nam Hoang, director of the Hau River state farm, is experienced in shortening the life of the seeds planted in ricefields that have had unwanted seeds left over from the previous seasons (at harvest, it is possible to cut the unwanted plants before they have time to blossom). In other circumstances, the task of destroying hidden rice requires more labor work, such as drying land, tilling to stimulate the growth of unwanted seeds, harrowing before tilling, seed transplanting, sowing and transplanting in rows to be able to identify the unwanted plants in between rows, or sowing and transplanting in one season with seeds that produce a different trunk color to be able to pull out the unwanted plants.

Seeds that have been used successively for several years in unfavorable conditions, such as on alkaline soil, will soon develop deteriorating signs if they are not given continuous care. This is most clearly seen with new varieties of rice, sometimes within 3 years. Usually, the plants grow higher, the grains less dense, sometimes dotted with beardlike hair, easier to fall and clearly inferior in terms of quality (white rice became brown, "tam" rice becomes "lua trau" [buffalo rice] and naturally productivity decreases. Some local seeds in the Mekong River delta, which have been transplanted on alkaline soil, still retain their special characteristics with regard to form and quality so that farmers have come to nickname them with suffix that customarily describe quality such as "Chun," "Dum," "Duoi Trau" [buffalo tail], "Bong Dua," "Trang" [White], "Huong" [Perfume], "Thom" [Smelling Good].

In which circumstances should the seed-nursing problem be brought out, especially when coupled with the seed-selecting program as contained in the "Seed Four Levels System" which is being carried out under the leadership of the Department of Agriculture?

The Hau Giang Agriculture Service, the University Can Tho, and the Argicultural Technical Center of the Mekong River delta have joined forces in investigating, selecting and storing the tenth-month rice; the first step shows that the quantity of seed varieties has decreased to about 50 strains during the last 2 years.

This phenomenon is called the "erosion" phenomenon, well known to seed scientists. This is in no way a farmer's mistake; scientists must show greater concern for and come up with better conditions for preserving the valuable national knowledge for use as documentation from which new varieties of rice will be created; these new varieties will have a "Vietnamese gene" and be more suitable to our land and climate.

Nearly all of the provinces of different [population?] densities in the Mekong River delta have joined efforts with the central research organizations in determining the best tenth-month rice for their respective localities.

The result of a recent study shows that in the floating rice area, a variety called "Nang Tay Dum" was found; in the deep-water rice area, there were "Trang Chum," "Trang Phuoc"; and in the flooding area that was infected by alkaline, "Ba Thiet," "Nang Tro," "Mot Bui"; in the higher level area, "Than Nong Do."

The result of another investigation in Long An shows that more than 150 local varieties of rice are being produced, of which 70 pwer found on saline soil, 40 on alkaline soil, and 15 are floating rice. There are also in the province more than 10 local varieties that yield 3 to 4 tons per hectare of higher. Investigation and selection of seeds mentioned above has had practical effects based as it was on reliance on the experience provided by farmers and the actual state of production. However, investigation and selection must continue in conjunction with scientific research and experiments to arrive at a more reliable conclusion. When a decision is made on the choice of a certain variety in a given condition, it is essential to specificy the correct name of the seed, for one variety may have several different names. For example, 200 varieties have the same word "Nang" affixed to their names, one-fourth of which even have different names added to the affix "Nang." During the last few years, the Agricultural Technical Center of the Mekong River delta has regionalized certain varieties of the local tenth-month rice. The first stage of this experiment showed that, according to scientific findings, certain varieties do give hope for further exploitation, such as "Nang Tay Dum" for the floating rice area; "Trang Chum" for the deep-water rice area, etc. The experiment has not helped increase the productivity rapidly as occurred with the new varieties of rice; but since the local varieties are still used on nearly three-fourths of the cultivated area and do not require investment as in the case of the new varieties of rice the increase in productivity with minimal cost is still great. Consequently, the determination and introduction of a good local seed variety for main crop production is still to be encouraged as in the case of new varieties of rice.

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AGRICULTURE

ACTIVITIES OF WATER CONSERVANCY SECTOR REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Managing Irrigation and Drainage in Support of Production"]

[Text] During this year's 10th month season, the farmland water conservancy sector (the Ministry of Water Conservancy) has kept abreast of the complex changes in the weather and the production needs of each locality and sent cadres to the various provinces, municipalities and farmland water conservancy corporations to help installations conduct inspections and make evaluations in order to formulate irrigation plans in accordance with technical regulations. The sector has closely coordinated with the electric power sector, the agricultural sector, the meteorological and the hydrological sector in order to carry out irrigation measures in coordination with intensive cultivation measures in each production area. Due to the prolonged hot, dry spell at the start of the season, the sector has guided the provinces and municipalities in the lowlands and midlands of Bac Bo in using their self-regulating projects, lakes, dams and tidal waters to irrigate more than 400,000 hectares of farmland in order to transplant rice on schedule while making full use of the self-regulating capabilities of sluices in order to create sources of water within the areas irrigated by means of electric pumps in order to irrigate more than 100,000 hectares. In August, the many days of heavy rains caused more than 79,000 hectares of 10th month rice in the lowlands and midlands of Bac Bo to become deeply inundated. The provinces and municipalities, such as Haiphong, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh and Vinh Phu, drained the surplus water in exact accordance with technical regulations and reduced the water level in fields whenever it rained, consequently, the amount of area under the cultivation of rice has not declined as a result of waterlogging. When the heavy rains occurred, Hai Hung and Ha Bac Provinces, although they are encountering difficulties with electric power, used every means at their disposal to drain fields and limited the amount of 10th month rice lost to waterlogging to the lowest possible level.

As regards the provinces and municipalities of the South, the central farmland water conservancy sector has provided guidance in the use of self-regulating

projects and small-scale water conservancy projects in order to irrigate summer-fall rice and reduce the amount of area under the cultivation of rice on which there is a buildup of salt and sulfates.

Since the start of the 10th month season, the water conservancy sector has repaired the Bai Thuong dam, the Lien Mac sluice and other projects and improved numerous canal and ditch systems and projects within fields under the guideline "the state and the people working together." The sector has closely guided the inspection of water conservancy projects before the onset of the flood season and closely inspected the operation of projects and the regulation of water sources in accordance with technical regulations.

The sector has formulated plans for coordinating with the various localities in guiding cooperative members in constructing area embankments to retain water in fields and has continued to send cadres to key areas, such as the Bac Duong, northern Hung Hai, Ngu Huyen Khe and Nhue River farmland water conservancy systems, to work with the farmland water conservancy corporations in organizing forces to combat waterlogging during September and October and preventing drought at the end of the 10th month season.

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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF HOG PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Raising Hogs"]

[Text] Livestock production is a main production sector within agriculture, one that supplies protein-rich products for the daily lives of the people and draft power and fertilizer for intensive cultivation. In order to meet these needs, the Report on the Guidelines, Tasks and Main Objectives Regarding the Economy and Society During the 5 Years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's, which was delivered at the 5th Congress of the Party, stated: It is necessary to strongly develop hog production in the areas that raise many subsidiary food crops; attach importance to the raising of buffalo and cattle in order to provide draft power, fertilizer, meat and milk; develop the raising of chickens, ducks, goats, rabbits and bees...

Of the various species of livestock, hogs are the species with which our people are most familiar. For a long time, hogs have been closely linked to the rice plant and subsidiary food crops because they stimulate one another's development. Hogs are voracious eaters that make use of every subsidiary product and discarded product of crop production and the garbage from daily meals; hogs have a high reproductive rate and quickly reach large size. Utilizing advanced livestock production techniques, meat hogs usually reach a weight of 60 to 70 kilograms in 6 months. One sow can produce roughly 1 ton of pork in 1 year. Due to these advantages, hog production annually supplies society with about 65 to 70 percent of its meat. Pork and lard have become regular needs in the daily meals of the people.

In recent years, hog production has increased rapidly in terms of both output and quality. Between 1976 and 1980, the hog herd grew at an average rate of 2.8 percent annually. In 1981, the hog herd numbered nearly 10.5 million hogs, which exceeded the plan quota by 4.9 percent and represented a 4.8 percent increase compared to the previous year. Hog production among the people, among farmers, manual workers and civil servants, has developed. The fact that hog production has continued to develop despite the numerous difficulties encountered in the production of grain is encouraging progress.

The experience gained in developing production over many years shows: hog production must be developed under many different forms: state-operated, collective and family production, with importance attached first to family hog production. Collective hog production must maintain centralized hog production in a reasonable manner and contract with cooperative members for the production of hogs. Within the various forms of state-operated and collective hog production, management must be strengthened in order to heighten business returns and insure profitable production.

In order for hog production to develop steadily and yield high economic returns, it is first of all necessary to establish a balance between hog production and crop production and provide a full supply of feed for livestock. We must produce and process the grain allocated for livestock production well, strengthen and develop the breeding system, perform good veterinary work, prevent epidemics and organize and expand the people's veterinary network. Preventing and promptly combating epidemics and maintaining the safety of livestock herds will create the conditions for livestock production to develop. We must provide incentive for the implementation of advanced techniques, expand the production of cross-bred commercial hogs, increase the market weight of hogs and raise the economic returns of the hog production sector.

Hog production will continue to be the main source of food products for our people and continue to support intensive cultivation within agriculture for many years to come. We must endeavor to gradually upgrade hog production to a main sector along the lines of large-scale socialist production and comprehensively develop the production of the various species of livestock and poultry, with importance attached to hog production among the various segments of the economy and to developing family livestock production capabilities as best possible. By means of economic and technical measures and by means of fully implementing the various policies that provide incentive for livestock production, every production installation and every locality must make an effort to complete its plan and contribute along with the entire country to exceeding the hog production plan quota for the entire year.

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AGRICULTURE

AUGUST FISH CATCH EXCEEDS QUOTA IN DA NANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "August Fish Catch in Quang Nam-Da Nang and Nghia Binh Provinces Exceeds the Plan Quota"]

[Text] As of the end of August, the Quang Nam-Da Nang Fishing Enterprise had caught 970 tons of maritime products of various types, thereby completing more than 80 percent of its plan quota for the year. The enterprise delivered 20.3 tons of shrimp, fish and squid for exportation to the state, thereby exceeding its export plan for the entire year by 3 quintals.

By implementing product contracts with ship and boat units for each trip to sea, the enterprise has increased its fish catch 2.3 times, saved fuel and supplies and reduced its production costs by 5 percent compared to the production cost ceiling. In August, ship units number 9 and number 10, as a result of remaining at sea and studying fishing banks, caught 192 tons, an average of 17.5 tons per worker, which nearly equalled the labor productivity achieved for all of 1981. There were many trips to sea that resulted in more than 10 tons of maritime products being caught, which is nearly double the contract quota.

Since the start of the southern fishing season, the enterprise has improved the supplying of ice to preserve fish, gasoline and oil, the unloading of fish and the repairing of boats and ships so that when boats and ships arrive at wharves they are quickly prepared for sea, as a result of which the amount of time spent at wharves has been cut in half.

In August, despite many days of rough seas and an inadequate supply of gasoline and oil, the Nghia Binh Maritime products sector still caught 22 tons of products of various types, thereby completing 88 percent of its plan for the entire year; purchased nearly 6,000 tons, which represents more than 91 percent of its plan quota; produced 127 tons of frozen maritime products for exportation and delivered to the central level nearly 2,000 tons, thereby completing 90 percent of its plan; and completed 90 percent of its budget revenues plan quota for the year. The installations that raise shrimp have

achieved success in the artificial reproduction of shrimp and have raised nearly 1 million shrimp of various types by this method. Nghia Binh is making the necessary preparations for intercepting the schools of fish that appeared after the rough seas subsided and is organizing fishing and purchasing operations in order to meet and exceed the plan quotas for 1982.

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AGRICULTURE

HOANG LIEN SON EVALUATES PRODUCT CONTRACTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Tay Nghia and Tran Ngoc Minh: "Rice Product Contracts in Hoang Lien Son Province"]

[Text] For two seasons, Hoang Lien Son has been implementing rice product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers on a large amount of area under cultivation in the lowland portion of the province. During the recent 1981-1982 5th month-spring season, yield averaged 19.3 quintals of paddy per hectare. Fifteen of the 17 districts and cities transplanted 5th month-spring rice; of these 15, 11 districts and cities increased their output by 31 to 115 tons of paddy, 2 districts produced the same output and 2 districts recorded a decline in output compared to the previous 5th month-spring season.

Rice yield and output during the two seasons in which contracts have been implemented have only equalled or been slightly higher than the yield and output recorded in previous years of bumper crops. However, of primary importance is the fact that the farmers of the mountain ethnic minorities within the province support the new contracting mechanism. Therefore, during the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season, one district and a number of cooperatives conducted pilot projects in the implementation of product contracts and then, in the 1981 10th month season, the province expanded the use of contract; however, it was not until this year's 5th month-spring season that we clearly saw the strengths and weaknesses of contracts and saw the impact of rice contracts upon the production of subsidiary food crops, upon the areas specializing in the production of industrial crops and upon the forestry trade.

The Strengths in Two Seasons of Rice Contracts

Hoang Lien Son Province has 742 agricultural cooperatives, 61 of which are advanced cooperatives, 162 of which are good cooperatives and the rest of which are average and weak cooperatives (63.8 percent). In the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season, in keeping with Party Secretariat directive number 100 concerning rice product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers, the province decided to conduct a pilot project in the implementation of contracts

at one to three cooperatives within each district, with Luc Yen District being boldly selected to conduct pilot projects at seven cooperatives. During the 1981 10th month season, the province implemented contracts on 14,931 hectares, 80 percent of the total amount of land under the cultivation of wet rice, in 10 districts.

The strengths of the rice product contracts with groups of laborers and individual laborers lie in the fact that they have resulted in the initiation of the technical measures involved in intensive cultivation, brought about an important change in the old, backward farming habits and, on this basis, made efficient use of labor, gradually increased the amount of area under the cultivation of grain and raised the yield of wet rice.

In the two seasons in which rice contracts have been in effect in the districts, the majority of the districts have transplanted all of their rice 10 to 15 days earlier than they did in previous seasons. Of the 10 districts implementing contracts, 7 increased the amount of area under cultivation compared to the previous 5th month-spring season. Tran Yen District exceeded its plan by 175 hectares. Of greater importance is the fact that 80 percent of the cooperatives that accepted contracts transplanted their crops on schedule, which is something that had never been achieved before. This occurred as a result of rather thorough, well coordinated preparations in all areas from irrigation and the preparation of the soil to supplying seed and managing work. As regards the rice fields in the two districts of Van Yen and Tran Yen that usually lack the water needed for transplanting, farmers began making preparations as soon as the previous harvest was finished by making elevated troughs and sunken troughs fitted with bamboo pipes when the ground was still dry in order to lead rainwater into fields. Many families that have adjacent fields joined together to dig hundreds of meters of ditches along the edge of mountains. They did this voluntarily and without receiving any workpoints. Many swampy fields that were once allowed to lie fallow or not promptly transplanted were divided into small fields by units, which contracted with cooperative members to cultivate these fields. As a result, more than 90 percent of the area in swampy fields was transplanted on schedule. When implementing contracts, the farmers of the various ethnic minorities began to give attention to fertilizing their fields. In Luc Yen District, 35 percent of families once did not raise buffalo for the cooperative; following the first contracting season, they suggested to their units that they be given buffalo to raise so that they could obtain fertilizer.

In the past, more than a few cooperatives practiced intensive cultivation by the "tossed salad or stir-fry" method, that is, after harvesting a rice crop, instead of plowing the stubble of the rice plants under, they would allow it to remain standing in fields until the next season and, when rainfall occurred, they took out their buffalo to plow fields in the morning, harrow them in the afternoon, harrow them for the final time the next day and then transplant rice as the waters rose. The number of cooperatives operating in this manner has greatly declined. When they finish harvesting their rice, the majority of

cooperatives now plow their fields when they are dry. Prior to the implementation of rice contracts, Luc Yen District once had 18 sites producing lime; following the use of rice contracts in the 5th month season, seven additional installations were established that produce lime to reduce soil acidity. In Hoang Lien Son, five high yield varieties of rice are in widespread use; the use of local varieties and glutinous rice has gradually declined. The people have said: because of its taste, glutinous rice has long been the favorite of mountain farmers but the yields of two glutinous rice crops are not as high as the yield of the new rice varieties. In the past, the majority of the fields in Bac Ha District were used to raise one rice crop; now, the district has boldly initiated multi-cropping and sown more than 800 hectares of spring soybeans in order to increase soil fertility. The other districts have also begun to raise soybeans, on the scale of 200 to 450 hectares. Nevertheless, during each season, 4 to 6 tons of organic fertilizer have been applied per hectare within the province and as much as 8 tons have been applied at some cooperatives. This represents marked progress on the part of Hoang Lien Son's agriculture. While reorienting production, efforts have been focused on guiding the intensive cultivation of grain crops.

The Shortcomings that Must Be Corrected

Having compared its implementation of product contracts to Party Secretariat directive number 100, Hoang Lien Son Province has begun to see shortcomings in the following areas: the guidance of implementation by the district level, the ability of units and cooperatives to manage production, the sense of responsibility of individual laborers and the outmoded farming habits of the mountain region.

The first difficulty encountered by Hoang Lien Son was that of establishing output quotas for each type of field. Fields are fragmented and far from living areas, the amount of arable land has not been assessed for many years and the majority of crop yields have been limited by the long held, backward farming habits of the people in the mountains. As a result, when implementing contracts, more than a few difficulties were encountered in the very first step we took, assigning land to laborers. In Luc Yen District, during the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season, seven cooperatives implemented contracts on a pilot project basis, with some cooperatives dividing their fields into 10 different types for assignment to laborers. A number of families accepted under contract as many as 18 pieces of land. One family accepted 1 mau 6 sao of land but could not transplant rice on even one piece of land due to the shortage of water or the failure to promptly prepare the soil. Many families had to work very hard to transplant their rice on schedule. In Luc Yen, of the five jobs for which the production unit is responsible, the preparation of soil at first seemed to be the easiest job but, in the recent 5th month-spring season, it proved to be the most difficult job. Because, the district has nearly 10,000 buffalo but the average buffalo is only used to plow slightly more than 7 sao of cultivated land and confusion developed in the distribution of draft power, consequently, many fields had to be cultivated by

the "tossed salad or stir fry" method or even allowed to lie fallow. Because they were dispatched late, plowing and harrowing units did not arrive in fields when water was available and families that had three or four buffalo and their own plows and harrows could not prepare their fields in time. More than a few families raced to transplant their rice when the water was available and then constructed embankments after transplanting and so forth. Luc Yen failed to promptly gain experience from its pilot project contracting season in order to adjust contract quotas and improve the management of each job. In the 1981 10th month season, Luc Yen again went "overboard": many places assigned soil preparation contracts to cooperative member families with the result that the amount of land prepared by units decreased. This led to a situation in which the families that raise buffalo had three separate interests: preparing their soil, processing fertilizer and using this draft power to clear land. Conversely, the families that do not raise buffalo could not take the initiative in production and suffered losses. There was also the phenomenon of families that do not raise buffalo trying to please persons who do raise buffalo by inviting them for wine and food so that they would plow their fields for them. In Luc Yen, some cooperatives now only have a crop protection unit and these are units in name only. In seed production, many cooperatives have assigned seed paddy to families and given them the responsibility of soaking seed, raising seedlings and transplanting rice. In summary, Luc Yen District has virtually contracted everything. Unit chiefs and assistant chiefs only concern themselves with their own production as other laborers do; they assign land to families and wait until the end of the season to collect the product. Production units have lost all ability to manage. They do not control the final element of production, the delivery of products.

The situation that exists in Luc Yen also existed in more than a few cooperatives in the other districts of the province.

Bieu Huu Binh, member of the Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and vice chairman of the Hoang Lien Son Provincial People's Committee, has observed: "In Hoang Lien Son, operating with the same land conditions, farming habits and human resources, some places have implemented rice product contracts rather well while others have implemented them very poorly."

If Luc Yen receives constant and direct guidance from the various levels from the district to the cooperative, rice product contracts with groups of laborers and laborers can be implemented. Because, the results of the pilot project contract season in nine cooperatives show: at places operating under contracts, fields were plowed and harrowed many times, more fertilizer was applied, cooperative members transplanted and cultivated their rice crops well and a new method of operating was clearly adopted by them.

The recent winter-spring season in Luc Yen marked new advances in the guidance of production and the steady expansion of the use of product contracts for rice production. Eight cooperatives transplanted 78 more hectares than planned; in addition, the district expanded the production of soybeans by more than 100

hectares on acidic land. Luc Yen's rice yield was 21.4 quintals per hectare, a 5.1 quintal per hectare increase compared to the 1980-1981 5th month-spring season. Output was 5,523 tons and, on 31 July, the district fulfilled its stable 5th month-spring grain obligation.

Luc Yen is gradually correcting the shortcomings in each job. As one of t e key rice districts of Hoang Lien Son Province, Luc Yen is strengthening its cooperatives and training the corps of unit cadres in order to improve their production management skills while teaching laborers to closely link their sense of responsibility to the final product, thereby harmoniously satisfying the three interests.

In the two seasons of rice product contracts, the following figures on the production of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, a number of sectors in small industry and the artisan trades and forestry show that the production of both of the main subsidiary food crops, corn and cassava, increased. Corn was planted on 17,500 hectares, an increase of 355.5 hectares; cassava has been planted on 15,729 hectares, an increase of 410 hectares compared to the 1980-1981 winter-spring season. Thus, the fact that the production of subsidiary food crops has not declined in either the collective or household sectors represents an effort in the guidance of agriculture by the province. The rate of production of annual and perennial industrial crops, such as tea, citronella, T'ung trees, soybeans and so forth has clearly increased. The production of T'ung trees, citronella and tea has increased slightly while the production of soybeans during the 1981-1982 5th month-spring season increased by 2,700 hectares within the province, 2,100 hectares were raised by collectives. In Bac Ha District, in addition to rice contracts, soybean contracts have been implemented for 814 hectares of beans. The Dong Cuong Cooperative in Van Yen District has 1,300 laborers; 10 percent were assigned to trade sector units consisting of 120 persons in the following trades: carpentry, masonry, blacksmithing, the production of bricks, tiles, earthenware and lime, the harvesting of forests, rudimentary transportation, etc. The trade sector units that existed previously have not implemented rice contracts. In 1981, the trade sector units of the Dong Cuong Cooperative maintained a number of trades supporting rice contracts, such as the forging of farm implements, the baking of lime for fields, which was expanded, the construction of plows and harrows, etc. This proves that as a result of the implementation of rice contracts in the mountains, at cooperatives that operate well, agricultural laborers and the laborers in the other trades do not adversely influence one another and, generally speaking, production still develops. As regards forestry, during the past 2 years the rate of afforestation has slows and many forest areas have been burned in order to make upland rice fields and " graveyard" rice fields. We have not yet been able to determine how much of the forest has been burned. However, many persons still confirm that a mountain province such as Hoang Lien Son can, with accurate guidelines for building an agro-forestry-industry structure, still gradually establish good, effective coordination between agriculture and forestry in product contracts for rice, the subsidiary food crops and the industrial crops and even forestry contracts.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

NEW ASSOCIATION OF BUILDERS FORMED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 4

[VNA News Release: "Vietnam Building Association Founded"]

[Text] On 25 and 26 August, large numbers of professors Ph.D.'s, project engineers, architects and building management cadres of the various sectors, research institutes, colleges and a number of localities attended the congress to found the Vietnam Building Association.

Do Muoi, member of the Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, together with representatives of the Department of Science and Education of the Party Central Committee, the State Science and Technology Commission, the State Capital Construction Commission, the Union of Vietnamese Architects and so forth attended the congress.

The congress adopted the draft statutes of the Vietnam Building Association. It appealed to the persons engaged in scientific and technical work in the field of building to be determined to carry out the following task well: assembling and uniting the persons engaged in scientific and technical work in the field of building in order to exchange opinions concerning, study, popularize, propagandize and encourage creative activities in the field of building with a view toward helping to effectively carry out projects and programs concerning scientific and technological advances and help to accelerate the application of scientific and technological advances in building in production and economic development.

The congress elected 39 professors, Ph.D.'s, project engineers and management cadres in the various fields of the building sector to the Central Committee of the Vietnam Building Association.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

MACHINE FACTORIES INTRODUCE NEW PRODUCTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Many Machine Works Test Manufacture and Put into Production a Number of New Products; the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant Construction Site Consigns Numerous Project Items"]

[Text] Recording achievements in commemoration of the August Revolution and National Day, 2 September, many machine works (the Ministry of Engineering and Metals) have implemented many new techniques with a view toward raising labor productivity, improving product quality, economizing on supplies and test manufacturing and putting into production many new products.

Tool Factory Number 1 has designed and manufactured various types of tools that are direct connected instead of integral, thereby saving materials and improving the technical properties of tools. Five new products of the direct-connected type have been put into production: a side milling cutter, a modulus plate milling cutter, a key-driven plane milling cutter, a single angle milling cutter and a small tooth "roi" milling cutter. Compared to the cutters with integral shanks, each direct-connected cutter uses 40 to 60 percent less less "gio" steel and their quality is better. Recently, the factory successfully manufactured circular and disc saw blades for sawing wood. The technical cadres and workers of the factory have perfected milling cutters for use in the manufacture of keys at the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Lock Factory. The factory has also implemented numerous new techniques, such as using metal molds to cast hydraulic pump housings, using the gear milling technique for hudrallic pumps gear wheels and expanding steel rolling while researching the plating of plastic, etc.

Precision Tool Factory Number 1 has gradually stabilized the technology involved in the production of three types of new products: the 400 blade span table fan, heat and oil resistant gaskets for hydraulic pumps and autoclaves; it has test manufactured fuel gauges and eye scopes for use in the medical sector.

The Agricultural Machine Works has restored production of the ANK-125 air compressor and changed it from diesel powered to electrically powered, thereby

saving 23,000 dong. The technical cadres and workers of the factory have designed and manufactured alloy tips in place of diamond tips to test the hardness of products with a hardness 50 HRC or more. These 14 alloy tips have been put into use supporting production. In order to economize on steel, the factory has improved the design of its hoes by reducing the weight from 1.5 to 1.2 kilograms.

Following a period of research, design work and technical preparations, the Pump Factory (Hai Duong) has put three new types of pumps into production: a mud pump, a screw pump and a 50 LTC 140x4 pump for Quang Ninh Province. The factory has improved the structure of its 8,000 cubic meter per hour pump and reduced the weight of each pump by 680 kilogram of iron.

Between the start of July and the middle of August, the units participating in the construction of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant consigned 11 additional project items so that equipment could be installed: the smokestack of the main plant; the entirety of the underground circulating pump station; the entirety of the machine room (the main plant); oil tanks number 1 and number 2; pole lines 1, 2 and 3; the enclosed coal storehouse; the oil union plant; the floors on the 9, 14, 21, 31 and 37 meter poles of the degasification bunker; the systems of roads leading into the KSK crane yard number 3, the reagent storehouse and the oil port.

As a result, following 27 months of construction work, nearly 30 of the more than 100 project items supporting generator number 1 have been partially or entirely consigned for the installation of equipment.

The enterprises of Building Corporation Number 18, the units of Group 319 of the economic construction troops, Enterprises 304 and 204 of Building Corporation Number 16 and Enterprise 904 have launched an emulation movement to consign many project items and record an achievement in commemoration of the August Revolution and in celebration of National Day, 2 September.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

PRODUCTION OF EXPORTED GLASS PRODUCTS INCREASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The Bien Hoa Glass Factory Completes Its Plan for the Production of All Five Exported Glass Products"]

[Text] Together with its task of producing various types of glass for domestic construction, the Bien Hoa Vinaglass Glass Factory in Dong Nai Province, which is a member of the Federation of Brick-Tile-Earthenware-Porcelain Enterprises (the Ministry of Building) has completed its plan for the production of five exported class products. Once the quality of these products had been assured, they were delivered to the foreign trade sector; the quantity of products delivered to the foreign trade sector was twice as high as in 1980 and 30 percent higher than in 1981. This year, including both the production of exported glass and glass for domestic construction (which encompasses five types of "mau" glass), the factory is endeavoring to implement an output plan that equals 150 percent of the highest production level achieved before liberation day.

In the process of production, the factory has taken four steps:

--It has strengthened its technical management and improved a number of kilns and vats. Its five intermittent kilns have been modified to make three continuous kilns. These new kilns retain heat and require less time to be loaded with raw materials. In the past, the five intermittent kilns produced only 17 tons of glass in 24 hours; now, the three continuous kilns produce 35 tons.

--It has actively researched and begun using domestic chemicals and raw materials, thereby replacing three-fourths of the raw materials and chemicals purchased from foreign countries.

--It has initiated strict economization, especially with regard to fuel. The various teams and units have tried to correctly implement the regulations governing the starting and operation of kilns and have limited and gradually reduced the waste of fuel, with an initial savings of more than 50 tons of oil compared to the fuel consumption ceiling for the number of products produced.

--It has implemented various forms of piecework wages with bonuses while expanding the production of subsidiary products and developing the production of hogs and chickens in order to increase the income and improve the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants.

Between now and the end of the year, the factory is trying to exceed its plan quota for the production of domestic glass by 5 percent and make good preparations for raising the production of exported glass next year 125 percent compared to this year.

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

NEW CAMPAIGN BOOSTS TRANSPORT OF FERTILIZER, COAL TO SOUTH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "The Ocean Transport Sector Transports More Than 60,000 Tons of Cargo from the North to the South in 50 Days"]

[Text] Between the start of July and 20 August, in the campaign to transport fertilizer and coal to the southern provinces, the Vietnam ocean transport sector transported 40,000 tons of coal and 22,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer from Quang Ninh and Haiphong to the southern provinces, thereby completing 50 percent of its plan for the transportation of fertilizer and coal during the final 6 months of the year.

Practically all of the means of transportation of the Vietnam Ocean Transport Corporation, the Vietnam Coastal Transport Corporation and the Southern Coastal Transport Corporation have been used in this transportation campaign. The above mentioned units signed agreements with the port of Haiphong and the port of Saigon to transport cargo rapidly and safely and quickly prepare ships for sea. As a result, each trip was 3 to 10 days shorter than previous trips.

The transport units, after delivering their cargo, made full use of their means of transportation to transport grain, wood and salt from the South to the North.

The ships B3, B10, Hong Ha, Huu Nghi and Lo River (of the Coastal Transport Corporation), Nhue River, Chu River, Day River and Thuong River (of the Vietnam Ocean Transport Corporation) and Ben Nghe and Vung Tau (of the Southern Coastal Transport Corporation) achieved high productivity in the campaign to transport fertilizer and coal.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SETTLEMENT OF NOMADS IN NGHE TINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN 18 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by Trinh Bao: "Almost 20,000 People Oft for Settled Farming and Settled Life"]

[Text] Of the 397,623 people who inhabit the mountainous region, 218,054 belong to the ethnic minorities, of which 105,283 practice settled farming and a settled life. This is a region of the province where people have encountered the most difficulties in production, daily living, and natural and social conditions. Most of these people are swidden cultivators with little or no means of production who have to clear the forest for cultivation. This situation is harmful in many aspects to the high hill and mountainous regions and carries direct and damaging consequences to the agricultural production of the delta.

Nghe Tinh started the program of settlement in 1968. But because of the violent war, its implementation met with considerable difficulties, and the results were modest.

Since 1975, thanks to the solicitous leadership of the Provincial Party Committee, the Provincial People's Committee, and the cooperation of all concerned echelons, the nomad settlement program has been intensified and expanded to encompass 360 tribal settlements of 64 villages inhabited by nomads.

The province employed effective measures to help the districts in providing guidance to basic level units in providing themselves with stable means of production and building up plans to support production and their own existence and to develop the new society. Since 1976, the settlement of nomads in Nghe Tinh has changed for the better.

The minority people have cleared and made productive 1,091 hectares of wasteland, improved and brought 350 hectares of riceland under intensive production. The cooperatives have also afforested 2,990 hectares, planted 77 hectares of rare-wood-producing trees and maintained 5,000 hectares of afforested land.

In the early stage forestry production was incorporated into the business management of the cooperatives, 52 water conservancy projects were built

ensuring water supply for more than 700 hectares of two-crop riceland and 404 kilometers of new communication roads were constructed, providing favorable condition for production and circulation of the people in the region.

In conjunction with the acquisition of the means of production, the cooperatives have also built up material and technical bases for production. Also in the process of being carried out is the task of providing housing, building a new way of life and transforming old, backward customs and habits.

Almost 2,000 dispersed families have been moved to new sites in accordance with the plan for mountain villages that conform to the new condition of production and the needs for social progress there. People have built 29 schools, 28 medical aid stations, 7 child care centers, 6 office buildings and 60 wells for human consumption in response to the people's needs for food, shelter, education and medical care.

These practical results have contributed to transferring the aspect of the settled area. Many progressive models have appeared with firm foundations where the people's living condition has been improved and cooperatives have been strengthened. Developments in culture, education, public health and mass movement have been noted such as in Thanh Son village, Anh Son District, Nghia Lao village, Nghia Dan District, Chan Son village, Quy Hop District, Son Ha and Bai So cooperatives in Truong Duong, Hoa Son cooperative in Ky Son, etc. To date Nghe Tinh has basically settled nearly 20,000 people.

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POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

MATERIAL, TECHNICAL BASES BEING BUILT IN GIA LAI-KON TUM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Aug 82 p 1

[Article: "Government People Joint Efforts in Building Material and Technical Bases For New Economic Zones"]

[Text] Gia Lam-Kon Tum regards as essential the task of building up material and technical bases for the province's new economic zones, laying ground for our fellow citizens to quickly settle down and increase production.

The new economic zones have built nearly 300 houses, 400 classrooms, 35 wells, dozens of kilometers of rural roads, cleared up wasteland, and improved more than 700 hectares of riceland. As a result, since the beginning of the year, more than 2,500 people who had come from the provinces of Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang have found shelter and been ready for the tenth-month crop.

Gia Lai-Kon Tum is campaigning to get the local people and the newly-arrived compatriots to share their efforts and means to, together with the government, build up material bases in the new economic zones.

During the first half of this year, the city of Kon Tum mobilized thousands of man-days to build more than 100 dwellings and talked people into loaning their money to dig 10 wells.

On the average, each family has a fruit-producing garden of 1,000 square meters and every 10 to 12 families share a well. Efforts have been made by all concerned echelons to provide enough food and some of the working tools for the newly-arrived compatriots.

In the districts of A Dun Pa, Shu Se, Sa Thay, and the city of Kon Tum people have built raised paths for area and plot ricefields for nearly 600 hectares, almost half of which are two-season wet ricefields.

Helped by the authorities of all echelons and the local peoples, the newly-arrived compatriots have enough seeds to work their land on time, cultivate their garden, and raise their domestic animals and fowl.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

*Vice president of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization [AAPSO]; *president of the AAPSO Presidium on Asian Security; *member of the Presidium of the Vietnamese Committee for Afro-Asian Solidarity; on 12 Sep 82 she hosted a reception to celebrate the success of the conference on peace, security and cooperation in Asia. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Kỳ Cẩm [NGUYEENX KYF CAAMR]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; *secretary of the VCP Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Political Activity of the Party Organization in Nghe Tinh" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 3)

Ngô Văn Cẩn [NGOO VAWN CAAN]

Secretary of the Higher and Vocational Education Sector Trade Union; on 26 Aug 82 he was reelected to this position. (LAO DONG 9 Sep 82 p 2)

Tạ Quang Chiến [TAJ QUANG CHIEENS]

*Chairman of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; on 16 Sep 82 he welcomed IOC President Samaranch to Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 82 p 1)

Lê Chiêu [LEE CHIEEU] Major General

Director of the Vietnam People's Army Museum; on 11 Sep 82 he welcomed the visiting delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 1)

Đỗ Văn Chưng [DOOX VAWN CHUWNGF]

*Secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; vice president of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; he was mentioned in an article about the college in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 82 p 3)

Hồng Chương [HOONGF CHUWOWNG]

Editor in chief of the VCP journal TAP CHI CONG SAN; recently he visited his Soviet counterpart in the USSR to discuss cooperation plans between the two journals. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Việt Dũng [NGUYEENX VIEETJ ZUNGX]

*Chief of Cabinet of the National Assembly and Council of State; on 12 Sep 82 he attended talks between delegations of the Vietnamese and Bulgarian national assemblies. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 1)

Lương Thị Duyên [LUWOWNG THIJ ZUYEEN]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 21 Sep 82 she participated in discussions at a meeting with the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đạt [NGUYEENX DATJ]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 13 Sep 82 he met with the National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 1)

Phan Xuân Đột [PHAN XUAAN DOWTJ]

Minister of Forestry of the SRV; his article about the protection and development of forests appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Sep 82 p 2]

Vũ Mạnh Hiền [VUX MANHJ HIEENF], *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander, M.72 Navy Gp; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Sep 82 p 2)

Trần Văn Hiển [TRAANF VAWN HIEENR]

Deputy director of the Distribution Circulation Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 18 Sep 82 he welcomed to Hanoi a delegation of the Trade and Service Commission of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Central Committee. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hộ [NGUYEENX HOOJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the VCP Committee, Ho Chi Minh City; vice chairman of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee, HCMC; on 22 Sep 82 he made a speech at a meeting organized by the HCMC People's Committee and the VFF Committee to mark the 37th Nam Bo Revolution Day. (NHAN DAN 24 Sep 82 p 4)

Lê Hiền Hữu [LEE HIEENF HUWUX], *Senior Colonel

Military commander, Hai Hung Province; he was mentioned in an article on recruiting in his province. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 3)

Đinh Ngọc Lan [DINH NGOCJ LAAN]

Vice president of the Physics Association; his article about the Soviet initiator of space exploration appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 82 p 3)

Phạm Sĩ Liêm [PHAMJ SIX LIEEM]

Vice chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 13 Sep 82 he met with the National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trung Lựu [NGUYEENX TRUNG LUWU], *Lieutenant Colonel; doctor

Commander of the 91st Military Hospital; his letter accepting criticism appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 82 p 3)

Phạm Hồng Minh [PHAMJ HOONGF MINH], *Lieutenant Colonel

*Military commander, Nghi Xuan District, Hai Hung Province; he was mentioned in an article on military recruiting in his district. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 3)

Mai Văn Muôn [MAI VAWN MUOON]

Vice chairman and secretary general of the Vietnam Olympic Committee; on 16 Sep 83 he welcomed IOC President Samaranch to Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 17 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Quang [NGUYEENX HUWUX QUANG]

Vice minister of forestry; his article "Sylvicultural Scientific and Technological Activity in Carrying out the 5th Party Congress Resolution" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 82 p 1)

Phạm Khắc Quảng [PHAMJ KHAWCS QUANGR], Professor, Doctor

*Director of the Information and Liaison Center for Asia of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization; on 12 Sep 82 at the AAPSO conference, he explained the mission and program of activities of the center. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 1)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ]

Chairman of the Economics, Planning and Budget Committee of the National Assembly; *chairman of the Vietnam Social Sciences Commission; on 11 Sep 82 he attended a welcoming ceremony for a National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN L2 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Tho [NGUYEENX HUWUX THOJ]

Chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV; *chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the International Year of the Aged; recently at the committee's first meeting, he reported on the problems of the aged in Vietnam. (NHAN DAN 12 Sep 82 p 1)

Pham Thiều [PHAMJ THIEEUF[, *Lieutenant Colonel

Commander of H.9 Engineer Brigade; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (NHAN DAN 6 Sep 82 p 3)

Phạm Duy Thông [PHAMJ ZUY THOONG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 21 Sep 82 he read a summary about the nationwide mobilization for peace and disarmament at a meeting with the presidiums of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 82 p 1)

Mai Thuận [MAI THUAANJ], *Senior Colonel

His article on leadership training in the Huong Giang Corps appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 7 Sep 82 p 2)

Trần Sơn Thuỷ [TRAANF SOWN THUYR]

Vice minister of forestry; his article "Ten Years of Implementing the Forest Protection Law" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Sep 82 p 3)

Đinh Thuyên [DINH THUYEEN]

Vice president and secretary general of the Vietnam Blind People's Association; editor in chief of the journal DOI MOI (in braille); on 20 Sep 82 he led a delegation to East Germany. (NHAN DAN 21 Sep 82 p 4)

Hà Học Trạc [HAF HOCJ TRACJ]

President of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; on 13 Sep 82 he welcomed the visiting National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 4)

Lê Trang [LEE TRANG]

Deputy director of the National Assembly and Council of State; on 12 Sep 82 he attended talks between delegations of the Vietnamese and Bulgarian national assemblies. (NHAN DAN 13 Sep 82 p 1)

Trần Trí [TRAANF TRIS]

Member of the State Science and Technology Commission; chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Albania Committee for Science and Technology Cooperation; on 18 Sep 82 he signed a cooperation protocol with his Albanian counterpart for 1983-4. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 82 p 4)

Võ Thành Trinh [VOX THANHF TRINH] Father
Vice chairman of the National Assembly of the SRV; on 15 Sep 82 he welcomed a National Assembly delegation of Bulgaria to Ho Chi Minh City. (NHAN DAN 16 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triù [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

SRV minister of agriculture; his article on the policy of agricultural product contract appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 20 Sep 82 p 2)

Trương Anh Tuấn [TRUWOWNG ANH TUAANS]

Deputy director of the Education Service, Ho Chi Minh City; his article "Thoughts on Youth Union Unit Work in the Basic Level Popular Education School" appeared in the cited source. (THANH VIEN Jul 82 p 20)

Lê Tú [LEE TUW]

Department head and officer in charge of the Initiatives and Invesntions Bureau, Science and Technology Commission; his article "Innovation and Technical Improvement in an Industrial Enterprise" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI HOAT DONG KHOA HOC Jul 82 p 33)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CARELESS BEHAVIOR LEADING TO LOSSES OF WEAPONS DENOUNCED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 4

[A Story A Day column by Builder: "Very Dangerous Cases of Careless!"]

[Text] After a preliminary review of social management, we have found phenomena that would deserve our attention. Some hoodlums who had used guns to commit a crime were arrested, and others who were proposing selling guns were arrested.

Where did those guns come from? In front of the authorities, the common answer of criminals was virtually the only one: they had stolen the guns!

The July 1982 data collected by the control sector indicated that there were 11 cases of losses of weapons in the month.

Let us have some examples:

- At 2100 hours on 12 July, N.X.C. HT 10A-553 who had come to Hanoi lost a leather briefcase attached to the back of his bicycle and containing a K70.

- On 14 July, Captain T.V.T. of Unit 10R 131 Ha Son Binh, who had been given a furlough, lost a knapsack containing a K59 and six cartridges while he was waiting for the bus and fell asleep.

- At 2130 hours on 27 July, N.X.T., a driver of the Hoang Lien Son military command, lost a knapsack containing a K54 and 14 cartridges.

In addition to those losses of weapons, we should mention a case of "giving" weapons to keep: In a collective quarters the people discovered and retrieved in the home of Mrs S. a directional mine, a time-delayed mine, a hand grenade and a rocket, which her brother, a soldier, had given her to keep for him.

Everybody knows that weapons are to be carried all the time by the persons who are authorized to use them during their assignment and that everybody who has in his home weapons and explosives must let the authorities know about them.

And yet, because of a failure on their part to carry out regulations and their carelessness, many cadres and members of the armed forces have lost the weapons they

carried with them. These violations that have resulted from carelessness seemed trivial but actually could lead to serious consequences for the properties and lives of the collectives and people. Some crimes that were recently committed with the use of guns have pointed to that fact. To strengthen the management of weapons is the responsibility of the armed and paramilitary forces. But to be vigilant and to keep and use weapons clearly is the duty of every soldier and cadre.

5598
CSO: 4209/33

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BATTLE ACTION REPORTED

Troops Attacked in Pleiku

BK140631 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 13 Oct 82

[Report on combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Pleiku battlefield]

[Text] Between 3 and 7 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on a road leading from (Plei Bat) hamlet to (Phuoc Thoc) hamlet, 4 km south of Pleiku, and at (Plei Ron Vek), 5 km north of Pleiku, killing five and seizing 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 200 AK rounds and 20 AR-15 rounds. On 15 and 18 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Boeng Kra Yul) and (An Te) hamlets, killing five, wounding five and seizing 5 AK's, 2 AR-15's, a radio set, 120 AK rounds, 90 AR-15 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 18 and 19 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Plei Kang) to (Plei Tuk), 2 km north of (Phoc Lien); at (Son Pleih) south of (Duc Phoc); and on the road leading from (Plei Toc) to (Plei Trean Khla Duc), killing eight, wounding two and seizing 3 AK's, 4 AR-15's, 80 AK rounds, 80 AR-15 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 19 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Mon B'rak), 21 km south of Pleiku, killing five, wounding three and seizing 4 AK's, 50 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel.

In summary, on the Pleiku battlefield the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 33 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers and seized 14 AK's, 8 AR-15's, a radio set and a quantity of ammunition and materiel.

Fulro Activities in Central Highlands

BK120248 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 11 Oct 82

[Text] Here is a report on combat activities of Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Kon Tum battlefield:

On 5 August, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan enemy at (Kon Kebat) village, 5 km north of Kon Tum, killing three Vietnamese soldiers and seizing two AK's and 40 rounds of ammunition.

On 19 August, two Vietnamese soldiers were wounded when they stepped on the guerrillas' punji stakes 7 km south of Kon Tum.

On 24 August, Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Le Duan enemy soldiers at (Kon Kepi) village, 6 km south of Kon Tum, killing five Vietnamese soldiers and wounding three others. They also seized five AK's and a quantity of materiel.

In sum, on the Kon Tum battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 13 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and seized 7 AK's and a quantity of ammunition.

Activities in Ban Me Thuot

BK150618 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Report on combat activities of the Dega-Fulro guerrillas on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield]

[Text] On 1 August the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at Loc Ninh, 8 km from Tay Ninh, in Tay Ninh Province, killing three and seizing 2 AK's and 54 rounds. On 3 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Buon Yang Reh) and at an area 1 km west of (Kin Cheo) hamlet, killing eight, wounding two and seizing 4 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 100 AK rounds, 80 AR-15 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 8 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Nuon Ae Konlay) and at (Non Treung Buon Kloen) hamlet, 2 km south of (Thach Lu), killing six, wounding seven and seizing 5 AK's, 135 rounds and a quantity of materiel. On 13 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Phan Lao), 3 km east of (Thach Loc), killing five, wounding two and seizing a pistol, 6 AK's, 150 AK rounds and a quantity of materiel. Between 15 and 20 August, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Buon Kling) to (Buon Sa) hamlet and ambushed a six-wheel truck on the road leading from (Lac Tien) to Buon A Ma Thuot), killing seven, destroying the truck and seizing 8 AK's, 120 rounds and a quantity of materiel. The enemy soldiers hit punji stakes and automatic bows set by the Dega-Fulro guerrilas at (Yang Reh) hamlet, suffering two wounded. On 23 and 25 August the Dega-Fulro guerrillas ambushed the Vietnamese Le Duan troops on the road leading from (Buon Tah) to (Ae Trinh) plantation and attacked them at a plantation, 4 km south of (Buon Sot) hamlet, killing seven and seizing 2 AK's, 2 AR-15's, 60 AK rounds and 409 AR-15 rounds.

In summary, on the Ban Me Thuot battlefield, the Dega-Fulro guerrillas killed or wounded 49 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers, destroyed a six-wheel truck and a quantity of materiel and seized 27 AK's, 4 AR-15's, a pistol and a large quantity of ammunition and materiel.

CSO: 4212/5

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DRAFT BOARD SEEKS OUT DRAFT DODGERS

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 Inside Back Cover

[Cartoon]

Ban vận động nghĩa vụ quân sự lại đến kia rồi !

ĐÃO KÍNH

The Draft Board Returns!

CSO: 4209/37

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EFFECTIVE MEASURES TAKEN TO USE CAPABILITIES OF RETURNED VETERANS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Jul 82 p 3

[Interview with Nguyen Phuc Troch, secretary of the district party committee, Do Hoi, vice chairman of the people's committee, and Le Tat Nhien, vice commander of the My Duc District military forces, by QUAN DOI NHAN DAN reporter: "My Duc District (Ha Son Binh Province) Promotes the Great Capabilities of the Military Personnel Who Have Done Their Military Duty and Returned to the Locality"]

[Text] Recently, My Duc District (Ha Son Binh Province) has carried out many active and effective measures meant to promote well the great capabilities of the military personnel who have completed their tour of duty and have since come home to the locality. To find out about what is really happening in this movement which has been yielding really good results, our reporter has met with and held discussions with Comrades Nguyen Phuc Trach, secretary of the district Party committee, Do Hoi, vice chairman of the People's committee, and Le Tat Nhien, vice commander of the My Duc District military forces.

Reporter: Could you please tell us the situation of those military comrades who have done their tour of duty and have since come home to the locality. What kind of advocated policies do the district Party committee and the district people's committee have in regard to this personnel?

The comrade secretary of the district Party committee: From 1945 to 1981 there have been 18,670 persons from our district who have gone into the army. At the present time those who have completed their duty and have since returned to live within the district amount to 7,649 persons. Out of this number 1,565 comrades are Party members who have grown up in the fighting, representing 52.1 percent of the total number of Party members within the district Party chapter; 803 comrades are officers from the second lieutenant level up to the colonel level in various branches and services, and they have fought on the battlefields fighting against the French and the U.S. What is remarkable is that all 22 villages in the district have such comrades, with the smallest having over 200 such personnel and the largest having over 600 such personnel. The district Party committee and the district people's committee declare this to be a very precious revolutionary force that would serve as a nucleus in the undertaking to build the locality into an economically wealthy and strong district national defense-wise, since all the above personnel have had training in the army and have multifaceted capabilities (military, political and technical). Many of them also have had military knowhow and leadership experience and they are used to command. For this reason, for the last several years, the district Party chapter and the authorities here do not only pay attention to insuring them a good material and spiritual life, they lso have regular plans for giving them additional training and formation so that they can promote their fine character and great capabilities when they come home to the locality.

Reporter: How has the district realized this policy?

The comrade secretary of the district Party committee: Each time there is a returnee coming home from the army, each villabe concerned must find out so as to know full well the record, health situation, capabilities, family situation and the wishes of each person so as to find them the most appropriate employment. In the case of those exhibiting the best capabilities and qualities, the village and the district have plans for providing them additional training and formation while putting them in charge of essential functions in the locality. What makes us extremely happy is that practically everyone has clearly taken stock of his or her responsibilities and enthusiastically participated in the work, thus contributing much labor and effort in the building of the home district and acquiring the people's trust and esteem. Out me give you some figures to prove my point: the executive committee of the district Party chapter at the present time has 50 percent, the standing committee of the district people's committee has 40 percent, and the main cadres in the various villages include up to 67 percent membership composed of veterans who have since come home. Out of the 22 villages in the district 15 have returnee military men as Party chapter secretaries, 18 have returnee military men as Party committee chairmen and 17 have them as deputy chairmen. Many villages also have Party committee secretaries, chairmen and even other essential cadres who are military men who have completed their tour of duty and have since come back.

Although such is the level of our achievements, our district still exhibits many shortcomings and deficiencies such as "drumrolling and banner unfurling" when seeing the people off on their way to join the army and not organizing any careful welcome back ceremonies when they complete their tour of duty and come home or not solving in time their situation according to policy and especially not having set ways of fitting them back into stable jobs. It is for this reason that a number of comrades have thought that "once we are back home we have no more responsibilities" and thus they do not actively participate in production and other work. And in the case of those who have come back without completing their tasks we are still being negligent as far as educating and closely managing them, which is why we have not been able to stop all negative expressions. In the recent past we have implemented various ways to overcome such deficiencies.

Reporter: May I suggest that you describe more clearly the measures that the district has taken to overcome them?

The comrade vice chairman [of the people's committee]: It is our district's belief that in order to promote well the great capabilities of the military personnel who have completed their tour of duty and returned home to the locality we must do well two tasks: to insure that everybody has a stabilized way of life and to educate them so that they can clearly see the glory and duties of revolutionary soldiers in the new situation. For this reason, coupled with the guidance of various committees and sectors in the district so that they fully implement the regimes and policies of the state in regard to the returnees, our district committee advocates the convening of a "military returnee conference" from the village to the district level so as to gather them into an organization with regular activities, that is closely managed, so that they can help one another to maintain and promote the cha acter of the revolutionary soldiers. In order to do well this advocated policy the district committee has directly provided guidance to the district military command so that they may proceed with the organization of such conference step by step.

The comrade deputy commander of the district military forces: This is how we proceed in our district. First of all, the district provides guidance to the villages of An Tien, Hung Son and Dai Hung so that they can pilot the program and so that we can draw the lessons of experience. Each village investigates and determines how many returnee comrades they have in the village and how many they have also who have returned of their own without completing their tour of duty. In the case of those having completed their tour of duty, the Party committee and the village authorities invite them to meet in the "military conference" for the whole village. This conference would be a very solemn affair attended by Party representatives and the local authorities as well as the representatives of various mass organizations. The comrade returnees invited to the congress would be dressed in uniform with their decorations and insignia and they would be formed into formal ranks as they go to the conference site. The people in the village would consider this to be a celebration day and they would line up the two sides of the street to welcome those who have completed their duty of defending the Fatherland and thus bring glory to the village. The content of the congress will be as follows: the comrade chairman of the village committee reports on the contributions of the returnees in the time they spent in the army, playing up the exemplary role of those who have had an outstanding record and who therefore have been awarded with "citations" by decision of the the district Party chapter when they get back and participate in the local tasks. At the same time, the comrade village chairman also reports on the present strengths and weaknesses of the returnees in their promoting the traditional character of the armed forces so that the congress could discuss them and come up with ways to fight them in the coming days. Afterwards, the conference has elected the representatives to do and participate in the district level "military returnee congress" and a number of comrades to join the military council which would help the village authorities to grasp the situation and discover those problems that need solving so as to help the returnees promote well everyone of their capabilities. This work has had many good results. All the returnees and their families have felt the honor and clearly realized their responsibilities, which is why they have enthusiastically participated in productive labor and other work and set examples in carrying out the policies of the Party and of the state. Practically all those who are still able-bodied have participated in the milia. It is for this reason that the villages in our district have been able to build relatively strong militia forces. Those who have not completed their tour of duty have also been overcome by feelings of guilt and repentance and many of them have asked to go back on the way to their former units. At the present time there is no one in the district in the categories of "needing to return to the ranks." In the latest phase of military draft, our district has fulfilled with good results the quota assigned us while insuring the qualitative requirements as well because the village youths are eager to implement the Military Draft Law. Those comrades on a furlough who think of lingering on a few more days also are encouraged by the families to fully respect the discipline in the army. In particular, the implementation of the various regimes and policies regarding those who have been wounded, the families of dead heroes and the families of soldiers with few hands at home has been fully carried out. These are only initial results but we can as of now affirm already that the role and capabilities of the comrade army people who have come home to build the locality have been promoted well or better than before and that the negative expressions have been significantly decreased as compared to before.

Reporter: In the coming days what does the district project to do in order to promote even better the great capabilities of comrade army people who have done their tour of duty and have come home to the locality?

The comrade secretary of the distrist Party committee: The implementation of the newly promulgated Military Draft Law would yield every year a vastly increasing number of army people who have completed their tour of duty and come home as a result. Our district committee has thought about that and has given instructions to the villages to regularly do well the job of promoting the capabilities of army personnel who have come home right now so as to build a solid base for the reception of those who are coming back in the future. It is for this reason that our district is now concentrating all our efforts in order to overcome those problems that remain such as: the plans to give additional training and formation to those comrades who show promising signs of being able to take charge of key positions in the various villages are not yet very concrete and have not been actively developed. Then there are those villages where the organization of activities for the returnees has not fallen into a regular pattern or has not been timely enough to help those who are undergoing difficulties on the ideological or economic level, which is why a number of people have not been actively involved in the local activities as before. These are the things that we are attending to and we are determined to make them good so as to put to the best use the great capabilities of the comrade army people who have completed their tour of duty and who have come home to build a strong and solid locality.

1751
CSO: 4209/475

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLICE OFFICER POSTHUMOUSLY COMMENDED FOR SELF-SACRIFICE

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Phu Thao: "Police Sergeant Tran Van Ngoc Forgets Himself for the Benefit of the People"]

[Text] As is customary, on the morning of 12 July, Sergeant Tran Van Ngoc and another comrade were assigned by the public security forces of Le Dai Hanh ward to guard duty at the Van Ho 3 neighborhood where there is a concentration point of malefactors who gather to engage in robbery and stealing. As they reached the Dai Co Viet street corner they heard cries of "Robber! Robber!" With not the least hesitation, the two of them immediately jumped on their bicycles in pursuit of the robber who was speeding away on his, in the direction of the Dai Co Viet and Kim Lien intersection. Ngoc and Chu went right after him but because their bicycle was kind of flat on the tires, Ngoc told Chu to run on foot while he took upon himself to stay close to the robber although he knew that the latter had a weapon with him. He was going strong for about one kilometer when the robber ran out of steam, and so he rushed into the house number 14, cell 11, of Phuong Lien ward with the intention of hiding among the people there. But with his keen observation Ngoc immediately discovered the direction in which the robber was heading in his flight. He immediately went after him as the robber was trying to sneak into the people's homes. As he was interrogating one of the house owners, the robber who was hiding behind the pigsty catapulted himself out of his hiding place like an animal pushed to the wall and with the bayonet he had in hand, he gashed into Ngoc's rib cage with the intention of making off. Ngoc gave a warning shot and continued to run after him but because the wound was too serious he fell down after about 30 meters. At just this time Comrade Chu also arrived to bring Ngoc in emergency to the hospital.

The determined action of police sergeant Tran Van Ngoc in the pursuit of vicious malefactors has helped his colleagues to complete the task.

Police sergeant Tran Van Ngoc, born on 1 April 1961 in Truc Noi village, Nam Ninh district (Ha Nam Ninh Province), joined the security forces since September 1978. At work from the time he was serving in Ha Nam Ninh to the time he was transfered to the security force of Le Dai Hanh ward, Hai Ba Trung precinct, Hanoi, everywhere and at any time he was always ready. His colleagues love him for his kindness, careful approach, and his readiness to take on difficult tasks; sometimes he was resting or even sleeping but as soon as he heard something extraordinary is afoot he would be ready at once to take on new responsibilities. Working in Le Dai Hanh ward, he always was the spearhead of attack in stopping or going after or arresting the malefactors and criminals. In the last eight months he had been able to

pursue and arrest 14 cases of penal violation and he had 6 times absolutely refused to accept gift money and bribes. In the case of those who are ignorant of the law he kindly reminded them of what they did wrong. In the case of bribe offerers and those who try to take advantage of things he gave them severe warnings; in the meantime he reported every time in time to the collective. His colleagues remember his shining example of a dedicated person when he once stayed up five full nights in order to go after poachers in the public parks.

His self-sacrificing awareness for the benefit of the people and his dedication in the work of security protection are two shining examples for the whole security forces of Hanoi City. From corporal he has been extraordinarily and posthumously raised to the rank of sergeant. In the list of communists working in the security forces of Le Dai Hanh ward there is now a new name added, Tran Van Ngoc. His friends, his colleagues and the general population have regretfully seen him to his eternal resting place while keeping in mind the image of a People's Security fighter who forgets himself for the benefit of the people and who sacrifices himself for his work.

1751
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BRIEFS

DEGA-FULRO ACTIVITIES--On 7 August, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Buon Y'lah) plantation, 7 km north of (Ninga Dalat), killing two and seizing 2 AK's and 50 rounds. On 9 August, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Dalat), 30 km west of (Ktong dit), killing three and seizing 3 AK's and 40 rounds. On 15 and 23 August, the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese Le Duan troops at (Neo Val), 20 km south of Dac Lac, and at (Ra Ga), killing seven, destroying a jeep and seizing two AK's. In summary, on the Dac Lac battlefield the DEGA-FULRO guerrillas killed or wounded 12 Vietnamese Le Duan soldiers, destroyed a jeep and a quantity of materiel, and seized seven AK's and a quantity of ammunition and materiel. [Text] [BK160757 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 4212/6

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

WORLD SITUATION, VIETNAM'S FOREIGN POLICY REVIEWED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 pp 2, 4

[Seeking To Understand the 5th Party Congress Resolution column*: "XI -- The World Situation and Foreign Policy of Our Party and State"]

[Text] World Situation in Recent Years

Since the 1970's, particularly since 1975, there have been drastic and profound events in the world. The world revolution vigorously developed its strategic offensive stature and scored extremely important victories. The balance of power has changed obviously to the advantage of the revolutionary forces. Imperialism and the reactionary forces suffered from successive defeats and gradually had to retreat. Although the appearance of the counterrevolutionary assault force -- the reactionaries among the Beijing rulers -- did create difficulties for the world revolution, it has not upset the balance of power. The struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" on a worldwide scale has been taking place in a very bitter and decisive manner and is reflected in these major aspects:

1. The three revolutionary rapids were continuously strengthening their force and offensive stature:

a. The system of the world's socialist countries quickly gathered strength in every way. The Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries raised their productive force, including science and technology, to a new height, continued to perfect the socialist production relationships and ceaselessly improved the material and cultural living conditions of their people. The superiority of socialism was seen in developing the economy in a stable manner and at a relatively fast pace; in industrial production alone, the average yearly rate of increase was more than twice as high as that of the capitalist countries. The Soviet Union itself in the last 10 years more than doubled its permanent assets. The economic-development

* See HANOI MOI from the issue of 13 July 1982.

gap between the Soviet Union and the United States was narrowed. A specially important fact was that the socialist countries have strengthened their defense forces and attained a balance of power between the Soviet Union and the United States and between the Warsaw bloc and NATO. That is a sound guarantee for the security of fraternal and friendly countries and for world peace.

With the economic alliance becoming more and more profound and with close political, ideological and diplomatic coordination, the socialist countries did not cease to develop the strength of their own, as well as the common strength of the entire community. The position and influence of socialism did not cease to be consolidated and expanded in the world.

b. The national liberation and independence movement was developed with a new force and scope, with more and more profound socialist contents. The last positions of old colonialism were wiped out. Neocolonialism was struck with heavy blows. In the last 5 or 6 years, 20 additional countries gained their independence. The formation of the bloc of three socialist countries on the Indochinese peninsula had an extremely important significance; it is the strong southwestern outpost of the socialist system and a factor that ensures peace in Southeast Asia. The struggle against the imperialists and their lackeys was vigorously developed in many regions of the world: the Middle East, southern Africa, Latin America, etc.

A noteworthy fact was that many countries, after having regained national independence, have chosen the socialist road; carried out many economic, cultural and social reforms; and closely united with the socialist countries on the foreign-policy front. National independence being closely linked with socialism is the outstanding trend that grows everyday in the present era.

The developing countries, especially the nonaligned countries, play a more and more important role in international relations as they occupy more than two-thirds of the seats at the United Nations. These countries have acquired an important voice in resolving world affairs.

c. The movement of struggle of the worker class and working people in the capitalist countries was taking place in a widespread, seething and continual manner. Its new characteristics were the fact that the movement was not limited to economic matters as it had been but its center was shifted to conflicts with the monopolizing capitalist state; the scope of the struggle went beyond the framework of a single enterprise or corporation but involved an entire production sector, economic field or the country as a whole; the social forces that took part in the struggle became more and more numerous. The "spring offensive" and "autumn offensive" in Japan, the "hot autumn" in Italy, the strikes in many provinces at the same time in Canada and the German Federal Republic, the nationwide strikes in the United States and Britain, etc. were lively examples. A vigorous factor of the movement was the nationwide and international antiwar and peace campaigns

in Western Europe and the United States, with the participation of numerous circles of very different tendencies. In many capitalist countries, the communist parties have succeeded in developing their great influence.

2. The capitalist countries were getting weaker, with their weakness being total. Following the two successive depressions in the 70's (1974-1975 and 1979-1980), in mid-1981 the capitalist economies again went into recession.

All of the economic problems of capitalism and all of its internal contradictions became severe and bitter. Inflation and unemployment rose to unprecedented levels; the entire structure of domestic and international economic relations of capitalism became more and more unstable; the economic growth rate in the major capitalist countries had the tendency to decline.

Economic crises worsened political and social crises, and the latter adversely affected the economic situation. The capitalist system more and more displayed its corrupt nature.

In the overall weak stature emerged the total weakness of U.S. imperialism. The United States lost its strategic weapon advantage, and after its serious defeat in Vietnam, the strength and position of this leading imperialist and international gendarme were declining considerably. Taking advantage of U.S. difficulties, Japan and the Western European countries were concentrating their energy on developing their economies. Each country found its own escape and bitterly competed with other countries. The economic, energy and raw materials crises in the world further enlarged the contradictions among the imperialist countries and led to commercial and monetary wars and political disagreements between the United States and the Western European countries and between the United States and Japan about a number of matters having to do with the socialist countries, the independent countries and particularly the countries having a lot of raw materials and fuels.

3. The struggle against the counterattacks of the imperialist and reactionary clique for the defense of world peace. To seek an escape from the economic crises, to stop the revolutionary forces and to recapture the lost positions, the U.S. imperialists strived to gather their forces, adopted the armament race as their national policy and tried to force their allies to implement the U.S. policy of fighting the Soviet Union and other revolutionary forces in the world.

From mid-1978 on, the United States was boosting the armament race to an unprecedented level, increasing its military budget, striving to develop mass-killing weapons, including neutron bombs, bringing medium-range nuclear missiles into Europe, brazenly making propaganda for limited nuclear warfare, thus rekindling the "cold war" atmosphere and undermining world peace and security.

The United States was openly relying on a policy of force to attack the national liberation movement; hurriedly strengthening with military equipment the reactionary dictatorial regimes in South Asia, Central America and southern Africa; expanding and strengthening the network of military bases in the world; and now actively getting prepared to fight local wars, regional wars, etc.

On the political and ideological front, the international imperialist and reactionary clique stepped up the fight against communism and the Soviet Union; used all kinds of shrewd maneuvers, mostly psychological warfare, to carry out the "peace process" plot and to divide nations; and used anticommunist doctrines and the reactionary culture to destroy the socialist countries.

While carrying on the above-mentioned global counterrevolutionary strategy for the last 10 years or so, imperialism has found a new ally in China's expansionism and hegemonism. The open betrayal of the reactionary clique among Beijing's rulers was a noteworthy characteristic of the international situation in the "post-Vietnam" period; and the collusion between Chinese expansionism and hegemonism and U.S. and Japanese imperialism is now a grave menace for world peace, particularly for security and stability in Asia.

Therefore, to struggle to defend peace, to prevent nuclear war and to be ready to deal with any local wars the imperialist and reactionary clique may unleash is the first and foremost task of strategic significance today.

Our Foreign Policy

In recent years, implementing the party's principled foreign policy, we scored great achievements, with the most outstanding ones being the strengthening to the highest degree ever of the combat alliance among the three Indochinese states and the very fine development of the relations of total cooperation between our country and the Soviet Union and other countries in the socialist community. Those achievements strengthened our people's position and force in the socialist construction and defense of the fatherland. In spite of the enemy's plots and maneuvers aimed at encircling and isolating our country, the role and position of the SRV in the international arena did not cease to be heightened.

In the time to come, our foreign-policy work must strive to gain favorable international conditions and a great and multifaceted international aid for national construction and defense, thus contributing to ensuring a successful fulfillment of the historic tasks suggested by the 5th Party Congress. It must especially become a positive and active front in the struggle aimed at defeating the policy of the Chinese clique advocating expansionism and big power hegemonism, colluding with the U.S. warlike force and attempting to weaken and conquer our country, and as an immediate goal aimed at winning the multifaceted war of destruction it has unleashed, thwarting its plot to start an aggressive war again and consolidating peace in Indochina and Southeast Asia.

Loyal to our international obligation, our people always unite with the revolutionary and progressive forces in the world, strongly support the struggle of the people of other countries and fight against the warlike and aggressive policy of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism, for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

The most important contents of our foreign policy are:

- To fully unite and cooperate with the Soviet Union is always the cornerstone of the international line and foreign policy of our party and state. It is the principle, the strategy and at the same time the revolutionary sentiment. It also originates from the need that also is a rule to the effect that national independence is closely linked with socialism and independence and self-rule completely agree to alliance and full cooperation among the socialist countries. To fully unite and cooperate with the Soviet Union is a firm guarantee for the success of our people's construction and defense of the fatherland, consolidates national independence and the position of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula and at the same time is an active contribution to consolidating and strengthening the socialist system and strengthening the struggle for peace and socialism in the world.

The special Vietnam-Laos-Kampuchea relations are the law of development for the three countries' revolution and a strategic matter of vital significance for the three nations' destiny. We must strengthen the special relations and combat alliance among the three countries and resolutely thwart all the plots and acts of sabotage, division and aggression of the common enemy.

On the basis of the principle of respecting one another's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, we strive to fulfill our international obligation toward the two fraternal countries and at the same time closely cooperate with them and help one another in every way so as to serve more and more effectively the consolidation of national defense and security and the economic and cultural construction in each country.

- The combat solidarity and fraternal cooperation between our country and other countries in the socialist community has brought about new development and good results, particularly since we became an official member country of CEMA. Our people are determined to do our very best to enhance the friendship and cooperation with the fraternal countries and to contribute to consolidating and strengthening the socialist unity on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

- Our people support the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin American countries aimed at abolishing all forms of colonialism, regaining and protecting national independence and building a new world economic order. We advocate developing the cooperation between Vietnam and other members of the nonaligned

movement and contributing to developing its active role in the struggle against imperialism, for world peace and for independence and sovereignty of all nations.

- We firmly support the movement of struggle of the worker class and working people in capitalist countries. With deep sympathetic sentiment, we are happy about the achievements of this movement.

- About the ASEAN countries, we advocate establishing good-neighbors relations and are always ready, along with these countries, to build Southeast Asia into a region of peace and stability.

- Our people firmly fight to defeat any aggressive and annexing plot of the reactionary clique in the Beijing ruling circles against our country but want to maintain the sentiment of friendship and good-neighbors policy toward the Chinese people. We advocate restoring normal relations between the two countries on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence and mutual respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity and resolving all disputes by means of negotiations.

- We advocate establishing and widening normal relations in terms of the state, economy, culture, science and technology with all countries, without any discrimination as to their political and social systems and on the basis of respect for independence, sovereignty, equality and mutual interests.

With the above-mentioned contents, the foreign policy of our party and state will surely be an important factor that contributes to successfully fulfilling the tasks suggested by the 5th Party Congress.

5598
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV MINISTER ASSESSES PRODUCT CONTRACT SYSTEM

BK120200 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20, 22 Sep 82

[20 Sep 82, pp 2, 4]

[First installment of article by Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc "The Agricultural Product Contract Policy After Three Crop Production Seasons"]

[Text] In compliance with Directive No 100/CT-TW of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, the product contract policy for groups of laborers and individual laborers in various cooperatives has been carried out for three production seasons and is becoming a driving force for increasing agricultural production. With the vivid and diversified situation now actually taking place at the grassroots level, we must examine the implementation of this policy objectively and systematically, note the basic strongpoints of this policy, and, at the same time, evaluate all the shortcomings and deficiencies as well as the new problems to be solved before we can "issue supplementary regulations to perfect the contractual system and to turn it into a comprehensive planning and management system for collective production units in agriculture" as already outlined in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

With the practice of cooperativization, the organization of manpower and the remuneration of workers for the services they perform have become much-discussed and constantly revised problems.

How to find a rational way to organize labor for rice production and to make full use of work abilities, apply modern technology and increase labor output are matters of great concern for many people working in agriculture. In normal practice, we formerly regarded collective production as a synonym for working together. But with laborers still performing mainly manual labor while new tools are unavailable to bind laborers together, some collective work has only created conditions for laborers to drag their feet and wait for someone else to do the work. Their useful work hours have become increasingly fewer and their work quality has become lower with every passing day. Therefore, production has not been carried out in accordance with the seasonal schedule, and the crop yields and labor productivity are low.

In remuneration for labor, we have tried many different forms, starting with a daily wage and then a piecework wage. But our goal is to create end products. In agriculture, the end product is not the sum of the intermediate products because here the object of labor is living things. As a result of this, although a lot of man-days are spent, the quantity of products turned out still remains small. Therefore, giving out contracts for end products is regarded as a progressive way of remunerating for labor because it helps link one's own duties with his benefits. The system of three contracts applied in production units is a form of remuneration for labor which links each production unit with its end products and which is more progressive than those applied previously. However, in management, the more specific the responsibility for materials is, the more effective the management will be. Giving out contracts for end products to groups of laborers and individual laborers is a more advanced form of assigning production units contracts for products while developing both the collective and individual strength in order to create a combined strength--an important theoretical point already noted in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress.

Giving out contracts for end products to groups of laborers and individual laborers has been carried out for three production seasons and is becoming a mass movement among cooperatives located in different areas.

Though variable, the results obtained from the new contractual form in various cooperatives have many things in common which can be outlined as follows:

1. Make Full Use of Manpower and Land and Create Conditions For Developing Branches and Trades in the Rural Area

Manpower and land are the greatest potentials in agriculture which can be quickly exploited. In agriculture, we have a secondary source of manpower which is also very great. Satisfactorily using the secondary work force will help the agricultural sector ease the conflict arising from the sowing schedule and create conditions for developing branches and trades. Agricultural land should be judged not in terms of width but in terms of depth. It is impossible to exploit manpower and land with no economic policy and inappropriate management methods. Facts obtained from the past few years have confirmed this.

The system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers has been implemented as a new economic policy aimed at promoting better use of the land and work force. In all of the cooperatives and production collectives where the new contractual system was applied, unprecedented progress has been made in the use of land and labor. Concerning labor, these cooperatives and production collectives have been able not only to mobilize larger principal and secondary work forces for production but also to increase the time of useful labor and to improve the quality of work. Sloppiness and carelessness in the performance of various tasks under contract have been basically overcome. With regard to land, not only fallow fields have been put back to production but, better still, all those who were allocated ricefields under contract have made efforts to fully exploit their land by applying various measures of

intensive cultivation. Families of cooperative members have invested more of their private capital in cultivating the land given them under contract. This is why, in the planting of the recent crops under contract, despite the limited supplies of various cooperatives, crop yields have markedly increased and the differences in yields between good and poor fields have been gradually reduced.

If cooperatives know how to organize to develop animal husbandry and various trades in suitable forms by using the surplus manpower they have after accepting contractual work, they will be able to achieve new development in the division of labor and to establish new trades and branches in their units.

2. Promote the Application of Progressive Techniques in Production, Strengthen Material and Technical Bases Practically

A matter of concern to all those who work under contract is how to overfulfill contract quotas. Only by overfulfilling their contract quotas can cooperative members increase their income. Therefore, everyone has voluntarily and satisfactorily carried out technical measures of intensive cultivation and has paid attention to equipping oneself with sufficient technical and material bases necessary to ensure self-sufficiency in production.

Realities in various cooperatives where the product contract system was applied have shown that technical measures have been carried out satisfactorily in production. Rice varieties have been selected more carefully. Rice seedlings have received meticulous care and have been transplanted in correct density. Fertilizer supply has increased both quantitatively and qualitatively; fertilizers have been applied better technically, that is, on schedule, and so forth. Planting schedules have been strictly maintained. Rice plants have received more studious care. In moutain regions, backward production habits--such as transplanting rice without proper soil preparation, leaving ricefields unweeded, and allowing domestic animals to roam freely to destroy crops--have been curbed. Generally speaking, the tasks of "maintaining planting schedules" and "preparing the soil"--two important measures aimed at increasing crop yields--have been given more attention and carried out more satisfactorily by all cooperative members. In the last three production seasons, which differed from one another in planting schedule, those cooperatives which applied the product contract system managed to complete production work 15-20 days earlier than in the preproduct contract period. In these cooperatives, most of the land was cultivated in the most favorable time of the crop season.

To satisfactorily carry out technical measures, we must have proper material and technical bases. Recently, the cooperatives applying the product contract system have concentrated on building new water conservancy projects, maintaining the old ones, improving and transforming farm land, and purchasing more draft power and essential implements. The difference between the new contract system and the old one is that, in the past, cooperative members relied on their cooperatives for the procurement of work tools; now, not only cooperatives pay

attention to acquiring implements but families of cooperative members also are anxious to purchase more improved carts and hand-operated tools. In those localities where conditions are favorable for animal husbandry, cooperatives have even bought more cattle to develop family-run livestock raising and simultaneously to provide their cooperatives with more draft power. The questions being posed now are: in what direction should cooperatives proceed to ensure the building of appropriate material and technical bases? What should cooperatives procure? What should cooperative members acquire by themselves? And how should plans be formulated to ensure a rational exploitation of the existing and future materials and equipment of cooperatives and cooperative members' families?

A shift from the method of centralized management on a cooperative-wide scale to the method of half-centralized and half-decentralized management in accordance with the new contractual system will also make some material and technical bases inappropriate. The application of this system has therefore been somewhat restrictive and in some cases, impossible. But in general, the material and technical bases of cooperatives following the implementation of the new contractual system have continued to be strengthened. An investigation conducted at 49 cooperatives in Vinh Lac District (Vinh Phu) has found that, thanks to the application of the product contract system, in 1981 these cooperatives succeeded in increasing the value of their material and technical bases by 6,275,238 dong, with each cooperative achieving an average increase of 128,068 dong.

3. Promote the Improvement and Enhancement of All Aspects of Management in Cooperatives

Giving out contracts for products to groups of laborers and individual laborers is a delineation of duties in production for each laborer with the aim of linking the end results--namely the products to be turned in [to the state]--with the materials expended and the salaries received. This requires an appropriate management system, rational stipulations on standards and strict internal regulations on production in order to ensure justice and rationality for all when performing the duties assigned to them by their cooperatives or production units. A striking result obtained in this field by cooperatives which have satisfactorily applied the product contract system is that they have examined and readjusted the size of their cooperatives, have divided production units in order to improve their organization, and have, at the same time, reexamined production conditions and economic and technical norms in order to use them as a proper basis for implementing the contractual system. More specifically, they have achieved the following:

--As for land, many cooperatives reexamined their land both qualitatively and quantitatively and conducted surveys on those pieces of cropland which had not been accurately measured. Through rechecking the land, many pieces of wasteland were discovered and put into production. Those pieces of land not correctly used by cooperative members were also discovered and taken back by the cooperatives concerned, thus contributing to increasing the areas under cultivation in these cooperatives.

--With regard to manpower, cooperatives reassessed their manpower situation, correctly evaluated the working capabilities of each member and each family (including principal and secondary labor) in order to redistribute labor among various branches and trades, and determined those laborers to be allocated land on contract. As a result, they succeeded in mobilizing all their laborers to engage in production.

--Regarding the draft force and machinery and tools for production, they were also reassessed according to their actual situation. Based on this, cooperatives formulated plans to purchase more necessary items while seeking ways to overcome difficulties in production and to ensure that those who have received work on contract are able to carry out their duties in production.

Along with reassessing production conditions, cooperatives have further improved their activities regarding planning and profit-and-loss accounting. In planning, we are required not only to make calculations for every piece of cropland but also to properly examine technical measures and arrange production output, materials and salaries so as to enable cooperative members to fulfill their contracted quotas. Cooperatives' production plans have actually been discussed by cooperative members and have not been left for the management to decide as before. The task of setting norms for accountancy has also been revised and improved in order to suit the production situation of cooperatives. Many cooperatives have readjusted their work and expenditure norms and have linked their production plans with their distribution plans in order to ensure harmony between the three interests during the implementation of contracts. Many stipulations on production and management have been discussed by cooperative members. After that, they have agreed to regard these stipulations as a code of discipline to be observed by everyone in production and management. That is why the practice of corruption and misappropriation among various cooperatives has declined, and a sense of democracy in management has been further upheld.

4. Help Promote the Development of Production, Ensure High Economic Efficiency in Production, and Create Favorable Conditions for Correctly Serving the Three Interests in Distribution

The development of agricultural production depends on many factors: the weather, material and technical bases, management and policy. The system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers is not an all-purpose measure which can replace all these factors. However, actual results obtained in the last three crop seasons following the implementation of the new contract system have shown that product contracts have made an important contribution to promoting the development of production. By linking the laborer's responsibility for the end-product with his income in the production process, the new system has helped create favorable conditions, reduce difficulties caused by the weather, promote a more effective use of materials and equipment, and so forth, thereby ensuring higher economic efficiency than in the pre-contract period. In 1981 and in the 1981-82 5th-month spring crop season, the weather was somewhat favorable, but all material supplies were down, including a 30-40 percent

decrease in the supply of chemical fertilizers. The fact that despite all these shortages both productivity and volume of production eventually turned out to be comparable to those of the best years obviously testifies to the effectiveness of the new form of contract. This effectiveness has been further confirmed by the fact that in those localities where the product contract movement has been broadened, both productivity and the volume of production have gone up faster than in other places with almost comparable production conditions. Even in a number of progressive cooperatives, although productivity has not increased dramatically over the pre-contract period, higher economic efficiency has been achieved compared to the pre-contract period due to the impact of new factors brought about by the new contract system.

Developed production has created favorable conditions for cooperatives to rationally settle the relationship among the three interests--those of the state, cooperatives and cooperative member--in distribution. According to information collected in Vinh Phu, Ha Nam Ninh and Ha Son Binh provinces, the rates of increase of the three interests in 1981 compared with 1980 are as follows:

Provinces	State	Cooperatives	Cooperative members
Vinh Phu	23 percent	11.7 percent	20.6 percent
Ha Nam Ninh	77.5 percent	26 percent	24.5 percent
Ha Son Binh:			
The Plains	36.9 percent	10.7 percent	20.6 percent
The mountain areas	1.4 percent	12.5 percent	34 percent

The situation has been the same in other places. Taxes have been paid and obligations to the state swiftly and fully discharged. The shares of revenue to be allocated to cooperative members according to the number of their working days have been promptly distributed to them upon the delivery of their products. Added to the bonuses awarded to cooperative members for overfulfilling contract quotas, these shares of revenue have obviously represented a fairly substantial increase in their income. Generally speaking, the portion of revenue slated for cooperative funds has also been appropriated according to the set ratio. In a number of cooperatives, this portion has slightly decreased, mainly because of inaccurate calculations made when formulating plans for the allocation of contract work, or because of the failure to coordinate production plans with distribution plans from the beginning. This is also a problem to be considered in each specific cooperative so as to find a proper solution. Moreover, according to decision No 400 CP of the Council of Ministers concerning the policy of revenue distribution within cooperatives, the past method of distribution, which did not provide incentive for work, has been basically changed. For this reason, the quantity factor should not be used as a criterion in comparing and evaluating the old and new methods of distribution.

Cooperatives are set up not only to eliminate the root causes of exploitation but also to promote the development of production. Only by fostering the development of production and increasing its own income as well as that of its members can a cooperative create a real economic basis for its own consolidation. The weakness of a cooperative may stem from many causes, but the direct and most important ones are poor economic practices, clumsy management and shady financial operations. If correctly implemented, the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers will not only help firmly maintain the system of public ownership of the means of production, promote the mastery of cooperative members in managerial work, ensure a more effective implementation of the system of distribution according to labor, and create proper conditions for the practice of planning and accounting in managerial work, but will also contribute to stimulating the development of production and creating an important economic condition for the strengthening of cooperatives. As a matter of fact, application of the new contract system in the past three crop seasons has yielded the following notable results:

-- In weak cooperatives, the decline in production has been checked; cooperative members have become more attached to their organizations and are creating conditions for developing production.

In good and progressive cooperatives, positive aspects have continued to be promoted, weakness stemming from the old piece-work contract system have been overcome, and favorable conditions have been created for these cooperatives to switch vigorously from the system of management based on administrative measures to the one, based on accounting and business principles.

--In those localities where the rate of cooperativization has been slow, application of the new contract system has helped increase the membership of cooperatives and production collectives. In Thuy Nguyen District (Haiphong), before the new contract system was implemented, only slightly more than 50 percent of the local peasant households joined the cooperatives; in some places, this figure dropped to a mere 20 percent. Since the new contract system was introduced, however, nearly all households have applied for membership. In Hoang Lien Son, a mountain province, where the cooperativization movement has encountered many difficulties, the new contract system has induced 6.6 percent more of the peasant households of various ethnic minority groups to join cooperatives. In Cai Be District (Tien Giang Province), where the movement for socialist transformation of Nam Bo agriculture is being carried out in earnest, not a single production collective could be set up between the day of liberation and 1981. But since 1981 to date, a combination of coopertivization efforts and the adoption of the new contract system has resulted in the setting up of 40 production collectives. Elsewhere in Nam Bo, introduction of the new contract system has helped consolidate many collectives and cooperatives thought to be on the verge of disintegration (such as the Tan Hoi cooperative in Tien Giang Province, the Thanh Vinh cooperative in Hau Giang Province, and so forth).

Due to the positive impact of the new contract system on efforts to consolidate cooperatives, the number of good and progressive cooperatives has increased while that of weak cooperatives has gone down. According to statistics collected in nine provinces and cities including three in the delta (Ha Nam Ninh, Haiphong and Ha Son Binh), one in the midlands (Ha Bac), two in the highlands (Hoang Lien Son and Gia Lai-cong Tum), and three in the central coastal region (Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh and Thuan Hai), after 1 year of implementation, the new contract system helped boost the total of good and progressive cooperatives, which stood at 36 percent in 1980, to 50 percent in 1981, and reduce the total of weak cooperatives, which was reported at 23 percent in 1980, to 17 percent in 1981.

These results, though abundant, have not been even in all cooperatives. In some cooperatives, the effectiveness of the new contract system has been fully demonstrated; in others, it has been only partially proven.[NHAN DAN says "to be continued"]

[22 Sep 82, p 2]

[Continuation and last installment of article by SRV Minister of Agriculture Nguyen Ngoc Triu: "The Agricultural Product Contract Policy After Three Crop Production Seasons"]

[Text] On the other hand, the application of product contracts for labor groups and laborers has displayed shortcomings and weaknesses that must be overcome. It can be said that every cooperative has shortcoming one or another in implementing the new contract system; and that weaknesses may be found in every specific operation. Even worse, some cooperatives have made mistakes and others have still continued to give out nonspecific contracts. In addition to this, many new problems have arisen that must be solved. We can classify the shortcomings and weaknesses in implementing the new contract system in the cooperatives into five categories of problems as follows:

1. The Problem of Giving Out Contracts

To give out contracts satisfactorily it is important that we correctly determine the yield and output of various types of crops, set the level of material expenses and the rate of remuneration for labor in accordance with each type of land, correctly classify contract recipients and rationally allocate land under contract to each family and each laborer.

But many cooperatives have not done well in this regard. This problem is specifically as follows:

--In determining yields and outputs, the cooperatives generally consider the average actual yield over the past 3 or 5 years as the basis for setting contract quotas after taking into account the availability of technical supplies in the contracting year. Nevertheless, contract quotas are not set rationally

in many cooperatives. A number of cooperatives with a record of high yields have mechanically projected an increase of 10-15 percent in crop yield and set contract quotas too high even though the supply of materials has dropped sharply as compared with past years and neither manpower nor investment have increased. As a result of this, cooperative members do not feel enthusiastic and want to work on as little contracted land as possible to minimize losses. On the contrary, other cooperatives have set contract quotas low so that their members can overfulfill them; and this practice has resulted in the failure to ensure the three interests and in serious damage to the interest of the cooperatives. Also, in some cases, contract quotas are set rationally but because of inappropriate economic-technical norms, good results cannot be achieved in production and envy is sparked among cooperative members working on different ricefields. Inaccurate surveying of ricefields also poses a problem to the setting of contract quotas. On the other hand, in areas where different types of crops are planted, the setting of contract quotas for each type of crops is even more complicated. Many cooperatives pay attention only to rice and neglect the production of other crops; and out of the desire for greater gain, cooperative members often choose to produce crops with a lower contract quota, thus hindering the comprehensive development of the cooperatives.

--Concerning contract recipients, many cooperatives have failed to classify them correctly. Some cooperatives have contracted out land for all types of laborers, including specialized laborers and cadres; and this practice has partially limited the development of the various branches and trades in the cooperatives or affected the cooperatives' overall management. Some cooperatives have also chosen to contract out land on a per capita basis; and this has led to a situation in which large families with few working members are subjected to too much hardship while small families with a large working capacity have too much idle time, thus preventing the cooperatives from developing production. Land is contracted out on a priority basis for laborers who are war invalids or members of fallen heroes' families, but many cooperatives have failed to give them the necessary assistance in production. As a result of this, some families have been unable to meet the contracted output quotas and this will eventually affect the delivery of products.

--Concerning the allocation of land under contracts, many initial difficulties have been smoothed out. The practice of dividing land into small plots still exists but it is being overcome. At present the most difficult problem in allocating land under contracts involves unirrigated ricefields, where production in unstable, and highly productive ricefields which cannot produce a higher yield due to the cooperatives' lack of material and technical conditions. Another problem in allocating land under contracts to laborers is that, in a number of localities, too small an area is kept for winter crops. Furthermore, charges in the manpower situation also create difficulties for the cooperatives in the reallocation of contracted land. In some cooperatives, a number of persons who have fulfilled their military obligations have yet to be allocated land under contracts, etc.

2. Guidance Over Various Operations in the Contractual Process

The guiding of various work operations in the contractual process is a complicated issue that is now presenting many difficulties. Currently, beside the three operations assigned under contracts to cooperative members, there remain five operations which the cooperatives are now carrying out in various forms. Many cooperatives still employ specialized labor teams, units or groups in such operations as seed production, land preparation and so forth. The crucial issue here is not how to organize labor for carrying out these work operations but how to coordinate and combine such operations harmoniously in order to correctly fulfill the cooperative's production plan. The main shortcomings in this regard consist of the following:

--Poor guidance is maintained over the operations assigned to the cooperatives and production teams. Even worse, some cooperatives, in the belief that these operations can be better carried out by cooperative members than by the collective, have failed to create conditions for specialized labor groups to perform important work.

--Close supervision is not maintained over the work operations assigned under contracts to families of cooperative members; and therefore, violations of technical standards and production regulations are not promptly discovered for rectification. In particular, specific measures are sorely needed to help those families that run into difficulties. Consequently, in a number of cooperatives, many persons have been unable to fulfill contract quotas.

--Due to the loose coordination and combination of the various operations of the production process and to the higher echelons' failure to fulfill their plans for the supply of materials, many cooperatives fail to provide their members with the technical supplies specified in the contracts. This situation has led to competition for draft power, water and so forth between one team and another or among members of the same team, thus adversely affecting cooperative members' efforts to fulfill contracts.

--Efforts have not been made to educate cooperative members ideologically in the implementation of product contracts with labor groups and laborers. In some localities, a number of cooperative members show individualist and departmentalist tendencies and a lack of mutual support and assistance.

--As the specific responsibilities of the cooperative's managerial board and production teams in the process of implementing product contracts with labor groups and laborers have not yet been defined, many work operations are neither supervised nor performed promptly. Also for the same reason, members of some cooperatives hold that, with the new contract system, the cooperative's managerial board and production teams have no work to do and, therefore, a cooperative only needs a chairman and no team cadres.

The shortcomings mentioned above have led to incorrect understanding of the new contract system and to the nonspecific contracting of certain work operations, thus hampering the development of production in the cooperatives.

3. Ways To Cope With Bad Development of the Production Situation

Agricultural production often depends on many objective factors involving the weather, the appearance of diseases and harmful insects, and so forth. Even during years and crop seasons with the best weather conditions, some localities have suffered losses due to waterlogging, floods, drought or diseases and harmful insects. Such local losses are annual occurrences. This is not to mention the failure to ensure all the conditions for production as planned--untimely supply of fertilizer, lack of electricity and gas, lack of insecticides and so forth. Generally speaking, it is quite difficult to cope with bad development of the production situation. The main shortcomings observed in the application of product contracts over the last three crop seasons are as follows:

--Contingency plans are not available promptly when the production situation takes a bad turn and, therefore, cooperative members do not actively apply their efforts and capital to protect production. In some cooperatives, members often act as they please without unified guidance from the collectives.

--Careless and untimely inspection of losses caused by waterlogging, floods and diseases and harmful insects creates future difficulties. A common situation is that when production turns bad, contract quotas for yield and output are not readjusted in accordance with the actual production conditions. Many localities have decreased contract quotas either liberally or on an averaging basis; while others, despite serious losses in production, have maintained the existing quotas, thus discouraging laborers from accepting contracts.

These shortcomings have had a dampening effect on the development of the positive character of the new contract system, and made it difficult for the cooperatives to deliver products to the state and implement the policy for rewards and penalties.

4. The Problems of Product Collection and Bonus and Penalty Administration

Generally speaking, all cooperatives have paid attention to guiding the collection of products and the administration of bonuses or penalties. However, they have still shown shortcomings in carrying out these two tasks.

Concerning product collection, although the amounts of products involved have not been large, the prevalent situation has been that in many cooperatives a number of members have failed to deliver products in sufficient quantities. This situation, however, has not resulted from the implementation of product contracts. As a matter of fact, when the piecework contract system was still in use, there already were members who had to borrow food from their cooperatives every year, and many even failed to return in full the paddy they had received from their cooperatives for drying. This problem stemmed from many causes, one of them being cooperative members' failure to fulfill their contracted quotas, hence their inability to deliver products in the required

amounts. But it is also a fact that, at present, in the rural areas there still are peasants who have to use the products of the current crop to pay the debts they incurred in the preceding crop and thus remain indebted to their cooperatives for failing to meet the contracted quotas for the current crop. To solve this problem, when giving out contracts and collecting products, cooperatives must apply specific measures suitable for each household. They must act firmly in collecting products from those households which deliberately procrastinate but should pursue an appropriate policy toward those which really face difficulties.

Concerning bonuses and penalties, generally speaking, cooperatives have only paid attention to giving bonuses or meting out penalties to contract laborers who are responsible for end products and have neglected cooperative and production unit cadres and laborers engaged in supportive tasks. In so doing, the cooperatives have failed to underscore the responsibility of these cadres and laborers for the end products.

5. The Problems of Uniformly Implementing Contracts in Cooperatives

Although cooperatives have actively expanded the application of the new contract system, generally speaking, they have paid attention only to crop growing; and even in crop growing they have concentrated only on rice and subsidiary food crops while neglecting other crops. They are still slow in broadening the implementation of the new contract system in animal husbandry and various trades. This lack of uniformity has affected the overall development of production in cooperatives. In a number of cooperatives, peasants have turned en masse to rice cultivation, causing animal husbandry and other trades to shrink. Moreover, the lack of uniformity has also reduced the economic efficiency of the new contract system. In those sectors where the new system has not been adopted, the rates of work compensation and expenses have remained high, preventing a fair distribution of income within cooperatives, and even forcing an inordinately low rate of compensation on those laborers engaged in crop growing.

Such shortcomings have been numerous; in certain places, serious ones have been reported. However, we must see that basically cooperatives have shown strengths, which we should promote while rectifying their shortcomings and actively implementing the new contractual policy.

The shortcoming cited above have affected the quality of contractual work in cooperatives and have prevented the complete fulfillment of the aims of the contract system. Therefore, we must rectify these shortcomings very resolutely and promptly. Only by actively rectifying the shortcomings can we bring into the fullest play the basic positive aspects of the new contract system.

These shortcomings stemmed from numerous causes, some of which were objective, but some others were subjective. To evaluate and analyze these causes correctly, we must take into account the specific situation in each locality. Generally speaking, the causes of our shortcomings were the following:

--The aims, principles, essence and methods of product contracts with labor groups and laborers have not yet been profoundly and completely understood. This weakness has been reflected in the failure to suit the new contract system to the actual conditions of each cooperative. There has also been the failure to realize the relationship between this contract system and the entire management mechanism in agriculture. As a result, in guiding the implementation of product contracts we have been at times lax and at times too rigid and mechanical, separating contractual work from other managerial problems.

--Implementing product contracts with labor groups and laborers is a measure aimed at organizing workers, effecting the division of labor in the performance of various tasks, and linking a number of regular and important tasks to the end products, thereby determining the specific responsibilities of each laborer in the production process. To carry out such a division of labor, we must have a definite number of material and technical bases and a definite amount of managerial skills. All people carrying out production work under contract understand that they can overfulfill their quotas only when their cooperatives satisfactorily perform the five technical tasks. They demand that their cooperatives strictly abide by the contracts. Conditions of the cooperatives, however, vastly differ from one another and, generally speaking, implementation of product contracts has exposed their lack of material and technical bases and managerial skills even more clearly. For instance, insufficient draft power has led to disputes over water buffalos; the shortage of insecticide spray cans at a time when large areas were affected has necessitated the distribution of insecticides to cooperative members; the cooperatives' lack of facilities for producing good crop varieties has compelled their members to carry out this task themselves; and the cooperatives' extremely poor planning and accounting capabilities have resulted in the setting of impractical norms and the failure to combine production plans with distribution plans from the beginning and to serve all the three interests. At the same time, impractical economic and technical norms have led to the partition of arable land into tiny plots. Cooperative managers, due to their lack of training in management and leadership, have been lax in guiding the implementation of the new contract system. We cannot resolve these problems overnight; we need time to improve the situation.

--Although cooperatives differ from one another in the actual conditions of their land and their material and technical bases and in the capabilities of their cadres, various echelons and sectors have failed to issue specific instructions concerning the implementation of contracts. As things stand now, we have not yet succeeded in establishing suitable contract models for each level of cooperative and in formulating comprehensive guidelines for implementing contracts in the production of each crop, each kind of animal and each trade in cooperatives. We have also failed to effectively learn from the different approaches adopted by various cooperatives in [word indistinct] product contracts. For this reason, cooperatives have not yet been able to apply the new contract system correctly to make the most of its positive aspects and, simultaneously, to overcome the negative practices which have developed recently, to promote the development of production and to consolidate themselves.

The district level, despite its very important role in providing guidance, has not yet been consolidated and strengthened to lead and guide cooperatives. Generally speaking, districts still lack the material conditions and other means necessary to exercise their of leadership. Specialized sections charged with assisting the districts in guiding agriculture have also not yet been strengthened either quantitatively or qualitatively. Their guiding methods have not yet been improved to suit the new contract system in cooperatives. Therefore, these sections have not been able to aid various sectors to adopt their activities to the new contract system at the grassroots level and have failed to promote their role in helping the districts lead and guide cooperatives in expanding contractual work.

--Product contracts with labor groups and laborers is a new problem closely linked with the management and guidance of the agricultural sector as a whole. However, many problems concerning management procedures, policies providing incentives for producers, supply methods, circulation and distribution, and so forth, have not yet been satisfactorily resolved.

The causes of our shortcomings vastly differ from one another and change according to localities and the nature of the job. For this reason, we must analyze each of them specifically so as to rectify them effectively and improve the quality of the new contract system ceaselessly.

Perfecting the new contract system to turn it into a management system of agricultural cooperatives and production collectives is a major question which we will deal with in another article.

CSO: 4209/48

ARTICLE NOTES INCREASE IN CORPORATION'S BRIQUETTE PRODUCTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Hon Gai Coal Corporation Produces Nearly 300,000 Tons of Briquette"]

[Text] The Hon Gai Coal Corporation (Ministry of Mines and Coal) has produced nearly 300,000 tons of briquettes, reaching 50 percent of the total annual plan, which represents a 14 percent increase as compared to the same period last year. The volume of consumption coal supplied to the railway sector reached 56.5 percent as compared to the annual plan, representing an increase of 1,800 tons as compared to the same period last year.

The Hon Gai Coal Selection Enterprise has been able to set a pattern for the business of transfer of salary funds and of final product contract payment at the briquette production division, thus promoting effectively the new management formulae in production. The various aspects of management, especially the labor management and the technical management, have undergone much progress, and the amount of effective use of machinery in a shift went from 5 hours to 5 hours and a half per shift and the proportion of absenteeism has fallen down by 2 to 3 percent as compared to before. For this reason, 80 percent of the production shifts have reached and overfulfilled their quotas, realizing between 280 and 320 tons per day. The average income of the workers in the main production links went up from 30 to 50 percent, thus encouraging those engaged directly in production to increase their workdays and to implement well the motto "Work Continuously and Take Turns to Rest," thus raising the effective utilization of machinery.

The Hon Gai Coal Corporation and the Coal Selection Enterprise have taken active measures to improve relations with the customers and with the transportation sector, freeing quickly the transportation means at the wharves, endeavoring to the highest degree, the regular supplying of coal in accordance with quarterly plans to the railway sector, and overcoming the situation of lack of coal for powering the ships because of the intermediary links. It is for this reason that the average volume of briquette and consumption coal that comes through Hon Gai port comes to over 5,500 tons per month, which represents a consumption level higher than what used to be the case before.

1751
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SRV PAPER REPORTS INTEREST RATES FOR SAVINGS, LOANS

BK191659 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] On 23 September 1982 the Council of Ministers issued Decision No 165-HDBT on increasing interest rates for savings accounts and loans in order to encourage various economic units and the people to deposit their idle money in state banks and credit cooperatives and to promote the increased management and use of funds in accordance with the principles of economic accounting. The decision specifies the following:

Article 1. Promulgated in conjunction with this decision is a chart of interest rates for deposits and loans at state banks and credit cooperatives.

This interest rates chart will go into effect on 1 October 1982 in place of the one previously applied.

The interest rates for all loans carried over from last year or last month will also be computed in accordance with this interest rates chart.

Article 2. A cash award shall be paid equivalent to the excess amount of savings [soos duw tieenf guwir tieet kieemj] computed as of 31 May 1981.

The award money can be withdrawn after a 5-year period and shall earn interest at the rate applicable to 5-year savings deposits. When needed, depositors can withdraw the interest accrued.

Every year, with the consent of the Ministry of Finance, state banks may be allowed to keep part of its income--which is supposed to be turned into the state treasury--for use as funds to pay interest and settle award money on savings depositors.

Chart of Interest Rates for Savings and Loans

	Annual interest rates (percentage)
I. Bank interest rates:	
1. Interest rates for savings deposited by	
State-run economic organizations	1.8 to 3
Collectively-run economic organizations	3 to 5
Private Individuals	6 to 9
2. Interest rates for socialist savings:	
For no-time deposits	12 (including interest and award money)
For year deposits	18
For 5-year deposits	24
3. Interest charges on loans of floating capital:	
For state-run economic organizations	5 to 9
For collectively-run economic organizations	6 to 12
For cooperative members and office and manual workers who need loans to develop family economy	9 to 12
For individual workers who need loans for production	12 to 18
For other persons	24 to 36
For consumption	12 to 18
4. Interest charges on loans of fixed capital:	
For state-run economic organizations	3.6 6
For collectively-run economic organizations	4.2 to 9
5. Interest charges for overdue debts	200 to 300 percent of regular interest charges
II. Credit cooperatives' interest rates:	
1. Interest rates for savings deposited by mass societies and collectively-run economic organizations	3 to 9
2. Interest rates for loans	9 to 36
3. Interest rates for overdue debts	Between 200 and 300 percent of the regular interest rates

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AGRICULTURE

COLLECTION OF SUMMER-FALL GRAIN DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 p 2

[Text] Most of the summer-fall rice crop has been harvested in the Mekong River Delta, except for Minh Hai where it will be harvested later on--that is, by the end of September. It is estimated that the rice crop will be evenly good in six provinces: Minh Hai, Kien Giang, Hau Giang, An Giang, Cuu Long and Dong Thap.

As of 5 September, 98,000 tons of grain from the summer-fall crop have been collected in the provinces from Thuan Huan southward. Most of this amount of grain comes from the summer-fall paddy of An Giang, Dong Thap, Hau Giang and Cuu Long Provinces. An Giang ranks first from the quantitative point of view after collecting nearly 24,000 tons.

The summer-fall crop is the last one from which grain is to be collected for the year 1982. To meet the consumption requirements of the local state sector and in view of a proportional distribution throughout the country, during this season all provinces have the duty to mobilize a volume of grain nearly equal to half of that which was mobilized from the 10th-month and recent winter-spring crops. Since grain is being purchased at a time when the price of paddy and rice is high in the free market, producers are likely to weigh the pros and cons in selling their product. In the rural areas, the trick of rich peasants and large traders is to grant loans with a high interest or to sell goods on credit and, at the harvest time, to collect debts in the form of paddy and to spend a lot of money to buy up the remaining paddy.

Therefore, the grain task consists, on the one hand, in launching an enthusiastic mass movement to fulfill the obligation to the state and, on the other, in struggling against negative manifestations and strengthening the market in order to enable the state to take hold of the absolute majority of grain and commodities.

A measure of prime importance to be taken by the provinces is to define the obligation of cooperatives, production collectives and peasant households to deliver the exact amount of paddy in payment of the tax and the debt owed under the previously signed two-way contract and in requital for the materials already supplied by the state. In each province, this amount of paddy

represents about 25 to 30 percent of the norm for the collection of the summer-fall grain. It is required that all of the obligation paddy be collected and that obstinate attitudes and the tendency to evade tax and to delay the payment of debts be opposed firmly.

A fund has been allocated by the central level for use in directly exchanging commodities and materials with peasants and in purchasing paddy and has been and is being transferred [to the province]. In addition to the amount of goods belonging to the provinces, this fund must be used according to the set goals, requirements and targets when the purchase period is in full swing and also in conformity with the exchange rate and prices fixed by the state. This exchange method ensures the peasants' benefit by enabling them to sell their products and buy staple commodities at reasonable prices, buying cheap and selling at high prices. As for the state, it will be able to take hold of a notable volume of grain without spending a large amount of cash, thereby maintaining the market price.

At a time when the amount of materials and commodities at the state's disposal is still limited and is often sent not in time to the grassroots level, another effective measure to be taken is to urge peasants having large quantities of paddy for sale to the state to agree to accept in advance part of the goods and money, with the remainder to be settled in 3 to 6 months in the form of goods or money and the interest to be paid at the rate applied to bank deposits. From the current summer-fall season onward, it may be possible to stipulate in the long-term two-way contract to be signed that peasants will deliver paddy in advance and will be paid back in 1 or 2 years by construction materials or any other kind of merchandise as requested.

The method of buying at the agreed price will be applied widely. To fix prices in a satisfactory manner without relying on the free market ones, it is necessary tightly to control prices on the grain market and severely to punish speculation, hoarding and activities designed to compete with the state in buying products, to bring about devaluation and to disrupt the market. Organizations which have no responsibilities and are not assigned the task of going to buy grain are not allowed to do so. As for the provinces and cities which need grain to stabilize the market, a rational way is to contribute their materials and goods to the provinces which have fulfilled the collection plan norms in order to buy additional amount [from the latter] and to avoid competitive purchase and the resulting price hike.

To support the task of purchasing grain, the material supply, commercial and banking sectors must gather commodities and money and urgently transfer them to the grassroots level. Every locality must try to preserve grain adequately when it is delivered into warehouses and transported and to minimize the need to leave heaps of paddy in the open. It is necessary to organize people to put paddy into bags, to transport dry and clean paddy to the shipping and receiving places and to avoid spoilage, waste and moisture which will cause losses to the state grain depots. Cuu Long and many other provinces have drawn valuable experiences in preserving grain

and in launching a mass movement to fulfill this task with self-consciousness with the result that the quality of the paddy delivered to warehouses has been assured and that the cost of transporting each ton of purchased paddy has also been reduced.

With the real prospects of the current summer-fall rice crop harvest and by bringing into play the achievements and experiences gained in carrying out the grain collection task since the beginning of this year, the southern provinces have grounds for satisfactorily fulfilling the storage norm for the current grain collection season as well as for 1982 as a whole.

9332
CSO: 4209/18

AGRICULTURE

BETTER RICE CROPS IN NORTH, SOUTH REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] The northern provinces are continuing to tend and fertilize the 10th-month rice crop. The second weeding has been carried out on 1.71 million hectares representing 81.3 percent of the rice transplanted area and the third weeding has been done on 431,000 hectares representing 32.7 percent of the same area. The various localities have carried 6,865,000 tons of stable manure to the fields. On the average, each hectare of 10th-month rice has received 5.2 tons of fertilizer--an increase of 2 quintals over last year.

While tending and fertilizing rice plants, the various localities have actively prevented and eliminated harmful insects and diseases. As a result, the rice area afflicted by these insects has come down to 209,000 hectares--that is, 174,000 hectares less than in the same period last year. However, some rice areas are still afflicted with harmful insects in certain provinces such as Thanh Hoa, Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Hai Hung; these localities are actively seeking all the necessary measures to control them effectively.

As an aftermath of typhoon No 5, rain fell on almost all the northern provinces and have flooded some rice areas in Thanh Hoa and Binh Tri Thien Provinces and Hanoi City.

These localities are mobilizing all forces and concurrently using manual methods and pumps to fight waterlogging to save the rice crop and limit the damage.

Rainfall has brought enough water into the fields. The temperature emanating from the sunshine last week has suitably promoted the development of rice plants, especially those which are putting forth ears in the fields planted with the early 10th-month crop. The early rice crop has been putting forth ears on nearly 70,000 hectares in 6 provinces. Ha Nam Ninh, Bac Thai and Cao Bang Provinces and Haiphong City have started harvesting the early 10th-month rice crop, which in many localities appears to be better than in the previous years. After inspecting ricefields, many localities expect a rather high yield. The main crop is growing well. Thai Binh Province has classified the rice crop into several categories, with the good one

representing 48 percent, the average one 34 percent and the bad one 18 percent. In Ha Nam Ninh Province, the bad rice crop represents 56 percent, the average one 32 percent and the bad one 12 percent.

While preparing to harvest the early 10th-month rice crop, the northern provinces are plowing the fields reserved for seed sowing and are preparing seeds and fertilizers for the winter cultivation season.

In the near future, it will be necessary to watch over the development of harmful insects in ricefields attentively and closely and to take timely measures to prevent and exterminate them. Harvesting must be carried out quickly in areas where the rice crop has ripened in order to have enough time to grow the early winter crops of various kinds. Labor and draft power must be arranged proportionally and preparations must be made to secure more seeds and cuttings of potato, sweet potato, vegetables and legumes.

As of 15 September, the southern provinces have transplanted the 10th-month rice crop on 1,676,000 hectares representing 82.8 percent of the plan norm and a decrease of 80,000 hectares as compared with the same period last year. (The provinces from Thuan Hai southward have transplanted 1m462,000 hectares fulfilling 81.7 percent of the plan norm.)

The remaining planned area on which transplanting has not yet been performed is nearly 350,000 hectares. A number of provinces such as An Giang, Dong Thap and Nghia Binh have already finished transplanting but have not fulfilled the plan norm.

Typhoon No 5 brought in a heavy rainfall which flooded thousands of hectares of 10th-month rice and a number of summer-fall rice fields. In certain areas, the high water level in the fields has slowed down the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop.

Though the 10th-month rice plants are developing well, harmful insects have appeared in certain areas. These localities are concentrating on saving the afflicted fields.

The various localities have harvested most of the cultivated area more rapidly than in the same period last year. The rice crop yield in many provinces is better than last year. From the areas already harvested, Thuan Hai Province has reaped 38 quintals per hectare, Hau Giang 32 quintals, Minh Hai 31.7 quintals and Tien Giang 28 quintals. In An Giang Province, the summer-fall rice crop yields 29.3 quintals [per hectare]--an increase of 0.6 quintal per hectare over last year--and the [total] output increases by 40,000 tons.

All localities must try to harvest the summer-fall rice area quickly and neatly and must plan to keep good quality seeds for the next crop. Labor must be highly concentrated on fulfilling the plan to sow and transplant the 10th-month rice crop neatly in September.

9332
CSO: 4209/18

AGRICULTURE

WAYS TO IMPROVE QUALITY OF PRODUCT CONTRACTING SUGGESTED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strengthening Cooperative Management, Reorganizing and Improving the Quality of Product Contracting and Making the Implementation of Directive No 100 An Orderly Undertaking"]

[Text] After more than a year of adopting the system of product contracts with labor groups and laborers in the cooperatives in rural Hanoi, as the resolution of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee indicates, the most obvious result has been the fact that the productive labor movement was launched in rural areas and everybody was encouraged to enthusiastically do productive work; to invest more labor, fertilizer, draft power, etc. in production; and to contribute an important share to developing agriculture and boosting output, particularly that of rice crops. The living conditions of farmers have become more stable and better than before.

However, since product contracting is a new undertaking that lacks experience, in almost all cooperatives that are practicing it there are aspects that still are far from perfect and deviations and shortcomings in connection with management, organization and use of manpower and strengthening of the system of collective ownership of the means of production, purchase of products and harmonious distribution of the three interests, etc.

To strengthen the management of cooperatives, to remedy shortcomings and to reorganize and improve the quality of product contracting, we must properly do the following work:

- First of all, to strengthen planning, with plans being the major tool for management. Cooperatives must properly draft production plans, in addition to annual and seasonal distribution plans. Their plans must be divided into positive plans to be assigned to every production sector and every unit, with the latter having its own plan for giving assignment to every laborer. As there currently exist many difficulties and a lack of balance in production, importance must be

attached to the norms and measures to maintain balance with conditions for carrying out plans, or else there will be confusion and the tendency to carelessly let things go in any way they can. Democratic discussions must be held with cooperative members to develop the spirit of collective ownership and, in a coordination between cooperatives and the state, to resolve difficulties, the lack of balance in connection with materials and energy and the situation in which people do whatever work they like or deliberately change the planned allocation of crops and seasons, which can lead to letting things go in any way they can and affect the fulfillment of plans.

- To reorganize and properly carry out management, such as properly classifying land, reviewing and supplementing economic and technical norms, correctly and rationally determining volume of production and selecting the right groups and people to award contracts. We must overcome the wrong tendency of some localities to simply take any norms without considering and supplementing them to make them more suitable or to raise production costs and work point costs, to lower the volume of production assigned, to award contracts on the basis of "quota," "number of mouths to feed," etc.

On the basis of properly classifying land and correctly determining material and work point costs, to properly organize awarding contracts to the right groups and people, primarily the crop-growing laborers, and to readjust the assigning of land, which cannot be cut up excessively. Also through land classification, to hold democratic discussions with cooperative members to determine rational volume of production.

- To display the superiority of collectivized labor with work division and cooperation, in accordance with progressive technical programs, we must arrange and readjust the size of production units. To organize along with each locality specialized units and teams in the cooperatives or production units, such as units specialized in soil preparation, seed production, agricultural irrigation, fertilizers, plant protection, water conservancy -- the latter called specialized water conservancy unit 202 -- and in all of the jobs to be assigned on contract, including transplanting, care and harvesting, cooperatives and production units must control the work being done in accordance with technical programs and plan needs, without laxity and "blank-check" contracting.

- The products made belong to the collectives. The assigned households and laborers have the obligation to deliver products in accordance with the quantities specified in their contracts. Cooperatives and production units should announce early distribution plans and cooperative members' product-delivering obligation and should not allow the situation in which not enough products are delivered to happen. Therefore, they must properly do distributing work, ensure a harmonious distribution of the three interests, fulfill their own obligation to the state and properly implement the distribution policies within the cooperatives.

- To continue stepping up the building of the cooperatives' material and technical base and the application of science and technology to production. Under the current conditions of the economy, we must properly apply the formula of the state, cooperatives and people working jointly and relying on such potentials as labor, capital and materials, and relying on their own efforts first, and the cooperatives having realistic plans, strengthening their own material and technical base and paying attention to the urgent and appropriate jobs like water conservancy, seeds, fertilizers, plant protection, etc. On the other hand, we must properly manage the existing material and technical bases so as to fully use them while serving production and overcome any violations of the system of collective ownership of the means of production, such as price control, any form of scattering draft animals, letting draft animals die in large numbers, letting canals and ditches be dug up or destroyed, allowing spending to reduce the size of the grain funds for animal husbandry, etc.

The party assuming leadership is the decisive factor for leading the three revolutions in the countryside and driving agriculture toward the socialist large-scale production. Therefore, we must strengthen the leadership of the party committees and chapters in the cooperatives, develop the example-setting role of party members and at the same time overcome such negative signs as following the backward masses and slackening leadership.

To continue perfecting and improving the quality of product contracting, after the transplanting of the tenth-month rice seedlings has been done, all production installations must strengthen cadres in order to make the implementation of Directive No 100 an orderly undertaking, correctly carry on the purposes and principles suggested by the Central Committee and pay attention to strengthening the leadership and management cadres in the cooperatives and production units.

5598
CSO: 4209/33

BRIEFS

THAI BINH OIL SECURITY--The drilling projects in the search for oil have been expanded in Thai Binh Province over the past few years. The party committee and the administration at all levels and all sectors concerned in the province have determined their responsibility in the protection of oil projects. In those localities where oil projects are operating, the grassroots-level administration and the public security forces have coordinated with the sectors involved to discuss and establish plans for maintaining security and countering theft and sabotage. The provincial authorities have established many plans to defend oil projects, organize patrols and guards, and control fires and explosions. Villagers in Dong Hung and Tien Hai districts have actively participated in protecting oil projects. They have discovered and promptly prevented all violations of socialist property. They have joined in investigations to solve 87 percent of cases of encroaching on oil projects, recovering more than 300,000 dong for the state. The task of protecting oil projects have helped considerably in improving prospecting and the use of oil. [Text] [BK210941 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 1]

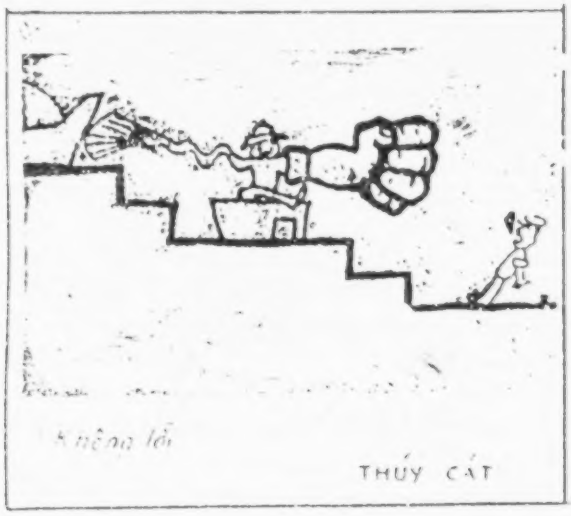
CSO: 4209/48

LABOR

SUPERVISORS STROKE BOSSES WHILE SUPPRESSING LABORERS

Hanoi VAN HOA NGHE THUAT in Vietnamese No 7, Jul 82 Inside Back Cover

[Cartoon]



CSO: 4209/37

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

READER REQUESTS URGENT REPLACEMENT OF STOLEN WATER PIPE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 5 Aug 82 p 3

[Readers' Opinions column by Nguyen Vung and Ha Huy Tu of the Ban Thong Nhat Collective Quarters Management Board: "Water Shortage and Reason for It"]

[Text] People who passed by O Cho Dua and came to the Ban Thong Nhat collective quarters would feel very bad as they saw a missing section nearly 2 meters long of the water pipe where water was gushing day and night. The reason for this state of things was the fact that a number of bad people from Hao Nam Village had broken the pipe and taken away the section. About 100 families living in the Ban Thong Nhat collective quarters are being seriously short of water for their everyday need. The management board of the collective quarters has repeatedly reported it to the water-supplying corporation, public security office and local administration, but the situation has not yet been corrected.

Let us suggest:

- As an immediate action, because of its responsibility, the water-supplying corporation must urgently repair the water pipe section and ensure regular supply of water for the people and cadres living in the quarters.

- The water-supplying corporation needs to coordinate its action with the local public security and administration to immediately investigate and to find those people who have deliberately stolen socialist properties and caused bad consequences so as to take punitive action against them.

5598
CSO: 4209/33

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VCP DIRECTIVE ON TRAINING THEORY CADRES

BK200945 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[VCP Central Committee Secretariat Directive No 06-CT/TW on training cadres in charge of theoretical lectures at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] Implementing Resolution No 52-N1/TW dated 26 March 1962 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and Directive No 54-CT/TW dated 2 October 1978 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School, over the past years, along with training and fostering high and middle ranking party cadres, has made great efforts to produce college level cadres in charge of lecturing on Marxist-Leninist theory, thereby contributing positively to building a contingent of capable party cadres.

In the present revolutionary stage and in implementing the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress, political theory indoctrination plays a very important role. Advancing from a society in which small-scale production predominates to socialism, bypassing the stage of capitalist development, the socialist revolution in our country has produced many interesting theoretical and practical questions which we must study in a comprehensive and systematic manner. We must also study and review the abundant experiences accumulated by our party during the more than half a century of its revolutionary struggle, study the new theoretical findings of fraternal parties and countries and, through a review of revolutionary experiences, contributes to developing the world's store of revolutionary theory. One of the most demanding tasks now is to consistently improve the scientific knowledge of cadres in charge of theoretical training to the college or higher levels in order to enable them to train and foster cadres at party schools. We must also improve the quality of organs which are responsible for tasks concerning theoretical and social science research and the quality of central and local sectors and branches as well as the quality of party leading cadres whose positions require a high-level of theoretical background.

To meet these requirements and to carry out these tasks satisfactorily, the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School must upgrade its training system to a new /standard/ which will be reflected in the students' final scientific theses

to be defended by themselves in accordance with state regulations. In the years ahead, along with standardizing the training method, party schools and the VCP Central Committee propaganda and training department must continue to carry out suitable training forms, such as special courses, sessions and so forth, in order to produce cadres in charge of theoretical training who meet the immediate demands of the propaganda and training sector, party schools and other theoretical organizations.

The training of students at the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School must achieve the objectives specified in resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress which are: "To train fundamentally and systematically a contingent of cadres in charge of theoretical lecturing. These cadres must be qualified politically, absolutely loyal to the party cause, must have an advanced scientific background and must firmly understand Marxist-Leninist methodology and the latest advances in the social sciences. They must be able to serve the party in studying and expounding complex problems of revolutionary theory and the process of developing modern society."

To carry out these tasks, it is necessary to satisfactorily solve the following concrete problems:

1. Determine suitable methods and /programs/ of training to improve the students' scientific background to meet current requirements, make sure that theory and practice match and combine training with scientific research, thereby contributing to expounding and solving problems created by the actual revolutionary situation.

2. /On tasks concerning the selection of students/: selection must be concentrated on cadres whose backgrounds meet the set political qualification and who have, in practice, matured through revolutionary work and who have acquired a college-level background. They must have completed a basic course on Marxist-Leninist theory, be of good health and must undergo a serious and strict examination.

Attention should be paid to cadres who have been trained in practical production and combat, who have drawn concrete experiences on party building and leading tasks and who have the aspiration and ability to carry out the theoretical training task.

A selection committee must be established under the chairmanship of the VCP Central Committee Organization Department and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School. The list of selected students must be reviewed and approved by the party Central Committee secretariat.

3. /A contingent of lecturers must be established/ to meet the requirements on the numbers and quality of lecturers in order to advance toward having definite scientific academic titles for them--due to the immediate requirement to establish a new standard in the training task, it is necessary to promptly upgrade scientific titles for lecturers who have served many years and have

gained abundant background and experience--to enable them to guide students in study, research and writing their theses. Supervisors for the students' scientific research must acquire a specialized and profound knowledge of specific subjects of Marxist-Leninist theory, of theoretical questions and practical experiences in building socialism and communism, of historical experiences and internal policies of the VCP and of the revolutionary experiences of fraternal countries and parties.

Various central sectors and branches and theoretical and scientific organizations of the party and state must assign supervisors, scientific cadres and outstanding specialists to help party schools in lecturing students on various theoretical topics and scientific subjects, in expounding various practical questions and guiding students in their theses writing.

4. The training of students on /Marxist-Leninist scientific subject matters has created new requirements on material bases to serve training and research./ As a result, the VCP Central Committee Finance-Management Department [ban taif chinhs-quanr trij trung wowng dqangr], the party Central Committee office and party schools must review and solve each concrete problem in order to create favorable conditions for the training task such as the problems of food, living quarters and working conditions of the students, teaching aids, communications system and other means and so forth.

5. /Strengthening tasks concerning organization and management of students./

Party schools must improve the educational background and ability of their lecturers to enable them to organize the training and management of their students. Official training regulations must be formulated and implementation must be satisfactorily carried out.

The VCP Central Committee Organization Department and the Nguyen Ai Quoc Higher Party School must make proposals on training organization, systems and policy for party schools.

Various party and state organs concerned must coordinate with party schools in creating favorable conditions to quickly systematize the training of cadres in charge of theoretical lecturing so as to carry out this task triumphantly.

CSO: 4209/48

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

LAI CHAU TRIBESMEN ADOPT SETTLED FARMING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Do Van Tri et al: "Nearly 116,000 Compatriots of Various Nationalities in Lai Chau Province Adopt Settled Cultivation and Living Patterns"]

[Text] In the last five years Lai Chau Province has built 38 points of solid settled cultivation and living patterns, thus stabilizing the way of life of nearly 116,000 compatriots of various nationalities such as the Thai, Dao, Hmong and Ha Nhi who used to lead a nomadic way of life before in 82 villages.

Working with the motto "The people's self-help being the main concept, the state will come in with partial help," the compatriots of various nationalities in the various points of settled cultivation and living patterns and in the new economic zones have helped one another to contribute millions of workdays and reclaim 1,200 hectares of wet rice land, build 140 kilometers of car road, 720 kilometers of trails and 28 small irrigation projects.

The province of Lai Chau has invested over 300,000 dong into the building of health stations, schools, creches, wells and ball fields. By now, practically all the settlement points have had their own schools, health stations, buying and selling cooperatives, creches and wells.

1751
CSO: 4209/475

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

PUNISHMENT METED OUT FOR THEFT OF PUBLIC PROPERTY

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Jul 82 p 4

[Article: "Quang Nam-Da Nang: Severely Punishes Those Who Appropriate Public Property"]

[Text] Recently the people's court of Quang Nam-Da Nang has sat in session to judge and severely punish a number of illegal operators and violators of socialist property: Phan Thi Phuoc, treasurer of the farm, forestry and food product company of Da Nang; Diep Thi Hong Hoa, saleswoman in charge of selling electric and metal goods and chemicals in Da Nang; Nguyen Van Lanh, custodian in charge of the paddy warehouse of the Phu Nhuan food store; Vo Hue, captain of the Cuu Long ship belonging to the maritime petroleum and oil transport company number 1 of Haiphong, who was in charge of transporting petroleum and oil to the harbors of Nghe Tinh, Haiphong, Da Nang, Quy Nhon and Nha Trang.

As cadres and government officials, all four of the above-named have taken advantage of the tasks given them, taken advantage of the loopholes and shortcomings of the managing organs and through various tricks managed to steal money from the state and from the people. None of them has been able to slip through the network of the law and all have been properly dealt with. Phan Thi Phuoc was given 10 years in jail for the crime of having stolen 34,000 dong, the amount of money collected from the counter sales which she took and spent liberally on her lover before trying to go overseas illegally together with the rest of the group. Diep Thi Hong Hoa was given 9 years in jail for being an accomplice and for having stolen almost 30,000 dong also collected from sales. When the thing was discovered Hoa had fled into another province but she did not escape in time and therefore fell into the net of the law. The Quang Nam-Da Nang court has sentenced Nguyen Van Lanh to 5 years of jail because of his having taken advantage of the fact that the rice milling ratio had not been defined carefully and thus allowing him to steal 7000 kilograms of paddy together with other bad elements. Vo Hue was sentenced to 3 years in jail for having stolen gasoline from the state and for having taken advantage of the fact that he was allowed to take his ship out of the country in order to get some repairs done in order to divide 1 million dong worth of money exchanged into dollars among the crew so as to allow the latter to buy liberally and engage in illegal speculations. Hue was also the ringleader in the attempt to destroy the receipt for the ship repairs and to scatter the goods by transfering them to another ship so as to cover up their illegal violations.

All four were forced to reimburse the illegal money that they have taken from the state.

1751
CSO: 4209/475

POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

DISTRIBUTION OF LAND TO DESERVING FAMILIES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Jul 82 p 1

[Article: "Dong Nai Rearranges for 17,630 Hectares of Land and Fields to Go to Families of Wounded Soldiers and Dead Heroes and to Families With Contributions to the Revolution"]

[Text] Dong Nai Province has rearranged the situation and temporarily provided 17,630 hectares of land and fields to families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes and to those families who have made contributions to the revolution who are now landless or do not have enough land.

The province has given instructions for the districts to investigate the situation of land occupation in the locality and confiscated or bought out land from 2,000 persons in order to give it to the families of wounded soldiers or dead heroes who do not have any or want land on which to till. As the rearrangements proceed, the districts have mobilized the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes to organize production solidarity cells, production groups and cooperatives. The agriculture committees of various districts provide guidance to the collective units and families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes so that they can manage and rationally use the newly acquired land so as to avoid the situation of illegal transfer or sales of land after the new arrangements have been made.

A number of localities such as Phuoc Buu (Xuyen Moc District), Hung Loc (Thong Nhat District) have gathered the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes so that they till the land continuously and stay on in a collective way of life and thus reach good results. Many cooperatives in Long Thanh and Thong Nhat districts and in Bien Hoa City have accorded priority to the families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes in their selection of contract fields at favorable spots as regards the source of irrigation water, accessibility and so on and they have mobilized the Youth Union members and other mass organization members to help these families sow in accordance with the seasonal schedule and take good care of the contracted fields. The families of wounded soldiers and dead heroes in the Hung Nhon Cooperative (Thong Nhat district) have had the support of the collective and reaped a summer-autumn maize crop that reached the productivity of 1.8 to 2 tons per hectare, thus overreaching the set quota for rice production contract by 400 to 600 kilograms of paddy per hectare.

1751 END
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4 November 1982

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MORE THAN 100 FULRO MEMBERS DEFECT IN LAM DONG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "In Lam Dong Province, 137 Former FULRO Members Return to the Revolution"]

[Text] For more than a month, at the headquarters of the people's committee of Da Long Village the Vietnam Fatherland Front Committee of Lac Duong District held a class on the lines and policies of the party and government for 137 FULRO enlisted men who returned to the revolution in Dam Rong, Da Tong, and Da Long villages. Through study they were able to clearly understand the policies of the party and government regarding the ethnic minority people, the leniency of the revolution toward people who have gone astray, etc. The men criticized their mistakes and promised that they would positively engage in production labor, do a good job of implementing all stands and policies of the party and, if they learned of activities by the obstinate FULRO gang, promptly report them to the local administration so that it can draft plans to punish such people.

5616
CSO: 4209/35

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

GAMBLING BY WORKERS IN HANOI DECRIED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 p 4

[A Story a Day column by "Nguoi Xay Dung" (Builder): "Take Administrative Steps..."]

[Text] A few months ago, in a house in team 22, Minh Khai Subward, Hai Ba Trung Ward, the authorities caught some gamblers in the act. In all, there were 16 people. Some were unemployed and some had previous convictions. But it was noteworthy that a considerable number of the offenders were state workers and civil servants in all kinds of sectors: materials, automobiles, film, translation, printing, railroads, tobacco, etc.

Recently the evil of gambling in our city (including dominoes) has been made worse by a number of gamblers and deceitful, exploiting gambling den operators. The authorities have promptly taken steps to bring to justice and educate many different people and groups.

In the incident in question a considerable number of gamblers were state cadres. The gambling, furthermore, was done doing working hours. The authorities confiscated 36,200 dong on the spot!

Everyone knows that at present difficulties are being encountered in the lives the workers and civil servants. So where did the gamblers get so much money? On the average, before being allowed into the game each gambler had to have more than 2,000 dong in cash.

At present, gambling is continuing to take place in many forms. That evil will give rise to other evils. Our people have much experience. Therefore, Builder would like to present this incident to public opinion, and recommends that the legal organs deal with it stermly to set an example. Furthermore, I hope that the organs and enterprises whose employees left their work during working hours to gamble subject them to administrative action for the crime of disregarding labor discipline. Only thereby can discipline within the organs as well as discipline in society in general be respected and the interests of both the offenders and their families be ensured.

5616
CSO: 4209/36

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

READER URGES CRACKDOWN ON COAL BLACK MARKET

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Coal Making Its Way to the Outside"]

[Text] The Yen Phong District People's Committee in Ha Bac Province has frequently reminded the various villages to stop the buying of coal from other localities to operate brick and tile kilns. The district supply corporation has also issued a notice stating that it will undertake the task of supplying coal to cooperatives. However, the purchase of outside coal in the name of collectives continues to occur at many installations. Trucks loaded with coal travel from Quang Ninh at night to such villages as Trung Nghia, Dong Phong and a number of other cooperatives. Public security forces make arrests and local cadres quickly go to the district to interevene. The purchase of outside coal clearly supports persons who earn their livings illegally and impedes economic management and labor management.

In order to put an end to the phenomenon mentioned above, the Vang Danh, Mao Khe, Ha Lam , Coc 6 and other coal mines of the Hon Gai Coal Corporation must take steps to tightly manage coal and to manage drivers (including their use of gasoline and oil during the day). On the other hand, Yen Phong District must take steps to deal with the problem similar to the steps taken by the district public security force in the last several cases.

7809
CSO: 4209/32

BRIEFS

BAC THAI MARKET MANAGEMENT--Bac Thai has conducted an investigation and adjusted the taxes and the products of 1,000 business households, prosecuted 300 cases involving speculation and smuggling. The commerce sector and the tax branch have given their attention to strengthening the organization, purifying the corps, exposing and prosecuting many cases involving cadres who have accepted bribes or conspired with dishonest merchants and strengthening the forces of the market management committees at more than 30 markets and inspection stations in Tay Nguyen City and the districts of Phu Yen, Dong Hy, Phu Binh Vo Nhai and Phu Luong. The marketing cooperatives within the province have improved their management and purchasing of goods for the state, thereby limiting the flow of goods to the free market. Since August, the marketing cooperatives have purchased and sold 60 tons of pork, 80 tons of manually processed sugar, 15 tons of dried tea buds, dried fish and so forth at prices 10 to 20 percent lower than free market prices. [Excerpt] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 1] 7809

ANTIAIRCRAFT FORCE TRAINING--During the third quarter of 1982 all units of the antiaircraft force held meetings to discuss ways to win first battles and improve their combat plans. Various units have studied new combat readiness systems and strengthened their antiaircraft battle plans in various new assigned battlegrounds. As of mid-September, the antiaircraft force had organized 116 training courses for 80 percent of division officers and 78 percent of regiment officers and commanders of regional antiaircraft units. [BK220531 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 20 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/49

BEN TRE STRENGTHENS PARTY COMMITTEES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by D.H.: "The Ben Tre Party Organization Formulates Cadre Planning and Prepares the New Party Committees on the Basic Level"]

[Text] In this phase of political activity, on the basis of thoroughly understanding the viewpoints and resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party, the various party committee echelons in Ben Tre Province have been concerned with the question of how to select basic level cadres for the years from 1983 to 1985 and how to prepare for subsequent years. In order to have a better foundation for evaluating the corps of cadres of the districts, cities and installations, the various party committee echelons have guided the key cadres of each party organization in the practive of self-criticism and criticism; at the same time, they have made everyone more clearly aware of the fact that the factor of decisive significance in every victory of the basic level party organization is having a corps of cadres who possess the qualities and skills needed to meet the requirements and carry out the tasks of the revolution in the new stage, the most important manifestations of which are absolute loyalty to the line of the party and steadfastness in the face of every challenge and difficulty. Through a review, the various party committee echelons confirmed that, in the recent past, the corps of basic level cadres has matured but that they still exhibit many shortcomings and weaknesses regarding their qualities and work skills. Building a corps of cadres who are firm and unswerving in the face of every challenge and who possess the ability to manage the economy and society is the requirement being faced.

Many districts and cities have undergone marked change in their selection of cadres for the new term of the party committees, such as replacing comrades who are in poor health, who are incompetent and unable to perform their task or who have a poor reputation, have lost their revolutionary will or become devian with young comrades who possess rather high political, cultural and technical qualifications. Persons who are not qualified to be party members have been expelled from the party. Nearly one-half of the new party committee members on the basic level have been selected and virtually all of them have a level I or higher education; more than 30 percent of party committee members have completed

the middle level political program and programs at economic and technical management schools; their average age is 41 but some comrades are 25 or 27 years of age. In Giong Trom District, many villages have reduced the average age of party committee members from 43 to 37; of the new cadres, 12 have been assigned the task of serving as chairman of the village people's committee, 8 of whom are new party members and 1 of whom is a woman less than 30 years of age; and all of these comrades were included in the training planning of the districts, cities and villages.

Through political activities, all cadres and party members have realized that it is necessary to always take the initiative in cadre planning in order to have an adequate number of cadres who possess the necessary qualities in order to meet the immediate and long-range requirements of the revolution.

In order to do a better job of preparing for the second phase congresses, the Ben Tre Provincial Party Committee has guided the district party committees of Chau Thanh, Ba Tri, Mo Cay, Thanh Phu, Giong Trom and so forth in gaining experience from formulating cadre planning in a manner closely linked to the effort to achieve the standard of a strong, solid party organization and to selecting the corps of new party committee members for the basic level. The province has also disseminated the experience gained in strengthening weak and deficient basic organizations, such as the party organizations of Binh Dai and Tan Xuan in Ba Tri District, Binh Khanh in Mo Cay District, Phu Huong in Chau Thanh District and so forth in order to provide detailed lessons in the forging and cultivation of qualities and work skills to basic level cadres.

7809
CSO: 4209/32

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HO CHI MINH CITY DEVELOPS BASIC LEVEL YOUTH UNION ORGANIZATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Develops Basic-Level Youth Union Organization"]

[Text] The HCM Youth Union chapter of Ho Chi Minh City sent 12 work teams to the precincts in the city proper to help consolidate and develop Youth Union bases in the small industry and handicrafts cooperatives. The precinct Youth Union chapters have many forms for drawing youths into such activities as holding discussions among youths in Precinct 5 and the young cooperative members' club in Tan Binh Precinct, holding skilled worker competitions in Phu Nhuan Precinct, the building of youth projects and youth production teams in precincts 1 and 3, Tan Binh Precinct, etc. Those activity forms have contributed to cultivating many outstanding youths to serve as the hard core in the production labor and economizing movement at the base level. The chapters of Go Vap and Tan Binh precinct held classes to prepare candidates for admission into the Youth League. During the past 2 months the production bases have added 93 Youth Union chapters and 152 Youth Union members. Precinct 3 and Tan Binh Precinct have each added five Youth Union chapters and admitted tens of Youth Union members. The Youth Union bases in the Thanh Xuan tailoring cooperative, the Truong My lacquerware cooperative, the Thang Muoi machinery cooperative, the Tan Tien wool weaving cooperative, the Phu Vinh children's clothing cooperative, etc., have led the way in production, ensured product quality, and contributed to strengthening the various aspects of management.

5616
CSO: 4209/35

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH TOURS SANTIAGO DE CUBA 15 OCT

OW170058 Hanoi VNA in English 1533 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 16 Oct--President Truong Chinh and his party on Friday morning made a tour of Santiago de Cuba, the cradle of the Cuban revolution and the second largest city, 1,000 kilometres to the east of Havana.

The Vietnamese guests were accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice-president of the Council of State; and Faure Chomon Mediavilla, member of the CPC Central Committee and ambassador to Vietnam.

The delegation was greeted at the airport by Jose Ramonn Balaguer, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Eddy Fernandez, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee and chairman of the Provincial People's Administrative Council; and many other officials and representatives of mass organizations in the province.

Soon after its arrival in the city, the Vietnamese delegation paid tribute at the Jose Marti Tomb in the Santa Efigenia Cemetery on the city's outskirts. Later President Truong Chinh and his party visited the July 26 City Schools, formerly known as Moncada Barracks, and its museum. Then they called at Siboney farm from where over 100 fighters led by Fidel Castro had started the attack on Moncada Barracks.

In the evening of the same day the Vietnamese delegation was feted by the Provincial Party Committee and Administrative Council.

CSO: 4200/58

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH VISITS CASTRO'S PROVINCE

OW151533 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 15 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 15 Oct--President Truong Chinh and the other members of the Vietnamese party and state delegation left Havana yesterday morning on a special plane to visit Holguin, home province of President Fidel Castro in the eastern part of Cuba.

The delegation was accompanied by Juan Almeida Bosque, political bureau member of the Communist Party of Cuba Central Committee and vice president of the State Council; Daure Chomon, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, Cuban ambassador to Vietnam; and others.

The delegation was welcomed by Miguel Cano Blanco, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the C.P.C. Central Committee; and secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Guillermo Benitet Barbosa, alternate member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, deputy secretary of the Provincial Party Committee; Ixart Cuenca Mastrapa, member of the C.P.C. Central Committee, secretary general of the Provincial Trade Union Organization; Augusto Fajardo Pi, chairman of the Provincial People's Administrative Council; and other local officials.

Representatives of the local population gathered at the airport with photos, banners, flowers and slogans to welcome the delegation.

Young pioneers presented President Truong Chinh and the other members of the delegation with bouquets of roses and red scarfs.

Tens of thousands of people lined up the road from the airport to downtown Holguin holding up Vietnamese and Cuban flags and portraits of President Ho Chi Minh and President Truong Chinh, waving to the motorcade of the Vietnamese guests.

President Truong Chinh and his party paid homage to the tomb of General Carlix Garcia, a well-known 19th-century national hero of Holguin Province.

Right at the tomb, the Holguin People's Administrative Council held a ceremony to present President Truong Chinh with a replica of the stone axe, symbol of the province.

Augusto Fajardo Pi, chairman of the Provincial People's Administrative Council, said:

"We know that the Vietnamese people, a devoted and dauntless people led by a heroic, indomitable and invicible party, have made many sacrifices during their century-long struggle. We are bound to the Vietnamese people by unbreakable ties. The Vietnamese people set a bright example of heroism at Dien Bien Phu and in many other famous battles for their national sovereignty and for the cause of mankind as a whole."

President Truong Chinh expressed his thanks and said:

"I receive this axe with all my respect and profound admiration for the heroic tradition and the glorious present of the Holguin people. This axe is also a fine symbol of the solidarity which the Holguin people have always reserved for the Vietnamese people in our resistance war against U.S. aggression, for national salvation in the past, and in our present struggle for socialist construction and national defence, against the hostile policy of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces."

Yesterday afternoon, President Truong Chinh and his party visited an enterprise producing agricultural machines on the outskirts of Holguin. The leaders of the factory presented President Truong Chinh with a model of a sugarcane-cutting machine produced by the factory. On behalf of the delegation, President Truong Chinh presented the factory with some souvenirs.

Last night, the Holguin Party Committee and People's Administrative Council offered a banquet, followed by an art performance in honour of the Vietnamese delegation.

CSO: 4200/58

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRUONG CHINH VISITS SRV EMBASSY IN CUBA

OW211205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] On the morning of 19 October, Chairman Truong Chinh visited our embassy in Cuba and had a cordial meeting with the Vietnamese cadres, workers, trainees and students working or studying in our friends' land.

Comrades Chu Huy Man, Nguyen Co Thach, Do Chinh, Tran Danh Tuyen and Nguyen Viet Dung, members of our party and state delegation which was visiting Cuba, accompanied him. Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo and large numbers of Vietnamese cadres and trainees assembled to greet him and his companions.

In a warm atmosphere of family sentiments, Chairman Truong Chinh talked about the situation in the country and outlined our party's, armed forces' and people's efforts to surmount all difficulties and to successfully implement the resolutions of the Fifth VCP Congress. He affectionately urged Vietnam's sons and daughters living in fraternal Cuba to unite, to develop their patriotism and proletarian internationalism, to endeavor to train and to strive to outstandingly fulfill the tasks entrusted to them, thus contributing to the consolidation and strengthening of the fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries.

Ambassador Nguyen Huu Ngo, on behalf of our cadres, workers and students, expressed gratitude to the party and the state for their solicitude and promised to resolutely carry out Chairman Truong Chinh's earnest advice.

CSO: 4209/49

BRIEFS

VCP SENDS GREETINGS TO TANZANIA--Hanoi, VNA, 19 Oct--The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam on 20 October sends a message of greetings to the congress on the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania. The message says: "We rejoice at the achievements [word indistinct] by the Tanzanian people under the leadership of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania headed by President Julius Nyerere in the consolidation of independence and sovereignty and in national construction, thus contributing to the common struggle of the peoples in Africa and the rest of the world to foil the schemes of sabotage by the imperialist, colonialist and racist forces, for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress." The message wishes for constant consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship and relations between the two parties and peoples. [Text] [OW200025 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 19 Oct 82]

CSO: 4200/58

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR CORRECT VIEW OF ECONOMIC INTERESTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Three Interests Within State-Operated Enterprises"]

[Text] Economic returns and economic interests are matters of major importance in production and business. In order to develop production, raise labor productivity and raise economic returns, it is necessary to establish the correct relationship among the different economic interests within society. Within a state-operated enterprise, these interests primarily assume the three following forms: the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual worker. Because state-operated enterprises are under the ownership of all the people and because the purpose of socialist production is to satisfy the material and cultural needs of the people, these three interests are identical. The thinking in the economic policies of the party and state is to harmoniously combine these interests.

The most frequent deviation in the realities of production and business management is to only emphasize one interest. At one time, the interests of the individual were not being given appropriate attention, with the result that the zeal and enthusiasm of the worker declined. By tapping the initiative of the basic units and providing appropriate incentive, decision 25-CP has created an important moving force. However, due to shortcomings in the guidance of implementation and loopholes in a number of regulations, deviations have occurred in the opposite direction. Some installations, while attempting to overcome difficulties, have only seen the interests of the collective and the individual and have given light attention to the interests of the state; some places have put these three interests into opposition with one another. As a result, incorrect practices have developed, such as placing more emphasis upon subsidiary production than primary production; attaching more importance to the installation's plan for the manufacture of products by itself than the plan assigned by the state; pilfering or trading supplies and raw materials in violation of principles; and not complying with the regulations governing the delivery of products and the distribution of profits. These practices have harmed the interests of the state and adversely affected production, distribution and circulation.

In order to harmoniously combine the three interests within the state-operated industrial enterprise, several regulations have been amended and revised. Planning has the task of expressing the unified nature of the plan and encouraging enterprises to concentrate the use of the major portion of their capacity in main production while utilizing surplus capacity, rejected materials and defective products to expand their subsidiary production. Production cost accounting and pricing must insure that production costs are met and that a profit is earned. The marketing of products is carried out in accordance with the principle that all the products produced by the enterprise are sold to state-operated commerce agencies and economic units of the state in accordance with the approved distribution plan; the enterprise only markets consumer goods when the state-operated commerce agency does not accept them for marketing. Profit distribution is one of the fields that manifests the relationship among these three interests. This distribution must meet all three of the following requirements: insuring the sources of revenue of the state; providing appropriate incentive for enterprises and workers; reducing the excessive differences in income among enterprises and sectors...

Every installation must have a thorough understanding of the spirit of the change that has occurred. As a cell of the socialist economy, the state-operated enterprise has the task of organizing production and business in a manner that yields returns, implementing the state plan well, producing many products for society, contributing more and more to the state, improving the welfare of the collective and increasing the income of the worker. The management apparatus and the collective of cadres and manual workers are the persons that are assigned the responsibility by the state for managing and using all of the property and sources of capital of the enterprise in order to perform the tasks mentioned above. Fulfilling the assigned task is the most important interests of each collective and each person. As more wealth is produced, profits rise and discipline is increasingly upheld in production and business, the state, the collective and the individual worker benefit.

Economic interests are the objective of and the moving force behind production and business.

Only when there is a clear viewpoint regarding interests is it possible to take correct action.

7809
CSO: 4209/32

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS DECISION ON BANK ACTIVITIES

OW190447 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers has recently issued decision No. 172-HDBT on monetary, credit and payment matters in the days ahead. The decision says:

All monetary, credit and payment activities of the State Bank must be directed at supporting and promoting the development of production, expanding the circulation of goods, accelerating socialist transformation and helping to perfect the socialist management system.

Through monetary, credit and payment activities, the bank will develop its role of controlling and supervising economic activities, constantly improve the efficiency of capital, expand organized monetary circulation and repress and eliminate the bad practice of lending money at high interest rates. It will also fulfill its role as the center of cash, credit and payment in the national economy.

Along with fully utilizing the available capital of enterprises and economic organizations, the state uses the capital and budget invested in capital construction projects of the state plan through allocations and credit. Financial agencies have the responsibility to balance their investments and transfer these investments in good time to the bank according to schedule.

The bank allocates and grants loans, within the range of the capital transferred from the state budget. On the other hand, through the capital it generates itself, the bank develops credit extended for capital construction projects in the state-run economic sector not belonging to the state's centralized investment plan, aiming mainly at in-depth investment objectives and helping the collective economic sector build its material-technical base.

The bank must ensure, in good time and sufficiently, all reasonable requirements for liquid capital loans of state-run and collective economic units, first of all requirements in capital for production and purchases to put the sources of goods into the state's hands. The amount of credit must be absolutely commensurate with the amount and value of material supplies and goods pledged as collateral. The bank must make a clear distinction between the capital of the enterprise, the capital allocated by the budget and the bank credit and ensure rational financial relations. The bank shall apply interests and penalty on loans without material supplies or goods pledged as collateral and shall recover these loans fully and in good time.

Regarding the liquid funds which must be allocated by the state budget but which are not yet sufficiently released by financial agencies, the bank may temporarily advance them through loans so as to keep the enterprises' activities from being hampered and it should set up separate accounting. The financial agencies must refund these loans to the bank in accordance with actual monthly allocations. The bank should step up its attraction of remittances in foreign currencies by overseas Vietnamese, strive for international credit with a view to expanding foreign currency loans to enterprises and economic organizations so that they may import raw materials and parts necessary for the production or importation of goods and then pay their debts with export goods.

In order to be able to obtain foreign currency loans, the enterprises must work out concrete production and business projects, including their exports and payment of foreign currency loans, and submit them to the minister of the main governing ministry--in the case of central enterprises--or to the chairman of the people's committee of the province, municipality or special zone directly subordinate to the central government--in case of regional enterprises--for review.

After reviewing, together with the Central Bank, the need and capability of using loans with economic efficiency, the main governing agencies assign the plans and issue regulations to the enterprises.

In the use of foreign currency loans, the enterprises must comply with state regulations on control of foreign currency, bank credit and exports and imports. They must assure profitable production and business with foreign currency, pay the foreign currency loan, including both the principal and interest, and pay accumulated funds in foreign currency to the state in the form of right to use foreign currency.

In case the enterprises sustain losses in foreign currency, the minister of the main governing ministry or the chairman of the people's committee of the province, municipality or special zone must draw from the available foreign currency funds of sectors or regions to refund the bank the foreign currency loan, including both principal and interest.

Regarding private individuals or unions who have been given production and business licenses, the bank will give sufficient loans for production and business, primarily requirements in funds to implement contracts signed with state enterprises and agencies on condition the borrower guarantees he will pay back on schedule and seriously implement the state market control and tax policies. The prices to be used as bases for loans and for buying material supplies and goods must conform to the state regulations on price levels and distribution of price control levels. The state banks applies the interests in the following manner:

If the enterprises operate effectively, fulfill the state plan well, effectively use their available capital and loans, fully discharge their obligations to the state and pay back their loans in full ahead of schedule, they will be given favored treatment in loans, payment and issuance of cash and will enjoy favored interest rates equal to 75 percent of normal rates.

If the enterprises operate poorly and fail to meet the aforementioned standards, the bank should actively help them overcome their shortcomings. Should they fail to make progress after being helped on many occasions, the bank will apply such financial, credit and payment policies as enforcing high interest rates, extending loans under pledges and guarantees, partially or completely stopping loans. The enterprises must settle the money paid for goods according to obligatory procedures.

The interests to be paid on loans for production and business activities and normal capital construction in the credit plan may be based on the cost of products, cost of construction projects and transportation fees.

Loans resulting from the units' own shortcomings must bear interest rates two to three times higher than normal rates and these interests must be drawn from the units' profits for payment to the bank.

Loans that achieve high economic efficiency will have their interest rates reduced by 25 percent compared to normal rates and the income from this reduction will be added to the units' profits.

The State Bank has the responsibility of meeting--sufficiently and in good time--all reasonable requirements for the cash of state-run, joint state-private and collective economic units, state agencies, armed forces units, social groups and organizations, and private industrialists and businessmen, hereafter known as units. The units must open accounts with the banks and must seriously carry out the state's systems governing cash control and noncash payment. Cash must not be left accumulated in the accounts or expended in excess of the levels agreed upon with the banks. If the units and the serving banks fail to agree upon the level of cash left in the accounts or the debit level, they should report this to higher managing agencies for a decision.

The units must send cash plans--also calculated in terms of monthly cash--to the banks that serve them quarterly--and seriously implement the plans agreed upon with these banks. They must accurately report their cash incomes and spendings to the banks each month and the amount debited or left in their accounts by the end of the month. The banks must check and correct these reports in good time before continuing to supply the cash for the succeeding month to the units. Each year the State Bank must work out a cash plan to be presented to the Council of Ministers for review and approval along with the review and approval of the state plan and draft state budget.

The various echelons and sectors are responsible for satisfactorily implementing the planned cash targets assigned by the state. The private industrial, trade and service households having business incomes and tax levels determined by the chairman of the People's Committee of the province or municipality according to the guidance of the general director of the State Bank must report their capitals and open accounts with the banks to be issued production or business licenses. Those households which merely open accounts but do not conduct cash transactions or payments through the banks will be investigated and dealt with by the People's Committee of their ward, district or city.

Within the state sector, the state allocates and controls the expenses in the salary budgets in accordance with the level of plan implementation with regard to production, business and capital construction units, and in accordance with the approved salary budgets with regard to [word indistinct] units.

In the case where an enterprise reduces labor but still fulfills or overfulfills its production, business or capital construction plan, the bank still fully allocates the salary budget in accordance with the enterprises level of implementation of the plan.

In the case where an enterprise does not fulfill its plan due to objective and insurmountable causes, the bank will, together with the main governing agency, review and appropriately resolve its salary budget.

In the case where an enterprise has already reported its regular excess labor but its budget has not been readjusted according to the plan, its main governing agency must ask the state for additional funds so that the bank may make allocations based on them.

Each month the bank allocates the salary budget in accordance with the level of implementation of the plan. Each year the bank allocates the salary budget and makes the final statement in accordance with the level of implementation of the audited annual plan. If the final statement of the implementation of the production, business or capital construction plans shows less expenses than the planned budget, the excess salaries allocated must be recovered from the enterprise's profits.

The bank has the responsibility of participating in reviewing and recognizing the fulfillment by the enterprise of its production, business or capital construction plan. It must tightly control the use of bonuses drawn from the salary budget and bonuses drawn from profits in accordance with state regulations and must discover--in good time--and report to main governing agencies the violations of state systems so that they may be handled.

The units that have accounts with the banks must make payments through the banks. The units may make cash payments or directly transport cash from one region to another for payments only within the limits stipulated by the State Bank. It is strictly forbidden to advance or agree to advance money or goods--except for cases authorized by the state--or to demand payment by remittance higher than cash payment.

In the course of their activities, the units must not illegally appropriate each other's funds. They must promptly settle delinquent public debts and must adopt positive measures to ensure that their enterprises' finances are sound.

The financial agencies have the responsibility of allocating the liquid funds, the funds for capital construction and the compensations for losses and price differences according to approved plans fully and in good time. The banks must improve payment procedures, thus ensuring prompt, accurate and convenient payments. Should they cause delays and misplacements resulting in losses to

the customers, they must be fined according to the current state policy of material responsibility. This fine must be drawn from the profits earmarked for their reward funds.

The banks must strengthen their mobilization and management of the funds that temporarily remain idle in the economy and among the people. They must ceaselessly expand their loans to meet all necessary requirements for soci y funds.

The state-run enterprises, state agencies, sectors and regions must not take it upon themselves to mobilize the funds owned by the cadres, workers, civil servants and people for production and business except for the amount voluntarily contributed in order to join the state in building public welfare projects.

The cooperatives should strive to mobilize their members' funds in money, in kind and in labor with a view toward expanding production and business, and reduce their need to borrow capital from the state.

We must develop credit cooperatives in the southern rural areas and consolidate those in the northern rural areas so that they may act as assistants to the State Bank in the work of monetary management and expansion of credit in the rural areas.

The general director of the State Bank will determine the function, task and system of action of credit cooperatives and the system of compensation regarding credit cooperative cadres according to the general state policy toward leading village cadres.

Private individuals are strictly forbidden from engaging in monetary businesses and extending loans for profits. The regional administration has the responsibility to strengthen its management of the monetary market and deal with private individuals' usury activities according to the law for punishing the crime of speculation.

Regarding the management of the incomes and expenses of the state budget funds, the banks must control, followup and report to the financial agencies the submission by various units of their budgets according to schedule. When the units' accounts do not have sufficient funds, the banks will make payments in accordance with the following order of precedence: First, making salary payments, then making payments to the budgets before making payments for debts to the customers and the banks. They must allocate budget expenses according to expense regulations and restrict the approved appropriations of financial agencies to within the limits of the existing budget funds.

When the budget funds are insufficient or exhausted, the banks will immediatel report to the financial agencies so that measures may be taken to handle the situation.

The general director of the State Bank is responsible for managing all phases of monetary, credit and banking activities within the range of the whole country according to the principle of centralization and unification. He is

empowered to appoint and transfer bank cadres up to the level of department head and director of the State Bank of a province, municipality or special zone directly subordinate to the central government in accordance with the general requirements of the entire sector.

The State Bank should improve its organization, business operations and eliminate unnecessary and restrictive procedures, and pay attention to training a contingent of banking cadres and personnel in politics and business operations along with adopting measures of payment for contract wages and bonuses in order to raise their sense of responsibility and the quality of their service to the customers.

If the banks render poor service and cause losses to the customers, they must be fined in a manner commensurate with the fine applicable to the units according to the aforementioned stipulations. If the two parties fail to reach an agreement on punishment, the matter must be reported to the economic arbitration council for settlement.

CSO: 4209/49

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL ENCOURAGES SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Strongly Mobilize the Movement to Make Savings Deposits"]

[Text] Mobilizing and encouraging the units and people to deposit their idle money in the organ's credit union is an important policy in the over-all economic, production development, and economizing activities of our party and state. That is a policy of concentrating additional sources of capital to step up production and of campaigning along the lines of serving the economic-social development plans.

In accordance with that requirement, for more than 20 years now the savings deposits movement has developed quite deeply and broadly. At present, more than 8 million people in our country are participating on a regular basis and have deposited a total of 1.5 billion dong. Four provinces and municipalities have attained a surplus of more than 100 million dong; 33 precincts and districts have attained a total of more than 10 million dong; and 46 villages have attained a total of more than 1 million dong. Making the greatest efforts at the provincial and municipal level was Hanoi, where average per-capita deposits total 75 dong. At the district level the highest average -- 226 dong -- was achieved by Thach An in Cao Bang Province. At the village level the highest average -- 595 dong -- was achieved by Dang Hai in Hai Phong. Under the conditions of many difficulties being encountered in the people's lives and savings account interest still being low, those contributions are commendable. They have withdrawn some cash from circulation, reduced the pressure of the free market, contributed to maintaining living standards, and strengthened the spirit of economically developing the nation.

However, the results do not yet correspond to the actual capabilities of savings mobilization in the new situation. At the end of May 1981 supplementary regulations of the Council of Ministers regarding interest, bonuses, and the depositing and withdrawal procedures increased savings deposits. But the increasing of prices at a greater rate than savings account interest and inconvenient methods of collecting and paying funds have adversely affected the psychology of depositors and limited the results of the movement. Meanwhile, the people have considerable cash; many people use money to control the market and put their money into goods with the intention of speculating and hoarding; and many places have allowed the evil of lending at high interest rates to arise.

In order to overcome those weaknesses, in addition to amending and supplementing many policies regarding production, distribution, and circulation, the Council of Ministers has promulgated a new decree regarding the interest rates of money deposited in savings accounts and loans from the State Bank and credit cooperatives. The basic contents of the decree are that the interest rate on no-time-limit savings account deposits is increased to 12 percent, the interest rate on 3-year savings account deposits is 18 percent, the interest rate on 5-year savings account deposits is 24 percent annually; and there is a bonus of 100 percent of the amount deposited in savings accounts as of 31 May 1981. Such bonuses must remain in the savings accounts for 5 years before being withdrawn.

The new stipulations manifest concern for the benefit of people who deposit money in the present living conditions, and mobilize monetary potential to serve the interests of society. The implementation of the new policy also contributes to preventing bad people from using money for nefarious purposes and preventing people who need to borrow money from suffering losses, and causes money to used for legitimate purposes.

The State Bank and the Socialist Savings Account, the organs responsible for implementation, must respect the rights of the depositors and create good service practices in accordance with the requirement of "Convenient depositing, easy withdrawing." But the implementation of that policy also affects many other economic-social matters, so there must be the participation of the sectors, echelons, administrative organs and mass organizations, under the leadership of the Party. Only by that close, harmonious coordination is it possible to mobilize a strong movement to mobilize savings, ensure the concentration of money scattered about in society to form a common source of capital for the great undertaking of building and defending the nation, creating the necessary basis on which to expand credit relations, manage and circulate money, and advance to resolving the problem of stabilizing the market and prices.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

YOUTHS ENCOURAGE TO PARTICIPATE IN SAVINGS CAMPAIGN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Article: "The 'Socialist Savings Accounts for the Future of the Nation and Youth' Campaign"]

[Text] Implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and Resolution 15/HDBT of the Council of Ministers regarding the promotion of savings, the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the HCM Communist Youth Union and the Governor of the Vietnam State Bank have decided to launch a campaign among Youth Union members, youths, teenagers, and children throughout the nation to promote the movement to compete in production labor and deposit money in socialist savings accounts in order to contribute the positiveness of youth to the enterprise of building and defending the socialist fatherland, and stabilize and improve the people's living standards, while also creating conditions and helping youths take the initiative and positively build their future lives.

The campaign for youths to deposit money in socialist savings accounts will be organized into the "Socialist savings accounts for the future of the nation and youths," called in short "youth savings accounts."

That campaign has the objectives of educating and cultivating youths and teenagers and heightening their consciousness of self-reliance and spirit of economically building socialism; bringing into play the assault role of youths in production labor, in fulfilling and surpassing state plan norms, and in creating additional sources of legitimate income from labor so that they can deposit increasingly larger amounts of money in socialist savings accounts and enable the state to have additional economic development capital and serve social life; guiding and organizing youths and teenagers spend in a planned manner and economically, and deposit money in savings accounts in order to take the initiative in building the future lives of their families and integrate individuals with society and the great undertaking; and continue to improve the contents and forms of Youth Union activities so that they are integrated more and more closely with the social-economic contents and with the central missions of the nation and the rights of youths, and unify the activities of youths and teenagers to attain each objective on a national scale.

Young industrial workers, handicraft workers, and citizens set aside savings from their monthly or seasonal income or from income earned by working additional days or hours (savings workdays and hours).

Groups of working youths, students, troops, and teenagers set aside savings from their incomes for socialist labor, youth projects, economical salvaging, scientific-technical and literary-artistic awards, and for the small-scale plans of teenagers.

Youths and groups of youths who are working, studying, and living abroad deposit foreign exchange they have saved and money earned from collective labor.

For the benefit of the future lives of their children and the benefit of the nation, parents make deposits in savings accounts so that their children can buy study supplies and facilities to help the family.

All youths, workers, civil servants, handicraft workers, peasants and workers should deposit a minimum of five dong per month or 60 dong per year.

Each class in the general middle schools, colleges, higher schools, specialized middle schools, and vocational schools, each regular army unit and each Vanguard Teenager chapter must deposit at least 20 dong per year for each person from earnings from collective labor, economical salvaging, etc.

The Youth Union members in the Youth Union organizations in the industrial, small industry, handicraft, and agricultural bases must deposit at least 10 dong per person every year from earnings in collective labor and economizing in production.

At least 90 percent of the youths in each base must participate. At least 70 percent of the Youth Union chapters in each province, municipality, precinct, and district.

The national struggle norms are participation of more than 50 percent of the youths and teenagers, a surplus of 200 million dong during the first mobilization year, and 300 or 400 additional dong in future years, so that the total reaches 1 billion dong by 1985.

Priority in the use of savings account funds and interest is given to borrowing for investment in the construction of economic and cultural bases to serve education and improve the lives of youths. The Youth Union and the banking sector will discuss the use of funds saved by youths to construct model projects which serve to encourage youths in the long range.

The campaign will begin in September 1982 and end in December 1985.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DISTRICTS COMPLETE DRAFTING OF OVER-ALL PLANS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Some 227 Districts Complete Drafting of Over-All Plans"]

[Text] The nation has a total of 413 districts, 227 of which have completed the drafting of over-all district plans.

In the process of drafting over-all plans at the district level it has been demonstrated that the districts have similar characteristics in that they all have cultivation, animal husbandry, food production, and handicraft production sectors. They differ in that due to their geographical positions districts have either forests or seacoasts, or have both forests and seacoasts, and have different levels of development with regard to commodity economy. There are rather great differences among the various areas with regard to land, population, the scale and nature of production, etc.

In the Red River Delta the average scale of a district is 16,000 to 17,000 hectares of cultivated land and 180,000 to 200,000 people, including about 60,000 to 80,000 workers.

In the Mekong Delta the average scale of a district is 35,000 to 40,000 hectares of cultivated land and 130,000 to 150,000 people, including 30,000 to 40,000 workers. The districts in the midlands have an average scale of 23,000 to 25,000 hectares of cultivated land and 130,000 to 150,000 people. On the average, the 85 districts in the mountain-region provinces of the north have an average of more than 110,000 hectares of natural land, including more than 13,000 hectares of agricultural land and 40,000 to 50,000 hectares of forestry land, and about 15,000 people.

During the 1976-1979 period a number of places tended to form excessively large districts in order to facilitate the province's guidance or to have "complete agricultural-industrial" districts. The northern provinces consolidated 84 districts into 26 districts and the southern provinces consolidated 40 districts into 22 districts. At present, because the management level and the necessary material bases and facilities for coordinating work in the sphere of the district, a number of places have recalculated, readjusted, and redefined the scale of the districts.

The drafting of over-all plans in the sphere of the district creates a scientific, practical basis on which to use land, organize production and carry out a division of labor in the agricultural-forestry-fishing, industrial, small industry, and handicrafts spheres.

With regard to agricultural plans, the Ministry of Agriculture mobilized nearly 2,000 college-level and middle school-level cadres, who completed the plans in 1980. The other sectors, such as communications and transportation, construction, machinery, metallurgy, and forestry have drafted plans but have not accomplished much. The water conservancy sector has done a better job. Little has been accomplished in drafting specific plans in the production units.

Although the drafting of over-all plans is still at a generalized level, it has helped the district echelon understand and grasp the true nature of its potential and have a direction for economic construction and development at the district level, and also helps the sectors at the provincial and central level draft plans and carry out sector development at the base level in the sphere of the district.

However, there are still such deficiencies in the investigation and drafting of plans as still being low, failure to truly grasp the basic situation of grasp the basic situation of the province, failure to bring into play self-reliance, and failure to make progress on the basis of the land and labor and the existing material bases. In the plans there are many aspects which are not appropriate to the actual capabilities and they lack a suitable path of advance. The guidance of planning in the provincial and central sectors is not yet positive, which has limited the results that have been attained.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

DECLINING QUALITY OF INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS DEPLORED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: "Managing Industrial Product Quality"]

[Excerpt] The present situation of industrial product quality:

During the past several years the industrial production and export-import sectors of Ho Chi Minh City have developed many high-quality products. A number of consumer goods, such as beer and cigarettes for export, cloth, and soap powder are well-liked on the market.

But in general the quality of products is in a worrisome state, especially in the small industry-handicrafts production sector. Ersatz goods and poor-quality goods are rather widespread. In part, that situation is caused by such objective factors as materials not being supplied in accordance with specifications and in the necessary varieties, equipment and machinery becoming increasingly broken down, etc. But the principal reason is that the leadership at the various echelons and the producers do not pay adequate attention to the product quality work and do not yet fully understand that quality is a matter of virtue and conscious on the part of producers, and is a matter of life or death with regard to the city's industry.

During the past several years ther have been many actual lessons regarding the painful consequences of neglecting product quality management. Ersatz talcum powder has caused the death of dozens of newborn babies. Ersatz whiskey, face cream, hair permanent lotion, western medicine, etc., have caused many instances of poisoning. Poor-quality bicycles have injured a number of people riding them. That is not to mention damage with regard to the economy and social psychology. The results of the quality inspection carried out at the beginning of 1982 by the central-level and municipal-level quality management organs are worthy of consideration. Specifically, the quality requirement ratios attained by a number of products were as follows: spirits, 46.8 percent; fish sauce,76.2 percent; bicycle frames, 58 percent; sprocket wheels, 50 percent; bar soap, 60 percent; soap powder, 80 percent; and toothpaste, 67 percent. Bicycle chains did not meet requirements with regard to ability to withstand pressure, etc.

In order to evaluate the quality of bicycle parts, recently the Municipal People's Committee, along with the Quality Control Branch, the Motorbicycle-Bicycle Enterprise Combine, and the People's Committee of Precinct 11 carried out an inspection

of nine principal products in 106 of the 204 bicycle spare part production installations in Precinct 11. It was found that 35 percent of the installations were well-equiped, their level of specialization was rather good, and the quality of their products met requirements; 40 percent were rated as average and their products had not yet met quality requirements but were temporarily usable; and 25 percent of the installations were poorly equipped and their products were unusable, so their licences to do business had to be transferred or revoked.

A large number of examples may be given regarding the decline in product quality. Every day the radio stations and newspapers report on many specific instances, and the reports of the Municipal Industrial Service also fully reflect that situation. The results of the first cycle of participation in the Exhibition of Economic-Technical Accomplishments at the Giang Vo Center in Hanoi show that although the city's exhibit won a gold medal for artistic merit and decoration, its products won only nine medals. The people responsible forthe recent neglect of product quality management are the economic and production managers and the people engaged directly in production. Primary responsibility belongs to the Municipal People's Committee, the Quality Control Branch, and the Industrial Service.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL URGES INCREASED SECONDARY PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop Secondary Production in the Right Direction"]

[Text] Along with principal production, secondary production is a component part of the production structure of each state-operated enterprise. The basic-level industrial bases, state farms, state forests, the enterprises catching and harvesting maritime products, the national defense enterprises, etc., must, and have many capabilities to, strongly develop the secondary products outside the plan missions assigned by the state. With flexible organizational forms and by using surplus, scrap, and waste raw materials, capital they created themselves, and their excess machinery and labor, the state-operated enterprises in many sectors and localities have created a large volume of secondary products to meet consumption needs, increase the sources of financial income for the budget, help tens of thousands of workers to have continuous employment, and add an important source of employment to set up three enterprise forms. But in addition to such activities, which are in the right direction, a number of enterprises have not yet implemented the regulations regarding secondary production activities. All the goods that are produced are not sold to the commercial organ. The quality of the products are too low but they are arbitrarily sold at excessively high prices. Some places have taken advantage of state materials and capital to produce secondary products. At times secondary production infringes on principal production and creates obstacles for the fulfillment of state plan missions. A number of professional units have also begun secondary production activities on their own volition.

Overcoming the deficiencies and continuing to expand the production of secondary products outside the plan missions assigned by the state is a positive direction. The enterprise directors have the right to determine the production organization forms and methods in their units, on the basis of respecting the current regulations and ensuring the good fulfillment of state plans. But due to the requirements of production and management, the expansion of secondary production must observe a rational division of labor between the enterprise, the sector, and the locality. The secondary production activities, integrated with the principal production process, must be balanced in a combined plan which becomes a unified enterprise plan. In order to develop secondary production in the right direction, first of all it is necessary to select rational production organization, consider the all-rount effects, and correctly resolve the relationship among the three interests: the state, the collective, and the individual workers. Developing secondary production on the basis

of practicing economy, capabilities for making combined use of raw materials and materials, the full utilization of surplus and scrap raw materials and industrial waste, and the use of supplementary capital from profits or credit. Individual state-operated enterprises do not by themselves organize secondary production by retaining the waste materials and waste products designated for transfer to other production installations by state plans. In order to organize secondary production the installations must register their products and the products' production costs and selling prices with the management organ directly above it. With regard not only to principal production but also to secondary production, the enterprise must apply progressive organization and technical measures and pay attention to producing many products needed in the people's lives, with good quality and low production costs. The consumption of such products must be in accordance with contracts and be handled by state commercial organs.

Capabilities to develop secondary production in the sectors, localities, and installations are still very great. By bringing into play their right to take the initiative in production and commerce and, drafting correct plans, and organizing production rationally, under all circumstances the enterprises can both increase principal production and expand secondary production.

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FARMERS RECEIVING POOR QUALITY GOODS FOR PADDY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Prices and the Trading of Grain for Industrial Goods"]

[Text] The 10th month rice harvest is about to take place. Many cooperatives and production collectives that have implemented the product contract policy well have recorded significant increases in their yield and output. The general attitude is that of wanting to sell some paddy and grain in order to have money with which to purchase consumer goods. During and after the harvest, the grain sector generally brings industrial goods to hamlets to trade for paddy, a practice which is welcomed by farmers. However, in some localities, such as Thai Binh, exchange rates are not the same, stores set the prices of goods as they see fit and the quality of consumer goods is not high. In Dong Hung District, prior to the spring rice harvest, the grain store established an exchange rate of 13 kilograms of rice for 1 650 size bicycle tire. A number of stores traded grade 1 tires and many other stores traded grade 2 tires at this rate. After being used for only a few months, some of these tires went flat or started to come apart. In Vu Le and Vu Quy Villages in Kien Xuong District, the grain store trades one bag of Haiphong cement for 20 kilograms of paddy before the harvest; meanwhile, in Phu Chau Village in Dong Hung District and Thuy Quynh Village in Thai Thuy District 30 kilograms of paddy had to be traded to obtain one bag of cement. Black cotton cloth is traded at the rate of 10 kilograms of paddy for 2 meters of cloth; however, the cloth is pre-cut and many persons are unable to use it after they have traded their paddy for it because, when sewing clothing, they found that they did not have enough cloth. There are virtually no clearly defined exchange rates for the other types of cloth and stores raise prices as they see fit. This method of trade has caused farmers to lack confidence.

It is suggested that the responsible agencies re-examine this matter, carefully inspect the quality of goods before trading them to farmers and adopt uniform prices and a uniform method of exchange in order to avoid posing difficulties to families that have paddy to trade.

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AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL COMMENTS ON WATER CONSERVANCY IN MEKONG DELTA

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Specific Requirements Regarding Water Conservancy in the Mekong Delta"]

[Text] During the past several years the provinces of the Mekong Delta have continually increased the number of growing seasons, expanded the cultivated area, and practiced intensive cultivation to increase crop yields. In addition to rearranging the seasonal structure and extensively applying advanced techniques regarding seedstock, fertilizer, soil preparation, and the prevention and elimination of insects and diseases, combined with the production experiences of the people, the localities regard water conservancy as a foremost technical measure for rapidly and uniformly increasing grain output. The mass movement to build small and medium water conservancy projects in combination with land improvement and field construction has brought about real results and during the 1981-1982 winter-spring season increased the rice area to nearly 330,000 hectares and the rice yield to more than 1.1 million tons. The summer-fall and 10th month rice areas have also increased considerably in comparison to the past. Many areas in the Mekong Delta have persistently constructed and perfected irrigation systems, and are therefore able to control irrigation during the winter-spring, prevent drought at the beginning of the summer-fall season and avoid flooding at the end of the season, fully utilize sources of fresh water to affect tidewater and prevent salinity, purge alum, and drain waterlogged 10th month rice. Many new factors have appeared in the movement to build small and medium water conservancy projects.

The land, climate, and hydrology characteristics of the Mekong Delta differ from those of the other agricultural areas in our country. During the 6 months of the dry season the weather is always hot and fresh water is scarce. It is also the period during which the winter-spring crop is planted and the summer-fall season begins. Many localities in An Giang, Dong Thap, Tien Giang, etc., due to the building of many reservoirs, the digging of many canals and drainage ditches, and the mobilization of all irrigation pumping facilities of the state and people, were able to overcome drought, control water, expand the winter-spring rice area, and attain high yields by practicing intensive cultivation. The Mekong Delta still has very great capabilities with regard to changing growing seasons, increasing the number of growing seasons, expanding the rice area, and intensively cultivating

rice. But in order to transform those capabilities into reality there must be material-technical capabilities, of which the capability to retain water, conduct water to the paddies, and drain water from the paddies is decisive. The recent experiences of the winter-spring season clearly indicate that many localities can fulfill and surpass the cultivated area plan, but failure to stably control sources of irrigation water has led to reluctance to increase acreage or falling behind in the seasonal schedule. During the 6 months of the rainy season there is frequent waterlogging and flooding. Especially, when the Mekong River backs up during some years there is a large flood lasting for a long period of time. That period of time includes the planting of the 10th month rice and the harvesting of the summer-fall rice. Many districts, villages, and hamlets in the watershed of the Tien and Hau rivers have mobilized combined strength and embanked hundreds of kilometers of perimeter dikes and area dikes to fight floods and protect the summer-fall rice area, and have built thousands of large and small sluices and dams to reduce the amount of water in the low-lying areas and create a basis on which to gradually replace the long-term, low-yield 10th month rice varieties. In the coastal areas, the intermediate area, and the subterrainian water areas, many localities have fully exploited the advantage of tidewater, dredge the existing cannals, dig additional drainage ditches, gutters, sluices, impounding reservoirs, etc., in order to increase the area with irrigation and gravity drainage, while at the same time improve alkaline and saline soil, expand the cultivated area, and plant appropriate grain crops on wasteland.

In the Mekong Delta there are 2.3 million hectares of rice land. The central sectors, including the water conservancy sector, are responsible, along with the relevant localities, going all-out to develop as highly as possible that area's great, rich capabilities with regard to grain and all-round agriculture. Learning from the successful experiences, and those which are not yet successful, of the water conservancy work during the recent period, it is necessary to unify opinions regarding the requirements of agricultural production, such as planning and investing in construction projects, guiding and organize mass movements, etc., in order to increase work effectiveness. Because the natural conditions differ in each agricultural area and the cultivation habits of the peasants change, all-over water conservancy planning is tied in with the specific plans of each area, and water conservancy plans must be integrated with agricultural-forestry-fishing plans and communications-transportation plans. Only on the basis of that cooperative relationship can the water conservancy sector clearly determine the direction and objectives of its service to agriculture with regard to each season and crop, in the immediate future and in the long range, without hindering the other production sectors.

Implementing the motto "the state and the people work together," the water conservancy sector has specifically surveyed and planned each area and provided technical guidance, and the localities have organized and launched a mass movement to build small and medium water conservancy projects. In the sphere of the district as well as in each hamlet and village, it is possible to mobilize capabilities to contribute additional on-the-spot materials and manual labor, and complete many irrigation and drainage projects that are appropriate to the characteristics of each area and attain higher effectiveness. It is necessary to develop to the maximum the natural advantages regarding tide water and sources of rain water by

means of small and medium water conservancy systems, which cost little but practically serve agriculture, while at the same time limiting the negative effect of waterlogging and drought. The Mekong Delta is carrying out the transformation of agriculture with appropriate forms and paths of advance. Cooperativization combined with water conservancy is the best condition for mobilizing manpower and wealth to strengthen the material-technical bases of agriculture, first oa all by completing small and medium water conservation systems, improving the soil, building fields, and creating the infrastructure on which to build large-scale water conservancy systems in the future. As regards the existing water conservancy installations, it is necessary to supplement the drainage ditches,canals, and dams in accordance with the technical standards of each echelon and in a manner appropriate to the characteristics of the area, in order to fully exploit the crop irrigation and drainage capacity; avoid uncontrolled irrigation and drainage and have regulations regarding economizing on electricity, POL, and water; and clearly determine the responsibility, rights, and obligations of the people managing and protecting the installations. It is necessary to guide the urgent construction of projects now under way, with synchronization between the building and concrete-pouring phase and the soil excavation phase, so that they can promptly be brought into use. Under the circumstances of limited capital and materials and difficult transportation, the water conservancy sector, along with the localities, must balance the things on hand and invest in the construction of key, central projects, first of all concentrating on completing the projects to conduct fresh water, purge alum, drain excessive water, prevent salinity, fight flooding, create an integrated, complete system for each agricultural area, and serve as a base of support for the mass movement to build small water conservancy projects and build fields. The economic effectiveness of each project must be calculated and weighed, in order to avoid spreading investment evenly or wasting manpower, money, and materiel.

It is extremely necessary to create a new situation in the sphere of the district by combining the strength of the state and collective with the strength of the peasants' consciousness of mastery. On the basis of the mass movement to build small and medium water conservancy projects and build up fields, the water conservation sector must deeply study and carefully survey each area, carefully calculate each economic-technical norm, and cooperate closely with the localities in developing labor, materials, and capital capabilities in order to complete the existing system of projects and prepare forces to build appropriate large-scale projects in the future. That is an actual, scientific basis on which to promote water conservancy so that it can do a better job of meeting the requirement of developing agriculture comprehensively and solidly in the Mekong Delta.

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PROVINCES COLLECT 83.2 PERCENT OF AGRICULTURAL TAXES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 p 1,4

[VNA News Release: "Nation Attains 83.2 Percent of Agricultural Tax Collection Norm"]

[Text As of 31 August the nation as a whole had attained 83.2 percent of the agricultural tax collection norm. The provinces and municipalities in the north and had attained 100 percent, while those in the south had attained 69.3 percent.

In general, the tax collection rate this year is greater than last year. In the north, collections in August were equal to 110.3 percent of the same period last year. Nine provinces and municipalities -- Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh, Binh Tri Thien, Ha Son Binh, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Bac, Quang Ninh, Hai Hung, and Hai Phong surpassed the norms of the 1982 budget. In the south, collections in August were equal to 96.1 percent of the same period in 1981. Eight provinces attained 70 percent or more of their norms. They were led by Tien Giang Provinces, which attained 83.4 percent and Cuu Long Province, which attained 82.1 percent.

Many provinces in the north positively guided the provinces in doing a good job of inspecting the cultivated area and in reviewing and setting up tax registers. Thai Binh Province, Ha Bac Province, and the municipality of Hai Phong completed their tax registers by the stipulated deadline. The provinces and municipalities assigned norms to each district at the beginning of the fifth month-spring season and stepped up their inspection and supervision during the implementation process. Therefore, in a period of only a month (from 20 June to 20 July) the municipality of Hai Phong and the provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Hai Hung, Son La, etc., essentially fulfilled their fifth month-spring season tax collection norms.

In the south, many provinces guided efficient tax collecting in each area, organized grain delivery well, and promptly placed the rain in granaries. Tien Giang Province categorized peasant households in order to set collection dates, reward the families which did a good job, and publicly point out the families with tax debts. Hau Giang and Dong Thap provinces both inspected the receipt booklets, tax registers, and tax collection documents, and uncovered and dealt with instances of corruption. Because they paid attention to the proselyting and organiz ing tasks, in June alone the provinces of An Giang, Ben Tre, Dong Thap, and Nghia Binh collected between 1,500 and

4,600 tons of paddy. However, a number of provinces have not yet taken positive guidance steps from the beginning of the season or collected taxes from past years, even though there is a large backlog of debts; and although progress has been made in considering exemptions and reductions, there are still deficiencies which must be corrected.

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AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION SITUATION IN 1981 REVIEWED

OW180423 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Oct 82

[Station editor's review of Agricultural Production Situation in Vietnam in 1981]

[Excerpts] Dear friends: Our country achieved very encouraging results in agricultural production, especially in grain production during 1981. For the first time, many planned norms were fulfilled. Despite many difficulties caused by droughts in many localities during the winter-spring crop season, typhoons and waterlogging in some areas during the 10th-month crop season, insects in a vast area and a shortage of material supplies greater than in previous years, our entire country still produced more than 15 million tons of grain, achieving an average paddy output of nearly 28 quintals per hectare for the 1981-1982 winter-spring rice crop, the highest paddy yield ever recorded.

The Red River delta obtained a paddy yield averaging 30.72 quintals per hectare, while the Mekong delta registered 36.5 quintals per hectare, the highest yield compared to previous years. The Nam Bo Provinces achieved more than 31 quintals of paddy per hectare, the highest yield after liberation. High yields were registered in many provinces: An Giang--47.3 quintals per hectare; Dong Thap--45.6 and Thai Binh--37.4. The average paddy yield was 35 quintals per hectare in 38 districts and more than 50 quintals on 125 cooperatives and production collectives. The districts of My Van in Hai Hung Province; Hai Hau and Xuan Thuy in Ha Nam Ninh Province; Dong Hung and Kien Xuong in Thai Binh Province and Dan Phuong in Hanoi City obtained from 40 to 45.5 quintals per hectare. The Xuan Tien cooperative in Ha Nam Ninh Province obtained nearly 7 tons per hectare, the highest yield in the northern provinces and the Dien Tho Ba and Dai Phuoc cooperatives in Quang Nam-Danang Province obtained 7 and 8 tons respectively.

Along with the production of farinaceous crops, we achieved fair results in developing the planting of subsidiary crops, especially oil-rich crops such as peanuts and soybeans.

The development of livestock breeding and production was higher than in previous years. At the end of July 1982, the hog herd increased by 3.6 percent, the buffalo herd by 3 percent and the oxen herd by 5.2 percent as compared with the same period last year.

As far as subsidiary crops were concerned, the decrease in the cultivated acreage was 80,000 hectares and that in production volume was 178,000 tons. This was a shortcoming to be remedied in 1982. Despite this decrease, we can say that important and almost comprehensive results were obtained in agricultural production in general and in foodstuff production in particular during 1981.

Along with production, the grain collection task was also stepped up. As of 5 October 1982, the southern provinces and cities fulfilled more than 80 percent of the 1982 grain collection plan norms; the Mekong Delta provinces, nearly 82 percent; Dong Thap, An Giang, Cuu Long and Tien Giang provinces, 85 percent upward and the Nam Bo provinces of Thuan Hai and Lam Dong, more than 71 percent.

CSO: 4209/40

AGRICULTURE

HEAVY RAIN IN NORTH FLOODS 10TH MONTH RICE AREAS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "Heavy Rain in Many Localities, Flooded 10th Month Rice Area Increases"]

[Text] Between 26 September and 0700 on 28 September the provinces in eastern Bac Bo and in the southern part of the Bac Bo Delta, Thanh Hoa, and the northern part of Nghe Tinh received more than 100 milimeters of rainfall. In the other places the rainfall amounted to between 50 and 80 milimeters. Places with very great rainfall included Coc Sau (Quang Ninh): 180mm; Ban Sang (in what was formerly Hoa Binh Province): 250mm; Phu Ly: 120mm; Yen Bai: 150mm; Pho Rang (Hoang Lien Son): 120mm; and Nam Dinh, 100mm.

During the night of 27 September and the early morning of 28 September there was heavy rain in many places in Thanh Hoa.

The recent rainstorms fooded 55,200 hectares of 10th month rice (not including Hanoi and Hai Hung and Vinh Phu provinces). 4,600 hectares of which were seriously flooded. On the major drainage arteries in the provinces of Ha Bac, Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, and Thanh Hoa the water level increased by from 50 to 70 centimeters. The localities in which large rice areas were flooded are using all facilities to drain water and are giving priority in the use of electricity to the large drainage pumping stations.

5616
CSO: 4209/35

AGRICULTURE

FIGURES RELEASED FOR NORTHERN RICE CROP

BK210420 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Oct 82

[Text] Last week, various localities in the north concentrated on harvesting the early 10th-month rice crop and planting the winter crop.

According to the general statistics department, as of 15 October, the north had harvested 89,000 hectares of the early rice crop, or 6.8 percent of the total area of 10th-month rice, or 47 percent of the early 10th-month rice crop. Last year, the north harvested 145,000 hectares during the corresponding period. The amount of early 10th-month rice harvested was higher than last year's, with some localities reporting yields of 28-30 quintals per hectare.

Owing to active prevention and control efforts, the area of the 10th-month rice crop affected by harmful insects and diseases has been reduced by tens of thousands of hectares compared to early this month. In some places, however, army worms have appeared.

Typhoon No. 7 inflicted extensive losses in Nghe Tinh Province and caused waterlogging in some 10th-month rice areas in Thanh Hoa and Ha Nam Ninh provinces, leading to a drop in rice yields. Various localities and cooperatives are continuing to inspect the fields and intensifying their rice-protection efforts until the crop is harvested. They are also evaluating rice yields and output to provide a basis for the formulation of income distribution plans within cooperatives and for fulfilling their obligation to the state.

As of 15 October, the south had planted 1,898,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice, rulfilling 93.8 percent of the norm. During the corresponding period last year, it planted 1.92 million hectares. Although the 10th-month rice planting season is already over, a number localities are still striving to transplant more of the late 10th-month rice crop, but the transplanting rate is slow.

The place of cultivation of the winter subsidiary food crops, especially the subsidiary food crops, has been slow. This was because the current 10th-month crop was harvested 10-15 days later than the previous 10th-month crop, the weather was not favorable, many localities have continued to neglect

guidelines for the planting of subsidiary crops, and because the people still attach more importance to rice than to subsidiary crops.

As of 15 October, the north had planted only 36,000 hectares of winter crops, fulfilling 10.3 percent of the area norm. Last year, it planted 83,000 hectares during the corresponding period.

CSO: 4209/49

AGRICULTURE

CROPLAND REDISTRIBUTED IN TAY NINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Nghe Tinh Province Records Rather High Summer-Fall Rice and Subsidiary Food Crop Yields; Tay Ninh Province Coordinates the Redistribution of Cropland with the Building of Production Collectives"]

[Text] The cooperatives in Nghe Tinh Province have finished harvesting their summer-fall rice and subsidiary food crops. Rice yield is 3 to 5 quintals per hectare higher than the previous highest yield.

Overcoming the difficulties caused by the prolonged drought, Nghe Tinh sowed or transplanted more than 10,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, which included 7,000 hectares of variety 75-10, in irrigated areas. The cooperatives have finished harvesting their summer-fall rice, with many units achieving high yields. The Ba To Cooperative (Hung Nguyen District), which lies in the low, swampy area and which used to raise a 10th month rice crop using local rice varieties, put 240 hectares under the cultivation of summer-fall rice, 140 hectares of which were variety 75-10, and recorded an average yield of 3 to 5 tons per hectare, an increase of 12 to 26 quintals per hectare compared to when 10th month rice was being raised. The cooperative's summer-fall output was 609 tons, which was 236 tons above its plan quota and nearly the equivalent of what its paddy output for the entire year used to be. The Dai Thanh Cooperative (Duc Tho District) raised summer-fall rice on two-thirds of its rice fields, achieving a yielf of 57 quintals per hectare. The Dien Phu Cooperative (Dien Chau District), which lies in the area of poor soil and once only recorded yields of 18 quintals per hectare during its main 10th month rice season, has shifted to the cultivation of summer-fall rice and achieved an average rice yield of 3 to 3.2 tons per hectare. Cam Xuyen District, as a result of receiving water from Ke Go, transplanted summer-fall rice on a pilot project basis, recording average yields of 20 to 25 quintals per hectare, which is 10 quintals per hectare higher than the yield of the last 10th month rice crop.

Nghe Tinh Provinde has guided the farmers in the silt field and midland areas in raising summer-fall beans and millet. Huong Khe and Anh Son Districts planted

from 600 to 800 hectares of green beans on land that was once used to raise spring corn but then allowed to lie fallow after the corn harvest. The summer-fall bean yields of many cooperatives ranged from 8 to 10 quintals per hectare, which is 2 to 3 quintals higher than the spring yield. The output produced during the summer-fall bean season in Anh Son District was worth 5 million dong. Dien Chau District cultivated 360 hectares of summer-fall millet on a pilot project basis and achieved a yield similar to the yield of main season millet.

As a result of the summer-fall season, Nghe Tinh Province has produced hundreds of additional tons of valuable exported agricultural products.

Tay Ninh is a province in which large differences exist in the amount of cropland of households. An investigation revealed that the households that held much cropland only constituted 2.86 percent of the population but owned more than 10 percent of the cropland, or an average of 6,716 square meters per person. Meanwhile, 23 percent of the households had an average of 579 square meters of farmland per person.

Betwen 1976 and 1978, Tay Ninh mobilized farmers to confiscate more than 2,000 hectares of public cropland and cropland belonging to reactionaries and landowners, redistribute it among more than 3,000 farm households that had no cropland or lacked cropland and organize 2,000 work exchange teams.

In late March, 1981, the Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee conducted a preliminary review of the cooperativization campaign, setting forth many valuable experiences. One of those experiences was: as a result of not closely linking the campaign to have farmers engage in collective production with the redistribution of cropland among farmers. The cooperativization movement encountered difficulties and was not stable.

The Tay Ninh Provincial Party Committee has reviewed and evaluated the cooperativization movement and the movement to abolish exploitation and redistribute cropland. Many districts and villages have reviewed the leadership of the cooperativization movement and the movement to abolish exploitation and redistribute cropland.

Following this phase of activities, cadres and party members voluntarily divested themselves of cropland that was over and above the per capita average and not being fully utilized by the labor within their families; at the same time, each cadre and party member was assigned the task of mobilizing and teaching families that still had much cropland that they were not fully using to share with households that have no cropland or little cropland.

The villages and hamlets have established cropland investigation committees consisting of representatives of the Farmers' Association, the Youth Union and the Women's Union, which have established the main recipients of cropland, consequently, the distribution of cropland has been carried out accurately, rapidly and systematically.

After conducting a detailed investigation of cropland and the families to whom cropland must be distributed, distribution plans have been adopted while closely guiding the distribution of cropland to each household. When the redistribution of cropland has been publicly announced, we have organized the delivery and the receipt of fields while encouraging farmers to submit applications to join production solidarity teams and production collectives.

Before carrying out the investigation and redistribution of cropland, An Hoa had organized eight production collectives but none of them distributed their products in accordance with labor. After carrying out the investigation and redistribution of cropland, An Hoa took 592 hectares of cropland from households that had surplus cropland and distributed it to 900 households that had no cropland or lacked cropland, including 57 families of war dead and war invalids and 30 families of troops. It returned to collectives 217 hectares and immediately thereafter organized three production collectives that practice the distribution of products in accordance with labor.

Within the province, 54 of the 82 villages in the eight districts and cities have investigated and redistributed cropland in a manner closely linked to building production collectives and building the new countryside. The three villages of An Hoa, Cam Giang and Binh Thanh have virtually completed the redistribution of cropland and the establishment of production collectives.

Tay Ninh has organized 151 production collectives, four agricultural production cooperatives and 1,135 production solidarity teams that operate on a stable basis.

However, the results of the redistribution of cropland in Tay Ninh are not many, the scope of redistribution is not broad and, at some times and places, the redistribution of cropland has not been closely guided.

7809
CSO: 4209/32

BRIEFS

MINH HAI 10TH-MONTH RICE--Minh Hai Province to date has planted 276,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, almost completing its planned area. The province has also harvested more than 8,000 hectares of summer-fall rice with an average yield of 3-3.5 tons per hectare. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 13 Oct 82 BK]

HA SON BINH GRAIN--As of 10 October, Ha Son Binh Province had delivered to state 47,200 tons of grain harvested from the 5th-month-spring crop, overfulfilling the plan norm by 3.2 percent or 4,500 tons more than the previous crop. The province is urgently harvesting the 10th-month rice in order to fulfill its plan norm by 15 November. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82 BK]

HAU GIANG HARMFUL INSECTS--Since late September thousands of hectares of late summer-fall and early 10th-month rice in Hau Giang Province have been ravaged by harmful insects. The vegetation protection sector and various districts are surveying the damaged ricefields in order to find ways and means to eradicate and stop the insects from spreading. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 19 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/49

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HANOI ELECTRIC SERVICE REPLIES TO DISGRUNTLED CONSUMERS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 6 Aug 82 p 4

[You Should Know column: "Electric Power Service Replies to People's Complaints"]

[Text] Recently the Hanoi Electric Power Service has received a number of complaints (directly or via the radio station or newspapers) from the people, cadres, workers, and civil servants in the Ham Tu Quan area regarding the frequent interruption of electricity in that area and the excessively low voltage when there is electricity. The Hanoi Electric Power Service replies to those complaints as follows.

The Ham Tu Quan area includes many collective housing areas of many different organs (the Ministry of Water Conservancy, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the Ministry of Education, the Ministry of Finance, and the Central Bank) and housing of the people in the subwards of Phuc Tan and Chuong Duong Do. The area receives its electricity from the Phuc Tan station (which continually carries 20 to 30 percent more than its capacity) and a rubber-encased cable from the Hang Tre station to the Bo Song collective housing area.

Most of the people in that area pay for electricity according to their salary levels, so they use electricity very arbitrarily and wastefully. Nearly all of the electricity meters in that area burn out because of excessively heavy loads and must be replaced time and time again. In part because the transmission lines are old, and in part because the families arbitrarily hooking up to the transmission lines, the lines in that area often break and in some weeks the Hoan Kiem electricity office must repair them as many as three times. Due to such a structure of the electricity grid and that situation of electricity use, during the peak evening hours (1800 to 2200) that area often suffers an interruption of electricity for the following reasons:

-- The automatic circuit breakers of the stations kick in because of excessively heavy loads.

-- The workers of the substations must interrupt electrical service on a rotating basis because of excessively heavy demands made on transformers.

-- Transmission lines break.

-- In addition, when the Yen Phu power plant lacks sufficient capacity the main 6KV line supplying electricity to that area is also cut.

In view of the increase in secondary transmissions, in order to meet the people's electricity needs in that area, during the recent period the Hoan Kiem electricity office has:

-- Added a 160KVA-6/0,2KV transformer at the Phuc Tan station.

-- Laid an additional low-voltage main line from the Hang Tre station to the Bo Song collective housing area.

-- Carried out a major overhand of the 560KVA transforemer of the Hang Tre station.

After such positive steps were taken, after the beginning of July 1982 the supplying of electricity to that area improved.

The Hanoi Electric Power Service recommends that the organs with collective housing areas in Ham Tu Quan coordinate with the Hanoi Electric Power Service in drafting a plan to install meters for individual families. Furthermore, the Hanoi Electric Power Service recommends that the people, cadres, workers, and civil servants in that area heighten their consciousness of economically using electricity, not use electricity haphazardly, and not hooking up to electrical lines on their own accord, so that our Service can supply electricity safely and uninterruptedly to that area.

5616
CSO: 4209/36

LIGHT INDUSTRY

NEW WAYS FOUND TO PROCESS MANIOC INTO FOODSTUFFS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 2

[Small Industry and Handicrafts column: "Food From Manioc"]

[Text] It has always been difficult to process manioc. However, the cooperatives, cooperative teams, and individual handicraft workers everywhere have participated positively, with many innovations, in the processing of manioc. For example, in Ho Chi Minh City, manioc is processed into flour, fibers, and waffles (80 percent sliced manioc and 20 percent manioc flour), and pressed fibers (80 percent manioc flour, 10 percent amidon, and 10 percent Chinese ginger). In Hanoi workers have processed very tasty "rice" from sliced manioc. The technology for processing manioc rice is very simple: a Song Hong cutting machine is used to mill sliced manioc to produce small, uniform manioc beads which look like rice grains. Many people have praised the manioc rice. In Son La, manioc noodles are made in addition to manioc flour. If mixed with cooked rice, the noodles are firm and flexible. In Hue (Binh Tri Thien), various kinds of cakes made from manioc flour have become traditional dishes. In Phu Khanh, Tay Ninh, Lam Dong, etc., the processing of manioc amidon (to serve the food industry and the processing of confections) is being developed strongly.

5616
CSO: 4209/35

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

IMPROVED MANAGEMENT AND PROTECTION OF POL URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article: "Strengthen the Management and Protection of POL"]

[Text] The Chairman of the Council of Ministers recently issued a directive on strengthening the management and protection of POL. The directive stated:

The Ministry of Supply and the Ministry of National Defense must strengthen their guidance and protection of POL, organize a criticism campaign among the key leadership cadres directly in charge of the management and protection of POL extending from the central echelon down to the base level; take the initiative in coordinating with the relevant organs in beginning to rectify the organization of the organs and units supplying POL (with attention being paid to the network of supply stations at the district echelon and the units in charge of POL at the regimental, brigade, and division levels in the army); review the ranks of cadres, workers, and civil servants, especially the people who directly manage, protect, receive, transport, and distribute POL; and assign the management and protection of POL only to people who have good political quality, have incorruptible virtue, and have a sense of responsibility, improving their knowledge and management ability, replacing the people who are unreliable, dealing strictly with people who violate state property or collude in order to slip POL to the outside or who irresponsibly allow the loss of POL, in order to enable the ranks of cadres, workers, and civil servants who directly manage and protect POL to be pure and strong and enable them to fulfill their missions. They must improve the structure of POL management, from receiving, storing, and transporting to distribution, strictly implement the four systems promulgated by Decree No 217-CP, dated 8 June 1979, of the Council of Ministers, and create work procedures for each task and each cadre. They must closely stipulate the system of unloading POL from foreign ships or from our ships and barges, the delivery of goods at the oil ports and the oil depots, and distribution to customers, and rectify the closely supervised weighing, measurement, and counting of POL at the POL bases. Along with the State Scientific-Technical Commission, they must rationally regulate, unify, and publicly post the units meting out POL to the localities throughout the nation. They must clearly determine responsibility for the delivery of POL in less than the stated amounts and of less than the stated quality by one unit to another unit (especially by a transportation unit to a consignee), including POL transported across borders. They must do a good job of managing equipment and facilities used to store, deliver,

transport, and pump POL: specialized fire-prevention fire-fighting, and communications-liasion equipment used in the POL sector, and design specialized equipment and facilities that meet technical standards. Along with the relevant organs, they must study the prompt organization of POL supply stations in the municipalities and along the major national routes, in order to reduce the transporting of oil drums along the roads. They must teach consciousness of protecting socialist property and the increasing of vigilance among cadres, workers, civil servants, and enlisted men in the POL sector, in order to mobilize everyone to play the role of collective masters, participate in the struggle to manage and protect POL; build strong specialized production forces, especially in the large depot complexes; and take the initiative in coordinating closely with the public security and army echelons and the relevant sectors in recommending positive measures that are appropriate to each locality, period, and task, in order to do a good job of fulfilling the protection mission.

The Ministry of Interior is responsible for guiding the local public security forces in launching a movement to protect the security of the homeland in the areas with POL bases, firmly grasp the order and security situation, be on guard against enemy sabotage, and promptly uncover incidents in which dishonest people collude with bad elements within the POL bases to steal POL; fro strengthening fire prevention and fire fighting in the POL bases; for coordinating with the local POL bases in building strong specialized protection forces; for carrying out internal purification, strictly implement the patrolling and guarding system, protect the security of the POL depots, stations, and pipelines; and for continually tracking down and severely punishing people who speculate in POL, engage in illegal livelihoods, and illegally deal in POL, and bring in police forces to directly protect the large POL complexes and have plans to coordinate closely with the local armed forces and the regular troops in protecting the POL pipeline systems passing through the localities.

The people's committees of the provinces, municipalities, and special zones directly under the central level are responsible for checking up on and supervising the units doing POL work, strictly implement the management and protection systems, organizing protection in areas with depots, storage yards, ports, and pipelines, guiding the people's committees at the precinct, district, subward, and village levels in protecting state property and implementing plans to guide protection of POL in the localities; and guiding and fully coordinating with the public security forces, the local troops, and the self-defense militia in unifying plans and carrying out a specific division of labor in protecting POL. They must strictly forbid the illegal buying and selling of POL, deal with violators, and coordinate with the Ministry of Supply, the Ministry of National Defense, and the Ministry of Communications and Transportation in consolidating management and caring for the living conditions of cadres, civil servants, and enlisted men in the base-level POL receiving, storage, distribution, and transportation bases in the sphere of the locality.

All of the organs and units using POL at the various echelons, especially in the sectors using much POL, such as the army, communications and transportation, maritime products, agriculture, etc., must consolidate their management organization

and exercise tight control in the receiving, storage, distribution, and utilization phases, in order to close off the internal openings, avoid large-scale loss and waste; and end the situation of cadres, workers, civil servants, and enlisted men in organs and units colluding with bad elements on the outside to steal POL.

5616
CSO: 4209/31

BRIEFS

CHEMICAL CADRES--In order to produce more chemical cadres to meet the requirement in the new situation, the Chemical Force Command has organized courses to train technical personnel from various units. The command has closely supervised these courses and has assigned many experienced officers and lecturers to train these students. Since early this year the chemical force has produced more than 200 chemical cadres for various units. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 13 Oct 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/49

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần An [TRAANF AN] Colonel

Deputy Director of the Public Security Service, Hanoi; he was interviewed about flood prevention measures and public security. (HANOI MOI 8 Aug 82 p 1)

Vũ Ngọc Bộ [VUX NGOCJ BOOJ]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Cao Bang Province; recently, he spoke at a conference for peace and disarmament in Cao Bang. (HANOI MOI 5 Aug 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Bá Cẩn [NGUYEENX BAS CAANR]

Director of the Public Health Service, Hanoi; he was interviewed about public health during flood season. (HANOI MOI 10 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thọ Chân [NGUYEENX THOJ CHAAN]

Head of the Emulation Department of the VCP Committee; on 20 Aug 82 he attended a meeting marking the 15th anniversary of the Railroad 8 Building Company. (HANOI MOI 21 Aug 82 p 1)

Thích Minh Châu [THICHS MINH CHAAU], Venerable

*Vice Chairman of the Asian Buddhist Movement for Peace; his interview on the role and prestige of Buddhism in Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 15 Sep 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Phú Chút [NGUYEENX PHUS CHUTS], *Colonel

His article "Operational Staff Work in Modern Combat" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 82 p 38)

Đỗ Văn Chung [DOOX VAWN CHUWNGF]

Secretary of the Hanoi Party Committee; Vice President of the Hanoi Polytechnic College; he was interviewed about cultural life at the primary level. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT No 7 (127) 1982 p 5)

Hoàng Đại [HOANGF DAIF]

Deputy Director of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he attended a conference to review the 1981-82 school year at the "10-10" physical education and sports school. (THE DUC THE THAO 4 Sep 82 p 8)

Hà Giáp [HAF GIAPS]

Director of the Communications and Transportation Service, Hanoi; he was interviewed about his service's readiness in case of flood. (HANOI MOI 11 Aug 82 p 1)

Lê Hồng Hải [LEE HOONG HAIR], *Colonel

His article "The Division and the Building of Basic Level Units" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOK NHAN DAN 14 Sep 82 p 2)

Lê Ất Hợi [LEE AATS HOWIJ]

*Director of the Building Service, Hanoi; his article about Hanoi's housing construction appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 6 Aug 82 p 3)

San Hùng [SAN HUNGF] deceased

Member of the VCP; Principal of the Hanoi Political Middle School of the VCP; born in 1930, he died on 5 Aug 82 after an illness. (HANOI MOI 6 Aug 82 p 4)

Phạm Xuân Huyên [PHAMJ XUAAN HUYEEN], *Colonel

His article "Offensive Warfare" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 82 p 19)

Đặng Hanh Khôi [DAWNGJ HANH KHOOI] Assistant Professor

Director of the Military Medicine Council, Ministry of National Defense; his letter commenting on the format and content of HANOI MOI appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 22 Aug 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Đình Lạc [NGUYEENX DINHF LACJ]

*Director of the Industry Service, Hanoi; on 18 Aug 82, at a conference, he reviewed his Service's recent activities. (HANOI MOI 19 Aug 82 p 1)

Phan Văn Liên [PHAN VAWN LIEEN]

Deputy Head of the Planning Department, Ministry of Communications and Transportation; his article on future planning in his ministry appeared in the cited source. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Jul 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Lư [NGUYEENX LUW]

*Deputy Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; on 28 September 1982 his appointment by the Council of State was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 82 p 1)

Trần Quang Nghĩa [TRAANF QUANG NGHIAX]

Secretary of the Vietnam Water Conservancy Trade Union; his article "Strengthen and Build Dependable Irrigation Units" appeared in the cited source. (NONG NGHIEP 5 Aug 82 p 4)

Dương Xuân Nghiên [ZUWOWNG XUAAN NGHIEEN]

Secretary of the Vietnam Education Trade Union; his comments on a controversy concerning a teacher appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 23 Sep 82 p 7)

Trịnh Quang Tân [TRINHJ QUANG TAAN], *Colonel

His article "Main Features of the Organization of Leadership of the CP-USSR in the Soviet Army and Navy" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 82 p 57)

Nguyễn Văn Thìn [NGUYEENX VAWN THINF]

*Deputy Chief Procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control; on 28 September 1982 his appointment by the Council of State was announced in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Thụ [PHAMJ VAWN THUJ]

Standing Member of the Party Committee, Hai Hung Province; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hai Hung Province; recently, he accompanied Le Thanh Nghi on a visit of the Pha Lai construction site. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Trung Tín [NGUYEENX TRUNG TINS]

*Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Lam Dong Province; *Chairman of the People's Committee, Lam Dong Province; recently, he accompanied Truong Chinh on a visit of the Army College. (HANOI MOI 5 Aug 82 p 1)

Trương Tổng [TRUWOWNG TOONGR]

*Deputy Director of the House and Land Service, Hanoi; his interview on housing repairs appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 6 Aug 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Quốc Trung [NGUYEENX QUOOCS TRUNG]

Director of the Water Conservancy Service, Hanoi; on 24 Aug 82 he spoke about conservancy measures at a meeting to sign the water conservance emulation agreement between Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City and Hai Phong. (HANOI MOI 26 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Trường [NGUYEENX DINHF TRUWOWNG], *Lieutenant Colonel

Officer in Charge of Political Affairs, Army Officers School #2; he was mentioned in an article about his school. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Sep 82 p 2)

Lê Quang Vịnh [LEE QUANG VINHJ]

Secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; President of the Vietnam Youth Federation; his article "How Do the Committees of the Youth Federation Operate at the Various Levels" appeared in the cited source. (THANH VIEN No 8, Aug 82 p 7)

Nguyễn Vũ [NGUYEENX VUX], *Lieutenent Colonel

Deputy Commander in charge of Rear Service, B.55 Div; he was mentioned in an article about his unit. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 20 Sep 82 p 2)

Lê Mạnh Xế [LEE MANHJ XEES], *Lieutenant Colonel

His article "Closely Aligning Self Defense, Militia Training to the Requirements of the Combat MIssion" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 9, Sep 82 p 42)

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

THAI BINH FIGHTS ENEMY WAR OF SABOTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Thu Hao: "Thai Binh Builds Up National Defense"]

[Text] The Thai Binh provincial party organization has paid attention to education and propaganda about the party's basic views on building socialism and defending the fatherland in the new era. Since 1979, the province has opened nearly 200 courses to train cadres from various sectors and echelons to build national defense, to associate the latter with the economy, and to fight the enemies' plots and multifaceted war of sabotage against our nation. Guided by the provincial party committee's resolutions on military work, people's committees at various echelons have prepared for and carried out concrete tasks--building local armed forces, conducting war games, mobilizing the rear to help the frontline, and honing organizations of leadership and command...to perfection.

While military work was being carried out, many questions involving perceptions and methods have arisen, and solutions have been sought. In building combat readiness, for instance, some people have urged that it is difficult to achieve that goal, or that such achievement would have a bad impact on production growth, etc. Similar shortcomings and errors have been promptly corrected. Manifestations of subjectivism stemming from past combat achievements and experiences, a tendency to oversimplify the need to associate national defense with the economy, and a lack of consciousness in the face of the enemies' plots and sabotage activities have also been promptly assessed and resolutely overcome.

In recent years, Thai Binh has attained steady success on both fronts of production and national defense consolidation. Rice yield averaged 6.113 tons per hectare throughout the province. The industrial crop area has increased from 2,921 to 4,[illegible] hectares. The gross output value of local industry has increased by tens of million dong. Main provincial highways, such as Routes 10, 39 and 206, as well as interdistrict and intervillage roads, have been strengthened and upgraded, etc. These accomplishments have had a very important effect on the task of buttressing national defense and raising combat readiness of both the military and people in the province. While stepping up production, Thai Binh has achieved success in building its line of defense, staying combat ready, developing mobile combat militia and self-defense forces, properly urging the rear to help the frontline, and mobilizing the youths for induction.

At present, on its own initiative, Thai Binh has defined and gradually implemented its plans for strengthening local defense, security and combat readiness. These plans called for defending the province, districts and groups of combat villages, and managing and mobilizing manpower and financial resources and participating in combat of the province and the entire nation in various circumstances. In carrying out these plans, it is fundamentally essential to tie the economy closely to national defense and vice versa. In coordination with developing production, the districts in the province have actively, urgently and gradually carried out these plans for building defense lines in key areas and important installations, along the coast, on river mouths, and in coastal waters....

Expanding dikes to contain sea water, transforming the terrain, and opening new population centers are one of many major steps for the province to take to develop production, in gradual association with erecting fortifications on river mouths and in key spots. Combat alert squads in Thai Thuong (Thai Thuy), Dong Long, Dong Minh, and Dong Hoang (Tien Hai) villages have been simultaneously organized into production units. While building its system of fortifications, the entire province has planted hundreds of thousands of vines and bamboo. Now, these vines and bamboo are being used to build fortifications and by the local handicraft sector to turn out fine arts products for export, etc. The districts have organized chains of combat groups, including many villages, and mobile combat units of militia and self-defense forces. A number of units have conducted combat and command exercises. Many combat groups combining military buildup with excellent combat readiness have appeared, such as Dong Minh (Tien Hai), and Nga Ba Do (Dong Hung).

The strengthening of political security and social order is always seen as a basic approach to building national defense and staying combat ready. The provincial party committee and people's committee have beefed up unity of leadership, concentrating the forces of national defense and security, and improving the guidance, organization and utilization of these forces, with a view to creating a multifarious strength for maintaining political security and social order. In recent days, a number of villages including Thai Thuong (Thai Thuy), have built a movement with all the people properly safeguarding security. There, public security and social order are strictly maintained. Neither burglaries, nor thefts, even of minor importance, have taken place in the villages. In great numbers, the people, cadres, workers and combatants in the provincial armed forces have contributed actively to fighting against the enemies' espionage war, psychological warfare, and sabotage activities, as well as against negative manifestations, etc.

To make the local armed forces stronger and more stable, Thai Binh has focused on the role and effect of demobilized, discharged and transferred troops. In the reserves, the units have focused attention on managing and training cadres and combatants, to ensure that they are always combat ready, and that the organization is stable and strong in all respects. Thai Binh is striving to do properly what is necessary to raise the quality of the armed forces:

Consolidating combat alert units, inspecting and keeping weapons, equipment and material means handy for combat. Administrative echelons and various sectors have solicitously taken realistic steps to ameliorate the spiritual and material livelihood, as well as the barracks and messhalls of combat alert units, of troops stationed in the localities, and of units in charge of maintaining political security and social order, etc.

Thai Binh is developing the integrated strength of the party organization, the people, and the armed forces in the province, so as to carry out properly the task of building national defense, maintaining political security and social order, and resolutely defeating the enemies' multifaceted war of sabotage.

9213
CSO: 4209/17

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR INCREASED PROTECTION OF SOCIALIST PROPERTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Protect Socialist Property and Maintain Social Order and Safety"]

[Text] With the all-out efforts of our Party, state, and people, our country's economy is undergoing a good transformation. The 10th month rice crop is developing well. New economic measures and policies are bringing about results and contributing to the stabilization of the economic-social situation. The echelons, sectors, and localities fully understand the new resolutions of the Political Bureau of the VCP Central Committee, are becoming increasingly confident, and have increased consciousness of self-reliance and determination to overcome all difficults and to endeavor to make small advances and small accomplishments on the economic front.

In the new momentum, the important problem is to continue to create consciousness of being the true masters on the part of the working people in the mission of protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety. All citizens and all production and work bases must fully understand that socialist property is sacred and is created by the sweat of the working people and the sacrifice of our soldiers. The social property in all sectors everywhere in total form the economic-material potential for our people to build stable, increasingly comfortable lives for themselves, their families, and their future children and grandchildren.

The inviolability of socialist property is strictly protected by law. Acts which violate socialist property, the theft of public property, corruption, speculation, blackmarketing, and the loss or deliberate destruction of money, goods, machinery, materials, and all other possessions of the production bases, warehouses, organs, units, cooperatives, etc., are violations of law. Promptly uncovering, condemning, and strictly punishing all such acts is an important part of the present struggle to protect the ordinary life of our society. While our working people, peasants, workers, cadres, officials, and soldiers work diligently and endure temporary deprivations, overcome great difficulties, and live pure, simple lives, the illegal livelihoods, illicit enrichment, and the lavish, decadent way of life of social works are unpardonable crimes.

The enemy and the corrupt people, speculators, and blackmarketers are seeking ways to monopolize circulation and distribution. Therefore, we must always be diligent and sharp, and maintain law and order on that important front. We must especially pay attention to such strategic commodities as grain, POL, precious metals, etc., in the key areas and on the key routes.

At regular intervals each base and locality must carefully examine and evaluate what aspects have been carried out well, or have not yet been carried out well, in protecting the socialist property for which they are responsible; examine, create, and supplement regulations and bylaws regarding the shipping and receiving of materials and goods, the regulations regarding the issuing, receiving and sending, and transporting of money and goods, the contracting-out and goods-ordering regulations, the bylaws regarding the warehouses and stores, and the bylaws regarding the prevention of fires and explosions and the maintenance of economic secrecy; and inspect the material conditions for the protection of materials and goods at the construction sites, enterprises, warehouses, railroad stations, and stores, such as doors, gates,keys, lighting, and alarm, sentry, and patrolling facilities to discover and arrest bad people.

The protection of socialist property is tied in with the maintenance of social order and safety, the prevention and prompt disposition of criminals, and ensuring that all citizens and society as a whole live with security when at home as well as when travelling.

In order to bring about a good transformation in that regard, the trying of economic and criminal offenders by the responsible organs must be carried out promptly and strictly, in accordance with law. Especially, attention must be paid to overcoming such serious problems as damaging oil pipelines, the theft of POL, weapons, and explosives, the cutting of electrical transmission lines and telephone lines, the theft of materials, grain, and equipment on the railroads, roads, and rivers, and the manufacture of ersatz medicines which threaten the lives of the consumers.

Protecting socialist property and maintaining social order and safety is an important aspect of the fierce struggle between the socialist and communist paths, and is tied in with the struggle against the enemy's many-sided war of destruction. It should be remembered that under the conditions of the enemy's many-sided war of destruction against our people, sabotaging our country's economic potential, creating chaos in market management with regard to distribution and circulation, carrying out sabotage and creating obstacles on the communications-transportation front, and disturbing social order and safety are among their foremost objectives.

5616
CSO: 4209/27

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BA DINH WARD DISCOVERS CASES OF SPECULATION, SMUGGLING

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 15 Aug 82 p 4

[Article: " Ba Dinh Ward Discovers Many Cases of Speculation, Smuggling and Counterfeiting of Large Scale"]

[Text] In the past month, the people of the capital city and such sectors as public security, commerce, finance, etc. adopted many fighting measures; discovered major cases of speculation, smuggling and counterfeiting of goods; and confiscated goods, money and gold involving such unlawful activities that amounted to 10 million dong.

In Ba Dinh Ward alone, the security protection force relied on the people, developed its own initiative, resolutely fought the large speculating and smuggling gangs and thus succeeded in discovering a number of nests and groups that had been engaged in serious unlawful activities, such as the group that was headed by Nguyen Hoang Du (12 Dang Tat Street) and specialized in dealing in all kinds of gold, silver, precious stones, antiques, etc. and using meticulous maneuvers; the case of counterfeiting bottled beer; the case of stealing and selling state-owned precious chemicals, etc. All of the cases handled by the Ba Dinh public security force were worth about 3 million dong.

Ba Dinh Ward did not stop at solely handling the criminal cases but also brought the defendants to people's conferences for the people to judge and educate them. In nearly 30 criminals-judging sessions, the people analyzed the many adverse effects of criminal acts, such as undermining the economic management systems, disturbing social life, upsetting markets and corrupting cadres, who were able to feast and spend excessively while other people had to work hard and to bear difficulties. Those sessions also mentioned the state policy of severely punishing the big offenders engaged in speculation and smuggling and remaining stubborn, and being lenient to offenders being rather opportunistic and showing repentance.

5598
CSO: 4209/47

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DONG DA WARD FIGHTS SPECULATORS, SMUGGLERS, THIEVES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Aug 82 p 4

[Article: "Dong Da Ward Public Security Force Fights Speculators, Smugglers and Thieves Who Steal Socialist Properties"]

[Text] To protect state properties, to maintain market management and to ensure security and social order, recently the public security force of Dong Da Ward, with assistance from the people through the mass movement to protect the fatherland's security, has taken many measures against speculators, smugglers and thieves who stole state properties.

In just a month, all units in the ward were simultaneously carrying out the measures against speculators, smugglers and thieves who stole socialist properties and confiscated over 2 million dong worth of unlawfully-traded goods and stolen socialist properties.

The masses supplied the public security organ with more than 800 pieces of information about the activities of those people engaged in speculation, smuggling and production of counterfeit goods.

The subwards of Nguyen Trai, Van Chuong, Phuong Mai, Van Mieu, etc. launched mass movement and properly applied professional measures at the same time; as a result, they captured many persons engaged in illegal activities. Thirty offenders were brought in front of the people to receive judgment and education from them.

5598
CSO: 4209/47

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COLUMN CONDEMNS STEALING OF WIRES, TRANSMISSION LINES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Aug 82 p 4

[A Story A Day column by Builder: "Public Opinion Condemns and Requests Severe Punishment"]

[Text] Along the 35-kV high tension transmission line that had just been installed to supply electric power to the Tang Long pump station (Soc Son), 67 of its 91 poles were "touched" by villains: the wires running from the top of the poles to the ground to protect against lightning and to hold them tight were cut and stolen.

The consequences so far: after a few recent heavy rains, the line was cut and porcelain insulators were broken.

Aluminum cables were repeatedly cut and stolen from the high tension transmission line that runs through the villages of Quang Minh and Minh Tri (Me Linh) and Kim Son and Toan Thang (Gia Lam). In some places, they were stolen as many as three times a month!

On 27 July, in a part of Nguyen Khe (Dong Anh), villains also cut and took away some sections of the cable that had been broken and was lying in a ricefield.

In this season of rains and storms, electric power is a source of energy that is very necessary for flood control. To protect the power lines is thus the common task of all sectors, echelons and people wherever these lines run through. Although many localities have had good plans, some others still need to supplement and strengthen theirs in order to prevent the villains from causing damages.

The public opinion deeply resents the signs of such negative and so-called bad activities. The local organs and authorities must exert control and take measures to handle them in accordance with the law. They cannot grant leniency to the persons who receive and keep the stolen precious aluminum cable or speculate and deal in it.

On the other hand, during and after heavy rains and storms, to inspect and discover in time the broken or unsafe sections of the high tension lines is also an urgent job to do. For to know too late any damages, no matter how small, and any potential consequences will not permit restoration and repairs fast enough to properly protect properties and the people's lives in time. To protect transmission lines, particularly in this season, is a job that cannot be underestimated.

5598
CSO: 4209/47

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MAN CAUGHT WHILE BREAKING WATER PIPE TO STEAL WATER

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Aug 82 p 2

[Article by An Khanh: "Man Arrested for Illegally Breaking Water Pipe To Install Faucet for Money"]

[Text] The Rules Unit of the Water Supply Corporation, which was inspecting the Mai Huong collective workers' quarters, discovered in time the case of a man who was furtively breaking a water pipe of the municipality to illegally connect with it a faucet. The unit immediately notified the Mai Huong Subward public security post, which caught him red-handed with full evidences. At the public security post, he identified himself as Nguyen Van Thanh, a worker of Construction and Assembly Corporation No 1 of the Ministry of Home Trade. He had been persuading people to illegally install faucets. For the one he was working on he had been paid 4,200 dong. The public security officers who searched his home found a bench equipped for threading pipes and several elbow pipes to be used to make faucets. According to the Rules Unit of the Water Supply Corporation, many families in the municipality have hired people to illegally break water mains to connect faucets, which has led to damages to roads and public hydrants, waste and contamination of drinking water and sometimes loss of pressure, hence a lack of water, for public hydrants. The Water Supply Corporation has officially informed the public that anybody who deliberately violates the regulations will be severely punished and, if heavy damages to the municipality's water mains are involved, prosecuted and tried in court.

5598
CSO: 4209/47

BAI BANG PROJECT NOW SEEN COSTING LESS THAN ESTIMATED

Stockholm DAGENS NYHETER in Swedish 18 Sep 82 p 5

> [Text] Workers at Sweden's most criticized aid project, the Bai Bang paper and pulp factory in Vietnam, have been induced to work faster and more effectively by means of watches, T-shirts and canned foods. The project will therefore be finished sooner and also cheaper than the latest estimates.

Of the 2 billion which the Riksdag places as a ceiling on Bai Bang, at least 250 million kronor remain.

"The Vietnamese have learned to organize better and understand that the project will cost more if it is not completed," said Christina Rehlens at Sida, which is responsible for the Bai Bang project.

The first optimistic plans for Bai Bang at the beginning of the 1970's indicated that the cost for the Swedish part would be about 450 million kronor.

That amount rose as knowledge increased of what great investments were needed in war-torn Vietnam, inflation and all the delays. Among other things, Vietnam's shortage of trained manpower was a factor, as the workers who were trained at Bai Bang were moved to other construction.

The primary reason is that construction has gained speed in recent years. The pulp factory, for example, will be ready 5 months earlier than expected.

Sida will use the 250 million kronor remaining to support the business for 3 more years. At the end of June next year the agreement on Bai Bang runs out, but the Swedes believe that the Vietnamese themselves will not be able to run the business at that time.

One large problem continues to be the transportation of timber raw materials from the forest area Ham Yen to Bai Bang. The road is in very bad shape.

"We have given import support for the purchase of asphalt, but most of it has gone to build other roads," said Christina Rehlens to TT [Tidningarnas Telebrambyra]. "Now we have sent down a group of consultants to see what can be done."

CSO: 3109/241

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PARTY ACTIVITIES IN THREE PROVINCES, ARMY CORPS REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 p 3

[Political Activities in the Party Organizations column]

[Text] Phu Khanh

At a conference of key leadership cadres of Phu Khanh Province, after explaining the viewpoints, directions, and missions delineated by the Fifth Party Congress, the executive committee of the provincial party organization reviewed the implementation of lines during recent years, while at the same time recommending measures to overcome the deficiencies in the leadership work and guide implementation by the party committee echelons, especially with regard to economic-social leadership and guidance. The base-level party organizations, manifesting a spirit of self-criticism and criticism, helped one another realize the strengths and weaknesses, while at the same time strictly disciplining cadres and party members who have declined with regard to quality.

The Provincial VCP Committee led the echelons, sectors, and base-level units in discussing the revolutionary action programs and measures for implementing them, in order to concentrate the efforts of the entire party organization and the people in the province on further promoting agricultural production, the central focus of which is solidly resolving the food problem, producing additional raw materials to supply to industry, and rapidly increase the supply of export goods. In the immediate future, it is necessary to go all-out to win victory in 10th month season production, including both rice and subsidiary food crops, and endeavor to attain 300,000 tons of grain in 1982, while also making good preparations for 1982-1983 winter-spring production in order to create conditions for increasing the province's grain output to 330,000 tons in 1983.

Dac Lac

Dac Lac Province has carried out political activities, studying the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and discussing its implementation at the basic-level party organizations.

The study of the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress and discussion of the report by executive committee of the work of the provincial party organization has helped the cadres and party members of Dac Lac correctly evaluate the local situation during the past 6 years. The province has concentrated on the agricultural production mission, the first step of which is resolving the grain problem. The area, yield, and output of rice and subsidiary food crops have increased; additional material-technical bases in agriculture have been supplied or constructed; a rather large number of ethnic minority people have adopted fixed cultivation and habitation; and the new economic zones, cooperatives, and production collectives have been consolidated.

The party organization echelons criticized themselves and pointed out the deficiencies, such as not bringing into play the strengths of the locality with regard to forests, industrial crops, and animal husbandry; failing to pay adequate attention to the relationship between transformation and construction in agriculture, which led to tardiness in consolidating the cooperatives and production collectives; the excessive weakness of small industry and handicrafts and of consumer goods production; the continued existence of many negative phenomena in the sphere of distribution and circulation; the deficits incurred by a number of state farms and enterprises; and planning continuing to be bureaucratic and not appropriate to the actual situation at the basic level.

The political activities are concentrated on preparing for a second-cycle congres of party organizations at the various levels during the coming period. The province's economic-social missions during the next 3 years (1983-1985) will concentrate on agricultural production, the effective exploitation of the province's rich potential with regard to the raw materials for the production of handicraft goods and for export, the strengthening and consolidation of the distribution-circulation sector, the perfection and consolidation of the district echelon, the improvement of the economic management ability of the cadres and, especially, concern for educating cadres and party members with regard to revolutionary virtues.

Lam Dong

The VCP Committee of Lam Dong Province guided the recapitulation of the task of issuing party membership cards at the basic level, combined with the political activity cycle of studying, and discussing the implementation of, the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress. The party departments at each echelon are helping the party committee echelons draft plans and monitor each party echelon by judging the qualifications of party members, disciplining people who deteriorate with regard to political quality, and carrying out the consolidation of weak and deficient bases. The experiences in improving the quality of party members after the issuing of party membership cards in the party organizations of Loc Tan and Loc Son villages in Bao Loc District, K'Don village in Don Duong District, the branch bank of the Municipal Bank of Dalat, Construction Enterprise No 2, the Bao Loc State Forest, etc., were disseminated by the Provincial VCP Committee, so that they could be applied in the basic-level party organizations.

The Provincial VCP Committee has guided the basic-level party organizations in self-criticism and criticism, increasing the combattiveness of each party organization, and indrafting and implementing as well as possible revolutionary action

programs, in order to create a true transformation in the economy, living conditions, security, national defense, etc.

The Standing Committee of the VCP Committee of the Huong Giang Corps [binh doan] is continually concerned with party development and regards it as an important mission in the task of building the party in the army. The corp's political organ has taken many steps to guide, inspect, supervise, and directly cultivate the basic-level party committees, so that they can grasp the party development directions, procedures, and plans at the basic level. Since 1979 the corp's party organization has admitted nearly 10,000 new party members. During the first 8 months of 1982 alone the corps gained 1,406 new party members. Despite its continually changing conditions, the party development rate among company cadres increased by 12 percent and increased by 23 percent, and the number of squad leaders and gun crew leaders who were party members increased by 24 percent. The number of strong basic-level party organizations increased by 13 percent and the number of good basic-level party organizations increased by 36 percent.

5616
CSO: 4209/27

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HAU GIANG YOUTH UNION HOLDS THIRD CONGRESS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese No 37, 14-20 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Van Kha: "Youths of Hau Giang Strive to Achieve Many New Accomplishments"]

[Text] On 31 August 1982 the HCM Communist Youth Union of Hau Giang Province held its third congress. Nearly 400 basic-level Youth Union delegates attended.

During the past 3 years the Youth Union and youth movement in Hau Giang have achieved many outstanding accomplishments in all regards: participation in many cooperatives, 1,938 collectives, and 2,592 agricultural production solidarity teams; contribution to building thousands of large and small water conservancy projects, including 500 youth projects; the enlistement in the army of 27,128 youths; the admission of 19,879 New Youth Union members; and the admission of 1,985 outstanding Youth Union members into the Party.

The congress appealed for Youth Union members and youths in the province to advance strongly on the food, consumer goods, and export goods production front, and expressed determination to attain the norms: the creation of a 100,000-hectare high-yield rice area; the production of 500 to 1,000 kilograms of organic fertilizer per season by each Youth Union member and youth in the rural areas; raising the ratio of Youth Union members among the province's youths to 15 percent; and introducing 7,000 outstanding Youth Union members to the Party.

Comrades Vu Mao, a member of the VCP Central Commuttee and First Secretary of the HCM Youth Union Central Committee, and Le Phuoc Tho, a member of the VCP Central Committee and secretary of the Hau Giang VCP Party Committee, attended the congress and expressed their opinions.

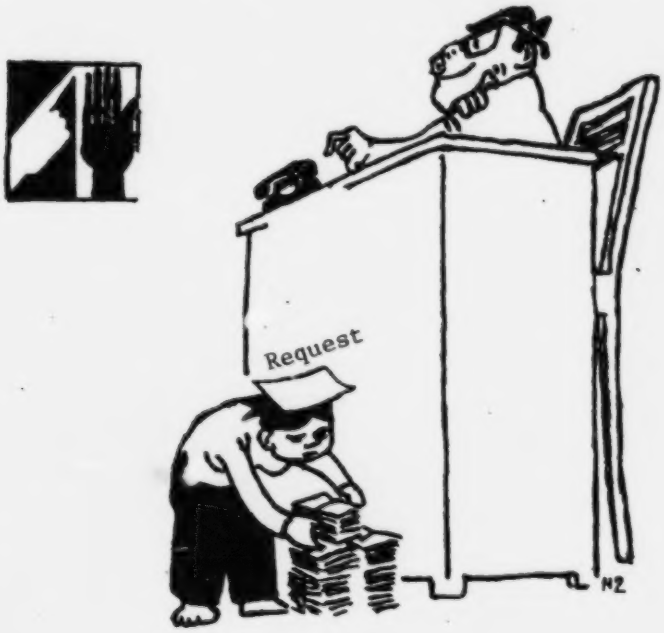
5616
CSO: 4209/25

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BUREAUCRATS DEMAND BRIBES TO PROCESS REQUESTS

Hanoi VAN NGHE in Vietnamese 4 Sep 82 p 11

[Text] You'll have to stack that money higher before I'll be able to see your request.



CSO: 4209/51

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CIRCULAR OUTLINES STEPS TO FIGHT AGAINST SUPERSTITION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 27 Aug 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Municipal VCP Standing Committee Issues Circular About Fighting Superstition"]

[Text] Recently the Municipal VCP Standing Committee has issued a circular about fighting superstition. The circular says:

Recently superstition has had the tendency to widen. Many temples, pagodas and private temples have been practicing simony. Many people whose occupation was based on superstition have been active again and there have been additional people who have been practicing physiognomy and astrology and drawing up horoscopes without being prosecuted; the sales of votive paper offerings, which often are open, have not been criticized and prohibited.

Along with the enemy's psychological warfare, the ill of superstition has created a bad thinking pattern in society, such as believing in destiny and deities, and in some localities has seriously harmed the people's material and spiritual life.

There are many reasons behind the above-mentioned situation, but the important one is the fact that education and struggle have been neglected. Directive 214 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and the notice of the Municipal People's Committee prohibiting superstitious activities have not been seriously implemented. Many party committee echelons and administrations, particularly at the basic level, have paid no attention to assuming leadership over their implementation. Educational and proselyting work of mass organizations and sectors has not been coordinated and sometimes has been neglected.

To continue implementing Directive 214 of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat, the Municipal VCP Standing Committee requests all ward, district and city party committees and party chapters in every locality and basic-level unit to organize leadership over seriously implementing the directive and all regulations of the Council of Ministers and, as an immediate job, to organize a movement to fight against superstition being aimed at these needs:

1. To explain the need for the fight against superstition and to point to its harmful effects on social life; to educate the persons who remain backward and superstitious; to reform those people whose occupation remains professionally practicing superstition, with severe punishment against those who deliberately practice simony; to firmly remove the key locations where superstitious activities usually take place.

2. In the long term, to procees with teaching the socialist views of the world and life to party members and the working masses on the basis of raising cultural background and scientific knowledge, stepping up production and improving the standard of living as a means to gradually wipe out superstition.

This movement must be carried on at the same time, totally and neatly in all localities through the use of education and struggle, with administrative measures to be taken in dealing with different cases. It is necessary to distinguish between the policy to ensure freedom of religion and the fight against superstition.

In addition to mass education, we must organize preventive struggle aimed at doing such work as investigation by basic-level administrations to know exactly the number of people still practicing superstition either publicly or secretly in each locality; classification of these people to facilitate education, reform and change of occupation for them; and control to prevent their going back to superstitious activities. To prosecute those people who have stubbornly continued to practice superstition, which has caused serious adverse consequences on the people's material and spiritual life.

- To make a survey of and to classify all pagodas, temples and private temples. To provide temples and pagodas with guidance for correct implementation of Notice No 16-UB of the Municipal People's Committee issued on 7 February 1975 and calling for reforms of the rites as adopted by the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association in 1975 and to announce their agreement to stop superstitious activities and all forms of superstitious worshipping. To remove a number of key locations where sorcerers, pagoda keepers, etc. have long practiced superstition, which has adversely affected the people.

- To prohibit the production, sales and purchases of votive paper offerings. Those who have deliberately tried to secretly sell them must be prosecuted.

About leadership and guidance necessary for implementation, the circular has this to say: All ward, district, city and basic-level party committees must assume leadership and have plans to provide guidance to party organizations, mostly subward and village party committees, so that they would properly organize the movement and have regular control to see if all party members seriously carry out Directive 214-CT of the VCP Central Committee Secretariat and the rules and regulations the Council of Ministers has issued.

The Municipal People's Committee directs the people's committees at all levels and in all sectors to implement the notice issued by the municipal administration on 8 August 1975 to prohibit all superstitious activities.

At each level, under the leadership of the party committee echelons, the Guidance Committee for the New Way of Living fulfills the task of the staff that assists the party committee echelons and administration in assuming leadership and unifying action between the latter and all sectors and mass organizations, as well as promoting implementation by the lower echelons.

- Trade union, youth, women's and collectivized farmers' organizations and the association of interbranch handicraft cooperatives are to organize this movement among their members and must have plans to assume leadership over the implementation of this circular within their own organization.

- The Cultural and Information Service and all cultural and artistic organs must coordinate their work to organize a propaganda phase and to arouse the social opinion.

- The public security, financial and commercial sectors are to fulfill the task of coordinating their work and taking part in the movement in accordance with their functions and the request of the guidance committees for the new way of living of the municipality and at the lower levels.

5598
CSO: 4209/47

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HANG MA SUBWARD FIGHTS PRACTICE OF SUPERSTITION

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 31 Aug 82 p 1

[Article by Dinh Cong Ton: "Hang Ma Subward Strives To Wipe out Superstition"]

[Text] Implementing the circular of the Municipal VCP Standing Committee on fighting against superstition, the Hang Ma Subward People's Committee has drawn a plan with multiple steps for carrying it out.

In the morning of 24 August, it sent an inspection group consisting of representatives from its culture and information board, public security unit and market management team to a number of households which had been known for having secretly made and sold votive paper offerings, where some people were caught red-handed and large quantities of such offerings were stored.

The group made an official report, confiscated the evidences and imposed a fine for violation of the regulations of the People's Committee prohibiting the production and trading of votive paper offerings.

5598
CSO: 4209/47

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MINISTRY OF SUPPLY DENIES REPORTS ON COMMAND CAR SALES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Aug 82 p 4

[Denial by Planning Department of the Ministry of Supply: "About Buying Cars in Accordance With Part 3 Plan"]

[Text] A number of bad elements recently spread news to the effect that the state is selling "Uoat" command cars in accordance with the part 3 plan at high prices and that payment is by both check and cash, the latter at a percentage depending on the car quality.

To make people easily believe them, they said that since the quantity of cars was limited, the organs that would like to buy cars must send official letters to the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Supply and these letters should be signed by the minister or deputy minister (in the case of central organs) or by the chairman or deputy chairman of the province (in the case of local enterprises) concerned to be valid.

We must affirm that this is a trick on the part of the bad elements who spread the false news to deceive the organs and units that are in need of cars in order to carry out their unlawful activities. We want to officially announce that the state does not sell cars in accordance with the part 3 plan, neither new cars nor cars of poorer quality.

Planning Department, Ministry of Supply

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CSO: 4209/47

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

POOR QUALITY OF CONSUMER GOODS DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Quality Control of Consumer Goods"]

[Text] In recent years, to meet the ever-increasing needs of the people, consumer goods producers have made a big effort to increase production and the number of commodities. In spite of difficulties with raw materials, energy and equipment, production installations still maintain unchanged quality on many kinds of products, including many of the commodities singled out to receive the state quality control stamp. The number of commodities meeting export standards has also increased. At the recent Economic-Technological Achievements Exhibition, hundreds of consumer goods were awarded medals.

Aside from that progress, quite a few production installations, especially those from individual and collective sectors, have not paid appropriate attention to commodity quality, fishing instead for quantity and profit, and throwing onto the market lots of merchandise of poor quality and with no useful value. This does not take into account mischievous merchants who take advantage of commodity shortages to turn out and deal in counterfeit and inferior goods, thus damaging consumer interest and wasting supplies and raw materials.

In the market, there are many metallic consumer goods prone to deterioration and rust; made of fragile, brittle, breakable, and defective aluminum and plastic parts; many bicycle tires, tubes and spare parts, which sell at high prices but do not last long. A number of processed foodstuffs do not meet sanitation and security standards.

Why that situation? It is attributed in part to the quality of raw materials, supplies, equipment and production techniques. However, the main reason lies in lax product quality control. Citing shortages of supplies, energy and equipment..., quite a few state-run and collective production installations have turned out many bad quality commodities, lowered grading criteria in violation of regulations, and taken upon themselves to grade and classify products without prior report to, or obtainment of a permit from, higher echelons in charge of quality control. A bicycle tire enterprise has given

Grade 1 quality to 80,000 tires, but the inspectors have found that up to 17 percent of these tires were below that grade, and that thousands of others have not met quality control requirements. A number of enterprise directors, capitalizing on commodity shortages, have decided to bring into the market products which are not registered, and not able to meet quality control regulations. Some products continue to be sold at initial prices in spite of unmatched quality.

In collective and individual production sectors, as well as in secondary production at state enterprises, quality control is still lax. Apart from contracted products subject to quality control regulations, nearly all other commodities do not submit to the inspection and check of quality control organs at various echelons. Thousands of handicraft workers, who have been issued business registration permits, have not applied for product quality control registration. Quite a few people have deceived quality control organs by registering good-quality products while turning out counterfeit or bad-quality ones.

The ranks of quality control cadres at wards and districts are too scattered. They lack professional and working resources, and are physically unable to inspect and check production forces where they are, at places virtually giving rise to laissez-faire. Quite a few state commerce cadres in charge of goods contracting have colluded with producers to receive bad-quality goods for sale in the market, or to cause stagnation of goods at storehouses and stores of the commerce sector.

Product quality is a constant concern of consumers, and a social responsibility or producers. Consumers need goods, but these must have a useful value which corresponds to their prices. The requirements of quality are rigorous, and of course, they cannot exceed the technical capabilities and concrete material conditions of production. However, the tendency to lower quality standards at will, as a result of remiss and irresponsible business behavior, or of obsession with profit, must be strictly criticized. All production installations must uphold the spirit of collective ownership and the workers' conscience, overcome difficulties in deficient material conditions so as to step up production while stabilizing product quality, and must strictly carry out existing regulations on quality control. Organs in charge of product quality control must resolutely prevent the production and circulation in the market of commodities having a very low utilization value, and of counterfeit goods. They must strictly prosecute those installations and individuals who stubbornly refuse to carry out correctly state regulations on product quality registration. Commercial organs must raise the quality of consumer goods by taking proper care of them during the transportation and storage processes, by clearly refusing to purchase and sell commodities having no approval stamps of quality control organs, and by resolutely thwarting negative activities among cadres in charge of goods contracting.

The quality of products and commodities must be controlled in a strict and uniform manner by all echelons and sectors in all phases of production and business.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

BEEF FAT FOR SOAP--The Soap Factory agrees to let organs, enterprises, co-operatives, troops, workers, civil servants and people barter beef fat for toilet soap, laundry soap and synthetic laundry paste. Contact for bartering is to be made with Hanoi Soap Factory (Supply and Consumption Office, kilometer 7, Nguyen Trai Street; telephone: 54818). [Excerpt] [Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 29 Aug 82 p 4] 5598

CSO: 4209/47

BRIEFS

WET, UPLAND RICE--Ha Tuyeh has sowed and transplanted 48,000 hectares of wet rice and upland rice. In particular, transplanting of wet rice has exceeded the planned area by 1 percent. As of the end of August 1982, over 26,500 hectares of wet and dry rice have been weeded for the first time, thousands of hectares of low-quality rice have been weeded for the 2nd and 3rd times, and many fields have received additional fertilizer. Each hectare of wet rice has received an average 4 tons of stable manure. Due to coordination and division of labor between plant protection teams, irrigation teams, and contracting families, the cooperatives in Bac Quang, Na Hang and Chiem Hoa Districts and in Tuyen Quang City, have promptly detected pests, and have organized the forces, resources and insecticide to save 2,300 hectares of 10th-month rice affected by plant hoppers, rice bugs and leaf rollers. The people have built and repaired embankments and dams to conserve water in fields and ponds. An additional number of water conservancy works have been put into commission in the districts of Son Duong, Ham Yen, Na Hang and Chiem Hoa. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Sep 82 p 1] 9213

CSO: 4209/17

LIGHT INDUSTRY

PROBLEMS IN SALT PRODUCTION, DISTRIBUTION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1,4

[Article by Tran Quoc Phuong: "Is There a Surplus or Shortage of Salt? On Some Problems Regarding Salt"]

[Text] In the lowland coastal provinces there are such famous salt flats as Bang La in Haiphong, Diem Dien in Thai Binh, Hai Hau in Ha Nam Ninh, Quynh Luu in Nghe Tinh, Sa Huynh in Nghia Binh, Hon Khoi in Phu Khanh, Ca Na in Thuan Hai, Ba Ria in Dong Nai, etc.

With an area of nearly 11,000 hectares, every year our country's salt output amounts to about 600,000 tons. In 1977 a large quantity of salt was produced and 760,000 tons were put in the warehouses. That was enough salt to meet the needs of more than 50 million people, and for industrial production and export, with some left over for stockpiling.

However, in daily life there are sometimes shortages of table salt. There has appeared the situation of a "between seasons" salt shortage in one place or another, especially in the provinces in the mountain region, in the Central Highlands, and in the border region.

Our country still has additional capability to increase salt production to 1 million tons, but it is still necessary to sell salt on a rationed basis. That is something worth thinking about.

A grain of salt, two management organs:

There are many reasons. First of all, let us speak of salt, from the production phase to the distribution and consumption phases, having to pass through two state commercial organs. The salt harvested from the salt pans is put in the warehouse of the cooperative or collective until all of it is purchased by the salt Industry Branches of the Ministry of Food. Then the Central Salt Corporation of the Ministry of Home Trade signs a contract to repurchase the salt for sale on the market.

We do not yet have a unified organization system from the central echelon down to the localities to fulfill the mission of guiding production, improving management, improving techniques, and organizing the purchasing of salt.

In the Ministry of Food there is a Salt Industry Department. A number of provinces have a Salt Industry Branch. In a number of other provinces there is a salt corporation directly under the People's Committee, a salt corporation in the Industrial Service, and salt branches in the maritime products corporations. In some places there is only an element in the office of the People's Committee. Other places assign that mission to the salt office of the District People's Committee.

Along with the above-mentioned organizations, in the Ministry of Home Trade has a Central Salt Corporation which fulfills the mission of buying and selling salt and distributing it to the people throughout the nation.

In order to guide production, improve management, improve techniques, supply materials to the salt fields and purchase the salt of the salt field operators, the collectives (in the south) and the cooperatives (in the north), the staffs of organs with such responsibility have become large. In the two Salt Industry Branches (of the Ministry of Food Industry) in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh there are a thousand cadres, workers, and civil servants. The Dong Nai Branch has 70 employees, nearly 50 of whom specialize in purchasing salt. Those cadres, workers, and civil servants take in 180,000 to 200,000 tons of salt a year, which they place in branch warehouses, verify salt in the cooperative warehouses, accept salt in the salt fields, then organize its sale to the Central Salt Corporation of the Ministry of Home Trade.

Meanwhile, in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh the staffs of the Central Salt Corporation total only 200 people, and in Dong Nai there are 18 employees, to handle the purchasing of 80 percent of the salt of the three Salt Industry Branches (20 percent of which is set aside for the local Level-2 Food Corporation). The Corporation is concerned with organizing the purchasing and recovery of 3 million bags and sending them to the salt field areas; organizing short-haul transportation to take salt from the branch warehouses and cooperative warehouses, and from the salt fields, to the warehouses, sheds, depots, and storage yards of the corporation at the railroad stations and ports; organizing river transportation, maritime transportation, and railroad transportation forces to take salt to all of the northern provinces, Hanoi, and the border areas; taking salt to the industrial enterprises, export enterprises, and state materials warehouses; and arranging delivery, receiving, handling, protecting, and payment with tens of transportation and marketing units.

Should there be a single state organ to be responsible for all phases from production to distribution and consumption, with a smaller staff and a rational division of labor?

Four warehouse systems:

Another irrationality is that in addition to the warehouse system of the Salt Industry Branches of the Ministry of Food Industry, the Central Salt Corporation of the Ministry of Home Trade also must have a system of warehouses and sheds to store the salt.

The salt is transported from the warehouses of the branches to the warehouses of the Corporation. If by the end of the year the Corporation has not received all of the salt for which it contracted with the branches, it must pay warehouse and storage yard rental fees and for removing the salt from the warehouses so that the branches can inventory their property. That situation occurs continuously, for salt is produced in a period of 4 months but is consumed all year long. Furthermore, the corporation is responsible for stockpiling salt in warehouses for the first 5 months of the following year, until the new salt arrives. Therefore, there is always salt in the warehouses and storage yards.

Thus when one warehouse is empty another is full. Tens of thousands of tons of warehousing is wasted because it is used only half the time.

After it leaves the salt pan, a grain of salt must pass through four warehouse systems: temporary warehouses in the salt flats, cooperative warehouses, the wearehouses of the Salt Industry Branches, and the warehouses of the Central Salt Corporation. In other words, hundreds of thousands of tons of salt must be loaded and unloaded four times. Every year it costs millions of dong to handle the salt. That does not include the spills and losses resulting from delivering and receiving the salt four times.

In some salt flats, the Salt Corporation of the Ministry of Home Trade has no warehouses in which to store the salt received from the salt branches of the Ministry of Food Industry, so immediately after it purchases the salt hundreds of tons must be spread out of doors, although there is still room in the branch warehouses.

In some places, the locations of the branch warehouses do not meet the requirements of transportation. Therefore, at times it is only necessary to encourage the salt producers to use nonmechanized vehicles to take the salt a few extra kilometers to the corporation's warehouse, additional expenses are incurred because the salt must be placed in branch warehouses. In Quynh Luu at present, a lot of money must be spent to load and unload salt for that reason.

In some places, the salt branches do not build warehouses but use those of the cooperatives -- called "self-managing" warehouses -- which are regarded as state warehouses. They assign the cooperative the task of taking the salt directly to the Salt Corporation. In Dong Nai, the Corporation's cadres must take their boats to the salt flats to obtain the salt and then report to the branch. Clearly, with that method of delivery and receiving the branches incur little cost but are still paid expenses of 80 dong per ton of salt and also for the ratio of salt lost in the change from damp salt to dry salt.

If the Corporation does not purchase the salt the branches complain that their salt is piling up and that they don't have money to pay the salt producers or to pay into the budget, etc. But if the Corporation does buy the salt it encounters difficulties with regard to warehouses and storage yards and with regard to losses and protection.

Two Expenses

The two state organs dealing in salt borrow from the bank, so capital expenses increase. In Nghe Tinh, every year the salt branches of the Ministry of Food Industry has to borrow money from the state to purchase 90,000 to 100,000 tons of salt. At the same time, the Ministry of Home Trade and the Nghe Tinh Food Corporation No 2 also borrow money from the state to repurchase those 90,000 to 100,000 tons of salt.

Salt taxes are included in the industrial wholesale price. Therefore, the branches cannot pay into the central and local budgets until it sells the salt to the Corporation.

A matter worthy of concern is that both organs are charged interest by the bank and request financial grants to make up for capital expenses. Furthermore, conflict between the two organs is difficult to avoid because of shortages in measurements, shipping and receiving, and payment, because of accumulated salt at the salt flats affecting production, because of salt being left in warehouses and storage yards, etc.

In localities the principal source of income of which is the salt tax, if the corporation is slow, the locality suffers a loss of revenue.

Although the price of salt increases, in fact the state still must make up for deficits amounting to tens of millions of dong. Mainly because the salt must pass through many phases and levels, both the producers and the consumers must bear the consequences.

As in other countries, the state has a monopoly in salt. But because commercial management is exercised by twwo state organs, the management of salt is lax. In 1981, the quantity of salt sold on the black market in Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh amounted to more than 20,000 tons, i.e. the state lost nearly 20 million dong in taxes.

And Then There is Transportation

The salt business cannot be separated from the activities of the communications-transportation sector. This year, the northern lowland provinces have had successful salt harvests. The salt output of Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh may be several tens of thousands of tons more than last year. Since the first of this year, with the effective assistance of the maritime transportation sector more than 30,000 tons of salt have been transported from the south to the north. During that time, more than 10,000 tons of salt have been unloaded at the Quang Ninh and Hai Phong ports. In all, there is sufficient salt to supply to the people. But in many mountain-region and midlands provinces there is a shortage of salt. The principal reasons are that difficulties are being encountered in transportation, and there is a shortage of fuel and facilities, in both the road and railroad transportation sectors.

If a management organ with a system of warehouses, sheds, and storage yards which rationally combines the fields and achieves self-sufficiency with regard to the source of goods, it is certain to have a well-coordinated transportation plan, ensure the regular supplying of salt to the people in all parts of the country, and take the salt to the state materials warehouses.

At present, when needs are balanced the north still does not have enough salt to eat. Every year the home trade and the communications-transportation still must transport salt from Phu Khanh and Nghia Binh to the north. That situation must be promptly overcome by means of a project to invest in the opening up of 500 additional hectares of salt fields in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh. That is feasible because the area nationwide that can be developed into new salt fields totals more than 21,000 hectares, nearly 2,000 hectares of which are in the northern provinces. If the localities concentrate on investing in capital construction, in accordance with the slogan "The state and the people work together," within 2 years the north would have sufficient salt. We would save considerably on labor, packaging, raw materials, and losses resulting from salt being rransported long distances.

The Lives of the Salt Makers

Although the state purchase price of salt has increased, the actual living conditions of the workers who produce salt have not improved very much. The reason is that two organs still stand between the producers and consumers. Who has the principal responsibility for serving the producers?

Two years ago the Salt Corporation requested the Ministry of Home Trade for permission to set up a merchandise fund of such goods as soap, towels, labor protection cloth, etc., to distribute to the salt producers in Ha Nam Ninh and Nghe Tinh. Recently, the Ministry of Home Trade also allowed the Central Salt Corporation to deal in a number of forestry products, such as firewood, bamboo, rattan, etc., to serve the salt-producing areas, combined with two-way transportation: taking salt to the forest area and taking firewood to the coast.

The salt branches do not yet have merchandise funds to serve the lives of the salt workers, except for a number of materials used to construct the salt fields.

In fact, the two-way contracts between the state and the salt producers have not yet been tightly implented. The system of incentive bonuses for salt producers who deliver more salt than called for by the plan norm has not been set forth. That is also a reason why a rather large quantity is sold on the black market. The problems of prices, taxes, exchange merchandise and, especially, grain, with regard to the salt producers must be satisfactorily resolved.

I belive that it is only necessary to change the organizational structure of, and the policies and systems regarding, the salt-production sector in order to supply that product on a stable basis to all parts of the country.

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CSO: 4209/27

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HOC MON DISTRICT HELPS CHILDREN RESUME EDUCATION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 82 p 2

[Article: Liberated Saigon: Hoc Mon Resolves Problem of Uneducated Children"]

[Text] At the end of 1980 there were 3,370 teenagers in Hoc Mon District who had not attended school or had dropped out of school. First of all, it concentrated on seeking to understand the uneducated teenagers. Furthermore, it campaigned for the parents to encourage their children to go to school, and enable them to have time to do their lessons at home. So that 162 day and night classes could continue to remain open and improve in quality, the district and the villages positively campaigned for the creation of a fund to sponsor poor teenagers by having cadres, workers, and civil servants contribute two dong a month. Units active in business also use some of their welfare funds to help the children. By means of practical, specific deeds, by the end of June 1982 2.178 children were able to go to school in all 15 villages and towns in the district, a number equivalent to 66 percent of the plan norm. Since they were begun, the 162 classes have operated continuously and have drawn in more and more uneducated youths.

Many teachers hold classes in their homes so that the children can be near their homes and have created a warm family atmosphere, which pleases many of the uneducated youths and drop-outs. Although the teachers receive only a small salary -- not more than 50 dong per person -- that does not worry the teachers. Miss Ngoc Huong, a teacher in Nhi Binh Village, confided that "At first they didn't know the alphabet or minus and plus signs, now my 24 students can read the story of Kim Dong and are skilled in the four arithmetic functions. At first they were unruly and didn't like to study, but now the children like to study, which pleases me very much. I believe that the children may be poor in terms of money but we cannot let them be poor with regard to education."

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

NGHE TINH STRIVES TO LOWER POPULATION GROWTH RATE

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 5 Sep 82 p 7

[Article by Nguyen Quang Ngoc: "Nghe Tinh Strives to Lower Population Growth Rate"]

[Text] Nghe Tinh is a highly populated province which ranks second behind Ho Chi Minh City. More than 1 million of its people live in the midlands and high-mountain areas, and more than 30,000 people are members of ethnic minority groups. At the present rate of population increase, every year 75,000 more babies -- nearly equal to the population of Nghi Xuan District -- will be born. That is a fact which demands that the party committee echelon and governmental administration in Nghe Tinh concentrate its efforts on doing on a good job of the planned parenthood campaign.

After many years of persistent campaigning, combining persuasive education with administrative and economic measures, and in combination with the campaign to build new-culture families and the new woman with the planning of work norms in each sector, organ, enterprise, etc., the planned parenthood movement has been responded to by the broad masses and have attained high effectiveness. The emulation movement has formed two sectors: the rural areas, and the cadres, workers, and civil servants; and there have appeared advanced models from the basic level (villages, subwards, organs, etc.), to the districts, cities, and municipalities. From the model of Ky Anh, the first district to attain the norm of five percent of the female population using IUD's, the movement has developed in 21 districts, municipalities, and cities, and more than 200 key units, organs, construction sites, state farms, state forests, and enterprises. The rate of population increase in the province declined from 2.52 percent in 1976 to 2.45 percent in 1977, 2.30 percent in 1978, 2.25 percent in 1979, and 2.03 percent in 1980. In 1980, the districts of Huong Son and Hung Nguyen led the province with regard to planned parenthood: Hung Nguyen attained the norm of 11.5 percent of the female population using IUD's and its population increase rate was 1.48 percent; Hung Son attained the ratio of 8.2 percent of the female population using IUD's and its rate of population increase fell to 1.49 percent. In 1981, the movement continued to undergo a strong transformation in both sectors. Seven districts, cities, and municipalities surpassed the IUD norm. As of the end of 1981 the province as a whole had achieved a total of 253,799 IUD's, a ratio of 8 percent of the femele population using IUD's, and a rate of population increase of 1.92 percent. The districts of Quy Hop, Quy Chau, Que Phong, Nam Dan, Duc Tho, Yen Thanh, etc., have good movements. The birth rate

among cadres, workers, and civil servants. More than 30 organs and enterprises, such as the Trinh Mon state farm, the Tay Hieu state farm, Nghe Tinh hospital No 1, the Song Lam sugar mill, the Dien Chau No 2 general middle school, etc. The movement is still being maintained in Hung Nguyen and Huong Son. Ha Tinh City has advanced to become a "five definitive attainments" unit, and has attained the ratio of 15 percent of the female population using IUD's and a rate of population increase of 1.24 percent.

In 1982 the movement expanded more broadly, in the industrial, agricultural, and forestry sectors and among Catholics. By June 1982 many districts had fulfilled and surpassed their annual IUD norms. Nam Dan attained 143.3 percent, Ha Tinh City attained 143.2 percent, Dien Chau attained 133.8 percent, Hung Nguyen attained 131.6 percent, Yen Thanh attained 118 percent, Thanh Chuong attained 113.2 percent, Duc Tho attained 113.2 percent Quynh Luu attained 102.7 percent, and Thanh Ha attained 100.3 percent. The province as a whole had attained 75 percent of its annual IUD norm and was in third place behind Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Ninh. By the end of July 1982 the province as a whole had attained more than 80 percent of its annual IUD plan.

In addition to birth control measures, advances were made in abortions and in regularizing menstural periods. A number of units attained high abortion rates.

The province is concentrating its efforts on lowering the population growth rate to 1.5 percent by 1984, a year before the stipulated deadline. In 1982 its goals are 10 percent of the female population using IUD's, a population growth rate of 1.7 percent, and 15 of of the total of 27 districts, municipalities, and cities fulfilling the planned parenthood task.

In order to attain those objectives, along with the other measures planned parenthood has been placed on an equal par with production planning and has become a standard determining the rewarding of units fulfilling their annual plans.

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nguyễn Thị Bình [NGUYEENX THIJ BINHF]

Minister of Education of the SRV; *Member of the State Prize Commission; her name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Cẩn [TRAANF VAWN CAANR] Painter

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Cù Huy Cận [CUF HUY CAANJ] Poet

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Hoàng Đình Cầu [HOANGF DINHF CAAUF] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Văn Chất [VAWN CHAATS]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Gia Luong District, Ha Bac Province; his article about Gia Luong's winter crop appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 2)

Hồ Thị Chí [HOOF THIJ CHIS]

Publisher of the light industry technology journal KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE; her name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE No 3, Jun 82 Back Cover)

Phan Đình Diệu [PHAN DINHF DIEEUJ] Professor, Ph D in Mathematics

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Đồng [PHAMJ VAWN DOONGF]

Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Võ Nguyên Giáp [VOX NGUYEEN GIAPS]

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Vice Chairman of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ] Professor, Ph D in Physics

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Vũ Tuyên Hoàng [VUX TUYEEN HOANGF] Professor, Ph D in Agricultural Science

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Vũ Hối [VUX HOOIF] deceased

Member of the VCP; Vice Minister of Light Industry; born in 1923 in Nam Loi Village, Truc Ninh District, Ha Nam Ninh Province, he died after an illness on 27 September 1982. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Hường [NGUYEENX VAWN HUWOWNGF] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of the new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Đặng Hữu [DAWNGJ HUWUX] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Đinh Gia Khánh [DINH GIA KHANHS]

Chairman of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee; on 6-11 September 1982 he attended meetings of the 15th session of the Provisional Mekong Committee in Bangkok. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Xuân Khoát [NGUYEENX XUAAN KHOATS] Composer

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Tô Đa Mạn [TOO DA MANJ] Engineer, Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander in Chief of Truong Son Military Corps; his article on stimulating creative initiative appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 27 Sep 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Đức Minh [NGUYEENX DUWCS MINH]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the education research journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 8, Aug 82 back cover)

Trần Đại Nghĩa [TRAANF DAIJ NGHIAX] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Hà Thế Ngữ [HAF THEES NGUWX]

Deputy Editor-in-chief of the education research journal NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU GIAO DUC No 8, Aug 82 back cover)

Hoàng Oanh [HOANGF OANH]

Vice President of the Hanoi Women's Federation; her interview on culture as it pertains to youths and women appeared in the cited source. (VAN HOA NGHE THUAT Aug 82 p 14)

Vũ Oanh [VUX OANH]

*Director of the Agriculture Department of the VCP Central Committee; his article about product contracting appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 2)

Nhị Quý [NHIJ QUYS]

Vice Chairman of the State Nationalities Commission; on 25 September 1982 he attended a meeting with former FULRO members. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 4)

Vũ Thành [VUX THANHF]

SRV Ambassador to Syria; on 23 September 1982 he met with the Chairman of the Palestinian Nationalities Council to give him a statement condemning the United States and Israel. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 4)

Lê Văn Thiêm [LEE VAWN THIEEM]

Publisher of the mathematics journal TAP CHI TOAN HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI TOAN HOC Vol X, No 2 [Jun] 82 inside front cover]

Nguyễn Cảnh Toàn [NGUYEENX CANHR TOANF]

Publisher of the juvenile mathematics publication TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TOAN HOC VA TUOI TRE No 3 [Jun] 82 p 1)

Ngô Đình Trường [NGOO DINHF TRUWOWNGF]

Editor-in-chief of the light industry technology journal KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (KY THUAT CONG NGHIEP NHE No 3, Jun 82 back cover)

Đoàn Văn [DOANF VAWN]

SRV Ambassador to Madagascar; on 24 September 1982 he was present at a meeting between President Didier Ratsiraka and Pham Binh. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Ba Vi [BA VI]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Secretary of the VCP Committee, Minh Hai Province; on 15-17 July 1982 he attended a congress of the provincial artisan industry and handicrafts cooperatives. (TIEU CONG NGHIEP THU CONG NGHIEP 8 Aug 82 p 2)
[Note: The above name is a pseudonym. The list of the current membership of the VCP Central Committee that appeared in NHAN DAN 1 April 1982 did not include this name or pseudonym.]

CSO: 4209/53 END

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Vietnam Report

No. 2409

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VIETNAM REPORT

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'CONFESSIONS OF CIA AGENT' PUBLISHED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 8, Aug 82 pp 8-11

[Text] Editor's Note: *A key CIA agent, Vo Dai Ton, spoke to the press at the International Club in Hanoi on July 13, 1982. Ton admitted to having returned to Vietnam for the purpose of spying and subversive activities, while stubbornly maintaining that his ties with foreigners had been of a purely personal nature. Cross-examination, however, revealed that Ton's infiltration had been planned by the American Central Intelligence Agency with the co-operation of a number of responsible personages in Asia. The following story, based on Ton's confessions, covers his entire counter-revolutionary career.*

Long Acquaintance with Psychological Warfare

Vo Dai Ton, alias Hoang Phong Linh, alias Le Phuc Hung, was born in 1936 in Quang Nam - Da Nang. His father was a building contractor, who made a lot of fast money during the US war of aggression in Vietnam. Of his seven brothers several were officers of the former Saigon army. One was provincial governor, another cabinet minister, and yet another deputy to the "National Assembly". They all received re-education following liberation and are now leading a normal life in southern Vietnam.

As a little boy Ton studied at the Catholic Providence School and was converted to Catholicism. In 1958, after graduating from the Catholic Pellerin School, Saigon, with a B.A. in philosophy and having completed an English course, Ton got a job interpreting for the American Embassy. It was then that he joined the Dai Viet Party. Upon his induction, at the age of 24, Ton, with good references supplied by the US Embassy, was immediately given the rank of a captain and the post of director of the psychological warfare office of the 22nd Division headquartered at Qui Nhon in the Second Tactical Zone. Ton was given a sound training in psychological warfare and intelligence by the Military Assistance and Advisory Group (MAAG) and, in 1964, got an assignment as political instructor to the commando forces which the United States was training to use in North Vietnam. In 1967 Ton became a major and was transferred to Saigon to help train the army and police in political warfare. It was there that Ton entered into contact with the local bureau of the CIA and "Phoenix", an intelligence group specifically set up for the pacification programme. In 1970 Ton became director of the Public Service Department of the Ministry of Information and Rallies.

In a word, Ton's career was closely linked to activities mounted by the United States and the Saigon regime against revolution in both South and North Vietnam, and in the course of it he became bitterly anti-communist.

So it was only natural for Ton to try to escape from Saigon hard upon the heels of the fleeing Americans. Unfortunately, the plane which was scheduled to take him away on April 30, 1975 was unable to leave Tan Son Nhat Airport because of heavy shelling. Ton stayed on in Saigon for a fortnight and finally escaped to Malaysia by sea via Vung Tau, leaving behind his estranged wife and four children. During his stay of several weeks in Malaysia Ton was approached by the local authorities for assistance in training commandos for operation along the Malaysian - Thai border. Ton agreed to the request. Ton was also promised a colonelcy in the Malaysian army on condition that he gave up Catholicism for Islam, which he refused.

In Kuala Lumpur, Ton got into contact with the local CIA bureau, and arrangements were made for him to leave for Australia. In Sydney, Ton, encouraged by the CIA, started recruiting Vietnamese refugees who frequented the coffee shop run by his new wife, Nguyen Thi Tuyet Mai.

A Pole of Attraction

From Sydney Ton got in touch with friends who had served the Saigon regime and who were living in the West, especially the United States. One of them, Pham Truc Viet, who had also worked at the Ministry of Information and Rallies, sent word for Ton to come and join him in Los Angeles.

Now began a busy period of Ton's life in exile. Together with Pham Truc Viet and Viet Phuong Dinh, who had run the CIA-financed paper "Trang Den" (Black and White) in Saigon and who were now putting out a new edition of the same paper, Ton set about rallying refugees for the "restoration" of Vietnam, making trips to Houston, Dallas, Oklahoma, San Francisco, talking to such has-beens as Nguyen Cao Ky, Tran Van Quang, Nguyen Ngoc Huy, Phan Quang Dan, etc. Ton also toured in France, Holland, Belgium, Thailand and Australia, staging hundreds of "patriotic" meetings and demonstrations.

As a result Ton's image improved rapidly among the reactionary refugees and, in 1980, he founded, on the basis of "Luc Luong Dan Quan Yem Tro Phuc Quoc Viet Nam" (Civilian and Military Forces for the Restoration of Vietnam) which he had set up in his first days in Australia, a military branch called "Chi Nguyen Doan Hai Ngoai Phuc Quoc" (Brigade of Overseas Volunteer Forces for National Restoration) with himself as commander-in-chief and Pham Truc Viet as political commissar. Ton toured refugee camps in the United States to advertise his latest offspring, boasting that he would have four army groups ready for the "Liberation" of the country, while what he actually had was just a handful of men, as he later admitted.

The CIA Was Worried

For quite a long time undercover agents in Vietnam had been lying low and there seemed to be no hope for many of the postwar plans the CIA had drawn up. Even the Chinese invasion in early 1979 failed to rouse domestic reactionaries into action. In 1980-1981 law and order was firmly maintained despite greater economic difficulties. Stability was more evident in the South as could be seen, among other things, from the disintegration of the "United Front for the Liberation of Oppressed Races" (FULRO) in the Central Highlands.

The CIA, anxious to change this situation, dispatched a number of spies to Vietnam in 1980. These, however, disappeared as soon as they arrived, and there was no way of ascertaining if they had been arrested or had simply lost heart and gone into hiding.

The CIA then turned to former big shots for better publicity. But most of these people were reluctant to get too involved, their chief concern being their own comfort. They might make a lot of noise in public appearances, but that was about all. The rumour that ex-Marine General Bui The Lan would go home to head the "anti-communist resistance" never came to anything. Ex-Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky said he would go to Thailand and Yunnan, but what he actually did was trade in grains and build a farm for himself. In early 1979 Le Phuoc Sang repeatedly declared his intention to go home but was found, many months later, haunting opium joints in the United States. Another vociferous "patriot" was Nguyen Ngoc Huy, a "Dai Viet" man and later leader of "Phong Trao Quoc Gia Cap Tien" (National Radical Movement). Instead of going home to "fight communism" as he so often promised, Huy stayed on in Los Angeles.

The situation was saved by Vo Dai Ton, who volunteered for the job. So, on July 19, 1980 a public function, attended by some three thousand Vietnamese and Americans, was held in a theatre in downtown Los Angeles for Ton to take the oath. Drinking his own blood taken from a finger, Ton said he would "brave all hardships to return to the ancestral country as soon as possible".

New Assignment

An interview was arranged several weeks later by Le Thi Anh, a former CIA contact in Saigon, for Ton to meet William Carper, ex-Ranger Colonel. Carper, now 60, told Ton that the US Government was interested in Ton's organization. He said that Ton's return to Vietnam was necessary, that it would mark satisfactory progress towards the unification of Vietnamese (anti-communist — *Ed.*) forces. Carper added that Ton's undertaking would help unify anti-communist forces in all the three Indochinese countries. He told Ton that General Vang Pao had been requested by the Americans to give Ton every assistance.

Carper said he would see Ton again immediately after his return from Vietnam and that he would consider sympathetically any requests Ton might make for money, weapons and equipment, especially modern means of communication.

A few days later Ton had a meeting with another American, Lt.-Col. Edward Hayes, from CIA headquarters. Hayes, about 50, had been connected with "Project Phoenix" while working at the US Embassy in Saigon. The meeting took place in Vang Pao's office in the suburbs of Los Angeles. Vang Pao, on orders from the CIA, set up a "Lao Free Front" in mid-1970, and as president of the "Lao Family Community", he was making deals with American politicians. Also taking part in the meeting were Pham Truc Viet and Cao Minh Chau, a colonel in the former Saigon army who was acting as assistant to Hayes in Vietnamese affairs.

Hayes listened with interest to the project and advised Ton to make the most of the journey. He asked Ton to take a close look at the situation in Vietnam, establish contacts with undercover agents there, and plan for future deployment. He also spoke of a possible merger of anti-communist forces in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and of support bases and supply and communication points to be set up in Thailand. The United States was ready to finance the whole venture, Hayes added.

"Project Z"

In the two months that followed Ton, Viet and Chau hammered into shape a top-secret plan called "Project Z" whose different drafts were all submitted to the CIA for approval. It was carefully worked out, complete with strategic directions, covering many stages and involving different forces.

The project was also known as "Operation Z" or "Operation for Repatriates". It provided for the involvement of "professional politicians", "intellectuals of high academic achievements" and "high-ranking military leaders", by persuasion or pressure. Big shots would go first, small fry would follow, and men would precede materials.

"Project Z" also provided for co-operation with Beijing in pressuring young highlanders into joining FULRO. The recruits would be sent to China for training and would be smuggled back into Vietnam for sabotage.

CIA envisaged a large-scale deployment of the plan in 1981 to pave the way for a still more ambitious project.

The master scheme, as was revealed to Ton, would involve still greater efforts by both Washington and Beijing against the Indochinese countries. It was to reconquer the three countries in five years (1981 - 1985) by three stages. The first stage would start with the mobilization and unification of reactionary forces from each country, now living abroad, and then the formation of a type of united front for the three countries. It also provided for recruitment, training and infiltration on a large scale, the setting up of operation bases for a unified underground organization, the stockpiling of weapons, and conducting local rebellions.

The second stage would begin with the occupation of Laos in 1983 alongside the taking of Vietnam's Central Highlands and intensified guerilla warfare in Kampuchea in preparation for the final stage.

In the third stage, scheduled for 1985, reactionary forces, assisted by the United States and China, would seize southern Vietnam and overthrow the revolutionary government in Kampuchea.

The Trap was Sprung

Armed with "Project Z" Ton arrived in Bangkok on February 26, 1981 on his way to Vietnam. He was received at the headquarters of the Thai Army by Gen. Saiyud Kerdpol, who said he had been apprised of Ton's journey more than three months before. Saiyud Kerdpol said he was pleased to meet Ton and was ready to help him in his assignment. The Thai general promised to discuss further co-operation with Ton when the latter returned from Vietnam. He also assured Ton that he had given orders to Col. Taleun Sathapit to see to his needs, and the Gen. Patvapong who was in charge of counter-insurgency, had received instructions to prepare for Ton's journey to Thailand's border. Ton was also assured that his requests concerning the recruitment of Vietnamese refugees in Thailand would be favourably considered.

Ton was introduced to Gen. Thanadit, Secretary-General of the National Security Council, at a working lunch the following day,

and the Thai official said he was acting on orders of Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanond. Ton spoke about his organization, the objective of his assignment, and what he was expecting from the Thai government. He asked about the possibility of a "sanctuary" for Vietnamese forces in Thailand similar to that which Thailand had provided for the Khmer Rouge. Gen. Thanadit took note of the various requests and said arrangements would be made for Ton to visit refugee camps in the company of Col. Taleun Sathapit.

Ton made a tour of the camps and picked only two men — Nguyen Van Loc and Vu Dinh Khoa, both ex-soldiers, fluent in the Lao language and different mountain dialects, good at mountaineering and skilled in weaponry. The two agreed to accompany Ton on condition that they be granted asylum in a third country later on.

Early in May 1981 Ton, Loc and Khoa, accompanied by Thai guides, arrived at a Vang Pao base near the Thai - Lao border. It was then planned that two officers and twelve soldiers of the Vang Pao force would take the group into Vietnam across Laos. The trip, however, was given up because of detection by Lao militia and discouragement on the part of some of the guides. Ton and his group returned to Bangkok two weeks later and from there he sent to "Trang Den" in the United States snapshots he had taken at the Vang Pao camp. The captions read, "Leader Vo Dai Ton making inspection tour of secret bases in mainland Vietnam", "Vo Dai Ton the hero, planning national salvation while taking a rest in his hammock by the side of a stream in a secret base north of Saigon," etc.

Three months later Ton and his men hit the road again, in mid-April. To avoid running into Lao patrols they gave a wide berth to frequented trails. However, they were spotted near the Lao - Vietnamese border, and Lao and Vietnamese guards hunted for them. The Vang Pao men got away, but Khoa was shot and Ton was captured together with Loc. Ton was found in possession of a copy of "Project Z", propaganda literature, recruitment papers, a camera, a number of spools of exposed film, a diary and an address book.

Ton was thus lost to people who were expecting him in Thailand and the United States. Beijing must have been equally disappointed: through a third party it had invited Ton to China for a visit after the completion of "Project Z".

After THANH TIN

CSO: 4200/70

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE FIFTH COLUMN UNMASKED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by Khanh Toan: "A Gift"]

[Text] Minh took a shortcut by crossing a field and then walked on a trail leading to C. Hamlet. It was his custom to come to this hamlet once every week to discuss and plan tasks with the local cadres. While walking, Minh looked at the scenery along the trail and found that it had changed a great deal since last week. The terraced fields on both mountain slopes were covered with the luxuriant green rice crop and looked like beautiful bands of silk fabric. Many villagers were merrily performing weeding and fertilization and tending their slash-burn upland fields.

After crossing a small spring, Minh was about to call at the cooperative manager's house when he heard someone call him: "Hey! Soldier Minh! Soldier Minh!"

He turned around and saw Xao, a militia platoon leader. Being on friendly terms with Minh and considering him trustworthy, Xao always talked cordially with Minh whenever he met him.

Xao gladly told Minh: "How lucky! I was about to come and see you at your company headquarters."

Minh asked: "What prompted you to seek me so urgently?"

--"I have something to discuss immediately with you," Xao answered, taking a small packet out of his bag, opening it and showing it to Minh. The packet contained a piece of blue fabric, a flashlight, some packs of "Dai Tien Mon" cigarettes and a letter bearing the photograph and signature of Lo Thao Dung.

When Minh finished examining these things, Xao said: "Last night someone placed this packet at the door of my house with the intention of enticing me to side with the Chinese. We must work out a scheme to deal with them."

Minh understood after reading the letter. As a Tu Di tribesman from Muong Khuong, Lo Thao Dung followed Hoang Xao Xin, a traitor from the same district, and went over to China since 1979. At present, they were getting in touch with

bad elements to win the cadres and local people over to their side. In his letter to Xao, Lo Thao Dung used both persuasive and intimidating words. Both Minh and Xao went right away to the cooperative manager's house. After discussing and assessing the situation, the three men agreed to keep this matter secret in order to be able to trap this gang.

On the following nights, the 2d Battalion scout team led by Minh cooperated closely with the C. Hamlet militia in encircling the area round Xao's house. On the fourth night, they caught the undercover agent who turned out to be Hoang Thao Thin instead of a stranger. He was arrested while stealthily carrying a package of psywar goods and a letter and putting them at the door of Xao's house for the second time.

On interrogation, Hoang Thao Thin admitted having been bribed to do this evil act by the Lo Thao Dung gang. Thin was then handed over to the competent level for further interrogation.

Such was one of the many successful tasks carried out by the 2d Battalion cadres and soldiers whose mission was to coordinate with the local administration and people to foil the sabotage scheme of the enemy.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER DEFENSE DOG HANDLERS CAPTURE BANDITS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 2

/Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Two Distinguished Union Members"/

/Text/ Dinh Van Ngu and Dang Quoc Huy are two /Youth/ Union members belonging to a border defense unit in Gia Lai-Kon Tum Province. They have not only scored good achievements in study and training but also rendered meritorious service in their combat mission.

Recently, Ngu and Huy used professionally trained dogs and, together with their comrades-in-arms, burst into a den and captured nine bandits. Both of them were praised by the Central Highlands tribesmen and were awarded commendation certificates and the "Outstanding Union member" title by the high level.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SELECTION OF MILITARY SCHOOL STUDENTS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Sep 82 p 4

/Text/ VNA--On 26 August, the Military School Student Selection Committee of the Ministry of National Defense met to assess the selection of military school student for the 1982-83 academic year--the first year when the officers' training schools will apply the student selection system in compliance with a decision of the Council of Ministers. Despite the urgency of the time limit, the selection of military school students has obtained good results thanks to the close guidance provided by party committees at all echelons, to the attention paid by the administration, mass organizations and state agencies, to the efforts of the military school student selection committees in various units, schools and localities and to the enthusiastic response of parents and youths within and outside the army.

The Military School Student Selection Committee of the Ministry of National Defense has decided on the rating marks to be used in selecting students for the officers' training schools for the 1982-83 academic year and also on the rating marks to be applied in transferring students from a school to another (all details and results of the selection examination are published at the military school student selection committees' offices in various units, precincts and districts).

Students must be present at their schools from 25 to 30 September 1982.

Students who have received a letter of notification may report directly to their schools or contact the reception stations of provincial and municipal military commands which will arrange and organize the students' dispatch to their schools.

Concerning students going to the southern schools, in particular, the Ministry of National Defense has entrusted to the Capital Military Region Command and the Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provincial Military Commands the task of organizing the reception of students, arranging their boarding and lodging, making trains and vehicles available and assigning cadres to lead student groups to their schools.

The Transportation Department of the Rear Services General Department and the Schools Department as well as the General Staff have sent cadres to help the Capital Military Region Command and the Ha Nam Ninh, Thanh Hoa and Nghe Tinh Provincial Military Commands to organize the reception and dispatch of student groups to the southern schools.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES RECRUITS' RECEPTION, TRAINING

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Good Reception and Training of New Combatants"]

[Text] Strictly implementing the law on military obligation, all localities across the country are enthusiastically carrying out the second induction phase of 1982. To date, many provinces and cities have completed the delivery of recruits while some southern provinces are conducting the induction according to the general plan and have obtained good results. The transfer, sendoff and reception of recruits have been organized rather adequately. To develop the result of the current induction phase in order to meet the demand that every inductee must be fully qualified, all units must adequately organize the lodging and boarding of the new combatants and must give them a good training.

Before going to greet the new combatants, many units have improved the boarding and lodging places at training centers, prepared training lessons and learning equipment, reexamined the contingent of training cadres and designated the experienced ones to welcome the new combatants and to organize a military operation to bring them safely to their units. In carrying out the rear services activities, many difficulties must be overcome to supply rations promptly and sufficiently according to the set standards in order to ensure the new combatants' subsistence.

These acts are good gestures which will have a direct effect on the new combatants' consciousness and feelings and will give them a good initial impression of the great army schools, thus setting their minds at ease and enabling them to become attached to their own units, to stabilize their thinking quickly and to begin training enthusiastically.

The new combatants' training curriculum will give them a basic, indispensable knowledge which will constitute a starting point enabling them to further their study and training, to ceaselessly heighten their military standards and combat capabilities and to fulfill all the entrusted missions. Cadres must consider basic training to be an important subject matter which should be fully understood immediately after being studied; they must also closely combine theory with practice and simultaneously try to arouse the combatants' creativity during study and practice. Inculcating discipline is one of the

most important subject in training new combatants. Properly training new combatants in discipline will enable them to abandon habits unsuitable for military life and activities. Forming new habits is not a quick and easy task. Only by carrying out discipline training strictly, regularly at all times and everywhere can one expect good effects. It is necessary for cadres to fully understand the psychological characteristics of the new combatants, to organize and conduct the latter's education to enable them to understand clearly the army orders and regulations and, at the same time, to exercise a close, specific, detailed and minute guidance to ensure that they strictly implement army discipline. While considering it important to educate combatants and raise and develop their consciousness and self-enlightenment, cadres must, on the other hand, eagerly put study, training and all other activities into a tight and regular pattern.

Training centers are directly responsible for adequately organizing the reception and training of new combatants. The contingent of training cadres must set good examples in both their words and deeds and behave in a really exemplary manner in order to induce the new combatants to follow suit; they must also wholeheartedly care for the latter and educate them and consider them as their own brothers. Unit commanders and high-level organs must exercise intensive control and guidance, solve problems promptly and create conditions for the training centers to fulfill their mission.

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CSO: 4209/41

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PRODUCERS OF POISONOUS BOGUS GOODS TRIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--The Ho Chi Minh Municipal People's Court recently sentenced Lam Thi Hiep to life imprisonment on charge of producing bogus goods which had caused death to many people.

After underoing reform, Lam Thi Hiep--a commercial bourgeois--did not do business in a legitimate way. Taking advantage of the scarcity of baby powder in the market and also of the predilection of certain consumers for foreign goods, Hiep colluded with dishonest traders to produce a type of fake talcum powder made of colored powder mixed with perfume, antiseptic and Varvarin--a toxic chemical which could disrupt blood coagulation and cause fatal bleeding. This product was then put into boxes bearing foreign labels and sold in the market. Just in Ho Chi Minh City and the two provinces of Dong Nai and Song Be, the fake powder produced by the Lam Thi Hiep clique had poisoned nearly 900 children of whom 166 died subsequently.

Owing to the people's detection, the public security and market management organs in the city caught Lam Thi Hiep in the act of producing and selling the above-mentioned lethal talcum powder and confiscated 150 kgs of this finished product, 15 kgs of colored powder with 10 percent of Varvarin, and 2,000 bogus powder boxes.

Beside Lam Thi Hiep who was sentenced to life imprisonment, the Municipal People's Court sentenced Lam Hy Tuyen to 2 years of imprisonment with reprieve and handed down a warning to some others who were also involved in this case.

9332
CSO: 4209/41

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL EXPLAINS CHANGE IN POLITICAL EDUCATION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Overcome Difficulties and Shortcomings, Put Political Education into the Right Track"]

[Text] All units throughout the army have obtained an initial result from the innovation of the contents of the program and method of organizing the political education of noncommissioned officers and soldiers.

Fully aware of the importance of the political education innovation, almost all unitshave organized an advanced training to enable commanders and political cadres at all levels to understand the objective, theme and requirements of political study as well as the way to perform it according to the new guidelines. Displaying a high sense of responsibility proper to commanders, many comrades who are region or corps commanders have directly provided advanced training and guidance for basic units.

Military Regions 7 and 9, S78 Corps and the Rear Service General Department have actively taken the initiative and sought by all means to give sufficient study documents to combatants. Military Regions 2 and 3 and I Corps have made great efforts to improve the contingent of teachers in charge of compiling a uniform educational program and experimentally giving lectures and organizing preliminary study at some units in order to draw experiences for general guidance purposes.

In the first training stage carried out recently, the innovation of political education has initially been put into the right track. Many units--the most typical of whom are Military Regions 2 and 7, I and II Corps, various branches of service and arms such as air defense, armored and artillery as well as the Rear Service General Department have shown a high determination to overcome difficulties and to implement political study systems in strict accordance with regulations; for example, study is performed twice weekly and each session lasts 2 hours, is held every Tuesday and Friday and is carried out according to the theme of the uniform program. The system of giving out weekly political notices for 1 hour every Monday morning has been implemented regularly.

However, many shortcomings have been committed by a number of units in implementing the innovated education system. In certain areas, commanders have

entrusted this task entirely to the political affairs organs. Certain units have performed study but the quality of teaching is not yet high and the result obtained not great. Because the number of noncommissioned officers and soldiers is not large in many units, study has not yet been organized well and tidily there or has been initiated belatedly in some areas and, worse still, has not yet been started at all. The tendency to perform crash study and to change lessions at one's convenience still exists, the number of troops participating in study is still small, the system of giving out political notices is still carried out irregularly and quality is still low.

To put political education into a regular and uniform track in terms of contents, method, organization and management along the lines of political innovation, we must develop the strong points obtained while trying to overcome the weak ones.

It is of prime importance that commanders and political affairs organs at all echelons resolutely overcome difficulties and directly guide the strict implementation of the political education system. Commanders must display a high sense of responsibility, act according to their respective functions, exercise a comprehensive management covering the theme, program, plan and method of study as well as students and create all the necessary conditions for every combatant--especially the newly recruited ones--to study politics in struct accordance with their own obligations and rights. Training plans must be worked out by taking into consideration the actual situation of each unit and student and the specific circumstances without unilaterally cutting down the study time, theme and program and without reducing the number of troops participating in study. It is very important to select and further improve teachers, to prepare and read up teaching programs, to organize lectures on an experimental basis, to provide advanced training for teachers every Saturday according to regulations, to refrain from allowing them to teach without having a teaching program on hand or without reading it up previously and, at the same time, to avoid neglecting the task of improving the heads of study teams and guiding debates in these teams.

With the understanding that theory must be associated with practice, it is necessary to combine the result of political education with the attainment of the targets of this extensive movement, with the raising of the result of military training for combat readiness and that of discipline inculcation and with the solution of each unit's problems; all that will provide a basis for evaluating the ultimate effect of political education. At the same time, it is necessary to raise the quality of political education by harmoniously coordinating the theme of basic education with the substance of weekly political notices and with party activities, political tasks and youth activities.

Inspecting political education is a very important problem concerning the practical activities involved in the training of troops. This is because only by carrying out regular inspection can one detect strong and weak points in the education task, assist commanders in taking measures aimed at providing a close, prompt and correct guidance and achieve the highest effect. Through the inspection and rating to be organized after finishing each lesson and study period, commanders and political affairs organs must assess the result

of study and draw up a specific plan to heighten the quality of education. Good inspection will also ensure uniformity of policy and action and will make it possible to achieve the objectives of political education and to turn the result of the combatants' ideological consciousness into revolutionary acts.

To innovate education is a major policy as well as a new task. Through its implementation, it can be asserted that its superiority is being developed positively. The initial results obtained and the shortcomings committed in innovating political education in each unit must be fully assessed and useful lessons drawn from experiences in order to put the political education of combatants into the right track.

9332
CSO: 4209/42

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL URGES ECONOMICAL USE OF FUEL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Save Gasoline and Oil"]

[Text] Gasoline and oil are a type of strategic material which is related to the operational capacities of means, weapons and equipment as well as to the army units' ability to fulfill their mission. To practice thrift and to ensure a rational use and careful preservation of gasoline and oil so as to contribute to the good management of the army's material bases means also to implement the state policy of thrift of the entire party and people during the present revolutionary stage.

A number of cadres and combatants usually think simply that economizing gasoline and oil is a "personal affair" of drivers and organs in charge of gasoline and oil; this opinion has led them to neglect to weigh the pros and cons in a scientific and rational manner when managing and using fuel.

Economizing gasoline and oil is primarily a responsibility and a functional duty of a unit commander. It is necessary to give up the bad habit of merely ordering and requesting some servicing organ to carry out a task "at all costs" without considering benefits and expenses and without envisaging loss and waste.

Is such a job aimed at accomplishing the unit's mission? Will a high effectiveness be achieved in the transportation, mobility and activity of all equipments, means and weapons? Only by clarifying these points can one work out a realistic and appropriate plan to ensure a rigorous use of fuel and obtain a good result. Before drawing up a plan, it is necessary to calculate carefully the volume of goods and the number of human beings to be transported and also to find a way to use potentials fully and to mobilize all local and state-owned means including the rudimentary ones; then a rational, scientific transportation plan must be formulated with the aim of fully using carrying capacities and outputs and obtaining a high operational efficiency of fuel.

The personnel directly responsible for managing, safeguarding and using gasoline and oil includes vehicle drivers, machine operators and combatants in charge of operating pipelines and distributing fuel. It is necessary not to choose good persons to do these jobs but also to educate them regularly and the instill

ceaselessly into them good political qualities, good virtues such as integrity and a sense of responsibility as well as the necessary knowledge and specialized abilities. One must try to bring the spirit of collective ownership into play and to launch a mass movement to practice thrift, to do research, to take the initiative and to manage, safeguard and use fuel rationally.

Far from being a personal affair of any unit or organ, the economical use of gasoline and fuel requires the uniform efforts of all levels, sectors and units within and outside the army. In pursuance of the recent directive of the Council of Ministers, all units and levels must sternly review and accurately assess mistakes and shortcomings and must take the most positive measures to protect, manage and use this source of strategic material satisfactorily. The organizational task from preservation, distribution to use must be revamped, the contingent of cadres, combatants and workers must be reexamined carefully and the managerial mechanism improved. Coordinating with the various localities to adequately protect pipelines, to safeguard gasoline and oil and to prevent and stop losses during the transportation process together with illegal commercial dealings and exchanges is a necessary and urgent task. Let the entire army strive to put an end to substantial losses and waste and to use gasoline and oil most economically and effectively in order to fulfill all the entrusted missions satisfactorily.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MEASURES TO SAFEGUARD FUEL IN THAI BINH INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--Thai Binh is one of the provinces where the oil and natural gas sector has been carrying out activities. Over the past few years, oil and natural gas projects including drilling, exploration and exploitation have been expanded in many areas in the province. Party committees at all levels, the administration and the sectors concerned in the province have clearly determined their responsibilities for safeguarding oil and natural gas. Wherever an oil and natural gas project is being carried out, the grassroots administration and public security forces have, in conjunction with the directly concerned sector, discussed and drawn up a plan to maintain security and to prevent document and property theft as well as enemy sabotage. The provincial authorities have formulated numerous plans to protect oil and natural gas projects against enemy infiltration, raids and commando activities in coastal areas, to carry out patrol and mount guard and to fight fires and explosions. People in many villages such as Phong Chau and Phu Chau (Dong Hung), Dong Co and Dong Lam (Tien Hai) have eagerly participated in safeguarding oil and natural gas. By taking coordinated and uniform measures in the recent past, Thai Binh has been able to detect and promptly check activities aimed at violating the socialist property, to conduct investigations to clarify 87 percent of cases of violation of regulations on oil and natural gas and to retrieve 305,000 dong for the state benefit. The rate of cases of violation of regulations on oil and natural gas has dwindled as compared with the past.

The fact that the province is continuing to intensify the protection of oil and natural gas, to determine more clearly the responsibilities of various levels, sectors and installations, to consolidate the forces especially responsible for safeguarding oil and natural gas, to strengthen the public security forces in oil and natural gas areas, to intensify the education of cadres and people and arouse and develop their self-consciousness and collective ownership spirit, and to cooperate closely with the sister provinces has resulted in a better protection of oil and natural gas and has contributed to stepping up the investigation, exploration and exploitation of oil and natural gas and to practically implementing the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress.

9332
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL CALLS FOR ADEQUATE RATION DISTRIBUTION

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Ensure Distribution of Rations to Combatants"]

[Text] Distribution is one of the tasks to be done to ensure subsistence. If distribution is carried out satisfactorily so that material supplies reach soldiers according to the quantitative standards and that the rightful recipients receive their due, it will have the contributory effect of stabilizing the life of troops and enabling them to maintain their level of activity. An adequate method of distribution reflects the concern and sense of responsibility of the high echelons and of the state and army in correctly implementing the system and policy aimed at building up units and caring for the life of cadres and combatants.

Over the recent past, the army rear service and the related economic organs of the state have exerted every effort to overcome difficulties and to improve the distribution task from several points of view. It has been possible for many outpost units to directly receive grain without going through many intermediary channels. Many grassroots units have managed to distribute military equipment directly to each and every soldier. As a result, material supplies have suffered less spoilage and shortage before being delivered to soldiers who have also had to spend less time traveling and waiting; moreover, rations have been delivered to the right users in time and in sufficient quantity.

In many cases, however, the distribution task has not proven as effective as expected. Through available, rations have been delivered to combatants belatedly or insufficiently contrary to regulations. Spoilage and waste in the preservation and transportation has been substantial, resulting in a decrease in the quality and quantity of the materials distributed, and has not only badly reflected on the nutritional norm but has also hampered the training and building of units. Limited supply possibilities are the objective reason why distribution has not yet been carried out satisfactorily. Beside, there are subjective causes such as numerious shortcomings in organizing the distribution task; for example, inaccurate quantitative and qualitative norms, sizes and numbers have been envisaged and inadequate preparations have been made concerning handling forces, means and warehouses to receive material supplies. These shortcomings have had bad consequences.

To ensure good results for the distribution task, the joint efforts of many organs are necessary. The first requirement is that the rear service coordinates closely with the state economic organs concerned to eliminate obstacles to the application of planned supply norms and to ensure the full, complete receipt of all the material supplies falling under the use norms allowed the army.

Together with unit commanders at all levels, the rear service organs must satisfactorily verify the number of troops and make accurate distribution estimates and plans in order to avoid distributing supplies to the wrong recipients, duplicating distribution and receipt or omitting some unit or comrade, especially those on a mobile mission far from the supply terminals.

While improving the distribution method, it is also necessary to carry out the receiving and managing task satisfactorily. The various units must fully use material facilities, transport means, bags, cases and boxes to adequately receive the materials supplied by the high echelons. Efforts must be made to increase productivity, to reduce the transport time, to protect goods adequately and to reduce spillage and losses or humidity, mould and spoilage to the minimum.

Before the distribution of supplies, any unit whatever must make each and every cadre and combatant fully understand the material rations they are entitled to and must, on this basis, develop their ownership spirit in receiving, preserving and using supplies and must contribute to supervising the distribution task and ensuring that it is carried out according to the system and regulations.

Distribution does not mean simply the duty of any organ or special assistant to receive supplies from the high level and distribute them to the low echelon. Rather, it is a task incumbent on the commander--a scientific one which requires proper education, organization and management. Each and every level and unit must take the initiative and display creativity in strenuously improving the distribution task through the direct dispatch procedure according to the decentralization principle in order to reduce the number of intermediary channels and administrative formalities and to ensure that the troops' rations are delivered to the rightful recipients promptly and in the exact quantities.

9332
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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

HO CHI MINH CITY RALLY SUPPORTS PALESTINIANS

OW232120 Hanoi VNA in English 1504 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 23 Oct (VNA)--More than 1,200 representatives of the Ho Chi Minh City youth on the evening of 22 October held a meeting in support of the Palestinian people's gallant struggle.

The meeting was attended by most delegates to the current 7th Conference of the Permanent Bureau of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association. Nguyen Ho, president of the city committee for solidarity and friendship with peoples of other countries, was present on the presidium.

Taking the floor at the meeting, Poe Mouin Bessisso, secretary of the Writers' and Newsmen's Association of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), voiced the Palestinian people's determination to go on fighting, stressing that they would not fight alone since their fighting banner is also the banner of the whole world against U.S. imperialism, Zionism, fascism and other reactionary forces.

Vietnamese writer Nguyen Dinh Thi, secretary general of the Vietnam Writers' Association, read the resolution of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association urging a just and durable peace in the Near East.

The resolution condemned the U.S. imperialists' cover-up of the Israeli aggressors in their recent barbarous acts in west Beirut and suggested that collective efforts be made by all parties concerned in the form of an appropriate international conference to stop immediately and unconditionally the Israeli aggression and bring them before an international court.

Pham Chanh Truc, secretary of the Ho Chi Minh City Communist Youth Union, on behalf of more than one million youths and young pioneers in the city, voiced their support for the just struggle of the Palestinian people and their indignation at the Zionists' genocidal crimes against 5,000 Palestinians at refugee camps in west Beirut recently.

The meeting adopted a letter of support to PLO President Yasir 'Arafat.

CSO: 4200/54

BRIEFS

BULGARIAN EDUCATIONAL COOPERATION--Hanoi, 14 Oct (VNA)--An agreement was signed here today by the Vietnamese and Bulgarian Governments on the equivalence of the scientific diplomas and titles conferred in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Bulgaria. The agreement was signed by Hoang Xuan Tuy, vice-minister of secondary vocational and higher education; and Filip V. Markov, Bulgarian Ambassador to Vietnam. Present on the occasion were Nguyen Dinh Tu, member of the VCP central committee and minister of secondary vocational and higher education; Bulgarian Vice-Minister Angel Pisarev and other members of the Bulgarian Ministry of National Education Delegation now on a visit to Vietnam. On this occasion, the Bulgarian ambassador gave a reception attended by Nguyen Dinh Tu and Angel Pisarev. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1636 GMT 14 Oct 82 OW]

COOPERATION WITH FRENCH UNIVERSITY--Hanoi, 22 Oct (VNA)--The Ho Chi Minh City University and the Can Tho University yesterday signed a cooperation agreement with the University of Paris sudorsay. Under the agreement, the three institutions will make exchanges in teaching, training and research, especially in biology and applied statistics. The French side will provide Vietnam with equipment for teaching and research, and will receive Vietnamese students and post graduates. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 22 Oct 82 OW]

FINNISH AID FUNDS PROPOSED--The Ministry of Foreign Affairs announced on 25 August that the construction of the Pha Rung repair shipyard in Vietnam will require the appropriation of an additional 11 million markkas in 1982 to augment the 16 million markkas previously approved. The intention is to obtain yet another 14.5 million markkas during autumn 1982. The Foreign Ministry assigned 34.7 million markkas for that project in 1983 and 6 million markkas for 1984. Finland has been participating in the Pha Rung project since 1979. The costs were at first estimated at 78 million markkas, but they have since then risen to a present total of 154 million markkas. The reason given for the increase is the increase in personnel, machine, machine maintenance costs, and other expenditures, as well as the increase in the general cost level and the delays in the progress of the work. [Text] [Helsinki HELSINGIN SANOMAT in Finnish 26 Aug 82 p 10] 5955

CSO: 3107/174

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

EXPANDED ECONOMIC RELATIONS SEEN AS PRESSING NEED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 18-25, 59

[Article by Nguyen Van Son: "Studying the Resolutions of the 5th Party Congress: Expanding Our Economic Relations with Foreign Countries"]

[Text] Expanding and developing our economic relations with foreign countries, especially with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries within the socialist community, are a pressing task of strategic significance and a matter in the nature of a law in the process of building large-scale socialist production in our country.

Our country is carrying out the socialist revolution in a situation in which the economy has not developed and small-scale production is still widespread. To advance the economy from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, we must carry out socialist industrialization. An important part of this undertaking must be carried out by means of expanding our economic relations with foreign countries. In the present stage, our party has taken the position of advancing agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production at a time when we cannot have a system of heavy industry that is strong enough to transform agriculture. This makes it even more necessary for us to expand our economic relations with foreign countries in order to import equipment and materials that are either not produced or not produced in sufficient quantities domestically.

Expanding our economic relations with foreign countries is also the basic way to acquire the achievements of the intense scientific-technological revolution in the world and the advanced production experiences of other countries and the quickest way to gradually achieve mechanization while making effective use of existing labor, arable land and instruments of production. Our country has rich natural resources, favorable climatic conditions for the production of many types of agricultural products, forestry products, aquatic products and so forth. By expanding our cooperation with foreign countries, especially the fraternal socialist countries, we will rapidly and effectively develop our natural resources and develop upon natural conditions. And, it is these natural resources and natural conditions that have made it possible for our country to expand its economic relations with foreign countries in a stable and effective manner.

Our country has abundant labor and our labor is skilled, creative and diligent; however, due to the consequences of many years of war, of U.S. style neo-colonialism and of small-scale production, this labor is not being fully utilized and is not being efficiently utilized. The development and utilization of this labor demand the development of the trades and the full use of the potentials that lie in our arable land, forests, ocean waters and existing instruments of production; at the same time, they demand cooperation with the fraternal countries.

In addition to the effect of stimulating the development of production, expanding our economic relations with foreign countries also makes a direct contribution to raising the standard of living of the people because it increases our national income and constantly increases the variety of products available to serve the material and cultural needs of the people. It also helps to strengthen political and diplomatic relations. The economic, scientific and technical relations among countries support political and diplomatic relations and are, at the same time, the basis for the development of political and diplomatic relations.

In the present stage, we are, in our economic relations with foreign countries, still encountering difficulties: first, we have not conducted full basic investigations of our natural resources. Secondly, the material-technical bases within the economy, in general, and within agriculture, in particular, are not highly developed. Agriculture is still rather heavily dependent upon nature. Thirdly, many industrial sectors, including heavy industry and light industry, are still on a low level of development, are experiencing a shortage of raw materials, fuel and spare parts and cannot meet domestic and export needs. Fourthly, the infrastructure is still weak. Communication-transportation systems, ocean routes, river routes, highways, railroads, air routes, seaports and wharves and warehouse systems are not developed enough to support the requirements of developing the economy. Fifthly, there is a serious shortage of investment capital for capital construction and the development of production because social labor productivity is low and the income produced by the national economy is not enough to meet consumer requirements. Sixthly, there is still a shortage of scientific-technical cadres, economic management cadres and skilled technical workers or these cadres and workers are not well coordinated with one another, especially in the strategic, leading economic sectors. These difficulties have more than slightly influenced the effort to expand our economic relations with foreign countries, even our country's participation in the international division of labor within CEMA. In the years ahead, our party will attach importance to overcoming its weaknesses in order to strengthen the material conditions needed to expand and increase the effectiveness of our economic relations with foreign countries.

On the other hand, in our economic relations with foreign countries, our country has many advantages in its favor: first, our country is a socialist country that lies in the tropical zone and has many favorable conditions for developing the production of annual and perennial industrial crops and producing many tropical agricultural products that the fraternal countries either do not have or only produce in very small quantities. Secondly, our country has a number

of natural rssources, such as tin, bauxite, apatite, petroleum, natural gas and so forth, in very large reserves that are needed by our country's industry and the industry of many fraternal countries. Thirdly, our country has abundant labor and this labor is both diligent and creative. Fourthly, our country occupies a favorable geographical position in the center of Southeast Asia and along very convenient international communication routes. We must research and develop upon these advantages when formulating and implementing plans to expand our international economic relations.

As regards our economic relations with foreign countries, the 5th Congress of the Party stated: "The strategic principle and the main guideline in foreign economic work are expanding and strengthening our comprehensive cooperation with the Soviet Union"(1)in the areas of politics, economics, culture, science, technology, etc. In the economic field, we have been and are developing and making effective use of many forms of cooperation with the Soviet Union. As regards the other fraternal countries within the socialist community, our party advocates "developing cooperation through socialist economic federations."(2) As regards the two countries Laos and Kampuchea, our party advocates broadening our comprehensive cooperation and mutual help in order to develop the potentials of each country. The relations between Vietnam and Laos and Vietnam and Kampuchea are special relations. In the economic field, these relations are not only manifested in the principle of mutual help in the spirit of fraternal comradeship and mutual benefit, but also manifested in sacrifice and sharing. Even though they are encountering very many difficulties, our people never foresake this international obligation. Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea are countries that share the same ideal, share common borders and have many conditions and capabilities for utilizing the forms of cooperation that are the best, the most effective and the most profitable for each country as well as for all three countries.

The relationship between our country and the fraternal socialist countries is manifested in increasing friendship and cooperation, in assistance and mutual help in the spirit of comradeship based on the principles of socialist internationalism and in the active participation in the socialist economic federation and the socialist international division of labor in accordance with the principle that all parties benefit. In this relationship, our party is concerned with its own national interests; on the other hand, it is also very concerned with strengthening the economic potential of the entire socialist community.

In addition to our economic relations with the fraternal socialist countries, our party advocates the suitable expansion of our economic relations with the capitalist countries and the developing countries on the basis of respecting one another's independence and sovereignty, equality and benefit to all parties. Expanding our economic relations with the developed capitalist countries is an objective necessity resulting from socialist industrialization and the implementation of the foreign policy of our party and state.

Due to the nature and purpose of capitalist production, the establishment of economic relations between our country and the capitalist countries is a complex matter requiring careful, thorough calculations on our part in many areas. We attach importance to establishing relations with other countries and economic organizations that display good will, sincerely want to do business with us and do business in a proper manner. The use by some capitalist countries of economic relations to exert pressure upon our party and government to abandon their policy is totally unacceptable. The experience of the fraternal socialist countries has shown that economic relations with the developed capitalist countries are limited and conditional.

Our party and state also advocate that we appropriately expand our economic relations with the developing countries on the basis of the principles of equality and mutual benefit and in the spirit of mutual help and a full understanding of each other's difficulties in order to organize and implement long-term cooperative relations, thereby helping to achieve the unity of the anti-imperialist nations. Thus, the economic relations between our country and the developing countries differ from the relations between our country and the fraternal socialist countries and are not the same as the relations between our country and the developed capitalist countries.

The economic relations between our country and the other countries assume many different forms resulting from the level of development of production forces, production relations, the policies of the state and so forth. To date, we have used many forms of foreign economic relations and are researching the use of other additional forms.

Foreign trade is one of the main forms at this time. Foreign trade plays an important role in providing products that cannot be produced domestically or cannot be produced in sufficient quantities to meet needs; it also plays an important role in acquiring the advanced scientific and technical achievements of the world as well as in marketing products that can be produced in large quantities domestically and stimulating this production. Foreign trade also has the effect of opening and strengthening diplomatic and friendly relations among nations.

Our party considers "the task of strategic significance of the entire party and all our people to be making every effort to increase our exports in order to import goods."(3) We must make every effort to accelerate our exports to insure the importation of the equipment, spare parts and technical materials needed for the normal operation of our country's economy, for socialist industrialization and for the gradual balancing of exports and imports. In the immediate future, we must rapidly increase the volume of export goods. To accomplish this, every effort must be made to accelerate production and find every way to make full use of our abundant labor and develop each potential that lies in our arable land, forests, ocean waters, trades and existing material-technical bases. Every sector, locality and economic installation that is assigned a task must conduct detailed planning and adopt a specific plan for producing export goods. As regards products that can be exported and have been allocated

for exportation, policies must be adopted that encourage and provide incentive for their production and encourage economization in domestic consumption. Our party advocates giving investment priority to the establishment of areas, enterprises and so forth that produce export goods. A number of technical cadres and skilled manual workers as well as arable land, material-technical bases and capital must be allocated for production and business activities involving exports.

In addition to accelerating production in order to increase the sources of export goods, we must also take positive steps to expand the services, tourism and the other business activities in order to increase our foreign currency revenues.

In the effort to accelerate our exports, establishing the structure of export goods is of important significance. Given the characteristics and conditions of our country's economy at this time, our party has attached particular importance to exporting tropical agricultural products, forestry products, maritime products, livestock products, handicraft art products, a number of heavy industrial products and some minerals. While attaching importance to the production of many types of products for exportation, we are giving special attention to producing main force products that are of high value, that can be produced in large, stable quantities and that have stable markets.

In order to encourage the sectors, localities and economic installations to increase the production of products for exportation, the state has been and will promulgate policies that provide material incentive or appropriate bonuses in the form of foreign currency. All sectors and localities have an obligation to contribute as much as possible to the exports plan of the entire country and endeavor to increase their exports in order to meet their import needs and help to increase the value of export goods for the state.

The purpose of exports is to import goods. Imports must be very carefully calculated. We must make full use of the equipment and materials we have within our country and be determined to transfer equipment and materials from places where surpluses exist to places where shortages are being experienced. We should only import essential materials and equipment when they cannot be produced domestically. Imports must be used in an extremely economical and effective manner and we must always give consideration to our ability to pay for imports.

In order to complete the export-import task well, our party has decided to quickly strengthen the various foreign trade organizations and resolve the problems regarding the management mechanism, planning and policies that are posing obstacles to export activities. In order to uphold the principle of democratic centralism in the organization and management of export and import activities and in order to develop upon the dynamism of the economic organizations within this field as highly as possible, our party has advocated that a number of sectors, localities, organizations or large economic installations be given the right to engage in export and import activities in accordance with the principles, policies and unified management regulations of the state.

At present, there is a serious lack of balance between our exports and imports. The difference between the value of our exports and the value of our imports is very large. Therefore, every innovation that results in an increase in the output and variety of export goods, in high returns from the export business, in an increase in national foreign currency funds and so forth must be encouraged and supported. However, in the management and the mode of export and import activities, especially in the export-import activities of some localities, there are certain deviations that must be rectified in accordance with the principle that the state exercises exclusive rights in foreign trade in order to insure the centralism of the central level and broaden the initiative and creativity of the localities and installations within this field. The central level assigns to the localities norms on the amount of foreign currency that must be submitted to the central level and how much foreign currency may be kept within the locality when the locality completes its export norm and when it exceeds this norm. A policy must be adopted that specifically defines which products can be exported by the locality and which products are to be exported by the central level in accordance with a common plan for the entire country. It is necessary to research and promulgate regulations on the purchasing of goods for exportation with a view toward avoiding a situation in which purchasing organizations are operating within the same area and purchasing the same goods, which results in unreasonable increases in purchasing prices. Trade with foreign customers must be centralized on one level in order to avoid arbitrary grading of products and arbitrary pricing. This centralization on one level must also be governed by specific regulations so as not to restrict or impede the export activities of export business units. The economic plans for export-import activities of the provinces and municipalities must be decided by the people's committees in accordance with the common guidelines and policies of the entire country. In export activities, it is possible for localities to cooperate with one another or for localities to cooperate with the corporations of the various sectors. In this case, the economic plans for export activities are carefully discussed and decided by the concerned parties and also must comply with the general guidelines and policies of the state.

By means of necessary procedures and regulations, the central state administration controls these plans and their implementation. It is necessary to avoid regulations that restrict the localities in export activities; at the same time, it is necessary to avoid a situation in which the central state administration knows nothing about the export-import activities of the localities and installations.

Cooperation in the field of science and technology is an important form of international economic relations.

The salient characteristic of the present age is the penetration of social production by science and technology. Therefore, scientific and technical cooperation is of especially important significance in building, developing and strengthening the material-technical bases of socialism in our country, stimulating the advancement of science and technology, rapidly developing production forces, raising social labor productivity and gradually narrowing the gap between our country and many fraternal socialist countries. Our party advocates

displaying a high spirit of initiative and creativity while broadening our scientific and technical international cooperation with the other countries of the world, primarily with the Soviet Union and the other countries within CEMA, with particular importance attached to cooperation with the two fraternal countries of Laos and Kampuchea. We must make good use of the assistance received from and our cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries while endeavoring to establish scientific and technical relations with the capitalist countries and the developing countries.

Cooperative relations in science and technology among the fraternal socialist countries are fundamentally different from the cooperative relations among capitalist countries. Under capitalism, these relations are carried out on the basis of trade for the purpose of realizing a profit. In the relations among the socialist countries, the scientific and technical achievements of one country can, in necessary cases, be supplied to another country. The moving force behind scientific and technical cooperation among the countries within the socialist community is not profit, but to achieve the rapid economic development of each member and of the entire community.

The forms of scientific and technical cooperation among the countries within the socialist community are very diverse: exchanging opinions with one another concerning primary matters regarding scientific and technical policy and coordinating in the formulation of the most important scientific and technological research plans among concerned countries; cooperating in scientific and technological research; exchanging scientific and technical documents and advanced production experiences; cooperating in the field of cadre training, etc.

In order to effectively participate in the organizations and activities involved in scientific and technical cooperation, we must move forward and create for ourselves a certain potential and a certain level of development in science and technology. Our scientific and technological achievements will help to maintain and broaden our long-range and equal cooperation with other countries.

Cooperation in the field of production encompasses many different forms that are closely related to each other, such as contract production, product assembly, cooperating in the construction of industrial projects, specialization and cooperation in production, etc.

Of these forms, specialization and cooperation in production are the most important form of the international division of labor. Specialization and cooperation in production means centralizing the production of one type of product within one or a few countries in order to satisfy the needs of the concerned countries for this type of product.

Specialization and cooperation in production have the effect of raising the level of technology and the level of organization of production and establishing firm economic relations and production cooperation among countries. Specialization and cooperation in production are the basis for developing the other forms of international economic relations because they encompass preparations for production,

the production process and the field of circulation. Their strength is that they are able to make the most efficient and effective use possible of material reserves, labor and natural resources, raise product output, reduce production costs, improve labor productivity, economize on raw materials and improve product quality.

Specialization in production encompasses specialization among sectors and specialization within a sector.

The coordinated construction of industrial projects is a very important form of economic relations, one that is usually used within the raw material and fuel production sectors in which much capital is required, capital is reclaimed over a relatively long period of time and projects generally cannot be constructed by one country. The construction of these projects demands the participation of many countries in the form of capital, technology, equipment, specialists, machinery and even skilled labor. These projects are owned by the home country. The investment capital that is provided by other countries is repaid by means of the products of these projects.

Coordinating in the construction of industrial projects, processing goods for exportation and accepting components and assembling products are forms of economic relations that can be implemented in our relations with the fraternal socialist countries and even in our relations with the countries outside the socialist community.

International credit relations are an important form of international economic relations. On the basis of international credit and the other forms of aid, a country can increase the scale of its accumulation of capital beyond the scale of society's surplus product. Credit among the socialist countries is not exploitative in nature and is provided under preferential terms that ordinarily involve low interest rates; in many cases, interest is deferred for the first years or waived entirely. The country receiving the credit is usually permitted to repay the amount borrowed in products. Socialist international credit consists of credit for the purchase of complete equipment systems or for the payment of the costs involved in constructing economic projects and commodity credit allocated for supplying different types of products.

The international credit of the capitalist countries takes the form of the export of capital, has the purpose of earning a profit, generally involves high interest rates and frequently involves political conditions.

Cooperation within the field of planning is a form of international economic relations that is only applied among the socialist countries. This form consists of coordinating plans, exchanging experiences and cooperating in predicting and formulating general plans for each industrial sector or each type of production, exchanging experiences concerning matters of economic policy, the improvement of the formulation of plans and economic management, etc.

Coordinating plans is a new phenomenon in the economic relations among the socialist countries: as the economy of each country develops and is strengthened, the relations among the economies of the various countries become increasingly close. Once a certain level of development has been reached, a socialist country cannot formulate a national economic development plan that is scientifically based without taking into consideration the prospects for the development of the economies of the other fraternal countries and of the entire community. This law of the planned and balanced development of the national economy not only has an effect within one country, but within the entire socialist community as well. However, the coordinating of national economic plans can only be carried out in areas that two or many countries have in common; it is not possible to coordinate each and every norm of plans. The coordinating of long-term plans and short-term plans, including 5-year plans, is one of the most basic methods.

In addition to coordinating national economic plans, the socialist countries also attach importance to other forms of cooperation, such as exchanging opinions concerning basic matters related to economic policy, science and technology, exchanging opinions concerning and cooperating in forecasts in the most important fields of the economy, science and technology, exchanging opinions concerning improving planning and improving the management of the national economy, etc.

All of the forms of cooperation mentioned above increase the economic potential of each socialist country and of the entire community.

Our country, which is in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism, is advancing from an underdeveloped economy in which small-scale production still predominates. We lack the material conditions and premises needed to widely and effective apply all the forms of cooperation mentioned above in our international economic relations. However, research must be conducted so that together with the development of production forces and socialist production relations, our country will participate in these forms of cooperation in a manner consistent with the requirements and level of development of the economy.

In building and developing the economy, our party has decided to display the highest possible spirit of self-reliance, build and develop the combined strength of the system of collective ownership and develop each potential that we have in our labor, arable land, forests, ocean waters and the instruments of production that we have now or will soon acquire while attaching importance to developing our economic relations with other countries, especially the Soviet Union and the other members of the socialist community. We will make good use of the cooperation and assistance of the fraternal countries and not rely upon them; at the same time, we will correctly coordinate the interests of the nation with international interests.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report at the 5th Congress of the Party, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1982, p 69.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IDEOLOGICAL WORK AND PERIOD OF TRANSITION EXAMINED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 4, Jul-Aug 82 pp 1-17

[Speech by Hoang Tung at the Cadre Conference held by the Secretariat from 26 to 29 May 1982: "A Number of Matters Concerning the Period of Transition and the Present Stage of the Socialist Revolution in Our Country"]

[Text] The 5th National Congress of Delegates summarized the practical activities of the party over the past 5 years and established the guidelines and tasks of our country's revolution during the 1980's and for the 5 years from 1981 to 1985.

The success of the congress was the result of concentrating the intelligence of the entire party, engaging in democratic debate from the basic units upwards and contributing opinions to the draft documents, which were ultimately adopted by the National Congress of Delegates. The resolutions of the congress are the platform of action of the entire party for the 1980's.

The entire party has completed the first phase congresses and will soon conduct the second phase with a view toward raising the level of awareness of the entire party to the level of awareness of the national congress through democratic activities so that all Vietnamese communists have the same understanding of the basic thinking contained within the various resolutions and turn the platform of the party into a revolutionary action movement of millions of persons, thereby advancing our revolutionary cause.

Under the leadership of the various party committee echelons, the persons who perform ideological work are directly responsible for giving the entire party and all the people a thorough understanding of the resolutions of the congress and turning these resolutions into revolutionary reality.

This process is the process of raising the level of awareness through education while struggling to overcome tendencies and viewpoints that are contrary to the viewpoints of the congress.

In the ideological life of we communists, it is relatively easy to reach agreement concerning basic matters regarding line and principles; however, as regards

specific matters, especially new and complicated ones arising in the specific process of the revolution, differences of opinion usually exist.

We face a number of pressing problems regarding the economy and the life of the people. It is clear that our understanding of these problems differs in some areas. For example, some persons maintain that the socio-economic situation of the country is a serious problem while other persons maintain that although the situation is a difficult one, more and more positive factors are emerging, consequently, the economy is improving.

Why do these evaluations differ? They differ because each person generally only sees reality as it exists at one place or a number of places and is not fully aware of the general situation or general matters, that is, it exists because of a onesided point of view.

If we do not correctly evaluate the situation, do not correctly evaluate the seriousness, the nature and the causes of the situation, it is difficult to agree on the measures that should be taken to resolve specific socio-economic problems.

A few persons maintain that the main cause of the difficulties we now face is the way in which the economy is being managed. More than a few persons maintain that there is, in economic activities, in the activities of the state and even in ideological work, a lack of vigilance concerning the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" which exists between socialism and capitalism. These points of view are related to stand and methodology. When studying and debating matters regarding the revolutionary situation, the line, guidelines, tasks and policies of the revolution and even matters concerning ideology and organization, we cannot correctly explain the complex phenomena that arise in the process of the struggle, especially in the period of transition, which is the most complex period of class struggle, if we do not firmly adhere to the stand of the party and Marxist methodology. We have read about and have studied pressing contemporary issues and matters directly related to our revolution. We cannot correctly analyze or resolve any theoretical or practical problem of the revolution, be it in the field of the economy, society, ideology or culture or be it a matter regarding military affairs, the party, the state and so forth, if we do not have a truly firm grasp of the principles of the period of transition. The discoveries and generalizations made by Marx concerning the laws of the period of transition and the discoveries made later by Lenin concerning these laws are an especially important part of the entire theory of scientific socialism. The profound realities of the past 64 years of the world socialist revolution have confirmed the correctness of our doctrine, further perfected it and shed more light on the laws of the revolution in the period of transition.

The basic characteristic of the Vietnamese revolution and the basic characteristic of the world proletarian revolution (in those countries that have established the dictatorship of the proletariat), namely, that the revolution is in the period

of transition (transition, in broad terms, from the capitalist socio-economic system to the communist socio-economic system) differ only in the fact that each country is in a different specific process in this period of history (even if a country is in the period of developed socialism, it is still in the low stage of communist society).

Simply stated, the period of transition is the period of the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" which exists between the new world and the old world, between two socio-economic forms, between the two classes representing these two worlds and between two opposing schools of consciousness. The laws of the historic struggle are controlling the development of mankind in the 20th Century and are having an impact, to varying degrees, upon the entire life of all the peoples on this planet.

Marx stated that it is absolutely necessary to experience a period of transition in the advance from capitalist society to communist society because a period of history is needed to build the infrastructure and superstructure of the new society, which do not exist in the old society.

In this period of transition, the new is born and gradually develops but the old continues to exist; the new system has been established but has not won total victory, the old system has not been rapidly abolished, the proletariat has not won total victory and the bourgeoisie, although toppled, is unwilling to accept defeat. The struggle between the two systems, between the two socio-economic modes, and, generally speaking, between the two classes is an extremely sharp struggle in all fields of life. In addition, there are the middle strata of society with their small-scale producers, who are the natural allies of the bourgeoisie and whose small-scale production embodies capitalistic spontaneity.

Lenin improved upon and enhanced the theory concerning the period of transition very much but there are still many problems that must be additionally researched, such as the moving force behind the development of history during this period. In the Communist Manifesto, Marx and Engels said: in a society with classes, the class struggle is the moving force behind the development of history. In the period of transition, the class struggle still exists but the form and methods of the struggle have changed and the positions of the two opposing classes are different than before; therefore, what is the position of the class struggle in this period and how is the moving force behind the development of history manifested? Is collective ownership the most important moving force behind the development of history in socialist society? Establishing and strengthening the right of collective ownership of the laboring people under the dictatorship of the proletariat and on the basis of the public ownership of the instruments of production are the most important moving force behind the development of history. Upholding the right of collective ownership creates an invincible strength in the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom." This is a matter of extremely important significance.

When analyzing the class struggle in the socialist revolution, we should not simply analyze the situation of one country, rather, we must give full attention

to the international aspect of the common struggle. The decisive struggle between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie on a worldwide scale is controlling and constantly having an impact, in one way or another, upon the development of all nations; the forms and the degrees of this impact depend upon the specific comparison of forces and the specific process of development of the revolution in each country.

For this reason, the founders of scientific socialism adopted as their central, strategic slogan "proletariat of all countries, unite."

To carry out the proletarian revolution, the working class must first establish the dictatorship of the proletariat, seize the right to rule and topple the bourgeoisie from its ruling position. This is the key issue in the revolution because the proletariat cannot achieve its revolutionary goals under the bourgeois government. And, because the bourgeoisie never voluntarily abandons its ruling position, the proletariat can only establish its rule by means of revolutionary violence, the form and degree of which can differ from one country to another. It can be said that the working class of Vietnam, that the communists of Vietnam have a deep understanding of this matter. The extremely arduous struggle over the past half-century and more, a struggle involving many uprisings and several decades of war, has had the purpose of determining to whom political power belongs and which course the country will follow. This is an indication of the difficulties and bloodshed involved in the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat in Vietnam.

The establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat on a nationwide scale is only the beginning of the period of transition to socialism; and, this period only concludes when the main tasks of the socialist revolution regarding production relations, science-technology and ideology and culture have been virtually completed. In this period of transition, the class struggle continues to be a sharp struggle in all fields of social life, the characteristic of which is the coordination of transformation with building, politics with the economy, peace with violence, persuasion with compulsion, education with administration and so forth with a view toward creating and establishing an organization of society and labor that is higher than that of capitalism because, as Lenin said, in the final analysis, labor productivity is the most important, the most basic factor in the victory of the new social system.

Lenin also pointed out that the resistance offered by the bourgeoisie increases many times once the bourgeoisie has been toppled because, although it has lost its ruling political and economic position, the bourgeoisie has not been totally abolished, still possesses certain strength and constantly schemes to regain its ruling position. The strength is partially the product of the support offered by international capitalism and partially the product of the remaining forces of capitalism within the country, which include the customs, habits and social consciousness that were formed within the capitalist socio-economic structure. The so called sacred, inviolable rights of the system of private ownership of the instruments of production, of freedom in business, of freedom of the

individual and so forth, having existed for several hundred years, became the central thinking of bourgeois culture and deeply permeated the very being of the exploiting classes. For this reason, the back and forth struggle between the two classes, the two systems, the two economic modes and the two consciousnesses in the period of transition is very persistent, complex, tense and decisive.

Lenin also said that "small-scale commodity production spontaneously gives birth to capitalism each hour of each day." This argument must be given special attention, especially in the initial stage of the period of transition when the economy is still in the process of being transformed, many different economic segments exist, the economic forces of socialism have been formed but are not sufficiently strong and the capitalist economy still exists to one degree or another. If we do not give appropriate attention to transforming the small-scale production economy and if, instead of narrowing the scope of the capitalist economy, we allow it to continue to expand, increasing stimulus will be provided for small-scale commodity production to spontaneously give birth to capitalism.

To us, what Lenin said 60 years ago is of contemporary value. If we do not deeply understand these matters that are in the nature of laws and are not clearly aware of the nature of the class struggle in the period of transition, we cannot explain or correctly deal with the problems we are now facing in our daily lives (each of us should deeply study Lenin's famous work: "The State and Revolution")

Another matter is that after the proletariat has used its dictatorship to abolish the private ownership of the instruments of production and abolish the exploiting classes, it faces the danger of being overturned by hostile forces at home and abroad. In the past 64 years, we have witnessed dictatorships of the proletariat that have been in existence for quite a long time, that have rather strongly developed industries and a rather high standard of living but which have faced the threat of being overturned and were only rescued by means of one form of assistance or another on the part of world socialism. We have also witnessed socialist revolutions that have won true victories but then deviated; at one place, the economic system has become a system that is neither socialist nor capitalist; at another place, the state has become a bureaucratic, miltaristic state and then aligned itself with imperialism, thereby abolishing the achievements of the proletarian revolution. This is the complex nature of the struggle to determine "who defeats whom" which is being waged between socialism and capitalism.

The above mentioned realities of the revolutionary struggle reminds proletarians that they absolutely cannot be satisfied once they have established the dictatorship of the proletariat, that establishing the dictatorship of the proletariat is a decisive victory but is only the start of the most thorough, the most profound and the most comprehensive revolution in history. In the long struggle for the total victory of socialism, without a correct political line,

a correct economic line, a correct cultural line and a correct organizational line, the proletarian revolution can be defeated in one process or another.

We must not evaluate class enemies too highly, must not place heavy emphasis upon the class struggle, upon the struggle between the two ways of life as Mao Zedong did; however, if we give light attention to and deny the need for class struggle, for the struggle between the two ways of life, it could very easily lead the people's revolutionary cause to disaster.

We must try to gain a deeper understanding of the theoretical and practical issues of the period of transition on a worldwide scale as well as within each country in order to raise our level of awareness in our revolutionary work. Becoming aware is always a process of development that progresses from a low to a high level of awareness, from shallowness to depth, from a onesided to a comprehensive point of view. No one can be fully aware of each and every matter pertaining to something when it is in the process of emerging and developing. The same applies with regard to the founders of scientific communism: the discoveries they made concerning the characteristics, nature and laws of the period of transition from capitalism to socialism were brilliant discoveries but they were also simplistic and rudimentary in one area or another. Through the realities of the historic struggle, communists in all countries have very greatly enhanced the theory concerning the period of transition. As regards the length of this period of history, it can be said that the period of transition, which began when the first proletarian revolution won victory and will last until the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat on a worldwide scale, is a period of history that will last for hundreds of years. History has been and will continue to witness leaps forward, especially when the multi-faceted forces of socialism have become superior to the forces of imperialism.

After the socialist revolution won victory in one country, it then won victory in many countries, became a system and two opposing social systems emerged side by side in the world. This situation is one form of the very sharp, direct struggle between the two opposing political-economic-social systems, a struggle that occurs each hour of each day in all fields: politics, economics-culture, consciousness and even the military field. The strength of the two sides is approximately the same. The struggle between the two systems, therefore, has become increasingly complex. The arms race and the increased collaboration between imperialism and the international reactionaries are increasing the threat of war. On the other hand, however, because socialism possesses unprecedented material forces and the ability to rapidly retaliate against and destroy the entire system of capitalist states should they recklessly unleash a war, a new capability has emerged, namely, the capability to repel the threat of world war, and this capability is growing with each passing day.

Detente is a state of this struggle, one determined by the forces of socialism because imperialism never wants to voluntarily coexist with socialism. However, detente does not mean relaxing the class struggle; to the contrary, this struggle

continues to be a decisive struggle, the only difference is that a state of constant tension and threats of war are avoided.

The guideline of both sides at this time is to try to increase their strength in every area. The imperialists, primarily the U.S. imperialists, have lost their military superiority over the Soviet Union. The United States is making every effort to rewin superiority and the Soviet Union has declared that it will not allow the United States to regain the superiority that it lost in order to prevent the military balance from becoming upset and, in this way, preventing war. Therefore, the struggle between the two worlds in this field is a very tense struggle.

In summary, the period of transition is the period of struggle between dying capitalism and growing socialism, between capitalism that has been defeated but not totally abolished and socialism that is expanding to the various continents but has not yet achieved an overwhelming position. The struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" is a sharp struggle in all fields of life. The communists in the socialist countries must always be vigilant against the threat of the proletarian state being attacked as a result of a scheme of capitalists within the country to regain the position they lost in coordination with a counter-attack by hostile forces overseas and counter-revolutionary rebellions organized and commanded by the imperialists, such as those that occurred in Hungary, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

In the entirety of this struggle, the economic field is the most important field. The dictatorship of the proletariat state must display the superior nature of the new production relations, constantly develop production forces and create a social labor productivity that is higher than that of capitalism. This is the struggle to develop upon the superior nature of the unified, centralized, planned economy; the struggle to develop upon the dynamism of the socialist economy by means of many suitable organizational and management measures; the struggle to rapidly and widely apply the achievements of the scientific-technological revolution, to turn these achievements into direct production forces and so forth. The moving forces behind this struggle are communist ideals; the level of awareness and the application of the objective laws of the development of the economy and society; the future of prosperity and strength of the fatherland and the happiness of the people; the right of collective ownership of the working people; and the proper coordination of the three interests: the interests of the laborer, the interests of the collective and the interests of society.

Fully understanding both the theory and the practice of the socialist revolution in one's country is the obligation of each communist. Every commmunist party member must first fulfill the task that he must perform for his country's revolution.

We won victory over the aggressor powers, liberated the fatherland, established a dictatorship of the proletariat throughout the country, established the public

ownership of the instruments of production and are gradually building the material and technical bases of socialism and gradually establishing the new culture, the new lifestyle. Our people's revolution has won extremely large historic victories. Enemies both domestic and foreign have been defeated one after another and have been weakened but they have not abandoned their scheme to commit agression against and topple us.

The domestic reactionary powers have been toppled, the landowner class has been abolished forever, the bourgeoisie in the newly liberated zone is being transformed and social relations have undergone a complete change. The working class, the class of farmers, the majority of whom are collective farmers, and the strata of intellectuals close to the people have become the collective masters of society. Remnant forces of the colonial system that have refused transformation are opposing the revolutionary state with the help of the United States and China. In the process of its war of aggression against South Vietnam, the United States established a neo-colonialist government to use as its tool and, relying upon and nurturing the bourgeoisie, it created a material base corresponding to this state government with economic installations and its own superstructure. These old ruling forces were toppled--the majority of them collapsed on the spot. Imperialism, in coordination with the Chinese reactionaries, is assembling, supporting and equipping these forces and encouraging their scheme to regain power.

In recent years, our people's dictatorship of the proletariat, especially in the South, has had to wage a multi-faceted struggle to defeat the subversive scheme of these forces and thwart the post-war plan of the United States and the plan of aggression of the Chinese that was carried out by the Pol Pot clique.

Our dictatorship of the proletariat has also had to deal with threats from the outside. These threats have involved the two wars of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionaries; after being defeated, China, in coordination with the United States, launched a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our people, a war which it wages each hour of each day to surround and undermine our economy, undermine our ideology, culture and style of life and attempt to create political chaos in order to create the conditions for subversive activities such as those conducted by them in a number of European socialist countries (without success). Many of our people do not see and are not fully vigilant in the face of the multi-faceted war of sabotage of China.

The struggle against their scheme of sabotage and subversion has not been well organized everywhere. There are organizations of the communist party, of the Youth Union and so forth in all cells of our economy, all cells of our society If we are fully vigilant, if we properly organize the struggle within each village, subward, block, enterprise, agency and so forth and if we uphold the right of collective ownership of the laboring people, every scheme to regain power, every psychological warfare activity, every act of economic sabotage, ideological sabotage and so forth of the enemy will surely be crushed.

Upholding the right of collective ownership of the laboring people is a basic issue of the socialist revolution, of the dictatorship of the proletarist state.

The right of collective ownership is the moving force of the new society and the invincible strength of the proletarian government based on the public ownership of the instruments of production. The organizer of the struggle waged by the masses is the communist party, is the organization of the party within the basic units.

We who perform ideological work have the responsibility of personally organizing the struggle by the masses against the psychological war of the enemy. This struggle is not well organized, either. This is a major shortcoming on our part.

Our party has 35,000 basic party organizations with more than 110,000 party chapters and 1,700,000 party members throughout the country. Our party also has a reserve unit consisting of nearly 5 million Youth Union members; we also have the forces of the army, the public security sector and the other mass organizations. Each of our powerful forces is a tightly organized force, our society is an organized society. Thus, how is it possible for lackeys of the enemy to engage in psychological warfare activities on a daily basis? In addition to the six provinces that lie along the border we share with them, provinces which are under the constant impact of their psychological war, the enemy also directs their efforts toward our political and cultural centers in order to have an impact upon our thinking. It is within these centers that our overall forces are the strongest. If we properly organize and closely guide each basic unit, the nucleus of which is the party organization, we can surely defeat the psychological war of the enemy. The most common trick of the enemy is to distort the positions and policies of the party and state. Explaining these positions and policies and refuting the counter-propaganda arguments of the enemy are the task of each party member. Every province, municipality, district and precinct must mobilize its basic organizations and party members to participate in the struggle against the psychological war of the enemy.

Once it has been established, the direct task of the dictatorship of the proletariat is to immediately carry out the socialist revolution in production relations because the proletarian government cannot stand firm on the basis of an infrastructure that is opposed to it, namely, private ownership of the instruments of production. Only on the basis of strengthening the public ownership of the instruments of production is the proletarian state able to become the master of the most basic fields, of the fields that are most decisive in the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom," that is, the economic field and the field of material production; therefore, the first objective of the socialist revolution in the economic field is the bourgeoisie, and there can be no peaceful coexistence between the socialist political system and the private ownership of the instruments of production.

In the South, since liberation, the people's national, democratic revolution has been completed but we must still continue the struggle to abolish the remnants of the medieval style of exploitation and thoroughly complete the agrarian revolution. Only by abolishing the remnants of the feudal system is it possible to establish a strong alliance between workers and farmers within

the socialist revolution and strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat. This is a revolutionary task that must be thoroughly carried out by coordinating revolutionary measures from top to bottom and bottom to top, that is, coordinating mobilizing the masses with applying the laws of the state, such as the cropland law and the other laws and regulations.

As regards the bourgeoisie being transformed, there are a few different points to be considered in making any evaluation of this class. In the South prior to liberation, there was a capitalist economy and a bourgeoisie that had power and controlled economic life and small-scale production. This economy was not a developed capitalist economy but had been in existence for a long time and had a relatively large material base. The special characteristic of capitalism in the South is that compradore bourgeoisie who are overseas Chinese or are persons of Chinese ancestry constitute the most important component and occupy the dominant position. They are a component of overseas Chinese capitalism in Southeast Asia and have close ties to both Beijing and Taiwan.

We do not deny that some bourgeoisie, generally speaking, are patriotic; however, due to their nature as an exploiting class, their natural political tendency is bourgeois and their spirit of patriotism is closely linked to private ownership of the instruments of production, to the laissez faire system of business and to the other bourgeois freedoms.

When dealing with specific persons, each person's case must be examined in detail.

The bourgeoisie and the proletariat are two opposing classes. When examining and dealing with specific matters, we must take the stand of the proletariat in the socialist revolution. One rather complex phenomenon is that both Beijing and Taiwan have enacted policies designed to encourage persons of Chinese ancestry to oppose the Vietnamese revolution. Resolutions of the congress, the Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau have irrevocably confirmed the need to transform the capitalist economy along socialist lines, beginning with rapidly abolishing capitalist commerce. The worst aspect of capitalism in the South, especially among overseas Chinese bourgeoisie, is commerce activities. We clearly saw the disruptive activities of capitalism preceding and following transformation and have seen the adverse impact of capitalist style commerce activities upon politics, the economy, ideology, culture and the lifestyle of our society. Therefore, there can be no harmonious coexistence bweween the socialist state and socialist economy, on the one hand, and capitalist commerce, on the other hand. Establishing, strengthening and expanding the socialist market are an important part of the socialist revolution. This is a matter of major economic and political importance in the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom." Only by abolishing the capitalist economy and replacing it with the socialist economy is it possible to totally abolish the bourgeoisie, abolish their scheme to regain the position they lost.

Abolishing the capitalist economy is an objective based in principle. Why, then, did the 6th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee decide to maintain the five different economic segments? Was it because our dictatorship of the

proletariat system is still weak and unable to abolish the capitalist economy? No, not at all! We decided to maintain the two segments of the economy that are capitalist in nature primarily because it is in the interest of socialism to use the bourgeoisie in industry to maintain the operations of existing production installations and open a number of new installations. These two segments are the joint public-private segment and the private economy of capitalists.

Under socialism, these two segments of the economy are also transformed and are transitional in nature because they still embody the private ownership of the instruments of production and exploitation but are under the political and economic control of socialism and the law of maximum profits as well as the control of the free market have been abolished.

When using the bourgeoisie in industry in the inital stage of the period of transition, we must always firmly adhere to the stand of the party and not divorce ourselves from the specific conditions of the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom." We should not think that the use of bourgeoisie by the new system permits them to continue to produce and do business in a manner that violates the interests of the proletarian government and the state-operated economy each hour of each day. On the other hand, we also should not think that the bourgeoisie, once they have been assigned the task of managing a state capitalist enterprise, can immediately become industrial managers of the socialist state. We must use them but, instead of depending upon them to wholeheartedly support socialism, we must inspect them and guide them along the path of socialist business, not allow them to pursue profits, to evade the law, to bribe and corrupt cadres.

In the newly liberated cities, has the capitalist economy, especially commerce been reduced in size or is it continuing to develop? Are the various forms of exploitation being reduced or are they continuing to spread? How is the struggle between the socialist economy and the capitalist economy unfolding? These are contemporary issues to which we absolutely must give full attention. When analyzing, evaluating and dealing with these issues, we must have a thorough understanding of the principles and viewpoints of the party concerning the class struggle and the struggle between socialism and capitalism as set forth in the Political Report at the 4th and 5th Congresses, that is, maintaining the two non-socialist segments of the economy and making conditional use of a number of bourgeoisie, compelling them to serve the interests of socialism(they do, of course, have some interests of their own) and constantly transforming them so that they do not harm the interests of the country and the people.

When researching and debating the resolutions of the congress and the lines and policies of the party and when analyzing matters pertaining to the class struggle, to the struggle between the two ways of life during the period of transition, it is necessary to do so in a manner closely linked to reviewing the mass movement and leadership work, learning necessary lessons and thoroughly implementing these lessons in practical activities in order to improve the quality of leadership and accelerate the mass movement.

At present, we are experiencing a situation such as the one mentioned above, namely, we are in agreement concerning matters regarding principles, line and policy but, in our concrete actions, there are deviations. Analyzing and reviewing the situation and, on this basis, adopting positions and measures designed to insure the correct implementation of the line and principles are the requirements of the phase of political activities that we have been carrying out in preparation for the congresses (phase two) of the party organizations on the various levels. Every sector, every level and every organization of the party must review and evaluate its practical activities since the 4th Congress and adopt a socio-economic program for the next 5 years to resolve, in a practical and effective manner, the specific problems regarding the class struggle and the struggle between the two ways of life within each locality and each sector. These pressing issues must be examined and resolved by we communists on the basis of unified principles and viewpoints. Only by means of such action can we strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and continue to move our socialist revolution forward.

The most important force determining the victory of the socialist revolution is modern industry; however, the decisive prerequisite for achieving this goal in the present stage is the development of agriculture and, in conjunction with it, the development of the consumer goods industry because this is the coordination between the economic program and the social program, between everyday life and the accumulation of capital.

Resolving the pressing problems of everyday life and insuring simple reproduction and the reproduction of the energy expended in labor are the prerequisites to expanded socialist reproduction. Our system and present economic capabilities permit us to resolve these important problems by means of upholding the right of collective ownership and developing, in the best possible manner, each capability that lies in our labor, arable land, forests, ocean waters, material-technical bases and even international cooperation in order to develop agriculture and industry within the district (and the precinct) and resolve the problem concerning the living conditions of the people. To resolve the problems mentioned above, certain material and political premises are needed. The experience of the countries that have advanced to socialism shows that if the state does not control the production and distribution of grain, does not resolve the food problem of society, it is impossible to avoid crisis. Experience has also shown that a proletarian state cannot exist in a stable manner on the basis of a small farmer economy. The same is true in Vietnam; the Vietnamese peasant is patriotic and revolutionary and follows the leadership of the communist party, on the other hand, however, we cannot forget the sense of private ownership and the small-scale production habits of farmers, especially middle farmers. The alliance between workers and farmers within the socialist revolution is an alliance based on public ownership of the instruments of production and is the path for advancing small-scale, private production to large-scale, socialist production. Only by carrying out the socialist transformation of agriculture is it possible to lay the groundwork for reorganizing production within each district, carry out the three revolutions at basic units and within the scope of the district, and carry out the established socio-economic program.

A Number of Pressing Economic and Social Problems and the Guidelines and Measures for Resolving Them

The first problem is the grain problem, the problem of supplying grain to the state sector. In 1981, grain production in both seasons was, generally speaking, good throughout the country. The amount of area under cultivation, yield and output were higher than in 1980 and 1981 was a year of bumper harvests, with approximately 15 million tons of grain (in paddy equivalent) being produced. Thus, production increased but the state still lacked about one-half million tons. We still lack grain because we have had to import anywhere from tens of thousands of tons to millions of tons in each of the preceding years and, in 1981, we were no longer able to import grain. We must provide for our own needs and are moving forward to successfully resolve this large economic and political problem.

The resolutions of the congress and 12th Plenum of the 4th Party Central Committee set forth guidelines for making the best possible use of our arable land, labor and existing material-technical bases and resolving the problems regarding the living conditions of the people. The targets for 1982 are to produce 16 million tons of grain and for the state to control 3 million tons or more. When we talk about meeting our own food needs, we are talking about food needs throughout the country. In our practical activities, we must focus our efforts on key rice areas, on areas that are relatively stable and have the ability to achieve high yields; places that have little or no ability to raise rice (such as the mountains), must develop the production of other grain crops and the state will distribute grain to these places or provide them with grain through trade. The guideline for our efforts is to initiate intensive cultivation and multicropping on all land under the cultivation of grain crops, primarily rice, by means of existing material capabilities plus the impact of the new management mechanism that is being formed and the impact of policies providing incentive for production that have been and will continue to be promulgated. This is the number one problem. If we do not achieve the norm of 16 million tons of grain and, in particular, if the state does not control 3 million tons, the living conditions within the state sector will become more difficult and every activity, from socialist transformation and the construction of the material-technical bases of socialism to stabilizing prices and the market, maintaining order and security and so forth, will become more complex.

With a population of 55 million and grain output of 16 million tons, the average amount of grain per capita is 280 kilograms, which is a level capable of supporting life. However, the problem lies in the fact that 30 percent of the population is not engaged in agricultural production but other important jobs, such as capital construction, industrial production, distribution-circulation, scientific and technical work, national defense work, security work and so forth. If farmers were to consume all 16 million tons of grain, they would still not be consuming too much but the revolution would face a major ethical problem: rice would be produced by many people but, without industry, science, culture, national defense and security, how could agriculture be maintained and developed, how could the premise of agriculture, the countryside, be closely linked to

industry, science, culture and the cities? For this reason, farmers must consume grain in a moderate manner and save some grain with which to meet the common needs of the country.

If we mobilize 3 million tons, approximately 20 percent of total grain output, and farmers use 80 percent of output, the percentage of grain output that is mobilized is not high.

The state controls commodity grain primarily by means of the following two measures:

Collecting agricultural taxes, which amount to approximately 10 percent of total output, and collecting payment in the form of grain from farmers for loans from the state or things provided by the state, such as electricity, water, the preparation of fields and so forth. We believe that farmers are ready to fulfill their obligations and will pay their taxes and repay their debts if they are thoroughly propagandized and educated and if collection efforts are organized well.

Establishing economic relations between industry and agriculture and carrying out two-way commodity trade in accordance with contracts under which the state supplies necessary materials for production and farmers make payment in the form of products so that the state can control an additional 10 percent of output.

It is necessary to strictly prohibit every act of profiteering in and hoarding grain. Only the state has the right to purchase commodity grain from farmers. This is one of the specific issues in the struggle to resolve the question of "who defeats whom" and is a matter of survival to the proletarian state.

With our country's arable land and climate, with our socialist political system and with the diligent and creative labor of the Vietnamese, it is clear that we possess real capabilities for resolving the food problem for all of society, provided that each village, each district and each province as well as each of our sectors adopts a specific, practical program for participating in the grain production program.

This is the first of the four targets set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party. Meeting this target will mean the successful implementation of the immediate platform. Resolving the food problem and the problem concerning the living conditions of all of society is the specific requirement of communist ideals, of socialist patriotism and is the moving force that guides the actions of each of us, not only of farmers and the party organizations in the countryside, but of the entire party, all our people and the entire army as well.

Grain production has not been accelerated compared to actual capabilities, the state does not control grain supplies, the use of grain at many places is still very wasteful, merchants can still pay higher prices and compete in the purchasing of grain in order to speculate in and hoard grain...these are incorrect phenomena that result from incorrect understanding and awareness on our part and,

it can be said, from socialist awareness that is not high or profound and from the failure on our part to promptly adopt more effective positions and policies designed to provide incentive for the development of grain production as well as shortcomings in management, distribution, etc.

Accelerating grain production, insuring that the state controls the necessary quantity of grain and successfully resolving the food problem are matters of revolutionary discipline that first demand united will and actions on the part of we communists. They are also subjects of education, subjects of science and technology, subjects of the jobs involved in organization, policies and so forth, are the central matters in each of our activities at this time.

Together with the grain problem, consumer goods are becoming a difficult problem, partially because production has developed slowly and partially because the state does not control all retail goods on the market, consequently, the state is not the master of the distribution of essential goods in the daily lives of workers. If it does not control goods, it cannot, of course, collect incoming revenue and, as a result, is not the master of an important tool in managing the economy and social life, namely, money.

Why do such acute difficulties exist? There are three types of causes:

First, our economy is still in a state in which small-scale production predominates; the economy has experienced many years of a fierce war and has been very heavily damaged; the structure of the economy and the structure of society have been overturned. We must also contend with the multi-faceted war of sabotage, especially economic sabotage at home and abroad, being waged by the Chinese reactionaries in collaboration with the imperialist powers; at the same time, we still must fully prepare ourselves to deal with a possible large-scale war of aggression. These are the true objective causes.

Secondly, there is the impact of the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" at home and in the world. We must contend with hostile powers at home that are collaborating with hostile foreign powers. These powers possess significant material strength and are highly experienced in opposing socialism. In particular, the Chinese reactionaries, who have been using the experiences of the proletarian revolution that they themselves carried out in the past in coordination with the experiences of imperialism, have employed very insidious tricks to oppose us. It is always more difficult to fight traitors than familiar enemies.

Thirdly, there are the shortcomings we have with regard to our ability to organize and manage the socialist economy. This is the inexperience, which is very difficult to avoid, of a class that has recently taken power and begun to build its own economy. The bourgeoisie also experienced a long period of immaturity before becoming skilled.

Our party is a vanguard unit that is very experienced in the people's national democratic revolution and the fact that it is a product of our heroism has been proven by means of brilliant feats of arms in the wars of resistance against

foreign aggression; however, the party still has many weaknesses as far as economic organization and management are concerned. In contrast to a bourgeois state, which does not directly manage economic activities, which includes production and distribution, the proletarian state must directly manage the entire national economy and is directly responsible for the entire material and spiritual life of society. In addition, our undertaking is beginning on the basis of an economy in which small-scale production still predominates, an economy which bears the serious consequences of more than 30 years of war and amidst circumstances in which international anti-communism in collaboration with imperialism are opposing us in a comprehensive and fierce manner in a scheme to strangle our socialist economy as soon as we start to build it. The challenge is truly stern, especially in view of the fact that we have not yet overcome our inexperience in state management and economic management. The problem facing Vietnamese communists at this time is to focus every effort on reducing the amount of time that we are inexperienced and reducing the price that we must pay to develop our skills.

The obstacle that is restricting our effort to build the new society is the bureaucratic, administrative management and subsidization mechanism. This mechanism, which has existed for many years, has become an impediment and a habit to us. One important reason for this situation is that, during the years of the war, we had to rely upon tremendous assistance from foreign countries in order to wage the war of resistance and maintain our financial economy. During those years, planning primarily involved establishing production norms on the basis of how many materials were being received in aid without computing economic returns. During those years, we also implemented the unified, centralized management system; however, in essence, this centralism is bureaucratic centralism in which everything is determined on the central level and the central level provides the materials and money, not centralism based on the principles of socialist economic management.

Since our country's revolution entered the new stage, the tremendous assistance of the fraternal countries has come in the form of loans and the sale of equipment entirely on credit. Without this assistance, we would not have been able to rapidly restore the economy or build the initial material-technical bases of socialism. The assistance that we have received in the field of national defense has been even more important.

Cooperation based on the principle of all parties benefiting is being expanded. However, regardless of how much assistance we receive from the fraternal countries, it cannot replace the effort made by our people themselves. We must live by means of the fruits of our labor and must accumulate capital in order to build the country. Where we have made a mistake is that we have been slow to prepare everyone to display a high spirit of self-reliance, make the best possible use of every existing capability to support everyday life and practice strict economy in order to accumulate capital. If we act in this spirit, we can more quickly resolve the food problem and the consumer goods problem, which includes the problem of medicines.

We are struggling to abolish the bureaucratic administrative management and subsidization mechanism and remove the obstacles that are impeding production and diminishing the zeal of workers; however, we have not rapidly defined the line between centralism and the division of management echelons in order to uphold the principle of centralism and unity of the socialist economy and highly develop upon the initiative and creativity of each locality and each basic unit.

The basic difference between the two opposing economic forms is that the capitalist economy is based on the private ownership of the instruments of production and freedom in business, that is, business installations manage themselves, are free to compete and survive or perish on their own; the socialist economy is based on the public ownership of the instruments of production and the proletarian state is the collective manager of this economy in accordance with the principle of centralism and unity; however, this centralism and unity must be based on socialist democracy, that is, on highly developing the initiative and creativity of each locality and each economic unit, especially in the initial stage of the period of transition. The relationship between centralism and democracy must be correctly understood; it should not be understood as a matter of authority but as the development of an economic form that has emerged for the first time in history.

The system of democratic centralism in economic activities and the planned economy is the product solely of the system of public ownership of the instruments of production under conditions in which the scientific-technological revolution has been closely linked to production and production forces are continuously developing.

We are determined to oppose bureaucratic centralism, carry out the reform of management procedures and strongly develop upon the initiative and creativity in production and business of the various localities and basic units; on the other hand, however, we must establish a correct division of echelons and authority, strictly adhere to the principle of centralism and unity in the management of the socialist economy and be determined to oppose every tendency toward decentralization.

Another pressing problem that must be resolved is that of reorganizing production forces. We all know that our liquid capital and material resources are still very limited. If we continue to maintain the operations of all enterprises and if enterprises compete with one another to build new installations, production will stagnate at every enterprise and no construction project will be completed, thereby not only making it impossible to correct the imbalance within the national economy, but also causing the difficulties we face to increase rather than decrease. Therefore, we must classify and reorganize the production and construction installations. As regards those installations that are extremely necessary to the national economy and that have the necessary material and technical conditions, we must focus our efforts on accelerating their production and insuring that their capacity is fully utilized; a number of other installations must temporarily reorient their production and business and some installations

that are not truly necessary in the immediate future and to which we are unable to supply the necessary technical materials must temporarily suspend operations. This is a difficult problem, one that touches upon many economic issues and, in particular, many social issues; therefore, we must take this step in a determined but cautious manner and can only succeed in this effort if all of us act on the basis of the common interests of the socialist state, that is, of all the people.

We must give the entire party a clear understanding of the situation and achieve a high degree of unanimity concerning the pressing problems we face and the guidelines and measures for resolving them. We can only become strong and the revolutionary undertaking of our people can only succeed when each and every one of us is concerned with the common interests of the country.

In order to implement the resolutions of the congress, the Political Bureau has decided to prepare a basic resolution on ideological work for presentation to the party plenum to be held next year (the 2nd Party Plenum recorded this matter in its agenda).

The central theme of this resolution is the task regarding ideological work in the period of transition to socialism, primarily in the immediate stage. Concerning this central theme are numerous matters that will be widely and fully propagandized throughout the party and society.

The first important guideline is to clearly establish the thinking that the dangerous, immediate and long-range enemy of the Vietnamese revolution is the Chinese reactionaries, behind whom is an enemy with whom they coordinate their strategy, the U.S. imperialists. They are collaborating with each other, conspiring with counter-revolutionary remnant forces in our country and gaining the participation of reactionary powers in the world in a multi-faceted war of sabotage designed to weaken us and create the conditions for them to organize a counter-revolutionary rebellion and topple our dictatorship of the proletariat state. This scheme is an important part of China's counter-revolutionary strategy. This scheme will be pursued as long as disciples of Maoism, of Chinese expansionism and hegemony continue to remain in power in Beijing. There has not been a single indication that the political situation in China might change for the better. The struggle against Chinese expansionism and hegemony, primarily the struggle to defeat their multi-faceted war of sabotage, is a very complicated and hard struggle.

This guideline must be firmly and widely implemented on all levels and must become a program of action consisting of specific, practical measures designed to defeat the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy and, in this manner, repel the threat of a major war. If we do not win victory over this war of sabotage, the enemy will continue to sabotage the peaceful construction of our people.

The second guideline concerning ideological work is to overcome the difficulties we face concerning the economy and living conditions on the basis of self-reliance and bring about a step forward on the part of socialist construction.

In the work of building the material-technical bases of socialism, we have received tremendous assistance from the socialist community, primarily from the Soviet Union. Only through socialist internationalism is it possible to acquire this valuable assistance. However, no assistance can take the place of the efforts that we ourselves make. We must cultivate among our people the sense of self-reliance, of moving forward on their own to overcome the difficulties we face, of supporting themselves and bringing prosperity and strength to the country; in the immediate future, we must concentrate our spirit and energies on successfully meeting the targets set by the congress, especially target number one. Basically, we must fully establish the spirit and will to successfully carry out the socialist revolution, to be ready to overcome every difficulty and hardship and to maintain a steadfast revolutionary spirit in the face of each challenge.

The socialist revolution, which is an extremely difficult undertaking, becomes an even more difficult undertaking when it is being carried out in a country in which small-scale production predominates. This undertaking cannot be completed in 1 year, in 10 years or in a few long-term plans, rather, it is the work of a lifetime or longer. Due to the long and complex nature of the class struggle, the revolutionary struggle in the period of transition and due to the difficult and long nature of the work involved in strengthening and developing upon the superior nature of the new production relations as well as the work involved in socialist industrialization, there must be clear policies designed to consolidate and gradually increase the fighting strength of the vanguard corps. We must care for the working class, the central character of the revolution, both materially and spiritually, strengthen the alliance of workers and farmers and strengthen the corps of socialist intellectuals so that they have the strength needed to successfully carry out this most profound and thorough revolution in history.

We possess the capabilities needed to overcome the difficulties we face, gradually correct the imbalance within the national economy, gradually stabilize the situation and advance our country's revolution. However, due to a number of shortcomings committed at the outset in establishing specific guidelines, policies and measures plus the fact that our thinking is still controlled by the thinking of waiting for and relying upon others, we have failed to see all the potentials we possess and the conditions that exist for developing these potentials. We must overcome these incorrect tendencies and do our very best to achieve the four revolutionary targets set forth by the congress, beginning with resolving the food problem and the living conditions problem. We must make it clear that we must endeavor to achieve these targets through our own efforts.

In the effort to resolve the problems we face, we must take the view of the whole, everyone must concern himself with the common good, not merely with his own interests.

We must constantly struggle against individualism, which is the source of every tragedy that befalls a communist. Individualism can lead us to the point where we harm the interests of the revolution and go against our ideals. History has

provided us with tens of thousands of positive and negative examples. We communists must always be vigilant against individualism. The communist party, primarily the basic party chapters, cannot relax for 1 minute their effort to teach the communist philosophy of life, combat individualism and protect their fighting force. Forging the communist philosophy of life and combating individualism are not things that can be achieved in one phase of study or review, rather, they require a constant, lifelong struggle on the part of each communist and each organization of the party. The methods employed to combat individualism must be very scientific; we must give full attention to the different psychological states while avoiding the use of forms that are unnecessary and ineffective.

Our revolution must overcome numerous difficulties. As a result of the correct and increasingly improved line of the party, we will meet every challenge and advance the revolution to new victories. As the situation becomes more difficult, ideological work becomes more important. Performing ideological work is the foremost, constant task of the entire party. If only 10 percent of the total number of party members were actively engaged in work on the ideological front, we would have an army of more than 100,000 persons. Why does a district that has thousands of party members not have enough persons engaged in ideological work? Why are the ideological situation and ideological work not very good at those places where high ranking cadres are concentrated, that is, at the agencies of the central level? Why does not each basic party chapter have five or seven party members directly engaged in ideological work?

This problem can be rapidly resolved by reorganizing the fighting force on the ideological front.

The propaganda and training committees on the various levels need not consist of many persons. The problem lies in knowing how to organize these persons and knowing how to perform this work. We must organize the force of lecturers and propagandists well. We must make good use of the mass media and organize the elementary and advanced training of propaganda and training cadres at each basic unit well. We must have propaganda and training cadres from the Tay ethnic minority to work with the members of the Tay ethnic minority, have Dao cadres to work with members of the Dao ethnic minority and so forth. The provinces are fully capable of organizing and guiding ideological work because our general qualifications are not low, not even in the mountain provinces. Our potentials are not small and it cannot be said that we possess no forces. The problem lies in our consciousness, organization, methods and form of activities, in our dynamism.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' CALLS FOR INCREASE IN STATE REVENUES

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[NHAN DAN 28 October editorial: "Increase Revenues, Limit Expenditures"]

[Text] In the socialist financial system as a whole, the state budget is the central link and basic financial plan of the state. Striving to meet the state budget satisfactorily by fulfilling all norms concerning revenues and expenditures is of great significance as it will contribute to stabilizing the economic situation, finances, prices and the people's life.

In the recent past some slight progress has been made in earning revenues for the state budget. Had the output of some main products met the plan norms more satisfactorily and had they been consumed more quickly, the result would have been greater. Noteworthy is that efforts to control and determine production costs and circulation expenses have been slow, and many irrational factors involving production costs and circulation expenses have not been discovered and dealt with promptly. The revenue system has not been strictly implemented. The revenue still kept by the enterprises remains large, and it is common for enterprises to withhold and sell some of their products in order to cover their own expenditures at variance with established systems and policies.

An increase has been made in the collection of industrial and commercial taxes, but it still remains incompatible with the operations of collective and private individual industry and trade, as well as with the climbing rate of prices on the free market. Efforts to combat tax undercollection and evasion have not been up to standard, and scores of provinces and municipalities have only fulfilled about 50 percent of their annual tax collection plans.

Concerning expenditures, laxity is still observed in the management and appropriation of funds for capital construction. Many localities have made investments either outside or in excess of the approved plans, resulting in low returns and rampant waste. In making expenditures for administrative or service purposes, many localities have not been economical; nor have they strictly complied with the various systems, criteria and norms set by the central government. Some localities and sectors have even invented their

own expenditure systems, thereby causing more difficulties for the state budget.

There remains a lot to be done to control revenues and expenditures under the state budget in the last months of the year, and extraordinary efforts are required of the financial sector as well as of all sectors, echelons and local administrative organizations. Basically, it is necessary to step up production and practice absolute thrift, strengthen management measures, exploit all sources of revenues, combat tax evasion and undercollection, and fully and promptly credit all revenues to the state budget.

In order to do so, we should resolutely implement the policy of rearranging production and construction, make good use of the existing production capacity, increase the rates of equipment output and use, better employ the work force in the state-run economic area and control and manage well production costs and circulation expenses so that production can yield good and effective results.

The state-run factories should scrupulously implement the amendments to decision No 25-CP, improve their planning tasks in line with the current realistic situation and develop their initiative and creativity in order to accelerate production and concentrate the flow of commodities into state hands and to overcome the situation in which production and business must depend on the market system.

We should adequately perform the duty of delivering products to the state and of contributing to the state budget and scrupulously implement the systems of wholesale prices for industrial products and materials.

The administration at all levels should provide close guidance for the collection of trade and industrial taxes; correctly implement the current policies of taxation--especially taxation of commodities in the south; combine tax collection closely with market management; oppose smuggling, forgery and other illegal business operations; collect all the overdue agricultural taxes; and make good preparations for collecting taxes in the coming 10th-month crop season.

Reducing expenses should be initiated by each sector, the administration at every level and each primary production unit. The items of expenses for capital construction, purchases of agricultural products and other operations should all be administered closely in order to avoid waste. We should practice thrift strictly in production; reduce the losses of fuel, raw and other materials, and all other items of expenses in line with the state-prescribed plan and budget; cancel all unnecessary items of expenses; actually streamline the organization; cut down expenses for meetings, entertainment and reception; implement the policy of state-people cooperation; and mobilize the people's manpower in accordance with the promulgated policies and law to carry out cultural, educational and health projects.

Budgets and finances must be managed in accordance with the unified financial systems and policies of the state. Although the allocation of budgets to

provinces and districts and the extension of financial independence to factories are correct and should be carried out, they must not impair the unity of the state finance system and the central government's right to centralize management.

Sectors, localities and primary installations should not institute the systems of expenses and revenues contrary to the general rules and regulations of the country. They must strictly comply with the prescribed policies and systems of financial revenues and expenses. Major efforts in carrying out financial tasks should be concentrated on implementing the state budget well in order to quickly restore order and standardize the financial system.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

NGHIA BINH CREDITS STATE PURCHASES FOR STABLE PRICES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Hoai Nam: "The Market and Prices in Nghia Binh"]

[Text] Nghia Binh is a province that does not have much grain, food or other agricultural products. It also has few industrial goods. However, for many years, compared to many other places in the country, prices in Nghia Binh have been relatively stable. Price fluctuations and the distance between directed prices and prices on the free market are not very large. There have been many times when prices on the free market have revolved around directed prices. In 1978, while cutthroat prices were being charged at some places, Nghia Binh was famous for its "chicken station" (Quang Ngai City) and "rice station" (Dieu Tri). This year, the prices of many products, such as rice, meat and sugar, have been lower in Nghia Binh than at many other places (during this year, prices have only equalled 50 to 60 percent of the highest prices of other localities).

Why does this situation exist?

The Matter of Controlling the Sources of Goods Through Purchases

We maintain that this situation is primarily the result of the fact that Nghia Binh has, on the basis of maintaining and developing the production of grain and food products, successfully organized the effort to give the state control of sources of goods through purchases. Over the past several years, by means of teaching the spirit of patriotism and love of socialism in conjunction with the impact of policies, especially the price policy, the implementation of which has been improved, Nghia Binh has successfully purchased grain, pork, ocean fish, many other types of agricultural products and a number of industrial goods; it has met and exceeded the quotas of its state plan for many years in a row.

Experience has shown that the price of those consumer goods that are controlled by the state in relatively large quantities through purchases, thereby making it possible for the state to supply these goods to manual workers, civil servants and troops while having adequate quantities of these goods to sell, is stable. If prices do increase as a result of the impact of overall prices and upward

pressure on prices from markets outside the province, they do not soar. In a situation in which commodities are still in short supply and the free market still controls the lives of the people, putting the sources of goods under state control through purchases is extremely necessary because it is an important factor helping to stabilize prices. Of course, we do not deny that production is the foundation of prices. In a locality, even a locality in which production has developed and there is much rice, fish and meat, prices will soar if the state does not control the sources of goods through purchases and goods are allowed to slip into the hands of private merchants who speculate, hoard and disrupt the market. This year, due to weaknesses in market management and due to the fact that we let a number of private individuals from other provinces offer high prices and compete against us in the purchasing of dried cassava slices, our province was unable to purchase much of this product and unable to provide a supply to manual workers and civil servants, consequently, the price of dried cassava slices soared.

At present, in Nghia Binh, the grain sector, the marine products sector, the home trade sector and the foreign trade sector are making an effort to organize purchases well and control the sources of goods; these are the main branches that directly wage the fight on the price front and actively contribute to stabilizing prices.

Insuring the Supply of the Nine Essential Goods

Many persons in Nghia Binh have asked the question: Should we supply the nine essential goods or compensate for the prices at which they are purchased?

Before answering this question, it is necessary to carefully examine the effect upon prices of supplying these essential goods and compensating for the prices at which these goods are purchased.

Since the adoption of Political Bureau resolution number 26 concerning distribution and circulation, many persons have wanted to totally abolish the system of supplying essential goods and replace it with a price compensation system, maintaining that doing this would enable the commerce sector to become deeply involved in business and would make things easier for manual workers and civil servants. In Nghia Binh, facts have shown that supplying the essential goods not only helps to stabilize the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants, but also helps to stabilize prices. Because, at present, the state does not control the majority of cash, a significant amount of cash is still controlled by private merchants. Products that the commerce sector does not supply to manual workers and civil servants are, of course, sold on the free market at business support prices. Thus, private merchants who have much cash compete with one another to buy all of these products in order to speculate in these products, hoard them and raise prices. At present, we are unable to eliminate this negative phenomena. When it becomes necessary for manual workers and civil servants to buy these products, they must buy them on the free market at prices that are higher than the prices for which they are compensated. Prices continue to rise and the compensation paid must be increased, thus, prices rise again, prices constantly rise.

Price increases are also caused by the fact that there are many more buyers than sellers because, if we maintain the supply system, only the commerce sector makes purchases and it has trade goods at its disposal with which to control prices; conversely, if we compensate for prices, tens of thousands of persons have cash that they use to make purchases on the free market, thereby affecting prices.

Over the past several months, because Nghia Binh's commerce sector has been unable to purchase much pork and unable to provide a full and timely supply of pork to manual workers and civil servants, the price of pork on the free market has risen. Quang Ngai City has not supplied pork to manual workers and civil servants, consequently, the price of pork there is higher than at other places. Meanwhile, An Nhon District, which is 20 kilometers from Quy Nhon City and has controlled the sources of goods through purchases, has been able to supply pork to manual workers and civil servants and has organized the retail sale of pork, consequently, both pork and meat hogs are cheaper in the district than anywhere else in the province.

During the first 6 months of this year, manual workers and civil servants have been sold the full ration of firewood for cooking, consequently, the price of firewood on the free market has been lower than last year, when a full supply of this product was not provided. In 1981, during those months when manual workers and civil servants were sold kerosene, the price of kerosene on the free market dropped to or below the level of the retail prices of marketing cooperatives.

Experience has shown that determining when to sell products, where to sell products, at which price to sell products, by which mode to sell products and the quantity of products to sell are matters of a scientific nature and matters in the nature of an art which the persons who are directly engaged in socialist trade must learn, must know how to compute, that is, they must know how to conduct trade, must know how to wage the struggle on the price front. They must keep abreast of changes on the free market each hour of each day in order to organize sales with a view toward guiding and maintaining prices. They cannot be bureaucratic, haphazard or mechanical regarding this matter. During the 1982 New Year's Tet, as a result of having an abundant supply of pork, sugar and firecrackers, Nghia Binh organized many retail stores and counters to serve the people's tet needs, as a result of which, the prices of these products fell and every scheme of private merchants to raise the prices of pork failed. In the two cities of Quy Nhon and Quang Ngai, pork prices on the free market fell to 50 percent of directed prices. Conversely, last year, because we did not have much pork to sell to the people, prices of pork soared during tet. Over the past several years, during the between-season grain shortages and at times of prolonged drought, when the price of rice has risen, the Nghia Binh grain sector, as a result of controlling sources of rice and subsidiary food products and organizing their sale to the correct persons in accordance with directed prices, pulled the prices of rice on the free market down to the level of directed prices. Clearly, on the price front, the commodity fund is an important factor helping to stabilize prices.

The persons engaged in socialist commerce must have suitable modes of sale for each product, each type of commodity. Otherwise, private merchants who have much money and are "diligent," will purchase products in order to speculate in them, hoard them and raise prices, as they did in a number of cases involving the sale of high quality cloth, tobacco, bicycle tires, tubes and spare parts, woolen products and so forth. Methods must be adopted for conducting periodic inventories that make it possible to avoid suspending retail sales, thereby creating an opportunity for private merchants to raise proces. In late August, the price of pipe tobacco in Nghia Binh suddenly soared, primarily because we did not have enough tobacco to sell; however, the suspension of retail sales so that an inventory could be taken only served to cause prices to soar even more. Later, when the commerce sector organized the retail sale of tobacco, the price declined.

Attention must also be given to the corrupt practice of some persons within the commerce sector of conspiring with private merchants and taking advantage of retail sales, especially the sale of scarce items, to earn money by sneaking items onto the outside market, thereby affecting prices. This negative phenomenon has occurred more than a few times in Nghia Binh.

Managing the Market Well

The price of a product, especially the price of an essential consumer product, is related to the prices of many other products. Every unwarranted increase in the price of a product causes an increase in the price of many other produts and directly affects the production and life of the people. We must fully comply with the system of directed prices established by the state (of course, within the new system of prices, there are still many points that must be researched and revised so that they they are more reasonable).

In Nghia Binh, facts have shown that the tendency to raise prices and pursue the unorganized market has adversely affected production and everyday life. The increase in the purchasing price for 1 ton of sugarcane from 400 dong (the directed price) to 700 dong has not only caused the price of sugarcane to continue to rise, to the point where it cannot be brought down, but has also worsened the imbalance in terms of value between sugarcane and rice and subsidiary food crops, thereby affecting production. The livestock feed enterprise, which has been unable to produce enough feed to support the development of livestock production, recently increased its price nearly two-fold, thereby causing the price of pork to rise. Here, the following concern is expressed: if prices rise, how can we control the sources of goods through purchases if purchasing prices are not raised? The lesson we have learned is to have an impact beginning with investments in supporting production and, in this manner, tightly manage products. At the same time, we must adopt a suitable purchasing mode and a suitable purchasing policy, harmoniously coordinate the three interests and establish a corps of cadres who are skilled in guiding and organizing the work of controlling sources of goods through purchases.

During the first 6 months of this year, the supplies provided by the state only met one-third of needs and prices on the market constantly fluctuated; however, by this method, Nghia Binh exceeded the state planned quota on the purchasing of ocean fish by 31 percent, exceeded the norm on the purchasing of grain and purchased three times more cinnamon for exportation than in 1981 even though private merchants raised the price of cinnamon very high. In the purchasing of pork and tobacco, Nghia Binh did not chase after the free market and raise purchasing prices but it still made purchases at old prices with bonuses in the form of essential industrial goods for individuals and collectives that sold much and exceeded stipulated quotas.

On the other hand, market management has been extremely important and had a positive effect in helping to stabilize prices.

The experience gained in organizing the purchase of pineapples, tobacco, cinnamon for exportation, sugarcane manually processed sugar, ocean fish and a number of other agricultural and food products shows that if market management is lax and private merchants, especially the "kingpins," are allowed to raise prices, disrupt prices and use every trick to control producers and compete against state-operated commerce or collectives in the purchasing of goods, the results of the effort to put the sources of goods in the hands of the state through purchases are limited and frequently only a very low percentage of plan quotas is completed. Every locality must take positive steps to transform small merchants, shift the majority of them to production and organize those who serve as agents for the commerce system well while being determined to combat those who engage in illegal trade and earn their livings illegally as this is the only way the commerce activities of the locality can achieve high economic returns, support the production and life of the people well and maintain relatively stable prices.

In its market management, Nghia Binh has also displayed many weaknesses, such as "leaving things half done," working in phases and not maintaining the practices of posting prices and selling goods at posted prices; at times, we have failed to attack smugglers, profiteers, hoarders and those who earn their livings illegally and have, instead, directed our efforts against small-scale producers who sell small quantities of surplus goods; and the ills of conspiracy, misappropriation and bribery are also rather widespread within the corps of persons engaged in this work.

The development of production is the basis for price stability. However, in a situation in which goods are still in short supply and the economy still consists of many different segments, if we properly organize the effort to put the sources of goods into the hands of the state through purchases so that the goods are distributed to the correct persons in exact accordance with policy in conjunction with strengthening the management of the market and developing upon the positive role played by directed prices while combating every scheme of economic sabotage of the enemy, prices will be relatively stable.

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AGRICULTURE

RUBBER CORPORATION EXPANDS OPERATIONS WITH SOVIET HELP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "The Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation Plants Nearly 10 Times More Rubber Trees Than It Did Last Year and Increases Its Harvesting and Processing of Latex by 4.19 Percent"]

[Text] By the end of August, in keeping with the Vietnam-Soviet Union program for cooperating in the construction of a specialized farming area encompassing 20,000 hectares of rubber (which will be completed in 1985), the Dau Tieng Rubber Farm (Song Be) had planted 2,723.3 hectares of rubber trees during the proper season and by the correct techniques, thereby exceeding its plan quota by 36.2 percent and planting nearly 10 times more than had been planted in 1981. From 90 to 92 percent of the trees that were planted have survived, including 1,204 hectares planted by the Stum method and 1,529.3 hectares planted with new, high yield varieties.

This year, gaining experience from last year when it successfully planted 285 hectares of rubber trees, the Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation thoroughly prepared for planting and assigned tasks at an early date to 11 state farms and installations. Before the start of the season, the corporation trained more than 1,270 technical cadres, management cadres and manual workers and sent them to installations to serve as the nucleus. This year's campaign to plant 2,000 hectares of rubber was carried out on the basis of piecework wages and final product contracts with laborers in all jobs involved in planting, thereby encouraging workers to work overtime, exceed their quotas and meet the technical requirements of each job. All of the state farms that planted new trees on large areas, such as the Doan Van Tien, Tran Van Luu, Thanh An, Phan Van Tien and Long Nguyen State Farms, exceeded their plan quotas.

The Dau Tieng Rubber Corporation has improved the work methods of and initiated the payment of piecework wages with bonuses to harvesting and processing workers. During the first 8 months of this year, the quantity of latex harvested increased 4.19 percent compared to the same period of time last year; the processing of latex into products of various types has meet 66.42 percent of the plan quota for the year.

In the past, due to the failure to assign an accurate plan to each worker, many persons ignored the trees that had not been scraped, thereby reducing latex output; some batches were scraped under pressure in order to increase output but the quality was poor. This year, the corporation has inspected each rubber tree grove, formulated plans from the worker upward, assigned more accurate plans to the state farms and established technical teams to routinely guide and inspect the activities of workers. In addition, as a result of the implementation of contract wages and piecework wages, workers have earned a higher income, work the stipulated number of days, scrape all trees and extracted latex from more of the trees that were dry last year (these trees account for 20 percent of the total number of trees being tapped). Since the start of the year, more than 300 workers at the corporation have met the manday, productivity and technical records set by the champion Ho Thi Com in the harvesting of latex. Miss Le Thi Loan, who is 25 years of age and works at the Doan Van Tien State Farm, completed her plan for the entire year 120 days early. In the processing of latex, as a result of an innovation that improved the system of latex kilns, the percentage of grade 1 latex increased to 96.35 percent, thereby exceeding requirements by 16.33 percent.

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EDITORIAL SUGGESTS REORGANIZATION OF MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Expanding and Strengthening the Cooperativization Movement Within the Marine Products Sector"]

[Text] During the past several years, following a period of slow development and stagnation in some areas, the marine products sector has undergone initial changes in the areas of increasing its production and construction capacity and strengthening the new production relations in conjunction with improving its organization and management mechanism.

The marine product cooperatives in the North achieved an output of 94,000 tons of fish in 1 year, thereby exceeding their highest previous output, only 82,000 tons. In 1981, the marine products sector completed its state plan and, during the first 6 months of this year, many provinces exceeded their production norms, such as Quang Ninh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Nghia Binh, Hau Giang and Ho Chi Minh City. The struggle to achieve the goal of 5 tons of fish per laborer is becoming reality at many cooperatives; some cooperatives are achieving an average of 8 to 13 tons. The coastal cooperatives in the North have virtually completed cooperativization within pisciculture and are continuing to perfect the new production relations. The southern provinces are continuing the campaign to have fishermen join many different forms of collectives. Since 1978, in their operations at sea, fishermen have also had to deal with acts of harrassment by the Beijing reactionaries. And, at a time when many technical materials are in short supply, fishermen have still displayed the spirit of self-reliance, moved forward to maintain and develop production and continue to build the new management system.

However, besides these initial results, there are many pressing problems in the people's marine products sector that must be resolved, especially problems regarding organization and management. Many localities and production units have not established clear production guidelines, not established an efficient structure of occupations or forms and scale of organization, not respected the right of collective ownership of cooperative members and not respected the autonomy of installations; management based on administrative procedures and subsidization has created among basic units and cooperative members the attitude of

relying upon the upper level. These shortcomings have led to many negative phenomena, such as the following. At a time when many localities and cooperatives engaged in pisciculture have much surplus labor, especially subsidiary labor, management agencies are not giving their attention to opening other trades in order to reduce the difficulties being encountered in everyday life and make full use of labor. Many cooperatives do not have practical, clear economic plans and this has led to a gradual reduction in their production operations from many different trades to only one trade, income is low and cooperative members have gone outside the cooperative to earn a living. In some cases in which the upper level has supplied materials that have not been consistent with requirements, cooperatives have been forced to accept work tools that have not been consistent with their work skills or operational environment, thereby causing cooperatives to suffer losses. Generally speaking, the tasks of developing production and perfecting production relations within the marine products sector in the North and transforming and building the new production relations in the South are still being carried out slowly and are still marked by much confusion, primarily in organization and the management mechanism.

In the years ahead, the marine products sector throughout the country must reach a new level of development and meet the requirements of large tasks. In the section of its resolution dealing with marine products, the 5th Congress of the Party stated: "We must reorganize and develop the fishing industry, make full use of all bodies of water to widely develop the cultivation of fish, shrimp and other marine products and raise the ocean fish catch and the output of cultivated fish to approximately 700,000 tons by 1985 (with 470,000 to 500,000 tons being ocean fish). We must increase the output of dried fish, processed fish and fish sauce."

The marine product units differ from one another in terms of their level of technology and management and their equipment, consequently, these units must be classified in order to establish production guidelines and an occupational structure consistent with each place with a view toward raising total output and labor productivity.

In order to have work throughout the year and raise the income of cooperative member families, it is necessary to coordinate the marine product trade with other trades, such as agriculture, forestry, the handicraft trades, the development of the household economy and so forth.

While operating at sea, units should not only practice one trade, rather, besides their main trade, they should also practice coordinated trades in order to make full use of their time and increase the output of the various types of marine products. Besides fishing at sea, attention should be given to developing the catching of small species along the shore.

An effort must be made to equip with a full supply of implements and other material-technical bases needed for the marine products trades (including fishing, processing and cultivation). We must coordinate manual implements with machines

and provide the minimum quantity of fuel necessary for fishermen to operate under all weather and sea conditions. Localities that have the necessary conditions should gradually build fishing wharves to serve as centers for establishing a relationship among operations at sea and on the shore, repair work, supply activities, rear service activities, purchasing operations, processing and the services.

On the basis of firmly adhering to management principles, installations should take the initiative in looking for supplies, mobilizing capital, repairing implements on their own and purchasing additional boats in order to make full use of labor and develop the marine products sector.

We must widely apply final product contracts with each boat unit and each laborer in coordination with implementing two-way economic contracts between the state and the cooperative or directly with each boat unit. We must summarize and develop upon the experiences of those units which, as a result of improving their management machanism and applying the new contract system, such as the Tien Thanh Cooperative in Quang Ninh Province, the Van Xuan Cooperative in Nghe Tinh Province, the Thanh Hai Cooperative in Binh Tri Thien Province and so forth, completed their norms on the harvesting of marine products, the sale of products to the state and the repayment of debts to the bank and have earned a profit.

The form of organization of marine product harvesting units is determined, in terms of the size and the mode of management of units, by the conditions at each place, primarily on the basis of the management qualifications of cadres and the voluntary spirit of cooperative members. If they are operating ineffectively, units that are too large should be divided into smaller units consistent with the level of management.

The southern provinces, in view of the fact that they are in the initial stage of the cooperativization of the marine products sector, should utilize many forms of organization, ranging from a low to a high level of development, such as production solidarity teams, low level production cooperative teams, high level production cooperative teams and cooperatives.

The district, which is a planning level, must, together with the responsible sectors, directly organize the marine products sector within the district in keeping with the spirit of the new positions and policies of the party and state regarding the marine products sector. The district must give attention to adjusting the size of and establishing a suitable form of organization for each boat unit in conjunction with implementing the new management mechanism and contracting system with a view toward completing the harvesting and processing plan and fulfilling obligations to the state.

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CONTRACTURAL QUOTA SYSTEM IN RICE CULTIVATION IN HAIPHONG

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 8, Aug 82 pp 16-20

[Text] Editor's Note: *In three consecutive articles in Vietnam Courrier Nos. 2 and 3, 1981, we acquainted our readers with a new form of management in the agricultural co-operatives: whereas in the past the co-op members were assigned a certain amount of work-points on a given cultivated area, they are now asked to produce a given amount of paddy on the same area. And they receive all the paddy they produce in excess of the quotas, as well as having to compensate the co-op for any loss incurred.*

The process of rice growing comprises eight kinds of jobs:

— Soil preparation (ploughing and harrowing by tractors or draught animals of the co-op),

— irrigation and drainage by motor-pumps or hand scoops,

— selection of seeds,

— preparation of fertilizers,

— supply of insecticides,

(These five jobs are assumed by the co-op.)

— transplanting of rice seedlings,

— tending,

— harvesting,

(These jobs are done by the co-op members and their families on a contractual quota basis.)

We also pointed out how the new mode of management has stimulated agricultural production.

The following is an inquiry into the results of this system of management in Haiphong after two years of application. Our reporters also raise some questions which need further study in order to make the system work more efficiently.

* * *

This summer rice crop is the fourth since the contractual quota system was introduced to Haiphong's outskirts. 42,104 hectares of rice were transplanted at the most opportune moment, most of them with new rice strains. 55% of the area was planted with the "424" strain which is a high-yield strain suited to the alkaline and aluminous soil of Haiphong, 20% with the "Nong Nghiep 8" and the rest with some local species with a long repulation for tastiness.

The tilled area is larger than planned. Topping the list are An Hai, 7.8%, and Vinh Bao, 3%, above

target. The weather has also been favourable. After a few cloudy days came the early summer rains accompanied by thunder and followed by bright sunny days. We rode along Highways 10 and 5 from Haiphong to Kien An and from there to Tien Lang. The rice paddies were in the earing stage and very luxuriant.

The rice plants were better supplied with water and fertilizer compared with previous years. There had also been fewer rice pests. Some ricefields were infested with rats but an effective fight was under way.

A Look Back at the Past Three Rice Crops

A widespread fear in the first days of the application of the new system of management was that it would cause structural problems to the crops in each locality. But through our investigations we can assert that far from being disturbed, this structure has become more rational, with the crops complementing one another to make the most of the soil. Specialisation of cultivation along the traditional lines continues. In the villages, the sideline occupations have been preserved. Some new lines have been added, such as the building materials industry. The drop in the output of some traditional handicrafts was due not to the system of contractual quotas but rather to the shortage of raw materials and fuel, and inadequate pricing policies.

The existing material and technical bases have been used rationally and effectively. In some respects, they have been considerably strengthened, especially as far as draught power is concerned. Working implements such as ploughs and harrows, insecticide sprayers and hand tools, as well as the irrigation facilities, have been improved or better utilized.

On the district scale, the water conservation works continue to be broadened. Since 1981 the slogan "Let the government and people work together" has been applied in the building of small-and medium-sized irrigation works. The Cong Ro irrigation system in Tien Lang district built at the cost of 12 million *dong* was completed four months ahead of schedule and is capable of watering the whole spring-summer rice area of the district. The Trung Trang pumping station in Kien An district with a capacity of 24,000 cubic metres of water per hour was also commissioned earlier than schedule. It is capable of watering 20,000 hectares of rice in Kien An and Do Son districts.

In many co-ops the paddy stores and drying yards of the production teams have been turned into crèches or handicraft establishments[1].

Some pig farms of the co-ops which in the past operated at a loss have been demolished or converted into other uses such as storehouses for bricks and tiles produced by the co-ops themselves[2].

Most of the electric or diesel threshing machines have been put away for maintenance due to the shortage of electricity and oil. The Truong Son co-op in Kien An has, since the autumn crop of 1981, added 150,000 *dong* worth of equipment and materials to its fixed assets, compared with 30,000 *dong* of fixed assets not yet put to the service of production.

Also in the two years of 1981 and 1982 the city supplied the co-ops with more than 300 motorized insecticide sprayers and more than 300 assorted pumps, and installed more than 30 kilometres of transmission lines and 21 small pumping stations. The co-ops, for their part, have purchased another 1,000-odd draught cattle and many transport means such as boats, buffalo-drawn carts and wheelbarrows.

Along with the reinforcement of the technical-material bases Haiphong has considerably expanded the tilled area along the coast, in Gia Minh, Trang Cat and Vinh Quang. In two years 3,300 hectares of newly claimed lands have been put to double-cropped cultivation.

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1. Whereas in the past the paddy was dried on a common drying yard, it is now looked after by individual families in their own yards.

2. In the past pig raising was a collective venture. Now only the sows are raised in collective farms, porkers are raised by private families which are dutybound to remit a given amount of meat to the co-operative.

Almost all the co-ops have cut down their managerial staff and other non-productive jobs. Likewise, the size of each co-op and production team has also been reduced to a more rational and manageable level. In the new system, the farmers really have a voice in the affairs of the co-op, in production, in management and in the distribution of the products, and their sense of responsibility has manifestly increased. Everywhere we went we observed a better use of the work force and better mobilisation of the co-op members' potentials for the production of material wealth.

We also observed ardour in the application of intensive farming methods by all the production teams in each co-op as well as in all the suburban districts of Haiphong.

At present, 240 households are working their fields under the contractual quota system. A breakdown shows that about 39% of them have surpassed their quotas, 50% have achieved their quotas, and only 10-11% have fallen behind. Of the latter, 5-6% paid inadequate or no attention to intensive farming methods. Some families used no fertilizer and even consumed the seed rice allotted them.

In the six rice crops planted during the years 1979-81, three were grown under the contractual quota system with yields ranging from 20.86 quintals to 24.55 quintals per hectare, up by 3.69 quintals compared with the previous crops. Total paddy output rose by 57,696 tons. The reasons are many but the role of the contractual quota system is undeniable.

In addition to rice, Haiphong's outskirts are also major vegetable growers. In 1980 and 1981 they supplied 25,000 — 32,000 tons of assorted vegetables to the city. In the first three months of 1982 alone, Haiphong exported thousands of tons of cabbages, kohlrabi and cauliflowers. The area of subsidiary winter crops has not been noticeably affected by the new system of management except for a dramatic drop in the area of potatoes (60-70%) which, however, have been replaced by sweet potatoes and other dry starch crops.

Contractual quotas have also been assigned to individual farmers in some co-operatives with regard to pig raising, especially the raising of sows at the collective sties of the co-ops. As for porkers, they are raised in private families also under the system of contractual quotas. True, the total of pigs of Haiphong has not increased during the past crops, but their combined weight has. The crossbred species accounted for 50% of the total, up by 22.3% over 1979. The average weight of porkers at the time of their delivery to the State increased from 47 kilos to 56 kilos. Live pigs delivered to the State rose from 4,500 tons in 1980 to 5,900 tons in 1981.

On the whole, the production relations in the countryside have been strengthened. This is especially manifest at the formerly lagging co-ops. But progress is also noticeable at the front-rank co-ops both in the matters of production and management. Most of the co-ops have correctly handled the relationship between the three interests: of the State, of the collective and of the individual farmer. Hoang Manh Thanh, head of the Agriculture Committee of the Haiphong Party Committee, said: "So far we have held three conferences on the contractual quota system. Some errors and deviations were corrected in time. It is true that some co-operatives are still grappling hard with the problems posed by the new system but we can say that the positive aspects remain the dominant ones. Otherwise, Haiphong would not have been able to fulfil its obligations toward the State with regard to food procurement, export quotas, the enlistment of young men for military service, etc. The life of the more than 800,000 inhabitants in the suburbs has also improved markedly compared with previous years."

Some Shortcomings To Be Overcome

As always, a new policy poses new problems which need time and experience to solve. After three rice crops under the new system of management, Haiphong has made encouraging achievements. But shortcomings are still many, especially in the guidance of its application.

First, psychologically speaking, there has been a marked difference between the co-op cadres who assign the quotas and the farmers who accept the quotas.

The farmers have long been accustomed to traditional primitive methods of farming. By accepting a quota they take upon themselves the responsibility of remitting a given amount of products to the co-operatives, and consequently also the risk of failure, excepting, of course, failures due to objective reasons.

This prompts them to carry out intensive cultivation to overfulfil the assigned quotas. But in the present conditions in which the co-operative cannot yet ensure smooth

operation of many jobs assumed by collective work, the farmer is inclined to encroach upon these areas of the co-op for their own benefit.

The jobs assumed by collective work are those directly related to the material and technical bases of the co-op and are financed one way or another by the State. However, as things stand now, the State supplies in materials and equipment to the co-ops are often late in coming, deficient in quantity and low in quality. Consequently, the farming process remains erratic in several jobs which generally comes under the responsibility of the co-op.

On the other hand, in quite a few co-ops the managing committees and the responsible cadres of the production teams still keep their old working style, lack dynamism and creativeness, and often care for their families more than for the co-operatives. In the new system of management, they are called upon to discharge three tasks at the same time: to give precise orders, to supervise their execution and check the results of all work of the production teams as well as individual farmers. But in most cases, they only know how to give orders and assign quotas. Little has been done with regard to supervising the execution and checking on the results. In some places we visited, there was practically no supervision and as a result, many co-op members suggested further cutting down on the managerial staff of the co-ops.

Allotment of Rice Fields and Production Quotas

In the places we visited there is a great disparity in the ways the fields are allotted and about who are to be allotted quotas. In some places, the land is distributed on a per capita basis, in others, on the basis of the number of workhands. The fields farmed by a family comprise both near and far, fertile and barren fields. The Truong Thanh co-op, for instance, divides its fields into three categories: high-, medium- and low-lying. In some co-ops in Tien Lang, Kien An and Vinh Bao districts the allotment of ricefields is combined with the principle of food distribution. This results in a parcelling out of the fields. In some cases, a family was alloted 1.2 *mau* (about 3,800 square metres) of ricefields divided into 17 plots. In this crop, each family is allotted 7-8 plots at most and 3-4 at least. Those who are employed in side occupations and in managerial jobs are allotted half the average for the ploughhands.

The output increased crop after crop in all co-operatives. But the share from the collective sector has not, and in some cases, has even decreased. This is because while the co-op population increased year after year, the contributions of the co-op members under the new system remained almost static. Under this system, the procurement of co-op members to the co-op would remain unchanged during from three to five years. This policy known as "stabilisation of field allotment and production quotas" aims to stimulate the farmer to practise intensive cultivation through the selection of better seeds, the use of more fertilizer and improvement of the irrigation ditches leading to the ricefields. This, in return, would create conditions for the co-ops to increase its overall output and accordingly, to increase the share of its members from the collective economy and invest more in development programs. But the situation in many co-ops in Haiphong has shown a certain dwindling of the collective economy due to the fact that the quotas allotted to the co-op families have not changed for too long a time while in practice, conditions for increasing the quotas assigned to the farmers have emerged. These are problems which need study by the co-ops in Haiphong in the allocation of quotas to the co-op members.

Plants and Animals in the New System of Management

Rice strains and pig breeds are quite complicated problems arising from the new system of management. In the areas we visited the slogan "joint seed selection by the co-op and its members" has been raised but in practice the only thing the co-ops had done was to work out a program for the use of the right rice strains for each kind of soil and for each crop. The co-op members selected the seeds for themselves, stored them, treated them in warm water and sowed them. In other words, the farmers entirely look after the seed question.

For the time being, this has proved more profitable than the method used in the past. However, it also has a drawback. Some families are not well acquainted with technical problems and made the wrong choice of seeds.

In some places the co-op farmers exchanged seeds among themselves or sowed seeds other than those prescribed in the plan, which resulted in the failure to conform with the co-op's planting scheme. For instance, at the Truong Son co-op the plan was to sow the fields mainly with the "424" and "Nong Nghiep 8" rice strains. But some families preferred the Dong Hung, Hung Hai, Thai Binh or "836" which are not on the list of prescribed strains. These families

often name their rice strains after the localities where they are purchased.

The selection of seeds in the present system of management poses some problems which need attention. First, some strains give quite high yields but degenerate very quickly. Secondly, the intermingling of strains in the same ricefield is still a very common phenomenon. Hence the need to form a well-equipped seed selection establishment at each co-op to produce thoroughbred strains and to reintroduce traditional strains that give stable yields and have proved most suitable to the local conditions. Each co-op should form its own seed selection and curing group or may entrust this work to some families with long-standing experience in intensive cultivation and give them the best plots as sowing grounds. There also must be an appropriate investment policy regarding the management of seeds. Each district should have a seed farm. Only in this way can we preserve the quality of the good rice strains and fit them more and more to the specific conditions of each locality.

The relationship between the rice plant and the pig is essentially one between food grain and foodstuffs, between the need in fertilizer and the potentiality in intensive farming. In many districts such as Kien An and Tien Lang, the price of breeding pigs is high because of the shortage of sows. The number of sows in Haiphong dropped from 32,905 in 1980 to 26,878 in 1981. Except for a few co-ops which still raise sows in collective sties most co-ops have abandoned collective pig breeding, causing quite a problem in the supply of breeding pigs. In 1981, Haiphong sold to the State 5,700 tons of pork in excess of plan, but the deliveries often fell behind schedule. When delivery dates were approaching, the co-op usually had to increase the ratio of paddy in the barter for the amount of pork from the farmers, from four to six kilos of paddy for a kilo of live pig. This is because the co-op has no porkers in its sties while those in the private sties come under the complete disposal of the families. At present, some co-ops have redressed the situation by restoring collective pig raising, especially sow raising by allotting a fixed quota in weight of live pigs to the families of co-op farmers.

The Buffalo and Regulations Concerning Its Use

Draught power, which in this case means the number of buffaloes and oxen, is a topic of intense debate in the new system of management. During the recent crops, especially the last summer crop, there was an above-normal death rate of buffaloes, which many people ascribed to their overwork. What is the truth? Facts demonstrated that in Haiphong during the winter-spring crop of 1979-1980, 1,209 buffaloes out of a total of 269,000 died. But from the autumn crop of 1980 to the end of October 1981 when 75-100% of the co-ops adopted the new system of management 1,000-1,200 buffaloes died. Meanwhile, the number of baby buffaloes rose by 1,200-1,300. In 1981 Haiphong had 26,078 draught buffaloes compared with 25,600 in 1980. At the Truong Thanh, Truong Son, Minh Duc, Duong Quan and other co-ops throughout the city the death rate of buffaloes is relatively low. For instance, at the Khoi Nghia co-op in Tien Lang district, 42 buffaloes out of a total 189, or 22%, died in the 1980-81 winter-spring crop. In the years from 1980 to 1982 this co-op purchased an additional 71 buffaloes, but 59 died, of which 39 from overwork.

In general, all co-ops lack draught power. The workload for each animal therefore tends to increase as a result of the rapid narrowing of the machine-plowed area due to the shortage of fuel and materials and a higher pay for the tractor teams. In 1980 when the new system of management was first applied, because of bad management, the death rate among the buffaloes was very high. But in the recent spring cultivation, in spite of a severe and prolonged cold spell, the number of deaths has decreased markedly, totalling only 500 for the whole city. This is because the co-ops have worked out a regulation on the use of draught animals which comprises three major points: a work quota for each animal, a time-limit for its use, and the value of each category of buffaloes and oxen. In addition, the co-ops have set out a regime of responsibility of the ploughperson and of the raiser of the animal before the production team.

Remittance of Products

The remittance of paddy to the co-op is another problem. In many co-ops we visited quite a few farmers still owed paddy. In Kien An district, Tan Dan commune which has the smallest amount of paddy in arrears, the farmers owed 700 tons or 3.4% of the total paddy output of the commune. In Tien Lang district, the figure was 630 tons or 1.8% of the [illegible] the farmers had to procure for the co-ops under the contractual quota system. In Khoi Nghia co-op, Tien Lang district, the arrears stood at 47 tons at the end of 1981, or 1% of the quotas assigned, which was almost equal to the amount of seeds destined for the whole crop. Of the 47 tons mentioned above, 24 tons were debts

contracted in the previous crops. Said the head of the planning committee of the co-op: "As a matter of fact, the farmers owe the co-op only just over 9 tons. The rest represents the debt contracted by those who accepted quotas in pig raising but who failed to pay their remittances in live pigs and their arrears were converted into paddy equivalent."

A breakdown produced by the Agricultural Co-operatives Management Department of the Agricultural Service of Haiphong shows that out of the unpaid paddy remittances in 1981, 20% are debts accumulated over the years, 60% through the farmers' failure to meet their quotas in live pigs and the rest are pure agricultural debts.

In each co-op, from 5 to 7 families failed to meet their quotas in paddy and they are also the ones who owed most paddy to the co-op. There are also other reasons for the failure to meet the contractual quotas such as bad crops due to unfavourable weather or pest ravage, the tendency of farmers to retain their grain to secure against poor crops, or to meet emergency expenditures...

In any case, the failure of the farmers to make their due procurements to the co-ops remains a question which needs special attention, especially in difficult years. In quite a few co-ops, due to the large amount of paddy owed by the farmers, the co-op paddy inventories are only on paper. This has caused many difficulties to the co-ops in the planning of future operations.

HOANG HIEN and TRAN HUNG

CSO: 4200/70

AGRICULTURE

TYPHOON 'DEVASTATES' AREA NEAR VINH CITY

BK211550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Text] On 18 October typhoon No 7 crossed the coast between Quynh Luu District and Vinh City, Nghe Tinh, with winds reaching force 11 to 12 and gusting to force 13 and more--over 140 km per hour--causing havoc within a radius of 48 km. This typhoon was the longest--from 0400 to 1600--and also the most damaging ever recorded in this area.

According to initial reports, in the 80 sq km area devastated by the typhoon, some 47,000 hectares of 10th-month rice were seriously damaged and the rice crop on a further more than 50,000 hectares will suffer a drop in yield generally estimated at from 12 to 15 percent. Other crops such as oranges, coffee, corn and sweet potatoes were destroyed, seriously damaged or will suffer a fall in yield.

The party and people's committees of Nghe Tinh Province have sent many teams of cadres to help the various districts, especially those hardest hit by the typhoon, in surveying and assessing losses in human lives, property, supplies and public facilities; and on this basis, guide and encourage the people to develop the spirit of self-reliance and make full use of local resources, manpower and materials to promptly overcome the typhoon's effects.

As an immediate step, it is necessary to meet the people's needs for food and shelter and help them promptly stabilize their lives and production. Districts and villages spared or lightly affected by the typhoon must help hard-hit districts. The province has encouraged cadres, workers and civil servants to work overtime, drying and satisfactorily maintaining the drenched grain and food supplies and commodities; classified the damage rice areas to facilitate tending and fertilization efforts; and organized efforts to combat acidity and salinity on thousands of hectares of rice flooded by tidal waves in order to protect this rice crop and prepare for the next crop.

At present thousands of people, cadres and workers in the province are repairing houses, schools, hospitals and public buildings. The housing quarters and school facilities of the province's advanced normal school were completely destroyed by the typhoon, but after only 2 days temporary shelter has been provided for the more than 1,100 cadres, teachers and students of the school.

CSO: 4209/54

TEN-DAY AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT ROUNDUP

OW221347 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 21 Oct 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Summary] "Last week, due to the aftermath of typhoon No 7, the provinces north of Thanh Hoa--Ha Nam Ninh, Thai Binh and Hai Hung--experienced heavy rains, causing waterlogging and flooding in a number of areas of ripening 10th-month rice. All available means have been concentrated in these areas to fight against waterlogging and save the rice."

According to plan, the water conservancy sector would have supplied only 15,000 kw of electricity last week to irrigate a number of high-lying areas. After the heavy rains, the electric sector increased its supply from 35,000 to 37,000 kwh of electricity to the water conservancy sector for distribution to different areas to fight against waterlogging and rapidly save the submerged 10th-month rice crops.

"Nghe Tinh and Thanh Hoa were provinces where typhoon No 7 landed, causing great difficulty in production and the people's livelihood. These areas are concentrating all forces to rapidly overcome the consequences of the typhoon, stabilize livelihood and continue production."

Up to now, the southern provinces have sown and transplanted 10th-month rice on 1.9 million hectares, which represent more than 90 percent of the plan, but which are some 30,000 hectares less than the acreage at this time last year. A number of provinces have so far ended sowing and transplanting 10th-month rice but have not fulfilled their plans.

Harmful insects have appeared in a number of areas in the southern provinces. A number of areas in Nghia Binh and Quang Nam-Danang Provinces have begun to harvest early 10th-month rice and proceeded to work on the winter-spring crop.

In the growing of subsidiary and industrial crops, the northern regions concentrated on planting winter crops. By mid-October they had put some 40,000 hectares under cultivation, achieving more than 10 percent of the planned targets. The planted acreage was equivalent to only half of the winter crop acreage for the same period last year.

According to an Agriculture Ministry announcement, the best season for growing winter corn and sweet potato ended on 15 October. However, the acreage of both these crops was very low. Corn acreage reached only 10 percent of the plan, and sweet potato 13 percent. The main cause was the late harvesting of 10th-month rice this year.

In the growing of vegetables, although the period for growing early winter plants has ended, the regions have continued to plant more sweet potato and other vegetables. The potato acreage is not large this year, due to seed shortage. Thus, in order to fulfill the plan of growing winter crops this year, the regions should rapidly speed up the tempo of planting winter crops still in season, growing more peas, beans and particularly black beans for export.

CSO: 4209/54

AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

THAI BINH WATERLOGGING--Thai Binh Province has mobilized as many as 169 water pumps to combat waterlogging on 40,900 hectares of rice. Along with using water pumps, cooperatives in the province have been instructed to drain water from 13 other areas with buckets and water wheels in order to harvest 10th-month rice on schedule. [Text] [BK260403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Oct 82]

HAI HUNG 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 20 October, Hai Hung Province had harvested 21,800 hectares of 10th-month rice or 18 percent of the planted area. My Van District took the lead in this task harvesting 5,800 hectares. The province in the same period planted more than 7,300 hectares of the winter crops, achieving 14 percent of its plan norms or one-third of last year's planted area. [Text] [BK260403 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 21 Oct 82]

ARMY GRAIN DONATION URGED--Acting upon the minister of national defense's instructions, the political general department has sent a cable to all units of the armed forces urging them to promote among officers and men a spirit of solidarity with and love for their compatriots and comrades in arms. In a bid to join the compatriots in Nghe Tinh Province in overcoming the aftermath of typhoon No 7, all units must continue to boost production, practice thrift and strive to fulfill and exceed set production norms. Each member of the armed forces, except for units now performing international duties in Laos and Kampuchea and regiments stationed on the frontline in the northern border, must save 1 kg of grain in 1982 to help the typhoon-stricken compatriots. The rear services general department is responsible for promptly organizing the transportation of the contributed grain to the people of Nghe Tinh. Each unit, as conditions permit, must adopt measures to give appropriate assistance to those officers and men whose family members are victims of the typhoon. [Text] [BK290708 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1400 GMT 28 Oct 82]

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BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nghiêm Chương Châu [NGHIEEM CHUWOWNGR CHAAU]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 1 September 1982 he officiated at the opening of a new foreign languages bookstore in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 4 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ứng Chiêm [NGUYEENX UWNGS CHIEEMS] Deceased

Member of the VCP; Chief of Cabinet of the Physical Education and Sports General Department; former Deputy Secretary of the editorial staff of the newspaper NHAN DAN; born in 1925 in Khuong Ding Village, Than Tri District, Hanoi, he died on 5 October 1982 after a sudden illness. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Minh Đường [NGUYEENX MINH DUWOWNGF] PhD

*Director of the Scientific Vocational Training Institute; his article on the heads of the vocational training services in Socialist countries appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 30 Sep 82 p 3)

Lê Văn Hân [LEE VAWN HAAN]

Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hong Ngu District, Dong Thap Province; his article on the reasons for the slow reorganization of agriculture in Dong Thap appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 82 p 2)

Nguyễn Văn Hiệu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUJ]

Alternate Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Director of the Vietnam Institute of Science; Director of the Physics Institute; his election to the Soviet Academy of Sciences was reported in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Huấn [NGUYEENX HUAANS]

*Head of the Commerce Service, Ha Tuyen Province; his comments on food rations appeared in the cited source. (LAO DONG 7 Oct 82 p 7)

Vũ Khiêu [VUX KHIEEU]

Vice Chairman of the State Social Science Commission; *Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; he was listed with other officials of this new association in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Trịnh Văn Khôi [TRINHJ VAWN KHOOI]

Vice Chairman of the Inspection Committee, Hanoi; he was interviewed about the rights of citizens to complain and denounce. (HANOI MOI 25 Aug 82 p 1)

Đặng Đức Lộc [DAWNGJ DUWCS LOOCJ]

Member of the Standing Committee of the Hanoi VCP Committee; Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; on 8 September 1982 he gave out awards to two policemen at a ceremony in Hanoi. (HANOI MOI 9 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Lưu [NGUYEENX VAWN LUWU] Deceased

Member of the VCP; Secretary General of the Lawyers Association; former Director of the International Law Department; high level specialist, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; born in 1916, he died of a heart attack on 3 October 1982. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 82 p 4)

Lưu Thị Phương Mai [LUWU THIJ PHUWOWNG MAI]

Vice Minister of Food Industry; *Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; her name appeared on the list of officials of this new association. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Huỳnh Tấn Phát [HUYNHF TAANS PHATS] Architect

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Đào Văn Tập [DAOF VAWN TAAPJ] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Thi [NGUYEENX DINHF THI] Writer

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Tô Thiện [TOO THIEENJ]

*Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front; Vice Chairman of the Central Artisan Industry and Handicraft Cooperatives Federation; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; he was listed with other officials of this new association. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Lê Văn Thới [LEE VAWN THOWIS] PhD in Chemistry

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Thuyết [NGUYEENX THUYEETS]

Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity with the People of Chile; on 7 September 1982, at a meeting organized by his committee, he condemned the actions of General Pinochet's government. (HANOI MOI 8 Sep 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Khánh Toàn [NGUYEENX KHANHS TOANF] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Thanh Trí [THANH TRIS]

Deputy Secretary General of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; he wrote about his association's determination to stamp out superstition. (NHAN DAN 1 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Triu [NGUYEENX NGOCJ TRIUF]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of Agriculture; *Chairman of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Friendship Association; he was listed with other officials of this new association in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 28 Sep 82 p 1)

Hồ Tu Trực [HOOF TU TRUWCJ]

*SRV Ambassador to the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; on 27 September 1982 he presented his credentials to President Manuel Pinto da Costa. (NHAN DAN 4 Oct 82 p 4)

Hà Xuân Trường [HAF XUAAN TRUWOWNGF] Literary Critic

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đình Tư [NGUYEENX DINH TUWS] Professor

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

Võ Tòng Xuân [VOX TONGF XUAAN] Professor, PhD in Agricultural Science

*Member of the State Prize Commission; his name appears on the list of officials of this new commission. (NHAN DAN 26 Sep 82 p 1)

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(Article by Nguyen Tan Duong

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HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 JUN-15 JUL 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 8, Aug 82 p 38

[Text]

JUNE

18. Signing in Ho Chi Minh City of an agreement on irrigation co-operation in 1982 between Vietnam and Kampuchea.

19. Hamid Alwan, Minister of State in Charge of Foreign Relations, special envoy of the President of the Republic of Iraq, leaves Hanoi.

21. Vietnam returns to China 34 Chinese nationals captured while illegally entering Vietnamese territory.

24. The governments of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and of the Republic of Sierra Leone decide to establish diplomatic relations between the two countries at ambassadorial level.

— *VNA* rejects the news reported by a US State Department spokesman that a group of US destroyers had been attacked by Vietnamese fishing boats near Vietnam's Con Son Island during the night of June 20.

— The Vietnamese representative at the annual session of the UN Information Committee calls for a prompt establishment of a new world information order.

26. The Chairman of the National Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam sends a message to the second special session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament, expressing the Vietnamese people's strong support for the Soviet Union's important initiatives on disarmament.

27. Closing of the fourth session of the National Mekong Committees of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea held in Phnom Penh from June 25 to 27.

— The finals of the National Table-Tennis Championship are held in Hanoi from June 21 to 27.

28. Closing of the third session of the Seventh National Assembly held in Hanoi from June 23 to 28. During the session the National Assembly:

— heard the report on the preparation of the Draft Penal Code;

— heard the report on and adopted the draft State budget for 1982;

— elected additional new members to the Council of State and a number of chairpersons of the various National Assembly Committees.

29. Mahdi Al Khisaly, Minister of Agriculture and Agrarian Reform, head of the Iraqi economic delegation, pays a visit to Vietnam. A minute of the second session of the Vietnamese-Iraqi Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Co-operation is signed in Hanoi.

JULY

1. The Selection Board for the composition of the new national anthem has chosen 17 songs to be presented to the public for approval.

— Signing in Vientiane of a plan on cultural co-operation between Vietnam and Laos for 1982-1983.

2. The Presidium of the Vietnam Fatherland Front Central Committee and the Presidium of the Vietnam Peace Committee launch a national movement for peace and disarmament, against the war schemes of US imperialism and other reactionary forces.

— The Vietnam Federation of Trade Unions issues a statement expressing full support for the struggle of the Palestinian and Lebanese peoples.

4. The Council of Ministers calls a meeting to discuss the implementation of the Law on Military Service.

6. Establishment of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with the Palestinian People.

7. The Sixth Conference of the Three Indochinese Foreign Ministers is held in Ho Chi Minh City. A communiqué is published which contains new proposals aimed at solving problems of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

— At the press conference given on the occasion of the Sixth Ministerial Conference, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach announces a partial withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and says that the setting up of the tripartite coalition government of Kampuchea is only staged by Chinese reactionaries, US imperialists and the ASEAN countries.

— Signing in Ho Chi Minh City of an agreement on historical waters between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of Kampuchea.

— The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Golden Star Order on Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal, General Secretary of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee.

10. A law was passed by the Council of State on June 30, 1982 concerning the crimes of speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting and blackmarketeering.

12. Signing in Hanoi of a protocol on the transfer of the French Institute of Culture in Ho Chi Minh City to Vietnam.

13. The Information Department of the Ministry of Culture and Information holds a press conference in Hanoi on the counter-revolutionary activities of the espionage group headed by CIA agent Vo Dai Ton.

— Laos confers the Gold Order of the Nation on President of the Council of State Truong-Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong.

14. Willibald Pahr, Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Austria, visits Vietnam.

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END

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FULRO SAID TO BE NEAR EXTINCTION

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 pp 6,8

[Article by Nguyen Tran Thiet: "The Last Days of FULRO"]

[Text] With the permission of the Central Nationalities Commission and the Ministry of Interior, we met with some FULRO members who had defected. First of all, what is FULRO? In the past that organization was called "Ba-Gia-Ra-Kha" (a combination of the first parts of the names of four ethnic minority groups in the Central Highlands: Banar, Gia Rai, Rhade, and Koho). In mid-1965 "Ba-Gia-Ra-Kha" changed its name to FULRO, an abbreviation of the French term "Front Unifie des Lutte des Races Opprimees." The people we interviewed included some bigshots of that organization: a "Vice Premier," a "Minister," a "Vice Minister," and "generals" and "field-grade officers," etc.

-- Ya Duck, a "Vice Premier."

-- Nay Gui, a "Brigadier General."

-- Lo Mua Ha Brong, a "priest."

-- "Captain" K'Din, Governor of Lam Dong Province.

-- Y Su Nie, a "Lieutenant Colonel."

-- Y Yang KBuoc, a "Captain."

-- Rai Lan Thui, a "Captain."

They had committed many crimes and had disturbed and upset the lives and labor of the ethnic minority people in the Central Highlands. Thanks to our correct ethnic policy, the local people have given their all-out support to mopping up the FULRO remanants. The local security forces captured the entire FULRO leadership. They had to admit that FULRO was a reactionary organization that had been set up by the imperialists to sabotage the ethnic solidarity bloc and serve the aggressive plots of foreign countries.

Ya Duck, the "Vice Premier," related the following:

"May 1975 was the period of greatest prosperity for FULRO. At a time when the Government was busy with many tasks while taking over administration of the liberted area, FULRO concerned itself only with expanding its power. The Americans urged us to use military vehicles to take food and weapons from the warehouse system of the puppet army into the jungle. In Da Lat alone we took away dozens of truckloads of weapons and ammunition. The montagnard people, with their existing ethnic prejudice and with the encouragement of the Americans, took up battle positions and prepared for a life-or-death fight with the Vietnamese. Everyone -- old men, old women, and children -- picked up weapons and ammunition discarded by the puppet troops in order to equip themselves."

Ya Duck eloquently related an incident that occurred in Tieng Lieng hamlet just after the liberation: A 32-member mass proselyting work unit led by Colonel Tran Lam came to Tieng Lieng hamlet. The Rhade people greeted the revolutionaries warmly and asked them to sleep in the communal house so that they could guard against FULRO. Comrade Tran Lam, not suspecting an enemy plot, agreed to what he considered a reasonable request. Informed by a spy, that night 20 FULRO soldiers under the command of Ha Buot used four heavy machineguns to pour fire into the communal house. Only one member of the work team -- comrade Si,now a major and commander of the Dai Binh Reeducation Camp -- surrived. The FULRO troops, in whom the American troops had inculcated ethnic hatred, emptied clips of bullets into the lifeless bodies. Ha Buot also ordered his men to chop up comrade Tran Lam's body into seven pieces. With that incident the Americans and French succeeded in deepening the chasm between Vietnamese and montagnards. The French plantation owners and the American Protestant missionaries and Catholic priests had encouraged the puppet troop remmants to hide under the FULRO mask, and used tricks to deceive and control them. The following is a story told by Ya Duck:

After he was maried, in accordance with customs and the matrilineal relations, So Ni went to live with his wife's family in Ka Long hamlet. So Ni was guilty of the crime of singing revolutionary songs, so FULRO kidnapped him and took him into the jungle. Lt.Col. Lo Mua Ho Dem signed his death warrant because he had spread communist propaganda. Before the sentence could be carried out, So Ni escaped. Lo Mua Ho Dem sent his troops to ambush So Ni at his home, in front of his wife, and pasted to his chest a death warrant and the warning "Anyone who follows the communists or the Vietnamese will be punished in this manner."

The lackeys who had been planted by the Americans sought all ways to harass and create confusion and worry among the people, thus preventing the political-economic lives of the people living in the Central Highlands from stabilizing. The montagnard puppet troop remmants fired into convoys and the houses of workers at work sites, etc. Toward the ethnic minority groups they often used the method of forcing them to swear not to cooperate with the communists. A bullet was placed in a bowl of water and the person put a gun barrel in his mouth, then declared, "I am a member of the ethnic group. If I act contrary to the interests of the ethnic group I will die by this bullet or this gun."

On 30 April 1978 the U.S CIA drafted a plan to establish contact with FULRO via Vo Dai Ton. It is not surprising that both time he infiltrated Vietnam the Colonel,

who was called the point man of "Secret Plan Z," selected the Central Highlands as his destination, for that area was the locale of FULRO and the person with whom he would establish contact: Ya Duck.

Before the Americans had let go of their old lackey, Beijing jumped into the fray. That was the second time the masters in the Zhong Nan Hai palace had stuck their dirty hands into our country's Central Highlands. In 1965, at the Indochinese People's Conference in Phnom Penh, the master of which at that time was Sihanook, Y Bham Enuol made an appearance. That king harbored the aspination of winning over Y Bham Enoul and await the day that FULRO commander announced the merging of the Central Highlands with Kampuchea. During that period, because he had close, friendly relations with China, Sihanouk arranged secret meetings between PRC Premier Zhou Enlai and Y Bham Enoul, chief of the bandits in Vietnam. On September 1978 the seeds spronted by Zhou Enlai 13 years ago sprouted in September 1978. By means of their lackeys Pol Pot and Zeng Sary, Beijing representatives met with the FULRO emissaries Chin Be and Ni Rong. The first thing the Chinese recommended was the overthrow of the then Premier and his replacement by someone else. Y Ghot Nie was selected to fill that position. That 30-year old former pupet ranger sergeant asked, "Since I control no forces, how can I act?" "We will provide weapons, food, and medicine," said the Chinese.

Because they still could not control Y Bham Enoul, the Chinese turned back the pages of history 13 years and requested that old man to assign Y Ghot Nie the mission of killing Premier Djao Nie. Because he controlled the purse strings, Y Ghot Nie won the support of Paul Yuh, Deputy Premier Y Kjao Nie was killed by FULRO troops as he worked for the crime of unjustifiably killing two commanders, generals K'Nam and Ni-Co-Lai.

Y Ghot Nie, the Chinese lackey, became Premier and retained Ya Duck as the Vice Premier in charge of diplomatic affairs.

Ya Duck could not grasp the close relationship among Beijing, Pol Pot, and FULRO. Y Duck, who had always been a lackey of the Americans, did not like the Chinese. Toward the end of November 1978 Ya Duck received a visitor. The visitor, who called himself a representative of Chinese nationals in Cho Lon, requested FULRO to provide him with a letter of introduction, an insignia, and a flag (a FULRO flag in three colors -- gren, red, and blue -- with three white stars in the center) so that he could increase his prestige. The Chinese volunteered to donate money and gold, print leaflets, and create conditions for FULRO to make contact with many countries.

Y Duc rejected the recommendation of the Chinese representative. Not willing to admit defeat, Ba Don gave him a petition in vey modest, respectful language:

"With a spirit of special friendship, I respectfully request your approval for Chinese nationals to be formed into a force under the command and leadership of your government. I respectfully request you to appoint me to the position of assistant to the Minister of National Defense."

Ya Duck did not approve the request. Ba Don could not establish ties with FULRO as ordered by Beijing and had to return emptyhanded to Saigon. A week later Pol Pot had

the occasion to relate that story to the new FULRO Premier. In order to satisfy his master, Y Ghot Nie called a Cabinet meeting and announced that he would assume responsibility for diplomatic affairs. Ya Duck lost his position of First Vice Premier.

Having gotten rid of another enemy, China placed all of its hopes in its lackey Y Ghot Nie. According to his masters' plan, the FULRO Premier would mobilize troops to arise and take over power in Buon Me Thuot -- the capital of Dac Lac Province -- on 7 January 1979 and declare the autonomy of the Central Highlands. By means of Pol Pot, China would pour in material aid and if necessary, send in Khmer Rouge units to help FULRO maintain its battlefield position.

That secret Chinese plan was aborted. PolPot, unable to cope with the counter-attack of the Kampuchean soldiers, had to flee from Phonom Penh in panic on 7 January 1979. Premier Y Ghot Nie wander around the jungle and then, on some pretext, fled with his mentor.

More than 2 years later the people trained by Beijing went back to their old hamlets and villages. The FULRO forces practically were now practically nonexistent. The generals, ministers, and vice ministers sometimes went a whole year without eating rice. The staples of the FULRO forces were corn, manioc, roots, and "lau o." "Lau o" is a tree that is sometimes so large that it takes two people with arms extended to reach around it. The FULRO troops cut down the tree, split it open to obtain the wood, and pound the wood into flour. The regiments and divisions (totalling not more than 100 people) used "lau o" flour in place of rice. The FULRO troops were cold and hungry. Many had no clothes to wear and there were practically no medicines.

Faced by the collapse of its lackeys, Beijing launched a distorted propaganda campaign. Agents wearing nice uniforms and carrying new weapons bragged wherever they went that the Americans, French, and Chinese would airdrop uniforms and weapons for FULRO. This was a rare opportunity. Anyone who wanted to take over political power and achieve merit should go into the jungle. Anyone wanting to go to Thailand to take training had to take along 40 kilos of rice.

The montagnards have not been divided into social classes so youths who have only recently come of age know only family, clan, and tribal relationships, and so were easily persuaded by the blind, often irrational, advice of the tribal chiefs. In a period of only 6 days -- 21 to 26 February 1981 -- Beijing was able to seduce 1,006 youths into fleeing into the jungle. China intended to send those "reserve forces" to Thailand. Y Su Nie, a "Lieutenant Colonel" who defected with the present group, lamented:

"Dear Sirs" We were proud of being people who were in the vanguard in protecting our ethnic groups, but in recent years we have led the Central Highlands people virtually to extinction from hunger, disease, battle, and fratricide. Because their lives have been unstable, the Central Highlands children, esspecially the children of people who are members of FULRO, cannot go to school. On the trip ordered by Beijing, only 144 people made it to Thailand, or are living forlornly in the jungle. The rest were captured and inprisoned or died along the way. It's painful to have to admit the cannibalism in Division 13.

On 25 September 1982 the Director of the Central Nationalities Commission, Hoang Trung Minh, received the returning FULRO members. After the meeting, when meeting with the press. First Deputy Prime Minister Ya Duck said:

"You ask me about the future of FULRO. You can use your own imagination. We have no source of supply from foreign countries. Our people have been killed, we are out of weapons, and have no food. In 1975 our forces numbered 1,000 but in 1980 they number less than 30. The future of FULRO may be summed up in one word: extinction."

5616
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VIETNAMESE WEAR DOWN MONTAGNARD RESISTANCE

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 20 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Alan Dawson]

[Text]

VIETNAMESE security forces are pretty happy these days with their year-old campaign to wipe out one of the most embarrassing — and effective — of the resistance movements there. Hanoi claims to be making inroads against FULRO.

Once promised independence by the Vietnamese communists, the montagnards of south-central Vietnam now have riveted the attention of Hanoi's counter-intelligence service. Talk of independence is unlawful and those hilltribesmen pursuing it are being — to use the official Hanoi words — "tracked down."

Full details of the anti-resistance campaign, as usual with Vietnam, are unknown. But communist propagandists appear to be following their usual practice of ignoring or denying a resistance movement when it is winning, and claiming victory when it is losing.

There appears little doubt now that in the province of Lam Dong, the southernmost bastion of the FULRO movement, the Vietnamese have succeeded in retarding the hilltribes' resistance to Vietnamese rule. There seems every reason to believe Hanoi's claims that important resistance leaders have given up the battle and turned themselves, exhausted, over to the mercies of their Vietnamese pursuers.

On the other hand, the Vietnamese in their own way also appear to admit that other branches of the independence movement are tougher. Hanoi has made no mention of known resistance movements further north in Vietnam, around the Laos-Kampuchea-Vietnam frontier. Many of the montagnards, thus, are obviously fighting on.

And there has been no mention whatsoever by Hanoi, ever, of a major montagnard resistance group, Dega, which receives arms and advice from outside the country.

FULRO (from the French, United Front for the Struggle of Oppressed Races) seeks hilltribe independence from Vietnamese rule. It has fought Vietnamese regimes of the right, left and centre. In the past, what little support it has received has come from France and the United States, and thus it is by communist definition a "bandit" organisation.

The communists have been battling FULRO fighters and propagandists since they took over southern Vietnam seven years ago, but have stepped up the battle in recent months by all reports.

SANCTUARIES

Two months ago, the Vietnamese (but not outsiders) were told by their newspapers that FULRO had established sanctuaries in the coffee plantations around picturesque Dalat city, about 180 kilometres north of Ho Chi Minh City. They mined cars on the main highway between the two municipalities and moved freely in and out of often sympathetic villages around Dalat.

A Vietnamese counter-intelligence team moved into the area and began a major crackdown. The crack, 24-man Vietnamese team set up tight controls on the villages and managed to infiltrate FULRO, finally attacking a base and killing four officials of the movement.

Armed propaganda teams moved around Dalat, through the montagnard villages, and won defectors. Last month, the Vietnam News Agency proudly told outsiders that seven senior montagnard officials had wearied of the constant pressure of government troops and gave up the fight. They were flown to Hanoi for a meeting with a senior regime official, and pledged loyalty to the Vietnamese.

The seven included a Koho montagnard, Narya Duk, who claimed to be the No. 2 leader of FULRO, and six others ranging from a self-claimed general to a 60-year-old pastor and adviser, according to the Hanoi report. They are currently being used by the Vietnamese to try to persuade more montagnards to defect.

Last month, Hanoi says, 52 did defect in Lam Dong. Since Vietnam now claims that FULRO divisions "have only from 14 to 20 men each" and that FULRO "is not supported by the people," that should just about be the end of the movement in the province. Time will tell.

FOOTNOTE: Vietnam has been, conversely, silent about Dega since the group was first announced almost two years ago.

REBELLIOUS

Dega, which is the Rhade hilltribe word for Rhade — a large and historically rebellious tribe north of Dalat — was launched late in 1980 as the reincarnation of FULRO, which Dega declared died with the 1975 communist victory.

The best known of all the FULRO leaders ever, Y Bham, is a Rhade.

Dega receives help from outside, presumably from China, through the Khmer Rouge.

The Pol Pot radio in China's Yunnan province provides the only consistent coverage of claimed battle successes by Dega forces, which is why they are seldom believed by outsiders.

Its leaders have been outside Vietnam on at least two occasions asking for aid from countries other than China.

Until now, so far as is known, their pleas have met with some sympathy and no aid.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SOLID DEFENSE LINE BUILT BY HA TUYEN TRIBESMEN

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 p 3

[Article by La Son Nhung: "Defense Line at the Lo River Headwaters"]

[Text] Ha Tuyen is one of the six northern border provinces which fell victim to the Chinese aggression in February 1979. Tribesmen in Ha Tuyen have ever since displayed high vigilance, stood ready to fight, maintained political security and social order and smashed many enemy schemes and acts of encroachment and multiform sabotage.

Party organizations at all echelons in the province have considered it important to carry out education and propaganda to make cadres and people understand their new revolutionary mission deeply and broadly. The provincial party committee has passed a resolution dealing specially with the local military task and its standing committee has specifically designated each [member] to follow up, guide, control and urge all aspects of the local military task. Remote villages on high mountains have organized a regular and careful study of the duty to defend the fatherland. Dong Van, Xin Man, Yen Minh and Meo Vac Districts have set up mobile task units and sent them to border villages to lead production and the building of strong militia and self-defense units. To date, there are scores of stable and strong militia and self-defense units in seven border districts. Such units are composed of three kinds of forces--combat, combat support and passive defense-evacuation organization. In the villages of Pa Vay Su, Chi Ca and Ban May (Xin Man District), Lao Chai, Thanh Thuy and Xin Chai (Vi Xuyen District), Lung Cu, Pho La and Sung La (Dong Van District) and many others, there are stand-by militia units which can not only hold rifles firmly but also handle plows and hoes skillfully. When the Chinese troops carried out encroachment and sabotage at the border, the militia and self-defense forces coordinated closely with border defense troops to fight and promptly check the enemy. When the situation along the border and in the border defense area became relatively stable, militiamen immediately started performing production tasks, opening new lands, reclaiming idle ones, growing rice, building slash-burn upland fields and afforesting lands. Each year stand-by militia units stationed near the border have opened hundreds of hectares of new land, turned them into arable fields and grown bodhi [boof dqeef], "mo" [mowx] and "sa moc" [sa moocj] trees and industrial plants on scores of hectares of forest. The mobile militia unit of Sung La Village (Dong Van)

has opened nearly 40 hectares of new land round the battleground and achieved 100-percent self-sufficiency in producing grain and food for stand-by detachments beside selling over 7 quintals of dried cassava to the state. The self-defense unit in Yen Minh State Forest has afforested 187 hectares of land. Ha Tuyen has opened more than 2,000 kms of new roads to support combat activities to defend the border area and has built tens of new bridges, ferries and underground piers [beens ngaamf] as well as many communication works across high mountainous regions. These works have had the effect of developing economy and serving combat activities. Militiamen in the districts of Quan Ba, Meo Vac, Hoang Su Phi and Vi Xuyen have grown over 30,000 pines and "sa moc" trees, installed border hedges stretching over hundreds of kilometers and built hundreds of defense battlegrounds in strategic areas.

On the basis of an intensified production and a gradual stabilization of the tribesmen's life, Ha Tuyen has highly effectively carried out the task of building local armed forces and forming a people's war position to defend the fatherland. All localities, especially the border districts, have formulated adequate combat plans to maintain security, to carry out joint operations and to defend each and every area and zone. These plans are closely linked to the defense plans of the province and main force units. According to their conditions and abilities and to the scope of action and the task entrusted, militia and self-defense units have been well-trained to carry out the combat plan for each group and in each area and been taught combat tactics; they have become well-versed in individual movement technique and joint operation and know how to deal with different combat circumstances. Border defense posts No 155, 157, 149, 145 and 161 have closely coordinated with border village militiamen to detect and check the Chinese aggressors promptly in hundreds of cases of encroachment on the border line and dispatch of commandos and reconnaissance agents to sabotage the border defense zone.

Ha Tuyen considers the mission of maintaining political security and social order to be one of the important factors in the local people's war position designed to defend the border region. The provincial party and people's committees have directed public security and military organs and various committees, sectors and mass organizations to weave a widespread people's security network. Propaganda and education have been carried out among people of Mong, Dao, Lo Lo and Tay Nung nationalities and others to make them understand clearly the enemy schemes and tricks to wage a manifold war of destruction. Displaying vigilance, tribesmen have actively cooperated with public security organs and army units in opposing psychological warfare, spies, commandos and reconnaissance agents. While going to work on their slash-burn fields, the Mong people from T. Hamlet, L. Village, discovered four strangers dressed in the Dao tribesmen's fashion but these strangers did not speak the Dao language fluently when questioned. Our people acted in conjunction with the militia and found ways to arrest the strangers who turned out to be Chinese reconnaissance agents infiltrating the border defense zone to collect intelligence information and carry out sabotage. The L. Village is now one of 18 border ones which have launched a fairly good

movement to maintain public security. Almost all people of various nationalities in hamlets close to the border line have participated in people's security cells and in stand-by and mobile militia detachments.

To build and consolidate the local armed forces to make them ever more stable and stronger, Ha Tuyen considers it important to guide the task of building, improving and multiplying progressive models. Hundreds of specialized cadres have been assigned to the border districts and villages to lead this movement. The two districts of Dong Van and Xin Man have received many models for this task. Many villages which formerly failed to raise the quality of militia activities have now become fairly good in this matter. The H. Village (Dong Van District) has paid attention to training its militiamen in technique and tactics. Militiamen there have promptly detected, checked, tracked down and caught scores of Chinese reconnaissance groups who infiltrated the region. Some 85 percent of the total number of militia units in Xin Man District have been recognized as strong ones.

Ha Tuyen is concentrating its efforts on building a stable defense line along the border.

9332
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

IMPROVEMENT OF YOUTH IN PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES URGED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 1-4

[Article by Tran Minh, Director of the Political Work Department of the Ministry of Interior: "Strengthen and Consolidate the Youth Forces in the People's Public Security Forces, So That They Are Truly Pure and Strong"]

[Text] The Vietnamese revolution must simultaneously implement two strategic missions: successfully constructing socialism and defending the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

The present homeland defense mission is resolutely defeating the many-sided war of destruction waged by the Chinese reactionaries and expansionists, in league with the U.S. imperialists and the other counterrevolutionaries, and maintaining political security and social safety. In order to fulfill that mission it is necessary to mobilize the strength of the entire proletarian dictatorship system; mobilize a truly deep, broad, strong, and continuous mass movement to defend the security of the homeland; achieve solidarity and combat coordination between the dictatorial forces of the state and the revolutionary mass organizations, especially between the People's Army and the youth forces of the entire nation; and enable those forces to strongly develop their combat assault role and serve as the hard core in protecting the security, order, territorial integrity, sovereignty, and independence of our nation.

Along those lines, we must pay adequate attention to consolidating the people's armed forces, including the people's public security forces, so that they become truly pure and strong, and fully capable of fulfilling their mission and activist role in the fierce, decisive, and complicated struggle against the enemy. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to doing a good job of educating the young public security personnel in order to improve their revolutionary quality.

Youths now account for 80 percent of the people's public security personnel. In general, those young policemen have been carefully selected and have revolutionary ardor. They are people who increase the fighting strength of the people's public security forces. Nearly all of them are graduates of general middle schools or vocational middle schools, and a considerable number are graduates of college-level professional or scientific-technical courses, so they are solid bases of support for enabling the people's for enabling the people's public security forces to gradually advance to a professional, modern status.

Youths in the public security forces have always had a very fine tradition which is part of the common tradition of the people's public security forces. The nature of that tradition is unlimited loyalty to the homeland, to the Party, and to the people, and readiness to rush to the front line to struggle against the enemy, accept all hardships and sacrifices, and work together to defend the nation, the Party, and the interests of the revolution. Many splendid examples of revolutionary heroism on the part of public security youths in the revolutionary periods are continually handed down. Martyr Tran Binh (of the Hanoi public security forces) was one of the patriotic youths who contributed to building that glorious tradition. In 1947, Tran Binh, barely 19 years old, was tracked down by the French colonialists because his resounding feats of arms terrified them. In French colonialist court, which declared him guilty of "two capital crimes," Tran Binh boldly declared that "I hate the French colonialist aggressors. I am determined to annihilate them. Even though I must sacrifice my life, I regret nothing, and indeed am very pround, for I have fulfilled the duty of a patriotic Vietnamese youth." He appealed to his comrades, "In the face of the enemy, be brave and do not waver... Being able to sacrifice for the homeland is reward enough!" Carrying on the tradition of Tran Binh and the example of the female martyr Vo Thi Sau (also a public security operative during the anti-French resistance war), the succeeding of public security youths have achieved many glorious feats of arms. They were warriors who fight on a secret front, suffer great loss with regard to their private lives, and at times must sacrifice their lives silently, with few people knowing about it. They were are guards who, when escorting leadership cadres on missions, calmly and boldly sacrificed their lives in leading astray the pursuing enemy after being surrounded, so that the cadres could safely escape from the encirclement. They were a squad of 12 armed security unit members who fought 3 straight days and nights in Saigon to defend the leadership organ of the Municipal Party Committee, which was commanding the Tet Mau Than campaign in 1968; although they had to fight to the last man they did not retreat. They are now warriors who are prepared to fight anywhere, to go to the remote, arduous border areas or into the lairs of the spies, reactionaries, and armed bandits to search for, find, and annihilate them, or to resolutely fight against the criminals to protect the interests of the socialist revolution and protect the lives and property of the people, are prepared to endure all hardships, and are not afraid to sacrifice their lives. Examples of such people are Le The Bui and Duong Minh Ngoc (of the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Service), Nguyen Tan Hai, Nguyen Duc Thinh, and Nguyen Thai Binh (of the Hanoi Public Security Service), Luu The Ha and Lam Van Thanh (of the Lam Dong Public Security Service), Nguyen Thanh (of the Thuan Hai Public Security Service), Nguyen Ngoc Sang (of the Bac Thai Public Security Service), etc.

Their revolutionary nature is the principal feature of youths in the public security forces. They are children of the Party and the people whom we treasure and of whom we are proud. With regard to the requirements of the revolution, we must be concerned with teaching and bringing into play that fine nature, so that the young public security personnel can truly be reliable forces of the Party, the state, and people, and in order to prevent and overcome the remaining weaknesses and deficies.

Although the youths in the public security are essentially good, there are still weaknesses and deficiencies. The social knowledge and work ability of many of the

youths are still weak. They easily become confused and are clumsy and careless in their daily work. Many of them cannot analyze the present difficulties of society, so they easily become pessimistic and suspect the organization of task implementation by the echelons and sectors. A number of youths have been seduced into pursuing the individualistic way of life, which leads to corruption, bribery, and moral degradation. Furthermore, there are still many public security youths who have not been fully educated but are assigned the mission of representing the organ in enforcing state laws, so they trend to become autocratic, bureaucratic, and arrogant, and cause inconvenience for the people.

The reason for the deficiencies of the public security youths is, in part, that they are affected by the negative phenomena in society. But the main reason is that the deficiencies of the work of training, educating, and managing public security cadres -- at times, after the liberation of the south the public security forces in many localities were rapidly developed in many localities because of the urgent requirements and the education task did not keep up -- the quality of many public security youths is still low. The actions of a small number of bad elements who have infiltrated the ranks of the public security forces have harmed the prestige of the administration and must be pruged.

On the basis of the above-mentioned situation, in order to fulfill the present requirement of defending the nation Directive No 92 of the Secretariat of the VCP Central Committee and the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress set forth the mission of building pure, strong public security forces and promoting a mass movement to protect the security of the homeland in the new situation. In order to fully understand the spirit of those Party directives and resolutions, we must be concerned with education to improve the revolutionary quality of the People's Public Security Forces in general and the public security youths in particular in many respects.

First of all, we must educate the young public security personnel so that they can have noble revolutionary ideals: devoting thier lives to being warriors who "stand guard so that the people can relax, remain awake so that the people can sleep soundly, and make the well-being of the people their source of happiness and reason for living" and are absolutely loyal to the homeland, to the Party and the people, and to the socialist revolutionary cause."

That noble quality must be manisfested first of all in absolute confidence in the leadership of the Party and unanimity with its lines and policies. At a time when there are many negative phenomena in society and the enemy are waging psychological warfare to misrepresent the Party's lines and policies, attention must be paid to carefully educating the public security personnel to raise their political level so that they can fully understand the important developments in our country and have consciousness of sharp and timely vigilance, and take the initiative in promptly smashing all sabotage plots of the enemy. Doubt and vacillation with regard to belief will not only prevent the public security personnel from fulfilling their mission of protecting the Party and the revolution, but will also create openings for sabotage by the enemy.

A strong sense of responsibility and consciousness of strict organization and discipline are important manifestations of revolutionary quality. Our young warriours, who have always had a spirit of enthusiastic activity, must be further cultivated so that they can be capable of thinking and acting, act in correct accordance with policies and laws, bravely overcome all difficulties and hardships, and contribute positively to overcoming the negative phenomena in society. At the same time, it is necessary to continually encourage the youths not to retreat before difficulties, or avoid or reject the matters which the people request the public security forces to resolve.

Second, it is necessary to educate the youths in the public security forces in order to increase their consciousness of unconditionally serving the people. That is a matter related to the nature of people's public security forces which can never be taken lightly. Our beloved Uncle Ho tought that "The Public Security Forces belong to the people and must serve the people .... The people must be enabled to have confidence in and love the Public Security Forces, and go all-out in helping them fulfill their missions."

The public security personnel, especially youths, who every day fulfill the mission of enforcing state laws, often have the impression that they are "powerful authorities" and forget their obligation of "being servants to the people," so easily become bureaucratic, arrogant, and authoritarian, and harass the masses. Many youths also are pretentions, are easily offended, and have little experience in dealing with people, so they often clash with the others on the slighest pretaxt. The enemy and bad elements, hooligans, thugs, speculators, and blackmarketers often taken advantage of clashes between the public security forces and others to step in, exacerbate the situation, and attack the public security forces, in hopes of causing the governmental administration to lose prestige or neutralize its authority.

For that reason, we must be concerned with educating the public security personnel so that they can be conscious of going all-out in serving the people, have an attitude of modesty and courtesy toward everyone, and have a calm, careful, courteous work style when fulfilling their duties. When there is a loss of social order, public security personnel must know how to rely on the people and skilfully distinguish between them and the bad elements in order to apply resolute measures to suppress them, extol the laws of the state, and prevent them from engaging in sabotage to create division between the public security forces and the people or between public security and the troops. Our cadres and people must also be alert toward the sabotage plots of the enemy and the bad elements, go all-out in helping the public security forces fulfill their mission, and have a sincere attitude of helping the public security personnel correct their deficiencies.

Only with close solidarity between the public security forces and the people, and solidarity and combat coordination among the public security forces, the army, and the sectors, can we fully bring into play the strength of the proletarian dictatorship, defeat the enemy's many-sided sabotage plots, and strongly defend the socialist Vietnamese homeland.

Third, it is necessary to strengthen the education of public security youths regarding the revolutionary traditions of the Party, the nation, and the People's Public Security Forces, and enable the public security youths to have a pure, wholesome way of life and continually improve their professional level.

If the lives of public security cadres are not pure, and are guilty of the crimes of corruption, bribery, and acting contrary to policies and laws, that will not only harm such individuals but also harm the common benefit, for they will be "neutralized" and cannot play their activist role of struggling against the negative phenomena in society, and the confidence of the masses in the governmental administration-Criminals have an opportunity to take advantage of those weaknesses to step up their illegal acts. Therefore, we must pay attention to cultivating the revolutionary virtue of the public security youth forces.

Meanwhile, we must also be concerned with education to improve the work ability of the young public security personnel. Public security work has the special characteristic of being related to all spheres of social activity. The violations of security and order are usually very complicated, and it is difficult to distinguish the honest people from the dishonest people immediately. With regard to many violations of socialist property, it is difficult to determine whether they occurred because of a lack of responsibility, because of errors regarding technique, or because of sabotage by the enemy. The enemy also have many insidious plots and cleverly conceal their crimes by means of wily schemes, or by means of sophisticated, modern techniques. If the public security personnel do not have the necessary professional knowledge it will be difficult for them to do a good job of fulfilling the missions assigned them. Although the youths in the public security forces have received basic training in the general schools or in colleges, they are still not fully able to promptly meet the requirements of the very complicated, difficult tasks facing them. That requires the public security youths to have a spirit of love of study and thirst for knowledge; they must not be subjective and self-satisfied, and cannot have a narrow attitude of imitating others and enjoying pleasures, while forgetting study and lacking a will to advance.

Educating public security youths regarding the revolutionary traditions in also a permanent task. We must cause the public security youths to affirm and respect the heroic, steadfast tradition of the nation, the Party, our people's armed forces, their fathers and elder brothers, and their present fellow unit members, manifested in a lively manner in setting a good example in "selflessly working for the nation and serving the people." Good examples of those fine traditions of our people and the People's Public Security Forces occur every day. They must be properly rewarded, extensively propagandized, and popularized. That is a very practical form of propaganda and education for the public security youth.

Fourth, the leadership and command echelons and the Party and Youth Union organizations in the public security forces must be strengthened so that they are able to fulfill their mission of managing and educating the public security youths.

The management and education of public security youths has always received attention, but they have not yet achieved the desired results, and in places are still being regarded lightly.

The task of managing and educating public security youths is not simply a matter of having the youths study and discuss the political contents and ideological requirements, or of using organizational measures to force the youths to observe the 10 disciplines of the People's Public Security Forces, although those are necessary

measures. The important matter is to find lively, practical forms which are appropriate to the psychology of youths (for example, many units have brought forth the necessary topics for group discussion by the youths; organized the showing of a film, the presentation of a play, or the reading of useful stories so that everyone can contribute opinions; organized visits to historical sites; or organized study of on-the-spot advanced models) and cause youths to like to study. Education of the compulsory, affected administrative command variety. We must cleverly appeal to the self-respect of youths and their voluntary observance of discipline, and not, because of crude, authoritarian, and inegalitarian demeanor and criticism, prevent the youths from observing discipline. When guiding or criticizing youths with regard to their way of live or dress, we must avoid being subjective and narrow and forcing the way of thinking and way of life of older people and of feudal thought on youths, thus negating the youths' way of life and their wholesome artistic taste. The youths must be guided to voluntarily abandon the degenerate, uncouth, absurd "styles" and "modes" which are contrary to the fine nature of our people, and to strictly respect and observe the internal bylaws of the Vietnam People's Public Security Forces.

The leadership and command cadres of the public security units must influence youths by setting a good example with regard to a revolutionary spirit and a pure way of life. If they do not practice what they preach the youths will not respect them. In addition to their responsibility of being exemplary, the leadership and command cadres of the public security units must coordinate with the party committee echelons in the forces to create favorable conditions for the HCMCYU chapter in the unit to step up its activities, and must appoint capable people who understand the psychology of youths to do Youth Union work, in order to consolidate the basic-level Youth Union organizations so that they are truly leadership nuclei of the public security youths and endeavor to bring into play their assault role in fulfilling the political missions of the People's Public Security Forces and contribute positively to building pure, strong People's Public Security Forces which advance gradualy and solidly to a professional, modern status.

5616
CSO: 4209/40

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

YOUTHS FIGHT NEGATIVE ASPECTS, PROTECT NATIONAL SECURITY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Youths on the Front for Maintaining Security of the Fatherland"]

[Text] The Youth Union in Thanh Hoa Province has organized many activities to step up the "Three offensive prongs against negative aspects" campaign. The province as a whole has more than 1040 security assault youth, control youth and red flag youth units, with more than 9,000 members and youths participating in maintaining security, using propaganda to urge people to "Live and work on the basis of the Constitution and the law," directing traffic to ensure traffic safety and order in public places, taking part in market management and fighting speculation and smuggling.

In 1981 and the first 6 months of 1982, the assault youths, along with the public security force, succeeded in preventing more than 1,103 cases of violation of socialist properties (the typical one being Ha Trung State Farm); discovering and wiping out 527 gangs working on trains (the typical one being the Thanh Hoa police Youth Union chapter), recovering more than 300 tons of grain, more than 430,000 dong and goods in hundreds of cases of smuggling, which were reported to the authorities; looking for and seizing more than 200 decadent music tapes and 151 pieces of garments used by fortunetellers and witchcraft practitioners; and discovering and denouncing 15 cases of serious crimes.

The "Solidarity of three forces" movement among the youths of Ha Bac Province has brought about good initial results on the security and order front. The youths in the midland and highland areas denounced the psychological warfare arguments and activities of the saboteurs and bad elements and organized searches in which 2,316 music tapes and records and hundreds of books of bad contents were seized.

The Youth Union chapter was dealing quite well with those backward youths who have become progressive ones.

The movement has witnessed the appearance of many good youth collectives, such as the ones in Hoan Son, Ngoc Thien and Xuan Lai Villages, the Capital Construction Corporation, the Technical Workers' School, the Yen Phong General and Middle School and the Hoang Hoa Tham General School in Bac Giang City, and many typical individuals known for having protected the socialist properties.

The youths in the highland villages of Mai Chau and Da Bac and in a number of Catholic villages in Ha Son Binh Province have reported to the authorities many enemy psychological warfare arguments.

The youths in the organs, enterprises and corporations like the Van Diem Sugar Refinery, Agricultural Machinery Corporation and Da River Hydroelectric Power Construction General Corporation have laucnhed the emulation movement for the protection of socialist properties. They have been carrying on the "3 Have's" (have strict discipline, have high productivity, have good technique) and "3 Do not's" (do not do unlawful business, do not steal public properties, do not come to work late and leave early) motto.

In the past year the youths in Hai Hung Province truly took the lead in fulfilling the security and order task. The province as a whole has 411 security assault youth units in its subwards, 491 control and red flag youth units in its factories and work sites and 423 red star teenagers units in its schools. The activities of assault youth and red star teenagers units have attracted more than 10,000 youths and teenagers to joining the efforts to stop many cases of violation of the law and socialist properties. The youths at the construction site of the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Power Plant, while pursuing solidarity of the three forces, actively stopped and prevented many important thefts of materials worth in some cases up to 35,000 dong.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAO BANG PEOPLE CONTRIBUTE TO FIGHTING ENEMY SABOTAGE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 82 p 3

[Article: "Cao Bang Fights Enemy Sabotage Plot"]

[Text] The movement to maintain security of the fatherland has been growing vigorously in Cao Bang Province.

The people in Trung Khanh, Ha Quang and Tra Linh Districts provided the administration and public security forces there with thousands of pieces of information to help them to detect hundreds of cases of Chinese reconnaissance forces entering Vietnamese territory. With the information supplied by the people, the public security cadres and combatants analyzed and sorted such information, looked for leads and captured 30 people who had been used, bribed and sent to the border area to sabotage our economy. The people's public security force knew how to rely on the people to catch the heads of the reactionary political organizations set up by the enemy, discovered in time and thwarted the enemy's plot to take advantage of the age-old friendly relations between the Vietnamese and Chinese people along the border to make propaganda, to speak ill of our regime and administration and to stir up rebellion among the bad elements. The people in the province have remained vigilant, discovered many cases of spreading false rumors and counter-propaganda and helped our public security cadres and combatants to search and destroy the enemy's psychological war pockets of activities.

The province as a whole has more than 400 red-flag youth and teenagers organizations, which have attracted thousands of youths and teenagers to participating in patrolling and guarding streets, villages, hamlets and schools. Such phenomena as unhealthy cultural activities among the youths have been corrected in time. Three hundred sixty-five people's public security teams have been established to take part in handling disorderly conduct cases on the streets and in hamlets. As to other social ills like decadent living, drinking, gambling, opium smoking, etc., appropriate measures have been developed and taken to deal with them in time along with education as part of the way to handle them.

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CSO: 4209/56

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BORDER UNITS INTENSIFY DRILLS, IMPROVE LIVING CONDITIONS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Tran Thanh Xuan: "New Achievements of Song Thao Corps in Combat Readiness and Care for Troops' Life"]

[Text] The Song Thao [Thao River] Corps Command has organized meetings from the company level on up to exchange experiences and initiatives in achieving five targets specified in the pledge to emulate in building units that are stable and strong from all points of view.

Outstanding achievements have been registered by units on the first line--such as the Thac Ba, Linh Nam, Cam Duong, Van Lang, Tam Dao and Sa Pa infantry groups--which have organized several highly productive labor phases to consolidate a mutually supportive battle position combining more than 100 kms of communication trenches and thousands of gun emplacements, firing foxholes and obstacles. Signal, engineering and artillery units have built communication wire lines extending over dozens of kilometers and mobility roads stretching over 69 kms and have joined the local people in repairing and upgrading more than 120 kms of road. All units have strictly implemented the system of stand-by command and combat alert, maintained adequate operation of the signal network and firmly grasped the situation along the border line day and night.

Units at the front line have detected, promptly encircled and neatly caught many groups of Chinese scouts and spies coming to violate our territory.

The corps has opened 135 training courses to improve the knowledge of over 6,000 cadres at various echelons about military affairs, politics, logistics, technique and about the gist of the military staff's task of organizing tactical drills and joint operations involving many services. To date, infantry regiments on the first line have completed many phases of tactical drills from the company level on up. Compared with the same period last year, Song Thao Corps has made a new progress in that 159 companies, battalions and regiments had proven to be units skillful in performing firing practice according to lessons 1 and 2 and in carrying out drills in defensive and offensive combat combined with firing practices

involving various types of infantry guns and also in that dozens of reconnaissance, artillery, tank and signal detachments had proven to be units conversant with firing practice involving AK submachine guns, mortars and flat-fire guns of various types, antiaircraft machineguns of various calibers and so forth.

This year, units subordinate to the corps have performed labor to cultivate 340 hectares of rice and corn, 450 hectares of cassava, potatoes, beans and peanuts and more than 120 hectares of greens; they have also planted 500,000 banana, pineapple, cucumber, sugar cane and fruit trees, raised over 700 buffaloes and cattle and 1,500 hogs and increased the pone and lake area to 45 hectares to keep hundreds of thousands of breeding fish. In more than 240 units and organs, there are fairly good and even better cooks to serve troops.

9332
CSO: 4209/59

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CRIME CURBING, NEW LIFE BUILDING IN SUBURBS INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Bordering on urban Hanoi, Cong Vi is a ward where negative acts such as provocations, fights, abuses, theft and smuggling have frequently been committed over the recent past. In addition to arousing the people's spirit of collective ownership in building a new life style in order and security in the ward, the ward public security forces have actively tracked down persons who stole the socialist property and have also hounded down and caught thieves, robbers and smugglers. Duong The Binh, Hoang Giang, Do Xuan Khanh and Tran Quang Ngo are comrades who have highly displayed their virtues as public security combatants by devoting themselves day and night to the task of protedting the property of the state and people. They had arrested persons involved in stealing 3 quintals of state-owned cement, slipping out automobile tires, iron and steel worth more than 20,000 dong and smuggling western medicines. They had also quickly discovered many cases of theft of bicycles, motorcycles and property belonging to the people's households. They had spent more than a month finding out the person guilty of stealing Mr Minh's household property. Once a driver who transported rice illegally tried to bribe Duong The Binh by offering him a Swiss watch but Binh resolutely arrested the lawbreaker, took him to the public security post and retrieved the state property.

While repressing criminals, Cong Vi Ward has stepped up the movement to build new-culture families and to develop civilized manners at public places. In conjunction with the public security forces, the ward has classified youths and teenagers and taken timely measures to educate spoiled children and prevent illegal acts. Neighborhood cells have carried out activities regularly and households have attentively helped each other maintain public order and sanitation in streets.

9332
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC AFFAIRS

HAI PHONG STEPS UP PROTECTION OF STATE PROPERTY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Duy Phuc: "Hai Phong Protects State Property, Maintains Security on Rivers, at Sea"]

[Text] In order to protect state property and eliminate negative acts on rivers and at sea, and the plots of the enemy, Hai Phong has carried out inspections, issued certificates and registered the population in 31 villages and two towns in seven districts along the rivers and the seacoast and on sea islands. By means of inspecting and examining the professional skills of the neighborhood public security policemen, 14 subwards in three inner-city precincts which border rivers or the sea were able to ascertain each address and family. Organizing study of Resolution No 128 of the Council of Ministers by each production unit and people's team, 14 subwards in three inner-city precincts and 43 villages in 7 districts outside the city, along with the organs and enterprises with maritime facilities and warehouses along rivers or the sea, have drafted practical, positive regulations and internal bylaws in struggling to maintain security on water routes.

The public security sector and the communications-transportation sector have carried out many inspections, brought to justice hundreds of violations of transportation laws on rivers and at sea, and issued permits for people and facilities operating on rivers and at sea. The public security forces, in coordination with the naval, border defense, communications, maritime products, and other units continually carry out inspections, arrest criminals, and prevent gangs from organizing people to flee abroad.

Hai Phong selected Duong Quan Village in Thuy Nguyen District as the test point for launching a mass movement to maintain security on rivers and the sea. The party organizations, governmental administrations, and public security forces were consolidated and degenerate cadres and party members were disciplined. With a solid base of support, even while undertaking political study the people pointed out thieves, criminals, and political criminals. The public security organ arrested 23 members of three gangs who had not only committed crimes in Hai Phong but also operated in the waters off Quang Ninh Province. They admitted that they had participated in 9 of the 18 incidents involving the cutting of ships' anchor chains. On 28 September 1982 the municipality of Hai Phong held a public trial in Duong Quang Village to try people who committed crimes at sea. Le Van Thieu was sentenced to death and 11 others were sentenced to between 18 months and 20 years.

The security and order situation on rivers and in the coastal waters of Hai Phong has improved. The number of thefts of ships' anchors has declined by 70 percent and the theft of batters from the lighthouse system has declined by 74 percent.

Recently the People's Committee of the municipality of Hai Phong held a conference to discuss measures to implement Resolution No 128 of the Council of Ministers and has discussed a plan with Quang Ninh Province to protect state property and maintain security on rivers and at sea.

5616
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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HANOI PROCURATORATE OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON DIVORCE

Hanoi PHU NU VIET NAM in Vietnamese 29 Sep-5 Oct 82 p 6

[Article by "H.Q." of the Hanoi Procuratorate: "According to the Procuratorate Work..."]

[Text] Recently violations of marriage-family laws have tended to increase. From data collected by the Hanoi Procuratorate, those violations are heavily characterized by feudal and capitalist vestiges that have been changed in a sophisticated way. At times and in places there has been serious violations of the new marriage-family relations we have endeavored to build over the course of many years.

A basic principle regarding marriage that is set forth in the marriage-family laws is the principle of voluntariness. Young men and women may voluntarily enter into marriage when they truly love each other. But it is evident from divorce petitions that there are instances of extramarital affairs, wife abuse and that when they decide to get married many couples set compulsory conditions which are immoral and illegal, and result in a failed marriage. Such conditions are usually that one of the parties must have a house, be well-off economically, have social position and degrees, etc. The song line, "One, I love a man with a villa; two, I love a man who owns Java and gold fish" is not something said in jest but a saying with real meaning in the love lives of a number of backward youths. Even more cynically, some young men and women have forced their loved one to promise that, one they are married, the man will not have to go to work, will not have to turn over his salary to his wife, will not have to contribute money toward raising the children etc.

After marriage, for many years the wife kept her promise. But then her economic condition worsened and that loyal wife could not keep her "promise," so her degenerate husband beat her and had an affair with another woman. The court of Hai Ba Trung severely criticized that man and accepted his wife's divorce petition so that she could establish a new family.

Actual events have demonstrated that couples who marry on the basis of such "economic contracts" never achieve happiness. In order to keep such "promises," many youths have participated in such illegal acts as deception, dishonesty, engaging in illegal livelihood, corruption, etct.

In family live at present the matter of "the husband serving as the head of the house" must receive special attention. The feudalist concept that women who get

married must "obey her husband," although unspoken, still arises in a number of families in which the husband is still backward. According to the declarations of a number of wives at the legal organs, because they feared shattering their well-being they sacrificed their individual freedom to "eat what their husbands like, join in activities that please their husbands, and like what their husbands like." One women sighed deeply over her life of "being devoted to another who is not devoted to you." Fulfilling their role as the family head, many husbands have vilely beaten and abused their wives, and have done everything from cutting off financial support, destroying or squandering common property, and living apart, to cursing, torturing, and barbarously beating their wives to satisfy their base instincts. Such was the case of Ngo Van T., of Son Son District. Because of a minor disagreement, on 1 July 1982 he used a wooden staff to beat to death his wife, Nguyen Thi H., 28 years old.

The marriage-family law stipulates that divorce is a principle. That principle ensures that couples "who can no longer live together and cannot attain the objectives of marriage" may divorce so that they can use the rest of their lives to establish a new, happier family. But some young men and women have taken advantage of the freedom of divorce principle to satisfy backward, licentious, romantic bourgeois desires. Recently the courts have granted more than 60 percent of the divorce petitions because of "unsuitability." In many cases the "unsuitability" leading to divorce are factual such as the circumstances under which they grew up differing, changing habits and ways of life, etc., which lead to divorce. But in many cases the reason of "unsuitability" is only camouflage, while the real reason is that one party criticizes the other of being old and ugly and of not satisfying individual demands, and thus seeking a new, young, attractive lover, and has its own personal requirements.

Marriage on any other basis than marriage principles and the determination of the rights and obligations of wives and husbands in correct accordance with the law and socialist morality leads to contradictions the consequence of which is divorce. Although divorce contributes to enabling couples who cannot reconcile their differences to establish new families, in fact for a certain time after being divorced many couples have been miserable and have neglected their work, and many children had to live without a mother or father, so divorce should be entered into very carefully.

The Hanoi People's Procuratorate has participated positively in that work. It has resolutely prosecuted cases of wife abuse which led to serious consequences so that strict punishment could be meted out. In the process of investigation and consideration of the court of divorce trials, the Procuratorate always assists the court in reconciliation and in passing judgment, and directly reviewing the court's judgment in order to ensure that it is in correct accordance with the law. Under the guidance of the Hanoi Procuratorate the procuratorates of the precincts and districts also create advanced models with regard to law observance in the subwards and villages, in which the observance of the marriage-family laws receives special attention. On the basis of propagandizing the marriage-family laws among the people, helping the People's Committees and the reconciliation teams clearly understand their functions, authority, and the law so that they can solve the problems of and reconcile families which are at odds, and coordinating with the sectors in critizing backward thoughts and customs in marriage and the family, the procuratorate work has had a positive effect in opposing negativism in the marriage-family sphere.

With the results that have been attained, the precinct and district procuratorates are drafting plans to systematically recapitulate and study the reasons for, and measures for resolving, violations of the marriage-family laws, in order to coordinate with the sectors in struggling to reduce such violations.

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INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

FISH DELIVERED BY SOVIET BOATS

Hano NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 7 October afternoon, at Haiphong Port, cadres and workers of Marine Products Corporation No 1 (of the Ministry of Marine Products) and cadres, workers and sailors of fish boat [Maladioney] signed a pledge to emulate in quickly unloading, delivering and receiving a batch of fish brought into this port on 7 October; this batch of fish represented 25 percent of the total quantity of fish caught by a group of Soviet fish boast--which were exploring the possibility of exploiting marine products in Vietnam--and contributed to solving the food problem for our people.

The cadres and workers of Marine Products Corporation No 1 pledged to make adequate preparations concerning labor and means in order to be able to unload 150 tons of fish per day--an increase of 50 tons over the past--so that the boat might leave soon without waiting for a long time. On their part, the cadres, workers and sailors of the Soviet fish boat would ensure continuous operation of machines, carry fish onto the boat deck and help the Vietnamese workers quickly transport fish to the port area.

Since the beginning of this year, Soviet fish boats have delivered to us 1,800 tons--which is nearly double the quantity delivered in 1981--and are trying to fulfill the plan for the delivery of 2,000 tons of marine products for the entire year 1982.

In pursuance of the Vietnamese-Soviet agreement on fishing coopration, the Soviet fish boats have delivered nearly 10,000 tons of fish since 1979.

9332
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

FUNCTIONS OF YOUTH FEDERATIONS DISCUSSED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 7-9

[Article by Le Quang Vinh, Secretary of the HCMYU Central Committee and Chairman of the Vietnam Federation of Youth: "How Do the Federation of Youth Committees at the Various Echelons Operate?]

[Text] In an article published in the March 1982 edition of THAN NIEN I discussed the activities of the Youth Federation chapters at the basic level. Now I will discuss the activities of the Federation echelons. A difficulty is determing, within a given area, what Youth Union activities must be in order to be practical and so that it can clearly be a political organization in the form of a front, the backbone of which is the HCMCYU. We must avoid transforming it into a "in name only" shadow or making it completely independent of the HCMCYU.

The organizational system of the Federation:

From the political-ideological point of view, the "Youth Federation" is a united front of all patriotic youth orgnizations and strata which approve of socialism and do not discriminate on the basis of social orgin, religon, ethnic background, etc. With the HCMCYU serving as its backbone, it is concerned with the material and spiritual lives of youths; helps youths continually raise their cultural, scientific-technical, and vocational levels; and creates conditions for youths to study, engage in wholesome recreation and relaxation, and establish happy families." (Preamble to the Statutes of the Federation.)

Because the Federation is a front the backbone of which is the HCMCYU, the Youth Union echelons must appoint people from their ranks to serve as the standing committee of the Federation. At the central, provincial (or municipal), or district (or precinct) levels the Front departments of the HCMCYU Central Committee, the HCMCYU provincial committees and the HCMCYU district committees must also serve as the permanent bodies of the Federation. At the basic level the HCMCYU selects cadres who are enthusiastic, capable, and have prestige to serve in the Federation standing committee. It is not necessary that all Federation cadres be HCMCYU cadres, but the person in charge of the Federation's permanent body must be a HCMCYU cadre.

The Federation committee at each echelon (it must not be called an "Executive Committee") is selected by a youth congress in accordance with the principles of democratic federation and consultation, so the corresponding Youth Union committee has the right to appoint its people. As is true with regard to the other fronts, the upper echelon Federation committee guides the lower echelon Federation committee politically and ideologically, but with regard to organization its guidance should be restricted to the sphere of providing professional guidance and admittance. As for cadres, the HCMCYU committee at the corresponding echelon has direct responsibility.

The Federation chapters are organized according to sectors and trades or on populated area, so that they can cover all rural and urban areas. It is necessary to build Federation chapters in accordance with a four-sided model: "warm nests," the classroom, the club, and the work site, in order to ensure that the Federation chapters becomes a place for mutual affection and mutual aid, a place for studying in order to advance, a place for wholesome recreation, and a place for participating in social activities and revolutionary activities. On the basis of those four activities, the backbone Youth Union chapter will develop and admit new HCMCYU members from among the Youth Federation members.

What do the Federation Committees Manage?

The HCMCYU is a communist organization that is "loyal to the interests of the working class" and "makesMarxism-Leninism its ideological foundation" (excerpts from the HCMCYU Statutes), so in the present situation of socialist transformation in our country, in which the north has three economic components, and in which freedom of religion has been instituted, there are many youths are not workers and do not yet accept Marxism-Leninism but are "patriotic and approve of socialism." Quantitatively, the number of such youths is considerable and their quality is good. They are youths outside the party who cannot be overlooked. At the district, provincial, and central levels there are intellectuals, religious adherents, and ethnic minority group members. The Federation committees at the various echelons are responsible for managing such people. At the central echelon and in the commercial centers, such as Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, the Federation committees also fulfill international and overseas Vietnamese missions.

In addition to its mission of providing vertical guidance the Federation committees at the various echelons also directly responsible for managing a number of special Federation chapters and some of their own classes and clubs.

In Ho Chi Minh City the Municipal Federation Committee directly manages two chapters of priests and 15 artists' Federation chapters. The Municipal Federation Committee manages the 15 artists' Federation chapters by means of a Federation work section of the Arts Bureau of the Municipal Cultural-Information Service. It directly guides the Catholic Priests Federation chapter, consisting of many priests, priestesses, disciples, etc.

The Federation of Youth is still studying the experiences of the Association of Patriotic Intellectuals and has held special foreign language, vocational, political, and other classes for Federation members and people outside the Federation.

The Federation Central Committee is planning the formation of a number of special chapters in the "Federation of Associations" form, such as Federation chapters of young artists who have won international prizes, Federation chapters of young architects, etc.; and of course such "warm nest" Federation chapters are also classes and clubs in nature.

Fronts usually emphasize horizontal activities, so the Federation echelons must fully understand that principle in order to unify and rally youths and intellectual, religious, and ethnic personalities at their echelon at their level by means of "warm nests," classes, and clubs set up by the Federation echelon itself, in order to create conditions for them to make many contributions to the socialist patriotic cause.

For example, in June 1982 the priests' Federation of Youth chapter in Ho Chi Minh City engaged in a number of very positive activities. The young priest Le Thanh Liem, secretary of the chapter, reported to the "Conference to strengthen the task of uniting and rallying youths at the basic level;" which was presided over by the secretary of the HCMCYU Central Committee and attended by the secretary of the VCP Central Committee, that "The chapter set aside the value of a work day on Uncle Ho's birthday in order to contribute to the Tri An hydroelectric project ...." and that it had "formed a team to show (revolutionary) films in order to serve the monks and monasteries, and campaigned for the monasteries and seminaries to respond to the practical tasks recommended by the Federation of Houth in order to create conditions for the young priests to participate in the common activities of the city's youths" and had "acted in unison with the nation" in order to be worthy of the appelation of "Ho Chi Minh generation of youths." The Federation chapter also participated in the "1982 Youth Scientific-Technical Creation Fair" organized by the municipal chapter of the HCMCYU.

What are the activities of the Federation Committees at the various echelons?

In the process of building Federation chapters in accordance with the four-sided model mentioned above, the Federation chapters at the basic level will surely have some tasks that they can handle only with the assistance of the upper echelons. Those tasks may include:

-- Finding employment for Federation members. At the basic level, there are only a number of ordinary sectors and trades. If Federation members have special vocations, often only a higher echelon can find employment for them.

-- Considering complaints. At times there are certain to be many problems that only a certain echelon can resolve, and sometimes only the central echelon can resolve them.

-- Listening to the youths and explaining things to youths. At each echelon the Federation is responsible for listening to youths express their feelings, for contributing constructive opinions, and for clearing up all of the youths' questions.

-- Helping youths make progress in study. The Federation committees are responsible for both guiding study at the basic level and the lower Federation echelons and directly managing the classes at their echelon.

-- Providing wholesome recreation. They are responsible for conducting studies in order to guide and manage the youths' club activities. Most worthy of attention are the "study by playing and play by studying" forms, such as group games, camping, tours, physical education and sports, chess, etc.

-- Social activities and revolutionary activities. They must be fully informed about the local political-social missions and transform them into an action movement by youths and Federation members.

On the basis of such activitiy contents, the Federation Committee at each echelon assigns responsibility and creates its structure and organization. Our Fedetation operates for socialist patriotism and for the youths' need to make progress. The Federation Committee at each echelon represents youths at that echelon. We must continue to supplement and perfect the activity models, but in general their spirit is as described above. Of course, the HCMCYU is also concerned with those tasks, but with regard to membership the HCMCYU differs from the Federation, and they also differ with regard to requirements.

In their activities the Federation cadres always remember that the Federation is a front the backbone of which is the HCMCYU. If we forget that, even for a moment, we will become disoriented, immediately.

Federation terminology at the various echelons:

Since the Federation organization in closely related to that of the HCMCYU, the Fedetation echelons should be referred to in the same terminology used to refer to HCMCYU echelons.

For example: the equivalents of the HCMCYU chapter, the village (subward) Union, the district (precinct) Union, etc., the Federation of Youth chapter, the village (subward) Federation, the district (precinct) Federation, etc.

In using such terminology, since the terms Subward Federation, Village Federation, etc., have their seperate meanings, it is necessary to write them with capitals or in quotation marks: "subward federation" or Subward Federation. But those terms are abbreviations. Actually, the full term must be used:

The Federation Chapter of Bamboo Blinds Youths of Hoi An City, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province (called in brief the bamboo blinds Federation Chapter).

The Youth Federation Committee of Go Vap Precinct, Ho Chi Minh City (called in brief the Go Vap Precinct Federation).

The Youth Federation Committee of the Tru Van Tho New Economic Village, Binh Long District, Song Be Province (called in brief the Tru Van Tho Village Federation). Note that we have deleted the word "Vietnam" (the "Youth Federation" instead of the "Vietnam Federation of Youth"), and that we only use the entire term "Vietnam Federation of Youth" to indicate the central echelon of the Federation (i.e. the Federation Central Committee or the National Federation Committee). For example, "Secretary of the Vietnam Federation of Youth" means a member of the Secretariat of the Federation Central Committee.

5616
CSO: 4209/40

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

HA NAM NINH REVIEWS ISSUANCE OF PARTY MEMBERSHIP CARDS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Oct 82 p 1

[VNA News Release: "Ha Nam Ninh Extends Reviews of Issuance of Party Membership Cards in Basic Party Organizations"]

[Text] After having completed a period of political activities aimed at studying and discussing the measures to implement the 5th Party Congress resolution, the Ha Nam Ninh Provincial VCP Committee extended reviewing the issuance of party membership cards to all basic party organizations in the province and combined it with upholding party discipline and improving the quality and capabilities of party members.

The control committees at all levels, along with other party committees, strengthened control and classification of basic party organizations and members after membership cards had been issued. By 15 September, Hai Hau District VCP Committee completed the review of all basic party organizations and the dealing with all remaining cases of nonissuance of party membership cards. Kim Son District sent four work teams to the basic party organizations to consider and make conclusions about cases of party members having violated discipline and recommended to the party committee echelons the expulsion of 93 unqualified members from the party. Kim Bang District completed a classification of party members and determined the form of disciplinary action to be taken in the 11 cases of party members having made mistakes and having had shortcomings after having been issued membership cards, including a case of expulsion from the party. The control committees of 8 districts and the City of Nam Dinh helped the party committee echelons to deal with 30 cases of party members being in need of consideration in connection with the forthcoming congress of district party organizations.

On this occasion, the party committee echelons praised and learned some experience from the units that had been weak but showed good changes following the issuance of membership cards, such as the party organizations of Chuyen Ngoai (Duy Tien) and Hai Chau (Hai Hau) Villages, Nam Dinh Mill, etc.

5598
CSO: 4209/56

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TRAINING COURSES OPENED FOR PEOPLE'S COMMITTEE CADRES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 9 October, the Central Administration School held a ceremony marking the conclusion of a training course for key cadres of People's Committees in 102 districts and 13 cities and municipalities directly subordinate to provinces from Binh Tri Thien northward. The ceremony was attended and addressed by To Huu, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The course was attended by 138 cadres who were in-service chairmen, vice chairmen, members and secretaries of People's Committees in districts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces and who included 48 comrades of minority nationalities.

In nearly 3 months of study, the key cadres from districts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces underwent a systematic, advanced training aimed at inculcating into them a knowledge about state management, socialist law and legislation and about the district People's Committee's responsibilities in exercising state management according to law; they were thus able to understand clearly the position and role of the district level as well as the function, mission and power of the district administration, in general, and of the district People's Committees, in particular, in comprehensively administering all fields of activity--political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, public security, etc.--within the district scope.

Prior to the above-mentioned course, the school had opened in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City two training courses for key cadres of People's Committees in districts, cities and municipalities subordinate to provinces throughout the country.

9332
CSO: 4209/59

INTERVIEW WITH STATE BANK DIRECTOR GENERAL ON SAVINGS DEPOSITS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] After the promulgation by the Council of Ministers of the interest rates of deposits with and loans by the State Bank and credit cooperatives, Vietnam News Agency has interviewed Nguyen Duy Gia, director general of the State Bank. Following are the questions and answers:

Question 1: Will you please tell us about the results obtained from the task of motivating the people to deposit their savings.

Answer: Our state has affirmed that saving is a state policy. The savings deposit policy ranks among the major ones of our party and state and is aimed at attracting all sources of temporarily unused capital which is scattered among various strata of people and also at gathering them into a huge source of capital to be put at the state's disposal for developing production, improving life and contributing to building and firmly defending the Vietnamese socialist fatherland. Savings deposits will create conditions for the state to collect more cash, to help manage market prices, to regulate currency circulation and simultaneously to motivate the people to spend money in a planned manner and build the country thriftily, thus displaying the new socialist man's ethics proper to our people. Resolution No 26 of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau states: "It is necessary to seek by all means to mobilize all sources of idle capital in society. The task of encouraging savings must be strengthened and improved with a view to making depositors understand that they will profit by depositing their money and will not meet any difficulty in withdrawing it and also in order to readjust the rate of interest to be paid to savings depositors, especially those who make long-term deposits."

Despite the difficult economic situation and the money market fluctuations in recent years, the task of motivating the people to deposit their savings has been carried on firmly and the surplus savings deposited have increased continuously. In 1976, the nationwide surplus savings deposits rose to over 600 million dong, coming from about 3 million depositors; to date, this surplus has amounted to 1.5 billion dong contributed by more than 8 million people. The movement for each province, district and village to achieve 100, 10 and 1 million dong respectively of surplus savings deposits has gained a new impetus among the people. At present, there are 4 provinces,

33 precincts, districts and cities and 46 villages which have earned the above-mentioned title [of surplus savings depositors] and many units have achieved a high per capita average surplus such as 226 dong in Thach An District (Cao Bang) and 595 dong in Dang Hai Village (Haiphong). Many provinces have set up savings deposit motivation committees and taken numerous measures to step up the collection of savings deposits. Meaningful movements have been launched "to deposit savings for the benefit of our children's future" in Hanoi and Haiphong Cities, to organize festivals to encourage savings deposits by the elderly, youths and women in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh Cities and to induce people to deposit savings to keep troops fighting aggressors in Son La, Cao Bang and Ha Bac. In particular, some southern provinces have organized socialist labor days to earn money to deposit as savings....

The above-mentioned achievements are due to the sound policy of our party and state on savings deposits and also to our people's patriotism. In 1981, the state gave savings depositors incentive rewards amounting to 167 million dong and promulgated many savings deposit regulations to suit the people's requirements and aspirations. Savings deposit regulations setting norms of interest and reward and governing savings deposited for some purpose are being implemented widely. The savings deposited have increased continuously and, in the near future, a new savings deposit policy will further encourage people to deposit more money in the savings fund, which will create conditions to help expand production and gradually stabilize the people's life.

Question 2: Please say something specific about the supplementary policy on savings deposits which has just been promulgated by the Council of Ministers.

Answer: Based on the savings deposit policy of the party and state (for the benefit of both the country and individual citizens) and simultaneously taking the depositors' rights into consideration, the state's position is as follows:

--Rewards equivalent to 100 percent of the surplus savings deposited up to 31 May 1981 will be offered to depositors. These rewards will remain in the savings fund for 5 years and will bear interest at 24 percent per year. If they need money to spend, depositors will be allowed to withdraw this yearly interest. This provision represents a great effort of the party and state in the present situation.

--The state raises the interest rates of savings deposits in view of the requirements of the overall situation and in answer to the people's aspirations. According to Decree No 165-HDBT of 23 September 1982, the interest rates have been raised as follows:

--Plus a 12-percent yearly interest rate for indefinite savings deposits;

--Plus an 18-percent yearly interest rate for 3-year savings deposits; and

--Plus a 24-percent yearly interest rate for 5-year savings deposits.

The amended policy on interest rates will meet the demand of all strata and motivate everyone to deposit his savings enthusiastically in order to help the state overcome the current common difficulties.

Question 3: What has been and will be done by the State Bank and the Savings Fund network to step up the collection and deposit of savings in the new situation?

Answer: The State Bank and the Savings Fund always consider it important to improve their specialized activities and to form a servicing pattern aimed at meeting the people's demand (for convenient deposit and easy withdrawal).

In the present new situation, it is necessary to intensify, deepen and broaden the task of motivating the people to deposit their savings while making every effort to eliminate restrictions on deposit and delays in withdrawal and also to prevent corruption and losses of money as has been the case in certain areas. Our sector is directing the task of strengthening the cadres' contingent and the servicing facilities and is expanding the servicing network in an attempt to implement the planned norms; it is making adequate preparations to have enough cash at its disposal to take prompt payments to the people; it is setting up many savings account counters patterned on "Our Uncle-Devised Savings Account Counters" and is also arranging suitable working hours to make it convenient for the people to deposit and withdraw their savings.

As for the cadres and employees of the Savings Fund, we will educate them regularly to inculcate into them a sense of responsibility and ownership and will instruct them to treat customers cheerfully and courteously. Appropriate disciplinary measures will be taken against those acting in an unwholesome manner in carrying their tasks and efforts will be made to avoid complaints by savings depositors about delays, difficulties or inconveniences. The tendency to use coercion and commandism in urging savings deposits must also be avoided.

In the near future, the savings deposit task will place very great demands. The Savings Fund will have to serve the people better and will, together with credit cooperatives, simultaneously expand the granting of loans for subsidiary production, daily activity expenditures and the people's life.

To implement the savings deposit policy satisfactorily and to activate the savings deposit movement among the masses and obtain many results from it, our sector will coordinate with all sectors, levels and mass organizations; we expect cooperation from them and guidance from party committees at all echelons.

9332
CSO: 4209/43

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FIANCE

DEFICIENCIES IN MARKETING OF GOODS CRITICIZED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 pp 11

[Article by Kieu Lien Son: "The Market... and Management"]

[Text] Everyone, whether a producer, a merchant, a consumer, or a management cadre, can agree with one observation: the industrial-commercial situation and the consumer market have recently become complicated and difficult to manage, which exerts a negative effect on many aspects of society, and directly effects the lives and activities of all individuals and families.

With regard to the state budget, capital has always been in a deficit situation and under the present situation that deficit is even greater. A considerable number of obstacles have also been encountered in the state's fulfillment of its mission of inventorying, inspecting, and managing all production and commercial activities in all economic -- state, collective, and individual -- in order to encourage production and commerce to proceed in the right direction. What led to that situation? Was it a matter of policy or implementation? Many people would like to understand such things.

1. Because of Incorrect Knowledge

Before discussing other matters, it is necessary to say at the outset that recently, thanks to correct, timely policies regarding the contracting out of final output to workers in the agricultural production sector and bonuses in the industrial and handicraft production sectors, production has been increased and has gradually gotten on the right track and become stabilized. A large quantity of goods has been supplied to the social market, which has lessened the supply-demand and production-consumption imbalances.

But a considerable number of organs, enterprises, cooperatives, etc., do not fully and accurately understand those stands and policies and, especially, do not firmly grasp the basic spirit of Decision 25 CP and a number of accompanying documents which have been issued recently, but have "burst out" in a haphazard, unorganized manner. Their understanding and fulfillment of three-part plans have also been very arbitrary, and they have not strictly observed discipline in delivering products to the state in correct accordance with the plan which are of the correct types and quality. Many scarce industrial products produced only by the state are not delivered to state warehouses but are sold on the free market, which creates "chaos" with regard to prices.

A number of other production bases,pursuing their own interests, use raw materials and materials supplied by the state and their machinery, equipment, and labor to produce products not included in the "three-part plans" assigned by the state, in order to sell them on the free market, while they have difficulty fulfilling state plans. If they do deliver products to the state the state the variety and quality of the products are not ensured. That has caused a considerable imbalance between production and consumption.

Furthermore, a number of organs and enterprises which are not engaged in circulation and distribution have made use of their connections to organize long-distance "marketing" elements which both control the source of goods and purchase raw materials. They sell a considerable quantity of goods on the free market, which causes difficulty difficulty for management.

Our policy is expanding the service network and the marketing cooperative network in order to give prompt, convenient service to customers without passing through many intermediate phases, but at present a considerable number of subward marketing cooperatives in municipalities, precincts, towns, and cities do not adhere closely to that function but emphasize profit-making. Even more condemnable, a number of places which are small in area and have limited capital also try to "give birth to" a marketing cooperative or a service team which are, in fact, organizations created by a few individuals who pool their capital. Sometimes only one or two people invest money and hide under the name of such an organization to do business without paying taxes, to make and share profits, or to charge high interest rates. Most such "cooperatives" or "teams" operate quite "strongly" and "prosperously" and also considerably upset the market.

A number of the marketing cooperatives of the production bases and organs which have many connections with the economic units also develop in that incorrect direction. If they are different it is that they use the products of the "third-part plan," in fact the first-part or second-part plan goods produced by the base to serve as two-way goods to exchange for other goods. Often the goods obtained in such exchanges are not distributed to cadres and workers in the unit, or else the surplus goods are used to trade with other units for other goods. That is not to mention a number of marketing cooperatives and consumer cooperatives which also deal in export goods and goods managed exclusively by the state. Nearly all of the organizations doing the "redistributing" for such units not only avoid paying industrial-commercial taxes to the state but help the production bases avoid taxes and cause additional instability with regard to prices and the market.

Taking advantage of those openings, speculators and blackmarketers collude with and infiltrate such units in order to evade the inspection and control of the state and "properly" take industrial products and goods from state warehouses to sell on the free market, thus creating a monopoly in many regards. People who steal state property and people who produce ersatz goods also sprout on that "fertile ground" in order to operate and infiltrate. Recently the legal organs have uncovered the circulation of a number of ersatz medicines, poor-quality goods, and ersatz goods in some medical units and state stores, resulting from such short comings. That considerably affects the confidence of the masses in the state.

A gang of "salion" merchants who serve as middlemen has also arisen from that ground and have become quite "prosperous." They have a large number of marketing agents all over and have given rise to goods deliverers who serve as their "bagmen." They are also responsible for spreading rumors, increasing prices, and lowering prices. Those dishonest people live placid, luxurious lives and not only cause economic chaos but influence the security of society.

Another aspect very worthy of attention is circulation and distribution. For many years now such sectors as home trade, transportation, etc., have made many all-out efforts to fulfill their role as housewives for all of society. But recently the home trade sector has caused considerable confusion for market management. The improper distribution and selling of goods, "saving" goods, and holding back goods continue to occur. The organization of the state purchasing and controlling of goods is not yet responsive, but is authoritarian. A considerable number of production bases must complain. During the past Tet period the Thang Long cigarette factory had in storage millions of packages of cigarettes which the home trade sector would not accept, at a time when they were very scarce on the market and prices were increasing rapidly, merely because no organization came to pick them up!

When I dropped in on a small warehouse at the Chua Ve wharf in Hai Phong I noted thousands of neon tubes (piled in high piles all over the warehouse), transformers, and table lamps which had been there for years. Many had been broken, lamp sockets and bulbs had been lost, meters had been lost, etc., but the paperwork had not yet been completed!

That is not to mention other "deficiencies" among representatives of the consumers, the home trade sector, and the production bases, which have created an "excuse" for a number of nearsighted, irresponsible production unit heads have freely put their products on the market under the guise of the "three interests."

Furthermore, we must mention a number of cadres and personnel of the commercial sector who are degenerate and decadent, and take advantage of their positions to collude with dishonest merchants to sneak goods to the outside for profit. Recently another phenomenon has arisen: a number of people who inspect goods, issue goods, keep warehouses, etc., collude with units to which the goods are issued by issuing "additional" goods or "supplementary" goods, by giving them "priority" in issuing high-quality goods, or sell on the market goods slated to be supplied to units.

Clearly, with regard to each place, each period of time, and each product there still occur artificial shortages which cause market prices to rise and fall irregularly.

In the transportation forces, including both the communications-transportation sector and the specialized transportation units; there still occur thefts and robberies. A considerable number of drivers and assistant drivers also steal goods. Furthermore, a considerable number of drivers and assistant drivers take advantage of state transportation facilities to become merchants and people who rent out their facilities to transport goods for blackmarketers. Some even cover up the illegal acts of such people, which causes additional difficulties for legitimate commerce. That is not to mention a considerable quantity of smuggled foreign goods which evade inspection and control by the state organs and exert negative influences.

Against such a background, market management has become an urgent matter which demands adquate attention by many sectors and echelons.

Many newly promulgated stands and policies have blown up a new wind, created a correct direction, and gradually stablized the market and improved living conditions, but a considerable number of bad people are seeking all ways to create difficulties in the implementation of those stands and policies. Now more than ever, carrying out many aspects of market management is an indispensable requirement.

5616
CSO: 4209/62

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY REFORMS PRODUCE SECTOR IN KEY MARKETS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Bang Chau: "Ho Chi Minh City Continues To Reform the Produce Sector in Two Key Markets"]

[Text] Cau Muoi and Cau Ong Lanh Markets in Ho Chi Minh City are the center of the produce sector with more than 300 granary owners and 100 merchants from many provinces transporting everyday 200-400 tons of vegetables into the city. Cau Muoi Market alone has 115 granary owners and does business in garlic and Dalat vegetables. From here they can monopolize the produce business in the entire city. There were efforts in the past to reform the sector, but for a long while this activity has been neglected.

Aiming at gradually achieving the socialist transformation of private industry and commerce, the Municipal People's Committee has recently assigned the Produce Corporation to coordinate its activities with the Reforming Committee, Women's Association, Committee for Market Management and Operations, public security force and Subward 20 of the 1st Precinct and to study a plan for organizing, proselyting and educating granary owners to do collective business in various ways. The management board of the Produce Corporation met with granary owners to discuss each item, to listen to their opinion, to make analyses to make them understand the market management policy and to suggest the measures to be taken to prevent unorganized business, disruption of prices and a loss of stability in the standard of living.

In the two markets teams were set up to assume leadership over reforming the produce sector. These teams are responsible for organizing the granary owners and merchants in some sort of joint enterprise, assuming management and leadership on a daily basis over prices, keeping track of purchasing and distributing goods to granaries and agents and holding periodic joint-enterprise conferences to deal with any problems that may arise.

To have control over prices, the Produce Corporation has set up a purchasing station, which also sells produce, right in the market, to collect goods from granary owners, merchants coming from near and far places and small business people and to distribute them to other locations at fixed prices.

When the corporation began to do that job, the "large-size" granary owners did not leave it alone as they sent their men to the places of production to undermine pricing right there. They bought in each village only 1 or 2 tons of vegetables but at very high prices in order to let farmers raise their prices to exert pressure on the state-operated commerce. They used every trick to undermine prices at the selling locations by temporarily selling at prices lower than the directed prices. They sent their people out to investigate the quantities and sources of goods of the produce corporation and throughout the city from different provinces and were ready to spend money to buy entire boatloads of vegetables at any prices and "to buy" also cadres and escorts from the purchasing organs. It can be said that the struggle in connection with prices and channels and sources of goods was extremely tough and tense. Only by revealing the quantities of goods, prices, the time the goods would be available for sale, etc. the corporation could lose tens of thousands of dong.

To deal with such tricks, the corporation has been doing everything possible to quickly carry goods to sellers and consumers. In the past, between buying and selling vegetables were weighed 5 times, with the rate of loss sometimes reaching 50 percent; now they are weighed only twice. The corporation has determined the time for purchasing various kinds of goods and the procedures for reward and punishment and thus reduced the rate of loss sometimes down to 5-7 percent per shipment. It has been coordinating its activities with the specialized-cultivation districts and villages to carry out three measures of educational, economic and administrative nature, which prohibit private merchants from buying goods in a competitive manner in specific places and trying to control purchasing prices.

Joint business with granary owners on the basis of using their skills, pooling capital and sharing profit and serving as agents has been pursued. Between 1 July and 30 August this year 71 granary owners registered to offer cooperation with the Produce Corporation. An example is about onions and garlic: the corporation, the Grade 3 Corporation of Vinh Chau District (Hau Giang Province) at the production location and three granary owners formed a three-way joint business corporation. After the sale of goods, the actual profit was divided on the basis of capital contributions as follows: the Produce Corporation 35 percent, the Vinh Chau Grade 3 Corporation 35 percent and the 3 granary owners 30 percent. The fact that this kind of joint business was initially successful has made many granary owners think it over and make calculations. The income they can make while working with the Produce Corporation actually cannot be as high as what they have earned while working as individuals, but this income is stable. In only 2 months more than 90 percent of the granary owners dealing in onions and garlic have

accepted to serve as agents of the corporation. Since the joint business was started, the quantities of goods in Cau Muoi Market have not changed, with prices of vegetables remaining relatively stable.

However, this joint business with granary owners is having problems that should be considered. There are more than 1,000 granary owners in Cau Muoi and Cau Ong Lanh Markets, but so far only more than 70 of them have joined the joint-business setup. In the job of assuming leadership over transformation of the sector there is a lack of close coordination among the sectors and localities concerned and management of vegetables as goods is far from unified, with here and there some cases of granary owners from Cau Ong Lanh Market going to other markets to do business. Proper attention has not been paid to control and verification of prices of vegetables at the time the latter are delivered to granary owners serving as agents. Some granary owners would sell at fixed prices when there is the presence of representatives of official organs; otherwise they would sell at very high prices.

From the efforts at transforming the produce sector interesting experience can be drawn to guide transformation of other sectors along this line: transformation is aimed not at reducing the quantities of goods transported to the city but increasing them rather, and prices should be made more and more stable everyday.

5598
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COLUMN DISCUSSES NEED TO RID STOREHOUSES OF UNSOLD GOODS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 1 Sep 82 p 3

[From Enterprises to Work Sites column by Manager: "Actively Resolving the Problem of Unsold Goods"]

[Text] Late last year the problem of goods remaining in storehouses because of high prices and poor quality was mentioned in the newspapers.

This year, according to a report of the Industrial Service, the "idle, unsold products" remain in large quantities. As their capital gets stuck, the enterprises have to borrow money from the bank to buy materials, which are 5-10 times more expensive than before (and it is not easy to borrow money!); storehouses are very crowded while there is a shortage of materials and goods for consumption. This contradiction has been going on for over half a year and there is no solution in sight.

During a recent visit to the Hanoi Glass Enterprise, I was told about the way it had dealt with the problem of in-stock goods, which I mention here for your consideration. As of last May, the enterprise had about 2 million dong worth of products which customers had refused to buy because of high prices. It set new prices on its own initiative and then invited the central and municipal organs and the key managerial services to come over for a meeting. After a presentation by the enterprise, the meeting discussed quite lengthily and accepted a downward price adjustment. As a result, in July the enterprise was able to sell all of its products in accordance with the second-quarter consumption contracts, to retrieve its capital and to increase the rate of use of capital.

There may be other ways to resolve the problem. However, the point that has been learned here is that all enterprises should avoid prolonging the useless time and instead actively take any appropriate measures to resolve the problem of their own just as the Glass Enterprise has done.

5598
CSO: 4209/56

AGRICULTURE

CENTURY OF VIETNAMESE RUBBER GROWING REVIEWED

Hanoi THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 1 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Trieu Xuan: "Vietnamese Rubber"]

[Text] In only 15 years -- 1997 -- we will commemorate 100 year of rubber cultivation in Vietnam.

After the rubber tree was discovered in the Amazon Plateau (South America), mankind rapidly developed the growing of forests of rubber trees. That latex-bearing tree brought about an extremely great boon for mankind, but also gave rise to a miserable group of people who were terribly exploited by the capitalist masters: the rubber plantation workers. Perhaps for that reason the local people in the homeland of rubber the "tree of tears" (Hevea). At the end of the 19th Century rubber trees were brought to Southeast Asia. In 1876 rubber was introduced to Indonesia. In 1897, 21 years later, it was brought to Vietnam and rapidly spread all over the red basalt soil area in eastern Nam Bo. Along with the development of rubber trees, the ranks of rubber workers (contract workers) took form. They were the country's poorest and most miserable people. When one speaks of rubber trees and rubber plantations one recalls immediately the image of "white bones and red blood" and the cruelty of the capitalist bosses.

In the spring of 1975 the south was completely liberated and the rubber plantations belonged to our people. The contract workers of the past became the true masters of the rubber plantations. With regard to area, in the south there are 70,000 hectares and in the north there are 4,000 hectares in the north, a total of 74,000 hectares of rubber. There are 10 rubber semi-processing factories in the south. Crepe rubber from Tay Ninh is a unique Vietnamese rubber export. Dong Nai has the largest rubber area and has about 20,000 rubber workers. The quantity of rubber exported by Dong Nai is amounts to 60 percent of the total exports of the Vietnamese rubber sector.

During several decades of war the rubber plantations were heavily damaged. At present we are exploiting 50,000 hectares of rubber, with yields of between 800 and 100 kilos of dry latex per hectare. Since the liberation we have combined exploitation with new plantings. In the past the French colonialists planted 600 hectares per year. Last year we planted 22,000 additional hectares of rubber. That does not include the Phu Rieng Rubber Corporation, which is now being developed and will have 50,000 hectares of newly planted rubber trees. That is a socialist cooperation project with the Soviet Union.

According to plan, by the beginning of 1997, the 100th anniversary of the introduction of rubber to Vietnam, the Rubber General Department will have developed and will also be responsible for industrial rubber production. We will export rubber products (automobile tires, medical equipment, and machine parts made of rubber) and bring in earnings six or seven times greater than the amount now earned from the export of latex-rubber.

Many key rubber-growing areas will become rubber cities in the future. In Phu Rieng rubber area alone will have a population of about 30,000. Rubber cities are now taking form and are awaiting you, rubber cultivation technicians, technical rubber processing workers, construction engineers, teachers, etc.

It is certain that many of you hope to become the collective masters of those rubber cities.

5616
CSO: 4209/62

AGRICULTURE

PROBLEMS IN GROWING AND PROCESSING TEA DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Tran Kim Quang of the Vietnam Federation of Tea Enterprises: "Tie In Raw Materials Areas With the Tea-Processing Industry"]

[Text] Tea is very necessary for the activities and life of our people and is an export commodity with high economic value. The land in the midlands and mountain region of our country is very suitable for tea growing.

Our people have accumulated experience in growing and processing tea. A number of high-yield tea varieties have been selected by means of grafting methods and are being extensively propaganted in many places. In our country there are 16 tea processing factories with modern equipment, and more than 100 mechanized tea-processing installations. Our products include black tea, green tea, and yellow tea for export, and fragrant tea for domestic consumption. With the existing favorable conditions with regard to production and processing, during recent years tea should have developed rapidly. But its rate of development is still slow. Only about 1,500 to 2,000 hectares of tea have been added each year. According to statistical data, in the nation as a whole there are more than 530,000 hectares of tea, but a resurvey of the state farms managed by the tea federation revealed that the existing tea area is 10 to 12 percent less than recorded.

The tea area has not been well tended and fertilized, and has been over-exploited, so yields have declined and the quality of tea has steadily declined. According to a classification of fragrant tea, more than four tons (18 percent) were Class A, 3.5 tons (22 percent) were Class B, and 2.5 to 3.4 tons were (60 percent) were Class C.

With regard to quantity, the nation as a whole produces about 20,000 tons of tea, but export tea accounts for only about half of that. The reason for that is that investment in tea has not received attention, so the state farms lack capital, materials, and labor (necause of a lack of grain). The requirement is 2.2 workers per hectare, but there are actually only 1.2 workers per hectare. The cooperatives also lack capital and materials, and they are more concerned with grain crops than tea.

The policy of dividing income between the central level and the localities; the policy of rewards and material incentives for localities, cooperatives, and indivduals producing tea; and the prices paid for tea by the state have not yet been studied and rationally stipulated.

There is a lack of a rational division of labor and a clear determination of responsibility among the central-echelon sectors (tea is still managed by many organizations) and between the central and local echelons with regard to the growing and processing of tea. Therefore, tea is not concentrated in the hands of the state so that it can be exported.

The assignment of annual plan norms lacks a scientific basis and is not based on the actual situation, which has resulted in some bases, because they have a mania for accomplishments and pursue output, pick and cut tea in such a way as to exhaust the plants and rapidly retrograde them.

In order to overcome those remaining weaknesses I recommend the following:

Capabilities for adding to the tea area by using proper techniques should be carefully calculated, but during the next 3 years the principal emphasis must be on intensive cultivation, in order to go all-out to invest in improving and tending the tea-growing area in order to increase the average tea yield from 2.5 tons in 1981 to 4 tons per hectare in 1985 in the state sector. The cooperatives and localities growing tea were will also be given help along those lines.

At present, the factories are not producing at full capacity, but at only 50 to 60 percent of capacity. If attention is not paid to developing tea growing, the tea factories now under construction -- at Anh Son in Nghe Tinh Province, Bai Tranh in Thanh Hoa Province, Moc Chau in Son La Province, Tuyen Quang in Ha Tuyen Province, and Song Cau in Bac Thai Province -- will lack raw materials and there will be a great amount of waste. Therefore, it is necessary to promptly draft plans to create large tea areas, first of all in places with factories. Large tea-producing areas must be created in Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu, Bac Thai, Gia Lai-Kon Tum, and Lam Dong provinces.

In addition to the concentrated tea-growing areas, in the tea-growing provinces it is also necessary to promote the processing of tea for local consumption to reduce the amount supplied by the state.

With regard to systems and policies relevant to the state-operated sector at the central and local levels, the state provides capital, materials, and labor so that it can fulfill its annual plan. It is especially concerned with supplying grain to ensure that the state farms have sufficient labor. It develops tea-growing areas in accordance with the slogan of the state and the people working together. As regards collectives and individuals growing tea, I recommend that the peasants be allowed to borrow capital in order to expand the tea-growing area, purchase the necessary fertilizer, seeds, and tools, and improve the existing area. Beginning with the fourth year, when products are harvested, the cooperative will begin to repay its loan in kind. I recommend that grain be supplied grain at guidance prices for each additional hectare planted in tea. When the tea is marketed the state will discontinue its investment but will exchange materials for tea in accordance with contracts. The cooperative's obligation to sell tea will be stabilized over a period of 5 years. Products produced within the plan norm will be sold at guidance prices, while those produced beyond the plan norm will be sold at negotiated prices. Taxes should be collected in the form of tea: people who grow tea should have the obligation of paying taxes in kind -- fresh tea buds -- for each hectare in production; tax payments and budget income must be distributed rationally between the

central echelon and the local echelon; and the system of bonuses for plan fulfillment, export bonuses, and foreign exchange bonuses, as stipulated by Decree 40CP, 200CP, and 113/HDBT, regarding the development of export goods, must be correctly implemented.

With regard to organization, I recommend that a study be carried out regarding the concentration in one organization of the production, state purchasing, and processing tasks, and the determination of responsibility for implementing the state policies and systems regarding tea. In the concentrated tea-growing areas there should be formed enterprise combines and industrial-agricultural enterprises with responsibility for all aspects of the operations of the cooperatives specializing in tea growing, and for helping them practice intensive cultivation and plant new tea areas. Such organizations are the direct investors in the cooperatives. In the areas in which tea is not grown on a concentrated basis, the localities should set up local tea corporations to guide production and processing for local consumption, with some of the output being set aside for export.

The enterprise combines -- specialized management organs -- are investors in all specialized materials: coal, gasoline, oil, fertilizer, insecticides, pumps, equipment and machinery used to grow and process tea, grain used to exchange for tea, etc. Both the state sector and the collective sector must assign to the tea Federation the task of assigning contracts and directly supplying materials to the production bases. I recommend that every year the State Planning Commission record the capital invested in planting new tea areas in the state and collective sectors and inform the Vietnam Tea Federation. Since the state is still experiencing difficulties in supplying essential materials for production, I recommend the setting asside of some of the output to serve as a commodities fund and for the purchasing of machinery, equipment, grain, and materials to serve production.

5616
CSO: 4209/57

AGRICULTURE

LOCALITIES URGED TO SPEED UP HARVESTING THEIR RICE CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article: "The North: Better Early Rice Crop Than Last Year, Slow Harvest, Smaller Winter Crop Area Than Last Year -- The South: Quite High Summer-Autumn Rice Crop Yield, Perhaps up to the Planned Level"]

[Text] In the North lately there were enough rains for the main-crop rice plants to head, but the rains affected the pace of harvest of the early tenth-month rice crop.

According to the Statistics General Department, as of 25 September, the northern provinces have harvested 4.4 percent of their early tenth-month rice, 10-15 days later as compared with last year. The delta provinces have just begun their harvest. In the areas where the harvest either has been completed or is taking place, the yield of the early tenth-month rice in many localities has been found to be better than that of last year, particularly in the case of the 75-10 variety.

The area that was affected by harmful insects and diseases seemed to have increased as compared with 10 days ago, but damages were negligible. The localities are taking many measures to actively fight and prevent harmful insects and diseases. The provinces that have been most affected by the latter are Thai Binh, Hai Hung, Ha Nam Ninh, Nghe Tinh, etc.

Typhoon No 5 brought heavy rains which flooded some rice crop, mostly in Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh and Quang Ninh Provinces. Some areas where the rice plants were in boot became flooded because of heavy rains. The localities concerned are actively mobilizing manpower to fight the flood to protect their rice.

The late harvest of the tenth-month rice combined with continued rains, which made the soil too wet, has affected the pace of planting the early winter crops (corn, sweet potato and vegetables of various kinds).

The delta and midland provinces and Thanh Hoa have grown the winter crops in only 4,258 hectares, 11,700 hectares less than this same period last year.

To stick to their winter crop-growing schedules and to fulfill the cultivated-area goal set in their plans, all localities are making many efforts to actively get seeds of all crops of high economic values like garlic and black bean for export.

Many provinces which do not have enough potato cuttings will find that their efforts to reach their cultivated-area goal will be affected. This is the time for growing winter corn, sweet potato, etc., but as wet soil (in ricefields and riverside fields) prevents plowing and harrowing, the area goals will be affected. In addition to harvesting the early tenth-month rice and growing winter crops, the localities have plowed and harrowed 20,000 hectares of land for the production of rice seedlings and 12,000 hectares of fifth-month ricefields. Moreover, they have got more than 400,000 tons of organic fertilizer ready for winter vegetables and subsidiary food crops.

As of 25 September, the country as a whole has harvested 72,6 percent of the summer-autumn rice crop. The northern provinces have harvested 67.1 percent of their rice crop. The southern provinces have harvested 73.1 percent of their rice crop. Some localities like Quang Nam-Da Nang, Song Be, An Giang, etc. have either completed or nearly completed their harvest. The provinces that have harvested a small percentage of their crop are Minh Hai, Ben Tre, Phu Khanh, Kien Giang, etc. All localities should quickly harvest their summer-autumn rice, otherwise plowing and harrowing schedules for the winter-spring season would be affected. The summer-autumn rice crop yield may possibly reach the level as planned. The southern provinces have completed transplanting of the tenth-month rice seedlings in 87.7 percent of the planned area, with the provinces south of Thuan Hai having completed it in 87.2 percent and the Mekong River delta provinces 87.3 percent of the planned areas. Minh Hai, Ho Chi Minh City, Hau Giang and Dong Thap have completed transplanting rice seedlings in more than 90 percent of their planned areas.

5598
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AGRICULTURE

EDITORIAL INDICATES WAYS TO PREPARE FOR WINTER-SPRING CROP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Prepare for the Winter-Spring Crop"]

[Text] Preparations for the winter-spring crop usually become urgent in late September when the fields planted with the main early 10th-month rice crop are about to be harvested. Some tasks concerning seeds, draft power, fertilizers and insecticides must be prepared a few months in advance and even since the previous winter-spring season. The principal reason for these activities is the relationship between harvesting the 10th-month crop and growing the winter-spring one.

On a national scale, the winter-spring season is one which starts the whole yearly agricultural plan because it is the most comprehensive production period. The grain yield of the winter-spring crop represents one half of the gross yearly output. Most of the areas reserved for various types of subsidiary food and industrial crops and medicinal plants are cultivated during the spring season. Thanks to the relatively stable and favorable weather conditions, the crops cultivated during the winter-spring season usually have a higher productivity than those grown in other seasons of the year.

Ever since the production of the spring rice crop was developed nearly 20 years ago, the winter-spring crop has undergone many development steps and has made an important contribution to solving the grain problem. In North Vietnam, the 5th-month and spring crop grown with long-term low-yielding rice varieties has been replaced mainly by a short-term high-yielding spring rice c[illegible] . In South Vietnam, after the liberation day, an additional winter-spr[illegible]op has been grown on nearly 600,000 hectares, with a yield higher than [illegible]nat of the summer-fall and 10th-month rice crops and resulting in an increase of more than 1 million tons of paddy [in total production]. In the past few years, the improvement of the management mechanism and the application of a new contract system in agriculture have marked an important progress in cultivating the winter-spring crop. In general, the productivity and gross output of the 1981 and 1982 winter-spring crops grown on vast areas ranging to several tens of thousands of hectares each have surpassed the previous record highs by yielding 37, 47.3, 34.4 and 45 quintals per hectare on the average in Thai Binh, An Giang, Hai Hung and Dong Thap

respectively and have thus opened great prospects of intensive cultivation for the winter-spring crop. The success won in the recent two winter-spring seasons also constitutes a realistic lesson on the spirit of self-reliance and the determination to overcome manifold difficulties displayed by various localities, production installations and responsible sectors despite the fact that the state has provided less material supplies of all kinds than in the past and that the weather conditions have not been completely favorable. The successes won and the many-sided, rich experiences drawn from the past winter-spring seasons are also considered to be new and important favorable conditions which will directly help advance and accomplish the cultivation of the 1983 winter-spring crop to a high degree.

In view of the need to solve the grain problem urgently, efforts must be made to ensure that the 1983 winter-spring crop fulfills higher norms than both the 1981 and 1982 winter-spring crops, with an overall, nationwide increase of 7.4 percent in cultivated area (including 29 percent in the Mekong River Delta, 30.7 percent in eastern Nam Bo and 29.2 percent in the Central Highlands) and with an increase of 5.3 percent in productivity and 15 percent in estimated gross output.

To take the initiative to win success right at the outset, it is necessary to have alternate plans to cope with complex weather changes in a flexible manner and to overcome unexpected difficulties to be caused by a prolonged crisp cold spell which will wither newly transplanted seedlings and rice plants, by cloudiness, lack of sunshine and high humidity which will make rice plants put forth less and smaller ears bearing flat grains or by a warm climate and belated cold spell during the seed sowing month which will make seedlings develop too vigorously and grow old too quickly with the result that they will require urgent transplanting, put forth ears too soon and bear flat grains. In the Mekong River Delta, the usually slow recession of water in the fields grown with the 10th-month crop will delay the preparations for the winter-spring crop while rains and floods in former Zones 4 and 5 will frequently wash away seedlings. On the other hand, production installations have to secure enough technical materials for themselves because the state can provide only a limited amount of many types of these materials. This state of affairs must be taken into consideration immediately prior to preparing to grow the winter-spring crop. The planned norms for area, productivity and gross output can be applied successfully only if, in carrying out actual production activities, we strike a harmonious overall balance among the specific measures taken in the managerial and technical fields and in matters of policy and system.

In reexamining the delineation of and plan for the winter-spring crop, attention must be paid primarily to rationally adjusting specialized cultivation zones and crop cultivation patterns along the lines of intensive cultivation and also to increasing the ratio of areas where new short-term, high-yielding and insect-resistant rice strains will be grown. Suitable strains must be selected for each type of field (the soil of which is either acid, saline or swampy) so that a good harvest will be certain. Low-lying fields must be grown with high-stem varieties which can stand a high water level although

their productivity is less than that of the low-stem high-yielding strains. The dry and wet plowing ratio must be determined, usually with one-third of the [total] area to be earmarked for wet plowing and 5th-month crop planting so as to have enough fields to grow azolla strains and to spread the cultivation season with the objective of reducing tension in matters of labor and draft power. The spring rice crop must be transplanted onto dry-plowed fields and the drier the plowed soil is, the better rice plants will grow.

Though expanded mainly in the northern provinces and certain southern localities, the new management mechanism has exercised a clear-cut effect and contributed to achieving the highest result from the 1981 and 1982 winter-spring crops. During the current season, it is advisable to extend the new contract system to all localities and in a form suitable for each area and from low to high levels. If this is done correctly and well, it will further arouse the cooperative members' enthusiasm for labor. The various localities and production installations together with the responsible sectors must pay attention to the need to perfect the new contract system, to detect good models, to disseminate the latter's experiences broadly and to correct errors resolutely, especially cases of nonspecific contracting.

The district level is responsible for closely guiding cooperatives and production collectives to implement the new contract system. In reviewing winter-spring cultivation plans, districts must attentively and carefully examine the implementation of the new contract system including the knowledge and working manner of production installations. Districts must assign regional leading cadres to follow up on each cooperative and to assess accurately the strong and weak points of each production installation in order to set forth supplementary guidelines promptly and to step up the fulfillment of the 1983 winter-spring production plan.

9332
CSO: 4209/43

AGRICULTURE

TENTH-MONTH CORN CROP HARVESTED IN BORDER DISTRICTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] VNA--To date, tribesmen in the highlands subordinate to the border districts of Quan Ba, Yen Minh, Dong Van and Meo Vac (Ha Tuyen) have harvested nearly 10,000 hectares of 10th-month corn with a per hectare yield of between 9 and 10 quintals. In particular, Hop Tien cooperative (Quan Ba District) of the Mong tribesmen have applied the system of product contract with laborers for corn production, which has resulted in an average output of 18.3 quintals per hectare.

Right at the beginning of the production season, districts set up guidance groups to lead people to till the soil quickly. Districts performed sowing and cultivation on 70 to 95 percent of the planned area during the most seasonable period of time and applied a planned allocation of corn varieties of which the good ones represented a higher ration than in the previous cultivation season.

In addition to inspecting varieties and harmoniously adjusting their pattern in time, villages and cooperatives in the border areas spent thousands of man-days earthing up the feet of corn plants and maintaining humidity for them.

While fully using stable manure, many villages and cooperatives in the important areas of Dong Van and Meo Vac Districts also sold or exchanged corn to obtain an additional amount of nitrate fertilizer to apply to all corn-grown areas.

9332
CSO: 4209/59

AGRICULTURE

SUMMER-FALL PADDY OUTPUT INCREASES IN AN GIANG

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 2

[Text] For the summer-fall rice crop this year, An Giang carried out sowing and transplanting on 74,020 hectares surpassing the planned area by more than 4,000 hectares. This increase in the summer-fall rice area was due to the movement to carry out water conservancy and to expand the network of containment dikes to guard against the August floods. The entire province built a containment dike network for the benefit of 82 large and small regions to safely protect nearly 70,000 hectares of summer-fall rice. The harvest of the entire rice area was completed as early as mid-August because during the current [summer-fall] season guidance was given to ensure that sowing and transplanting were performed on schedule and also because the Mekong River floods came late.

This rice crop has surpassed the three highest plan norms ever fulfilled in terms of area, prodictivity and volume of production. The average output for the entire province is 32 quintals per hectare representing an increase of 9 quintals over last year and exceeding the plan norm by 2 quintals while the [gross] output reaches 235,000 tons--an increase of 63,000 tons over last year and an excess of nearly 12 percent over the planned output norm.

No sooner had farmers harvested the summer-fall rice than they immediately plowed and turned the soil to augment the amount of alluviums deposited on fields during the flooding period, thus creating favorable conditions for the 1982-83 winter-spring production season.

9332
CSO: 4209/59

AGRICULTURE

NATIONWIDE SALT PRODUCTION INCREASED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] As of 15 September, state-operated installations and salt producing cooperatives and cooperation teams across the country have produced 491,800 tons of salt representing a 22-percent increase over last year as a whole and have delivered to state warehouses 361,640 tons representing a 2-percent increase over the same period last year.

State-operated installations and salt producing cooperatives in the northern provinces and cities have produced 255,300 tons fulfilling 85 percent of the yearly plan norm and have delivered to state warehouses 202,740 tons showing a 23-percent increase over the same period last year. Salt producing cooperatives and cooperation teams in the southern provinces and cities have produced 236,500 tons representing 67 percent of the plan norm and have purchased 158,900 tons [from salt producing people].

Plenty of sunshine this year has been a favorable condition for salt production in the northern provinces and cities. State-operated installations and salt producing cooperatives have broadly applied the system of end-product contract with laborers. Many members of cooperatives and production cooperation teams have applied innovations in drying and gathering sand, adjusting the water level and rationally treating and washing sand and have dried sand on entire areas and taken full advantage of sunny days to produce salt. Some provinces such as Nghe Tinh and Ha Nam Ninh and also Haipong have made adequate preparations for material supplies, merchandises, cash and grain for sale or exchange for salt and have thus been able to put salt into warehouses quicker than last year. As of 15 September, Nghe Tinh Province has produced 103,780 tons fulfilling 94.3 percent of the yearly plan norm and representing a 28-percent increase over 1981 as a whole; it has delivered to state warehouses 94,700 tons representing 86 percent of the plan norm as well as a 12-percent increase over the amount purchased by it throughout last year.

This year a heavy rainfall has proven unfavorable for salt production in the southern provinces and cities. Vast salt marshes in the two provinces of Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh have yielded poorly. Thuan Hai Province has been able to deliver to state warehouses only 25,000 tons, fulfilling only 30 percent of the plan norm.

9332
CSO: 4209/59

AGRICULTURE

NGHIA BINH MARINE PRODUCTS SECTOR BOOSTS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Nghia Binh Produces 25,600 Tons of Sea Products; Purchases Exceed Its Goal by .6 Percent"]

[Text] By the end of September, the marine products sector in Nghia Binh Province has produced 25,600 tons of sea products, or 102.4 percent of the total goal for the year, and purchased 6,547 tons, or 100.6 percent of the total goal for the year; the value in foreign exchange of the exported sea products exceeded the year's goal by 7.3 percent and the goods delivered to the central administration were doubled as compared with the same period last year.

The province took many measures to reorganize production, to improve management and to overcome difficulties and delays in production. The sector concentrated its efforts on producing goods for export and creating favorable conditions for maintaining balance in all aspects and getting new equipment for fishery. In management, it boldly renewed its structure and signed end product contracts with boat and trawler units in the state-operated production installations. By having properly developed the results of the previous years' production, drawn some experience from and creatively applied the good lessons of other provinces, the Nghia Binh marine products sector fulfilled the 1982 state plan 3 months ahead of schedule, thus becoming the first province in the country having done so in all of the marine products sector.

5598
CSO: 4209/56

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HO CHI MINH CITY DRUG FIRM PRODUCES MEDICINES FROM DOMESTIC MATERIALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Trung: "2-9 Pharmacentical Enterprise Produces 30 Types of Medicines From Domestic Raw Materials"]

[Text] During the past 9 months the 2-9 Pharmacentical Enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City attained a total output value three times greater than during the same period of 1981. The value of export goods increased four-fold.

In 1982 the enterprise accepted a plan norm 30 percent higher than last year's, with export goods accounting for more than 70 percent of the total. In addition to two types of oil for export the enterprise produced 30 different kinds of medicine from domestic raw materials. The enterprise has fulfilled a contract to produce 40 million cans of ointment under the Con Meo and Sao Vang labels, and is beginning the fulfillment of a norm of more than 10 million cans assigned by the municipality.

The enterprise has for many years endeavored to fully utilize domestic raw materials and its existing scientific-technical capabilities, while cooperating with many provinces, such as Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu, Hai Hung, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Lam Dong, Minh Hai, etc., with regard to science, technology, commerce, production, and investment in exploiting raw materials. The enterprise has assimilated and implemented the policies of the central echelon and the municipality in order to solve problems, promote production and organization, and improve its management mode in order to streamline its apparatus and increase its effectiveness. The labor norm assigned it was 1,200 workers, but the enterprise needed only 800. It still attained higher efficiency than in the part and surpassed its plan norms for all three quarters.

During the fourth quarter the enterprise will continue to positively improve and expand the chemical-pharmacentical department, and further specialize the production lines producing medicine for domestic consumption, while also drafting a production plan for the period ending in 1985.

5616
CSO: 4209/57

LIGHT INDUSTRY

DONG NAI PROVINCE EMPHASIZES TRADITIONAL CRAFTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Pham Dung of the Central Handicraft Cooperatives Federation: "Dong Nai's Strengths"]

[Text] Dong Nai is one of the five provinces and municipalities in our country which had the honor of receiving 1981 emulation competition flags from the small industry-handicraft sector.

The greatest effort of the province was exploiting the capabilities of the local sources of raw materials in order to employ 8,426 additional handicraft workers and create work for more than 2,000 cadres and industrial workers who produce at home. Thanks to development along those lines, the province attained a total output value of 57,672,000 dong, 2.3 percent greater than the 1981 plan norm and an increase of 59 percent over the previous year's total output value.

Due to its inherent strengths with regard to raw materials and traditional skills, Dong Nai has concentrated on developing the production of three principal export products: woven palm leaves, rattan,and bamboo; pottery; and plywood flooring.

The artistic pottery of Dong Nai, with its rich national flavor, is exported to 10 countries.

Plywood flooring is a valuable traditional product that has been exported to many countries in the world and last year earned for Dong Nai nearly 10 million dong, an increase of 66.7 percent over 1980.

The development of those products is closely related to the creation of sources of raw materials. The federation of small industry- handicrafts cooperatives does not operate alone, but coordinates with the export combine corporation and the Forestry Service in planning, protecting, and organizing the exploitation of raw materials in order to expand the production of export goods made of rattan, bamboo, or palm leaves. The state forests in the province with concentrated raw materials areas, such as Xuan Loc, Xuyen Moc, Tan Phu, Ma De, etc., agreed to produce 20 million segments of small rattan and thousands of tons of palm leaves and thick rattan to supply to the production installations. Bien Hoa City concentrated a rather large volume of rattan, bamboo, and leaves and had a rich supply of labor that was advantageous for developing goods made of rattan, bamboo, and leaves. The city's

weaving installations attained an export volume of more than 15 million dong in 1981, 57 times greater than the total in 1976. The cooperatives of Tam Hiep and Tan Tien in Tan Mai Subward, Thanh Cong in Tam Hoa Subward, and Tan Mai and Doan Ket 1 in Ho Nai became advanced units. Bien Hoa City guided the installations producing woven products for export in paying salaries according to output and in training 500 additional craftsmen in order to continue to expand production. Rattan-bamboo-leaf products account for 71.3 percent of the value of the total value of the small industry and handicraft output in Dong Nai and have become the spearhead among the local export goods. Thanks to its expansion of the exploitation of local raw materials, Dong Nai has rapidly increased the number of small industry and handicraft workers in the province to the present total of 17,500 and the number of production bases to 350 units. When the Tan Tien cooperative was formed in 1978 it had only 207 members. Within 4 years the number increased to 1,421. Furthermore, the units assigned to the families of cooperative members, cadres, industrial workers, students, etc., the weaving of millions of meters of palm leaves. More than 2,000 cadres and workers had additional legitimate income. In 1982 additional work may be found for nearly 4,000 additional workers.

Production has been expanded but quality has not been neglected. In 1981 the Tam Hiep cooperative produced 28 improved goods with a spirit of creative labor. A portrait of Uncle Ho on a bamboo mat by the 2-9 cooperative was also a work which demanded a high technical and artistic level.

Because it can exploit additional raw materials in the middlands and coastal areas, Dong Nai is going all-out to increase its 1982 total production value to 200 million dong, nearly four times greater than in 1981.

The direction of struggle in the coming period will be to begin additional trades to employ 20,000 additional handicraft workers, create 40 to 45 additional cooperatives, and advance two-thirds of the cooperatives to an "advanced" or "good" status.

5616
CSO: 4209/57

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

ELIMINATION OF SAIGON-ERA SONGS URGED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 5-11 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Dang Trung: "Eliminate Inappropriate Songs"]

[Text] In our city, and sometimes in the rural areas, in addition to the wholesome, life-loving songs, here and there still can be heard the sad, wrenching songs, and the tired voices, of Saigon singers of the U.S.-puppet period. The political administrations and responsible organs have often carried out campaigns to mop up the vestiges of the old society. But bad publications are still being circulated, and insipid or beastiality-provoking musical tapes are still played here and there.

Recently, in a number of cafes and restaurants decadent music has been played and bad youths assemble under dim lights. In Hanoi, when one walks at night along Kam Thien Street or Ba Trieu Street, or in such collective housing areas as Nam Dong, Nguyen Cong Tru, Kim Lien, etc., one can often hear groaning, melancholy songs coming from modern music players. During the day, in the Hoa Binh market area, especially on Sundays, among the cacophonous sounds of the vendors there can be heard coming from places dealing in music tapes, radios, tape recorders, etc., all sorts of silly love songs.

In our life of enthusiastic labor we cannot continue to allow such bad music to poison the sounds of our city. Where did those music tapes come from? On one occasion the responsible organ inspected a restaurant and discovered brand-new tapes of bad music from the U.S.-puppet period. Those music tapes had been hidden away for years after the south was completely liberated. The Hanoi public security organ cannot ignore that incident.

On the basis of many sources of information the public security police were able to uncover, in Hanoi itself, groups which surreptitionsly reproduce bad music tapes. They must be eradicated at the root.

The house at the head of Thinh Yen Street, which had been under surveillance, was very suspicious. On the previous day the public security organ confiscated at a market hundreds of bad music tapes. The next day bad music tapes were again present. The public security police kept close watch on the area. At dusk one of the policemen saw someone carrying a bag from the house. The public security police stopped him and requested him to open the bag. It was full of new music tapes. If

it was not bad music, why did he have to carry them in a bag at night? The bag of goods and the information that had been collected over a period of time were sufficient evidence for inspecting the house.

The responsible organs carried out the inspection. The owner, Tran Xuan Thao, politely invited his guests into an outer room. In that living room a modern music player was playing strong and moving revolutionary songs. But Thao could not pull the wool over the eyes of the authorities. In an inner room four tape recorders were at work. He reproduced bad music, then at night had people take them all over to be sold. Caught red-handed, he could not argue. The four machines he used to make an illegal living, the machine in the living room which, although not playing bad music was used as a front, and Thao himself, were taken to public security headquarters.

The four machines were used night and day. Thao reproduced many bad music tapes and distributed them among our youths. He had to be strictly punished for his acts. Hurrah for the comrades at the Hanoi Public Security Service, who acted resolutely and effectively.

In addition to the resolute acts of the public security comrades, there is a music reproduction installation which, although it is still small, has worked diligently during the past several years and has contributed greatly to eradicating the bad songs and melancholy singing of the old Saigon. That installation is the Ho Guom tape recording studio. Although it is still small and its technical equipment is not very modern, the comrades there have begun to meet the music listening needs of the city's youths. Since it was opened customers have brought in nearly 6,000 bad music tapes with reactionary, insipid, decadent songs to be erased and replaced with new songs.

The comrades working there are very conscious of their work. Often the tapes are old and worn out but the comrades there still accept the job. They are aware that they are contributing to eradicating the reactionary cultural vestiges and are recording new music on the tapes.

In order to gradually meet the needs of music lovers, the Ho Guom tape recording studio has prepared more than 40 musical programs for recording. The programs are posted in plain view. Customers may listen to a program they intend to record. The programs consist of good songs from our country and foreign countries.

With the youths' wholesome songs movement and the resolute, correct acts of the responsible organs, it is certain that inappropriale songs cannot continue to exist in our musical life.

5616
CSO: 4209/52

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

KHMER CULTURAL, INFORMATION ACTIVITIES DEVELOPED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] Cuu Long, Hau Giang, An Giang, Kien Giang and Minh Hai are the Mekong River delta provinces where the Khmer people live in large numbers. In Hau Giang Province alone, the Khmer population has now risen to 350,000 and is concentrated most densely in many districts and cities such as Vinh Chau, Thanh Tri, Long Phu, My Tu and My Xuyen with about 30,000 people in each of these localities as well as in Soc Trang, Ke Sach, Long My and Vi Thanh with about 20,000 people in each of these areas. In 1981, the Art History and Theory Research Institute and the Ministry of Culture organized in Hau Giang a scientific conference on the traditional culture, arts and letters of the Khmer people in the Mekong River delta. The Khmer cadres have contributed to the conference many initial but very useful works such as "A Brief Outline of the [History of the] Khmer people in the Mekong River Delta," "The Khmer People and the Formation of a New Culture and New Arts and Letters," "The Khmer-Cham Relationships in the Mekong River Delta," "The Khmer People's New Year," "The 'Robam' Art as Presented by the 'Bang Chong' Troupe," "The 'Yuke' Art" and "The Past Years on the 'Yuke' Dance and Song Stage"... These works assessed the cultural and artistic values and pointed to numerous trends to develop these activities in the Khmer people's life. Hau Giang is also a place where multiform and profound cultural activities have been carried out exclusively for and welcomed by the Khmer people; these activities include the periodic publication of a news bulletin in the Cambodian language and a Khmer arts and letters magazine, the broadcasting of a radio and television program in the Cambodian language and the setting up of a Khmer mobile professional artistic troupe and an information team. Throughout the province, there are as many as 70 Khmer amateur artistic units. To further improve the moral life of the [Khmer] people, Hau Giang recently convened a symposium on the cultural and information task among the Khmer people. Representatives from the provinces of Cuu Long, An Giang and Minh Hai also attended the conference to exchange views with those from Hau Giang. Many realistic measures were suggested with the aim of organizing a study and research work into the wealth of the[Khmer] traditional culture, arts and letters, building cultural centers near Khmer pagodas, training Khmer cultural and information cadres, raising the quality and bettering the publication of Khmer books and newspapers and improving the broadcasting and wire-radio program to suit the information requirements and cultural taste of the Khmer people.

9332
CSO: 4209/59

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

RESULT OF FARMING AND LIFE SETTLEMENT IN THANH HOA REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Vu Khue, of the Thanh Hoa Committee for Settled Farming and Life: "Twenty-seven Thousand People Have Settled Farming and Life in Thanh Hoa"]

[Text] After spending 13 years motivating people to settle farming and life in 54 villages with a population of 142,000, Thanh Hoa has obtained great results: New lands have been opened and turned into 4,300 hectares of new fields of which 2,900 hectares have been adequately prepared and put into permanent production while another 26,000 hectares have been newly afforested.

Each year the settled farming and life area has produced 10,000 tons of grain converted to paddy equivalent and cut down 700,000 large bamboos; at the same time, it has built over 200 medium- and small-sized water conservancy works to irrigate over 300,000 hectares of field; concerning communications, it has built 130 kms of automobile roads used as supply lines, over 500 kms of roads to promote the people's welfare and 11 suspension bridges with an average length of 40 meters each. This area has also built 27 public health stations and 22 schools and opened training courses lasting 10 to 45 days each to improve the knowledge of nearly 20,000 village and cooperative cadres about agro-forestry cooperative management, the policy on settled farming and life and the intensive cultivation technique in agriculture and forestry; moreover, 438 local cooperatives have been consolidated and strengthened.

This year the settled farming and life area in Thanh Hoa Province has arranged for 9 villages and 4 separate hamlets (with a population of 27,000) which have proven to be the most progressive in this region to perform study and to sign a pledge to emulate in carrying out construction and in completing the settled farming and life movement.

In the first 8 months of this year, owing to "the people and state work together" spirit--especially in units carrying out and completing the settled farming and life movement--, the construction volume obtained was worth the investment of 2.2 million dong approximately together with the supply of 185 tons of grain while the local people have on their own contributed about 850,000 dong and 160 tons of grain.

In 1983, Thanh Hoa will continue to motivate another 31,000 people to settle farming and establish a permanent abode.

9332
CSO: 4209/43

BIOGRAPHICS

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đặng Danh Ánh [DAWNGJ ZANH ANHS]

Deputy Director of the Vocational Science Institute; his article on vocational training in socialist countries appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 82 p 1)

Tạ Hữu Canh [TAJ HUWUX CANH]

*Director of the USSR Department, Ministry of Foreign Affairs; on 5 Oct 82 he attended a meeting at the Kremlin with Brezhnev. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 82 p 1)

Đỗ Chính [DOOX CHINHS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 5 Oct 82 he attended a meeting at the Kremlin with Brezhnev. (NHAN DAN 7 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Hữu Chỉnh [NGUYEENX HUWUX CHINHR]

Vice Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the National Assembly; on 8 Oct 82 he attended a meeting between Nguyen Huu Tho and a friendship delegation from France. (NHAN DAN 9 Oct 82 p 1)

Lê Thành Công [LEE THANHF COONG]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 13 Oct 82 he was present at a meeting to sign the minutes of the 10th Conference on Vocational Training among Socialist Countries. [NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Đạo [NGUYEENX VAWN DAOJ] PhD and Prefessor

Deputy Director and Secretary General of the Vietnam Institutes of Science; his article about Soviet progress in science appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 82 p 3)

Lả Xuân Đinh [LAX XUAAN DINHX]

*Director of the International Cooperation Department, Ministry of Agriculture; on 13 Oct 82 he represented his ministry at a ceremony to accept aid from the Belgian charity Oxfam. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 4)

Vũ Đức [VUX DUWCS]

*Vice Chairman of the Government Inspection Commission; on 20 Oct 82 he attended a meeting with the Hungarian People's Control Delegation. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 82 p 1)

Phạm Hào [PHAMJ HAOF]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; on 13 Oct 82 he attended a meeting to sign the minutes of the 10th Conference on Vocational Training among Socialist Countries. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Hiếu [NGUYEENX VAWN HIEEUS]

Minister of Culture; on 20 Oct 82 he welcomed Afro-Asian Writers at a meeting in HCM City. (NHAN DAN 21 Oct 82 p 1)

Vũ Hoà [VUX HOAF] deceased

Member of the VCP; Deputy Director of the Marine Products Central Corporation; born in 1928, in Thanh Ba District, Vinh Phu Province, he died on 28 Sep 82 after an illness. (NHAN DAN 8 Oct 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Hoàng [NGUYEENX HOANGF]

*Deputy Director of the Department of Propaganda and Training of the Central Committee of the VCP; from 28 Sep to 9 Oct 82 he led a delegation of lecturers of the CC to the GDR. (NHAN DAN 13 Oct 82 p 4)

Vũ Học [VUX HOCJ] deceased

Deputy Director of the Distribution Management Department, Ministry of Food; Member of the VCP; born in 1929 in My Van District, Hai Hung Province, he died on 16 Oct 82. (NHAN DAN 17 Oct 82 p 4)

Trần Liên [TRAANF LIEEN]

*Deputy Director of the Antiquities Preservation Department; his article about the historical Chi Lang area appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 10 Oct 82 p 3)

Thanh Loan [THANH LOAN] aka Nguyen Thi Ba [NGUYEENX THIJ BA] deceased

Member of the VCP; former Deputy at the 6th National Assembly; former Member of the Central Committee of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam; former Vice President of the Vietnamese Women's Association for the Liberation of Saigon-Gia Dinh; former Vice President of the Liberation Literature and Art Association of Saigon-Gia Dinh; Member of the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Women's Federation; Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnamese Stage Performers Association; she was born in Vung Liem District, Cuu Long Province, she died on 13 Oct 82 at age 65. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Văn Nhàn [NGUYEENX VAWN NHANF] Ambassador

Permanent Representative to the UNESCO; on 13 Oct 82 he gave a check from some Vietnamese living in France to the UNESCO for the fund to restore Hue's cultural heritage. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Xuân Nhị [TRAANF XUAAN NHIJ]

Vice Minister of Education; on 14 Oct 82 he led a delegation to the GDR. (NHAN DAN 18 Oct 82 p 4)

Võ Thuần Nho [VOX THUAANF NHO]

Vice Director of the Science and Education Department of the Central Committee of the VCP; on 3-5 Oct 82 he greeted the arrival of delegations from vocational training organizations of socialist countries. (NHAN DAN 6 Oct 82 p 4)

Nguyễn Nam Khánh [NGUYEENX NAM KHANHS] Major General

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Deputy Director of the Political General Department; recently he received a delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. (NHAN DAN 19 Oct 82 p 4)

Hoàng Mạnh Tuấn [HOANGF MANHJ TUAANS]

Deputy Director of the State Standards and Metrology Department, State Science and Technology Commission; his article "International Standardization" appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Đình Tứ [NGUYEENX DINHF TUWS]

Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Minister of the Higher and Vocational Education; on 14 Oct 82 he represented the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at the signing of an agreement between Vietnam and Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 16 Oct 82 p 4)

CSO: 4209/63

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

/The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity./

Phan Anh /PHAN ANH/
Chairman of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; *Vice Chairman of the World Peace Council; he was interviewed about the current sweeping movement for world peace. (DAI DOAN KET 29 Sep 82 p 3)

Phạm Bình /PHAMJ BINHF/
On 27-29 Sep 82 he visited the Seychelle Republic as the Special Envoy of the SRV Council of State Chairman, Truong-Chinh. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 82 p 1)

Vũ Cẩm /VUX CAAMR/
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; on 6, 7 May 82 he attended a conference on traditional medicine. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 2 1982 Inside back cover)

Vũ Đình Cự /VUX DINHF CUWJ/
Editorial Secretary of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAT LY Vol VII No 2 1982 Inside front cover)

Nguyễn Dân /NGUYEENX ZAANF/
*Chairman of the People's Committee, Haiphong Municipality; recently he accompanied General Secretary Le Duan on a tour of Haiphong. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 82 p 1)

Dương Phú Hiệp /ZUWOWNG PHUS HIEEPJ/
*Editorial Secretary of the journal TRIET HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TRIET HOC No 3 Sep 82 p 1)

Đỗ Đăng Hoàn /DOOX DAWNG HOANF/
*Member of the VCP Committee, Quang Ninh Province; on 6, 7 May 82 he attended a conference on traditional medicine. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 2 1982 Inside back cover)

Phạm Hoàng /PHAMJ HOANGF/
*Chairman of the People's Committee, Quang Ninh Province; recently he presented medals to the winners at a swim meet. (THE DUC THE THAO 25 Sep 82 p 2)

Chính Hữu /CHINHS HUWUX/, *Senior Colonel
Deputy Head of the Propaganda and Training Department /, Ministry of National Defense/; recently he headed an Armed Forces entertainment troupe on a tour of Hungary. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 29 Sep 82 p 4)

Bùi Thanh Khiết /BUIF THANH KHI_ETS/
Member of the Central Committee of the VCP; Head of the Science and Education Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 21-30 Sep 82 he headed a delegation of VCP cadres on a visit to Hungary. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 3 Oct 82 p 4)

Lê Xuân Kiên /Lee XUAAN KIEENJ/, *Senior Colonel
His article "The Surprise Power of the Tank Forces in the Modern Offensive Operation" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN No 8 Aug 82 p 46)

Nguy Như Kontum /NGUYJ NHUW KONTUM/
Publisher and Editor in Chief of the physics journal TAP CHI VAT LY; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI VAT LY Vol VII No 2 1982 Inside back cover)

Hoàng Linh /HOANGF LINH/
Editor in Chief of the newspaper KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG; his article "Urania" appeared in the cited source. (KHOA HOC VA DOI SONG 1 Oct 82 p 3)

Trần Lum /TRAANF LUM/
Vice Minister of Engineering and Metallurgy; his article on technical research for production installations appeared in the cited source. (KY THUAT CO KHI Sep 1982 p 1)

Phạm Văn Phi /PHAMJ VAWN PHI/
Chairman of the Catholic Liaison Committee, Hanoi; his article about Catholics supporting the campaign for peace and disarmament appeared in the cited source. (CHINH NGHIA 10 Oct 82 p 5)

Võ Thanh Song /VOX THANH SONG/
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, Chau Phu District, An Giang Province; recently he attended a soccer game. (THE DUC THE THAO 25 Sep 82 p 3)

Vũ Song /VUX SONG/
*SRV Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Argentina; on 11 Oct 82 he presented his credentials to the President of Argentina. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 82 p 4)

Trần Ngọc Sung /TRAANF NGOCJ SUNG/
Secretary General of the Vietnam Association of Oriental Medicine; on 6, 7 May 82 he attended a conference on traditional medicine. (TAP CHI DONG Y No 2 1982 Inside back cover)

Đinh Trọng Tấn /DINH TRONGJ TAANS/ *Lieutenant Colonel
Recently he participated in a debate about lifestyles, organized by the newspaper TIEN PHONG. (NHAN DAN 13 Oct 82 p 3)

Đoàn Duy Thành /DOANF ZUY THANHF/
Alternate Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Haiphong Municipality; recently he accompanied General Secretary Le Duan on a tour of Haiphong. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 2 Oct 82 p 1)

Hoàng Thao /HOANGF THAO/
Member of the VCP Committee, Hai Phong Municipality; he was quoted on the food situation in his municipality. (DOC LAP 20 Oct 82 p 5)

Lê Thi /LEE THI/
*Editor in Chief of the journal TRIET HOC; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TRIET HOC No 3 Sep 82 p 1)

Quách Thước /QUACHS THUWOWCS/
*Deputy Director of the Agriculture Service, Thai Binh Province; his article about sericulture in Thai Binh appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 15 Oct 82 p 2)

Phạm Văn Toàn /PHANJ VAWN TOANR/
*Vice Chairman of the Catholic Liason Committee, Hanoi; his article "The intellectual Catholic's mission of maintaining peace". (CHINH NGHIA 10 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Quang Xá /NGUYEENX QUANG XAS/
Chairman of the State Economic Arbitration Council; recently he led a delegation to Budapest. (NHAN DAN 18 Oct 82 p 4)

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Vietnam Report

No. 2411

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

'NHAN DAN' ON STRENGTHENING PUBLIC SECURITY FORCES

BK290358 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 28 Oct 82

[NHAN DAN 29 October editorial: "Build Wholesome and Strong People's Public Security Forces and Accelerate the Movement for National Security Defense"]

[Text] On 25 June 1980, the VCP Central Committee Secretariat issued Directive No 92 on expanding the campaign to make the people's public security forces wholesome and strong and to step up the mass movement for defending the fatherland's security in the new situation.

The campaign is of great significance and is aimed at constantly and comprehensively developing and consolidating the people's public security forces; at strengthening the fine relationship between the forces and the people, various sectors and other armed forces; and at stepping up the mass movement for defending the country's security.

Conducting the campaign over the past 2 years under the direct leadership of various party committee echelons, the people's public security forces have undergone constant change. Their organization has been strengthened, their sense of responsibility has been enhanced, and their devotion to work and combat duties to protect and maintain security has been outstanding. The mass movement for defending national security in many localities has brought about realistic results.

The Party Central Committee Secretariat recently issued a circular directing all party committees to review the campaign in order to develop good points, overcome weaknesses and shortcomings, and draw upon experiences so as to standardize and systematize the development of the people's public security forces--making them wholesome and strong--and the mass movement for national security defense.

In reviewing the campaign, all party committee echelons and the people's public security forces should thoroughly understand the directive of the Party Central Committee Secretariat so as to fulfill the task with a high sense of responsibility and to achieve good results.

The party committee echelons should primarily review the implementation of the Political Bureau resolution on protecting security and maintaining social

order and security in the new situation by comparing the results attained with those achievements in protecting political security and social order and security and in developing the people's public security forces as specified in the resolutions of the Fifth Nationwide Party Congress.

There should be plans to inspect some primary installations so as to evaluate the results in developing the people's public security forces, including those forces in villages and hamlets that keep agencies and factories strong and wholesome, and the mass movement for national security defense. There should also be plans to mobilize good people and deeds and to learn from the experiences of advanced determined-to-win units, heroic units and heroes of the people's armed forces in the field of maintaining order and security.

The people's public security forces should review well the implementation of this campaign and draw out practical lessons from the experiences of each unit--small and large--in the fields of selection, training, education, management and work. On this basis, they will set a pattern for purifying internally and working effectively.

The district and precinct authorities should lead the review in a village and a hamlet and then, based on the results, continue the review in other villages and hamlets. The city and provincial authorities should initiate the review in a district and precinct before continuing to review the campaign in all other districts and precincts and at the city and provincial levels. Finally, the review will be conducted at the national level.

The review should be conducted in a practical manner without any formal fanfare. In conducting the review, we should cross-check the results with the requirements of the campaign; enhance the sense of criticism and self-criticism; correctly evaluate achievements, good points and shortcomings; and clearly define the causes and responsibilities, especially leaders' responsibilities. We should also set forth guidelines, tasks and specific measures to intensify the tasks of assuring order and security and of making the people's public security forces really wholesome and strong and worthy of being a powerful and sharply aggressive armed force that can always fulfill its duty in an outstanding manner.

The review is aimed not only at concluding the campaign but mainly at standardizing the development of the people's public security forces--making them wholesome and strong--and the mass movement for national security defense.

CSO: 4209/79

BRIEFS

MINH HAI RECRUITMENT--Minh Hai City, Minh Hai Province recently sent 700 youths to join the army, overfulfilling its troop recruitment plan norm by 73 percent. Subward No 7 and Vinh Hao and Vinh Thuan villages took the lead in this task overfulfilling their plan norms by 93, 87.8 and 75 percent respectively. [BK170314 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 11 Nov 82]

REVIEW OF MAJOR CAMPAIGN--A conference was held recently by the 1st military region, the Chi Lang task force and the Khanh Khe group to review the 4-year implementation of the major campaign to develop the fine nature and improve the fighting strength of the people's armed forces. Addressing the conference, Maj Gen Nguyen Nam Khanh commended the Khanh Khe group for its experiences in organizing emulation activities and multiplying advanced models. [BK071035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 6 Nov 82]

CSO: 4209/79

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

COMMENTARY REJECTS UNGA 28 OCTOBER KAMPUCHEA VOTE

BK291320 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The UN General Assembly on Thursday adopted a draft resolution on the so-called Kampuchean situation. The resolution was sponsored by the ASEAN countries. Here is our commentary:

This was the fourth time the UN forum was used by hostile forces to serve their selfish and dark designs. The UN resolution adopted this time is only a wrong decision by hard-pressed majority.

The so-called discussion of matters concerning Kampuchea's sovereignty without any request by the legal government in Phnom Penh and without the participation of this government's representative was already an illegal act. And of course, from the beginning, this undertaking was considered null and void.

The UN resolution adopted this time, like the previous ones, is based on the wrong assessment of the cause of tension in Southeast Asia. It contains unfair and unreasonable demands. It is a mix-up of shopworn viewpoints presented by China, the United States and their followers on matters concerning the three Indochinese countries.

This resolution, though sponsored by the ASEAN countries, is only a product of China and the United States. The latter, in fact, used the UN forum to impose one side's views on the other. The ASEAN countries only acted upon others' orders. And so, the new UN resolution is unjust and one-sided. It is certain that when gathering together to force the United Nations to adopt this resolution, Beijing, Washington and their followers knew too well that their arrogant demands would bind nobody.

At the UN forum, they again slandered the three Indochinese countries to seek a pretext for their interference in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people and to counter the latter's just and realistic peace proposals.

For instance, in their resolution, they laid stress on the presence of foreign troops in Kampuchea but said nothing about the presence of Chinese troops on Vietnam's Hoang Sa Archipelago and of American troops in the Philippines. They

mentioned a fact that Vietnam has a part of its armed forces in Kampuchea but did not point out the deep and direct cause of Vietnamese presence in Kampuchea. They only demanded the withdrawal of all Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and did not urge China to respond to Vietnam's proposal for signing bilateral or multilateral treaties of peaceful coexistence between the Indochinese countries and the PRC.

They claimed that the deployment of foreign forces along the Thai-Kampuchean border poses a permanent tension in the region. If really so, why didn't they urge Thailand to respond to Kampuchea's proposals concerning the setting up of a safety zone along the common border between the two countries where there will be no foreign troops except the national armies of Thailand and Kampuchea?

They also claimed that due to instability in Kampuchea, many Kampucheans have to flee to the Thai-Kampuchean border area. Then why didn't they urge the Thai authorities to meet Kampuchea's demand that the two sides should discuss together at any level and at any time the repatriation of those Khmers who merely went astray and are suffering in Thai refugee camps. Obviously, they wanted to maintain this problem to get cash from international organizations and to provide a source of manpower for Khmer rebel groups hiding on Thai soil.

The UN resolution also referred to the Kampuchean people's right to self determination, to the principles of nonintervention in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people, to an overall political solution on the Kampuchean problem and even to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Kampuchea. But in fact which principle of nonintervention allows them to form the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea--a disguise of the Pol Pot genocidal government--to sabotage the revival of the Khmer nation?

If the same thing happened with the Maoist rebels in the ASEAN countries, would they agree? They demand an overall political solution regarding Kampuchea's sovereignty and territorial integrity, but they are still offering arms and sanctuary for the rebels to carry out sabotage inside Kampuchea.

The UN resolution also refers to an international conference on Kampuchea like the one convened by themselves in July last year. It is simply because they want to hold such international conferences to legalize their undertakings and to increase pressure on the three Indochinese countries.

This was the fourth time that the United Nations was forced to adopt a wrong resolution on Indochina. But this act would not have any effect on the present revival of the Khmer nation as well as the loyal and pure solidarity between the three Indochinese peoples. In fact, it would only do harm to the prestige and honor of the United Nations. Of course, besides China, the United States and some other sponsor countries--not a few countries--had to act contrary to their will. It is regrettable that they had to vote under pressure for their own reasons.

Once again, we flatly reject the UN resolution on the Kampuchean situation. The road charted in that resolution is only a blind alley, and no problems relating to peace and stability in Southeast Asia will be solved.

CSO: 4200/110

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TO HUU ADDRESSES AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS COUNCIL

OW271752 Hanoi VNA in English 1502 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 27 Oct, VNA--To Huu, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, received here this morning the delegates to the conference of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association [AAWA] held recently in Ho Chi Minh City.

Present on the occasion were Nguyen Thi Dinh, general secretary of the Vietnam Writers' Association, and Cu Huy Can, vice-minister of culture.

Addressing the guests, Vice Chairman To Huu thanked Afro-Asian writers for their wholehearted support for the writers and the entire people of Vietnam in their liberation struggle and national construction.

He praised Afro-Asian writers' active contributions to progressive mankind's struggle to win and preserve national independence in all fields and for world peace.

To Huu urged Afro-Asian writers to increase their contacts and to promote cultural exchanges in the interests of national independence, freedom, peace, civilization and the flourishing of cultures and literatures.

For their part, Alex la Guma, general secretary of the AAWA; Sarvar Azimov, secretary of the Union of Soviet Writers, and delegates from Kampuchea, Palestine and India expressed the honour of visiting the land of President Ho Chi Minh. They reiterated their continued support for the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause, and reaffirmed that they would continue making endeavours to create a progressive literature in the interests of the happiness of mankind, peace, international detente and culture.

The reception took place in an atmosphere of cordiality, solidarity and friendship.

CSO: 4200/111

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS HOLD HANOI PRESS CONFERENCE

OW280745 Hanoi VNA in English 0731 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 26 Oct, VNA--Afro-Asian writers oppose all interference in Vietnam and support the Vietnamese people in peaceful construction and national defence, declared La Guma, general secretary of the Afro-Asian Writers Association [AAWA], at a press conference in Hanoi this morning.

Addressing the audience at the International Club, he told it of the work of the meeting of the Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association and the gathering of Afro-Asian writers held recently in Ho Chi Minh City.

He thanked the party, the government and the Writers' Association of Vietnam for helping in organizing these meetings.

He pointed out that the admission of the Kampuchea Writers' Association to the Afro-Asian Writers' Association to show this organization's support for the genuine, legitimate representation of the People's Republic of Kampuchea at the United Nations and all other international bodies.

Alex la Guma wished for constant development of the friendship and cooperation betw-en the Afro-Asian Writers' Association and the Vietnam Writers' Association [VWA].

For his part, Nguyen Dinh Thi, VWA general secretary recalled that the gathering in Ho Chi Minh City had discussed the role and tasks of Afro-Asian writers regarding world peace.

The participants, he added, declared that they would make active contributions to the liberation struggle and the building of a new life in Asia and Africa.

Also present at the press conference, which was co-sponsored by Alex la Guma and Nguyen Dinh Thi, were Subhash Mukerjee, Ali Oklah Arsan and Sarvar Azimov, deputy general secretaries of AAWA, Faiz Ahmed Faiz, editor-in-chief of the journal LOTUS, and other delegates to the executive council meeting.

CSO: 4200/111

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS ISSUE STATEMENT ON MIDDLE EAST

OW290951 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Oct, VNA--The Executive Council of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association has issued the following statement on the Middle East during its recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City.

"We, representatives of the Afro-Asian Writers' Association are assembled on the ancient and evergreen soil of revived Ho Chi Minh City, under the peaceful sky of heroic, united Socialist Vietnam, on the eve of an important event--25th jubilee of our movement, 'the Tashkent spirit'.

"Today, we a quarter of a century ago, [as received] we, veterans of the movement and their successors, have been brought together by the firm belief that the cause of literature is inseparably linked with destinies of our peoples, having united in the days when strongholds of colonialism fell to the ground under their crashing blows, we chose the road of fighting imperialism, reaction and Zionism, for national and social liberation, against imperialist ideological and cultural expansion.

"The Afro-Asian writers' movement merged with democratic and revolutionary forces of all continents, became flesh and blood of the global movement for freedom, justice, fraternity and peace.

"Contemplating proudly the traversed path, we, writers, have not for a single moment forgotten about the future. Imperialism does not give up a single one of its positions without fighting. Increasing the danger of a global nuclear holocaust which threatens to annihilate all humanity, it resorts to both old and new deterrents and means of enslaving peoples, rears and employs macabre forces of reaction.

"For many a year the hotbed of hostilities in the Middle East still persists. This meeting is taking place at the time when there is still a smell of burning in the streets of relentlessly destroyed Beirut, when the blood of tens of thousands of people--victims of aggression--has not yet dried on the ground, the bloody orgy which was staged by the aggressor in Palestinian refugee camps in west Beirut and which led to massive extermination of defenseless Palestinians, mainly women, children and old people, arouses wrath and indignation among all writers and all honest people in the world. The barbarous

crimes perpetrated by the Tel Aviv ring-leaders, who endeavor [word indistinct], in the same way as the German fascists, to exterminate the Palestinian people, could not have been performed without the backing of the U.S. imperialist forces acting as their factors. [as received]

"To this effect, Soviet peace initiatives are essential for strengthening peace and preventing nuclear catastrophe.

"We, representatives of progressive intellectuals of Asia and Africa declare our full support to these initiatives. The overwhelming majority of mankind today realizes that no lasing peace is possible in the Middle East without satisfying the legitimate political rights of Palestinian people under the leadership of its sole representative—the Palestine Liberation Organization—without recognizing their rights to return to their motherland, without taking a definite decision concerning their destiny and the creation of a national independent state. Genuine security in the Middle East can be comprehensive provided Israel withdraws from all Arab territories which have been occupied. We trust that the road to peace lies through collective efforts of all interested parties, including the PLO. The best means for this is the convocation of a relevant international conference under the UN and the Security Council observation and with their guarantees the U.S. and Israel leaders must not base their policies on [word indistinct] and hostility but on the base of reason and peace.

"We, writers of Asia and Africa demand an immediate and unconditional end of Israeli aggression, withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Lebanese territory, placing the impudent Zionist barbarians to international trial for their crimes against humanity.

"We believe that the righteous cause of Palestinians will triumph. The fighters enjoy all-round support of the Soviet Union, which pursues a consistent policy. They have the backing of all the countries of the socialist community and the solidarity of all honest people in the world.

"Eternal shame on Zionists and their American sponsors.

"Hands off free Arab Lebanon! Long live proud and courageous peoples of Palestine and Lebanon!

"Long live active unity of combatants of the world of the two great continents!

"Let friendship, mutual understanding and solidarity of peoples and writers of Asia and Africa grow stronger!

"Long live peace on earth!"

CSO: 4200/111

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

AFRO-ASIAN WRITERS MEETING ISSUES APPEAL

OW290941 Hanoi VNA in English 0755 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Oct, VNA--The recent meeting in Ho Chi Minh City the AAWA [Afro-Asian Writers' Association] Executive Council issued the following appeal.

"We, writers of Asia and Africa assembled at this meeting in the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, in a city bearing the radiant name of Ho Chi Minh, symbol of the Vietnam nation, embodiment of the soul of Vietnam, we call upon you to promote our common efforts for the [word indistinct] of progressive literature that serves the cause of man and (?peace), of international detente, of unity and universal cultural enrichment of the peoples of our planet.

"We call upon you, writers of all the continents, decisively to condemn all actions by U.S. imperialism, Zionism and other reactionary forces to re-incite cold war, to foster hatred and aggression and to instil into people's minds the insane doctrine of limited or ever protracted nuclear war.

"In the world of today the consolidation of writers' efforts is to counter these pernicious influences to absolutely essential. [as received] The impact of the movement among broad sectors of society to strengthen global peace and to promote disarmament has become an important factor in contemporary world politics. Progressive writers and artists have made valuable contributions to this movement because their voice carries enormous weight and inspires millions of working people.

"We call upon you, writers of all the continents to join this crusade dedicated to humanist values of peace, freedom and democracy and to the exposure of unholy conspiracies by the enemies of peace and the security of peoples.

"We call upon you, writers of all the continents, to write more closely and more actively in defence of international detente in order to preserve the historical achievements of all peoples and to ensure a peaceful future for humanity.

"Dear colleagues, we call upon you to make this appeal a focal point of your creative and social endeavors. Let us make our writings a bulwark for peace and a banner of hope for the future of man and his productive labors."

CSO: 4200/111

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UN DELEGATE ON URGENCY OF ENDING ARMS RACE

OW051749 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Nov, VNA--Speaking at the debates of the political and Security Commission of the UN General Assembly on November 3, Pham Ngac, Vietnamese representative at the United Nations, stressed the urgent need of establishing zones of peace and enhancing other measures to prevent a new world war.

On the creation of zones of peace in Southeast Asia, he said:

"Next door to the Indian Ocean, the countries in Southeast Asia have attempted to establish a zone of peace in their region.... Here again, the obstacle to the establishment of such a zone is created by an outside power China which benefits from the instability in the region for its hegemonistic expansionism.

"The three Indochinese countries for their part have shown untiring efforts and put forth series of constructive proposals. It is the conviction of my delegation that finally justice and reason will prevail and countries in the region will overcome obstacles, show sense of collective responsibility in preserving peace and stability in the area and developing cooperation and friendly relations."

On the chemical weapons problem, he said:

"The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is now preparing for an international symposium on the effects of toxic chemicals used by U.S. troops during the Vietnam war in an attempt to redress the immediate and long-term damages caused by toxic chemicals to human beings and environment.

He stressed: "This is a most serious approach to the problem. It will help the treatment of the victims in Vietnam as well as of over 90,000 American servicemen who have claimed injury, ranging from dizziness and nausea to cancer and birth defects in children from contact with Agent Orange in Vietnam." (WASHINGTON POST, November 1, 1982).

"In view of the decision on the production and deployment of binary weapons, the politically motivated campaign on the alleged use of chemical weapons clearly serves as a smokescreen. It does not need much shrewdness to realize

that those who were guilty of the Vietnam war and had kept quiet on the U.S. chemical warfare are now taking most actively in this campaign." [sentence as received]

"Like others, the Vietnamese people must be entitled to live in peace. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam spares no effort in search of peace and supports any proposal for real disarmament, Pham Ngac said."

CSO: 4200/111

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV-CSSR FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION FOUNDED IN HANOI

OW101640 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Nov, VNA--The Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Friendship Association was founded here today with Dang Huu, alternate member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and chairman of the State Commission for Science and Technology, as president.

The founding ceremony was attended by, among others, Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Other Peoples, and the representatives of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee and of the Foreign Ministry.

Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl, and Milan Kysely, vice-president of the Czechoslovakia-Vietnam Friendship Association on a visit to Vietnam, were also present.

Speaking at the function, Hoang Minh Giam, Ambassador Bohuslav Handl, and Milan Kysely expressed their joy at the development of the friendship, militant solidarity and multiform cooperation between the two peoples which was cultivated by the late presidents Ho Chi Minh and Klement Gottwald as early as the days of their joint activities in the Comintern.

For his part, Dang Huu stressed that the founding of the association marks a new step in the development of the close friendship between the two nations.

He took this opportunity to thank the party, government and people of Czechoslovakia for their great and valuable assistance to the Vietnamese people in the past fight as well as in the present cause of national construction and defence.

CSO: 4200/111

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA

OW101659 Hanoi VNA in English 1545 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Nov, VNA--A Vietnamese Government economic delegation led by Vu Dinh Lieu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation [VBCESTC], recently visited Bulgaria where it attended the session of the VBCESTC.

On November 5, minutes of this session were signed by Vu Dinh Lieu and Andrey Lukanov, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party [BCP], vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Bulgarian section of the Bulgaria-Vietnam Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. They also signed agreements on long-term economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The Vietnamese delegation was received by Grisha Filipov, member of the Political Bureau of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the Bulgarian Council of Ministers.

Chairman G. Filipov expressed deep satisfaction over the success of the tenth session of the commission which, he said, marked a new development of the economic, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries. He laid stress on both sides' keen interest in consolidating their bilateral cooperation as well as multi-lateral cooperation within the council for mutual economic assistance.

The Vietnamese delegation left Sofia on November 6.

CSO: 4200/111

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PHAM VAN DONG SENDS MESSAGE TO UN ON NAMIBIA

OW261659 Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 26 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 26 OCT, VNA--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message to Javier Perez de Cuellar, secretary general of the United Nations, and Paul John Firmino Lusaka, president of the UN Council on Namibia, on the week for solidarity with the Namibian people.

The message read: "In defiance of the October 27, 1966 UN resolution on ending the South African rule on Namibia and of public opinion, the South African authorities have over the past years continued their illegal occupation of Namibian territory. Aided and abetted by U.S. imperialism and Western countries they have pursued a brutal colonialist policy toward Namibia, suppressing the Namibian people's struggle for independence, the right to self-determination and human rights, thus violating the fundamental principles of international justice and law.

"We vehemently condemn the South African authorities for their crimes against the people and patriots of Namibia, and denounce the manoeuvres of the apartheid South African clique backed by the imperialist forces in deliberately hindering the implementation of the UN resolutions on returning independence to Namibia. We demand that the South African administration withdraw its armed forces from Namibia, and respect the Namibian people's independence, sovereignty and right to self-determination in conformity with the South African regime for its aggression against the People's Republic of Angola, Mozambique and other front line states.

"The people and government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam unswervingly and resolutely support the Namibian people's multiform just struggle for independence, freedom and other fundamental national rights, and firmly believe that under the leadership of the Southwest African People's Organization, their sole authentic representative, with their tradition of unity and determination to fight till final victory and with the vigorous support of the international community, they will achieve their noble objectives, namely independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity for Namibia."

CSO: 4200/111

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

LEADERS GREET NATIONAL DAY OF ANGOLA

OW101650 Hanoi VNA in English 1517 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, 10 Nov, VNA--Vietnamese party and state leaders have sent greetings to Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA Party of Labour and of the People's Republic of Angola [PRA], on the seventh anniversary of the independence day of Angola.

The message is addressed by Le Duan, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State; and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

It says:

"Over the past few years, under the leadership of the MPLA Party of Labour headed by you, the Angolan people have overcome many difficulties and trials and achieved important successes in national construction and defence, foiling all sabotage schemes of imperialism and smashing the aggressive attacks of the South African racists, thus firmly defending their national sovereignty and security and making an active contribution to the revolutionary movement in Southern Africa. These successes together with an active foreign policy have constantly raised the PRA's role and prestige in Africa, the Nonaligned Movement and elsewhere.

"A close comrade-in-arms of the Angolan people, the Vietnamese people greatly rejoice at these successes. They reiterate their militant solidarity with and vigorous support for the Angolan people's revolutionary cause and sincerely wish the fraternal Angolan people further success in building and defending their beautiful country."

The message wishes for constant consolidation and development of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two peoples.

Also on this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent greetings to his Angolan counterpart, Paulo Jorge.

CSO: 4200/111

FRANCO-VIETNAMESE ECONOMIC RELATIONS

Paris DOAN KET in French 19 Oct 82 pp 3-4

/Article by Francois Roche: "The Gaul With the Drooping Mustache, and His Prospects," reprinted from L'USINE NOUVELLE, No. 39, 23 Sep 82/

/Text/ "We were accustomed to living like millionaires when we were only beggars." That is how a prominent figure of the old regime sums up the situation of Saigon before it became Ho Chi Minh-Ville. Today that figure, who has appeared on the front page of practically every newspaper in the world, takes care of his cats and has opened a restaurant in his library. He will say but little about present-day Vietnam, as if that no longer concerned him. But as to begging, habits die hard in Saigon. There are still many outstretched hands. The gesture is all in vain, however, for since 30 April 1975 no one has anything more to give.

A strange destiny for this country, at peace for only 7 years, unified politically, but still unable to find cohesion, and where the ascetic combatant from the north, now a civil servant in the south, struggles with a stubborn reality. Prudish and hard-working Hanoi still wonders how to set lazy and exuberant Saigon on the path of socialist rigor. There is even a risk that harsh contact between the little sister of the poor and the loose living girl may corrupt the morals of the former.

The difficulties of managing a country so difficult to control largely account for the fact that economic results to date have hardly been brilliant. The bloody break with China in 1979, the military occupation of Cambodia, the destruction of a number of communications facilities, and the real weariness of the population in the face of hard living conditions led to total failure of the second (1976-1980) five-year plan--a reverse of such magnitude that after two years announcement of a new plan is still awaited.

And yet Vietnam is not without economic possibilities: a present population of 55 million, which will grow to 100 million within 20 years, and which must of course be fed, clothed, and housed; raw materials resources, notably coal and oil; rich soils, particularly in the Mekong and Red River deltas; and a key position in southeast Asia, close to countries in full process of development like Thailand, Malaysia, and Singapore.

That explains why other than socialist bloc countries are even now taking an interest in Vietnamese developments: Japan, of course, but also Sweden, Denmark, and Finland, not forgetting the famous "Chinese connection" which from Singapore, Hong Kong, and Bangkok is tightening its web around the Chinese commercial colony in Cholon.

And France? Paradoxically, despite its colonial past, it is certainly in the best position today to take part in--and even to some extent induce--the economic awakening of Vietnam. The Gaul with drooping mustache who dominates the stage of Hanoi's theater is but a symbol of the indelible marks France has left on Vietnam, and which are so deep as to alarm even Soviet diplomats when they broach the subject in private. Before French firms can get back on the road to Saigon or Hanoi, however, many political and economic problems will have to be solved. Only then will the bridgehead maintained out there, against wind and tide, by Rhone-Poulenc, be able to play its full role.

Politically, it is the Cambodian question that is poisoning relations between the west and Vietnam. Until it is settled--and French diplomacy is active in that effort--Hanoi will not benefit from international financial aid to the extent needed for resumption of development.

A Plan for Debt Rescheduling

Economically, it is the country's financial health which alarms the experts. Vietnamese imports reached $1 billion in 1981, while exports topped around $370 million. It must be pointed out, moreover, that essentially the country's foreign trade is with COMECON, of which Vietnam is the only non-European member, and is conducted on bases not clearly established. Foreign indebtedness is modest on the international scale ($3.5 billion), but weighs heavily in view of the country's meager foreign exchange resources, so much so that discussions are to begin in Paris in coming weeks to develop a plan for debt rescheduling.

To undertake economic prospecting action in Vietnam at present therefore constitutes a bold and long-term operation, and one not without serious hazards even though prospects which may open up in a number of sectors are rather encouraging. The fact remains that two preliminary questions must be asked:

Hanoi or Ho Chi Minh-Ville?

Without the least doubt, it is in Hanoi that the broad lines of Vietnamese economic policy are laid down. But the situation of Ho Chi Minh-Ville is at the heart of discussions within the Communist party. The former capital of South Vietnam in fact enjoys a particular position. Unlike Hanoi, it was in close contact with the developed world, even though the American presence was not reflected by a true industrialization of the Saigon region. To this day the city has maintained both official and underground economic relations with a number of noncommunist countries.

High officials we met in the south confirmed to us their determination to renew development of Ho Chi Minh-Ville. "It is a more industrialized city than Hanoi, rich in agricultural products, with the ambition to export finished products," say those responsible for the city's economy. "We shall take pleasure in welcoming foreign partners to help us in that task, with the assent of the central government."

Although major equipment contracts are negotiated in the north, the south appears to have real autonomy of decision. Ho Chi Minh-Ville authorities in particular are free to issue entry visas to foreign businessmen, and have been authorized by Hanoi to set up Imex, their own import-export company.

What Local Infrastructures Can be Relied On?

Local logistical support for French enterprises is still modest. It must be pointed out, however, that in Ho Chi Minh-Ville as in Hanoi French diplomatic representation has given first priority to development of economic and industrial relations, and its support is far from negligible. Three French enterprises have relatively large infrastructures in Vietnam: Air France, for which the Ho Chi Minh-Ville route produces a comfortable freight business; Roussel-Uclaf, which has set up a joint venture with the Vietnamese for production of medicines; and Rhone-Poulenc, which also has, in association with local state capital, a unit for production of pharmaceutical specialties.

But the French group has developed on the spot an all around strategy permitting other French enterprises to enter the market. Established in Vietnam since the turn of the century, Rhone-Poulenc maintained its presence after 1975, but had to wait until February 1979 to sign an agreement with the new national authorities. "The market did not really open up until 18 months ago," explains Frederic Benoliel, the company's representative in Ho Chi Minh-Ville, "when the Hanoi government left a little autonomy to the south." From $500,000 in 1979 turnover will rise to nearly $20 million in 1982, of which 50 percent is accounted for by firms not belonging to the group. Essentially, earnings were from polyester fibers, fine chemistry, and packaging materials, with the majority of sales concluded without financial protocol.

"We are aware that we are taking risks," Benoliel points out. "We allow the Vietnamese favorable terms, and despite the fact that the country only partially honors its foreign debt, we have experienced no payment difficulties. Besides, our presence in Vietnam allows us to sell in Burma, Laos, and Cambodia. Actually, our implantation here provides a good base for prospecting in the socialist countries of Asia."

What Path Will Vietnam Choose?

Rhone-Poulenc has a weighty advantage in Vietnam: ordered relations with the authorities, with a good reputation in the various administrations, which allow it to "carry" products of other French firms.

That infrastructure is nonetheless modest, and could not be strengthened by the coming of other enterprises unless the Vietnamese government somewhat relaxes its investment code. It now allows an enterprise to open an agency only to carry out a project already agreed on.

A potential, a number of opportunities, and the beginnings of a French presence on the ground--those are the major characteristics of this market. The fact remains that Vietnam, like most socialist countries, will have to choose one of two paths: to strengthen centralism, or to begin liberalization. With a birthrate among the highest in the world, and with traditions of industry whose embodiment is seen in the West among those Vietnamese who have succeeded in leaving their country, the second path should seem the more effective in the eyes of pragmatists.

CSC: 4219/8

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

PRC'S BUILDING OF TOMB FOR GENGHIS KHAN SCORED

OW092134 Hanoi International Service in Mandarin 1230 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Radio talk: "What Does the Construction of Genghis Khan's Tomb Imply?"]

[Text] The Chinese authorities recently spent tens of millions of renminbi for the construction of Mongolian Emperor Genghis Khan's tomb in Nei Monggol. The reason is that Genghis Khan was a typical hero who had rendered tremendous meritorious service to the China nation in expanding China's territory. The Chinese people have failed to understand why the Chinese authorities have done this. The Chinese people as well as the peoples in various countries in Europe and Asia will not forget the crimes committed by tyrant Genghis Khan. He had sent his troops out to trample over Euorpe and Asia and countless villages and towns in China and killed many civilians. His aggressive ambitions were fiercer than [word indistinct] in history. How could a butcher like him who invaded other countries and committed crimes against the people become the Chinese people's national hero and win glory for the Chinese nation? The Chinese people have fully realized that the people in a nation that oppresses another nation seldom enjoy freedom themselves. The Chinese people have given their lives for the feudal dynasties in China and become sacrifices for these dynasties' aggressive ambitions.

Now the Chinese authorities mobilized a great deal of manpower and spent a large amount of money to build a tomb for Genghis Khan whose hands were stained with the blood of the peoples of many countries. This action has greatly hurt the Chinese people's feelings. Why should the Chinese authorities force their people to believe that China's aggression against other nations is a brave act? More noteworthy is the fact that the construction of Genghis Khan's tomb by the Chinese authorities coincides with the printing of a Chinese map in recent years that shows parts of the Soviet Union, India, Burma, Thailand, Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Singapore, Malaysia and Indonesia as Chinese territories.

While the Chinese leaders talk glibly about opposing hegemonism, they seek hegemonism by their actions. The fact that the Chinese authorities try to make the Chinese people believe that the February 1979 war of aggression against Vietnam was a justified self-defensive counterattack and their recent construction of Genghis Khan's tomb have further verified this statement.

It is believed that the Chinese people are the ones who determine the Chinese history, and that whatever the Chinese people are determined to do will never violate the traditions of their own nation and their genuine interests.

CSO: 4205/1

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

COMMENTS ON UN VOTINGS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK041415 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] The different reaction to the two UN resolutions on Kampuchea is a matter of fact and quite predictable. It is obvious that not all countries cast the same vote and not all people share the same view on any issue. Some people in the Beijing leadership, the United States and ASEAN countries had masterminded this dirty game. But even the ASEAN countries do not have the same view. As for other countries, some had voted for the genocidal clique because they did not know the real situation or were misled by wrong information. Another few had voted with the sting of conscience. They had to vote under pressure.

Probably, except China, all those who had, for this or that reason, voted for the two unjust resolutions must frankly say that this did not mean that they had voted for Pol Pot or they wanted him to come to power again in Kampuchea. Even the ASEAN countries, the co-sponsor of these two resolutions, also explained that their act is neither for Pol Pot nor his genocidal policy. Except Beijing, all people are disgusted by the Pol Pot genocidal clique and do not want to be besmeared by having any relation with it.

Secondly, only few supporters of the resolutions dare to say that their action is prompted by the so-called coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea. This proved that this poor product is not so attractive as Beijing and Washington had hoped for. It is a shame for the United Nations to recognize a group of henchm en, backed and masterminded by foreigners to set up an exiled government without land, population, capital, currency and other necessary factors of a sovereign state.

Only China and some other political speculators welcome the seating of representatives of Democratic Kampuchea's coalition government at the United Nations as a success. In the ASEAN countries, only a few persons dare to chime in with China's tune. Most of the others seem to be in a low mood. After two votings at the United Nations, they have become more pessimistic about the prospect of improving the situation. In fact, the way charted by the UN resolutions is a blind alley because these resolutions are the products of selfish and objective viewpoints imposed by one side or the other.

So, no doubt, after the voting, a number of countries explained that their approval of the two resolutions did not mean they believe in them. Some said bitterly that they voted for technical reasons only. Others pointed out that it is the internal situation in Kampuchea which decides, not the two erroneous resolutions of the United Nations.

Moreover, it is not the first time the United Nations, since its founding over 30 years ago, adopted such resolutions against a nation.

In the wake of the 1956 incident in Hungary, the United Nations, then under U.S. and reactionary pressures, had adopted a dozen of unjust resolutions on Hungary. But subsequent developments in that country went far beyond the framework of these resolutions and finally, compelled the authors of these political moves to withdraw without fanfare. The same happened in connection with the Taiwan issue. For more than 2 decades the United Nations refused to recognize the existence of the PRC. However, it is developments in China, not UN votings or UN resolutions, that have changed the erroneous decisions of the United Nations.

The same also happened to the DRV [Democratic Republic of Vietnam]. Vietnam was recognized by the United Nations only after 33 years since its independence in 1945. And all through these years, there was absolutely no UN resolution supporting the Vietnamese people. Despite all these, the Vietnamese people fought a successful war against the U.S. aggressors. It is also the development of the Vietnamese revolution that had changed the Vietnam issue at the United Nations.

Of course, regarding the question of Kampuchea's representation at the United Nations, we believe that progressive mankind won't have to wait long, since developments in Kampuchea will finally change the Kampuchea issue at the United Nations.

Some people in the leadership of China and the ASEAN countries are acting like a coward who fear the ghost and who cry aloud to calm themselves. They try to deceive themselves by ignoring their defeat so that they can freely exalt to the sky the imaginary victory allegedly won in the recent UN voting.

But whatever they do--either retain the UN seat temporarily for the genocidal clique or invite the criminals to visit somewhere--there will be absolutely and definitely no place for these criminals inside Kampuchea.

CSO: 4200/110

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

SOVIET RED CROSS AID--The Soviet Red Cross Society has decided to provide Vietnam with a large quantity of medicine, medical equipment and foodstuffs to help relieve difficulties of Vietnamese victims of Typhoon No 7. The aid will be sent to Vietnam via airfreight. [BK041205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 82]

SOVIET EXPERTS EMULATION PLEDGE--On 5 November in Dong Anh District of Hanoi, cadres and workers of Road Construction Corporation No 14 and Soviet experts signed an emulation pledge to build a road portion linking with the north end of the Thang Long Bridge. The project involves excavating and embanking 245,000 cubic meters of dirt and 10,000 cubic meters of rock, pouring 160 tons of asphalt, laying 4 km of rail line, and building 50 culverts of various types. [BK071035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Nov 82]

AID FROM BULGARIA--A ceremony was held in Hanoi on 4 November by the Vietnam Marketing Cooperative Management Board to receive aid goods donated by the Bulgarian Association of Interbranch Consumer Cooperatives. The shipment of aid goods included 138 bales of fabrics. [BK071035 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 4 Nov 82]

USSR RADIO, TELEVISION AID--The Vietnam Central Radio and Television Commission on 10 November organized in Hanoi a meeting between Vietnamese scientists and Soviet specialists now working in our country in the radio and television field. Expressing his views at the meeting, Tran Lam, member of the Party Central Committee and chairman of the Central Radio and Television Commission, summed up the growth of our country's radio and television sector over the past 30 years and more. The cooperation between the Central Radio and Television Commission and the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting has been very great and effective, especially in the scientific and technological field. For instance, the Soviet State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting has sent specialists to our country, provided us with material and technical facilities, exchanged documents, helped with the scientific and technical practice and trained our cadres. This cooperation has developed ever more firmly and enormously. It has been evidenced in the inauguration of the Lotus [Hoa Sen] satellite ground station, which has opened the way for new developmental steps in improving the quality and enriching the contents of our country's television. [Text] [BK110722 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Nov 82]

SYMPATHY MESSAGE FROM ROMANIA--I am deeply shocked by the news that the recent typhoon has inflicted heavy human and material losses and wish to convey to you and the fraternal Vietnamese people the sincere regards from the Romanian people and from myself. Through you, I extend my condolences to the victims' families. [Text] [6 November message from Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, to Troung Chinh, chairman SRV Council of State] [BK120716 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 10 Nov 82]

AIR CONTROLLERS IN USSR--Hanoi, 8 Nov (VNA)--The Civil Aviation Institute of Leningrad in the Soviet Union has begun training air controllers for the Vietnamese Civil Aviation. The trainees are attending a 5-year course in operating large-sized airports. The training is part of a comprehensive cooperation in civil aviation between the two countries. [Text] [BK170314 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 8 Nov 82]

GREETINGS TO ZAMBIAN PRESIDENT--Hanoi, 23 Oct, VNA--President of the Council of State Truong Chinh today sent a message of greetings to President Kenneth David Kaunda, on the 18th anniversary of the independence day of the Republic of Zambia (October 24). The message says: "I wish the Zambian people, under your leadership, still greater achievements in the defence of national independence, and in building a prosperous country, thus actively contributing to the struggle for national liberation in Southern Africa, and for peace, national independence, democracy and social progress throughout the world. May the friendship and cooperation between our two countries constantly consolidate and develop." [Text] [OW232104 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 23 Oct 82]

ROMANIAN ARMED FORCES DAY GREETINGS--Hanoi, 24 Oct, VNA--General Van Tien Dung, minister of national defence, has recently sent a message of greetings to his Romanian counterpart, Lieutenant-General Constantin Olteanu, on the occasion of his country's 38th armed forces day (October 22). In his message General Van Tien Dung wished the Romanian people's armed forces new achievements in increasing their military power in order, with the entire Romanian people, to promote the construction and defence of socialism, thus making an active contribution to the maintenance of peace and security in Europe and elsewhere in the world. "May the friendship between our two peoples and our two armed forces be further developed," the message concludes. [Text] [OW250943 Hanoi VNA in English 0803 GMT 25 Oct 82]

ROMANIAN ARMY DAY FETE--Hanoi, 25 Oct, VNA--Romanian Charge d'affaires A.I. Iancu Rapan gave a reception here today on the 38th anniversary of Romania's armed forces day (October 25). It was attended by Major-General Hoang Phuong and other senior officers of the Vietnam People's Army, and representatives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and other public offices and mass organizations. Members of the diplomatic corps and military attaches of many countries were present. On this occasion, unit "M" of the Hanoi armed forces has held a cordial get-together. It was also attended by the charge d'affaires and other staff members of the Romanian Embassy here. [Text] [OW251845 Hanoi VNA in English 1526 GMT 25 Oct 82]

SRV-ETHIOPIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi, 26 Oct, VNA--The executive committee of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association with the minister of labour, Dao Thien Thi, as its president made its first public appearance here today.

Present at the founding anniversary were Professor Hoang Minh Giam, and Tran Hoai Nam, respectively president of the Presidium and general secretary of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples; and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, and mass organizations. Speaking on the occasion, Professor Hoang Minh Giam said that the foundation of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association was an important event marking a new development in the friendship and militant solilarity between the two nations. On behalf of the executive committee of the association, Dao Thien Thi presented the association's objectives and program of actions which, he said, would contribute to promoting the friendly ties and fraternal cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Ethiopia. [Text] [OW270453 Hanoi VNA in English 1512 GMT 26 Oct 82]

SRV, LAOS SCIENTIFIC TRAINING--Hanoi, 10 Oct, VNA--A protocol on cooperation in the training of scientific and technical workers and economic managers between Vietnam and Laos for 1982-1983 was signed here on 16 October. The protocol was signed by No Ng Xuan Tuy, Vietnamese vice-minister of secondary vocational and higher education, and Khamphong Phanvongsa, Lao vice-minister of education, sports and arts. The Lao delegation earlier attended the 10th conference on vocational training among socialist countries held in Ho Chi Minh City and Hanoi. It left for home today. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1528 GMT 29 Oct 82 OW]

INDOCHINESE YOUTH DELEGATION MEETING--Hanoi, 29 Oct, VNA--The youth delegations of Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh held their last plenary meeting at the children's cultural house here tonight. Attending the meeting were Le Van Luong, member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and secretary of the Hanoi party committee; Vu Mao, first secretary of the Central Committee on the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and others. The participants adopted a letter to be sent to the youth of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea, and a letter to the Central Committee of the All-Union Leninist Youth Communist League on the anniversary of its founding. This morning, the youth delegates called on the Song Da (Black River) missile unit. Also today, the youth delegations of Vientiane and Phnom Penh called on the offices of the Vietnam-Laos and Vietnam-Kampuchea friendship associations. [Text] [OW291910 Hanoi VNA in English 1558 GMT 29 Oct 82]

GUINEAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--Hanoi, 28 Oct, VNA--Thierno Habib Diallo, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Guinean revolutionary and People's Republic, today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. The vice-president had a cordial talk with the new ambassador. [Text] [OW021225 Hanoi VNA in English 0854 GMT 28 Oct 82]

NIGERIAN ENVOY'S CREDENTIALS--Hanoi, 28 Oct, VNA--Sule Samuel Salifu, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. Nguyen Huu Tho had a cordial talk with him. [Text] [OW021225 Hanoi VNA in English 0855 GMT 28 Oct 82]

SOVIET RELIEF AID--Hanoi, 29 Oct, VNA--The Central Committee of the Communist Party and the Government of the Soviet Union have decided to donate a quantity of consumer goods worth 1.5 million rubles to the people in central Vietnam areas hit by Typhoon "Nancy". The Union of Red Cross and Red Crescent societies of the USSR has sent an amount of medicine and other goods to the families of the victims in central Vietnam. [Text] [OW021225 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 29 Oct 82]

FILM MAKERS VISIT FRANCE--Hanoi, 29 Oct, VNA--A group of Vietnamese film makers led by the head of the department of cinematography, Nguyen Duy Can, visited France from October 15-27. They discussed cooperation with Jacques Thibau, general director of the department for cultural, scientific and technical relations under the French Ministry for External Relations. They also exchanged views with the French Ministry of Culture and different French cinematographic institutions. The two sides agreed, among other things, on the holding of a Vietnamese film week in France and a French film week in Vietnam in the first quarter of 1983. [Text] [OW021225 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 29 Oct 82]

ENVOY TO COLOMBIA PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Hanoi, 29 Oct, VNA--Nguyen Inh Phuong, newly appointed Vietnamese ambassador to Colombia, presented his credentials to President Belisario Betancur on October [date indistinct]. He conveyed the greetings of State Council President Truong Chinh and Premier Pham Van Dong to the Colombian president. He also expressed the Vietnamese people and Government's wish to further promote the friendship between the two countries for peace and international security and cooperation. President Belisario Betancur praised the heroic struggle of the Vietnamese people and spoke of Colombia's domestic and foreign policies. Earlier, Ambassador Nguyen Minh Phuong had conferred with Colombian Foreign Minister Lloreda Caicedo. [Text] [OW290731 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 29 Oct 82]

INDOCHINESE YOUTH DELEGATIONS--Hanoi, 30 Oct, VNA--Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and president of the Council of State, received youth delegations of Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh at the presidential palace here yesterday. Present on the occasion were Le Quang Dao, secretary of the CPV Central Committee; Vu Mao, member of the CPV Central Committee and first secretary of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee; Tran Quoc Huong, member of the CPV Central Committee and deputy secretary of the Hanoi party committee; and others. Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran and Lao Charge d'affaires A.I. Phimpho Luangphanha also attended. Speaking at the reception, President Truong Chinh said he was glad to receive representatives of young men and women of the three Indochinese capital cities who have made outstanding achievements in national construction and defence in their respective countries. He praised the role played by the young generations of the three countries in the fight against foreign aggression as well as in national development. He recommended the delegates to the recent youth meeting to bring into play their vanguard role in implementing the resolutions of the Marxist-Leninist party of each country and further promote the special friendship and cooperation between Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. [Text] [OW301903 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 30 Oct 82]

INDOCHINESE YOUTH FRIENDSHIP MEETING--Hanoi, 31 Oct, VNA--The friendship meeting of the Hanoi, Vientiane and Phnom Penh youth closed here this afternoon after five days activities. At a press conference, on behalf of the three delegations, Luu Minh Tri, secretary of the Hanoi Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, said the three delegations had a broad exchange of experiences, visited various units of the Vietnam People's Army and factories, and had wide contacts with the Hanoi population. Those meetings and contacts have helped the youth of the three Indochinese countries to deepen their mutual understanding and sympathy, he said. The Hanoi committee of the youth union gave a reception this evening in honour of the delegates to the friendship meeting. [Text] [OW311731 Hanoi VNA in English 1447 GMT 31 Oct 82]

TYPHOON DAMAGE SYMPATHY MESSAGES--Hanoi, 30 Oct, VNA--General Secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Le Duan has received a message of sympathy from General Secretary of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union Leonid Brezhnev over the serious losses caused by the recent Typhoon "Nancy" in central Vietnam. Party General Secretary Le Duan, State Council President Truong Chinh, and National Assembly Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho have also received a message of sympathy from Lao party Genaral Secretary and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomvihan, and President Souphanouvong. Premier Pham Van Dong has received a message of sympathy from Kampuchean Premier Chan Si. The messages wishes the people in storm-beaten areas early recovery of their normal life. [Text] [OW300752 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 30 Oct 82]

ANNIVERSARY GREETINGS TO ALGERIA--Hanoi, 27 Oct, VNA--Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach today congratulated Algerian Foreign Minister Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi on the 20th anniversary of diplomatic relations between Vietnam and Algeria. Nguyen Co Thach said in his message: "I am very pleased with the very good development of the militant solidarity, friendship and multiform cooperation between our two countries. I believe that relations between Vietnam and Algeria--two countries which are so similar in their struggle against colonialism and imperialism--will be further consolidated and developed. The Vietnamese Government and people highly value and greatly treasure the valuable support and assistance from the Algerian Government and people for our resistance war in the past as well as for national construction and defence at present. May the Algerian people make many new achievements in their glorious revolutionary cause. May the militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between our two countries further consolidate and develop." [Text] [OW271758 Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 27 Oct 82]

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS TO ALGERIA--Hanoi, 31 Oct, VNA--Truong Chinh, president of the Council of State, and Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers, today sent their warmest greetings to the Algerian leaders on the 28th national day of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic. Their joint message, addressed to President Mohamed Chadli Bendjedid and Prime Minister Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, said: "We highly appreciate the determination of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and the Government and people of Algeria to consolidate national independence as well as Algeria's valuable contributions to the national liberation movement in Africa and the Middle East and to the struggle of the non-aligned countries for a new world economic order. We believe that the Algerian people, under the leadership of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and their government, will

gain new successes in their glorious revolution. We rejoice at the fruitful development of the militant solidarity, friendly relations and multiform cooperation between our two countries, and that these relations will be consolidated and developed with every passing day." On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Tach has sent greetings to his Algerican counterpart, Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi. [Text] [OW311719 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 31 Oct 82]

ALGERIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION--Hanoi, 1 Nov, VNA--Algerian Ambassador Haffad Nacer al-Din gave a reception here this evening in honour of his country's 28th national day. Among his Vietnamese guests were Vo Nguyen Giap, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Khac, minister of foreign trade; Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health, Tran Danh Tuyen, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the Communist Party of Vietnam; Ha Van Lau, vice-minister for foreign affairs; and Major-General Vu Xuan Chiem, vice-minster of national defence. Haffad Nacer al-Din and Vo Nguyen Giap warmly hailed in their toasts the great successes of the fraternal Algerian people in defending their glorious cause of revolution under the leadership of the National Liberation Front Party and the Government of Algeria, and the ever firmer and broader militant solidarity, friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW011734 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 1 Nov 82]

USSR-BUILT METEOROLOGICAL STATION--Hanoi, 2 Nov, VNA--A modern meteorological station was commissioned in Hanoi today. This is a gift from the Soviet Union, made in the framework of a voluntary aid programme initiated by the World Meteorological Organization (AMO). The equipment, manufactured by the Soviet Union, is in use in Vietnam for the first time. It has also been supplied to about 200 other stations in the world. [Text] [OW021700 Hanoi VNA in English 1516 GMT 2 Nov 82]

ECONOMIC DELEGATION VISITS BULGARIA--Hanoi, 2 Nov, VNA--A Vietnamese Government economic delegation is now in Bulgaria for the 10th session of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation is led by Vu Dinh Lieu, vice-premier and president of the Vietnamese section of the commission. [Text] [OW021620 Hanoi VNA in English 1513 GMT 2 Nov 82]

LAO PROPAGANDA DELEGATION--Hanoi, 2 Nov, VNA--A delegation of the propaganda and training board of the People's Revolutionary Party of Laos arrived here yesterday afternoon on a visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation is led by Somlat, director of the board. Today, it made a tour of Thai Binh Province, southeast of Hanoi. [Text] [OW021626 Hanoi VNA in English 1507 GMT 2 Nov 82]

GRD PROPAGANDA DELEGATION--Hanoi, 2 Nov, VNA--Delegation of the propaganda department of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of German (SED) is now here for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. The delegation, led by Klaus Gobler, member of the SED Central Committee and head of the department, arrived in Hanoi yesterday. Today it had a working session with the Commission for Propaganda and Education of the CPV Central Committee. [Text] [OW021632 Hanoi VNA in English 1536 GMT 2 Nov 82]

SRV, PRK FINANCE TRAINING ACCORD--Hanoi, 2 Nov, VNA--An agreement on Vietnam's assistance in training Kampuchean finance workers and accountants was signed in Phnom Penh on October 31. Signatories were Kampuchean Finance Minister Chan Phin and his Vietnamese counterpart, Chu Tam Thuc, who led a Vietnamese financial delegation on an official visit to Kampuchea beginning on last Thursday. The two ministers reviewed bilateral cooperation and mutual assistance in finance, and worked out programmes for the years ahead. [Text] [OW020737 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 2 Nov 82]

HO CHI MINH CITY GROUP TO INDIA--Hanoi, 3 Nov, VNA--A delegation of Ho Chi Minh City, led by Mayor Mai Chi Tho, has paid a fortnight's visit to India. In New Delhi, it was cordially received by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. It had working sessions with Minister of State for External Affairs A.A. Rakim; Minister of Industry, Steel and Mines N.A. Tiwari; Minister of Agriculture Rao Birendra Singh; Minister of State for Commerce S.R. Iatil; and others. The delegation visited factories, economic establishments, research centres, and historical places in many states. [Text] [OW031646 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 3 Nov 82]

HUNGARIAN SCIENCES ACADEMY GROUP--Hanoi, 3 Nov, VNA--A delegation of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences paid a friendship visit to Vietnam from October 19 to 30, at the invitation of the Vietnamese Commission for Social Sciences. During its stay here, the delegation, led by Professor Siposo Aladas, chairman of the economies, discussed with leading officials of the Vietnamese Commission for Social Sciences measures for enhancing cooperation in social sciences betwen Vietnam and Hungary in the coming years. They also exchanged experiences in the management of the economy and sciences. [Text] [OW031700 Hanoi VNA in English 1550 GMT 3 Nov 82]

NEW GDR AMBASSADOR--Hanoi, 3 Nov, VNA--The new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the German Democratic Republic to Vietnam, Hermann Sehwiesau, today presented his credentials to President of the Council of State Truong Chinh. President Truong Chinh had a cordial conversation with the new GDR ambassador. [Text] [OW031656 Hanoi VNA in English 1547 GMT 3 Nov 82]

GDR RADIO, TV DELEGATION--A delegation of the radio and TV commission of the German Democratic Republic led by Martin Radmann, the commission's vice-president, today concluded its friendship visit to Vietnam. It was cordially received here yesterday by Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Ly Van Sau, deputy chairman of the Vietname Radio and TV Commission, and Mrs Brigia Eksner, representative of the GDR Embassy, joined in the talk. Earlier, the GDR guests had conferred with the host commission on strengthening the cooperation between the two countries in radio and television work, and visited several cultural establishments in Hanoi, Ho Chi Minh City, and the Mekong River delta Province of Ben Tre. [Text] [OW031650 Hanoi VNA in English 1548 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSSR ECONOMIC GROUP--Hanoi, 3 Oct, VNA--A governmental economic delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic led by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia Central Committee, deputy premier and president of the Czechoslovak section of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Economic and

Technical Cooperation Commission, arrived here today to attend the sixth session of the commission at the invitation of the Vietnamese Government. The delegation was greeted at the airport by Tran Quynh, Central Committee member of the Communist Party of Vietnam, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, president of the Vietnamese section of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Economic and Technical Cooperation Commission; Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice-chairman of the State Commission for Planning and vice-president of the Vietnamese section of the said commision and others. Czechoslovak Ambassador Bohuslav Handl was also present. This evening, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Tran Quynh gave a reception at the presidential palace in honour of the delegation. [Text] [OW038704 Hanoi VNA in English 1556 GMT 3 Nov 82]

SOVIET-ASSISTED PROJECT--Hanoi, 4 Nov, VNA--A Soviet-equipped agricultural machines maintenance station has been put into commission in the Cu Chi suburban district of Ho Chi Minh City. The station, one in a series supplied by the Soviet Union for suburban districts of the city, will repair cars, tractors and engines and produce hand farm tools for the local peasants. During its installation, Soviet specialists helped train 13 workers for handling agricultural machines. [Text] [OW051257 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 4 Nov 82]

METEOROLOGICAL COMPUTER STATION--Hanoi, 4 Nov, VNA--The General Department of Meteorology and Hydrology today held a ground-breaking ceremony for the construction of the electronic computer center of the joint Soviet-Vietnam Research and Experimentation Agency. The centre is part of the programmes of cooperation in tropical meteorology and storm research signed between the two countries on March 28, 1982. The station is expected to be completed in late April 1983. The Vietnamese and Soviet meteorological services are cooperating on the three major subjects: methods for forecasting storms three days in advance; methods for forecasting the direction and intensify of the storms; and storm tracking from flying laboratories of the Soviet Union. [Text] [OW051257 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 4 Nov 82]

SRV-CZECH COOPERATION SESSION--Hanoi, 4 Nov, VNA--The Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation opened its sixth session here today. Present on the Vietnamese side were Tran Quynh, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and president of the Vietnamese section; Dau Ngoc Xuan, vice chairman of the State Commission for Planning and vice president of the same section, and others. On the Czechoslovak side were Rudolf Rohlicek, vice-premier and president of the Czechoslovak section; Karel Jelinek, deputy chairman of the State Planning Commission and vice president of the same section, and others. The two sides will review their work and discuss measures to step up cooperation programmes in furtherance of agreements made by top-level Vietnamese and Czechoslovakia party and state delegations in February 1980 and the resolutions of the previous session of the commission. [Text] [OW041606 Hanoi VNA in English 1525 GMT 4 Nov 82]

TURKISH AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Hanoi, 8 Nov, VNA--The ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey, Tevfik Unaydin, today presented his credentials to Vice-President of the Council of State Nguyen Huu Tho. After the presentataion ceremony, Vice-President Nguyen Huu

Tho had a cordial talk with the ambassador. Joining in the talk were Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach and director of the office of the National Assembly and of the Council of State Nguyen Viet Dung. [Text] [BK081555 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 8 Nov 82]

LAO CULTURE MINISTER VISIT--Hanoi, 8 Nov, VNA--A delegation of the Lao People's Democratic Republic led by Sisana Sisan, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and minister of culture visited Vietnam from October 30 to November 6, at the invitation of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee. While here, Sisana Sisan and his party had working sessions with Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the party Central Committee and head of its commission for culture and arts. On November 5 the delegation was received by Hoang Tung, secretary of the party Central Committee. [Text] [OW080801 Hanoi VNA In English 0722 GMT 8 Nov 82]

HUNGARIAN ECONOMICS LECTURER--Hanoi, 9 Nov, VNA--Erno Szigeti, a specialist of the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party, recently visited Vietnam and gave lectures on economic management. He had working sessions with economic specialists of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and those of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. Dao Duy Tung, member of the VCP Central Committee and head of its commission for propaganda and education, warmly received the Hungarian lecturer. Hungarian Ambassador Jozsef Varga was also present on this occasion. [Text] [OW100427 Hanoi VNA in English 1459 GMT 9 Nov 82]

GDR AMBASSADOR COURTESY CALL--Hanoi, 10 Nov, VNA--The ambassador of the German Democratic Republic, Herman Schwiesau, today paid a courtesy visit to chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van dong. The Vietnamese leader had a cordial conversation with the GDR ambassador. [Text] [OWL01611 Hanoi VNA in English 1509 GMT 10 Nov 82]

ALGERIAN AMBASSADOR COURTESY CALL--Hanoi, 10 Nov, VNA--The ambassador of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, Nacer al-Din today paid a courtesy visit to chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van cong. Chairman Pham Van Dong had a cordial talk with the Algerian ambassador. [Text] [OW101614 Hanoi VNA in English 1543 GMT 10 Nov 82]

SRV, LAOS PROPAGANDA, TRAINING COOPERATION--Hanoi, 10 Nov, VNA--A protocol on cooperation between the propaganda and training commissionof the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and its Lao counterpart was signed here today. Signing on the Lao side was Somlat Chanthamat, member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and head of its propaganda and training commission who is leading a delegation on a visit to Vietnam; and on the Vietnamese side was Dao Duy Tung, his Vietnamese counterpart. Earlier, the Lao delegation was received by Hoang Tun, secretary of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, the Lao ambassador, Khampheun Tounalom, was present on the occasion. [Text] [OW101620 Hanoi VNA in English 1600 GMT 10 Nov 82]

SRV-INDIA FRIENDSHIP ASSOCIATION--Hanoi, 11 Nov, VNA--The Vietnam-India Friendship Association was founded here today with Minister of Public Health Dang Hoi Xuan as president. Professor Hoang Minh Giam, president of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship With Other Peoples and the ambassador of the Republic of India, Kuldip Shadap, were present at the inauguration ceremony. Do Xuan Oanh, representative of the said committee and member of the Vietnam Peace Committee Central Committee, stressed in his speech that the establishment of the association meets the deep aspiration of the peoples of the two countries who have long entertained profound mutual sympathy and friendship. It is also a clear expression of Veitnam's position of solidarity, friendship and cooperation with India, he added. Dang Ho Xuan, in his capacity as president of the association, outlined its immediate tasks aimed at contributing to the strengthening of the solidarity, friendship and cooperation between Vienam and India. Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap then read out a letter of greeting from Indian Foreign Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao. He expressed the hope that the establishment of the Vietnam-India Friendship Association would further strengthen the already close ties of friendship and cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [OW120323 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 11 Nov 82]

CSO: 4200/111

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GOVERNMENT ISSUES DECISION ON JOB TITLES

OW050901 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Text] On 2 November 1982, the Council of Ministers' Job Title and Standard Subcommittee held a press conference to introduce the Council of Ministers' decision No 117-HDBT promulgating the list No 1 of job titles of state personnel. At this press conference, Comrade Nguyen Song Tung, deputy labor minister and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers' Job Title and Standard Subcommittee, briefed newsmen on the goal, purpose, significance and contents of the list No 1 of job titles of state personnel. He presented the circular guiding the implementation of and the plan and measures for implementing this decision.

The list of job titles of state personnel promulgated according to this decision is aimed at acting as the basis for determining the full job titles and standards of state personnel and determining rational tables of organization of agencies and enterprises for the scientific organization of labor and for working out plans to train, foster, select and assign the various categories of state cadres and personnel. At the same time it also acts as the basis for determining wage and allowance systems.

This list of titles is a legal document applicable to all agencies and units managed by the state in all sectors and echelons. It concerns all state personnel not only in terms of job titles and professional standards but also in many aspects such as operational organization, labor distribution and scientific workstyle relative to the training, evaluation, wage classification, selection and appointment of personnel. The list of job titles of state personnel promulgated at this time will be gradually supplemented and perfected during the course of the implementation, perfection, organization and improvement of managerial work.

The list of job titles of state personnel includes three parts:

1) The general provisions in the list of job titles of state personnel including all the job titles of personnel working in state agencies and enterprises from the central government to grassroots units. The job titles of personnel of the people's security sector and people's armed forces will be separately determined.

2) Classification of personnel job titles.

3) Provisions on the use of a number of job titles of leading personnel of state agencies at various echelons.

The list of job titles of state personnel has 203 titles classified into three categories and 10 groups based on the distribution of labor and management according to the personnel's labor baracteristics. The classification into categories and groups is aimed at delimiting the personnel's functions and power and their completion of their tasks according to labor distribution, cooperation and organization.

The category of leading personnel includes the group of leading personnel of agencies and enterprises and the group of leading personnel of components of these agencies and enterprises.

The category of specialized personnel includes the group of technical personnel engaged in economic and technical work; the group of personnel engaged in agricultural, forestry and fishery work; the group of personnel engaged in health, cultural, educational and scientific research work; the group of personnel engaged in international relations work; and the group of personnel engaged in legal work.

The category of professional and technical personnel includes the group of personnel engaged in auditing and inspection work; the group of personnel engaged in administrative and material preparation work; and the group of personnel engaged in service work.

There are two groups of job titles of leading personnel of state agencies at various echelons. The first group includes the titles of chairman, president, department chief, representative, director, chief editor, general director, general secretary, general federation chairman, permanent mission chief and school director. The second group includes the titles of charge d'affaires, manager, secretary, postal department chief, branch chief, station chief, skipper, camp chief and post chief.

CSO: 4209/79

BRIEFS

THO TO HAI HUNG PROVINCE--Hanoi, 8 Nov, VNA--Nguyen Huu Tho, vice-president of the Council of State and chairman of the National Assembly, visited Hai Hung Province on November 7-4. [as received] He called at an advanced unit of the Cam Son agricultural cooperation, the Hai Duong porcelain factory, an export woolen carpet factory, the thermoelectric power project at Pha Lai, and other places. At Pha Lai, he thanked the Soviet experts for their effort to put the first turbine into operation as quickly as possible. As chairman of the National Committee for the International Year of the Aged, Nguyen Huu Tho visited a number of villages, which were providing good care to elderly people. [Text] [OW080803 Hanoi VNA in English 0724 GMT 8 Nov 82]

VCP HISTORY DRAFTING CONFERENCE--Hanoi, 8 Nov, VNA--A national conference on the drafting of the history of the Communist Party of Vietnam was held here from October 26 to 30. Attending the conference were Nguyen Vinh, member of the party Central Committee and director of the Institute of Marxism-Leninism; General Hoang Van Thia, member of the party Central Committee and executive member of the central party commision for the Vietnam People's Army; and representatives of the local commissions for research on the party history. The conference heard 20 reports. President Truong Chinh, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and former chairman of the Central Commission for Research on the Party History, has sent a letter to the conference, outlining the tasks of the commission in the coming years. [text] [OW080805 Hanoi VNA in English 9726 GMT 8 Nov 82]

CSO: 4200/111

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

UNIMEX-HANOI SHOWS LINK BETWEEN LOCAL ECONOMY, EXPORT

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese No 41, 14 Oct 82 p 4

[Article by Thieu Mai: "Unimex-Hanoi -- Linking Local Economy With Export Activities"]

[Text] In 1980 the state adopted the policy of granting the right to export and import to localities following fulfillment of their plan toward the central administration. That point in time also marked a turning point in the development of the Hanoi Union of Export-Import Corporations, or Unimex-Hanoi.

Unimex-Hanoi Director Le Ha believes that in the past years Unimex had not really engaged in foreign trade. The reason was that it was totally dependent on the central plan, with its machinery being primarily organized for domestic orders. Only after 1980 when it had the right to actively export and import did it fully develop its role and function. That was the precondition for a series of new activities aimed at getting rid of the restrictions of the old system and creating independence in its business structure. With the motto, "having things to export is having everything," right at the beginning foreign-trade workers were thinking of the measures that could boost to the maximum level Hanoi's exporting capacity. A new direction was set -- to closely link the local economy with export activities.

The characteristics of Hanoi are the fact that the local industry has been developing vigorously and every year absorbs quite a large amount of foreign exchange, for it must import a number of raw materials from abroad. But the goods that the local industry produces cannot bring in any foreign exchange as they are supplied only to domestic markets. Therefore, it badly needs foreign-trade support. In addition, agriculture also has its very great needs for industrial goods. In this situation, Unimex has been playing an intermediary role of linking industrial and agricultural production together by bringing industrial goods into agriculture in order to get agricultural products for export, which yields foreign exchange to support industry. Thus is created an association in a closed loop: foreign trade-industry-agriculture-foreign trade. Between the 4th quarter of 1981 and now

Unimex has imported the following for the 1982 plan: 300 tons of polyvinyl chloride for the plastic products sector to have enough raw materials to maintain production, 140 tons of silk for the silk-weaving sector, 40 tons of yarn for the wool-weaving sector, etc. Thanks to the effects of foreign trade many state enterprises have been able to maintain production as they got up to 50 percent of the raw materials they needed and many local goods-producing sectors have been restored after facing the threat of being dissolved.

In addition to bringing industrial goods valued at hundreds of millions of dong into agriculture, Unimex also directly imported chemical fertilizers, vegetable seeds, etc. to increase the volume of agricultural production. With more than 6,000 tons of urea invested in agriculture in the first 6 months of this year, it has purchased 3,000 tons of rice and exchanged goods for the benefit of the agricultural products-producing areas as it tried to centralize the sources of goods. Thanks to this working method the values of exported agricultural goods quickly increased in recent years: from 1.7 million dong in 1978 to 22 million dong in 1981 (nearly 13 times as much).

In addition to its industrial and agricultural potential, Hanoi also has the small industry and handicraft sector, with some traditional occupations like embroidery, lace making, making of bamboo articles, fine-art objects, etc., the products of which are very much liked in the world market. Before 1980, many goods-producing sectors had faced the trend of declining and disappearing due to a lack of raw materials. Many skilled workers had to retire because of a lack of jobs. However, in the last few years, these occupations were gradually restored because enough raw materials were supplied by Unimex. Also through the latter many business deals with the capitalist countries in Asia, Western Europe and North America were expanded. These countries are great consumers of handicraft goods. That is the favorable condition that has helped the locality to develop the handicraft sector to make more goods for export. As compared with 1980, the total values of exported goods in 1981 were increased by 3 times in the case of bamboo articles, 2.5 times color embroideries, 1.4 times fine-art objects, etc. As a result, more than 40,000 laborers specialized in making goods for export on order were able to keep their jobs, the jobs of 8,000 other laborers were restored and 5,000 new laborers were hired, with some of the municipality's difficulties being resolved.

From a start with absolutely no capital in foreign currency, in 2 years (1980-1981) Unimex-Hanoi was able to accumulate for the local foreign-currency fund more than 5 million dollars and a materials-and-goods fund of nearly 1 billion dong. This fact proves that linking the local economy with export activities is a correct direction. The interaction between the two has brought about strength and high economic effectiveness. With this way of doing business, in 1982 Unimex will surely reach and surpass the export plan of 287 million dong assigned by the municipality, strive to contribute 200 million dong to the state budget in order to help balance the cash asset and create favorable conditions for the locality to further develop its economic ownership rights.

5598
CSO: 4209/61

READER COMPLAINS ABOUT POOR BICYCLE QUALITY, CORRUPTION

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese No 41, 14 Oct 82 p 7

[Letters in the Week column by Hong Nguyen, Culture and Information Committee of Le Dai Hanh Subward, Hanoi: "Again the Story of Bicycle"]

[Text] On 25 May 1982 I bought a bicycle bearing the "Ha Noi" brand at the price of 1,568.50 dong at the Hoa Binh Market store (in Hanoi). I thought a bicycle bought from a state store would have its quality ensured. But it turned out that it was very poor: The top tube of the frame was crooked. Two balls were missing on each side of the front ball bearings. The handle bar attachment to the forks was dented because it was a used part. The fork ball bearing squeaked badly because it contained balls of different sizes. As the aluminum rims did not have spoke covers, the inner tubes got punctured by the ends of the spokes. I had to spend more than 50 dong to have the bicycle fixed so that it could be acceptably usable.

That was the story about the quality of the bicycle. However, many customers were angry about the attitude of a number of staff members of the store. It was obvious that they colluded with the "business-doing" people to create difficulties and inconveniences for the customers. Each time the store had bicycles to sell, it let those people hold each a bicycle. A buyer had to spend 40-70 dong (Ha Noi bicycles) or 70-120 dong (Thong Nhat bicycles) before they let him have the bicycle which was said to have been "bought" by one of them. The store also set a rule about selling bicycles to holders of letters of introduction so that those who came from far places or did not have such letters would have to talk to them and to buy at higher prices. Those who did have such letters would be asked to produce identification or household papers, but if they asked those "business-doing" people to buy "for them," they would need no papers at all.

We wish the commercial sector of Hanoi would contribute to fighting the phenomena of cheating, colluding and assisting the unlawful dealers by carefully checking the quality of bicycles at the time of inspection and correcting the working method at the Hoa Binh Market bicycle store so as to restore the confidence of customers.

5598
CSO: 4209/61

DIRECTIVE ISSUED ON ROLE OF ECONOMIC CONTRACTS

BK091319 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] The Council of Ministers' chairman recently issued a directive on enhancing the role of economic contracts in the formulation and implementation of plans to promote the effectiveness of economic arbitration by the state in economic management and to protect the state legal system.

After pointing out our positive achievements and shortcomings in concluding economic contracts in the past, the directive says: Henceforth, all economic operations and relations among economic units must be established through economic contracts.

Upon receiving the control numbers and plan norms for years 1983 through 1985, all economic units--factories, joint enterprises, corporations and general corporations--must contact appropriate units to conclude economic contracts. After the annual plans have been officially published, they must get together to discuss and promptly adjust the concluded contracts or sign additional contracts. In signing economic contracts, they must correctly follow the stipulations on time limits and scopes and the procedures specified in the regulations on the economic contract system, which was attached to the Council of Ministers Decree No 54-CP dated 10 March 1975.

Economic contracts must be used as a basis on which to formulate and review plans and to provide guidance for the implementation of plans.

All ministers, the heads of economic sectors, the people's committee chairmen of provinces, cities and special zones subordinate to the central government and the chiefs of high-level economic management agencies and general administration agencies are dutybound to lead, guide and control subordinate agencies in the signing of economic contracts.

All economic arbitration organizations of the state are responsible for intensifying the inspection of economic units to ensure their strict compliance with the economic contract system, settle all disputes over economic contracts promptly and correctly, and deal justly and severely with all units violating the economic contracts.

The Council of Ministers' chairman requests all ministers, sector heads and the people's committee chairmen of provinces, cities and special zones to take measures to guide their subordinates in implementing this directive well, especially in applying it to the fulfillment of 1982 instructions so as to change anew the formulation of state plans for 1983 and for 1983-85.

CSO: 4209/79

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

EXPENSES FOR FOREIGN RESIDENTS REPORTED

BK050730 Hong Kong AFP in English 0654 GMT 5 Nov 82

[Report by Michel Blanchard]

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Nov (AFP)--Vietnam, which fought a long guerrilling war with the United States, has for the past year been busily chasing U.S. dollars. For the dollar is a rare and precious currency for this country which has only a small export trade and therefore little chance to earn hard foreign currency.

Foreign residents--or at least those from "capitalist" countries--must settle practically all their bills in dollars.

For Vietnam, which must import all spare parts and machinery, has found these foreigners here a much-needed source of vital foreign currency.

Rents paid to the all-powerful state "aid bureau for foreigners" must be in dollars, and so must the salaries of Vietnamese employees, supplied by this same bureau, which then hands them local currency in exchange.

Special shops here for foreigners also insist on being paid in dollars. Dollars are also used to pay for hotel services, petrol, and transport, while water, electricity and telecommunications must be paid in convertible dongs.

Prices are fixed in a rule-of-thumb way, mainly based on international norms, but the services rendered, taking into account the ravages of war on a developing country, have nothing international about them.

A decrepit room in the old Thong Nhat Hotel (the Metropole in French colonial days) costs from $15-30. A Hanoi-Saigon return air trip, the only way of means of travel, costs a foreigner $300. Even then he has to get up at 4 am and travel packed like a sardine.

The Vietnam Tourist Bureau is so expensive that foreigners have cut down on trips outside Hanoi.

Telexes out of Hanoi must be among the most expensive in the world, and the rental for a telephone, often out of order, is $30 monthly.

The "Foreigners' Aid Bureau" has established an incredible dollar tariff for the smallest service, and then adds 28 percent in tax. The average monthly wage for a worker is $20-30, but in dongs.

The official dollar bank rate is 9.50 dongs but it is about 10 times higher on the black market.

Measures were decided by the sixth party plenum in September 1979, ratified in the following March by the Fifth Party Congress, to start an economic reform programme.

Each firm was encouraged to be self-reliant for its needs so that the "unhealthy" practice of state subsidies could be ended. At the same time there was a brutal rise of all public services prices which had remained unchanged for 20 years.

One expert explained that while the intentions were praiseworthy, especially to boost economic and commercial activities, they were ruined by lack of preparation, inexperience and the desire to "run before you can walk" which led to many excesses.

The result was total anarchy.

A Swiss television team recently had to pay the Vietnamese firm "Fafim" for the shots that it took of the army. Suisse Romande TV received a bill of $525 for a company of infantry and four artillery guns, $368 for a T-34 tank and $214 for a SAM-3 missile. The team was only able to complete its assignment by borrowing some money.

Charges are made for everything.

When journalists were invited to cover the recent departure of "Amerasian" children--born of Vietnamese mothers and American servicemen fathers--they had to pay in dollars. Many delegations visiting Vietnam have complained about being asked to pay for meals to which they thought they had been invited.

Even governments are not spared this hunt for the dollar.

France pays a large sum annually for the upkeep of a military cemetery, to the north of Hanoi, containing 18,000 French dead from the French Indochina war.

But maintenance work is only carried out once a year--on All Saints' Day, 1 November. In between, buffaloes roam loose and the cemetery is used as an army shooting range.

CSO: 4200/110

BRIEFS

ISSUING OF 'A DOLLARS' ENDED--Hanoi, 1 Nov (AFP)--The "Vietnamese dollar," a bank note put into circulation last year in Vietnam to battle the currency black market, has been taken off the market, the Bank of Foreign Commerce has announced. The issuing of the "A dollars" was ended today, the communique released on Saturday said, without giving any explanation. Notes already issued may be used until their date of expiry, 1 year after issue. In practice the "A dollars" have already been refused for the past 2 months by certain public services in Ho Chi Minh City. All foreigners residing or visiting Vietnam, except for those from communist countries, have for the past 18 months had to pay most of their expenses in hard currency, preferably dollars. The introduction of a method of payment in dollars for communist Vietnam came as a surpruse, especially since there was some confusion marking its beginnings. Only one or five dollar denominations were put into circulation. Twenty and 50 notes were announced but never introduced. Although meant to combat the black market, the "A dollars" quickly achieved popularity among black-marketeers, and for a while were even more expensive than real dollars. [Text] [BK011336 Hong Kong AFP in English 0938 GMT 1 Nov 82]

CSO: 4200/110

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENTS SIGNED WITH VIETNAM

Paris DOAN KET in French 19 Oct 82 p 4

/Reprinted from LE MONDE of 5 Oct 82 with comment by DOAN KET/

/Text/ IPI Trade, an affiliate of J. B. Doumeng's Interagra group, has signed with the central government of Vietnam, and with those of its southern provinces, two important agricultural barter and cooperation agreements. The first general agreement, to run for 5 years, provides for shipment to Vietnam of 400,000 tons of fertilizer and 100,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour per year to a total value of approximately $100 million, or about Fr 715 million. In exchange, Vietnam undertakes to deliver to the French group 100,000 tons of rice and 500,000 tons of coal per year to an equivalent value, which according to the group represents from 40 to 50 percent of the country's total rice exports and about a quarter of its coal exports. Concerning coal, Interagra has obtained a "priority" for sales to western Europe and Africa, while Vietnam will continue to sell most of its production to Asia--particularly to Japan.

The second contract, smaller in value, has been concluded with the southern provinces of Vietnam and aims to improve food crop production. Interagra, through IPI Trade, will provide fertilizers, pesticides, insecticides, and spare parts for agricultural equipment, as well as two installations valued at Fr 20 to 25 million: a rice mill of 50,000 ton capacity, and a 100,000 ton silo.

In exchange the provinces will deliver to Interagra, over one year, rice and possibly other products, especially manioc. Quantities to be delivered will depend on the capacities of the country and on world rice prices, but should come to 15,000 or 20,000 tons. The two food processing installations will nevertheless be subject to normal financing, since Interagra's managers hope--particularly on the basis of indications by French representatives consulted in Hanoi--to obtain COFACE /French Insurance Company for Foreign Trade/ backing.

/This barter agreement is much like those concluded between Vietnam and Soviet-bloc countries. But their implementation has often stumbled over

the difficulty Vietnam experiences in meeting its delivery commitments, because of transportation problems and a considerable food shortage which in the last few years has reached 3 to 4 million tons. Because of better weather conditions and measures to stimulate individual initiative, rice production appreciably increased this year (LE MONDE, 5-6 September), but it is still far from enough to feed over 50 million Vietnamese--even badly. Future availability of an exportable surplus thus remains problematical, even if Hanoi intends to develop its exports to the maximum./ [in boldface]

The Paris evening daily's comment calls for a few observations:

1. The figures cited by LE MONDE (100,000 tons of wheat and wheat flour for 100,000 tons of rice per year) indicate that barter, rather than food exports, is involved, since the country has not yet attained self-sufficiency in food, despite a definite improvement in the agricultural situation (see DOAN KET No. 339). This exchange represents a financial advantage for Vietnam, since on the world market the price of rice is twice that of wheat, while at the same time it meets the wheat requirements of the urban population, particularly in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh-Ville, which is accustomed to consuming "French bread."

2. The reservations expressed by the French daily are well founded insofar as in past years Vietnam has found it hard to meet its delivery commitments, not only because of transportation difficulties, but also because of bad management and pricing policy. Although it is premature to say all that is now past, it can nevertheless be noted that in the past year and a half notable progress has been made in this field, especially in Ho Chi Minh-Ville and in the Mekong delta. According to our information, Ho Chi Minh-Ville's foreign trade will this year exceed $100 million.

3. It should be emphasized that improvement of the food situation and increases in rice production are proceeding despite decreased imports of fertilizers, fuel, and insecticides. Supply of those products will permit appreciable increase in agricultural production.

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CSO: 4219/8

AGRICULTURE

GOOD LIFE AT A CATHOLIC FISHING COMMUNITY DEPICTED

Hanoi CHINH NGHIA in Vietnamese No 7, 26 Sep 82 pp 1, 7

[Article by Tran Hung: "A Place of Happy Life"]

[Excerpts] After having mentioned the general state of fishery in Nghe Tinh Province in the past years and the direction for its development in the coming years, Marine Products Service Chief Le Van Hoa, in a low voice, said to me:

"I am sure as a journalist you want to go to Van Xuan Parish immediately. For many years it is a progressive fishery cooperative in our province. Before you go there, I invite you to visit a new project which is going to play an important role in Nghe Tinh's fishery in the coming years and for a long time -- that is our refrigerating plant having a capacity of 20 tons of fish per day, the construction of which has just been completed. Only by refrigerating can we have shrimps and fish for export. Only by exporting can Nghe Tinh's fishery provide itself with materials, tools and fuel for production and development. In recent years, while some provinces that live on fishery and the sea, including Dong Nai, did export marine products, Nghe Tinh was reluctant and did not have an appropriate policy to encourage fishermen to get products for export; therefore, since there was the policy to fight across-the-board practice in production management, Nghe Tinh has been having some difficulties in maintaining balance in connection with materials and fuel. Van Xuan Cooperative also produces considerable quantities of shrimps and squids; as a result, its Catholic members feel very encouraged as they get to know well the policy to encourage getting products for exports. When you are at the refrigerating plant, you will see on the other side of the river mouth the entire village of Van Xuan Parish."

Upon hearing that introduction, I immediately joined the Marine Products Ministry work group that was going to the Cua Hoi coastal area to visit the refrigerating plant. It was late in August, but the sun was still hot in that central part of the country. For 4 months Nghe Tinh did not have a single raindrop; in many areas we went through, ricefields were extremely dry and the rows of bamboo trees and

sea pines on both sides of the roads were without any leaves. All electric power was used to fight the drought, but Nghe Tinh s electric power output was only equal to that of a large district of Hai Hung Province. Although the people of Nghe Tinh had to fight hard against nature and the harsh production conditions, their standard of living did not cease to improve. New tiled-roofed houses that were appearing on the roadsides seemed to be a challenge against nature. Although the price of rice in Vinh was a little bit higher than that in Hanoi, the prices of pork, chicken, fish, beans of all kinds, etc. were only two-thirds as much and even cheaper in the countryside. The more we approached the Cua Hoi coastal area, the stronger the winds became; the winds from the vast sea that brought along the salty humidity, however, failed to alleviate the heat from the sunlight full of swirling dust.

We came to the refrigerating plant, met Director Diep and then visited the plant. I was led to the river mouth and given a rundown:

"The other side is Van Xuan, you see. The house there, with the bright red roof, over the sandbar is the newly-built conference hall of the cooperative, which according to new prices is valued at nearly 1 million dong. Of the 97 households in the cooperative 90 have had their own tiled-roofed houses. All households are Catholic. Fishery has been completely motorized, with machinery ranging from 22 to 33 horsepowers; an average work day in the cooperative earns 36 dong; for 10 consecutive years, the cooperative has fulfilled the plan assigned by the state, has been awarded the Labor Order Third Class twice and earned the title of hero for the village in connection with public security work; other movements of the cooperative, particularly its cultural, physical education and sport activities, have all ranked among the good achievements in the province."

Production, life and all cultural and social activities in Van Xuan did not cease to move forward while religious matters were ensured and the freedom of religion was always respected, without any restrictions and coercion. If any important religious dates fell on the days when fish were abundant, its fishermen would still stick to the sea to earn their living and suggest that the priest delay the service to the next day; on Sundays, religious service was performed twice in the morning for those who did not go fishing and once at noon for those who had returned from the sea. So far Van Xuan showed good solidarity in the new life, including the fact that young men and women who were not both Catholic got married to each other. As he confided to me on this matter, the cooperative's head accountant, Son, said to me: Son, who had been in the army and returned home in 1971, was the first person who married a non-Catholic girl, but since he was threatened to be excommunicated, his parents did not dare to attend the engagement and marriage ceremonies and the cooperative had to be the organizer and to bring invitation cards to every family, which were even declined by some people. Son's marriage was a very joyous affair, however, with young men and women, both parishioners and non-Catholics, attending it in large numbers. In 1973, Nam's eldest

daughter was also the first girl in Van Xuan to marry a non-Catholic, who lived 4 kilometers from her home. When their first child was born, the bad people spread the rumors to the effect that the child did not have limbs and a backbone; people who did not believe in rumors came to visit to see if they were true. When the child was 3-4 months old, the mother carried it to the maternal native place to dispel those false rumors.

The living conditions of the elderly and weak people in Van Xuan were also secure. Each month the cooperative gave them 12 dong and sold them 15-20 kilograms of fish at directed prices. The old former members who had helped to build the cooperative for 20 years or more, had been for 10 consecutive years progressive laborers, along with their families had fully implemented the state policies, had had children who fulfilled their own military obligation and were awarded at least letters of commendation and now could no longer work because of their age were to receive from the cooperative an income equal to one-half of the average earning in the cooperative, i.e., 500 dong per month; other old former members who had contributed for less than 20 years to the building of the cooperative and had satisfied other criteria were to receive 300 dong per month in accordance with its current income level, and upon the event of their death 200 dong for funeral expenses and a month's income would be granted.

In 1981, Van Xuan signed end product contracts for each fishing net. While the productivity and catches of the cooperatives in Nghe Tinh in recent years dropped because of the difficulties in connection with materials, fishing tools and organization, in Van Xuan productivity and volume of production did not cease to increase: its catch was 342 tons of fish in 1979, 404 tons in 1980 and 460 tons in 1981. The annual income of a fishing laborer in 1981 ranged from the lowest of 10,000 dong to the highest of 17,000 dong.

5598
CSO: 4209/61

AGRICULTURE

STATUS OF 10TH-MONTH RICE HARVEST REPORTED

BK161409 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 15 Nov 82

[Text] The weather conditions last week were favorable for harvesting the 10th-month rice. The pace of harvest was rather rapid with an average of 32,000 hectares harvested each day. Provinces and cities in the north have harvested 50 percent of their cultivated area, which is faster than during the same period last year. In many places the 10th-month rice productivity and output increased considerably. Six districts of Haiphong Municipality completed their work on more than 10,000 of their total of 21,514 harvesting areas. The average yield was more than 30 quintals of paddy per hectare, or almost one ton per hectare more than last year's 10th-month rice crop. Outlying districts of Hanoi harvested one-third of their 10th-month rice area. Their crop was fairly good, with an average yield of 26.53 quintals per hectare, or 5.5 quintals per hectare more than last year's early 10th-month rice crop. The 20,000 waterlogged hectares of the 60,000 hectares of rice blown over by typhoon No 7 in Thanh Hoa Province have been drained and retransplanted. Harvest work is also beginning on these ricefields.

Hai Hung, Ha Son Binh and Quang Ninh Provinces are accelerating their harvest of the 10th-month rice. Some localities of these provinces collected a yield of 3-40 quintals per hectare, which was higher than the last crop.

Southern provinces and cities have harvested 82,000 hectares of their early 10th-month rice. The pace of the harvest was double that of last year. These localities have plowed 91,000 hectares of ricefields and planted early winter-spring rice on 69,000 hectares. They have increased the area of vegetable, subsidiary and industrial crops by 7,000 hectares compared with last year.

CSO: 4209/79

BRIEFS

THUAN HAI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 15 October, Thuan Hai Province had delivered 16,200 tons of summer-fall grain to state granary. The grain, financial and banking sectors have prepared cash, materials and goods in order to purchase or exchange them for rice paddies. Ninh Phuoc and Ninh Hai Districts and Phan Rang and Thap Chap cities have each delivered between 2,800 and 4,900 tons of paddies. So far, nearly 50 cooperatives have fulfilled their grain procurement obligations. [BK311041 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 28 Oct 82]

THUAN HAI GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 20 October, Thuan Hai Province had procured nearly 35,924 tons of grain or approximately 90 percent of the planned target. Districts in the province are striving to procure an additional 6,000 tons of grain so that they can overfulfill the planned target by 2,000 tons. Although this year the province failed to attain the target for planned acreage due to adverse weather conditions, all the crops it planted during the year produced good yields thanks to its intensive cultivation efforts. [BK021639 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 1 Nov 82]

PRODUCTION COLLECTIVES--Provinces in the former Nan Bo to date have established 8,052 production collectives, of which 571 are newly established collectives and 6,150 have applied the product-based contractual system. [Text] [BK041205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 2 Nov 82]

LONG AN GRAIN OBLIGATION--As of 20 October, Long An Province had delivered to state granaries more than 60,000 tons of paddies or 90 percent of its plan norm. During the summer-fall crop the province delivered 10,000 tons or almost 70 percent of its target for this crop. [BK041205 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Nov 82]

GRAIN COLLECTION IN SOUTH--As of 31 October the Nam Bo provinces had delivered to state ganaries an amount of grain equivalent to 96 percent of the grain collection plan for all 1982. The amount included 34,720 tons of paddy turned in as payment of taxes, 647,545 tons sold at agreed upon prices, and 170,602 tons delivered in exchange for goods. In this year's summer-fall crop season in particular, the Nam Bo provinces and cities have collected 228,098 tons of grain, including 26,940 tons of paddy collected as taxes. To date, Tien Giang Province has delivered to state granaries an amount of grain exceeding the procurement norm for all 1982 by 21 percent, with the grain collected as taxes or bought under two-way contracts accounting for more than 75 percent of the

total amount. Meanwhile, Dong Thap and Cuu Long Provinces have also fulfilled their grain collection norm for all 1982. For its part, An Giang, which has collected the second largest amount of grain among the Mekong River Delta provinces, has to date delivered to state granaries an amount equivalent to 93 percent of its 1982 grain procurement plan. [Text] [BK070708 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Nov 82]

MEKONG DELTA PRODUCTION GROUPS--Hanoi, 28 Oct, VNA--The Mekong River delta provinces have built more production collectives, a basic lower form of agricultural collectivisation. Almost half of the number of production collectives have applied the system of contractual quotas to boost production and improve the peasants' life. Peasants in Cuu Long Province have formed 390 more production collectives, bringing the total number to 821. The Province of Dong Thap now counts 480 production collectives. Ninety per cent of the figure have obtained rice yields higher than last year and delivered surplus rice to the state. All the peasant households in Binh Thanh Village in Hau Giang Province have joined production collectives. In the recent rainy season crop, the landless peasants have been allocated 73 hectares of land. Thanks to collective work, they have been able to build more small-sized irrigation works. [Text] [OW281003 Hanoi VNA in English 0710 GMT 28 Oct 82]

MEKONG DELTA RICE STRAINS--Hanoi, 15 Oct, VNA--After 3 years of research and experimentation, scientific workers in cooperation with production collectives in Hau Giang Province, one of the major rice growing areas in the Mekong River delta, have selected 3 new rice hybrids suited to local soil and climatic conditions. These new rice strains chosen from the species donated by the International Rice Research Institute have shorter growth periods, are better suited to aluminous and salty soil and more resistant to crop pests than the species traditionally grown so far. Their average yield is from 5 to 7 tonnes per hectares. The province has 400,000 hectares of aluminous and salty soil. The new varieties will enable the local peasants to grow three rice crops a year. The production collective in Long Phu District has plans to expand their acreage in the coming year. [Text] [OW270453 Hanoi VNA in English 1454 GMT 15 Oct 82]

CSO: 4200/111

LIGHT INDUSTRY

BRIEFS

INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS--Hanoi, 2 Nov, VNA--A small-sized paper machine and a pulp pounder have been produced for the first time by local industries in Vietnam. The small-sized paper machine with an annual capacity of 150 tons of paper is designed and manufactured by the Hanoi industry. It was improved from a foreign design to better adapt to production conditions in the country. The machines will be delivered to district paper mills using local materials. The pulp pounder named "Vicon" is designed and manufactured by the Institute of Paper and Cellulose Research of the Ministry of Light Industry with a capacity of 4 tons of pulp a day. It is used for pounding the stalk of fiberous plants such as rice plants, sugarcane bagasse and rush in the manufacture of paper and other commodities. The paper machines and pulp pounders are widely in service in the Mekong delta provinces. [Text] [OW021225 Hanoi VNA in English 0723 GMT 2 Nov 82]

CSO: 4200/111

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

RADIO, TV COMMISSION MEETS ON CENTRAL HIGHLANDS

BK250814 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] According to VNA, the Central Radio and Television Commission recently held a conference in Gia Lai-Cong Tum Province to discuss guidelines, tasks and measures for consolidating and developing the radio and television service in the three central highland provinces [Gia Lai-Cong Tum, Dac Lac and Lam Dong]. The conference commended the efforts and achievements of the three central highland provinces, which have gradually improved their radio and television service.

After liberation the three central highland provinces quickly built their own radio stations. "The broadcasting range of these radio stations has been further expanded, and the content and quality of their broadcasting have been gradually improved and tailored to the needs of local listeners.

Over the past few years, the three central highland provinces have built nearly 300 wired radio stations and substations in the cities, towns, forestry sites, state farms, new economic zones and a number of villages and hamlets of the ethnic minority people with a network of about 4,000 large and small loudspeakers.

The radio and wired radio service of the three central highland provinces has greatly helped the local party and administrative committee echelons in propaganda work; in disseminating the party and state's lines, policies and guidelines; and in educating the ethnic minority people to understand the situation in their provinces as well as their duties. It has also helped to motivate the ethnic minority people to accelerate production, engage in socialist transformation and socialist construction and build a new life. In particular, in the struggle against the enemy it has promptly countered and refuted his psychological warfare allegations, clarified the party and state's policy of uniting people of all nationalities and succeeded in persuading thousands of tribal youths who have gone astray and joined the fulro to return to the people.

The conference also pointed out the prevalent shortcomings and weaknesses of the radio and wired radio service of the three central highland provinces. It set forth new tasks for the radio stations of these provinces in the period to come. Specifically, they must strive to improve their programs by making them even more useful and attractive and must support the local political tasks and the daily life of the tribal people. They must fully use the combined

strength of the central and local echelons, of the state and the people and of the entire radio and television sector in consolidating existing wired radio establishments, ensuring their smooth operation and building more wired radio stations and substations and radio listening centers in all villages, cooperatives and hamlets. This will provide the people in the provinces with sufficient radio listening facilities. Moreover, the three provincial radio stations must strengthen and consolidate the organization and management of the radio and wired radio network from the provincial to grassroots levels.

CSO: 4209/79

LABOR

TRADE UNION PROMOTES MOVEMENT TO FULFILL 1982 PLAN

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese No 41, 14 Oct 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Trade Union Promotes Emulation Movement To Successfully Fulfill 1982 State Plan"]

[Text] The 1982 emulation movement for labor productivity and practicing economy has been growing smoothly. So far there have been 1,300 technicians and 130,000 workers and cadres in the state's key projects having joined the emulation movement, 36 ministries and general departments having widely launched the movement for practicing economyin the production installations subordinate to them and 1,013 enterprises in 14 sectors and localities having joined the movement for labor productivity and practicing economy. The trade union committee echelons have relentlessly urged workers and civil servants to exploit any potential, maintained and stepped up production and resolved the job problem for hundreds of thousands of workers and civil servants. The trade union organizations have worked hard and tried to cooperate with managerial organs to resolve urgent problems having to do with production and living conditions.

After 9 months the results obtained from carrying on the state plan have been remarkable. A number of localities and enterprises have attained high values of output. A number of enterprises have already fulfilled the plan for the entire year.

The volume of work that remains in the 4th quarter is still large. The key state projects are requiring full and timely supply of large volumes of materials and equipment to ensure the desired rate of work progress. The tasks of grain transportation to serve the standard of living are also pressing ones. In this situation, to find synchronized and effective measures to take to continue stepping up the emulation movement is an urgent need. The trade union committee echelons must thoroughly understand and along with the specialized organs carry out Decision No 146 of the Council of Ministers to further promote the emulation movement for fulfillment of the state plan. We must continue to widen paying piecework wages and signing bonus contracts in a steady manner and to set rational emulation criteria so as to have the norms that serve as a basis for commendation and bonuses.

These are the things that must be considered important measures to step up the emulation movement at the end of the year. As to the key projects and coal-producing sector, we must have a special interest, particularly in the living conditions of miners and workers in such projects, in order to create favorable conditions for them to ensure fulfillment of the plan. Trade union chapters in all localities, sectors and production installations, on the basis of their own actual situation, must set up and carry on programs of positive objectives, as the Notice of the 9th Plenum of the Confederation of Trade Unions Executive Committee has indicated. We must pay attention to programs for reorganization and perfection of trade union organizations and overcome the superficial and unrealistic way of doing work.

Further developing the experience that has been gathered in our work since the beginning of the year, we strive to step up every activity of the trade union organizations that realistically affects the emulation movement at the end of the year and to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan.

5598
CSO: 4209/61

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

TO HUU ADDRESSES MEETING ON BOOK PUBLISHING

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Oct 82

[Text] A ceremony was organized on the morning of 27 October by the book publishing, printing and distributing sectors to mark their 30th founding anniversary and receive first class labor medals. Many cadres of the book publishing, printing and distributing sectors at the central level and in many localities were present at the ceremony.

Also present were To Huu, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Hoang Tung, secretary of the VCP Central Committee; and Ha Xuan Truong, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee and head of the VCP Central Committee Culture and Literature and Art Department.

On behalf of the Council of State, Comrade To Huu awarded three first class labor medals to the book publishing, printing and distributing sectors for their achievements in serving the people and the revolution over the past 30 years.

Addressing the meeting, Comrade To Huu heartily praised the very encouraging achievements which the three sectors have scored in their growth. He said:

Publishing houses must strive to improve authorship and editorial tasks as necessary steps to further enhancing the ideological character, the quality and the effectiveness of published works. They must publish more books, especially political and dialectical books and research projects of scientific value. Books presenting political knowledge, the Marxist-Leninist theory and the party and state's lines and policies must be published in a diversified, lively and attractive manner and in conformity with the demands of each type of researcher.

Printing houses must scrupulosuly comply with state printing regulations and laws and improve printing techniques and art work. In this way, books will be printed more beautifully and promptly. In view of the material difficulties facing them, printing houses must adopt measures for economizing on materials and printing on paper of all kinds while ensuring printing techniques and art.

The book distribution sector must improve its work and see to it that books and other cultural works will be delivered to the right recipients, according

to their needs and on schedule. This will help to promote the book-reading movement and strengthen propaganda and book-introducing tasks. In distribution work, it is necessary to collect the opinions of buyers on how to improve the distribution task and contribute to enhancing the quality of published works.

Finally, Comrade To Huu hoped that on the occasion of their 30th anniversary, the book publishing, printing and distributing sectors will review their past work, draw upon good experiences and thoroughly analyze and correct their shortcomings in order to support more satisfactorily the revolutionary tasks laid out by the Fifth Party Congress.

CSO: 4209/79

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

'VNA' REPORTS DAMAGES CAUSED BY TYPHOON 'NANCY'

OW290905 Hanoi VNA in English 0848 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] Hanoi, 28 Oct, VNA--According to incomplete figures from the central storm and flood control committee, Typhoon "Nancy" which struck Nghe Tinh Province, about 300 kilometres south of Hanoi, on October 18, caused heavy losses in lives and property.

The storm caused the death or missing of 71 persons and injuries to 290 others. All together, 265,000 families totalling 1,335,000 people were affected. The storm demolished 68,980 houses, 13 provincial and district hospitals, 194 village health stations, 585 creches and 4,233 class-rooms; 194,200 people are homeless and 185,000 pupils had to suspend their studies. The storm brought heavy rains over Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Ha Nam Ninh and Thai Binh provinces with rainfalls averaging from 200 to 400 millimetres, causing the immersion of 207,100 hectares of winter rice nearing harvest, 48,000 hectares of which were completely ruined. The loss in paddy output is estimated at about 300,000 tonnes.

After the storm, a delegation of the Council of Ministers visited affected areas and instructed the ministers and branches concerned to help the population quickly stabilize their life. The local administration, particularly in the Province of Nghe Tinh, has concentrated materials, equipment, food and medicines to help the affected population.

CSO: 4200/111

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

BRIEFS

EARTHQUAKE IN NORTH--Hanoi, 30 Oct, VNA--An earthquake registering 6.6 on the Richter Scale shook a region close to the northern border of Vietnam at 3.37 p.m. GMT (10.37 p.m. Hanoi time) on October 27, says a communique of the earth sciences centre under the Vietnam Institute of Sciences. It is estimated to reach force 8 at the epicentre and was felt on most parts of northern Vietnam. In Hanoi, the vibration registered 4 on the Richter Scale. Also measured were two after-shocks in the range of 5 on the Richter Scale. [Text] [OW300739 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 30 Oct 82]

CSO: 4200/111

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Đặng Nghiêm Bái [DAWNGJ NGHIEEM BAIS]

(SRV Ambassador to the United Kingdom; on 6 October 1982 he attended an exhibit in London in support of the SRV. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 10 Oct 82 p 4)

Hà Văn Ban [HAF VAWN BAN]

*Acting Chairman of the People's Committee, Thanh Hca Province; recently he attended a conference on safeguarding state property at construction sites. (XAY DUNG No 9, Sep 82 back cover)

Vũ Tất Ban [VUX TAATS BAN]

*Deputy Secretary of the Vietnam Construction Trade Union; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 9, Sep 82 p 4)

Phạm Văn Bình [PHAMJ VAWN BINHF]

*Head of the Central Upper Air Station [Dai cao khong trung uong]; on 2 November 1982 he spoke at the inaugural of an upper air radio meteorological observation station for space exploration. (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 82 p 1)

Lương Hữu Chung [LUWOWNG HUWUX CHUNG], *Colonel

*Deputy Head of the Military Technical Academy; on 11 October 1982 he participated in ceremonies marking Polish Armed Forces Day, (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 12 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Đức Đàn [NGUYEENX DUWCS DANF]

*Editor in Chief of the arts magazine NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU NGHE THUAT No 4 [45] Jul-Aug 82 p 1]

Hoàng Năng Đắc [HOANGF NAWNG DAWCS]

*Deputy Secretary of the Vietnam Construction Union; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 9 Sep 82 p 4)

Trần Đỗ [TRAANF DOOJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; chairman of the Culture and Education Committee of the National Assembly; he attended the end of the year ceremony at the Writers School on 6 September 1982. (VAN NGHE 16 Oct 82 p 3)

Lê Đình Giai [LEE DINHF GIAI]

*Charge d'Affaires of the SRV in Bulgaria; on 27 September 1982 he attended the arrival in Bulgaria of a Ho Chi Minh City delegation. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Oct 82 p 4)

Hà Trọng Hòa [HAF TRONGJ HOAF]

*Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; recently he attended a conference on safeguarding state property at construction sites. (XAY DUNG No 9, Sep 82 back cover)

Tô Hoài [TOO HOAIF]

*Member of the Secretariat of the Asia-African Writers Association; his article about his association's meeting in Ho Chi Minh City appeared in the cited source. (VAN NGHE 16 Oct 82 p 2)

Lê Khắc [LEE KHAWCS]

Editor in Chief of the journal TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (TAP CHI KHOA HOC KY THUAT Jul-Aug 82 inside front cover)

Nguyễn Lai [NGUYEENX LAI] aka Sáu Lai [SAUS LAI] deceased

Vice President of the Vietnam Stage Artists Association; member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Art Literature Confederation; member of the VCP; born in An Quan village, Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, he died at age 80. (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 82 p 4)

Hoàng Văn Lân [HOANGF VAWN LAAN], Senior Colonel, Deceased

Born in 1920; former head of the Enterprise Management Department, Technical General Department; member of the Vietnam Communist Party; he died following a period of serious illness on 13 October 1982 at the 108th Military Hospital. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 14 Oct 82 p 4)

Vũ Đình Liêu [VUX DINHF LIEEUJ]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Section of the Vietnam-Bulgaria Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 1 November 1982 he led a delegation to Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 82 p 1)

Cao Văn Lương [CAO VAWN LUWOWNGJ]

*Deputy Editor and Editorial Secretary of the history journal NGHIEN CUU LICH SU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU No 3 [204] May-Jun 82 p 94]

Nguyễn Thừa Lương [NGUYEENX THUWAF LUWOWNG]

*Editor in Chief of the youth magazine THANH NIEN; he was mentioned in an article on his magazine's 20th anniversary. (THIEU NIEN TIEN PHONG 15 Oct 82 p 3)

Hoàng Trọng Nhu [HOANGF TRONGJ NHU]

*Ambassador to Bulgaria; on 1 November 1982 he welcomed a Vietnamese delegation to Bulgaria. (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 82 p 1)

Trần Nguyên Phi [TRAANF NGUYEEN PHI]

*President of the Arts and Letters College of Hanoi; on 6 September 1982 he made some opening remarks at the year-end ceremony of the Writers School. (VAN NGHE 16 Oct 82 p 3)

Tử Sơn [TUWF SOWN]

*Deputy Editor of the newspaper VAN NGHE; on 18-23 September 1982 he attended meetings of the Asia-Africa Young Writers Association. (VAN NGHE 16 Oct 82 p 3)

Phạm Văn Sự [PHAMJ VAWN SUWJ]

*Chairman of the People's Committee, Yen Thanh District, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "The Active Role of the Reserve Forces" appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 8 Oct 82 p 3)

Văn Tạo [VAWN TOAJ]

Editor in Chief of the history journal NGHIEN CUU LICH SU; his name appeared on the masthead of the cited source. (NGHIEN CUU LICH SU No 3 [204] May-Jun 82 p 94)

Nguyễn Đình Thảo [NGUYEENX DINHF THOAR]

*Deputy Director of the Commerce Service, Hanoi; he was mentioned in an article on food distribution in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 18 Oct 82 p 3)

Phạm Tính [PHAMJ TINHF]

*Secretary of the Vietnam Construction Trade Union; his election to this position was reported in the cited source. (XAY DUNG No 9, Sep 82 p 4)

END

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3 December 1982

Vietnam Report

No. 2412

TAP CHI CONG SAN,

No. 8, August 1982

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3 December 1982

VIETNAM REPORT

No. 2412

TAP CHI CONG SAN, No. 8, August 1982

Except where indicated otherwise in the table of contents the following is a complete translation of the monthly theoretical and political journal of the Vietnam Communist Party published in Hanoi.

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IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF EDUCATION

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 1-3, 10

[Editorial]

[Text] The 5th Congress of the Party confirmed that the achievements that were recorded in education over the past 6 years "are still a source of pride to our system." At the same time, the congress pointed out the shortcoming that is most deserving of attention in this area, namely, that "the quality of education has seriously declined," not only in the areas of culture, science and technology, but also in the areas of revolutionary ideals and socialist ethics.

As regards the quality of education, the greatest weakness at this time is the failure to properly prepare the young generation to become the new stratum of laborers, meet the requirements of the division of social labor, actively participate in the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" which exists between socialism and capitalism in order to win victory for socialism and be ready to defend the fatherland. Each year, another one-half million students graduate from basic and middle level general schools who do not continue their education but who also have not received occupational training or been assigned a job. Of the students graduating from trade training schools, vocational middle schools and colleges, more and more persons are not truly ready to accept a task. Many persons who have accepted a job lack the consciousness of serving others and lack occupational ideals. The pragmatic lifestyle and personal considerations have developed among youths. There has been a decline of confidence and revolutionary enthusiasm among some youths. Even during the recent school year, many students lacked a desire to learn; many general school students quit school; and the sense of discipline and order of some vocational and college students also declined.

This situation deserving of concern has its objective causes in the difficulties encountered in everyday life, the negative influences of a period of many social upheavals and the sharp class struggle on the path to socialism.

However, examining educational work from a subjective point of view, there is a rather large number of causes that have served to exacerbate these negative phenomena. To begin with, the educational system has not been reformed and still encompasses unreasonable factors that are in opposition to the task of training

the stratum of new laborers. Moreover, within society, within many levels of the party and government and even among some educational cadres backward concepts regarding education still exist, such as separating learning from productive labor, separating learning from practical application and separating the culture from revolutionary politics and ethics. Educational work is still being dealt with in a haphazard manner, is not closely linked to the needs of the division of social labor, lacks a scientific basis and lacks the conditions needed to insure its quality. Teachers, the main characters in this work, are not being given appropriate attention; they are not receiving the necessary support in terms of their living conditions or their position in society.

The 5th Congress of the Party established the main task of the education sectors as: "Carrying out the reform of education and developing education in a positive and stable manner in stages consistent with the requirements and capabilities of the national economy and making every effort to improve the quality of education while attaching importance to providing general school students with occupational counselling."

In the years ahead, the education sectors must endeavor to create the conditions for improving the quality of education in accordance with the training objectives of the party while attaching importance to developing education in a number of areas and in a number of necessary elements.

The socio-economic factors determining the requirements regarding the quality of education are: the division of social labor needed to support agricultural production, the production of consumer goods and export activities as well as a number of related industrial sectors; the sharp struggle between the two ways of life; and the struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists.

On this basis, while improving the quality of education, it is necessary to attach importance to ideology; we must insure unanimity based on the political line of the party and must continue the campaign to improve the teaching of revolutionary ethics; as regards skills, knowledge and practical ability, we must meet the needs of the new division of labor within the national economy and the requirements of the class struggle and the task of defending the fatherland.

The development of education must be carried out in a steady manner on the basis of insuring the quality of education and by means of forms suited to each type student and each area; importance must be attached to the level I general schools and the trade training schools and education must be more strongly developed in the Mekong River Delta, the Central Highlands and the mountains of the North primarily for the purpose of creating the base for training, cadres among the local people.

While closely linking education to everyday life and production, it is necessary to develop the role played by the millions of teachers and students in developing the economy, disseminating the latest achievements of science and technology and struggling to transform society and production relations.

The improvement of the quality of education and the development of education first demand the improvement of the educational system and the appropriate improvement of curricula and training plans. While steadily carrying out the shift to the reformed educational system, it is necessary to take a step toward improving the current system of schools and classes. The programs of the general schools must be revised so that the teaching of general technical labor and occupational counselling can be incorporated in them. The middle schools must quickly be classified by type of education so that they can prepare their students to embark on a trade, with importance attached to productive labor involving technical skills. At the same time, we must not forget to improve the training of students who possess special aptitudes. The trade training schools training technical workers must be reorganized and strengthened; meanwhile, importance must be attached to holding trade training classes to support agricultural production and the production of consumer and export goods. It is necessary to open trade training centers on a pilot project basis within the precincts and districts, centers that are closely linked to the most popular trade within the locality and which are a continuation of general school. The vocational middle schools, academies and colleges must restudy their training objectives, revise their curricula and training plans and arrange their networks in a manner closely linked to each economic area. We must eventually establish for each area, for each province, a center training scientific and technical cadres in schools ranging from vocational middle schools to colleges, thereby making a practical contribution to maintaining the training-science and technology-production cycle.

We must truly intensify the ideological activities within schools. Ideological work must be part of all educational activities and must be performed through organizing the life and the environment of the school. It is necessary to improve the theoretical or political curricula in accordance with the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress and further improve the quality of the teaching of theory and the method of studying theory along the lines of more closely linking theory to practice, coordinating teachers with students and developing upon the activism of students. It is necessary to gain experience from the campaign to improve the teaching of revolutionary ethics over the past 3 years so that steps can be taken to make improvements with a view toward achieving true results as regards the attitude toward learning, the attitude toward labor, the spirit of unity, discipline and order, politeness and the civilized lifestyle. There must be close coordination among the school, the family and society. We must reorganize the political instructor elementary and advanced training system and establish a division of labor between the teachers schools and the party schools. We must establish a system of political lecturers who operate on a regular basis in order to promptly take information on current events and politics to schools at remote places.

We must build the corps of teachers and education management cadres, beginning with the contingent of principals, which is an important factor determining the quality of education. Most pressing is the need to improve the living conditions of teachers so that they can focus more of their efforts on teaching students. On the one hand, it is necessary to implement every regulation and policy of the state

and not allow the reduction of supply standards, the late payment of wages and so forth to persist. On the other hand, on the basis of the capabilities of the local government and the people, we must improve the eating and living conditions of teachers and their families and look for every way to enable teachers to increase their income in a legitimate manner. We must reorganize the corps of teachers and education management cadres and expel from the sector or transfer to another sector those persons whose specialized skills and ethics are very poor. Beginning with the next school year, we must carry out the reform of pedagogy, organize advanced political and professional training for teachers and provide school management cadres with training in practical experiences in improving the quality of education. Within the vocational schools and colleges, a policy must be adopted that encourages skilled cadres and inspires devotion to one's occupation.

We must improve the management of schools with a view toward strengthening the maintenance of order and discipline so that "the school becomes a school, the classroom becomes a classroom." Relying upon the people, we must continue to repair and maintain school buildings and teaching and learning aids. We must establish education councils on the various levels and establish uniformity regarding every position and measure for mobilizing the people to join this organization. As regards strengthening the party and Youth Union organizations within the school, deeper research must be conducted in order to develop reasonable activity regulations for the party organizations and mass organizations within schools. In the immediate future, we must elevate the leadership role of the party organization through the phase of political activities and emulation to implement the resolutions of the 5th Congress. It is necessary to provide party chapter secretaries, party organization secretaries and the principals of schools with knowledge of party building. The activities of the Youth Union must be incorporated in the overall program of the school and the Youth Union must be given the time needed to conduct its activities. Cadres who possess at least the same educational skills as teachers must be put in charge of the Youth Union and the Teenagers' and Children's Units at schools and these cadres must regularly receive training concerning the experiences of the student movement.

The education of the stratum of new, socialist persons is of decisive significance to the present and the future of the country. The 5th Congress of the Party placed the education system in the "position of foremost importance" in the entire ideological and cultural revolution. Moreover, education also has a direct impact upon the production relations revolution and the scientific-technological revolution. Now, we must concern ourselves with providing leadership on the educational front because its quality is declining. If allowed to persist, this situation will adversely affect an entire generation. The various party committee echelons must, on the basis of the resolution of the party congress concerning education and the resolution of the Political Bureau on educational reform, seriously review education during the past 6 years and place education in a worthy position in the programs of action that the party congresses on the various levels will adopt. We must concern ourselves with

everyone from newborns to the youths who will serve on the economic, cultural and national defense fronts. Preparing the young generation going into life to be ready to work and build the country, build the new life and be ready to fight in defense of the fatherland is a sure guarantee of the happiness of each family and the victory of socialism in our country.

7809
CSO: 4210/1

BUILDING THE CORPS OF TEACHERS TO MEET THE REQUIREMENTS OF EDUCATIONAL REFORM

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 4-10

[Article by Nguyen Thi Binh]

[Text] The political report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th National Congress of Delegates emphasized: "The greatest problem at this time is the serious decline in the quality of education." The resolution of the Political Bureau concerning educational reform stated: "The corps of teachers and education management cadres is the key force in education and makes a decisive contribution to the success of educational reform." Therefore, one of the problems that must be resolved at this time in order to improve the quality of education is that of building the corps of teachers well.

At present, we have more than 400,000 teachers (50,000 kindergarten teachers, 220,000 level I teachers, 110,000 level II teachers, 30,000 level III teachers and 10,000 teachers specializing in supplementary education). If we include the more than 40,000 education management cadres, the education sector has the largest staff of the non-production sectors. This reflects the rapid development of education in our country, especially since the country was reunified. The corps of teachers has become an important part of the corps of socialist intellectuals and has made a large contribution to training the young generation to be the key force in building and defending the fatherland and in bringing knowledge of culture and science to the working people.

However, our corps of teachers still exhibits shortcomings and weaknesses that have influenced the development of education. Although we have many teachers, in some areas (the mountains, the area deep within the Mekong River Delta and so forth) still lack teachers. The structure of the corps of teachers is not well coordinated and this has affected the overall education of the young generation: we lack teachers to teach politics, foreign languages, music, painting, physical culture and technology, teachers to take charge of Youth Union and unit work, provide occupational counselling and so forth. With the exception of a number of advanced teachers, the greatest shortcoming at this time is that the quality of teachers is still low, does not meet immediate requirements and is even lower compared to the requirements of educational reform.

As regards personal qualities, the vast majority of teachers have the correct political stand, are loyal to the fatherland and the party, clearly distinguish between friends and enemies, respect the law and possess the sense of organization and discipline. However, the enthusiasm for work of many teachers has recently declined and "averagism" is spreading. Although programs are still being completed, the instruction being provided by many teachers is not thorough, experimentation and practical application are often ignored, lessons are graded in a "general" fashion and little attention is given to the results achieved by students in their studies. Even more deserving of concern is the fact that some teachers have become indifferent toward the task of education, have foresaken the guideline "teach persons by teaching them to read and write" and have even failed to correct bad behavior by students. In addition, some schools, families and elders have not concerned themselves with educating bad students and have, as a result, caused many difficulties to teachers in their educational work.

Generally speaking, with the exception of a number of teachers who have made progress, the old corps of teachers in the South does not possess high political awareness, does not possess a firm patriotic, socialist stand and some persons have, for one reason or another, left the profession.

As regards cultural and scientific qualifications, the results of an investigation conducted during the 5 year (1975-1980) review of the sector showed differences among the teachers on the same level in the different localities. In the municipalities and districts that have developed educational systems, the majority of teachers, especially level III teachers, have received training under the standard systems, consequently, they have not made major mistakes in their teaching; they can meet immediate requirements if they prepare themselves fully for the classes they will teach. However, in the mountains, in a number of rural areas and, in particular, in the areas deep within the Mekong River Delta, the qualifications of teachers are very low; they make mistakes, sometimes basic mistakes, in disseminating to students the contents of textbooks. At many places, including the Red River Delta, the qualifications of level I teachers are too low; approximately 20 percent of teachers, even if they receive advanced training, show no prospects for meeting the requirements of the educational reform program.

In addition, the teaching skills of many teachers are poor; when they conduct a class, many teachers usually only teach students in a monotonous fashion, do not tap the intelligence of students and do not "use what they teach to students to cultivate within students the ability to think."(1) As teaching skills become increasingly weak, teachers often take on the work of head teachers, perform Youth Union, Teenagers' Unit or Children's Unit work in an administrative, mechanical fashion and do not know how to deal satisfactorily with "educational situations."

There are many reasons for the decline in the quality of general school education and the blame cannot be laid entirely upon teachers; however, teachers surely must accept a major portion of the responsibility for this decline, primarily because they have failed to generate a desire to learn on the part of students. The long

and fierce war in a country in which small-scale production predominates has very greatly limited our ability to develop education, in general, and build the corps of teachers, in particular. Meanwhile, the need to develop education is very large and the education sector is feeling "the pressure of numbers."(2) Therefore, although the Ministry of Education tries to balance the size of school and class enrollments with schools, the number of teachers and so forth when formulating plans for the development of general school education, these plans are usually disrupted by pressure from the educational needs of the children of the people; some localities open schools before looking for teachers. The training of teachers must try to keep abreast of the development of general school education. The student recruiting norms for the teachers schools are very high (amounting to nearly one-half the total number of students accepted at the colleges and vocational middle schools) but the quality of these students is low; the teachers academies and middle schools generally must reduce their standards and are still unable to meet norms. The number of teachers schools has increased rapidly but the material bases of the schools are very weak. The corps of normal school teachers has been formed in a spontaneous manner, the majority of these persons were only trained to teach in general schools and do not have a grasp of the profession of teaching teachers and many persons are not satisfied with their jobs because they must work far from their homes (the majority of the teachers at the normal schools in the South are from the North).

At the normal schools, the contents and methods of training are not designed to teach a trade, to teach a person, rather, they still lean heavily toward preparing a person to teach a few scientific subjects. Whereas in the North, due to the need to improve the quality of training, we abolished the short-term training system and have gradually raised the qualifications of teachers, in the South, due to the very large need for teachers, teachers must be trained on an emergency basis, contract teachers must be used, teachers on the upper level must be "induced" to teach on the lower level and so forth.

As regards the utilization of teachers, the guidance provided by the various levels of education management concerning specialization has not helped teachers to raise their qualifications. This is partially because many principals do not inform teachers of all the policies of the upper level or because teachers are busy with many jobs "around the school" and are not encouraged to delve deeply into a specialized field or their profession. The skilled teacher receives no better remuneration than the incompetent teacher. Within the framework of present regulations and policies, the education sector is encountering very many difficulties in transferring teachers from the lowlands to the mountains, from the cities to the countryside, from the North to the South and so forth. Although the education sector has concerned itself with the advanced training of teachers, providing regular advanced training during the school years and standardized advanced training, the quality of this training is not assured. Many teachers have been "standardized" but have not improved their ability to teach.

Another important reason for the decline in the quality of the corps of teachers is difficult living conditions. The difficult economic situation has

affected the living conditions of the cadres in every sector but it is the cadres of the education sector that have been affected the most. In some districts, whenever economic or financial difficulties are encountered, teachers are the first persons to whom salaries are owed and the first persons whose supply standards are reduced. In the recent past, one district owed salaries to teachers for several months in a row and another district replaced the grain standard of teachers with a subsidy, a subsidy which, however, was not even equal to one-half the price of rice on the market. Some places do not consider level I teachers to be state cadres, etc. In particular, the kindergarten and nursery school teachers on the staff at times lead very tragic lives. Under such circumstances, teachers cannot devote their energies to their work, rather, they must find a way to survive; a second job becomes their main concern. Some teachers only use teaching as a way to "get a foot inside" the state administration and become eligible for the grain supply standard while devoting their intelligence, time and effort to other jobs in order to earn money. Some teachers even work in trades that affect the prestige of an educator. In the cities, private tutoring has taken on some negative aspects. As a result of these difficulties and actions, the prestige of teachers has declined. At a number of places, students do not respect teachers. Even more serious is the fact that some cadres of position and authority in a few localities and even some parents of students have committed acts of violence against teachers. These are painful phenomena because they are contrary to our people's tradition of "respecting teachers and being honorable," contrary to the evaluation of teaching by our party and state as "the most noble of the noble professions."

Reforming the elementary training, utilization and advanced training of teachers, which is called pedagogical reform--is a pressing matter. The objective of pedagogical reform is to resolve the problem of the number and the quality of teachers. The number of teachers does not meet needs, consequently, teacher training must continue to be rather large in scale, especially in the South. From now on, however, we cannot train teachers in an impetuous, haphazard manner, rather, the training of teachers must be planned and minimum conditions regarding quality must be met. In order to eventually achieve a well balanced structured, we must intensify the training of teachers for those fields in which there is a serious shortage of teachers, such as politics, foreign languages, music, painting, etc. However, on the basis of the above mentioned situation concerning the quality of teachers, the first objective of pedagogical reform must be to improve the quality of the corps of teachers in order to meet the requirements of educational reform and so that the corps of teachers "meets both political and professional standards(...) and is capable of keeping pace with the continuous development of the new society and the young generation."(3) As regards their personal qualities, teachers must be "persons who possess noble souls, necessary knowledge, socialist dignity, an ardent love of their occupation and a love of youth, must be persons who struggle for the future of the young generation."(4) As regards their scientific qualifications and teaching skills, teachers must teach to their students "basic, universal, modern knowledge that is closely linked to Vietnam and, more importantly, must teach them how to apply the knowledge they have learned in order to resolve problems in everyday life"; teachers must educate students well so that "through the school, every student becomes a socialist worker."(5)

Pedagogical reform must increase both the revolutionary nature and the scientific nature of the corps of teachers so that teachers truly become the revolutionary fighters on the ideological and cultural front, become the "engineers of the soul" of the young generation. Only by maintaining an unswerving political stand and having firm confidence in the education line of the party can the teacher have the energy needed to overcome the difficulties encountered in the process of the reform of education. Only by having a firm grasp of the science they teach and the science of training persons can teachers meet the new requirements, requirements which are higher than previously, of the reformed general school program.

In pedagogical reform, there are many jobs that must be performed, some of which will take a long time; however, there are other jobs that must be started immediately. In the immediate future, we must improve the education and management of the corps of teachers while concerning ourselves with the living conditions of teachers and elevating their position in society. We must wage a struggle against averagism and the other negative phenomena within the corps of teachers and must heighten the spirit of responsibility of teachers and their enthusiasm for their work. We must revise management and inspection procedures and intensify the teaching of politics and ideology to teachers. The Trade Union and the Youth Union must further accelerate the "every teacher is a bright example for students to follow" movement. The party committee echelons and local governments must consider teachers to be cadres of the party, to be persons who have the task of disseminating the lines and policies of the party and the positions of the local government to students and their parents.

Serious attention must be given to caring for the living conditions of teachers. The localities must insure that teachers receive all that is due to them under the regulations and standards promulgated by the state and must mobilize the people to help teachers, to create favorable working conditions for them and enable them to improve their living conditions in a legitimate manner.

In order to accomplish the above, the state must adopt a comprehensive policy for elevating the social position of the corps of teachers. This policy must confirm the role played by teachers in the work of building and defending the socialist fatherland and confirm that "the attitude of our party, our state and our society toward teachers is one of love, respect and support, one of creating every possible favorable condition for teachers to fulfill their mission well."(6) The various sectors and levels must scrupulously comply with the current regulations and policies regarding teachers and must, at the same time, research a more suitable and satisfactory salary system for teachers. We can refer to the system employed by the Soviet Union, that is, the system of preferential treatment for skilled teachers, with teachers being inspected and classified once every 5 years. "Skilled teachers" and "subject specialists" receive a higher salary than ordinary teachers.

It is necessary to research the possibility of giving teachers more time for summer vacation and giving teachers priority with regard to taking holidays, visiting industrial areas, visiting historic ruins and so forth so that they

can improve their health in coordination with improving their professional qualifications. The education sector should have a separate medal that is awarded to teachers who have served within the sector for many years or teachers who record outstanding achievements. We must adopt policies and regulations designed to encourage teachers to work at places far from their homes, such as paying special subsidies, reducing the amount of time between salary increases, giving teachers priority in the purchase of train and bus tickets when taking annual leave, etc. The promulgation of these policies and regulations together with concern on the part of the party committee echelon and local people for the living conditions of teachers will surely give the corps of teachers reasons to be content with their jobs and endeavor to fulfill their noble task.

Together with caring for the living and working conditions of teachers, it is necessary to formulate long-term planning concerning the training and utilization of teachers. This planning must support the strategy for the development of general school education; however, this planning absolutely must reflect balance between the scale of training and the conditions needed to insure the quality of training. At the same time, this planning must be the basis for formulating and determining the plans for the development of general school education. The Ministry of Education has defined the standard training systems: the teacher middle schools train level I teachers, the teachers academies train level II teachers and the teachers colleges train level III teachers (the training of foreign language teachers for level II schools will be shifted to the teachers colleges). In those areas in which education is developing slowly, the lower training systems will temporarily be maintained; however, there must be compliance with the regulations of the Ministry of Education regarding the recruiting of students, the amount of time spent in school, the training program and so forth, plans must be adopted for achieving the standard level of training and, at the same time, a number of teachers who meet standards should be transferred to these areas to serve as the nucleus of the force of teachers.

When formulating and implementing planning, it is necessary to apply the guideline of creating a combined strength by means of many different types of coordination, such as coordinating the various forms of regular, formal training with the various forms of on-the-job training, work-study training, self-training and so forth, coordinating the central level with the locality (for example, the budgets of some provinces include contributions to the central budget for the construction of inter-provincial teachers schools) and, in particular, coordinating the education sector with the other sectors (the Ministry of Culture, the Physical Culture and Sports General Department, the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Middle Schools and so forth) in order to train music teachers, art teachers, physical culture teachers, teachers of technology and so forth.

The teachers at teachers schools, who are the "teachers of teachers," must be more carefully selected than general school teachers are. In the immediate future, we must continue to use above average and excellent graduates of the teachers colleges to supplement the teachers middle schools and academies; however, we must actively train them in the work of level I or level II school teachers and send other persons to study so that they can return to become the nucleus of faculties and sections.

In order for teachers to be content with their work, feel close to their native villages and be close to their students, it is necessary that as anny basic general school teachers as possible be local people.

The task of teachers is to teach well; therefore, we must use them primarily for teaching and must limit their use in other jobs. In view of the fact that the structure of the corps of teachers is not well coordinated, we cannot adhere to the principle of utilizing teachers in the special field for which they were trained, rather, we must continue to mobilize teachers to also teach subjects of which no one is in charge; however, an effort must be made to select persons who are somewhat competent and to send these persons to advanced training classes. In addition, a better system of subsidies should be adopted for teaching additional hours, teaching additional subjects and performing additional work; we must further research the system of teaching on two levels with a view toward making full use of the labor of good and excellent teachers and avoid increasing the size of the staff.

The advanced training of teachers is very important because the number of teachers now teaching (more than 400,000) is much higher than the number of teachers being trained each year (about 30,000). In the immediate future, we must organize the study of the resolution of the 5th Congress of the Party in coordination with deepening our understanding of educational reform and pedagogical reform and defining the responsibility of each school, of each teacher. Over the long range, plans must be adopted for providing comprehensive advanced training to each type teacher and creating the conditions for every teacher to continue his or her studies on the college or post-graduate level, provided that they possess the necessary determination. There must be many flexible forms of advanced training: centralized, decentralized, classroom and guided self-study; we must provide increased guidance over the radio, television and so forth while building a network of instructors.

In order to successfully carry out pedagogical reform, we must immediately begin to build a strong network of normal schools. At present, the network of normal schools is too decentralized (there are nearly 150 schools). Some schools are so small that they cannot centralize material bases or cadres. Therefore, it is necessary to research the reorganization of this network along the lines of maintaining a small number of schools that are strong and stable, make full use of equipment and cadres and are efficiently distributed by territory. For example, a small province can study the possibility of merging a normal school for kindergarten teachers and a normal middle school; it is not absolutely necessary for every province to have a teachers academy, rather, inter-provincial teachers academies can be organized; the relationship between the teachers academy and the teachers college within a province must also be evaluated in order to improve the quality of training and organize training in a more efficient and streamlined manner.

The reform of the normal schools is difficult work that will take a long time; however, anything that is not efficient should be corrected immediately (such as the existence of two schools that are located near each other and have the same

training task). Regardless of the network, there is one pressing job that must be performed, namely, that of increasing our investments in the normal schools and strengthening their material bases in order to establish a true normal school environment in which student teachers can learn much and can, when they return to their installations, help to build "schools that are schools," "classrooms that are classrooms." For each level of study, it is necessary to establish one or two key normal schools that have the task of providing standard training and taking the lead in the new forms of training.

Improving the quality of student recruiting is the foremost prerequisite to improving the quality of training. The present attitude of society does not favor the normal school sector. Youths have little interest in the teaching profession and students' parents, who have little education, are encouraging their children to join the profession. This problem can only be resolved in a fundamental fashion when the social position of the teacher has been elevated, when more satisfactory policies regarding teachers and the material bases of the normal schools have been improved.

In the immediate future, several steps must be taken to attract general school graduates to the normal school sector: when providing occupational counselling at general schools, attention must be given to discovering students who possess good ethical qualifications, students who, or whose family, respect the teaching profession in order to counsel them to attend a normal school; the general schools and teachers colleges should hold college entrance training classes with low fees for students who submit applications for normal schools; the possibility of expanding the scope of good students who are admitted to normal schools without taking examinations should be studied; additional scholarships should be made available for normal school students who are rated excellent; students who graduate with an excellent rating should be assigned the work they desire, should immediately be made research students, etc.

In order to have sources of students from which to recruit students for those areas of the country in which education is developing slowly, it is necessary to maintain and strengthen the teachers college preparatory classes and even open preparatory classes for the middle level normal schools.

Clearly, if we allow the present situation regarding the corps of teachers to continue, it will be impossible to successfully carry out the reform of education. The education sector cannot change this situation by itself, rather, it must have the help of all of society. To begin with, the various levels of the party, and government and the various sectors within the locality must realize the decisive role played by teachers in education and the important position of teachers in the three revolutions, especially in the work of molding the new, socialist man. We must always remember the teaching of President Ho: "Without teachers to educate the children of the people, how can we build socialism? Therefore, the teaching profession is a very important, very glorious one. Anyone who holds an incorrect opinion concerning the teaching profession must rectify it."(7)

FOOTNOTES

1. Excerpt from the speech by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong during the ceremony to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the pedagogy sector (8 October 1981).

2. Ibid.

3. The resolution of the Political Bureau concerning the reform of education.

4. Ibid.

5. Excerpt from the speech by Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong during the ceremony to commemorate the 35th anniversary of the founding of the pedagogy sector (8 October 1981).

6. Ibid.

7. Ho Chi Minh: "On Education," Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1972, p 89.

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CONCERNING THE MATTER OF REORGANIZING THE ECONOMY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 10-16, 37

[Article by Nguyen Van Tran]

[Text] The report on "the Guidelines, Tasks and Main Objectives Regarding the Economy and Society During the Next 5 Years (1981-1985) and for the 1980's" that was adopted by the 5th Congress of the Party stated: "Of pressing significance and special importance is the need to urgently reorganize the economy well." In order to clearly understand this policy, we must have a firm grasp of the requirements and the specifics involved in reorganizing the economy.

1. The Inevitable Nature of Reorganizing the Economy

At present, our economy is in a very difficult state. In the field of production, capital investments have increased, there is much equipment and there is surplus labor but production has still developed slowly and has, in some places, stagnated; production forces in both the state-operated sector and the collective sector have not been developed and the gross social product has increased slowly and even declined in some years.

Investments in capital construction have been spread very thinly. Due to a desire to build large projects, we have not constructed new projects before making full use of the capacity of existing projects; in addition, investments have not been well coordinated or complete, consequently, economic returns have been low. At present, the capital invested in unfinished projects is more than two times as large as the capital invested each year by the entire national economy. Investments are made primarily by the state and the capital of the people is not mobilized. At a time when the capital of the state is limited, the people are using their money for consumption.

In the distribution of labor, good preparations have not been made for sending persons to new land areas and light attention has been given to expanding the local

trades. In the lowlands and midlands, there is a lack of work, and there is even inadequate work in the sparsely populated mountainous jungles.

Socialist transformation has been carried out in both zones of the country but the objective of socialist transformation, stimulating production, has yet to be met. The various segments of the economy are not being correctly utilized to develop production. The state has not utilized or developed upon the positive aspects and limited the negative aspects of the non-socialist segments of the economy and is still giving light attention to the family economy.

The consumption policy of the state is unsuitable in many ways. Subsidization, averagism and a lack of incentive to work are still very deeply imprinted in our socialist life. We are consuming more than we produce. Meanwhile, the state has not adopted a policy for reasonably redistributing the income of the various strata of the population, consequently, it is a universal phenomenon that persons who have been trained well and persons who produce much wealth for society earn a low income. Persons who earn a salary are encountering very many difficulties in their daily lives at this time.

The foreign trade economy is not strong enough to support the development of domestic production and gradually secure a position on the foreign market. We have not looked for every way to import and export goods in a positive manner in order to meet the requirements of production.

As regards the organization of implementation, the management apparatus is inferior and is characterized both by bureaucratic centralism and decentralization and localism. Economic management does not attach importance to computing economic returns and administrative management lacks regulations and laws. Cadres are not being fully trained, they do not possess all the skills required by their work and discipline is lax.

The situation described above has caused our country's economy, which has always been seriously imbalanced, to become even more seriously imbalanced and develop new imbalances. These are the imbalances between the accumulation of capital and consumption, between industry and agriculture, between the distribution of labor and jobs, between imports and exports, between the need to carry out the two strategic tasks and the actual capabilities of the national economy, etc.

In the advance from a system of small-scale production to socialism, the economy itself encompasses many serious imbalances; there are no iron, steel or heavy machinery and the energy base is very small; there is no basic chemical industry; there is much general labor but little technical labor, etc.

In the more than 30 years of war, the economy was very heavily damaged and the management procedures that were established during the years of peace were shattered by the war. The two wars waged against our country by the reactionaries within Beijing ruling circles have caused new difficulties. Pursuing a hostile policy toward our country, they cut their aid to us and, in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, have embargoed our economy.

In recent years, continuous natural disasters in large areas of our country have inflicted heavy losses upon agricultural production.

These are the objective difficulties. Subjectively, we have committed shortcomings and mistakes in economic management, consequently, we have not made good use of existing material-technical bases and this has led to low economic returns. Economic management is characterized by bureaucratic centralism, remoteness from reality and sweeping subsidization; on the other hand, there are liberalism, fragmentation, a lack of organization, a lack of laws and a lack of discipline. Our shortcomings have caused our imbalanced economy to become even more seriously imbalanced. Looking for every way to gradually overcome the imbalance of the economic structure is the pressing task of economic investments and strategy. This is also a matter related to the art of economic management.

In view of this significance, reorganizing the economy, reorganizing our present economic structures, is a necessary, basic and pressing job that must be performed for a number of years to come.

2. The Purpose of Reorganizing the Economy Is To Further Develop the Economy and Accelerate the Socialist Transformation of the National Economy

The reorganization of the economy involves redeploying production forces, readjusting the basic economic relations and rearranging the various economic structures. It includes reorganizing production, reorganizing the fields of labor, investments in capital construction, the distribution of accumulated capital, social consumption, the circulation of goods, communications and transportation and the reorganization of the economic management and cadre apparata in order to partially correct the serious imbalance that exists now and meet the needs of society in accordance with an order of priorities regarding the objectives set forth in the political report that was adopted by the 5th Congress of the Party and in a manner consistent with the realistic capabilities of the economy, especially regarding energy and raw materials. At the same time, it is designed to gradually create a correct, balanced and efficient economic structure so that the social reproduction process is carried out without interruption, production forces play the greatest possible role, acquire more dynamic vitality, can develop strongly and can achieve a position of stability.

Therefore, the reorganization of the economy is primarily designed to:

--Concentrate the forces of the state on the most necessary objectives and in the most necessary fields and develop the forces of the other segments of the economy in the fields whose development has not been given priority under the assistance, guidance and control of the dictatorship of the proletariat state and in accordance with the guideline "the state and the people working together."

--Gradually create a new balance among sectors and within each area of the country in order to effectively develop the potentials that lie in our existing labor, arable land, resources and sources of capital.

--Strengthen and develop the state-operated economy and the collective economy to serve as the primary base for drawing and guiding the other segments of the economy into activities within the orb of the state plan.

--Mobilize and fully utilize within production each labor force and the various sources of capital within society.

--Coordinate the economy and the national defense system in order to simultaneously carry out the two strategic tasks.

The basic standards for evaluating the results of the reorganization of the economy are socio-economic returns, labor productivity and the quality of social labor.

In view of the fact that it consists of the elements mentioned above, the reorganization of the economy creates the conditions and the premises for continuing to gradually develop and carry out the socialist transformation of the national economy in a steady and practical manner and for making full use of realistic capabilities while creating the conditions for implementing the economic development strategy. This is also an important, specific policy and measure concerning the organization and management of the national economy in the years ahead. On the basis of successfully reorganizing the economy, we will reorganize the other fields of society, such as training, education, scientific-technical research, etc.

3. Reorganizing the Economy Is an Effective Way To Adjust the Important Components of the Economy in Order To Eventually Correct the Existing Imbalance

Reorganizing the economy is a large, complex and difficult job that must be performed over a period of a number of years and must be performed by scientific, concrete and practical methods; however, reorganizing the economy absolutely does not mean that we must dismantle everything and start over from the beginning or repudiate everything in order to do everything over.

In fact, in order to develop the policy of reorganizing the economy in conjunction with further developing and continuing to carry out the socialist transformation of the national economy, our party and state carried out reorganization in a number of fields and components in order to gradually reach accurate conclusions and put these conclusions in the form of major policies. These policies are:

--The policy on reorganizing distribution and circulation, which is embodied in resolution 26/NQ-TU, which was promulgated in June 1980 by the Political Bureau and concerns improving distribution and circulation;

--The policy on reorganizing the investments in capital construction, which is embodied in the resolutions of the Party Central Committee concerning the tasks of the plans for 1979, 1980 and 1981;

--The policy on reorganizing the production of the state-operated enterprises, which is embodied in Council of Ministers' decision 25/CP dated 21 January 1981;

--The policy on contract work within the agricultural cooperatives, which is based on directive 100 of the Party Secretariat.

The experience gained in the implementation of these policies permits us to state that reorganizing the economy, reorganizing the various economic structures, as mentioned above, is correct, is an effective step to take; at the same time, the experiences that have been gained prove that this is a major undertaking, one that requires a very scientific method of research and implementation that is well coordinated among the most important components of the economy.

Clearly, the organic and coordinated nature of the basic economic relations and the various economic structures demand that we urgently reorganize the economy; however, reorganizing the economy does not mean withdrawing from the economic front, rather, it means bringing about a relatively comprehensive and profound economic change, a change in which some fields and sectors must be strongly developed because they centralize production conditions in a rational manner (such as grain, forestry and the artisan trades), some sectors and fields must be strengthened and some installations or sectors must change their operational guidelines and scale of operation. However, from the point of view of the entire economy, the reorganization of the economy will create a position from which the economy can move forward, will bring about the wholesome development of the economy and will cause the economy to gradually achieve a harmonious balance and higher socio-economic returns; it will strengthen and develop socialist forces and utilize and transform the non-socialist segments of the economy.

Once the party has set forth the economic line, the task of leading and managing the economy involves setting forth a strategy that presents the steps to be taken to successfully implement this line.

The economic strategy is the establishment of suitable steps in the development of production and the establishment and strengthening of production relations in a manner consistent with the nature and level of development of production forces. It consists of the establishment of the objectives of each stage, the formulation of major policies, the formulation of various economic-technical-social plans on the basis of objectives and major policies and the selection of optimum plans in order to integrate everything.

During the next several years, in order to further develop the national economy and accelerate the socialist transformation of the national economy, we must urgently and successfully carry out the reorganization of the economy, considering this to be the key to creating the conditions for economic development and socialist transformation. In essence, therefore, reorganizing the economy is in the nature of a socio-economic development strategy and in the nature of an economic management strategy.

In an undertaking as large, difficult and complex as reorganizing the economy, it is necessary to employ practical and effective methods of working.

1. Thoroughly Understanding the Systems Viewpoint and Applying the Goal Oriented Program Method with Well Coordinated Measures for Implementing in the Reorganization of the Economy

In essence, reorganizing the economy involves adjusting the economy, from the general structure of the national economy to the structure of each field, each sector, each locality and each territorial area and possibly even the structure of a number of production-business installations; it also involves stimulating the establishment of relationships of economic association and cooperation and eliminating the closed cycle of production and the isolation within an individual locality or installation. Therefore, it is necessary to thoroughly understand and apply the systems viewpoint, necessary to examine the various aspects of the system and its chain-reaction impact in order to develop upon and make full use of realistic capabilities while diminishing any undesired effects that might occur.

The policy on reorganizing the economy must first be decided, with a high degree of unanimity, on the central level and must be implemented in detail within the various sectors and localities, especially the basic units. The implementation of this policy requires the application of the most advanced scientific method used in management at this time. This method is the goal oriented program method with well coordinated measures for achieving implementation.

On the basis of the objectives set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party and in view of the capabilities of the present corps of cadres, the state should organize the formulation and implementation of three major goal oriented programs for:

--Grain, food products;
--Essential consumer goods;
--Exports and imports.

In order to support these programs, it is necessary to formulate and implement two other programs:

--Communications-transportation, information and posts-telegraph;
--Energy (electricity, coal, petroleum, natural gas, firewood and so forth).

These major goal oriented programs must be coordinated with one another and play the role of the backbone of the state plans between now and 1985 and possible even the backbone of the plans for a few more years.

2. It Is Necessary To Set Forth the Specifics of a Number of Basic Economic Policies To Serve as the Basis for the Formulation of Goal Oriented Programs

In order to formulate the major goal oriented programs mentioned above, we must first set forth relatively specific economic policies based on the objectives,

the guidelines, the tasks, the viewpoints concerning guidance and the major measures presented in the political report and the economic report ratified by the 5th Congress of the Party.

Without specific economic policies, it is impossible to do a good job of reorganizing the economy. Until these policies are defined in a detailed and complete manner, the state must present its basic thinking and the main contents of a number of specific economic policies:

--The policy regarding the various segments of the economy: in the present stage of the period of transition from small-scale production to large-scale, socialist production, the economy still consists of many segments and supply-demand relations are seriously imbalanced. The state must permit the various segments of the economy to exist and develop to differing degrees (except for the compradore bourgeoisie and the bourgeoisie in commerce). It is necessary to develop and firmly strengthen the state-operated economy so that it can play the dominant role in the national economy; strengthen and consolidate the collective economy so that it has a strong impact upon the private economy and becomes a force competently supplementing the state-operated economy within the unified national economy; and guide, provide incentive for and support the household economy of cooperative member families, manual workers and civil servants, which the state must consider to be a component of the socialist economy. At places that have not been collectivized yet, the private economy within industry, forestry, fishing, small industry and the artisan trades must continue to be guided by the state so that it produces many products for society within the orb of socialism.

The limiting of the negative aspects of the non-socialist segments of the economy and the transformation of these segments are primarily carried out by means of the strong, effective and high quality development of the socialist segments of the economy in conjunction with the proper use of economic and administrative measures by the dictatorship of the proletariat state.

The reorganization of the various segments of the economy in the manner outlined above is designed to reduce reliance upon the state and make it possible for the various economic segments to contribute much more capital, technology and production and business experience, accept much social labor and create jobs in the cities and the countryside. This reorganization is also designed to establish a new order within the various segments of the economy, one that stimulates the positive aspects of the segments of the economy and insures that the state's management of the various segments of the economy is neither lax nor stifling.

--A policy on the distribution and use of labor: at present, the cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the state lack work and the indirect labor force is too large. The number of persons joining the labor force is increasing daily. The distribution of labor on a nationwide scale is inefficient. Capital is limited. Therefore, the main thinking behind this policy is to bring together every capability for creating jobs within the locality in order to meet the requirements of those persons who lack work and provide employment to the unemployed

while adopting a thorough, detailed and well prepared plan for sending persons to clear selected new land areas in accordance with the guideline "the state and the people working together."

--An energy policy: the main thinking behind this policy is to make full use of the existing sources of energy, develop new sources, coordinate the use of the different sources of energy, correctly coordinate manual labor with mechanized labor, practice economy in the consumption of energy and so forth. In the immediate future, it is necessary to conduct a good campaign and adopt a specific policy designed to limit the use of electric power in everyday life in order to concentrate the supply of electricity on production; and, according to the pilot projects that have been conducted, we can reduce by nearly one-half the amount of electricity being used in daily life because this is an area in which there is much waste.

--A consumption policy: the main thinking behind this policy is to only consume to the extent permitted by national income and to allocate an appropriate percentage of accumulated capital for expanded production. The main element of the consumption policy is to encourage families, cooperatives and persons who earn their living privately to actively invest capital in expanded reproduction and for the state and the people to pool their capital and invest in the development and expansion of production. We must encourage and protect the production of domestic goods, allocate high quality products for exportation and combat extravagant consumption and the fondness for foreign goods. We must take positive and reasonable steps to abolish the various sytems of subsidies and eliminate that portion of consumption that exceeds the present level of national income. We must eliminate things that are done for form's sake and are ostentatious and must reduce the number of meetings and study sessions that are of poor quality.

In the immediate future, importance must be attached to looking for every way to produce items that are truly necessary with a view toward meeting greater needs while using the same quantity of materials. For example, we have a large number of bicycles but only enough spare parts are being produced for one-third of these bicycles; meanwhile, we are continuing to build additional bicycle frames, thereby making the imbalance between the supply of and demand for bicycle parts worse. The absolute majority of existing materials must be allocated to the production of spare parts instead of continuing to produce bicycle frames for sale on the domestic market.

Very many examples such as the one presented above can be found in production at this time.

--A foreign economic policy: the main thinking behind this policy is to strengthen our economic cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries of the socialist community and expand the mutual help among the three countries of Indochina. We must also develop relations with friendly countries, take the initiative in selectively expanding international exchange, take the initiative in breaking the economic embargo of the enemy, creating large sources of export goods and reducing the importation of goods for consumption. The primary elements of this policy are: making every effort to acquire and make very good use of the valuable assistance and cooperation of the Soviet Union

and the other fraternal countries; correctly fulfilling the obligations we have in economic cooperation; and strengthening our economic association with the countries within CEMA in both breadth and depth. We must look for every way to acquire more international credit in order to import materials necessary for production with a view toward making the best possible use of the existing potentials of the country. We must look for ways to attract foreign capital investments in our country in order to develop sources of export goods. A policy must be adopted for attracting foreign currency from overseas Vietnamese and international guests and we must look for every way to develop local exports, especially through the tourism sector; at the same time, we must conduct inspections and prevent the flow of smuggled goods, money, gold and other precious metals to foreign countries. Careful calculations must be made so that all materials and technologies that are imported have an immediate impact upon production and are used to create products of high value, rapidly repay loans and earn many profits. We must look for every way to break the economic embargo of the enemy, selectively expand trade and plan to achieve high socio-economic returns. Only by accelerating exports and imports under a correct policy is it possible to develop the potentials of the country to support the development of the economy and gradually eliminate our economy's dependence upon foreign economies; we should not draw back and cause the economy to develop slowly.

3. A Number of Urgent Improvements to the Organization of Management

In order to do a good job of reorganizing the economy, it is necessary to improve the economic management mechanism, from planning and cost accounting to the various incentive policies based on the guidelines and principles set forth in the Political Report and the Economic Report ratified by the 5th Congress of the Party. A number of state economic management agencies must be reorganized so that they are streamlined and effective; we must take determined steps to reduce the size of the administrative staff (within the state apparatus and within production and business units), reduce the number of intermediary agencies, reassign a number of economic management cadres, reorganize the economic management cadre training network and improve the work style and methods of economic management cadres.

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THOROUGHLY COMPREHENDING THE ECONOMIC LINE OF THE PARTY IN THE PRESENT STAGE AND STRONGLY DEVELOPING THE LOCAL ECONOMY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 17-22 and 30

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Huu, secretary of the Phu Khanh Provincial Party Committee]

[Text] During the past 5 years, studying and applying the line of the party to the conditions of the locality have truly been of value to us in delving deeply into reality. Through our successful and unsuccessful experiences, we established the base for proving the correctness of the line of the party in order to concretize and implement this line in practice.

I. Understanding the Matter of Agriculture Within the Economic Line of the Party

During the past 5 years, Phu Khanh Province focused its efforts on the agricultural front, recorded a number of initial achievements in intensive cultivation, multicropping and the expansion of the amount of land under cultivation and virtually completed agricultural cooperativization under two forms: cooperatives and production collectives(the production collectives are primarily in the mountains); Phu Khanh has progressed from lacking grain to meeting the grain needs of the province and fulfilling its obligation to the central level. We have partially carried out the redistribution of labor, developed the artisan trades, small industry, the consumer goods industry and the processing of grain and food products and have produced some of the instruments of production we need. As a result, we have created sources of goods for supply to the central level and for supporting the daily lives of the people within the province, expanded commodity trade relations with friendly provinces and exported goods in order to purchase the number of materials necessary for the development of agriculture and the other sectors of the economy. Phu Khanh has constructed initial material-technical bases for the development of the economy, beginning with the development of agriculture, created many new capabilities, such as intensive cultivation, multicropping and the establishment of high yield fields, expanded the economy in new land areas, developed the production of industrial crops and created sources of agricultural goods for exportation. However, compared to the line of the party and in the light of reality, we realize that we still display shortcomings regarding agriculture, such as the following:

1. We are not yet fully aware of the objectives regarding grain, food products, raw materials for industry and agricultural products for exportation, rather, attention has only been given to the grain problem.

--We have not yet coordinated agriculture with forestry and fishing and have not attached importance to developing forestry and fishing in order to join agriculture in the effort to resolve the problem of raw materials for industry, increase the output of forestry and maritime products for exportation and participate in resolving the grain and food problem.

--We do not fully understand that the agricultural development policy of the party necessarily demands that industry competently support the development needs of agriculture, small industry and the artisan trades. In view of the objectives of resolving the grain and food problem, providing raw materials for industry and providing agricultural products for exportation, agriculture can be compared to "a cotton flower with three buds" that embody the premises for the development of agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, thereby creating a structure that efficiently coordinates agriculture and industry.

We have begun to carry out socialist industrialization under the conditions of an agricultural country. Our country has abundant labor, has objects of labor in its arable land, forests and ocean waters, has a diversity of trades and has the system of collective ownership that has begun to be established; we can develop upon these strengths in order to carry out industrialization. In the recent past, we have not known how to seize upon these factors, consequently, opportunities have been missed.

2. We do not have a clear understanding of the stages and forms of organization for advancing agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production, consequently, our work in many areas has come to a stop and there is much confusion.

In agriculture, after the South was totally liberated, we urgently carried out the redistribution of cropland and initiated agricultural cooperativization at an early date; however, we were slow to reorganize production, redistribute labor along the lines of centralization, intensive cultivation and specialized farming, carry out production in accordance with planning and plans and simultaneously carry out the three revolutions, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution. While looking for the path to follow and the measures to take in order to make progress, our party saw that one economic areas plays an extremely important role, the district. The district economy, which consists of the cooperatives, lies within the economic structure of the province or municipality and is closely linked to the economic-technical sectors of the entire country. However, in the development of agriculture and the various economic sectors within the district, we have failed to closely link the production installations to processing installations, failed to closely link agriculture to small industry and the artisan trades and failed to build, in a well coordinated manner, a number of agricultural technical stations and farms, material supply stores, purchasing stores and retail stores together with storehouses and means of transportation within the district. We have encountered numerous problems in assigning management responsibilities to the districts.

In forestry, we have yet to become the masters of the forests and forest land and have not coordinated labor with forest resources by means of rational forms of production organizations in order to develop these resources in the most effective manner possible and closely coordinate the clearing of land and the building of new economic zones with afforestation and forest conservation. The assignment of land and forests to cooperatives, the linking of the forest gardens of cooperative members to the building of cooperatives and the development of state-operated forestry sites and so forth were not established or organized at an early date, consequently, we have failed to gradually turn the forest wilderness into industrial forests, many forest areas have no owners and we have not organized the maintenance, planting, and rational harvesting of forests. For this reason, our forests' potentials are very large but have not contributed much to the economy.

As regards maritime products, how should we coordinate the state-operated organizations, collective organizations and private individuals in a manner suited to the characteristics of the marine products sector in order to harvest marine products in the best possible manner? How should inland fishing and fishing at sea be coordinated? How should pisciculture be coordinated with fishing, fishing with processing and so forth? These are important questions that we have yet to answer in a truly concrete manner in order to advance the marine products sector to a position worthy of its strength.

The shortcomings mentioned above have limited the development of agriculture within the locality and made more than a small contribution to causing the shortages encountered in everyday life and increasing the difficulties of the economy.

II. Recognizing the Relationship Between Industry and Agriculture in the Present Stage

Our party maintains that it is necessary to develop upon our strongest moving force, namely, the system of socialist collective ownership in order to make rational and effective use of labor and arable land, open sectors and trades at each installation, within each locality and throughout the country, create a high social labor productivity and increase the output of products for society. To accomplish this, it is first of all necessary to advance agaiculture one step toward large-scale socialist production within a structure that closely and correctly coordinates agriculture, light industry and heavy industry.

For the next 10 years, agriculture will be the front of foremost importance; therefore, efforts must be focused on accelerating agricultural production in order to insure an adequate supply of grain and food products to the people, supply raw materials for the development of light industry and supply important export goods. We must make full use of the labor within agriculture while raising labor productivity within agriculture. Raising labor productivity within agriculture is not only a very important measure in increasing output, but also helps to supply labor to the various sectors of the national economy. The grain and food products produced by agriculture not only support the population within agriculture, but also the laborers of the other sectors.

We are building socialism without developed industry. In order to build socialism, we must have initial capital and must accumulate capital from within the national economy. The main source of initial capital is the surplus labor within agriculture and light industry. The primary source of accumulated capital also lies in coordinating the development of agriculture and light industry. (In addition, there are also sources of initial capital and accumulated capital in loans from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries)

In order for agriculture to play the role as the base for the development of industry, we must expand the amount of area under cultivation, raise labor productivity and increase agricultural output.

In the process of advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production, we are using the district as the base and actively building the districts along the lines of coordinating agriculture and industry, carrying out the redistribution of labor, making good use of labor and arable land and accelerating the scientific-technological revolution with the view toward supporting intensive cultivation and specialized farming, opening sectors and trades and producing export goods.

The process of advancing agriculture to large-scale socialist production must be closely linked to the process of socialist industrialization because agriculture itself, even cooperativized agriculture, cannot entirely transform technology, rather, heavy industry must make a very strong impact in order for agriculture to have all the conditions needed to advance to large-scale socialist production.

Historic experience in the process of building the socialist economy has made us deeply aware of the fact that wherever activities separate industry and agriculture, difficulties are encountered; conversely, wherever industry and agriculture are closely coordinated, the economy develops in a balanced and smooth manner.

The development of agriculture must be coordinated with the development of light industry and the expansion of the trade sectors. Light industry plays a very important role in producing consumer goods and supporting the life of the people; light industry creates sources of export goods and makes a very important contribution to the accumulation of capital. Light industry also increases the value of agricultural raw materials by processing them into consumer goods for the people; and light industry creates consumer goods for trade with farmers.

Agriculture and light industry, when their development is well coordinated, create a firm base for the development of heavy industry; agriculture and light industry cannot develop if heavy industry does not supply them with electricity, fuel, chemical fertilizers, implements, machines, etc. In the immediate future, we must develop heavy industry on the basis of the needs of agriculture and light industry and must guide the heavy industrial sectors toward supporting the development of agriculture and light industry. At the same time, we must continue to selectively build a number of key heavy industrial sectors with a view toward meeting immediate economic development needs and creating the conditions for development in subsequent years.

"Thus, during the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and during the 1980's, we must focus our efforts on strongly developing agriculture, considering agriculture to be the front of foremost importance, advance agriculture one step toward large-scale socialist production, make every effort to accelerate the production of consumer goods and continue to build a number of important heavy industrial sectors; we must coordinate agriculture, the consumer goods industry and heavy industry within a rational industrial-agricultural structure. These are the main elements involved in socialist industrialization in the present stage."(1)

In the past, the failure to closely coordinate industry and agriculture on a nationwide scale as well as within each locality and the slow development of industry have very greatly influenced the effort to meet the objectives of agriculture. We have yet to adopt unified, nationwide industrial planning, We have not fully evaluated the role played by industry, especially heavy industry in the North, which is highly capable of and responsible for equipping the country's economy with technology as well as highly capable of and responsible for carrying out the transformation and development of the economy in the South. On the other hand, we have not fully developed the role of agriculture, especially agriculture in the South. When talking about coordinating industry and agriculture throughout the country, we are talking about the tremendous capabilities of industry and agriculture in both zones of the country that must be developed upon and made to supplement one another in order to gradually establish a nationwide agricultural-industrial structure at an early date.

On the basis of this realization, we must give thought to the type of local economic structure and the type of management mechanism that are suited to the present stage. What is the path that will lead us from our present difficulties, from problems that are pressing as well as long-range and basic?

The experience of the past 5 years has further confirmed that the path that will lead us from our difficulties is to highly concentrate our forces on the agricultural front (which includes forestry and fishing), to direct the efforts of each sector and level toward this front and to create a combined strength with which to win a firm victory. At the same time, we must correct the slow development of industry and rapidly expand the industrial network.

In our province, the path leading us from our difficulties is, on the basis of the strengths of the province and of each district, to establish a division of labor and successfully utilize virtually all labor in order to develop the potentials that lie in our land, forests, ocean waters and trades, successfully meet the objectives of agriculture and endeavor to establish a balance between the supply of grain, raw materials and agricultural products for exportation and demand. At the same time, we will research the reorganization of the machine, electric power and communications-transportation networks, strongly develop the trade sectors producing consumer goods, especially small industry and the artisan trades and accelerate our exports. We will successfully implement the guideline "the state and the people working together" in order to create initial capital primarily from within the economy of the province in coordination with seeking the assistance of the central level and broadening our domestic and international

business cooperation. On this basis, we will gradually establish the district agro-industrial structure (each district has different strengths and conditions) and the provincial industrial-agricultural structure.

Another path that will lead us from our difficulties is that of eliminating the administrative-subsidization style of management. The management mechanism must be improved along the lines of creating a combined strength in order to insure the successful performance of the task of building the central economy while developing the local economy. This new management mechanism must broaden the independence of the installations, localities and sectors while insuring that the central level firmly controls the most basic factors. It is necessary to formulate good plans on all levels, insure that plans are formulated from the basic level upward, promptly comply with regulations and policies and attach very much importance to economic levers. We must reach a common understanding, must establish a clear division of labor and echelons, primarily between the central level and the local level, and must gradually resolve the problems that exist between the sector and the level, that exist in building the districts and building a rational industrial-agricultural structure.

III. Being the Masters of the Sources of Capital in Order to Strongly Develop the Local Economy

At present, in order to strongly develop the local economy, we must create supplemental sources of initial capital for existing installations and for the development of new potentials. These sources of capital cannot be created if we continue to wait for and rely upon capital from the central level and foreign countries. We think that we must obtain initial capital primarily within the locality and coordinate this with aid from the central level and international cooperation.

1. The major issue of strategic significance at this time is that of efficiently redistributing labor and utilizing labor in the most effective manner possible in order to develop the potentials of agriculture, forestry and fishing. The resources that lie in our land, forests and ocean waters are very large but the development of these natural potentials depends upon the division of labor and the investment of labor. The realities of the past 5 years throughout the country as well as within Phu Khanh Province prove this. In the space of only 5 years, the country opened 1 million additional hectares of land and put 600,000 hectares into production; if, in each of the upcoming years, we allocate 1.5 million laborers to implement the guideline "the state and people working together," we can open from 300,000 to One-half million additional hectares of land each year and, in the space of 6 to 8 years, harvest crops, primarily industrial crops to make export goods, from 2 million to 3 million hectares of land, which would result in a significant profit. Over the past 5 years, Phu Khanh Province has maintained the living conditions of the people in a relatively stable fashion as a result of opening 40,000 additional hectares of land by means of centralized land clearing operations and by having cooperatives send labor to build "second installations." If, in the near future, our province mobilizes more than 100,000 laborers within agriculture to open additional land (in the same

way it did recently) to plant industrial crops and develop the trade sector, it will create a very large amount of capital.

Reviewing the locality's situation, we are made even more unhappy when we see that much land still lies fallow, forests have no owners, ocean resources are not being significantly developed, many swamps and bays are being wasted, the trade sector has not been developed and so forth at a time when the social labor force is very large. The matter of creating sources of capital from labor is a problem that we must research and that we must find every way to resolve at an early date. The corps of scientific and technical cadres, economic management cadres and skilled workers within the province is rather large. Many of these persons are experienced, have participated in combat, have been forged and possess high qualifications. If we know how to utilize and reorganize this labor force in a manner consistent with the reorganization of production and capital construction and if we adopt a good policy for coordinating this force with production and business, we will surely achieve large results.

2. Relying upon international cooperation in order to create capital, technical equipment and technical materials: due to our natural surroundings, we have a strength in the various types of special, tropical agricultural and forestry products. By means of exporting, we can import the technical equipment and materials needed to strongly develop the various sectors of the domestic economy and create the conditions for raising social labor productivity. Utilizing our existing material capabilities, all we need to do is adopt a suitable policy and organize implementation well in order to acquire capital immediately. We must practice economy in consumption so that goods can be exported. For example, as regards the exportation of wood, for every cubic meter of wood worth 2,000 dong that is exported, the locality is permitted to keep 600 dong to use as capital for the development of the forests. If Phu Khanh Province exports 40,000 cubic meters, it will have 24 million dong for the forests. In addition, our country can use various forms of joint businesses and cooperative businesses with foreign countries, primarily the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries, in agro-forestry-fishing production and business or in tourism.

3. We must raise labor productivity, practice cost accounting and operate profitable businesses. It is necessary to rapidly abolish the administrative-subsidization management system. Implementing planning on many levels, formulating plans from the basic level upward and closely linking plans to cost accounting and to socialist business procedures will lead to high returns in economic activities. During the past several years, sources of capital have begun to emerge in Phu Khanh Province in the profitable production and business operations of a number of sectors. The marine products sector, which has begun to reorganize its production and expand its business, has doubled it catch compared to its supply and fuel plan. The mode of business of the commerce sector at the Dam Chon Market in Nha Trang has made a positive contribution to market management and price management and has collected cash for the budget. It is necessary to enact strict regulations governing production installations to insure that profits are collected, create locally accumulated capital, end

the practice of compensating for losses without a basis, require that economic organizations operate at a profit and create sources of capital for carrying out expanded reproduction.

4. Practicing strict economy, displaying high responsibility in maintaining socialist property and efficiently rearranging the production organization of each sector, each locality and each installation in order to achieve the highest possible economic returns are also a way to maintain and develop sources of capital. Many sectors and agencies can double their labor productivity merely by efficiently rearranging their labor organization.

In capital construction and production, we must practice economy with each hour of work and each gram of raw materials, fuels and supplies, make efficient use of each piece of equipment and machine and make full use of discarded materials and rejected products on the basis of advanced economic-technical quotas. In consumption, we must not be extravagant, must live on the basis of the results of the country's production and our own labor and must allocate good products for exportation.

In order to create sources of capital, we must first know how to properly maintain the things we have, which include our material-technical bases and potentials, must combat waste and theft and must avoid letting things lie scattered about, avoid losses and avoid reducing product quality. We must promptly inspect and properly maintain and use the property of the state. We must successfully regulate the income of persons who earn their livings in an illegitimate manner and who have much cash, must abolish the various forms of exploitation that exist and must turn their capital (both fixed assets and liquid capital) into capital of society or capital regulated by society.

5. A large source of capital within the locality also lies in the money of the people. We can mobilize this capital by means of many suitable forms and by adopting appropriate incentive policies. It is necessary to launch a revolutionary movement of the masses to participate in building socialism and defending the fatherland.

In summary, building the central economy while strongly developing the local economy by means of building an appropriate economic structure and management mechanism will create a combined strength and will help us to overcome the diffuculties we face and move the economy strongly forward.

The immediate problem we face is that of strengthening the apparatus and assigning cadres so that the guidance we provide is truly effective. We face many difficulties but with the correct general line and economic line of the party, with our new experiences and new factors, with our spirit of self-reliance, with our new determination and confidence, we will surely create a combined strength with which to successfully fulfill the tasks and objectives set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party.

FOOTNOTES

1. The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress, TAP CHI CONG SAN, No 4-1982, p 41.

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IMPROVING PLANNING ON THE CENTRAL, LOCAL AND BASIC LEVELS

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[Article by Che Viet Tan]

[Text] The 5th Congress of the Party set forth the economic and social objectives for the 1980's, the guidelines and tasks of the 1981-1985 five year plan and the requirement that the 1981-1985 five year plan and the 1983 plan be formulated in accordance with the guideline of improving planning.

The Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the 5th Congress of the Party, which was presented by General Secretary Le Duan, stated: "In the advance from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, we absolutely must insure that the central, local and basic management levels are truly the masters of their plans, that is, that they truly formulate, balance, defend and implement their own plans and necessary to insure that plans are formulated from the basic level upward. Plans must thoroughly reflect the principles of cost accounting and socialist business."

Improving planning in the spirit mentioned above is designed to build a new, dynamic and effective management mechanism and insure good returns from the activities of the planned socialist economy.

The new planning mechanism, which embodies the principles of cost accounting and socialist business and replaces the old planning mechanism, which was restrictive, bureaucratic and characterized by subsidies and which increasingly became less dynamic and effective, is a mechanism that attaches importance to the principle of centralism; that attaches importance to broadening the practice of democracy; that attaches importance to the system of legal norms of the plan; that attaches importance to the use of the various economic levels; that taps the initiative and creativity of the locality and installation; that sets forth high requirements regarding discipline and responsibility; that constantly strengthens the various segments of the socialist economy while guiding the installations of the private economy, the subsidiary economy and so forth in conducting activities within the orb of the state plan.

The 1981-1985 five year plan and the 1983 plan will be forumlated in the new spirit and will be integrated from the basic level upward in accordance with the

system of balances of the planning levels: the central level, the local level and the basic level. The system of plan balances consists of many aspects, many methods, many specific professions of the science of planning, among which the integrated balance method is the basic method of planning. Therefore, improving planning means improving the contents of the integrated balances on the central, local and basic levels in accordance with the principles of practicing democratic centralism, increasing the independence of the installation, the locality and the sector and, at the same time, insuring that the central level controls the elements that must be managed. The systems of balances on the various levels must be closely linked to one another within the unified economic structure of the entire country and must be subordinate to the balances of the entire national economy.

The local level: the socio-economic plan of the entire country (the state plan) consists of the integrated balances of the entire national economy and the comprehensive balances of the economic-technical sectors of the national economy. The state plan focuses on the fields of the economy that are of strategic importance, the primary norms, the important projects and products and the major material resources and value balances of the national economy. The economic-technical sectors also lie within the scope of the balances of the central plan. The nationwide sector balances must insure that scientific and technological advances are introduced in production and create the conditions for raising labor productivity, reducing production costs and improving product quality within the sector.

It is our policy in the years ahead to increase the independence in planning of the basic units, the sectors and the localities; however, centralized management by the central level must be maintained to the proper degree and at the proper times. We must abolish the restrictive, bureaucratic planning and management mechanism characterized by subsidization that is no longer suitable and has restricted production; at the same time, however, we must overcome our laxity regarding economic matters of nationwide significance and the major balances must be put under the management of the central level. The formulation of the socio-economic plan for the entire country requires that the following pressing problems be solved:

--We must evaluate the results of basic investigations achieved long ago and continue to intensify the basic investigations of natural resources, the population, labor, arable land and so forth while assessing the situation and accurately evaluating the capabilities of the sectors, localities, installations and the entire national economy.

--We must accelerate zoning and planning and lay a scientific basis for determining the guidelines and policy for distributing the production forces of the entire country.

--We must promote the formulation of socio-economic forecasts concerning such matters as the population and labor, the need for scientific-technological advances and the trends of development of a number of the most important economic-technical sectors.

--We must coordinate the economic plan with the scientific-techhical plan; initiate the research of special matters regarding the economy, science-technology and the organization of management; and set forth objectives and norms for the 1981-1985 five year plan and, in particular, the 1983 plan regarding grain, food products, industrial crops, electricity, coal, petroleum and natural gas, exports and so forth.

--We must utilize mathematics and electronic computers in planning; promulgate a unified system of economic-technical quotas and standards regarding labor wages, supplies, the investment rate, the amount of time in which investment capital is recovered and the price system (fixed prices, current prices, exchange rate and so forth) to serve as the basis for formulating and guiding the implementation of the 1981-1985 five year plan and the yearly plan while preparing for the formulation of the 1986-1990 five year plan.

--We must correctly evaluate the economic, political and social situations of our country and the international situation, determine how they will develop in the coming period and, on this basis, establish a long-term and medium term socio-economic strategy and define steps to be taken that are suited to each stage, especially the present stage in the period of transition to socialism. We must formulate various economic plans and select the optimum plan as the basis for researching the economic development programs (10 years) for the years between now and 1990 and for the more distant future. In the immediate future, efforts must be focused on formulating a good 1983 plan in coordination with formulating the 1981-1985 five year plan.

--In the 5-year and yearly plans, we must gradually and properly establish the major relationships of the national economy, the relationships between industry and agriculture, between the central economy and the local economy, between transformation and construction, between accumulation and consumption, between the economy and the national defense system, between exports and imports, etc. We must establish and gradually perfect the system of integrated balance sheets on the gross social product, national income, capital investment, social labor, the state budget, the monetary receipts and expenditures of the population, overall credit, foreign currency, international payments and so forth and the system of balance sheets for the primary types of supplies and goods. We must prepare the conditions for establishing general financial balance sheets and joint sector balance sheets in the form of value and material resources for a number of the most important products of the national economy.

An important problem at this time is establishing the planning relationship among the central level, the local level and the sector. The resolution of the 5th Party Congress pointed out: the state plan must insure that the central level controls the strategic fields of the economy, the major balances, the primary norms and the important projects and products of the national economy." In accordance with the requirements of economic management during each period, the central level focuses its efforts on planning and managing the key sectors and economic installations and the jobs of vital importance in order to insure that the national economy develops in exact accordance with the

economic line and strategy of the party; at the same time, it boldly assigns responsibility and authority to and insures the interests of the installations, localities and sectors so that they can take the initiative in developing every potential for developing the economy and can try to meet their own needs without relying upon or waiting for the central level.

In the years ahead, as regards production, consumer goods and products that are essential for production throughout the country or within many sectors and many localities and main force export products (regardless of whether they are produced by the central economy or the local economy) will be under the exclusive management of and distributed by the central level (agricultural products and marine products of this type that are purchased and distributed by the state will be under the exclusive management of the state). In addition to the products mentioned above, the sectors and localities are permitted to produce and market a number of other products in accordance with the management policies and regulations of the state.

As regards supplies and equipment, the central level must closely manage and plan those supplies and types of equipment that have a major impact upon the main production and business tasks of many sectors and many localities and that occupy an important position in the structure of export goods during each planning period. In order to meet the needs of society in a flexible manner, those types of supplies and equipment that are not under the exclusive management of the central level can be assigned to the sectors, localities, federations of enterprises and enterprises to balance and use in the broadening of direct trade relations with one another through economic contracts and in accordance with the regulations of the state.

As regard labor wages, the state assigns a wage cost ceiling based on the volume of products or business to the material production sectors (the larger the volume of products, the larger the wage fund). As regards the non-material production sector, the state establishes the wage fund on the basis of the nature of each sector.

The installations, localities and sectors have the right to select and utilize labor on the basis of the state wage fund assigned to them and in accordance with the cost accounting system. Thus, the level of income of the laborer will depend upon the level of increase in labor productivity (wages are commensurate with labor productivity) and upon the economization of labor within the non-material production sectors.

As regards capital investments, it is necessary to adopt a tightly structured and effective investment planning system and necessary to establish a division of levels for the sectors and localities along the lines of increasing the independence and the responsibility of the localities and sectors in the formulation of capital investment plans, primarily on the basis of self-acquired capital and capital borrowed from the bank in order to insure a balance between capital and building materials. The central level should only allocate capital to a

locality that lacks the necessary capabilities, especially localities in the mountains or localities that have important projects requiring the assistance of the central level. The capital allocated by the central level should only account for a portion of the capital invested in accordance with the principle of reclaiming capital; the central level should not provide capital in a sweeping, decentralized manner that creates a waste of capital.

In the present stage of the period of transition to socialism, various economic-technical sectors are in the process of being formed. Planning by economic-technical sector is gradually being carried out under requirements and methods consistent with the situation and characteristics of each sector, with actual management and planning capabilities.

As regards the important economic-technical sectors that produce primary products of the economy (strategic supplies, main export goods, essential consumer goods and so forth), that have achieved a high level of agglomeration and centralization and in which sector-wide federations of enterprises or federated enterprises have formed, such as electric power, coal, iron, steel, rubber, tea and so forth, we must increase the independence of the federation of enterprises in the planning of production and business and establish financial autonomy throughout the sector. With the exception of a number of ministries and general departments that directly manage production and business installations, the organizations and operations of the specialized sector ministries and general departments must be shifted entirely to administrative-economic management.

As regards those economic-technical sectors that are partially directly managed by the central level and partially directly managed by the local level, the ministry or general department has the task of conducting comprehensive planning, such as planning the development of the sector; establishing scientific-technological guidelines; supplying the special purpose materials and equipment of the sector; training cadres and manual workers and so forth. The local government bears the primary responsibility for planning those operations of the sector that are under the direct management of the local level.

The local level (the province, municipality, district and so forth): the plan of the locality must be comprehensively balanced on the scope of the entire territory of the locality (which includes the integrated balances and the sector balances within the territory). At present, comprehensive balancing on the scope of a territory is only being carried out for the administrative territories of the provinces, municipalities and special zone that are directly subordinate to the central level and encompasses the balances of the services and bureaus and the balances of the districts, precincts, cities and municipalities subordinate to the province, including the balances of the committees, sectors and so forth.

The plan for the territory of the province, municipality and special zone directly subordinate to the central level consists of a portion that is directly managed by the locality and the plans of the units within the territory that are directly managed by the central level. These two portions of the plan are

closely related to each other. The objective of the plan for the territory is to regulate and coordinate each production and business activity of the sectors within each territory and insure mutual help between the central economy and the good development of each potential lying in the labor, arable land, natural resources, trades, production experiences and traditions and so forth within the territory.

The portion of the local plan that is directly managed by the province or municipality consists of comprehensive requirements regarding the development of the economy, culture and society, the strengthening of the national defense system and the improvement of the living conditions of the people. We must increase the independence of the locality by insuring that the locality is truly the master of its plan, accelerating specialization and cooperation in production with a view toward developing each potential of the locality as highly as possible, expanding trade relations with the various sectors and other localities and using export activities to meet the needs of production and everyday life of the locality and directly support the central economic installations within the locality. The locality has the obligation and responsibility to implement the legal plan norms assigned to it, especially the norms on military recruiting, the transfer of labor, purchases, the delivery of products, exports, the collection of taxes and the collection of other revenue for the central level. On the basis of completing the legal plan norms, the locality has the right to arrange its comprehensive plan.

Our party has affirmed that the district is a comprehensive planning level for socio-economic development and the strengthening of the national defense system. The building of the district economy must be closely linked to the strengthening of cooperatives and must be carried out in accordance with suitable models for each type district; generally speaking, however, it is necessary to strongly develop the main production sector, agriculture(including forestry and fishing), take positive steps to expand small industry and the artisan trades, especially the trades supporting agriculture, build material-technical bases supporting the needs of economic development within the district, provide incentive for the development of the family economy and transform and correctly utilize the other segments of the economy.

The plan of the district is a component of the comprehensive plan of the province or municipality and is based on the guidelines, tasks, planning and plan of the province or municipality. It is necessary to correct the tendency to formulate district plans as a self-contained plan and not closely link it to the planning and plans of the province and municipality.

The district plan must focus on reorganizing production and redistributing social labor while giving attention to providing a job for everyone who is able to work by means of including within its investment guidelines and production guidelines crops and species of livestock that yield high economic returns and increase the income of the people. Through the redistribution of social labor, the redistribution of the population and the reorganization of production within each economic unit, it is necessary to organize economic relations among the

various economic units (agricultural cooperatives, small industry and artisan cooperatives, the supply and commerce stations, farms and stores, etc.). The planning of the district demands the widespread and flexible application of the various forms of indirect planning: the commodity-money relations (market relations, the use of the market in plans) and the various economic levers in order to have an impact upon the objects of planning.

When formulating the plan of the district, it is necessary to do so on the basis of the labor and land situation within the district, necessary to take into consideration the possibility of developing the sectors and trade, necessary to endeavor to meet those needs that can be met locally, primarily the need for grain and food products, and necessary to develop sericulture, the production of fiber bearing plants and so forth in order to gradually resolve the clothing problem and insure that the quantity of goods delivered to the province and the central level is equal to or larger than the quality of goods received by the district from the province and the central level.

The district plan must combine the plans of the villages and subwards. The district must help the villages and subwards formulate their plans. In villages that have virtually completed agricultural cooperativization, the economic plans are formulated by the cooperatives and the village level combines the economic plans of the cooperatives along with the other plan norms regarding the culture, education, public health and society and balances the plan within the village. In villages in which the majority of people are still in the private economy or production collectives and production cooperative teams are still on a low level, the village level must take charge of formulating and balancing the socio-economic plan for the entire village.

The basic units, the enterprises, cooperatives and so forth, which are the places that directly implement the state-plan, occupy an extremely important position. As regards the installations within the state-operated economy, the effort to correct the malady of subsidization and bureaucratic centralism in planning must be closely linked to broadening the independence of the installation in the correct direction and in a manner consistent with the general economic conditions and management level of the entire country.

The installation plan must reflect creativity, self-assumed responsibility and initiative in production and business on the basis of the principle of financial autonomy and on the basis of respecting the management policies and regulations of the state, insuring that the norms of the state plan are implemented well, covering production costs and earning a profit, contributing more and more to the country, improving collective welfare and providing appropriate material incentive to laborers.

On the basis of insuring the fulfillment of the tasks assigned by the upper level, the basic unit has the right to determine the contents of the comprehensive plan of the enterprise and the specific forms and measures to be employed to implement the plan in exact accordance with the policies, regulations and laws of the state.

The broadening of authority must go hand in hand with the strengthening of discipline and responsibility: the enterprise must fulfill its obligation to fully implement the legal norms assigned by the upper level; in particular, it must deliver the products and submit the funds required under the plan and the financial regulations of the state. The standard for evaluating whether or not it is correct and reasonable to broaden the independence of the enterprise is the degree to which the three economic interests (of society, of the unit's collective and of the individual laborer) are united on the basis of raising labor productivity, practicing economy and achieving high economic returns in production and business.

Closely linked to the reorganization of the production installations and the rearrangement of the economic structure is the need to improve planning at the installations, to formulate and integrate plans from the basic level upward. The legal plan that is assigned by the upper level to the enterprise must be a plan that is formulated by the enterprise on the basis of balancing realistic conditions, including materials supplied by the state and materials procured by the enterprise itself. If the upper level assigns legal norms that are higher than those formulated by the enterprise itself, steps must be taken to establish a balance for the enterprise. In addition to the products that are assigned by the state in accordance with the legal plan, it is necessary to adopt policies that provide incentive for the enterprise to make full use of discarded materials, equipment and labor to produce additional subsidiary products, perform services, produce products under contracts and so forth in order to meet the needs of society; however, it is necessary to avoid such phenomena as taking raw materials from the production of main products to make subsidiary products or, as some factories have done, keeping for the production of their subsidiary products discarded materials that have long been the primary raw materials of other production installations, etc.

As regards the collective economy, planning is carried out primarily by the indirect mode. The impact of planning upon the agricultural production cooperatives is seen in all areas: zoning, planning, the establishment of production guidelines, the building of material-technical bases and the supplying of technical materials and essential consumer goods. In the present situation, the state should only assign one legal plan norm, the norm on the delivery or sale of products to the state, a norm which should be stabilized for a period of 5 years in terms of the list of products and the volume of products being contributed or sold. At the same time, the state should establish a stable level of supplies and services (the preparation of fields by machine, farmland water conservancy and so forth) to be provided for the production of the cooperative and should establish balance (in terms of value) between the supplies and services provided to the cooperative by the state and the products sold to the state by the cooperative. On this basis, the cooperative has the authority to arrange the comprehensive plan of the unit, establish the most profitable production structure and take the initiative in organizing production and distribution within the cooperative.

As regards the small industry and artisan cooperatives (which includes those in salt production, fishing, the processing of marine products, the harvesting and processing of timber and forestry products), the planning system is implemented through sector or trade planning, through the supplying of raw materials, supplies, machinery and equipment, through the organizing of economic relations based on various forms of product groups, "satellites" and so forth, through the implementation of measures regarding taxes, prices, economic contracts, loans and so forth and by means of treating cooperatives equally and guiding cooperatives in operating their businesses in accordance with the guidelines and objectives of the state plan. It is necessary to reduce the scope of and eventually abolish the present administrative style of contracting and broaden the scope of contracts for the sale of raw materials and the purchase of products. We must employ the contractor mode of operation in a suitable manner in order to encourage artisans and handicraftsmen to boldly create and design new products, thereby increasing the variety of products available.

The family economy and the private economy will continue to exist for a long time to come. The activities within these segments of the economy are the activities of private handicraftsmen and artisans in the cities, private farmers in a number of areas in which cooperativization has not been completed, persons engaged in the services and small merchants who have been reorganized in a rational manner because they are still necessary in the circulation of goods. The planning system must have the effect of managing and guiding the private economy and the family economy so that they develop in the correct direction, thereby meeting the daily needs of these persons and meeting a portion of the varied needs of society.

As regards the private economy, the state employs indirect planning and utilizes primarily policies and economic levers combined with administrative measures (laws, taxes, registration and so forth). The state allows the persons within this sector to carry out production through contracts with the state so that they can contribute additional wealth to society and satisfy their own legitimate interests; at the same time, however, it is necessary to prevent such actions as pilfering raw materials from the state, failing to deliver all the products required under contracts, engaging in speculation, hoarding and so forth, which are violations of the law and of management policies.

To insure that the objectives and norms of the plan are met on all levels (the central level, the local level and the basic level), it is necessary to supplement the system of the various types of plans of the planned economy with various types of work plans. The formulation of various types of work plans (which are used to manage jobs) is primarily designed to organize the implementation of the important norms of the state plan or build important economic zones. The work plans are approved by the various levels, which guide the implementation of these plans and supplement them so that they are consistent with the actual situation.

Improving planning on the various levels (the central level, the local level and the basic level) in accordance with the principle of democratic centralism,

insuring that the requirements of socialist business management and cost accounting are met and using the plan as the center will open the prospects for improving the quality, effectiveness and discipline of plans and insure that the various types of balances, the integrated balances of the entire country, the sector balances, the local balances and the balances of the installations, are carefully calculated. The improvement of the plans on the central level, the local level and the basic level and the formulation of these plans in a positive and sound manner will surely make a positive contribution to the building of the new economic management mechanism and the correct implementation of the economic guidelines set forth by the 5th Congress of the Party for the 1981-1985 five year plan, thereby gradually bringing about a new change, gradually bringing stability to our country's economy and moving it forward in the years ahead.

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STRENGTHENING AND DEVELOPING COST ACCOUNTING AND ESTABLISHING THE FINANCIAL INDEPENDENCE OF THE ENTERPRISE

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[Article by Vo Tri Cao]

[Text] For many years during the war, our state's budget was virtually a balanced budget. During the war, production and business enterprises and organizations were forced to accept limited financial independence under various forms and methods of state financial management that required a balance between revenues and expenditures.

Since peace was restored throughout the country, the following situation has existed: the state budget has been a deficit budget and financial discipline has not been strictly maintained; expenditure needs have not involved the calculation of economic returns; expenditures have had to be made at a time when sources of revenue have not been found; enterprises, installations and the lower level have relied upon the upper level and demanded that the upper level allocate capital to them while they themselves have given little attention to fulfilling their obligation to contribute accumulated money to the state and develop their capital; socialist property and labor have not been preserved and protected nor have they been fully or effectively utilized. The forms and methods of balanced finances became sweeping subsidies. The subsidization began with decisions to make state budget expenditures without calculating the minimum returns that had to be achieved and without taking into consideration the sources of capital that were needed to provide revenues for these expenditures; however, these decisions did not have the purpose of achieving a socio-economic policy objective of the party and did not result in a unified financial policy.

This subsidization has been revealed and criticized by the party and state, which have required that it be eliminated. We have no better way to eliminate it than by strengthening and developing cost accounting and upholding the financial independence of the enterprises and economic organizations under the centralized, unified leadership of the party and state in the process of building socialism.

Cost accounting is a principle and, at the same time, a method of socialist economic management in which centralized, unified leadership through the state

plan is closely coordinated with tapping the initiative and creativity of the masses on the basis of applying economic laws and economic levers, primarily the law of value and the commodity-money relationships. On the basis of the plan assigned to them, the enterprises and organizations that practice cost accounting may take the initiative in organizing each of their production and business activities with a view toward thoroughly and effectively developing each capability that lies in their labor, materials, capital and so forth, meeting and exceeding the state plan assigned to them with the lowest possible costs, insuring increasingly large profits in their production and business and correctly satisfying all three interests: the interests of the state, the interests of the enterprise's collective and the interests of the inividual laborer.

Cost accounting consists of the measures involved in allocating capital, assigning tasks and authority, providing economic stimulus and encouraging everyone to be concerned with the final results of production and business while accepting ultimate responsibility for actions that cause economic waste and harm production and business.

Practicing cost acconnting that consists of the measures presented above requires that certain conditions exist:

1. The production organization must be suited to the level of development of production; the enterprise must have clearly defined guidelines and production tasks and must establish and gradually stabilize the relationships involved in the supplying of materials, the marketing of products, purchases and sales, payments and the repayment of loans and so forth in order to insure that production operations are stable.

2. The enterprise must fully comply with the laws of the state, which are manifested first in the production task and norms of the state plan assigned to the enterprise; on the other hand, the enterprise is given the authority needed to display its initiative, creativity and independence in business.

3. Prices must insure that the enterprise can, under normal operating conditions, compensate for all costs and earn a profit; the currency must be sufficiently stable so that it can be used as a measurement of the value of goods and is of practical effect in the economic activities of the enterprise.

Cost accounting has a process of formation and development that is consistent with the economic situation of the country, with the mechanism employed by the state to manage the production and business operations of the enterprise and with the ability of the enterprise itself to exercise ownership. Despite this, in each stage of its formation and development, cost accounting must insure that the four following basic principles are met:

--Maintain the relative independence of the enterprise in production and business;

--The enterprise must meet its own costs and earn a profit in its business;

--The enterprise must be given material incentive and must bear material responsibility for the results of its production and business operations;

--Every production and business activity must be inspected by means of money.

In the war, in the effort to overcome the aftereffects of the war and, in particular, since the country was totally liberated, economic and social changes have occurred but the failure of the economic management system to keep pace with these changes has caused cost accounting to become increasingly ineffective. The production organization is unstable and many production installations have not beenprovided with the material conditions needed to operate and develop; the shortage of supplies and energy has created a serious imbalance in production and consumption. The management organization has routinely changed, being centralized at some times and decentralized at others. The system of prices is becoming increasingly divorced from value and major changes in prices on the "free" market have had a strong impact upon wages and bonuses. The currency is unstable and is no longer an accurate measurement of value. The various categories of value used by the state, such as capital, profits, revenues, wages and bonuses have been gradually losing their stimulative effect. Many economic and financial policies and regulations within the management mechanism that have been in existence since before the war or since the years of the war and have not been promptly revised to be consistent with the vastly changed economic situation have had a negative impact upon production; the interests of the enterprise collective and of laborers themselves have been violated and the common interests of the nation economy have not been satisfied. In summary, the premises and conditions needed for cost accounting have not been provided, the fundamental principles of cost accounting have not been respected and socio-economic returns have seriously declined. The total output value per dong of production capital in virtually all state-operated industrial sectors has declined. The results of this situation are that the enterprises that practice cost accounting are unable to successfully meet their costs and fulfill their obligation to contribute accumulated capital for inclusion in the state budget; conversely, the state budget has had to allocate too much to enterprises.

In the years ahead, the state must create the premises and conditions needed for enterprises to implement cost accounting:

1. The production guidelines of the enterprises must be stabilized. The state must help each enterprise establish a clearly defined production task, stabilize its products and acquire material means(fixed capital, liquid capital, technical workers, professional cadres, technical cadres and so forth) that are coordinated and balanced with the assigned task. The enterprise must plan its production and business in accordance with the state's guidelines for the improvement of planning.

2. On the basis of the results achieved in the field of improving the system of prices, especially enterprise wholesale prices, and the wage system, it is necessary to gradually stabilize the currency, thereby creating for enterprises a precise and reliable measurement of capital calculations, costs, production

costs, financial results and the distribution of income and insuring that enterprises can meet every cost on their own and operate their businesses at a profit.

3. It is necessary to improve and perfect the system of economic-technical standards and quotas on the state level, the sector level and the enterprise level, among which the ceilings on the consumption and stockpiling of materials, labor quotas, technical standards and product quality standards are of special importance. Within the space of approximately 5 years, we must endeavor to develop for our national economy a relatively complete system of economic-technical standards and quotas, one that is consistent with the level of production and management and is a reasonable social measurement of each expenditure of live labor and embodied labor under the production and business conditions of our country.

4. It is necessary to re-examine and approve a number of management policies and regulations (primarily regarding labor, materials, finances, credit, economic contracts, science, technology and so forth) in order to create full conditions for enterprises to exercise independence in production and business and exercise financial independence while maintaining centralized, unified leadership and upholding the laws of the state. Management policies and regulations must be improved in such a way that, on the basis of maintaining the unity of the three interests (the interests of the state, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual laborer), they encourage everyone to fully concern themselves with and bear ultimate responsibility for the results and returns from the enterprises's production and business.

5. It is necessary to consolidate and strengthen state accounting discipline and initiate routine and systematic inspections of the production and business activities of enterprises and their compliance with state financial economic laws. We must promptly expose and harshly deal with every act of misappropriation and waste, every violation of socialist property and every violation of the law.

6. We must implement the commander system in conjunction with upholding the right of collective ownership of manual workers and civil servants. The state must grant enterprise directors the full authority needed to take the initiative in production and business and give them responsibilities that are commensurate with their authority; at the same time, it must create favorable conditions for manual workers and civil servants to complete the tasks assigned to them and effectively participate in the management of the enterprise, from the formulation and implementation of its plan to the distribution of income.

Together with creating the basic premises and conditions needed for enterprises to implement cost accounting, the state must take a number of immediate steps, such as taking an inventory of and re-evaluating the production capacity of enterprises; re-examining and adjusting the system of economic-technical quotas of enterprises to be consistent with present production conditions; improving a number of financial policies and regulations with a view toward insuring the business and financial independence of the enterprises; expanding the

implementation of the various forms of contract wages and piecework wages; reorganizing accounting, statistical and economic information work; broadening the authority and increasing the responsibility of enterprise directors; gradually developing and perfecting enterprise internal cost accounting, etc.

Implementing cost accounting means implementing the system of financial independence of production and business units; it closely links the planning system to the system for inspecting the returns from and the responsibility in implementing the state plan, thereby encouraging creativity on the part of the installation.

In 1977, the Council of Ministers promulgated the model state-operated enterprise statutes, which were applied first in industry. The statutes record the process of researching and improving state-operated enterprise management within the national economy, stimulating creativity and innovations on the part of the installations, broadening the independence of the enterprise in production and business and asserting the enterprise's ownership of the various sources of financial capital in order to develop the economy, increase the ability of the enterprise to contribute to the state and strengthen and expand cost accounting.

The principles of cost accounting defined by the Council of Ministers are that the enterprise has economic-financial independence, is an individual under the law, meets all its own costs by means of its own sources of income, earns a profit, bears material responsibility, receives material incentives and inspects each of its activities by means of money. The period in which enterprises consciously and successfully implement these principles in the establishment of economic relations to insure the implementation of the tasks of the state plan, in the formation, maintenance and development of sources of self-acquired capital, in the payment of wages and bonuses to laborers on the basis of the final results of the national economy and in heightening the economic significance of inspection by means of money, of strengthening and developing cost accounting along the lines of practicing full cost accounting is also the period in which enterprises have matured in the area of financial independence.

In order to establish the premises and conditions needed for enterprises to implement cost accounting and establish financial independence, the state must successfully bring about comprehensive and basic changes in the fields of reorganizing production, improving planning and the policies on economic levers and improving the management organization and cadre organization.

As regards improving planning, there was a tendency not long ago to maintain that it was necessary to restrict the scope of planning by the central state and expand the planning capabilities and scope of the localities and installations so that state plan tasks become more flexible. However, when the position and role of state plan norms decline, infringements upon the interests of the national economy emerge, the compulsory nature of state plan tasks is not as strong as it once was and the responsibility of many persons toward the development of the national economy when establishing the relationship among the three interests (society, the collective and the individual) declines.

In actuality, laxity in planning has led to a situation in which the investment capital of the state has not been sufficiently concentrated in order to complete key projects and the capacity of existing factories of the state is not being fully utilized at a time when a number of factories of the same type have been invested in and completely constructed by localities or sectors. At a time when many installations of the state are not receiving a full supply of materials and energy in order to complete the tasks of their state plan, there are significant quantities of state materials and energy at one place or another that are said to be backlogged, are said to be surplus materials and energy that do not have the proper specifications or are not of the proper quality or are self-created materials and energy that are mobilized and utilized outside the state plan, with the results of their use being distributed in accordance with separate regulations of the basic unit. At a time when the state has not centralized sufficient goods and money to insure the supply of goods to cadres, manual workers and civil servants in accordance with ration standards, some cadres, manual workers and civil servants in accordance with ration standards, some cadres, manual workers and civil servants in a number of sectors and localities are receiving incomes that are many times higher than the uniform income levels stipulated by the state.

The facts presented above have caused many ministries and localities to realize their responsibility to work together to formulate state plan tasks as correctly as possible and work together to calculate, as fully as possible, both the needs and capabilities for developing the production of the sector and the locality in each stage of reproduction on the basis of the party's tasks of building socialism and strengthening the national defense system. Only on this basis can the management agencies of the state assign state plan tasks to subordinate enterprises and organizations that are fully based on accurate foundations and are of a strict legal nature. Only in this way can the state mobilize enterprises and economic organizations to display the sense of collective ownership, focus each of their efforts on creatively carrying out the tasks of the state plan assigned by the upper level with high results, insure the correct implementation of the policy on the development of production, make positive contributions to the creation of balances within the national economy and insure the actual capabilities needed to gradually satisfy the material and cultural needs of society and meet the interests of the working people.

In recent years, at a time when difficulties have been encountered in everyday life, a tendency has emerged to want to reduce the contribution of products, services and accumulated money to the state by enterprises and economic organizations in order to enable the improvement of the living conditions of cadres and manual workers. This tendency has developed on the basis of the need to improve the living conditions of cadres and manual workers and the hope of stimulating the development of production by means of measures to improve the welfare of the persons who directly produce products.

It is true that the interests of direct production workers must be satisfied so that the reproduction of labor can be carried out; however, the interests of each person must lie within a reasonable relationship between the interests of the workers at the different enterprises and the interests of society and the

collective. In order to establish a reasonable relationship, the state must regularly adjust the interests of each person, interests that are manifested partially in material resources and partially in money. The measures arising from the tendency mentioned above are only correct when the state agrees to make adjustments. Every automatic withholding of products and accumulated money for distribution in accordance with the separate decisions of individual installations, organizations and localities leads to harming the interests of the state and the people.

Therefore, the agencies of the state have gradually recognized the need to not only concern themselves with insuring that the enterprises and economic organizations that meet their own costs have sources with which to provide economic incentive to cadres and manual workers, but also with insuring that enterprises and economic organizations actively participate in the formation of the centralized sources of goods and money of the state. The purposes of this are to insure the interests of direct production and production support workers, strengthen and develop cost accounting and eventually implement full cost accounting. The opposite of this would reduce the consciousness of making contributions to the state and gradually reduce the inherent socialist, state-operated nature of the enterprise.

As regards the responsibility for deploying management cadre, the ministries and localities have gradually come to see the need to increase the number of cadres who are competent in economic work in the economic management apparata of the enterprises and economic organizations as well as the state. Without dependable, competent and properly assigned cadres, the state cannot strengthen and develop cost accounting. More than a few authorized agencies of the state have established enterprises and organizations that practice cost accounting but have not assigned an adequate number of the right management cadres to them or have assigned such persons but these persons have proven to be incompetent, consequently, these units find themselves facing many difficulties and the state has had to compensate for too many losses on their part.

In the immediate future, in order to abolish subsidization, the state can and must determinedly refuse every request for allocations of capital from the state budget when it is considered that these allocations will not provide economic returns, will not have an impact upon the effort to achieve the objectives of the socio-economic policy of the party, will not insure the uniform implementation of the distribution policy and will not result in new sources of capital for allocation. At the same time, the state must encourage the strengthening and development of cost accounting in order to expand and uphold the financial independence of the enterprise. Only in this way is it possible to abolish subsidization at its roots.

The state can strengthen and develop cost accounting by means of strengthening the economic management function of the state on the central and local levels in everything from the formation and the unified implementation of economic policies, the reorganization of production, the improvement of planning and the prompt assigning of precise state plan tasks to the units that practice cost accounting to discovering, promoting, training and assigning cadres so that every cost accounting unit has the management cadres required by its task; on the

other hand, we must be determined to not put into production and business operations enterprises and economic organizations that have not deployed a well coordinated force of dependable management cadres. In this process, the state must encourage enterprises and economic organizations to exercise their financial independence in accordance with the law together with the voluntary and increasingly full implementation of cost accounting by the enterprises and economic organizations. Coordination such as that mentioned above between the planning of the state and the cost accounting of enterprises and economic organizations has appeared and is taking shape.

Although the state must expand its effort to encourage financial independence on the part of enterprises, it must set a necessary limit to this independence so that the enterprises can operate as fully as possible in accordance with the unified management of the state and under the leadership of the party. This limit is the limit at which the enterprise may use the various sources of capital allocated by the state and the funds that it is permitted by law to establish and use for the purpose of developing production and services at levels of quality that are accepted by society without harming the balances of the state plan but while insuring that the enterprises meets its costs on its own and earns a profit in order to increase the contribution of revenues to the state, increase the amount of self-acquired capital for supporting the expanded reproduction of the enterprise and increasing the income of the cadres and manual workers within the enterprise in accordance with the regulations of the state.

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THE POPULATION EXPLOSION AND THE PRESSURE CAUSED BY IT

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 38-42, 70

[Article by Le Nang An]

[Text] For many years, our party and state have had the policy of reducing the rate of population growth in order to create balance between population growth and the development of the economy, culture and society. In the report on the guidelines, tasks and main objectives regarding the economy and society during the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's, which was presented at the 5th Congress of the Party Pham Van Dong stated:

"We must intensify the educational effort, mobilize and determinedly apply a number of administrative-economic measures and, at the same time, create every favorable condition possible for the people to carry out the planned parenthood movement in order to reduce the country's average rate of population growth from 2.4 percent per year to 1.7 percent by 1985."(1) This is a policy of utmost significance.

The population in Vietnam is increasing strongly and rapidly. The population has been doubling about once every 35 to 40 years:

--In 1921, the population of Vietnam was about 15,584,000.
--In 1960, the population of Vietnam was 30,172,000.
--In 1979, the population of Vietnam was 52,741,000.

In 10 years, from 1960 to 1970, the population of the North grew by slightly less than 10 million persons, which is greater than the population of the Bulgarian People's Republic, than the population of many countries in Europe, such as Belgium, Portugal, Greece, etc.

Specialists in statistics and planning in our country have projected that if the population continues to increase at its present rate, our country's population will, by the year 2000, reach 90 million, which is an alarming level, is difficult to accept and will exert tremendous pressure in many fields throughout the country.

The rapid growth of the population has primarily been due to a high birthrate.(2) At present, many Vietnamese families have 2 to 4 children; in the countryside, many families have as many as 6 children; and, in the South, families with 10 children are not unusual.

Specialists on the State Planning Commission have estimated that:

--If every family has 3 children, the country's population will be 80 million by the year 2000;

--If every family has 2 children, the country's population will be between 64 million and 65 million by the year 2000.

As a result, mobilizing every family to have only 2 to 3 children is of major significance in the policy to limit the growth of the population.

The rapid population growth has brought much pressure to bear upon various areas of life, such as the production of grain, the development of education, the distribution of the population and labor, the protection of the environment, the effort to provide jobs, etc.

Here, we shall only present a number of the main aspects of this problem.

The rapid growth of the population has created very large pressure, primarily with regard to the supply of grain.

The growth of the population demands a corresponding increase in the output of grain; this is evident to everyone. Our country's level of grain production and other objective difficulties have not permitted us to create this balance between the population and the output of grain.

The indices on agricultural growth in our country are as follows (1975=100):

Year	Total	Crop Production		Livestock Production	
		Total	Grain Crops	Total	Grain Crops
1975	100	100	100	100	100
1976	110.2	112.4	117.5	100.7	105.1
1977	104.8	103.8	108.0	108.5	96.4
1978	104.9	107.9	107.9	94.2	87.1
1979	112.0	115.0	120.0	104.5	105.1

(Based on data of the Statistics General Department, 1979)

Between 1975 and 1979, despite a positive campaign, the population of our country increased by about 5 million or by an average of roughly 1 million persons per year; meanwhile, total agricultural output value did not increase by much and even declined one year, including the output of grain and livestock products.(3)

Here, we are only talking about grain for consumption, not about how good this grain tastes or how nutritious it is nor are we discussing the other requirements in life, such as the needs for clothing, medicine, shelter, etc.

The population of Vietnam has grown rapidly and is characterized by the fact that the percentage of persons who are unable to work (children up to 14 years of age) is very high, 42.5 percent of the population. (The corresponding percentages in other countries are: the Soviet Union: 29.5 percent; Poland: 27.6 percent; Bulgaria: 22.6 percent; the GDR: 20.6 percent; Hungary: 25.4 percent; Czechoslovakia: 24.8 percent; Great Britain: 23.7 percent; Canada: 32.9 percent; the United States: 30.1 percent; Japan: 24.8 percent; France: 24.6 percent; and the German Federal Republic: 22.9 percent)

An increasingly large number of children means a high birthrate and an ever lower death rate. In the future, this large number of children will constitute a very valuable labor potential. In the immediate future, however, these children constitute a large component of the population, which each family and society must care for and raise.

The cost of raising children cannot be conceived as "what nature wroughts--nature provides for." Fully calculated, these costs consist of appropriate expenditures on the birth of a child by its mother, the cost of raising children, the other costs incurred until a child finishes elementary school and the income of the mother that is lost in some families as a result of the mother having to stay home to raise her children. A mother who has given birth to many children at close intervals under economic circumstances in which the family is encountering difficulties obviously cannot raise her children in a thorough manner.

The needs of children which society has the responsibility of meeting are many but the most important one is the need to develop education.

The quality of education must be supported by material conditions, primarily by the size and quality of the corps of teachers. At present, the number of students per teacher on each level of education is still rather high. On the basic general school level, the average is 51.3 while on the middle school level, the average is 18.2.(4) Due to the shortage of teachers, those who teach must work very hard and this affects the quality of education. The quality of education is also dependent upon other conditions, such as the material bases, equipment and textbooks for schools and the regulations and policies regarding teachers. These conditions require significant investments on the part of the state and the people but our budget is limited.

At present, due to the very large need to develop classrooms and schools and due to the consequences of the war, 40 percent of schools are still temporary "bamboo and thatch" buildings. On the kindergarten level, each classooom is used for 2.05 classes; on the basic general school level, each classroom is used for 2.05 classes and, on the middle school level, each classroom is used for 1.5 classes. As regards seats, there is one seat for every 2.69 children in kindergarten, one seat for every 1.72 children in basic level general schools and one seat for every 1.3 students in middle schools.

The facts presented above explain why the schools must still hold many "sessions" and why they find it difficult to maintain the quality of education.(5)

The rapid increase in the number of children demands that schools be developed. In the case in which it is not possible to establish a balance between requirements and capabilities, a low level of development and a decline in the development of education, both in terms of the scale and the quality of education, are difficult to avoid.

If the birthrate and the rate of population growth continue to develop at their present high levels, what will happen to the quality of education?

Persons of work age (men between the ages of 15 and 60 and women between the ages of 15 and 55), who constitute 52.7 percent of the population and number slightly less than 30 million, are a large social labor force. This percentage is 75.9 percent in the countryside and 24.1 percent in the cities (data of the Statistics General Department, Hanoi, 1980).

Under our country's circumstances, 1 million persons reach work age each year. If production conditions do not increase in order to develop the sectors and trades in a manner balanced with the increases in the labor force, how is it possible to provide full employment for everyone?(6) Thss is one objective cause of the many upheavals and negative phenomena in economic and social life.

The North, which has a population of 28 million, has 2 million hectares of farmland or an average of less than 2 sao Bac Bo per capita; the South has a population of 26 million and 3 million hectares of cropland.

In the Red River Delta, the population density is quite high, from 280 to 850 persons per square kilometer; in the Mekong River Delta, the density is lower, from 150 to 500 persons per square kilometer. There are even places at which the population density is very high, such as the three large municipalities: the capital Hanoi has a population density of 1,202 persons per square kilometer; Haiphong has a population density of 863 persons per square kilometer; and Ho Chi Minh City has a population density of 1,686 persons per square kilometer.

All of these factors combine to create much pressure and make it very difficult to meet the needs for housing, food, water, energy, communications, transportation, sanitation and services in the cities; there is a shortage of cropland but at a time when there are too many people in the densely populated rural areas. Life itself has raised the issue: there must be a reasonable distribution of the population and labor and we must implement reasonable population planning in the cities and the countryside in order for life to be comfortable everywhere in our country.

If the birthrate continues to rise and if it is not rapidly reduced, especially in the densely populated areas and the cities, what will the quality of life be?

What can we do?

Although a very strong and very rapid increase in the population is not the only cause of poverty (there are many other economic and social causes), it must be seen as an important factor that has an impact upon the development and the quality of the life of all of society.

The reciprocal impact between the rate of population growth and the entire development of society as well as between the rate of population growth and the quality of life is a matter in the nature of a law, is a cause and effect relationship.

1. We must intensify the educational effort so that everyone understands the population phenomena and the reciprocal impact between increases in the population and socio-economic development as well as between increases in the population and the quality of the life of society as well as the life of each family and each person, thereby creating a correct social conscience, a correct social attitude and correct public opinion and implementing the policy to reduce the rate of population growth in our country, the more rapidly the better.

The information apparatus, the press, radio, television and the means of public propaganda must be effectively mobilized for this educational campaign.

2. The most basic, dependable and long-range measure is to incorporate the teaching of issues regarding the population in the curricula of the schools within the general school system, from the low classes of the basic general schools to the high classes. Why? Because, in 1 decade, the young men and women within the general schools will have become parents. They must be well prepared in terms of their knowledge, qualifications, will and sentiments so that they adopt the correct attitude, hold correct concepts, take correct actions and are the masters of their lives in the field of building their families, determining the size of their families, caring for and raising their children and insuring the quality of the family's life.

The schools within the standard and non-standard adult education systems and the systems of colleges, vocational middle schools and trade training schools must also incorporate population studies as a mandatory part of their training curricula.

In the world today, especially in the densely populated, developing countries, teaching population issues within the schools is considered important and is done on a regular basis.

3. Persons who are parents and are still of child bearing age or persons who will be parents in the very near future must be educated and encouraged to practice planned parenthood and it must be made very convenient for them to practice planned parenthood. They must be introduced to and fully and thoroughly trained in the objectives, the methods and the techniques of limiting childbirth and implementing family planning.

The mass organizations, such as the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union, the Women's Union and the Trade Union, play a very important role in teaching their members,

especially those who are of child bearing age, to practice planned parenthood and establish families of the new culture.

Young men and women must be taught and encouraged to not start families too early and even to plan getting married at an older age, the older the better.

In recent years, we have intensified the planned parenthood campaign and achieved a number of results. However, these results are still very low. For example, of the approximately 10 million women of child bearing age, that is, between the ages of 19 and 49, only about 2 million are using birth control measures (according to data compiled by the Institute for the Protection of Mothers and Newborns).

The planned parenthood campaign must meet all of the following objectives: reducing the birthrate, protecting the health of mothers and children, reducing the mortality rate of children who die from malnutrition, improving the social conditions of women and helping each husband and wife to maintain the size of their family.

4. On the basis of maintaining a regular, steadfast educational effort, strong administrative-economic maasures must be taken to insure that the programs and measures that have been established regarding family planning and planned parenthood are effective implemented.

These policies are designed to:

--Encourage and appropriately reward, both materially and psychologically, young men and women who marry late, married couples that have only two children and women who thoroughly practice planned parenthood. On the other hand, it is necessary to gradually reduce and eventually eliminate every priority given to families and married couples who have three children or more. This measure will, of course, collide with many social attitudes but we have no other choice.

--Gradually improve the activities designed to protect the health of mothers and newborns and continue to develop upon the fine achievements and tradition of our system in this field with a view toward reducing the illnesses of women and reducing the infant mortality rate; widely disseminating the knowledge required to raise healthy, obedient children while gradually improving the cultural education of teenagers and children, beginning with the organization of education, so that teenagers and children study under circumstances in which "the school is a school, the class is a class, the teacher is a teacher, the student is a student, teaching is teaching and learning is learning," as Pham Van Dong instructed during the Conference of the Education Sector on Innovations and Experiences held in 1981.

5. It is necessary to establish a specialized organization to help the state government insure the implementation of the population line and policy from the central to the basic levels.

On a nationwide scale, the establishment of a national commission or an organization of similar authority that is responsible for formulating programs and policies regarding the population and coordinating the specialized sectors and mass organizations for the purpose of implementing these programs is necessary. In the localities, it is also necessary to establish a similar organization to help the party committee echelon and government perform this work.

As is the case in the other fields, the population line and policy of our party and state can only be implemented by relying upon the combined strength of the entire party and all the people and by taking educational, administrative and economic measures, with the measure of foremost importance being to raise the awareness, the will and the feelings of everyone in society concerning this issue.

This issue, which must be considered a pressing issue, is not only related to the immediate development of the country, but to the country's long-range development as well.

In the immediate future, we must make a choice:

--Either to allow the population to rapidly grow in a natural fashion so that, within another decade, the people, especially the young generation are living crowded together amidst deprivation, poverty and illness and become the parents of a new generation that lives under similar miserable circumstances;

--Or, in view of the fact that it is our country, the people can become the masters of increases in their population and balance the population with the capabilities that lie in their natural resources and production so that their income and material wealth can only increase and so that everyone's quality of life is constantly improved.

This choice is not a matter of ability, but a matter of desire, a matter of determination.

FOOTNOTES

1. TAP CHI CONG SAN, No 4-1982, p 15.

2. The average rate of population growth in the countries of Europe and the Soviet Union was 1 percent in 1960-1970 and 0.6 percent in 1970-1980 and is projected to be 0.6 percent in 1980-1985, 0.5 percent in 1985-1990 and 0.5 percent in 1990-2000(statistics compiled by UNESCO presented at the 38th International Conference on Education, November, 1981 in Geneva).

   The average rate of population growth in Vietnam has been: 3.45 percent in 1957; 3.4 percent in 1960; 3.1 percent in 1965; 2.5 percent in 1967; 3.05 percent in 1969; 2.8 percent in 1970; and 2.3 percent in 1980 (data of the Statistics General Department).

3. In the Soviet Union, total agricultural output has increased from an annual average of 82.8 billion rubles under the seventh 5-year plan to 123.9 billion rubles under the tenth 5-year plan, that is, has increased by 50 percent. In the countries of the European Common Market, this increase has been 31 percent while, in the United States, it has been 29 percent.

"The growth of agricultural output in the Soviet Union has regularly exceeded the growth of the population. Since 1965, the Soviet population has increased by 35 million. Average annual agricultural output per capita has increased by 28 percent. In 15 years, the consumption of meat and meat products per capita has increased by 41 percent, the consumption of milk and dairy products has increased by 25 percent, the consumption of eggs has doubled, the consumption of vegetables has increased by 35 percent, the consumption of vegetable oil has increased by 24 percent and the consumption of sugar has increased by 30 percent"(according to a report by comrade Brezhnev at the Conference on the Grain and Food Program held in Moscow on 24 May, NHAN DAN Newspaper, 26 May 82).

4. In the developed countries of Europe and the Soviet Union, the average number of students per teacher on each level of study in 1980 was as follows: level I: 19 students; level II: 15 students; level III: 13 students (according to statistical data of UNESCO, Paris, 1981).

5. The percentage of students that must repeat a grade in level I school, which is reflective of the quality of education, in a number of developed countries of Europe and in the Soviet Union is as follows: Denmark: 0; Norway: 0; Sweden: 0; Great Britain: 0; the Soviet Union: 0.4; Czechoslovakia: 0.9; Bulgaria: 1.8; Hungary: 1.9; Switzerland: 2.1; Italy: 2.2; Greece: 2.3; Poland: 2.6; and the German Federal Republic: 2.7; in Vietnam the figure is 5 to 10 percent (according to statistical data of UNESCO, Paris, 1981).

The average expenditure per student in the developed countries was 1,767 dollars in 1978, a 6.8 fold increase compared to 1960. The average expenditure per student in the underdeveloped countries was 146 dollars in 1978. Generally speaking, the average expenditure per student in the developed countries is 12 times higher than in the underdeveloped countries (according to statistical data of UNESCO, Paris, 1981).

6. The national income per capita (1980 U.S. dollars) of the various groups of countries in the world:

	1950	1960	1980
The Developed Countries	4130	5580	10660
The Average Countries	640	820	1580
The Underdeveloped Countries with low income	170	180	250

According to data compiled by the World Bank, 1981.

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BUILDING A STRONG WORKING CLASS IN ORDER TO BUILD A STRONG PARTY

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 43-49

[Article by Hai Dang]

[Text] Part I

Due to its special characteristics as the most progressive class, as a class that is highly organized and disciplined, as a thoroughly revolutionary class that represents the most progressive mode of production and as the class that is the legitimate representative of national interests and which is, at the same time, international in nature, the modern world proletariat has been and is fulfilling its world historic mission of abolishing capitalism and building socialism and communism on a worldwide scale.

The Vietnamese working class embodies the common qualities of the world working class and, at the same time, embodies special characteristics, such as possessing a very high revolutionary fighting spirit as a result of being oppressed by three strata (the imperialist aggressors and the feudalists and the bourgeoisie at home); quickly maturing politically, not being divided ideologically or organizationally and accepting the influence of the Russian October Revolution; quickly establishing its own political party, quickly establishing close relations with farmers and quickly building a firm alliance of workers and farmers. With the total victory of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, the Vietnamese working class completed its mission of liberating the nation and is now carrying out the two strategic tasks of building socialism throughout the country and defending the fatherland while fulfilling its international obligation.

Through socialist transformation and socialist construction, our working class has gradually grown and developed in both size and quality. At present, within the state sector, there are about 3.4 million manual workers and laborers now working, including nearly 900,000 professional scientific and technical cadres and 1.3 million technical workers. During the 5 years from 1976 to 1980, more than 500,000 young manual workers received systematic training in technical schools and joined the corps of manual workers. This does not include the 1.5 million professional handicraftsmen and artisans, who embody something of the nature of the working class.

generally speaking, our working class possesses the following strengths: it is self-reliant, dynamic, intelligent, creative, capable of enduring hardships and determined to overcome every difficulty in order to complete its task. It possesses the sense of organization and discipline, upholds the tradition of revolutionary struggle and the fine qualities of the working class, always took the lead in the war of resistance for national salvation and has always taken the lead in socialist construction. In the face of the difficulties of the country, the majority of manual workers have shown themselves to be steadfast and unswerving and have displayed confidence in the leadership line of the party.

When encountering difficulties in their work or production, many manual workers have made innovations, made technological improvements and found ways to make full use of their materials and equipment for the purpose of maintaining production; when they have been able to produce, many manual workers have operated their machinery day and night in order to compensate for down time. The workers in the sectors that directly support agriculture have eagerly engaged in emulation in productive labor and competently supported agriculture. In construction, many workers have stood ready to temporarily leave their families or move their entire families in order to build key projects and new economic zones in accordance with the requirements of the revolution. Recently, with the expansion of the payment of piecework wages and contract wages, an intense atmosphere of productive labor has emerged at a number of installations.

As regards the task of defending the fatherland, imbued with the truth " there is nothing more precious than independence and freedom," many workers have displayed their readiness to leave their homes to defend the socialist fatherland, defend the party and the dictatorship of the proletariat state and defend the fruits of the revolution.

However, besides these basic strengths, our country's corps of manual workers also displays many shortcomings and weaknesses:

The level of education is still low. In the North, the majority of manual workers have only been in their trades for 5 to 10 years and have a level II or level III education. In the South, manual workers are relatively skilled in their trades but their command of theory is poor and their level of education is low, the majority of them having only a level I education.

The level of development of skills is still low; the average worker is a grade 2.56/7 grade worker; grade 1-2/7 workers constitute 40 percent, grade 3-4/7 workers constitute 55 percent and grade 5-6-7/7 workers constitute only 3 or 4 percent of the number of manual workers. In some sectors, there is only one grade 6 worker for every 1,000 manual workers.

The number of workers who are more than 45 years of age and have been in their trade for more than 25 years is small, about 12 percent. Young manual workers who have been in their trades for less than 10 years constitute about 60 percent. Women manual workers constitute 50 percent.

Because the majority of manual workers come from the backgrounds of farmers or poor people and have not had much contact with modern industry, their thinking and habits are still heavily influenced by their background, by small-scale production and their industrial style and discipline are poor.

The health of manual workers is, generally speaking, poor and the number who are sick, unable to work or old and frail is increasing each day. For example, at the Quang Ninh Coal Mine, thousands of workers must take off time from work each year due to poor health.

The structure of the corps of manual workers is not balanced or well coordinated. Within industry and transportation, there is a shortage of maintenance and repair workers. In construction, there is a shortage of workers for finishing work, workers for the construction of underground projects and so forth.

The class awareness, socialist awareness and the sense of socialist collective ownership and the ability to exercise this ownership are low among many workers; the respect for socialist property, the protection of socialist property and the practice of economy are poor.

The pressing situation at this time among the working class is that manual workers are encountering very many difficulties in their daily lives and hardly any of them are able to live on the wages they are paid, consequently, they are not content within their jobs, do not produce with enthusiasm and do not feel close to their enterprises, rather, many of them have been forced to do the best they can" economically and have engaged in negative phemonena. Tens of thousands of manual workers have left their enterprises and worksites to find other jobs. More than a few manual workers have engaged in dishonest activities, such as theft, conspiracy and so forth.

Manual workers have many worries and concerns: they are worried about production declining or becoming stagnant, about difficult living conditions, about the inability to maintain order and security, about their children becoming bad, about their children being subject to many bad influences and so forth. They are concerned about the unreasonable situation regarding income, a situation in which persons who earn a legitimate living are encountering difficulties while persons who are earning their livings illegally are wealthy, in which those who perform much work receive little income while those who perform little work receive much income and manual workers, the persons who directly produce material wealth for society, have very difficult living conditions. They are greatly concerned about the negative phenomena that are in society at this time.

Unwholesome phenomena have also emerged among manual workers, such as a decline in their will to struggle and their enthusiasm for work; lax labor discipline, pessimism and waivering on the part of many manual workers in the face of the difficulties of the country; and a decline in their confidence in our ability

to overcome these difficulties and change the situation. More than a few manual workers, especially young manual workers, violate socialist ethics, socialist qualities and the socialist style of life.

What are the causes of the situation presented above? It must first of all be stated that, in essence, our working class is, generally speaking, still good, is still maintaining the fundamental characteristics of the working class. Millions of manual workers are remaining at their production machines, making innovations and technological improvements, overcoming their difficulties and completing their tasks. During the past 5 years, 65 percent of the production and business installations developed their potentials and produced 15 percent more products than required in view of the quantities of raw materials and supplies provided by the state. Also during these 5 years, manual workers and civil servants made and applied more than 500,000 innovations that saved the state 1.5 billion dong. The new factors and the advanced model units that are active in many fields very clearly indicate the creative revolutionary spirit of our corps of manual workers and civil servants. These things must be stated in order to maintain and increase the confidence of the working class and constantly develop the role and the tremendous revolutionary capabilities of our country's working class.

There are many objective and subjective causes for the above mentioned concerns, worries and negative phenomena within the corps of manual workers and civil servants but the following several causes are of fundamental significance:

--Our country, a backward agricultural country, has no modern industry and small-scale production still predominates. The majority of manual workers come from the background of farmers, consequently, their thinking, style, habits and methods of working still bear the imprints of the small-scale producer. As a result, our country's working class, although it possesses the basic characteristics of the international working class, has not achieved a level of development as high as the level that has been achieved by the modern working class in the advanced industrial countries.

--The economic line of the party is correct; however, because the structure of the economy is inefficient and, in particular, because our economic organization and management are underdeveloped, because we have maintained the administrative, bureaucratic, subsidization management mechanism for too long, because we have been slow to improve the price and wage policies and because, when prices have been adjusted, we have displayed new shortcomings and created new difficulties in everyday life, manual workers and civil servants, as well as farmers, are not enthusiastic about their production or work and their labor productivity as well as their productivity in other areas of activity are low.

The planning of the economy has not been closely coordinated with the planning of society and the building of the economy has not been closely linked to the building of the working class. For a long time, we have given light attention

to training and forging the corps of manual workers; only 42 percent of manual workers have received training in schools and the quality of training is still low. Full concern has not been shown for organizing and improving the material and spiritual lives of manual workers.

--The organization and activities of the Trade Union are still much in the nature of "form for form's sake" and the teaching of politics and ideology is still superficial and one-sided and has not been closely linked to reality, especially to the burning isuues being faced in life.

Part II

Communism is the ideal of the working class led by the communist party. The historic mission of the working class is to build communism. As a result, in order to build communism, we must build a strong working class. The working class is the social base of the communist party and the communist party is the vanguard unit of the working class. Therefore, in order to build a strong communist party, we absolutely must concern ourselves with building a strong working class. Establishing the leadership role of the working class is the essential issue in the revolution in every country. The leadership of the working class through its vanguard party is not only evident in organization, but primarily in the political line of the party. This is the revolutionary line of the working class and correctly reflects the stand and viewpoints of the working class. Therefore, in order to strengthen the leadership role of the party, it is necessary to strengthen the working class. On the other hand, only under the leadership of the vanguard party can the working class complete its historic mission. Such is the relationship between the working class and the party. However, for a long time, not all of our cadres and party members have fully understood this, rather, there has been a tendency to separate the working class from the party, to only see the leading party, not see the role of the working class in leading the revolution, which has led to giving light attention to building the working class, giving light attention to the role of the Trade Union, which is the widespread mass organization of the working class.

On the basis of the above analysis, we see that building the working class is a very important matter, is the task of the party, the Trade Union, the socialist state and all cadres and party members. In order to build a strong working class, we must research and resolve numerous problems; in the years ahead, the following important jobs must be performed well:

1. The working class is a product of large-scale industry and only when industry develops can the working class grow and become strong. Therefore, the basic need in building the working class is to make every effort to develop industry and gradually carry out the central task throughout the period of transition, namely, socialist industrialization. To accomplish this, we must have a thorough understanding of the party's general line on the socialist revolution and its economic line: building a rational economic structure and

correctly coordinating industry and agriculture, the central economy and the local economy, the development of production forces and the improvement of production relations, the economy and the national defense system and so forth. On the other hand, we must improve economic management, abolish management based on administrative procedures, bureaucracy and subsidization, implement the socialist mode of business management, make economic returns the highest standard, make economic interests the important moving force and control the economy primarily by means of economic methods with a view toward insuring that each laborer, each economic organization voluntarily accelerates production, practices economy and implements the line and policies of the party well while supporting the life of the people well.

These are very important economic premises to building the corps of manual workers.

2. The most pressing, most immediate problem is to resolve the difficulties being encountered in the daily lives of manual workers. On the basis of the actual situation in the Soviet Union in 1919, Lenin said: "In a ravaged country, the first task is to rescue the laborer. The foremost production force of all mankind is the manual worker, the laborer. If they survive, we will rescue and restore all of them."(1) Although our present socio-economic situation is not entirely similar to the situation in the Soviet Union at that time, similarities do exist with regard to the wages and the living conditions of manual workers. Compared to 1960, the wages and living conditions of our manual workers at this time are similar to the wages and living conditions of the manual workers of the Soviet Union between the years 1918 to 1920 compared to 1913. For this reason, the most pressing, immediate problem is to truly care for and improve the living conditions of the working class.

In order to improve the living conditions of manual workers, it is necessary to determinedly and effectively take such measures as supplying essential goods in exact accordance with ration standards and at stable prices; widely and correctly applying the various progressive forms of wages, such as contract wages, piece wages, time wages with bonuses and so forth in order to raise the income of manual workers; implementing appropriate subsidies when adjusting prices and so forth. At the same time, we must actively prepare to carry out a basic reform of wages, the sooner, the better, in exact accordance with the principle of distribution in accordance with labor so that wages truly become the main source of support of laborers and the minimum wage insures that the energies expended in work are replenished. Only in this way is it possible to closely link manual workers and civil servants to their enterprises, agencies, worksites and so forth so that they contribute their entire spirit, will, energies and talents to the cause of building socialism and, on this basis, accelerate production, stabilize their living conditions and eventually thoroughly abolish the negative phenomena in society.

The actual situations at the Vung Tao-Con Dao Fishing Enterprise, the Thanh Tong Textile Enterprise and the coal mines in the recent past prove that this

can be done. Once there is a correct management mechanism and a correct wage policy that support the daily lives of workers, they remain at their factories and remain in their mines to produce and satisfy the interests of the state and the collective as well as their own interests.

3. One very important matter in building a strong working class is the need to steadily develop trade training within the national education system as well as at production installations so that the manual workers who are working and those persons who are about to embark on a trade are fully qualified manual workers and support production well.

It is necessary to improve the planning of trade training so that trade training plans are closely linked to the plans for the development of the economy, thereby insuring the creation of technical labor forces and raising occupational qualifications in a manner consistent with the requirements of the various sectors of the national economy, and necessary to appropriately readjust the scale of training in order to avoid situations such as the present situation in which there is a surplus of labor and labor is lacking in quality. The planning of trade training must be conducted by economic-technical sector and coordinated with planning of trade training by locality and territory with a view toward balancing training needs and capabilities by sector and within each locality (for both the central economy and the local economy). We must conduct general, well coordinated trade training for each period of time and by school year among the various educational sectors with a view toward establishing balance within the educational system and balance between the training system and the economic system.

On the basis of trade training planning, we must organize, perfect and develop to a limited degree the system of the various types of trade training schools so that this system continues from the point where the general schools stop and provides occupational counselling and trade training to the majority of general school graduates. The system of trade training schools in our country consists of various types: trade training schools that recruit students who have a basic general school education (this, the main type of school, is consistent with the present level of the popularization of education); the trade training schools that recruit graduates of the middle schools; and the trade training centers in the districts, precincts and cities that provide widespread trade training to youths and teenagers by means of many suitable forms. It is necessary to conduct a pilot project in trade training-academic training on the middle general school level. In addition, each industrial, agricultural and handicraft production installation should hold trade training classes and gain the participation of all skilled workers in the popularization of the occupation.

An important matter in improving and developing, to a suitable degree, the trade training schools is the need to invest in the construction of schools and the equipping of schools with material-technical bases, considering this to be one of the investment guidelines that have priority (investments in research and

investments in training); at the same time, attention must be given to expanding and strengthening the system of technical normal schools in the provinces and municipalities in order to train vocational instructors.

On the other hand, the contents and methods of training must be suitably reformed. As regards the contents of training, attention must be given to coordinating training in broad trades and training in narrow trades so that persons are skilled in one trade but knowledgeable in many; we must prepare reserve labor forces that encompass many grades of workers and are suited to the conditions of an economy advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production. As regards training methods, it is necessary to establish good coordination between theory and practice, between training and production so that workers can begin jobs as soon as they graduate.

In conjunction with training at schools, special importance must be attached to on-the-job training, reasonably arranging hours so that workers can work and study and launching and maintaining a "skilled worker training and testing" movement in all enterprises and worksites in order to improve the skills and raise the work grade of manual workers.

4. It is necessary to strengthen the activities of the Trade Union. The Trade Union is the broadest mass organization of the working class, is the school of socialism and communism. Therefore, strengthening the activities of the Trade Union will have a direct impact upon the effort to build and develop the working class.

The Trade Union must intensify the teaching of politics and ideology and raise the socialist awareness of the working class. The Trade Union and the agencies of the state must organize study sessions to raise the political, cultural and technical qualifications of manual workers and must discover manual workers within the mass movement, in day to day production, for training as skilled management cadres. In educational activities, it is necessary to avoid such shortcomings as being too brief, being monotonous, being onesided and being passive; attention must be given to presenting bright examples among manual workers of the socialist attitude toward work, the sense of organization and discipline, the spirit of self-reliance, the spirit of making innovations and the spirit of economizing on raw materials, supplies and energy while struggling to overcome negative phenomena, especially theft and lax labor discipline among some workers.

The Trade Union must give special attention to upholding and guaranteeing the socialist collective ownership role of the working class, primarily its collective mastery of the economy, and must create favorable conditions for manual workers and civil servants to participate in the management of agencies and enterprises. Trade Union cadres must maintain a close relationship with manual workers, must meet with them on a regular basis to learn their opinions and aspirations concerning economic matters and must work with the agencies of the state to promptly study, respond to and satisfactorily act upon the matters raised by manual workers. Attention must be given to conducting economic forums and economic symposiums to create the conditions for workers to contribute their opinions concerning economic matters and expand the practice of self-criticism and criticism concerning economic management in the press and, if possible, even over the radio and television.

The Trade Union must participate more effectively in economic management and enterprise management and must join forces with the agencies of the state to resolve specific problems regarding production conditions; along with enterprices and agencies, it must accelerate the socialist emulation movement and encourage manual workers to make every effort to overcome the difficulties involving energy, raw materials and equipment and develop each potential of every enterprise and of the country in order to maintain and develop production. The emulation movement must be developed in depth by improving work methods, applying science and technology and improving management in order to raise labor productivity and achieve high returns and high quality.

Together with the agencies of the state, the Trade Union must show more concern for the material and spiritual lives of manual workers and civil servants, not only at agencies and enterprises, but also within each family and each collective housing area, with special attention given to teaching the teenage children and younger children of manual workers and civil servants and maintaining order and security so that manual workers and civil servants engage in production and perform their work with peace of mind. Worker inspections must be intensified to insure the good implementation of the policies of the party and state regarding the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants and insure the fair and efficient distribution of goods to the hands of laborers. The Trade Union organization must intervene in cases involving the violation of regulations and policies in order to support the living conditions of manual workers and civil servants and must correct the practice of policies being implemented in a way different than they are supposed to be.

In order to fulfill the tasks mentioned above, it is necessary to strengthen the Trade Union organization, especially the basic level Trade Unions, improve the methods of operation and the work style of Trade Union cadres, take determined steps to overcome the style of operation that is bureaucratic, administrative and remote from the masses and restore the party's tradition of mobilizing the masses so that all activities of the Trade Union delve deeply into the fields of production, distribution and circulation, maintain close contact with the masses and truly mobilize the masses to make practical contributions to bringing about good changes within the economy and everyday life while molding the new, socialist man.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Volume 38, Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1977, p 430.

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BOOK REVIEW: LE DUAN'S "ON SOCIALIST COLLECTIVE OWNERSHIP"

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 50-55

[Book Review by Pham Thanh]

[Text] Le Duan's book "On Socialist Collective Ownership;" which was published by Su That Publishing House in celebration of the 5th Congress of the Party, is a collection of speeches and articles by him, in which the matter of socialist collective ownership is presented in a clear, profound, detailed and systematic fashion.

Le Duan points out that the concept of collective ownership was discussed by President Ho in the late 1950's. He always emphasizes that the theory of collective ownership is no different than the concretization of the "thinking of collective ownership set forth by the classicists." Marx, Engels and Lenin pointed out that socialism is a system in which man begins to become the master of society, the master of nature and the master of himself, is a system in which the dominant factors are "community" and "collectivity" and is the highest stage of development in the evolution of mankind. The theory of our party is, at the same time, the selective application to the circumstances of our country of the experiences of the fraternal countries, especially the Soviet Union, in building socialism and communism. On the basis of the characteristic of our country, namely, the advance directly from small-scale production to socialism without experiencing the stage of capitalist development, the socialist collective ownership viewpoint of our party states that in order to advance the revolution to total victory, "it is first of all necessary to establish and constantly strengthen the dictatorship of the proletariat and implement and constantly uphold the right of collective ownership of the working people"(p 14)*, which demand that our party and our people "display a very high level of initiative, creativity and self-awareness in the process of the socialist revolution"(p 14).

In numerous speeches, Le Duan confirms and argues that collective ownership is the essence of socialism. This, the basic social relationship, is formed in an objective manner on the basis of the public ownership of the instruments of production. This system of ownership creates the conditions for the working people to be the collective masters of the labor force, of the process of producing and distributing products, that is, the collective masters of the economy.

Building the system of collective ownership involves building a complete system of social relations that increasingly reflects the mastery of the working people in all areas of politics, the economy, the culture, society, etc. "The foundation of the system of socialist collective ownership is a rational economic structure that meets the material and cultural needs of the people more fully with each passing day on the basis of constantly developing production and achieving an increasingly high level of technological development. Without this economic structure it is virtually impossible to have democracy, virtually impossible to talk about the right of collective ownership"(p 135). Politically, "the system of socialist collective ownership is most clearly seen in the collective ownership exercised by the working people (the nucleus of whom is the alliance of workers and farmers) primarily by means of the socialist state under the leadership of the vanguard party of the working class"(pp 16-17).

Exercising collective ownership politically is the first prerequisite to establishing the collective ownership of the working people in every area. For this reason, Le Duan strongly emphasizes the matter of building the collective ownership mechanism "the party leads, the working people exercise ownership and the state manages" and sets forth organizational measures designed to insure that the party leads and the state manages so that, in the end, the working people exercise ownership.

Le Duan points out that the system of collective ownership is both the objective and the moving force of the socialist revolution. He says: "The new system can only be a truly stable system when it becomes the 'natural' result of the new economy, that is, when we have established a relatively well developed system of large-scale socialist production to serve as its foundation"(p 58). With regard to the system of collective ownership as a means, he states: "In the advance from small-scale production directly to socialism under conditions in which the material-technical bases that exist are insignificant, the largest base is the strength of collective ownership. Consequently, immediately adopting collective ownership, beginning with ownership of arable land and labor, and immediately establishing the initial bases of the system of collective ownership are matters in the nature of a law in the advance to socialism in our country"(p 154).

Our party's viewpoint concerning the system of collective ownership has been graphically presented by Le Duan. He does not draw a fully detailed picture of an ideal social model, rather, he only presents guidelines that are consistent with the nature of socialist society as it has developed in the world over the past 60 years and more and is developing in our country in order to guide socialist construction within our country.

One matter that is often raised by many persons is: the system of collective ownership is truly superior. However, the social realities that we face seem not to support this theory. We say that we are exercising collective ownership but we are surrounded by countless things that indicate the opposite: instead of collective ownership, we see all around us ownership of the guild style,

private ownership, anarchy, the lack of discipline, partialism and localism; instead of ownership, we see arbitrariness, dictatorship and the violation of democratic rights on the part of more than a few cadres who hold positions of authority and the loss of democratic rights by and the suppression of persons under their leadership; instead of working in the spirit of ownership, we see work being performed for hire with all of its harmful manifestations: the theft of public property, laziness, slowdown strikes, etc. Thus, it can be asked: is the theory of collective ownership applicable in the present stage of the period of transition? Do we have a system of collective ownership at this time? If we do, how can we explain the negative phenomena that are contrary to the nature of the system of collective ownership?

By studying Le Duan's work, we find answers to these questions.

Collective ownership is an objective social relationship. It emerges in an inevitable fashion along with the establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat and the processes of socialist transformation and socialist construction.

At present, after nearly 30 years of carrying out the socialist revolution in the North and 7 years of carrying out the socialist revolution throughout the country under the leadership of the party, we are endeavoring to establish a host of socio-economic relationships that meet the requirements of collective ownership relations. Our people, generally speaking, are the owners of the fields, the industrial enterprises, the mines, the banking system, the communications system, socialist commerce and so forth; they are the owners of the school system, the cultural installations, the hospitals and the other public welfare projects; they have, on their own, established the state apparatus and their executive agencies, etc. We have begun to establish codes, regulations and systems designed to guarantee the right of collective ownership of the working people, such as the Constitution, laws, the enterprise statutes, the cooperative statutes and a host of other legal documents as well as agreements.

However, it is clear that this system is still far from perfect. Because:

First, the objective relationships themselves are in the process of being formed and are not yet complete.

We have established the public ownership of the instruments of production within the main industrial sectors and in the majority of agriculture. However, a significant portion of agriculture (in the South) has still not been transformed along cooperative lines. A significant portion of the artisan trades and small industry still lies in the hands of private individuals. Capitalist business activities in industry and commerce still exist. An arduous, complex struggle is occurring among these economic segments in order to resolve the question "who defeats whom" which exists between the socialist way of life and the capitalist way of life, between the system of collective ownership and the system of private ownership.

Moreover, even at places at which collective ownership relations have been established, the development of these relations is still on a very low level; meanwhile, from a scientific point of view, "the system of collective ownership must be based on the new, socialist economy. Without large-scale socialist production as its material foundation, the system of collective ownership cannot be fully implemented because, as Lenin said, the level of democracy cannot exceed the level of development of the economy"(p 157).

Secondly, we, the persons who have the historic mission of consciously building the new system, do not fully reflect the objective collective ownership relations or the present level of development of these relations and do not have a firm grasp of the laws controlling these relations, consequently, we have not developed forms of organization, codes, regulations and systems designed to fully uphold the right of collective ownership of the working people. Because, "the right of collective ownership of the working people is not restricted merely to the political rights of the citizen, rather, it must be fully codified in production, distribution, circulation and consumption, fully codified economically, politically and culturally at installations, on the local level and throughout the country"(p 170). Shortcomings in the field of law plus laxity in management are an important cause of many of the violations of the socialist system of law and have reduced the effectiveness of and, in many cases, rendered ineffective the programs and policies of the party and state. They have limited us in our effort to build an effective state apparatus and build an economic management system that is suited to the present stage in the period of transition. Le Duan points out: "The proletarian state apparatus is not merely a governing apparatus. It is also an economic management apparatus, an apparatus that manages social production on the basis of correctly applying the socialist economic laws and meeting the objective rqquirements of production and of the process of developing socialist production. It is on this basis that we must define the structure, scale, tasks, authority and mode of operation of the state agencies that lead the economy, such as the Ministries of Industry, Agriculture, Trade and so forth"(p 39). Of course, we cannot seek perfection because our society is still in the process of changing.

Thirdly, not only the awareness, but also the ideological consciousness of man generally lag behind the development of reality. The start of the socialist revolution means a leap forward from being a slave who works for hire or from private ownership to collective ownership. Corresponding to this leap forward, there must be a corresponding leap forward in ideological consciousness: we must struggle to eradicate the remnants of the thinking of neo-colonialism and bourgeois thinking and must transform the other types of non-proletarian thinking in order to establish the thinking of collective ownership. At present, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionaries, are waging a psychological war and opposing us ideologically along with opposing us in many other areas. Clearly, the old social system has disappeared but the poisons of the old society still remain and class and national enemies are still looking for every way to spread their poisons. As a result, the struggle on the ideological front is a very complex and long struggle. Le Duan points out that not even the working

class, which is the leading class, can avoid being poisoned by these poisons. "Exercising collective ownership is the nature and the capability of the working class, the class that represents the progressive mode of production and the new social system. However, the working class, which is a corps that has been and is continuing to develop rapidly, is also poisoned by non-proletarian thinking, the most widespread of which is in the thinking, the habits and the style of the small-scale producer"(p 140). All of these things are formidable obstacles along the road of building the system of socialist collective ownership. They can distort, strangle and even undermine the codes, organizations and regulations that have been established in a manner completely consistent with the requirements of the system of collective ownership. They cause and exacerbate arbitrariness, dictatorship, a lack of democracy, intimidation of the masses, decentralization, fragmentation, a lack of organization, anarchy and countless other ills that violate the right of ownership of the people and undermine the principles of organization and the sense of discipline of the system of collective ownership.

Establishing the system of collective ownership, therefore, involves a process of struggling to resolve the question "who defeats whom" in each field of politics, economics, ideology and the culture and this process is especially complicated, lengthy and persistent in the field of ideological consciousness.

All of the things pointed out by Le Duan show: we cannot harbor the illusion that the system of collective ownership can be perfected all at once. However, we can and must establish the system of collective ownership; and, this system cannot be a perfect system because it is in the process of being established, consequently, it must be consistent with the level that has been reached by the revolution in all fields of social life. We must also realize that the socialist revolution is in the process of a fierce struggle between our people, led by the party, and the Chinese reactionary expansionists and hegemonists collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionaries. As a result, we must constantly overcome objective limitations and subjective shortcomings and weaknesses and constantly create objective conditions and cultivate subjective capabilities and qualities in order to gradually build and constantly improve the system of socialist collective ownership.

The system of collective ownership is the combined result of the production relations revolution, the scientific-technological revolution and the ideological and cultural revolution, the key one being the scientific-technological revolution. However, the system of socialist collective ownership is not born, is not gradually strengthened and perfected automatically, rather, it is born, is gradually strengthened and perfected throughout the consciously organized activities of the working people under the leadership of the party.

Above everything else, these activities are organized activities designed to simultaneously carry out the three revolutions in order to transform and build all of society, from the economic base to the superstructure, in accordance with the principles of socialism, that is, in accordance with the principles of collectivism.

Le Duan places special emphasis upon organizational work within the economic field. Because, this is very difficult work that is new to us and the successful performance of this work will create the material conditions needed to uphold the right of collective ownership of the laboring people and lay a firm foundation for the system of collective ownership.

He discusses at great length the building of the industrial-agricultural structure, the use of the district as the base for coordinating agriculture with industry from the very outset, the establishment of the relationships between the central economy and the local economy, the organizing of the basic economic units and the building of the economic management apparatus and system with forms of organization, codes, systems, policies and mechanisms that are consistent with our present level of development.

In organizational work, Le Duan attaches foremost importance to establishing the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership, the state manages." He delves deeply into clarifying the leadership role and responsibility of the party, the relationship between the party and the state and the mode of work and work procedures of the agencies of the party with a view toward strengthening the leadership of the party in order to uphold the right of ownership of the people. He especially emphasizes the management role of the state, thoroughly analyzes the management function of the state and sets forth guidelines and measures for improving the management activities of the state in order to insure that the state provides management so that the people can exercise ownership.

Le Duan states that, from a subjective point of view, our shortcomings and weaknesses in organizational work are the main reasons for our failure to build the system of socialist collective ownership in the manner desired by us.

In order to overcome these shortcomings and weaknesses, we must delve deeply into research in order to gain a thorough understanding of the objective laws of our country's society, especially the socialist economic laws that apply in the present stage of the period of transition. Le Duan reminds us to not only have an understanding of social laws, but also have a full and deep understanding of the natural sciences and the technical sciences. These sciences are the knowledge accumulated by man in the process of struggling to liberate himself. Only by learning these sciences is it possible to talk about being a master (see pages 31 and 32).

We cannot establish the system of collective ownership in a general, abstract manner, rather, we must establish it in a concrete manner in Vietnam. Therefore, we must have a firm grasp of the realities of Vietnam. Having a firm grasp of the social situation in Vietnam means knowing the economic, political, cultural, social, historical and traditional characteristics of the nation, knowing the climate, the weather, the land, the natural resources and the potentials in the production forces of the country. This is taking the initiative and, at the same time, is the prerequisite to exercising ownership.

On the basis of understanding laws and understanding the actual situation, we must set forth correct tasks, programs and policies that reflect the interests of socialism, that is, that harmoniously combine the three interests, the interests of society, the interests of the collective and the interests of the individual laborer, in a manner consistent with their objective unity while mobilizing the masses to engage in revolutionary activities as true masters.

The working people exercise ownership in order to satisfy their interests, in both the broad meaning and the narrow meaning of the term; and, as Le Duan says: "In the system of collective ownership, the interests of society, the interests of the collective and the interests of each laborer are identical. The fact that these three interests are identical, which is a basic characteristic of the system of socialist collective ownership, is a very important moving force behind the building of the new society, the development of the economy and the acceleration of production"(p156).

In addition, "we must know how to organize implementation, that is, must know how to create the means to implement policies and lines"(p 34).

We must develop suitable forms of organization with suitable activity mechanisms for each field of activity with a view toward gaining the participation of the masses in revolutionary activities and creating widespread, intense and continuous revolutionary movements. "In the end, every laborer must possess high revolutionary zeal as this is the only way that mastery can be exercised"(p 35). The process of cultivating revolutionary zeal is the process of showing the masses the correctness of the lines, tasks, positions and policies of the party and state and clearly showing the masses that their interests lie in these lines, tasks, positions and policies, as a result of which they implement them in a confident, enthusiastic and conscious manner with high revolutionary zeal.

In order to achieve this, it is first of all necessary for cadres and party members, who are the persons responsible for leading the masses, to be the most progressive and aware elements, to possess the strongest sense of organization and discipline, to have a full understanding of the lines, tasks and policies of the party, to be determined to lead, educate, persuade and mobilize the masses to engage in revolutionary actions along with them and to set an example of revolutionary zeal.

Through the fundamental matters presented above, the book "On Socialist Collective Ownership" provides us with a systematic understanding of the system of collective ownership, which is a contribution by our party to the theory of scientific communism, and presents clear guidelines to us for gradually building the system of socialist collective ownership in a manner consistent with the level of development during each stage of the socialist revolution. The book "On Socialist Collective Ownership" also helps us to gain a more thorough understanding of the basic matters in the resolutions of the 5th Party Congress.

FOOTNOTES

* The passages followed by numbers within parentheses are excerpts from the work "On Socialist Collective Ownership" by Le Duan, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1981.

ONLY BY KNOWING HOW TO STUDY ON ONE'S OWN IS IT POSSIBLE TO LEARN SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 56-58

[Article by Professor Dao Van Tien]

[Text] In the present age, with knowledge increasing at a geometrical rate compared to time, studying on one's own has, of course, increasingly become necessary to everyone in every age group. In the past, we could rely upon the knowledge acquired at school to last us for 15 to 20 years. Now, however, one-half of this knowledge becomes outmoded in only 5 years. The sentence spoken by Lenin at the start of the century was truly one of genius: "Study, study some more, never stop studying!" Everyone realizes that studying on one's own is necessary but many persons are not able to do this well.

The Shortcomings in Studying on One's Own

At present, the shortcomings in the methods employed to study on one's own are evident in many areas.

The lack of systematic study is rather widespread. Some persons only study those subjects that they like. (This generally applies to today's youth). There is a tendency to only like the natural sciences while giving light attention to the humanities, such as history, geography and so forth. The importance of history, especially ancient history, to the activities of man has been proven. Youths who do not know the activities of their forefathers will not be armed with the knowledge needed to deal with situations which occurred in the past when they occur again. Geography is also a subject that is usually given light attention and is known as a beginners course for everyone who wants to know about their country, about the people of their country and the world.

In the natural sciences, there is the argument that one should study only what one wants to learn, consequently, a person should only concern himself with the practical knowledge contained within the entire system of knowledge of the science. For example, some persons are satisfied with the knowledge that they have of the science of livestock production and the science of crop production

because they consider this knowledge to be closely linked to agricultural production; however, they consider knowledge of biology to be of secondary importance because they do not understand that ever since biology became a science, it has been the firm base of agricultural science.

If we give light attention to the universal knowledge found within the natural sciences and the humanities and really only attach importance to occupational knowledge, we will obviously be able to perform specific, immediate jobs but because we do not have a grasp of the fundamentals of science and do not possess broad knowledge, we will not be able to understand or deal with the diverse situations that occur in life.

More than a few students study in a shallow manner by relying only upon a few books and not examining related materials; there are even many students who do not read textbooks but only rely upon notes taken during class. The lessons taught by teachers cannot encompass all the knowledge that is in a program. A textbook only provides the minimum amount of knowledge needed for the program. in order to fully learn even this minimum knowledge, not to mention participate in a research project of significance, it is necessary to read many other supplementary materials.

There are also some persons who select certain lessons to study so that they can pass a test without understanding that the entire program of study is a system of related knowledge, that one chapter supplements another, that one concept leads to another. "Cramming" does not equip the student with systematic knowledge of the subject.

As regards the cadres of the party and state, it is common practice for them to study without a plan. They read materials in a haphazard fashion, in no particular order whatsoever. Sometimes, cadres will read for an entire day and then not reopen their books for weeks. Before they finish reading a book, they begin to read another one. They do not read each piece of material contained within a book. Some teaching material is used year after year. This haphazard method of study does not provide the student with systematic knowledge, consequently, knowledge is very quickly forgotten and does not help the student to think. Both energy and time are wasted.

Also rather widespread is the practice of studying in a passive manner lacking discussion. These persons accept without thinking the knowledge presented in books or in the lessons of teachers and are ready to repeat it verbatim to others like a parrot. There are even persons who are unwilling to memorize things that they do not understand or do not clearly understand. There are also more than a few persons who blindly believe in the concepts presented by "sages."

In the past, many of the faithful considered the bible to be truth, especially if the church had true power over them. The bible states: "The earth stands still and the sun revolves around it," and "God created the first persons, Adam and Eve." It was not until Copernicus and Galileo raised the question "what

if the earth revolves around the sun" and not until Darwin made the statement that "man is a species and, as such, had to be created by another species" and countless intellectuals labored for generation after generation in these directions that mankind discovered the laws of the universe and the law of the evolution of the species.

The knowledge of man is becoming increasingly broad, increasingly rich and increasingly precise. The history of science has clearly proven this. Given the present rate of development of the scientific and technological revolution, every textbook will have to be rewritten in 5 years and, also in 5 years, every teacher will have to supplement his or her knowledge.

All of the above mentioned non-scientific methods of studying on one's own result in knowledge that is not well learned and, more importantly fail to cultivate within the student a deductive, creative mind, which is an important component of intelligence.

One Must Practice Speed Reading

Many scientists recognize the modern era as the era of speed. Industrial life forces everyone to increase his speed in production, daily life and even in one's studies. Time is limited by the material and spiritual requirements of man are increasingly high.

Of the various forms of information, reading at a relatively high speed, roughly 250 words per minute, is second only to thinking, the speed of which is 500 words per minute.

However, compared to the rate of development of the present scientific and technological revolution, for a person who has an average level of education, reading at a speed of 250 words per minute is no longer suitable. Such a person must practice so that he can increase his speed of reading two to three times in order to keep abreast of current development within his profession. At present, a speed reading academy has been established in the GDR. After 6 weeks of training, a student can read at a speed of at least 500 words per minute.

Here, allow me to present one method of reading materials that enables the reader to grasp the main concepts presented within them when he or she does not have much time for reading. First, read the introduction in order to learn the objectives and requirements of the author and the main subject of the material. When this has been completed, peruse the conclusion or the summary, that is, the part that concretizes the requirements of the subject. Then, peruse the table of contents, mark the most important chapters and read these chapters carefully. Next, glance through the other chapters, if there is time.

An Effort Must Be Made To Think

The scholar Einstein said the following about the importance of thinking when studying on one's own: reading too much and making little effort to think leads to intellectual laziness.

Reading is an indispensable activity to someone who is studying on his own. However, there are many ways to read materials. Reading without grasping the content of the material being read is the "worst method." Reading the material but only learning the contents of the material is the "average method." And, reading the material but broadening one's knowledge beyond the contents of the material, this is the "best method."

Reading scientific material is not the same as reading a novel; when reading a novel, one can use the "worst method." This method is only suited to reading for recreational purposes; however, when reading research material, one must at least use the "average method."

One educator has introduced the following method of reading to grasp the content of prose and, if desired, of research materials as well:

Read a short passage first; read it slowly and, while reading, visualize the ideas being presented within the book without paying attention to the prose. Once the passage has been read, explain it to an imaginary listener in such a way that it will be understood. Take about 15 minutes to do this. If you want to study the prose as well, read the chapter again, this time paying attention to the prose. Once this has been completed, close the book and observe the images called forth within your mind. Reweite the passage and correct any mistakes in dictation or grammar. Do this about 10 times until you are able to write the passage almost the same way the author did.

The "average method" is a minimum requirement of a person who is studying on his own. In order to make rapid progress, the student must improve himself to the point where he can use the "best method." To accomplish this, once he has grasped the main ideas of the material, he must ask himself many questions: how did they reach these ideas? What is the relationship between these ideas and other ideas? Why do they think this but not that? To answer these questions, one must find additional reference material to read, exchange opinions and engage in debate in order to acquire additional knowledge and satisfy one's need to learn. And, this was also the method of reading employed by Marx and Lenin.

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FIGHTING THE ENEMY'S WAR OF ECONOMIC SABOTAGE

Hanoi TAP CHI CONG SAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 59-64

[Article by Thien Nhan]

[Text] In the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in close collaboration with the U.S. imperialists, the war of economic sabotage occupies an especially important position and plays an especially important role. To us, whereas the enemy's multi-faceted war of sabotage, in general, is a new style war that we must fully understand, the enemy's war of economic sabotage, in particular, requires even more thorough study. This article presents some thoughts concerning this matter.

When examining the enemy's war of economic sabotage, we must place it within the entire multi-faceted war of sabotage, within the global counter-revolutionary strategy and the basic, long-range scheme of the enemy; at the same time, it must be placed within the framework of the world economic situation, especially the socio-economic circumstances of our country at this time. On this basis, we can clearly see the specifics involved in and the nature of this war.

On a worldwide scale, the enemy considers the war of economic sabotage to be a spearhead in the implementation of their counter-revolutionary strategy against the socialist countries. This is because the economic factor is the deciding factor in the struggle to resolve the question "who defeats whom" which exists between socialism and capitalism, between the socialist wa of life and the capitalist way of life. If the socialist countries cannot develop their economies and cannot improve the standard of living of their people, they cannot uphold the superior nature of the socialist system. In the present age, the economy is always a burning issue, is a moving force in the arduous, complex struggle between the socialist system and the capitalist system. The capitalist system is becoming mired in a serious, pervasive economic crisis. Together with waging "hot wars" in a number of regions and frantically preparing for a "hot war" on a worldwide scale, the imperialists and the reactionaries are, in actuality, waging a "cold war" by means of economic, political, psychological and ideological sabotage and by means of sabotaging lifestyles with a view toward carrying out their scheme to cause disorder, foment rebellion and create subversion from within in the socialist countries and the democratic

nationalist countries. The war of economic sabotage is considered an effective stimulant of overt and covert opposition because it attacks the most essential needs of man in his daily life, competently supports political, ideological and cultural sabotage and leads to confusion, chaos, a comprehensive decline and a total collapse within these countries.

In our country, the enemy's war of economic sabotage is being carried out in a very intense and insidious manner. This is a true war, one that involves real forces, objectives, tricks and objectives, not merely ordinary acts of sabotage. Closely linked to the other types of sabotage, the war of economic sabotage is an important part of the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy. Why is this? Because, the purpose of the enemy's sabotaging our economy is to attack us in the field in which we are encountering the most difficulties. Having recently experienced a war of liberation that lasted more than 30 years, our country must bear the serious consequences of this war in all areas, especially in the economy. These consequences, together with the poverty and backwardness of our country's economy which is advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production plus our inexperience, have caused tremendous difficulties. In attacking our economy, the enemy is making a vain attempt to impede the inevitable advance by our country following total liberation, namely, the advance by the entire country to socialism. In this way, they are also attacking the most ardent aspiration of our people following many years of arduous fighting filled with sacrifices, namely, their desire for peace and stability so that they can build lives of comfort and happiness within a socialist society. By sabotaging our economy, the enemy is also trying to weaken our national defense.

As a result, it can be said that the war of economic sabotage is the most dangerous aspect of the enemy's strategy of waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage against our country.

By sabotaging our economy, the enemy is trying to make sure that we do not have the strength to overcome the acute difficulties we face at this time, that we do not have favorable conditions for building socialism and defending the fatherland, that our economy cannot be restored and developed, that the living conditions of our people will be unstable, that dissatisfaction will grow, confidence will decline and they will be able to easily carry out their schemes to commit aggression against and annex our country. Together with the other types of sabotage, they hope to occupy our country without having to wage a major war, hope to carry out their plan to "win victory without fighting." When talking about the economic sabotage and chaos in Russia during the first years after the October Revolution, Lenin pointed out: "Sabotage, it is a scheme to restore the old paradise of the exploiters and the old hell of the laboring people." The saboteurs "maintain the state of economic chaos and, at the same time, blame this situation on us."(1) Therefore, the ultimate objective of the war of economic sabotage is to carry out the counter-revolutionary political scheme. The realities of the recent past have proven that China, the United States and the other reactionaries have increasingly collaborated with one another and discussed ways to sabotage us economically. China and the

United States adopted plans to sabotage us before 1975. Following the defeat of the war of aggression in February, 1979, the Chinese reactionaries again discussed with Vietnamese traitors and their lackeys the waging of "a war from many directions" to strongly attack our "mind and stomach." In recent years, China, the United States, Japan, Thailand and other countries have taken steps to establish an economic embargo against our country. More recently, the Chinese reactionaries have expanded their relations and increased their trade with many countries in order to achieve what they call the "thorough isolation" of Vietnam economically.

The enemy's war of economic satotage is also being carried out in many areas. They are undermining our economic line. They are sowing skepticism in a vain attempt to cause our people to not believe that our economic line is correct and can be implemented. They are distorting and undermining our programs and policies concerning socialist transformation, socialist construction and the relationship between self-reliance and international economic cooperation. They are frantically establishing embargoes against us, undermining us in the area of our foreign economic relations, prohibiting or pressuring private individuals and corporations of the capitalist countries to not sign contracts with us or to cancel, postpone, or reduce to the minimum level economic contracts that they have signed with us while establishing many complicated conditions in the economic relations between themselves and us. They have spread arguments distorting the leadership role of our party in the economic field. They have attached very much importance to sabotaging material-technical bases and socialist property, especially warehouses, seaports, large industrial installations that have modern technical equipment and valuable, scarce technical materials, scientific and technical research and application facilities within the important industrial sectors, installations that research, apply, propagate and produce seed within agriculture, vital communications-transportation installations, water conservancy projects and supplies, raw materials and goods that are of strategic importance and that meet the most pressing needs of everyday life. They have intensified their effort to sabotage production, circulation, distribution, prices, and the currency, especially the policies regarding prices, the currency, the market, agricultural production and consumer goods production. They have organized many gangs of smugglers, including international smugglers and smugglers of foreign currency and contraband that take our gold and precious gems to foreign countries and bring luxury goods into our country. They have used dishonest merchants to organize speculation in strategic products, in raw materials that are a matter of survival to the national economy and in essential goods and have organized the printing, storage and circulation of counterfeit money, thereby causing the value of our currency to fall and monopolizing the market. Along the northern border, Chinese reactionaries have established many industrial goods stores and many markets to sell, trade and buy such items as anise roots, corn silk, buffalo hoofs and so forth from compatriots of our country's ethnic minorities with a view toward sabotaging production. They use goods to buy and win over our people, organize illegal trade and use trade to insert spies and intelligence agents within our country to collect intelligence information and organize acts of sabotage. There have been some phemonena that

prove that they have even used chemical poisons, insects and micro-organisms to undermine our production and harm people of ours.

The enemy has also taken positive steps to use the spy war and the psychological-ideological war to intensify the war of economic sabotage. Today, very much attention is being given to using the spy war and the psychological-ideological war of the enemy to support economic sabotage. After collecting economic intelligence information and stealing economic secrets, the enemy formulates a specific plan for conducting sabotage. They look for ways to deeply penetrate our economic agencies, organize internal spy networks and buy our scientific-technical cadres and foreign trade cadres, especially young cadres who show prospects, so that they serve as their lackeys and sell economic secrets to them. Spies and intelligence agents have participated in guiding economic sabotage operations or personally conducted acts of economic sabotage. The psychological-ideological war has also been carried out in an intense manner in order to create panic, concern and dissatisfaction with regard to economic life, encourage illegitimate ways of earning a living, encourage actions that disrupt the market, destabilize prices and disrupt production, sow the thinking of taking it easy, of being too lazy to work, "living the fast life," only wanting to enjoy oneself and consume wastefully and sow the lack of organization and the lack of discipline. Deserving of attention is that by means of the material wealth that they have thrown about, the enemy has sabotaged us internally, has won over and corrupted some of our cadres and party members and, in particular, has led some of our youths into the material lifestyle of the West and has persuaded a number of persons to flee to foreign countries. The enemy has even used military warfare to competently support the war of economic sabotage. In the border areas, along the seacoast and on the islands, they have conducted armed attacks and intrusions against and plundered economic installations of ours, thereby harming and causing a lack of stability in the production, construction and daily lives of our people.

They have resorted to every insidious trick in order to attack us, from overt, brazen tricks to covert, sophisticated and clever tricks. They have conducted individual phases and campaigns of sabotage aimed at strategically important places and times of political importance. They have sabotaged us from the outside, from within, within each locality and throughout the country. By means of information media, propaganda, psychological warfare goods, gifts, letters, conferences, meetings, acquaintanceships and friendships, they have distorted the situation and the line and policies of our party and state. They have encouraged and provoked opposition thinking among our cadres and our people. They have looked for every way to take advantage of our difficulties, loopholes, inexperience and shortcomings, especially in the organization and management of the economy and with regard to the negative phenomena in our society and cadres and personnel who have degenerated or become deviant. They have conspired with counter-revolutionary elements, made every effort to use adventurers, hoodlums and criminals and use persons who earn their livings illegally, who are the new exploiters, to increase the forces opposing us. This is also a law in the collaboration between foreign enemies and reactionaries at home in the struggle between ourselves and the enemy.

Thus, it is clear that this is an arduous, decisive and very complex class struggle. This struggle is not only taking place in the economic field, even though the battlefield is the economy, but it is also closely related to the fields of politics, ideology, culture and the society. Because, our enemy is always acting under the guideline "the worse we make their economy, the better. This, their people will rapidly become disappointed and will turn their backs on the revolution." The experiences of Russia following the October Revolution, of Poland and a number of other countries show how insane economic sabotage becomes when enemies collaborate with one another and how dangerous are the political schemes that lie behind these acts of sabotage. The main organizers of counter-revolutionary economic activities in the present age are the U.S. monopolistic capitalists and the international reactionaries. The state monopolistic capitalists and the bourgeois parties and political organizations play the shock role. The counter-revolutionaries and the decadent elements within each country are the forces that directly participate in this sabotage. The complexity of this struggle lies in the fact that there are no clear battle lines and by the fact that the enemy's sabotage ranges from small scale to large and takes advantage of every difficulty, loophole, lack of experience and negative force in our society at this time; this struggle is further complicated by the fact that the enemy employs numerous sophisticated and clever tricks to confuse themselves and us in acts of sabotage in order to avoid punishment by us and be able to continue their activities.

In this war, we are not fighting one enemy, but several enemies, primarily the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and the U.S. imperialists, and are not merely fighting economic sabotage, but fighting sabotage in other areas as well. It can be said that never before have we had to fight such a complex war against economic sabotage. Winning victory over this war is of extreme importance if we are to totally defeat the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy and make a large contribution to performing the two strategic tasks at this time, successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. Therefore, this is a pressing, weighty and difficult task of our entire party and all our people. However, not all of us clearly understand this war of sabotage, especially the schemes and tricks of the enemy. Consequently, in order to win victory in this way, it is of utmost importance that we deepen everyone's understanding of the multi-faceted war of sabotage, in general, and the war of economic sabotage, in particular, of the enemy. On this basis, we must heighten our vigilance against and deepen our hatred of the enemy's sabotage. Today, we deeply hate not only their acts of aggression, but also each of their acts of sabotage. Because, the things that they are sabotaging are things for which we had to shed our sweat and blood to acquire; these acts of sabotage are preparations for acts of aggression by them. Utilizing many practical, graphic forms, such as writing newspaper articles, making speeches, using radio and television broadcasts, organizing exhibits and so forth in order to deepen the understanding and heighten the vigilance on the part of each citizen regarding the war of sabotage of the enemy is a very necessary measure in the political and ideological educational work of our party and state at this time.

In addition to understanding the war of economic sabotage and being vigilant, it is also necessary to organize the effort to prevent sabotage well. Because,

this is the best method of fighting sabotage. Therefore, in order to meet the new requirements of the present struggle, the matter of security at economic, scientific and technical installations and agencies, material-technical bases and so forth must be re-examined in a comprehensive manner on the basis of correct understandings and in a manner consistent with the present situation and must be embodied within specific, practical plans. Many security organizations must be reorganized to insure that the persons performing security work are pure, loyal and determined; it is necessary for the security organization and each person in security work to thoroughly fulfill their duties and task and immediately put an end to the problem of security personnel we are also thieves or who directly support saboteurs. The enemy is always looking for ways to attack us from within; therefore, the internal security of each unit and installation is extremely important. The commanders and leadership committees of agencies, enterprises and so forth should concern themselves with examining internal security, promptly expose loopholes and shortcomings, praise and reward good actions and scrupulously implement the personal responsibility system.

In the present situation, launching and buiding a mass movement to maintain security and fight the sabotage of the enemy, especially economic sabotage, are a pressing demand. In addition to heightening the socialist awareness of the masses through education, we must orient the security movement of the masses toward new requirements and must employ forms of organization that are suitable and effective. Now, maintaining security is not only a requirement in the political field, but in the economic, cultural, ideological and social fields as well. Security has never been as closely linked to national defense as it is now. The tricks, objects and objectives of the enemy's activities are somewhat different than previously. The circumstances and attitudes of the masses are not the same as they once were. The masses must have certain conditions so that they can actively participate in the maintenance of security. An attitude on the part of responsible state agencies of resolutely supporting and protecting persons who take positive, brave actions, appropriately rewarding and promptly, strongly presenting examples of good security work, appropriately punishing elements that engage in sabotage and taking harsh disciplinary action against mistakes and shortcomings in security work are factors that will truly stimulate the mass security movement. Only on the basis of reviewing the security movement in the recent past and researching the requirements, specifics and forms of this movement in the new stage is it possible to lay a scientific foundation for advancing the movement.

The agencies of the government, especially the public security sector and the army, must closely coordinate with one another under a common plan so that they successfully fulfill their role as the forces that are directly engaged in combat, as the nucleus in the struggle against the enemy's sabotage while serving as the competent command staff of the various levels of the party and government and proposing effective plans to prevent and struggle against sabotage. The public security and specialized security forces must delve deeply into the science and specialized profession of protecting the economy, correctly and promptly determine the causes of acts of economic sabotage, harshly

punish economic criminals and eradicate spies. At the same time, together with related agencies, they must defeat the spy war and the psychological-ideological war of the enemy, which will also make an important contribution to fighting their war of economic sabotage.

Another positive and basic measure is for us to make every effort to accelerate production, practice strict economy and maintain the stability of and improve the standard of living of the people. Production is always closely linked to protecting production. Every production job requires security. This security is part of the production process itself. Of decisive significance is the need for the various levels of the party and government to concern themselves with providing close leadership and guidance. This leadership and guidance are primarily manifested in assessing the situation, setting forth guidelines for the struggle, providing correct and timely security, organizing specialized forces and mass security forces that truly meet the requirements of the struggle and creating favorable spiritual and material conditions for them to operate well.

With their several decade tradition of arduous struggle and self-reliance, under the light of the resolutions of the 5th Congress of the Party and with their new strength, our people have the necessary conditions and surely will win victory over the enemy's war of economic sabotage. Our entire party, all our people and our entire army, making the greatest possible efforts, are determined to win victory over the war of economic sabotage as well as the entire multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy while insuring that our country is always ready and strong enough to win victory over the enemy in any situation.

FOOTNOTES

1. V.I. Lenin: "Complete Works," Progress Publishing House, Moscow, 1978, Volume 35, pp 373 and 374.

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SOME MATTERS CONCERNING CHINESE MILITARY STRATEGY

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[Article by Nhuan Vu]

[Text] The political line of China at this time has been defined by Deng Xiaoping as follows: "In the 1980's, we must perform the following three primary jobs: first, we must oppose hegemonism in the world...; secondly, we must return Taiwan to China...; thirdly, we must accelerate the economy, that is, must carry out the four modernizations"(Xin Hua News Agency, 16 January 1980).

Facts have proven that Beijing has erected the billboard of "opposing hegemonism" in order to implement its own line on big country expansionism and hegemony. Beijing is carrying out the "four modernizations," the center of which is "military modernization," in order to create the material and technical base for implementing this line. According to this line, Beijing stands ready to yield to the "two China" policy of the Reagan administration, strengthen its collaboration with the United States and the other imperialists and the reactionaries of the world and resign itself to being the "junior ally" of the U.S. imperialists.

It is on the basis of this counter-revolutionary political line that the reactionary powers within Beijing ruling circles have formulated the military strategy of China. Of utmost importance in military strategy is to define the object of war. In 1979, the Chinese Minister of National Defense said: "The objective of the four modernizations program is to make China a power that not only stands firmly in the East, but which also becomes a large force opposing hegemonism and protecting peace in the world... We have long borders with large and small hegemonists, have a vast air space and territorial sea, have diverse geographic and climatic conditions and have different combat tasks in the different regions of our country. Therefore, we must research and produce types of weapons and equipment that are suited to warfare under every circumstance"(HONG KY Journal, October, 1979).

In their attempt to achieve their ambition of becoming ruler of the world, the Beijing ruling circles fully realize that two major obstacles stand in their

way: the Soviet Union, the pillar of revolutionary forces and of peace in the world, which is thwarting their schemes to foment "rebellion" and Vietnam, which is the country that is directly preventing their expansion to the South, primarily into the Indochina peninsula and Southeast Asia. For thousands of years, the southern route has been considered by Chinese expansionists and hegemonists to be the most favorable, to be the first step up the ladder to becoming the "ruler of the world." For this reason, in 1979, the Chinese Minister of National Defense brazenly stated that the objects of a war by China are the "big hegemonist" and the "little hegemonist," which are terms that were fabricated by Beijing to indicate the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Having defined its targets in this manner, Beijing has directed the spearhead of China's war machine and every other activity toward its two targets: the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Beijing has made no mention whatsoever, either direct or indirect, of U.S. imperialism or Japanese militarism. To the contrary, Beijing has proclaimed itself to be a member of "NATO in the East," by which they mean that they consider the United States and Japan to be their military allies, as a result of which they have worked hard to build the Washington-Tokyo-Beijing axis.

Here, it is necessary to review a number of historic events in the Chinese revolution that are related to the matter of defining the targets of a war. During the first and second civil wars against Chiang Kai-shek, the Chinese Communist Party considered the Chiang Kai-shek regime to be its target of war. In the war of resistance against Japan, the target of war was defined as the Japanese imperialists. After the People's Republic of China was born, the targets of war became the U.S. imperialists and Taiwan.

However, beginning in 1957, Mao Zedong and his followers became increasingly fickle. Expansionism and hegemony increasingly controlled the political line of Beijing. The Chinese Communist Party was sabotaged by Mao and his followers. A turning point occurred when Mao carried out the "cultural revolution" and openly courted the United States (we say "openly" because, in fact, history has shown that since the Dien An period, Mao secretly wanted to join hands with the United States but was unsuccessful) while considering the Soviet Union to be his enemy; thereafter, all verbal attacks against the United States ceased and Mao publicly declared the Soviet Union to be the number one enemy of China. Beijing gradually shifted to increasingly close collaboration with the United States. Their depravity reached the point where they even betrayed their former friends and officially declared that their targets of war are the Soviet Union and Vietnam. They openly appealed for the formation of a "common opposition structure," that is, appealed for the transfiguration of the "broad united international front" in order to oppose the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Through this extremely reactionary policy, the followers of Mao dropped all pretenses and revealed their true nature as the greatest traitors, the most dangerous counter-revolutionaries.

As regards Southeast Asia, Beijing considers Vietnam to be its main target of war. They have collaborated with the United States in comprehensive hostile actions against Vietnam and in the waging of a multi-faceted war of sabotage through which they hope to eventually topple and annex Vietnam.

On the basis of defining its targets of war, Beijing established its immediate and long-range military tasks. At the 9th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party (April 1969), that is, after Mao disposed of Luu Thieu Ky, destroyed the Chinese Communist Party and assumed the position of absolute leader, Beijing defined its number one military task as: "Opposing imperialism, opposing revisionism and international reactionaries and preparing to wage a full-scale war." In this way, China was preparing for a war against both the Soviet Union and the United States. In essence, however, the Maoists were primarily preparing for a war against the Soviet Union because Mao had alread openly extended a hand to the United States and was only waiting for the United States to respond. In actuality, from 1969 to 1977 (the 11th Congress of the Chinese Communist Party), Beijing collaborated ever more closely with the United States, with the international reactionary powers, and directed its spearhead toward the Soviet Union. Since the Deng Xiaoping faction rose to power in the Zhongnanhai Palace, Beijing has increasingly asserted that its number one military task is to prepare for a world war conducted by means of conventional weapons and nuclear weapons against the Soviet Union.

The second military task that Beijing has established for itself is broad in scope and long-range. They consider themselves to be the great rear area of international reactionary forces conducted armed activities in many regions of the world.

Beijing has openly provided military aid to many fascist governments, such as the Pinochet dictatorship in Chile, Mobutu in Zaire and so forth. Together with the United States, Beijing has provided Pakistan with military assistance and trained and armed Afghanistan reactionaries so that they can return to Afghanistan and oppose the Afghanistan revolution. By assisting a number of forces that are engaged in armed activities in a number of countries in Southeast Asia, they are scheming to turn these forces into their own "trojan horses" while using these forces as items for bargaining with concerned countries.

Beijing is building a "special forces" belt all along the mountainous jungles to the south of China, from Afghanistan to Vietnam. They have established "special forces" graining centers and sent "special forces" to operate in many countries that share a border with China. These centers are located in the two provinces of Van Nam and Quang Tay.

The third military task that has been established has the purpose of fulfilling the domestic function of the Chinese army. On the occasion of the 30th National Day, a leader of China stated that this domestic function is: "Together with the militia, the People's Liberation Army of China must actively participate in and protect the four modernizations program." At the All-Army Conference on Political Work, Ho Dieu Bang declared: "The army is the firm pillar of the new China and the army must take the lead in implementing the line of the party"(Xin Hua News Agency, 1 February 1981).

The Beijing ruling circles have also established for the Chinese army the tasks of maintaining order and security at home and building the economy. They call

the Chinese army a "combat-work-production army." In essence, they have used the army as a tool of dictatorship to suppress the opponents of the Maoists, suppress the Chinese people and support their schemes for acquiring power in Zhongnanhai Palace.

On the basis of the tasks that have been established, Beijing has centered its efforts on building the regular-force military corps, especially the technical branches.

In 1979, the Chinese Minister of National Defense wrote: "As regards weapons, we must primarily develop conventional weapons while continuing to develop nuclear weapons and vanguard weapons. We must develop nuclear weapons in order to break the monopolization of nuclear weapons and in order to use them for defensive purposes, not in the hope of winning victory by means of nuclear weapons... To begin with, we must, by relying upon the existing base and on the basis of the need to constantly be combat ready, intensify the improvement and enhancement of the combat functions of existing weapons. At the same time,... an effort must be made to improve the equipment of our army in a short period and gradually reach the level of advanced development of the world"(HONG KY Journal, October 1979).

Within the Chinese armed forces at this time, the regular army is the main force. The ground forces continue to be the most important service. The nucleus of the ground forces is still the infantry corps. Beijing is making every effort to "modernize" the Chinese field armies by gradually improving their equipment and weapons and, in particular, by equipping Chinese ground forces with a number of modern weapons, such as combat helicopters, tanks, artillery, anti-tank missiles and so forth. At the same time, Beijing has shown special concern for building the local army and the militia.

In the guidelines for the buildup of the armed forces, because this buildup originates in expansionism and hegemony, Beijing has disregarded the country's difficult economic situation and urgently intensified the buildup of modern weapons with a view toward waging wars of aggression. However, due to economic and financial limitations, due to the low level of science and technology in and outside the army and due to continuing internal chaos, Beijing is encountering major difficulties in modernizing and building its armed forces.

Beijing has decided that every effort must be focused on implementing the four modernizations program in the 1980's and the 1990's. However, in mid-1981, Beijing had to admit that the reorganization of the Chinese national economy will take a long time and that they will have only completed the first stage of the four modernizations program by the end of this century. The buildup of nuclear forces, especially strategic nuclear forces, must be carried out on the basis of a developed modern industry and advanced science and technology and requires very large expenditures. Examined from this point of view, China's capabilities are very limited. However, because Beijing has made military modernization a very important goal, they continue to make every effort to produce a number of intercontinental missiles and atomic powered submarines armed

with strategic missiles while continuing to manufacture a number of tactical nuclear weapons and even copying the U.S. nitron bomb.

However, there is still a very wide gap between their ambitions and their actual capabilities. The present nuclear forces of China are means that they use to threaten the small countries and pose a "retaliatory deterrence" to large countries that have nuclear weapons. Basically, building nuclear forces is still long-range work to Beijing.

Beijing advocates using the buildup of conventional forces as the moving force. Consequently, they have attached importance to the manufacture of conventional weapons, including those weapons that can be used as means to deliver bombs and nuclear warheads, such as bombers and submarines.

In their line on building up the armed forces, Beijing still atttaches importance to large numbers of troops, considering this to be their main strength. However, they must realize that the Chinese army of today has basic weaknesses: internal division and a decline in morale following the pervasive troubles at home and the war of agggession against Vietnam and the very inferior level of scientific and technological development. As a result, Beijing has decided to intensify the effort to cram politics into the heads of Chinese officers and soldiers, especially their great China chauvinism. On the other hand, they have been making every effort to accelerate training in order to raise technological development to a level suited to the conditions of modern war and increase the knowledge of science and technology as well as the ability to use modern weapons and equipment within the Chinese army.

While continuing to stress the role of man in war, they are emphasizing the special importance of technical weapons and equipment in modern war. However, in this field, they are encountering difficult problems due to the fact that the country's level of scientific and technological development is, generally speaking, still very low. Due to the aftereffects of the "cultural revolution," the overall cultural level of the youths of China has been set back by decades. This is a situation that Beijing will find difficult to improve for many years to come.

Beijing is making every effort to stabilize and strengthen its war rear area. China is large and has a large population but its economy is still backward; China occupies a strategic geographical position in Asia and has advantages in its favor for achieving expansionist ambitions but China can also be easily attacked in retaliation, especially at vital places, such as the industrial region in the northeast and the Beijing and Thien Tan political-industrial center. In addition, its rear area is disrupted politically and is often threated by civil war.

Beijing is working hard to build its war rear area for both a conventional war and a nuclear war. On the basis of China geographical characteristics, Beijing has advocated fighting a protracted war against stronger opponents in case of a conventional war or a nuclear war.

Mao Zedong set forth the guideline: "Making active preparations for war, digging deep trenches and stockpiling food." The essence of this viewpoint is the making of frantic preparations for every type of war in order to achieve the objective of becoming ruler of the world, regardless of how long a war might last.

Beijing has attached special importance to building the border provinces into springboards for a border war, a war of aggression. They are actively building their provinces on the southern and northern borders and directing their energies toward the Soviet Union and Vietnam. At the same time, they are building Tay Tang into a springboard for intimidating India and expanding into Southwest Asia.

In economic construction, Beijing is pursuing the course of militarization, accelerating the construction of industrial areas supporting the manufacture of nuclear weapons and "vanguard" weapons and constructing strategic areas for the testing and deployment of these weapons, such as the Thanh Hai and Tan Cuong areas. At the same time, Beijing is attaching importance to developing the primary conventional weapons industries, such as the production of combat aircraft, tanks, helicopters, artillery and warships, and is trying to purchase a number of modern weapons from the West to use as models in their own manufacture. This is a heavy, formidable burden to a distressed Chinese economy that is lurching from one phase of "adjustment" to another. Limited capabilities cannot satisfy the insane ambitions of Zhongnanhia Palace. The more it follows the United States down the course of the arms race disguised as the "modernization of national defense," Beijing will become ever more deeply mired in a comprehensive crisis.

In the face of the worsening economic situation and in order to allay the dissatisfaction of the people and deceive the world, Beijing is forced to talk about reducing the size of its army and reducing its military budget. However, according to western opinion, the military budget still constitutes the "lion's share" of China's national budget; military expenditures outside the budget are very large. Recently, instead of saying that "world war is unavoidable," Beijing changed its tune and began talking about peace. This is nothing more than a piece of deception. In actuality, Beijing is continuing to accelerate military modernization, making active preparations for a large-scale war, pursuing the policy of setting the United States and the Soviet Union against one another in order to "sit atop the mountain and watch the two tigers fight," pursuing the policy of fomenting "rebellion" in the world and continuing to provide military aid to Pakistan, to the Afghanistan rebels and the remnants of the Pol Pot army, thereby rreating a tense situation everywhere and igniting the flames of war wherever they can.

Beijing is pursuing the scheme of promoting the establishment of the "Washington-Tokyo-Beijing" axis with a view toward opposing the Soviet Union, opposing Vietnam and opposing the three revolutionary currents in the world. They hope that a powerful Chinese army that has been given teeth and claws by the United States, Japan and the countries of NATO will become an army that is "invincible in the

world." This is something that requires that mankind be extremely vigilant. However, given the present balance of power, Beijing cannot easily realize its ambition.

Due to its reactionary political line, China is becoming increasingly mired in a comprehensive crisis, one that extends from a crisis of confidence to economic chaos and to pervasive political infighting. On the other hand, the relations between China and its "new friends," the United States, Japan and western Europe, have not been smooth relations at all times, rather, they are filled with contradictions. These are relations between "persons who appear united but who hold widely differing views" and who are taking advantage of one another on the basis of a so called "similarity of strategic interests."

On the basis of the factors presented above, we clearly see that China's military strategy has been born at a time when the rulers in Zhongnanhai Palace are "unable to do what they desire." This strategy reveals the expansionist and big power hegemonist nature of Beijing, embodies many contradictions that are difficult to resolve and, therefore, will inevitable meet with bankruptcy in the face of the awakening of the people of China and in the face of the strong offensive position of the three revolutionary currents in the world.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WAYS TO BUILD STRONG RESERVE OFFICERS' RANKS SUGGESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Building Strong, High-Quality Reserve Officers' Ranks"]

[Text] The decree of the Council of Ministers on the VPA reserve officer system, which has just been issued after the laws about the military obligation and VPA officers were approved by the National Assembly and announced by the Council of Ministers, further reflects the deep concern of the party and state and the aspiration of the people about consolidating national defense and building our people's strong armed forces for a steady protection of the fatherland. The 5th Party Congress resolution clearly indicates: "We must build the people's armed forces in accordance with the view on people's war and all-people national defense, with main-force and local troops, uniform structure between permanent and reserve forces, the necessary strength and increasing quality." The decree on the reserve officer system is a concentration of the rich experiences gathered in the course of building our people's army while moving toward becoming regular and modern and a regularization of the basic factors having to do with building the all-people national defense, building the people's armed forces and carrying on the people's war for the defense of the fatherland in the new period, with respect to building the ranks of officers for the army being numerically strong and of high quality.

In recent years our party and state adopted many policies and measures aimed at building the reserve force, the hard core of which is the ranks of reserve officers; and all echelons, sectors and localities actively implemented them and obtained good initial results. So far hundreds of thousands of reserve officers have been trained. Among them a number of reserve officers have been called up to serve in the army. Other reserve officers working in sectors outside of the army are serving as the hard core for building local armed forces or working as instructors for military training in schools. Many organizations, localities and installations, such as the Polytechnic College of Hanoi, School of Mining and Geology, School of Information and Communication, along with other schools and such units as Army 1, Army 2, Military Region 3, Military Region 7, Ho Chi Minh City, antiaircraft

service, etc., have taken many measures to closely combine the army and the sectors outside of it and to gradually make the training and management of reserve officers an orderly undertaking of ever increasing quality.

However, our experience in building the ranks of reserve officers is still poor; the ranks of reserve officers being trained so far are far from uniform; there are aspects of their management and training that are not very good yet. On the basis of the need and task of building a regular and modern reserve force, we still must make more efforts and strive better to strengthen both quantitatively and qualitatively the reserve officers, with quality being our primary interest.

To do so, in the job of building the ranks of reserve officers we must pay attention to all four factors: selection, training, advanced training and management.

In selecting reserve officers we must exploit all three sources: noncommissioned officers having completed their military service, male college graduates and cadres and civil servants in nonarmy sectors having some specialized knowledge necessary for military work. The criteria for selecting reserve officers must be as strict as those applicable to the selection of permanent officers. If these criteria are not strictly observed, we will not be able to avoid having weak people or bad elements in the ranks of reserve officers, nor to satisfy the requirement for quality of mobilization as dictated by the task of defending the fatherland.

The training of reserve officers must be quickly perfected in connection with all its aspects ranging from its system, contents and training program to the ranks of teachers, with the teaching methods being suitable for different objectives and gradual building of the material base to make the training of reserve officers fit army activities and future war. Along with the measures to be taken for reserve officers' training in every installation and locality, we must move toward having centralized training centers like the schools that train permanent officers.

The procedures for providing advanced training to reserve officers in accordance with the plan as specified in the decree must be seriously carried out, particularly in the case of class 1 reserve officers. As to the contents and direction for advanced training of reserve officers, in addition to the requirements in connection with tactics, technology, the art of leadership and command, we must pay attention to building the new man having good quality, capabilities and health, as well as the personality of an officer. The knowledges that are taught during the centralized training must be constantly reviewed, improved and consolidated at the basic level so as to ensure that reserve officers are the hard core of the militia and self-defense forces during the normal time and are quickly called up to join the army and to assume combat command right away during the time of war.

The management of reserve officers currently is a weak aspect and is a rather complicated job because this force changes all the time. To maintain good

management we must develop and combine the self-consciousness of reserve officers with the administrative management measures taken by the professional sectors concerned. Article 5, Chapter 11, of the decree on the reserve officer system has this to say: "The military organs of districts, wards and cities have the responsibility to register and manage the reserve officers residing in their localities. Every time they change their place of residence, within 15 days reserve officers must register at the military organ of the district, ward or city where they now reside. The public security organ and the sectors concerned accept their household registration, make work arrangement and solve other benefits only after they have registered with the military organ." The procedures for reporting, registration, statistical report and management of reserve officers must be carried out in a scientific and uniform manner, with close coordination with the sectors concerned, without leaving everything for the military organ to do, thus ensuring a full knowledge at any time of the real number of reserve officers and responding in time to all of the needs and building and combat tasks of the armed forces.

The decree of the Council of Ministers on the VPA reserve officer system is a legal document of the state which all echelons, sectors and citizens must have the duty to seriously implement so as to build the strong and high-quality reserve officers' ranks, to contribute to consolidating national defense and to make the people's armed forces have enough strength to defeat the aggressors under any circumstances.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

WOULD-BE TURNCOAT THWARTS PLOT TO CAPTURE PATROL BOAT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Sep 82 p 3

[Identifying the Enemy column by Vu Manh: "A Boat-Capturing Plot"]

[Text] It was getting late. The surface of Can Gio River became only a long dark line. A small junk was creeping through the clusters of dua nuoc [Nipa frutucans]. A moment later, after the "fish line-dropping" job had been done, the dark figures in the junk again got close to one another for a discussion. A man with a hoarse voice constantly looked at the luminous dial of his watch in an anxious manner.

"How come Tu Rau has not shown up yet, or has he been swallowed by 'the green fish' (a slang meaning the border troops)?"

"Don't worry," one of the persons in the group answered. "I have had a careful check. Today he has to get gasoline and oil ready for the big job tomorrow and thus can show up a little late, which you don't have to worry about. I know him since I have worked with him for many years. Because he had made some achievement with the nationalist army, he also was afraid of the communists. When the liberators entered Saigon, since he had not been able to flee, he 'misused' some documents and falsely declared that he was an electromechanical technician. Consequently, he was kept and employed to repair patrol boats for the border troops. No matter how good the latter might have been, their boats would still have remained idle in the harbor except for Tu Rau making such repairs."

While they were discussing, suddenly two rays of light shone from the cluster of dua nuoc in front of the junk. One of them said in a hurried manner:

"This guy is really 'smart.' As soon as we mentioned his name, he is here."

Then they gave a security signal for Tu Rau to approach. As soon as Tu Rau met with them, he asked in an apologetic manner:

"You big brothers have probably been waiting for me for a long time?"

"That's all right. But did any 'green fish' follow you?," the man with the hoarse voice asked.

"Big brother, everything is safe."

"Again tell us about your plan for capturing the border troops' boat," the same man directly mentioned the job. "How far have you gone?"

"My big brother," Tu Rau said humbly, "ever since I was retained for repairing their patrol boats, I have won their confidence. They have really considered me a staff member of the organ and made no discrimination in the way they treated me. I did everything they assigned me to do, from scraping off rusty spots, painting and welding to getting down into the hold to repair the engine on very hot days. Therefore, every year I was commended and received a pay raise ahead of time. Consequently, my 'puppet people' label has long been taken away by them. This is also a favorable condition for our operation."

"All of that I already know. I only want to ask you how did you prepare for having oil, grease. What is your plan for weighing anchor?"

"Big brother, tomorrow night is the patrol of my detachment. I have been assigned the important task of being skipper of the boat. I have taken advantage of this opportunity and stored oil and grease, which they cannot discover."

"Very good," the same man with the hoarse voice said. "In only a few more hours we must act. I remind you that you should not be subjective and must continually create unexpected factors and fully use the communists' loopholes. Do you understand?"

He then gave Tu Rau a small packet the size of a little finger and pointed out that it contained strong American-made odorless sleeping drug. "Before the trip," he said, "take one-half of the packet, put it in a spray and spray it into their bedroom to destroy this living space; as to the other one-half, after the boat has traveled about 2 nautical miles, put it in the coffee they would drink. Let them sleep for a long time and bring the boat to coordinate Z to pick us up. On the way we would throw them into the sea after taking their uniforms and weapons and use these uniforms and the 'border control' banner to check the fishing boats of fishermen and fishery enterprises to capture additional quantities of grain, foods and oil, thus adopting the 'on-the-spot rear service' policy."

Everybody in the group was jumping with joy after having heard what the man with the hoarse voice had said up to that moment. They praised him for his expert

opinion. Then he gave orders to the effect that the group was to disperse, with each and every one of them going to a different place to prepare for the action to take place.

At exactly the preset time, the patrol boat of the border troops appeared at coordinate Z. The boat turned to one side, then to another, and gave signals for heading toward the shore. Moments later a small junk, with the silhouettes of several men, appeared. When it was about 10 meters away from the boat, one of the men in the small junk asked:

"Do you want to buy 'fish,' soldiers?"

"Yes, please sell us some of your fish."

Sitting in the cabin, Tu Rau answered and pointed a flashlight straight at the small junk. The men in the junk had recognized the communicating signaland were even more reassured as they saw Tu Rau in the uniform of a border troop. They hurriedlyclimbed aboard, embraced one another and laughed happily. But suddenly, from different directions in the boat tens of gun barrels were pointed at them; then our combatants appeared and shouted:

"Don't move!"

Caught in such a sudden manner, they did not have time to act and had to push one another as they tried to flee. But since our combatants' encirclement was tightening, they were forced to obediently let handcuffs No 8 be put on their wrists. They had not thought that Tu Rau who had long been in their ranks worked for the border troops. The true story was since the day of liberation, as he had clearly admitted his past mistakes, he was really repenting and was determined to rebuild his life. When the reactionaries got in touch with him again and brought him into the organization, he considered that opportunity the best one for him to do something to compensate for his past mistakes. He reported every detail to the border troops and, along with the latter, organized the trap this time. The result was 10 spies consisting of members of the former puppet army and puppet administration and reactionary parties, as well as the Chinese bourgeois who had contracted a lot of blood debt and refused to be reeducated, led by Truong (alias Hai Moc), once the head of the CIA research group in the harbor police of the puppet administration, were captured, with large quantities of secret documents, a radio transmitter, weapons and tens of kilograms of precious metals.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MILITARY REGION 7, HANOI COLLEGE TRAIN RESERVE OFFICERS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Dinh Xuan Nghiem and Le Quang Phuc: "Military Region 7 -- Good Training and Management of Reserve Officers; Hanoi -- Polytechnic College Ends 4th Reserve Officers' Training Course"]

[Text] Military Region 7 has been assigned the task of training reserve officers among graduates of the University and School of Medicine and Pharmacy of Ho Chi Minh City and at the same time turning the noncommissioned officers having fulfilled their military obligation in the army into low-ranking infantry reserve officers.

As a result, the military region as a whole trained 1,157 reserve officers of all kinds, including 25 outstanding ones who were promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

After their graduation, 37 reserve officers who have the professional and specialized knowledges necessary for military work have been called up to serve in the army. The rest has been switched to being registered as members of the reserve officers' roll.

Along with its training task, Military Region 7 has uniformly developed registration and management procedures, which have brought about many good results. All low-ranking infantry reserve officers have been registered and received close management. Following their graduation they have been organized properly and sent to different localities. The provincial and municipal military commanders directly assigned them the task they would be fulfilling and gave them advices before they went to the basic-level installations to begin their work.

The Hanoi Polytechnic College has just satisfactorily completed the 4th reserve officers' training course. After 3 months of learning and training, 381 trainees have fully grasped the basic contents of the training program and been approved

for graduation as good students, with 60 among them having made outstanding achievements and having been promoted to the rank of first lieutenant.

This year, the college has coordinated its activities with the Radar-Rocket Officers School (of the antiaircraft service) and Air Force Staff Officers School (of the air force) in order to train its students in antiaircraft and air force matters. On the basis of the experience it had gathered from the previous training courses, the college actively discussed and coordinated with the two friendly schools and made careful preparations in connection with the material base and the ranks of teachers to be used in the training.

In the course, which was the first one since the promulgation of the Law on VPA Officers, the students' thinking was stabilized and the selecting and training task was carefully carried out to ensure quality and meeting of all criteria. The students who graduated in engineering of 61 courses of study from among 11 departments of the college had all of the moral qualities, health and political capacity necessary to be trained to become officers. The organization of a special location for the training course created favorable conditions for maintaining order and discipline and training students in the regular-army way of living.

The 2 officers' schools had sent more than 30 teachers having good experience in troops' training and management, who along with the military cadres of the college organized special units for the training in radar, rocket and antiaircraft artillery techniques. In the tests, all students were fully versed in radar and rocket technique theories; about infantry techniques and tactics, all of them satisfied the requirements, with 70 percent of them being graded as good and outstanding.

The quality of this year's training has been remarkably enhanced as compared with the previous years and has satisfied all of the requirements that were recommended. After the training course, 30 officers have volunteered to serve in the army for an indefinite time.

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PROTECTION OF OIL PIPELINE, TELECOMMUNICATIONS LINES STEPPED UP

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Duc Hung: "Army and Public Security in Hai Hung Coordinate Closely To Protect Oil Pipeline, Telephone Wires, Other Socialist Properties"]

[Text] In recent days, fostering the tradition of cohesive unity on the battlefield of protecting political security, social order and safety, the two forces of the army and public security in Hai Hung have assigned hundreds of cadres and combatants to coordinate closely with the sectors of post and telecommunications, oil, finances and commerce, to crack down on thieves of telephone wires and oil, speculators, smugglers, commodity counterfeiters, and illegal dealers, safeguarding socialist properties and maintaining local social order.

Besides, both the army and public security in Hai Hung have established many joint control teams at key spots, working round the clock to strengthen inspection and control, and protect traffic order and safety and public order. They have detected and arrested many crooks and illegal dealers, and seized 10 tons of gasoline and oil, 2 tons of telephone wires, 18 tons of coal, 31,000 Western medicine tablets, 316 kg of chemicals, 10,243 dong in cash and many other supplies and goods valued at over 2 million dong. Especially in recent months, the army and public security in Hai Hung have banded together with the post and telecommunications sector, the people's militia and self-defense forces, and village public security, to launch a strong mass movement, urging the people actively to contribute to protecting telecommunications lines, with a view to putting an end to the bad practice of cutting off and stealing telephone wires. Parallel with that task, the two forces have also strengthened patrols, stake-outs and inquiries to track down criminals, resulting in the arrest of many professional thieves of telephone wires, and in the recovery of thousands of meters of wire for the state.

At the Pha Lai Thermoelectric Station building project, Division B19, military organs of Chi Linh District, and the Pha Lai public security have coordinated regularly and closely with units in charge of protecting organs and enterprises, and with youth assault teams, to protect security and to

strengthen patrols during critical times, holidays, weekends and moonless nights; patrolling highways a total of 5,131 times, patrolling ships, boats, barges 475 times, uncovering 203 violations, arresting many crooks and thieves, seizing 2 tons of nitrate fertilizer, 4 tons of iron and steel, 2 tons of cement, 2.3 tons of nitrate fertilizer, and 12,000 dong in cash, etc., from illegal dealers.

The military organs and public security of Chau Giang District have sent many cadres and combatants on patrol along waterways to safeguard socialist properties, as well as many capable and honest cadres and combatants into villages on the Red River banks to advise local party committee echelons and administration officials to launch a mass movement to struggle to eliminate niches and habits running counter to social order and safety.

Since that work was carried out properly, the masses have supplied the army and public security hundreds of valuable tips, and have denounced to responsible organs many individuals specializing in dealing illegally in socialist properties on waterways, thus helping public security to investigate promptly and arrest many cases of sailors selling state goods to unlawful merchants, and recover many properties, goods and hundreds of thousands of dong in cash.

In concert with the financial and commercial sectors, the military organs and public security of My Van District have investigated 128 households of merchants, uncovering violations in 26 of them, seizing 450 liters of gasoline, 1 ton of oil, 2.5 kg of saccharine, 95 kg of telephone wire, 799 meters of cloth and 12,220 dong in cash, etc. Because the above corrective measures were properly carried out, the number of violations of socialist properties has so far clearly diminished--especially the theft of telephone wire, gasoline and oil.

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PRESS CONFERENCE OF CAPTURED SPY REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14, 15 and 16 Jul 82

[Article by Thanh Tin: "The Head Spy in 'Secret Plan Z'"]

[14 Jul 82 pp 3, 4]

[Text] On the afternoon of 13 July, the International Club in Hanoi was bustling with a large press conference. There were journalists representing both the print and electronic media. There were reporters on permanent assignment in Hanoi from the fraternal countries and several capitalist countries. In addition, there were a number of recently arrived foreign journalists. The room in which the news conference was being held had been the scene of significant events before. Ten years ago, the masterful pilots of the U.S. flying fortresses were presented there. In early 1979, a group of "tough guys" of the Beijing expansionists peered into the lenses of the television cameras there. And, yesterday afternoon, a "tough guy" involved in Sino-American collaboration was brought before the lights.

There Will Be No Press Conferences in Los Angeles of Beijing

His name is Vo Dai Ton, also known as Hoang Phong Linh and Le Phuc Hung, former political warfare lieutenant colonel in the Saigon puppet army. His colleagues in Australia, France and America promoted him to senior colonel in 1980.

His official position had quite a ring to it: president of the "Vietnam National Restoration Force" and commander of the "Vietnam National Restoration Overseas Volunteer Corps." Of the many reactionary organizations established by the CIA in America to oppose the Vietnam revolution, this is the most loudly proclaimed organization and the one on which Washington has pinned the most hopes. This organization is the dream of the Vietnam restorationist powers in the United States, the dream of the CIA and the of the Reagan administration, which is collaborating with the leaders of the expansionists in Zhongnanhai Palace. We will hear Vo Dai Ton himself verify this.

For the past several months, the persons at the Doong Thang Thung base of the bandit Vang Pao in Thailand had been anxiously awaiting the return of Vo Dai Ton. Vang Pao personally ordered troops to guide and protect this "extremely important

Vietnamese official" at any price both during his trip to Vietnam and his return to Doong Thang Thung. U.S. Brigadier General E.D. Wheeler, who was once the anti-insurgency expert of the American government and is now in Bangkok as the director of the "United Organization Struggling for Peace by Means of Arms," was secretly ordered by the CIA to meet Vo Dai Ton and each of his collaborators upon their return from Vietnam and arrange for them to return to the United States at the earliest possible date. In the United States, numerous press conferences had been arranged for Vo Dai Ton, the "loyal politician" and the "very brave commander" who had just returned from a historic trip to Vietnam to assess the situation. Following his trip back to the fatherland, the reactionary organizations were going to welcome him as a victorious hero in order to make a truly big fuss over the "Vietnam National Restoration Overseas Volunteer Corps."

This organization, according to Ton's confession, has a rather long list of members consisting of former puppet officers and enlisted men who cannot find jobs, old vagabonds who yearn for adventure and even a number of "war horses" so that it can receive a subsidy from the CIA but the real strength of the organization amounts to nothing.

The Pentagon is tired of waiting for Vo Dai Ton to return so that it can assess the forces, organization and operations of the groups opposing the revolution in Vietnam and formulate a plan for guiding, coordinating with and supporting them. Vo Dai Ton had received a down payment from the Pentagon, that is, he was to be the main speaker at the annual meeting of the organization of retired U.S. Green Berets, which was planned for mid-1982. Vo Dai Ton had been made a lifetime honorary member of this organization. At the meeting, he was going to give a speech on "the war of resistance against the communists in Vietnam" and request the competent support of the Americans.

However, the press conferences in the United States will never take place; and, a conference that was never planned by the CIA did take place yesterday afternoon at the International Club in Hanoi. The CIA has lost an important lackey. When he receives this news from Hanoi, Reagan is sure to go into his familiar rage and curse the CIA and its director William Casey as good-for-nothing!

The Beijing intelligence agency is sure to be mad at itself as well. Vo Dai Ton has stated: "Through two influential CIA personnel, Colonel William Ca-po and Lieutenant Colonel Edward Hai-et-xo [Vietnamese phonetics], the intelligence agency of Beijing informed me that they would be very glad to meet with me upon my return in order to engage in exchanges of opinions which would certainly be very useful to both sides. I was also clearly informed that once I had proven to the Beijing authorities that I had actual forces and was conducting effective activities, Beijing would provide me with significant support, including introducing me to a few of their remaining bases in South Vietnam so that I could link up and coordinate with them. I was also told that a visit by me to Beijing following my successful return to my homeland had been planned by the intelligence agency of the mainland Chinese in coordination with the CIA. In Beijing, they had planned a number of political meetings between myself and Vietnamese forces overseas and possibly even a large international press conference."

But no! Vo Dai Ton's press conference in Los Angeles will never take place! Ton's press conference in Beijing will never take place either! Lao guerrillas, militiamen along our border in the Central Highlands, members of the Central Highland ethnic minorities and our close Lao friends cut Vo Dai Ton's journey short, cut short a criminal plan resulting from the despicable Washington-Beijing collaboration.

A Life Burdened by the Consequences of the Past

Vo Dai Ton is a tall, large person who wears a mustache and a goatee, has a reddish complexion and has a mole on his nose.

When asked about his past, Ton sighed and said:

"Sir, my life has been very hard!" The list of the heavy burdens of Ton's past is very long. His past can be summarized as follows: born in July, 1936, he is now 46 years old. He was raised in Dien Ban District in Quang Nam-Da Nang Province where he attended the Pasteur Elementary School in Da Nang; afterwards, he attended the Providence School in Hue where, under the influence of the Catholic priest Father Viary, Ton converted from Buddhism to Catholicism. After earning a Bachelor's Degree in philosophy at the Ple Ranh School in Saigon and graduating from an English language college course, Ton began working as a translator for the U.S. Embassy. He joined the Dai Viet Party during this period. When he was drafted into the army, Ton, having been introduced by the U.S. Embassy, immediately received the rank of captain, at the age of only 24. He accepted the position as chief of the Psychological Warfare Office of the 22nd Division in the 2nd Tactical Zone and was stationed in Quy Nhon. Ton was selected by the U.S. MAAG (Military Advisor and Assistance Group), which provided him with basic training in psychological warfare and spy warfare; in 1964, he was given the task of serving as psychological warfare instructor to commando teams that were being prepared by the United States for insertion into North Vietnam. In 1967, Ton was promoted to major and sent to Saigon where he specialized in providing espionage warfare training to the puppet army and police. There, he established closer ties with U.S. CIA bosses and the Phoenix organization in the pacification program. In 1970, Ton was promoted to lieutenant colonel and began serving as the assistant to the Minister of Information in Charge of Psychological Warfare and the "Chieu Hoi" Program. In 1972, Ton accepted the position of Director of the Office of Operations within the "Chieu Hoi" Department, within which was the Office of Political Training and the Office of Proselyting and Propaganda, which specialized in resisting the revolution and directly resisting the revolutionary armed forces.

Vo Dai Ton appraised himself as follows: "For nearly 40 years, from my school days, especially at the Catholic schools, until I was trained by the Americans, my mind has been simply crammed with the anti-communist spirit, hatred of communism, spy activities and psychological warfare. Looking back over my life, I realize that I made a very large political mistake. It was truly a big mistake. This mistake led me to crimes and to where I am now." A mistake, Ton says the words quite easily. As regards his crimes, Ton mumbles and is still obstinate.

Ton's family was also quite deeply engaged in crime: his father, who worked as a construction foreman and then a contractor, became wealthy in the strong surge of building during the U.S. war of aggression, built many houses that he rented and purchased quite a bit of cropland. There were 10 boys in the family, Ton was the eighth, and 1 girl. Four of Ton's brothers were officers in the puppet army: one was captain, one was a major and two were lieutenant colonels. One member of the family was a province chief, one was the puppet Minister of Defense and one was a delegate to the puppet National Assembly. We have learned that Ton's brothers are living normal lives in South Vietnam, having been educated and transformed by the people's government. Ton also said: "As for myself, because I placed too much belief in the Americans, because I only listened to what I wanted to hear and thought what I wanted to think, I resisted the revolution."

Ton told us about his flight from the country. During the intense days of late April, 1975, an American named Elliot from the CIA in Saigon told Ton to go to number 2 Tu Xuong Street at dawn on 28 April, where an American vehicle would take him to the airport for the trip to the United States. However, Ton Son Nhat Airport was attacked by revolutionary artillery forces that dawn, the aircraft of the United States could not take off and the plan was abandoned. Arriving back at the U.S. Embassy, he encountered a very large crowd, encountered a chaotic scene and could not squeeze his way onto the embassy grounds. So, Ton went back to his room at the officers quarters at Chi Hoa. Although he gave advise to the contrary to his friends, Ton looked for a way to flee the country because he feared that he would live a miserable life if he stayed and because of many other fears that had been sown everywhere by the Americans and the puppets. On 15 May 1975, Ton went to Vung Tau with a number of other persons to look for a boat to take them to Malaysia. Several weeks after he arrived in Malaysia, Ton was asked by the government there to train the Malaysian special forces operating in the north along the border with Thailand. Ton began to learn the Malay language and was promised by the Malaysians that he would be given the rank of colonel in the Malaysian Army. However, when they required that he first abandon Catholicism and convert to Islam, he refused.

Through the help of the CIA office in Kuala Lumpur, Ton left Malaysia and went to Sidney, Australia. There, with the encouragement of the Americans, especially the personnel in charge of the CIA, Ton was quite active among Vietnamese emigrees, specializing in anti-communist psychological warfare.

Later, under the guidance of Americans, Ton left his new wife, Nguyen Thi Tuyet Mai, in Sidney while he travelled to Paris, Amsterdam (Holland), Brussels (Belgium) and then to the United States to make contact with former puppet officers and enlisted men and set up his reactionary organization. Tuyet Mai was under Ton's control when she worked as a spokesperson on the "Patriotic Sword" radio program, which specialized in opposing the revolution.

The political life of Vo Dai Ton symbolized the political life of a lackey of the United States who received basic training from the CIA when still young and who flung himself into the work of insanely and impudently resisting the revolution as blindly as a moth flies into a flame.

The private life of Ton was also quite representative of life in an Americanized society which, with due respect for my readers, I will only describe to the detail necessary to gain a complete picture of Ton. He had been married before, having four daughters by his first wife. After he left his first wife, he married Tuyet Mai, who already had a four year old son. This marriage was not the least bit beautiful because it was a marriage in which he used his power, reputation and money to keep a beautiful, docile young woman under his control. He lived a dissipated life, if not to say a licentious life, one that made his wife unhappy and always caused her to be concerned about her husband's fidelity. In Bangkok, Ton lived with the young daughter of a high-ranking Thai officer, an arrangement about which his wife knew. Bar rooms, houses of prostitution and even narcotic dens from Paris to Washington, from Los Angeles to Bangkok bear the footprints of this adventurer with the "made in U.S.A." label.

What Were the Reasons Behind His Return?

Why did Vo Dai Ton return? According to Ton's statement, his return was very important. The federal government, the CIA and the Defense Department knew about and closely followed his return trip. In his opinion, the Chinese authorities also knew about and were surely concerned with his return. The Thai government truly encouraged and closely observed Ton's trip back to Vietnam. All of the reactionary organizations among Vietnamese emigrees, from the remnants of the Dai Viet Party of Nguyen Ngoc Huy and the remnants of the reactionary Hoa Hao Group of Le Phuoc Sang to the Veterans Organization of the former puppet Lieutenant General Tran Van Trung, who was once the chief of the Political War Department and who now resides in France, were informed about Ton's "return to the fatherland" and waited for him to come back from Vietnam. The former puppet generals Nguyen Cao Ky, Ngo Quang Truong and others were also anxiously waiting for Ton to quickly return to the United States.

This was because Washington had maintained that for more than 7 years, the reactionaries left behind in South Vietnam by the United States had been conducting very poor activities, activities that were not at all commensurate with the forces and money invested by the United States to carry out the so called "post-war plan" of the United States. In particular, in early 1979, when China completely revealed its reactionary and traitorous face and savagely attacked the northern border provinces of Vietnam, the U.S. authorities and the bosses of the CIA became even more nervous. The criminal attack by the Beijing expansionists was, in and of itself, an order to counter-revolutionary forces to stage a fierce uprising. However, the news reported by Western correspondents who were permitted into Vietnam as well as a few secret reports sent from Vietnam on a sporadic basis reflected the situation as it actually existed, namely, that the political security and social order of the new system had become increasingly stable. During the past several years, U.S. ruling cirlces and the bosses of the CIA have become increasingly anxious and angry with regard to the rather obvious economic difficulties and difficult living conditions in Vietnam resulting from objective causes (primarily the war of aggression and the war of destruction of the United States) and from mistakes and shortcomings in economic management. According to them, these difficulties have provided a rare opportunity for opposition activities, an opportunity to accelerate the psychological war and the espionage war. Since

1979, the United States has significantly strengthened the network for broadcasting Voice of America from the Philippines to Vietnam with all sorts of tricks, such as emigree news, songs sent to the homeland and inspirational traditional tunes, but without any clear results whatsoever! Recent news reports that the FULRO force in the Central Highlands has become increasingly weak, lost entire contingents and gradually been routed caused Washington to be more concerned and become panic-stricken. Why has this decline occurred? Is it due to the lack of a banner around which to rally? Is it due to the lack of an organization with prestige? Is it due to the lack of a locally famous leader and commander? Is it due to the fact that the liaison between those within Vietnam and those outside Vietnam is extremely disorganized and fragile? These are the questions that fill the revengeful minds of the CIA.

A major desire of the United States was to insert persons into Vietnam to gain an understanding of and assess the situation on the spot. The purpose of this would be two-fold. In essence, the persons being inserted into the country could study the situation within the country, re-establish contacts with bases, engage in propaganda and agitation regarding the intention of the United States to collaborate ever more closely with China and issue necessary directives to bases that are presently inactive and silent. On the other hand, this could be used as a way to intensify the effort to propagandize and make a lot of noise about the so called "resistance war movement at home," the "secret zones," "guerrilla activities"...all of which are on paper only, are only in the form of a plan! The persons who returned from the outside had to be persons who had influence, high position and power in order to be of value. In the 2 years 1980 and 1981 and in early 1982, they inserted a number of groups, some of which were armed, but they then disappeared without a trace. Are they still in hiding? It is also a possibility that practically all of them have been captured. The CIA is also very angry because the lackey leaders of the reactionary organizations overseas have only concerned themselves with having a good time and making themselves rich; not one has truly had the courage to return home and conduct counter-revolutionary activities. Some of them have talked loudly and expressed great eagerness at conferences and meetings but disappeared after they received their money. The news that "Marine General Bui The Lan was returning to lead the fight against the communists" was, as it turned out, a false report. It was also reported that Nguyen Cao Ky had returned to Thailand or to Van Nam in China; actually, however, he is operating a grain business and a farm in America. Le Phuoc Sang, who delivered a speech in early 1979 declaring that he would soon be returning to Vietnam, was still living in the United States as of mid-1982, making frequent appearances at narcotic dens. Nguyen Ngoc Huy, who promised to return home to lead the fight against the communists, is still enraptured by live musical performances in Los Angeles!

Thus, when Vo Dai Ton declared that he was "volunteering" to return to Vietnam and was wholeheartedly encouraged by U.S. ruling circles and the CIA, he was actually carrying out CIA orders. In order to prevent Ton from breaking his promise, they arranged an oath-taking ceremony at which Ton expressed his "determination to overcome every peril and quickly return to the fatherland"; they erected a fatherland altar and led Ton to it to take his oath at 0900 hours on 19 Jul 1980 at the large Paradise Theater in Los Angeles, which was attended by 3,000

Vietnamese and Americans, and then widely distributed a news report and photographs in the reactionary press. However, Ton once again had second thoughts. Throughout the last 5 months of 1980, he remained in hiding, afraid that he would be jeered and cursed for having broken his promise, for being a coward, for fearing hardship and danger. But then, the "tough guy" within Vo Dai Ton emerged. In early 1981, he decided to risk his life and return. In January, 1981, he flew from the United States to Australia to visit his wife and child. Two months later, on 26 February, he flew to Bangkok. If things turned out to be too difficult, he intended to only spend a few weeks in the Central Highlands and try to establish contacts with reactionaries, remnant puppet forces and FULRO forces in order to discuss and plan activities and then return, provided that he was still alive. If things went very smoothly, he could travel deeper into the country and stay longer. He would take some pictures of the places at which he stopped so that he could then loudly advertise his trip. He would be praised, be extolled, would be given all sorts of titles, such as "the brave anti-communist," "the courageous commander" and the "bemedaled resistance fighter"; and, to be sure, he would have much money, have many dollars, go to parties where the whiskey flowed like water and have many beautiful girlfriends from Hollywood, Japan and Taiwan brought to him by the Americans for him to enjoy. All of which would truly be deserving to someone who was taking the risks he was taking!

[15 Jul 82, pp 3, 4]

[Text] At the Home of Vang Pao in Santa Ana

Vo Dai Ton described in rather deep detail his meeting with William Ca-po in August, 1980. The old woman Le Thi Anh, who was once a competent collaborator of the CIA in Saigon, once belonged to Nguyen Van Thieu's Democratic Party and later was a member of the Dai Viet Party along with Ton, arranged this meeting. The meeting took place in the guestroom of a Washington college. Ca-po, who was originally the U.S. colonel in charge of building the U.S. Green Beret special forces, was later assigned the mission by Westmoreland of personally training the paratroop forces dropped over North Vietnam and the Ho Chi Minh Trail during the years from 1965 to 1968. He is a large person who speaks French rather well. He was trained by the CIA. He was in charge of the SOG Agency (Special Operations Group) of MACVI, which was also called the eastern Pentagon in Saigon. Now, Ca-po is 60 years of age; on the day he met Ton, he was dressed in a business suit. During this long meeting, Ca-po told Ton: "The U.S. government is very interested in the organization established by you; these are efforts that are necessary, that are deserving of praise and that will surely be successful. In the opinion of the Americans (generally understood to be the opinions of the U.S. government), your return to Vietnam is very necessary and is very deserving of being attentively followed; this important action will mark a very satisfactory step toward the goal of unifying Vietnamese forces (anti-communist) overseas. It will also be a very encouraging step down the path of unifying the activities of the anti-communist forces in the three countries of Indochina, which is something for which the Pentagon and the White House are waiting. The Lao General Vang Pao has been requested by the Americans to support this trip."

Ca-po promised to meet Ton when he returned from Vietnam and expressed his "readiness to study, with deep sympathy, every suggestion and request for support, financial support as well as support in the form of materials, weapons, equipment and other means, especially modern transmitting equipment..."

A few days later, Vo Dai Ton met with another American, Edward Hai-et-xo. He is a large person about 50 years of age who is from the state of Michigan. A former lieutenant colonel, he was in charge of the Phoenix Program at the U.S. Embassy in Saigon and specialized in supervising rural pacification, assassinations and the destruction of the infrastructure of the revolution in pacified areas. At present, he is an employee of the Central Intelligence Agency. This meeting took place at the office of Vang Pao, the bandit Lao general, in Santa Ana, which is located in the suburbs of Los Angeles. Vang Pao himself arranged this important meeting. Ha-et-xo flew on a special military aircraft from Washington to meet with Ton. Vang Pao invited the "American and Vietnamese warriors" to a very sumptuous feast.

The American public knows Vang Pao quite well. Under the guidance of the CIA, Vang Pao set up the Lao Freedom Front in mid-1979. At present, Vang Pao continues to use the title of President of the Lao Family Community in order to establish contacts with politicians in the United States. Vang Pao lives like a prince at the large farm provided for him by the CIA in the state of Montana. With him are more than six dozen Lao farm families who raise several hundred hectares of potatoes for Vang Pao and his family; the United States has provided him with a number of tractors. Vang Pao lives there with his seven wives, some of whom are members of the Meo nationality and some of whom are of Chinese ancestry. Whenever anyone inquires about his family, Vang Pao laughs and boasts: I live there with seven wives and we all get along very well. I have five other wives who are still living in Laos (actually, they are living in northeast Thailand, near the Thai-Lao border). I have a total of 28 children. My eldest son has been sent by the United States to the West Point Military Academy, which is the largest academy in America." Vang Pao often travels from Montana to Los Angeles on a helicopter piloted by an American from the CIA. There, Vang Pao has established the office of his front and his Lao Family Community. Vang Pao brags to Lao emigrees that when Prince Bun Um died, he gave Vang Pao the Testament of the Lao Royal Family and assigned to Vang Pao the mission and the power to "liberate" the country from the communist regime.

The meeting held in August, 1979, between Vo Dai Ton and Edward Hai-et-xo at Vang Pao's home was also attended by Pham Truc Viet and Cao Minh Chau. Viet had collaborated with the CIA in Saigon and was now Ton's assistant, holding the position of Political Officer within the so called Command of the Vietnam National Restoration Overseas Volunteer Corps. Chau, a former puppet lieutenant colonel, is now assisting Hai-et-xo in his task of observing the situation in Vietnam. Hai-et-xo asked Vang Pao to brief them on the situation in Laos from the point of view of what could be done to intensify acts of sabotage and expand their forces within the country. Then, Hai-et-xo attentively listened to Ton's detailed report on his "plan to return to the fatherland." Hai-et-xo reiterated the objectives of the trip; in his speech, which indicated approval of the plan, he issued further instructions, pointing out that it would be necessary

in the future to send many other personalities back to Vietnam and that it was necessary to use the trip to assess in full detail the situation in the different regions of the country, make contact with underground bases, strengthen the morale of these persons, examine their activities and the development of their forces and establish lines of communication. He discussed closely linking the anti-communist movements in the three countries of Laos, Vietnam and Kampuchea and establishing support, resupply and intelligence bases and transportation centers in Thailand; he stated that the United States was ready to provide funds for this effort.

The meeting concluded with Vang Pao filling in the details concerning Vo Dai Ton establishing communications with Vang Pao's subordinates in the Thailand-Kampuchea-Lao border area and Vang Pao's troops guiding and protecting Vo Dai Ton during his journey through Laos until he reached the territory of Vietnam.

When Ton reported that the plan to return to Vietnam had been approved by the United States, it brought back many thoughts to Ton himself and his associates. They excitedly spread this news. The fact that the U.S. government and the Chinese government had joined hands could provide them with a rare opportunity. However, when exchanging opinions with Pham Truc Viet, he also expressed serious concern. Ton recalled that the United States plunged into the war with 600,000 U.S. troops on the ground, a very strong U.S. Air Force and nearly the entire 7th Fleet but still was unable to finish the job. He was very worried over the fact that the Nguyen Van Thieu clique had an entire government system, had four complete tactical zones, millions of rifles, countless tanks, armored vehicles and aircraft, several thousand police stations and an entire well construction pacification system yet when their regime collapsed, it collapsed very quickly. Now, how truly discouraging it was to be returning to rebuild everything from the start and to be doing so in secrecy! Such an activity could result in one's death. And, with the majority, the vast majority, of the people not supporting the United States or Americans but supporting the policy of the communists, it would be a very difficult undertaking filled with peril.

However, Ton was still determined to return. It would be an unprecedented trip, a trip that not many puppet generals would dare to make. And, maybe everything would go smoothly! If it did, Ton would become a celebrated person, would become the most important personality in the plans of the Americans. As long as America did not abandon him, Ton still had hope. Worshiping the United States, believing in the the United States, believing even in the blindness of the United States and being obstinate until the end had already become part of the political nature of Ton!

"Secret Plan Z"

During the 2 months following the meetings with Ca-po and Hai-et-xo, Vo Dai Ton and Pham Truc Viet coordinated with Cao Minh Chau in formulating a secret plan, a plan that was given the name Plan Z by the CIA. When discussing it amongst themselves, Ton's group usually called it "Secret Plan Z." They revised the draft of the plan many times and then supplemented it in accordance with directives

from CIA bosses. It was a rather detailed plan involving strategic targets, guidelines, measures, stages, the coordination of numerous forces and areas, the establishment of methods for making contacts, establishing communications, transmitting information, engaging in propaganda and agitation, the establishment of secret codes, secret signals, code names and so forth [Note: portion of text omitted through copying error].

...As Ton entered the reception room, General Xai-ut [Vietnamese phonetics] who was wearing his white military uniform and who had a chest full of medals, extended his arms to Ton and shook his hand for quite awhile before taking a seat on the plush sofa. The meeting was very brief, lasting only 20 minutes, because Xai-ut had to attend another important meeting. The two persons spoke directly to each other in English. Xai-ut spoke more than Ton did. Xai-ut informed Ton that they had known about his trip for more than 3 months and were waiting for him to arrive in Bangkok. He welcomed Ton's trip and was very happy that he could do whatever was necessary to help make Ton's trip a complete success. He promised that when Ton returned from Vietnam he would meet with him for a long time, a very long time to exchange opinions concerning cooperation. He twice repeated that "the Thai government and the Thai army are entirely on the side of those who are opposing the Hanoi government and are actually helping the Khmer topple the government in Phnom Penh." Finally, he heaped praise upon Ton: "For the sake of liberating your fatherland(!), you are enduring difficulties and hardships, making a difficult journey filled with peril and leaving your loved ones and personal pleasures behind, you are truly deserving of admiration!" Finally, he stook up, asked Ton to excuse his hasty departure and patted Ton on the shoulder, saying that he had instructed the colonel in charge of special operations, Ta-lon Xa-tha-pit [Vietnamese phonetics], to grant each of Ton's requests and General Pat-va-pon [Vietnamese phonetics], who is in charge of Thailand's Anti-Communist National Agency, had received instructions from the Thai government to arrange for Ton's safe and direct passage to the border area. Ton's request to recruit persons at the refugee camps of the Vietnamese would also be given every consideration.

The next day, through arrangements made by Thai officers, Ton was invited to a large restaurant on Trung Hoa Street. In an air conditioned room on the 6th floor, Ton was invited to dine by General Tha-na-det [Vietnamese pohnetics]. It was a meal and a work session. Tha-na-det, wearing three general's stars on each shoulder, introduced himself as the general secretary of the National Security Council, saying that he had been "sent by Prime Minister Prem to visit with you and discuss your important work." The meal lasted for nearly 2 hours. Ton explained the purpose and objectives of the Vietnam National Restoration Overseas Volunteer Corps, the objective of his return to Vietnam and his requests of the Thai government. He raised the matter of establishing an area of sacred soil for the Vietnamese in Thailand as Thailand had permitted the Khmer Rouge to do. This place would be a center receiving "Vietnamese warriors" who wanted to return to Vietnam and also be the center supplying the necessary equipment and weapons. Ton promised to keep this matter a secret so that Thailand would not encounter problems in its diplomatic relations. Ton also raised the matter of working with the Thai government at a later date to control the areas in which

overseas Vietnamese are concentrated "because more than 80 percent of overseas Vietnamese support the Hanoi regime."

Tha-na-det happily granted Ton's requests and repeated that "this is our work, too." Ton would be permitted to recruit persons at the Vietnamese refugee camps, permitted to recruit anyone he wanted and recruit as many persons as he wanted. This job was turned over to Ta-lon Xa-tha-pit, an intelligence colonel specializing in special operations who thoroughly supported Ton. Tha-na-det repeatedly said: when you and your fighters arrive in Bangkok, in Thailand, please feel at home. The Thai government must publicly maintain a neutral stance; however, in its actions, it completely supports one side, it supports and coordinates with you. This is the political line of the government of Mr. Prem.

Thus, Ton travelled to the Vietnamese refugee camp. He, himself, has admitted that the situation there is truly tragic! All emigrees arriving in Thailand by land or sea are assembled there. They live from hand to mouth amidst illness and disease. Only a very few of them want to return to Vietnam and take up arms against the present regime. They do nothing more than dream day and night of going to another country. However, they are being detained by the Thai government at the suggestion of the Americans in order to serve as a stockyard of people for opposition forces. In the end, Ton selected two persons, Nguyen Van Loc and Vu Dinh Khoa, who formerly lived in Don Duong in Lam Dong. Both of them speak Laotian and the language spoken in the Central Highlands, both know how to climb mountains and know how to use rifles, sub-machine guns and grenades and both were once puppet soldiers. Both agreed to accompany Ton when they were guaranteed that they would only be serving as guides and would, upon their return to Thailand, be sent to another country as quickly as possible. Ton said that upon his return to Bangkok, he was very worried because not one youth, not one former soldier of the Saigon puppet army at the refugee camp of several thousand persons responded to his appeal to join the so called volunteer corps and return to Vietnam! They forthrightly stated that they only left because they could no longer endure the difficult living conditions and that the only things to be gained by taking up arms were death or imprisonment! The very bad situation at the refugee camp haunted Ton throughout his trip when he thought about the prospects of the schemes he was pursuing. Ton thought to himself: the Thai government is excited, the two Thai generals have given their enthusiastic support and even Prime Ministery Prem has become involved, but how can I succeed when the Vietnamese at the refugee camps merely nod their heads and turn their backs!

[16 Jul 82, pp 3, 4]

[Text] The Commando's Notebook

The security personnel allowed me to borrow Vo Dai Ton's notebook. He made entries using a black ballpoint pen in this journal that he carried in his pocket. His handwriting is quite legible. By reading the more than 30 pages in the journal, one can get a rather complete picture of the difficult journey and the confused state of mind of the commando in the dense jungles of Laos.

Before they departed, Ton went to an outdoor market in Bangkok with Loc and Khoa to purchase some items they needed. Each person bought two sets of camouglage uniforms of the former Saigon paratroops, which cost 300 bat (Thai money) apiece. They also bought American knives with black plastic handles, watches that can be used to measure the altitude, compasses, canned meat, canned fish, dried rice, vitamins, malaria medicine, medicine for stomach aches, influenza and so forth.

In early May 1981, Thai officers led Ton, Loc and Khoa to a Vang Pao base in Thailand at Doong Thang Thung. It was the headquarters of the 7th Tactical Zone of the Vang Pao Army. The zone encompasses the two southernmost provinces of Laos. Captain Xi Xa Vang is the commander of the base. Although it is called a headquarters, it amounts to nothing more than some dilapitated bamboo buildings. The soldiers live with their families. The officers live separately. The soldiers family area is a filthy place where humans live with pigs and cows. Captain U Don and Captain Xinh, together with 12 Lao soldiers, were assigned the mission of guiding and guaranteeing the absolute safety of "Mr. Vo Dai Ton," who "has been given the special mission by the free world of returning to his country and then quickly coming back." U Don, a small, dark complected person who knows the terrain of southern Laos well, was in charge and was going to personally lead the way from the Thai-Lao border to the Lao-Vietnam border. Then, Xinh would lead the way deep into the territory of Vietnam, where he had been once before. They crossed the Mekong River and headed in the direction of Xi Than Don. The trip was very arduous and filled with problems. Detected by Lao militiamen, they were forced to move deep into the jungle and climb a high mountain. Some of the Lao soldiers became discouraged and frightened and talked about going back. Ton tried unsuccessfully to persuade them to stay. Thus, after two weeks, they went back across the river and returned to Thailand. The trip has suffered its first setback. Ton, Khoa and Loc returned to Bangkok. After nearly 3 months of living a debauched life, Ton left Bangkok and started his trip once again. This time, he departed from Khem Ma Rat to the north of Doong Thang Thung on a day in mid-September 1981.

Before leaving Bangkok for the second time, Ton, in order to bring luck to his trip, attended a Buddhist prayer ceremony, went to a Catholic Church to pray, had his stars read and had his cards read in order to select a truly propitious day for leaving; later on, however, he realized that none of these things did any good!

As soon as they crossed the river, they scattered and the 17 persons did not find one another again until nighttime. They travelled through the jungle. Captain U Don, glancing frequently at the 25,000 and 50,000 maps, charted a course along the highest mountains so that they could travel in safety. Without roads, it was truly excruciating to climb the mountains. Their feet became swollen. Their leg muscles became exhausted. On some days, they could only manage to travel 3 kilometers! They dragged themselves along, not walked. Sometimes, they were forced to cross roads near mountain villages. They were very worried about encountering people or Lao troops. They came close to death three times. This

happened once when they failed to conceal their fire and the smoke from it resulted in Lao militiamen conducting a search in their area. They had to erase their tracks and quickly hide. On another occasion, they heard persons cutting trees in the jungle far ahead and had to change their direction in order to avoid the area. And, once they encountered two Lao children, who screamed and ran back to their village. One of the Lao soldiers climbed a tall tree and, when he saw several armed persons running toward them, they quickly fled to the east. They ran until they were breathless, until they were dizzy. They had lost one another and it took an entire day for them to regroup.

Ton wrote in his journal: "Yesterday afternoon, we had to leave the trail and climb straight up a high mountain. Dense briars were growing there. The briars covered the mountain. We had to crawl along like snakes. One person was scratched badly by the briars, became swollen all over and moaned all night... We are eating rice gruel for the third day in a row; our legs are shaking, we cannot pick our feet all the way up when walking and we are so hungry that our vision is starting to blur. As we travel through the deep chasms, I feel so discouraged!"

"Today, both of my feet are swollen. I have scratched them so much that I no longer feel the pain. I have lost all sensation in them!"

"We stumble along, not thinking about anything. We keep plodding along, like robots."

"This morning, I am unable to walk. My feet are raw, sores have developed and are starting to bleed. Just looking at the 3,845 foot mountain in front of me makes me tremble and shiver!"

"Puss is oozing from my swollen feet; took an antibiotic and performed a ritual but the swelling did not go down!"

"We found several patches of bamboo sprouts; our faces brightened and we cut them immediately. Bitter-tasting! Threw them away! Have a craving for vegetables!"

"One of the Lao with us caught a centipede using his finger, which is now bright red, as bait. He cooked it, it smelled good. I wish I had one!"

"Threw away all of my gear today--too heavy; only have one uniform, one face cloth and one bamboo stick--that's all!"

"Crossed a stream several days ago; clothes have been wet ever since and will never dry out!"

"I have become despondent and unhappy when I think that my friends who fled to Australia are now driving cars, drinking BG beer and eating all kinds of good food. I would have to agree with anyone who would call me stupid. Anyone who wants to become a hero by 'restoring the country' must be prepared to endure deprivation and humiliation! For 2 days, I have not had one piece of solid food, only watery gruel..."

We see that the tough guy's tone changed. He began to demean himself as being "a stupid sucker," demean his false heroism and even demean his feeble "national restoration" organization!

The people in the Lao villages near the Lao-Viet border noticed many suspicious signs. The militia conducted an urgent and relentless search. They immediately notified the governments and militia of the two villages on Vietnam's side of the border in order to coordinate with them. Solidarity and vigilance have become a way of life in this border area. Thus, Ton and his group had been surrounded. The soldiers of the bandit Vang Pao fled first. Next, the two Lao captains panicked and bid farewell to the "important revolutionary" that their boss Vang Pao had assigned them the task of protecting at all costs. Several of these persons were killed by Lao militiamen, who are continuing to search for those who escaped. As regards the three Vietnamese commandoes, because they resisted, Vietnamese and Lao militiamen along the border shot Vu Dinh Khoa to death nad captured Vo Dai Ton and Nguyen Van Loc. When he was captured, Ton at first concealed his identity. He falsely stated his name and said that he was 60 years of age and was on his way to Thailand from South Vietnam in search of his family. He told his story quite smoothly, just as though it were true so that he would be released in the South, which was exactly what he desired. However, our personnel were not gullible. There was something different about this person and he was detained. Then, our militiamen found an AK rifle and an American M16 in the area. Later, they found Ton's journal under a pile of dried leaves. "Ah Ha! We have a ringleader here!" They said to one another. Ton had to confess but did so in drips and drops. He continued to play games, to be deceptive and beat around the bush, making false statements along with true ones, revealing as little as possible and only admitting that which was entirely obvious.

After his first trip failed, Vo Dai Ton returned to Bangkok. With the skill of an exceptionally traacherous psychological warfare ringleader, he immediately thought about making use of the three rolls of color film that he took during his unsuccessful trip. There were pictures of him wearing his striped uniform, fastening a pistol around his waist, putting on camouflage material or walking with a stick in his hand in the jungle; there were pictures of Ton sitting beside a tree taking notes, sitting at a crude bamboo desk and standing in the middle of 14 persons, who were the Lao soldiers and Khoa and Loc; a picture of Ton lying in a hammock; and a picture of Ton with his hand raised to his hat in a military salute with Khoa standing beside him holding an AK rifle. The pictures were taken by Loc. All of them were taken in an area close to the bank of the Mekong River or no more than 20 kilometers from the bank. After having the film developed, Ton sent all of the pictures by air express to the United States to the following address: Viet Dinh Phuong, editor of TRANG DEN Newspaper, P.O. Box 192 Glendale, CA 91209, in the state of California. He sent a long letter along with the pictures, in which he carefully instructed Phuong and Pham Truc Viet to obtain "maximum propaganda value" from the film. As a result, in April and May 1981, in TRANG DEN Newspaper as well as SAIGON THOI BAO Newspaper, which is also funded

by the CIA and whose editor is also Phuong, articles and a batch of the pictures mentioned above appeared.

The captions that accompanied the pictures referred to the exploits of the folk hero revered by Viet Dinh Phuong as a teacher! They read: "Leader Vo Dai Ton on the way to the secret zones within South Vietnam(!)"; "the hero Vo Dai Ton quietly lying in a hammock on the bank of a stream in the secret zone to the north of Saigon thinking about the plan for national restoration(!)"; "Commander Vo Dai Ton in the middle of national restoration soldiers in the Viet homeland(!)"; "the brave and resourceful commander of the National Restoration Volunteer Corps sitting at his headquarters in the resistance war base writing orders to the units and soldiers at home and abroad(!)." And, the picture of Ton saluting with nothing in front of himself was captioned: "National Restoration commander saluting the national restoration flag and reviewing national restoration troops in the wastern secret zone(!)."

I carefully examined issues Numbers 202, 203, 205 and 206 of TRANG DEN Newspaper which were published in April and May 1981. The newspaper is a narrow, 36 page paper printed in many colors. An enlarged picture of Vo Dai Ton with his mustache and goatee appeared on the front page of issue 206. Within it were seven articles and more than a dozen pictures presenting Vo Dai Ton, this person who is actually attempting to restore imperialism, as the "brave national restorationist."

So, "TRANG DEN" and I meet again! I read this newspaper when it was a large daily paper in early 1973 at Camp David in Tan Son Nhat. And I have met this paper's two ghost writers. They attended a news conference at the compound of our delegation on the Joint Military Commission and then wrote the most filthy, vile distortions. We had an opportunity to confront them when we met one of the two at the Place Hotel 1 week later: you write a newspaper that is lacking in courtesy and truthfulness toward its readers, your writing is dishonorable and you have no self-respect; you intentionally fabricate stories and engage in shameless slander. In Saigon, everyone knew that TRANG DEN Newspaper was a CIA paper, was one of the dirtiest puppet rags. Now, TRANG DEN is discrediting itself through the Vo Dai Ton incident.

Vo Dai Ton clearly described his relationship with Pham Truc Viet and Viet Dinh Phuong. Phuong, an employee of the CIA, has been the editor of TRANG DEN Newspaper since the time it was in Saigon. The Americans took it to the United States and organized the republication of TRANG DEN Newspaper at the rate of more than 20,000 copies per issue. The CIA "buys" more than one-half, sending them to Vietnamese refugee camps in Thailand and Malaysia and to places to which many Vietnamese have emigrated. The CIA has made a very large investment in TRANG DEN Newspaper because it is the main tool of psychological warfare at this time. The espionage war has laid the groundwork for rebellious and subversive activities. Where the head goes, the tail follows. All of the correspondent and editors of TRANG DEN Newspaper have received thorough training from CIA personnel in psychological warfare as it applies to writing newspapers,

received training in a style of writing that is audacious, reckless and disrespectful. The name "TRANG DEN" [white and black] is interesting, too! The paper confuses white and black, confuses truth and falsehood and specializes in spreading mud on things that are pure and clean, in whitewashing things that are sinister.

I asked Ton: why did TRANG DEN Newspaper publicly state that you had returned to Vietnam, was it not afraid that it would expose your trip! He artfully replied: "Sir, it was a matter of reverse psychology. We printed the news that I was returning because we were sure that you would shrug your shoulders and say: in view of the fuss they are making about it, he would not dare return! Another matter was timing. We figured that we would quickly be leaving on the second trip and would return from it in a few weeks. By the time that the newspaper printed the report, we would be about to return; consequently, we were not worried about being exposed or about the trip being ruined."

Then, Ton talked about Pham Truc Viet, a confidant of his and the political officer in the command of the National Restoration Army of which Ton was the commander. Viet, who is more than 60 years of age, is from Rach Gia. While in Saigon, he served as chief of operationr of the puppet Ministry of Information, specializing in researching the operational plans of this ministry. Viet had close ties with Nguyen Ngoc Huy, who was the leader of the National Progressive Movement within the Dai Viet Party. Both Viet and Huy had very close ties with Phuong and contributed many ideas to the political guidelines of TRANG DEN Newspaper, ideas that were actually nothing more than tricks designed to deceive readers.

Waiting for the New Hatch of Mayflies

Vo Dai Ton received systematic, very basic and direct training from the U.S. CIA. He has a very distinguishing personality, likes to be flattered and praised and wants to become an idol. As soon as he was captured, security personnel noticed something "very odd" in him: "He is cunning and obstinate in a sophisticated manner and is an expert at duping others." At first, he closed him mouth and did not utter a word. Then, one morning, he asked to confess everything. He then proceeded to write a detailed, thorough confession that covered many pages. Then, he retracted his confession, saying "I beg you, sir, to destroy all that I wrote, as though I never wrote it at all." But, a few weeks later, he gave another confession, one that was "entirely sincere." In these various confessions, he once proclaimed himself to be a patriot(!), once said that he made a mistake (!) and once accused himself of being a traitor, of being a lackey of the U.S. imperialists, of committing a crime worthy of death, as a result of which he begged for his life and begged for a productive place in the new life that he was determined to start. Our security personnel,employing their professional skills, examined and compared the statements that he made, uncovered the contraditions, rejected the lies and then put what they had learned in the form of a complete set of conclusions concerning the head spy in this "Secret Plan Z."

Then, Vo Dai Ton became frightened. He laid on his bed all day long sighing and moaning; he was afraid of all sorts of things. He was afraid that the revolution would punish him. He was afraid that his friends would scorn him when they heard the news, would curse him and trample upon any honor he had left; he would be considered a traitor to his cause and would be cursed by his associates as having betrayed the oath written in blood drawn from his finger. He was most afraid of the CIA. They threatened and controlled him and his associates in a very sophisticated manner. He trembled when he recalled his pledge to sell himself to the CIA. They will retaliate against his wife and child and, if he survives, the CIA will track him down in order to punish him until his dying death; this vague fear reflects the meanness of the U.S. strongmen.

Of course, a head spy who has committed towering political crimes does not become a sincere person overnight, does not voluntarily become a person of good will! Obstinate, double-crossing, dishonest and crooked, these are the traits of the head spy Vo Dai Ton, traits that reflect the things cultivated in him by the CIA. Once, Vo Dai Ton said: I am nothing more than a victim of the CIA; they used me as a brick paving the way for them to reoccupy South Vietnam, used me as a mayfly flying into the flames. Our prisons await mayflies such as Ton and even ones bigger than he.

The news of the capture of Vo Dai Ton has surely caused the CIA, the Pentagon and the Beijing intelligence agency to undertake investigations, engage in analysis and try to gain experience. They are gaining experience not in order to have their eyes opened or to become more abreast of the times, but surely only to throw into the flames mayflies that have no feelings.

They will not readily abandon their plan Z. The Vang Pao bandits will not readily abandon their crime of collaborating with the remnant powers in the three countries of Indochina in order to search for things that are illusory. The Thai generals are surely disappointed and dumbfounded but they will continue to involve themselves in anti-communist factions, in opposing the revolution in Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea in order to continue to serve as the troops of the CIA on the Southeast Asian peninsula, where reactionary powers have put themselves in a deadend position.

The Vo Dai Ton incident provides further proof of the inevitable bankruptcy of the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the imperialists in collaboration with the Beijing expansionists.

Following the capture of the head spy Vo Dai Ton, our compatriots, troops and security forces have even greater confidence in their combined strength, in their spirit of vigilance and in their militant solidarity in the actions of the three fraternal countries. This strength is a sturdy wall that will repel any enemy that runs into it.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HAIPHONG HOOLIGANS, THIEFS REPRESSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Article by Linh Cam: "Well-Coordinated Strikes"]

[Text] During my latest visit to Haiphong City to carry out a mission, the first thing which impressed me was the struggle against all negative manifestations, especially against persons who stole the socialist property and hooligans who disrupted social order and security. As the principal instrument on this battlefield, the public security force united closely with army units to fulfill its mission brilliantly.

Luckily for me, I was present at Cau Dat Ward and then So Dau Ward--two places where, the public security comrades told me, well-coordinated battles were waged by the armed forces (public security, army and self-defense) against the hoodlums.

One morning, at the headquarters of the ward public security force, the post commander named Chinh used a very detailed map hung on a blackboard to show me all of the streets and lanes of Cau Dat Ward and informed me of the overall situation. I paid great attention not only to figures about households and their members but also to those concerning political targets and hooliganism and to alleys No 20, 48, 133 and 183 where not long ago purse snatchers, hoodlums and socialist property thieves acted freely and fiercely and which they considered as their own territory. It was precisely in these blazing areas that public security combatants and armymen launched clever and valiant attacks on the ruffians.

According to Chinh, after keeping watch for some time, the patrol and scout squads of the public security force and army discovered that freight trains would slow down whenever they reached that section of road and then bags of merchandises would be pushed down from certain cars. A force composed of four public security agents and four armymen was positioned there to lay an ambush. At 0100 am, a night train arrived at the "battleground." The thieves pushed down eight bags of powder soap, 1.5 quintal of soda and some other goods. From the side of the railroad, a group of people rushed in and carried the bags of goods away. The ambush force continued to lie down quietly because they wanted to catch a bigger batch of fish--that is, to capture both the ringleaders and the stolen-goods keepers. The villains carried the

merchandises into the house of Dao Thi C. As the public security agents and armymen were prepared to rush in to capture the villains, three young men suddenly dashed into the house and forced Dao Thi C. to hand them 10,000 dong. It was possible for our combatants to capture the whole gang at that time but they did not hasten to fling their net because they realized that the men who pushed merchandises down off the train would surely show up to see the goods keeper and take money. Therefore, they continued the ambush in secrecy. As expected, all of the villains in turn fell into the trap. Post commander Chinh went on telling me about other coordinated battles. During a secret "pursuit and mop-up" public security agents and armymen retrieved for the state 60 wooden boards, 150 iron sheets and 400 kgs of polish. No sooner had a fellow named Nguyen Thanh Hoang snatched Ms Nga's watch than he was caught together with four other guys in his den by public security agents and armymen. There was another man named Do Van Hung who used to command a band of purse snatchers on trains. After having Hung's face shown him by the public security comrades, an armyman named Nhi offered to play the part of a silly passenger--and easy prey--to lure Hung. Finally, Nhi knocked down Hung, arrested him and handed him over to the public security comrades. Of the many stories told me, I was most interested in the one about a recent battle. Two men named Tuan and Tuat broke into the house of Pham Van Chinh, intimidated him with guns and knives, robbed him of a gold necklace and ring and vanished. Right on that night, public security agents and armymen scattered about to track them down but had to turn back empty-handed at midnight. Another detachment of public security agents continued the search. It was then reported by some grassroots installation that two men looking like the two robbers who had just committed that crime were making an appearance at the house of a fellow named Binh. The public security agents immediately returned to their headquarters and asked for the armymen's support. Our combatants decided that there would be a bloodshed if they did not act cleverly because these ruffians possessed guns and grenades. A wise and bold plan was carried out subsequently.

Our combatants included public security agents and armymen. They assigned tasks to each other, lit their way by flashlights and rushed into the house. The man named Tuan tried to grasp a K54 rifle from his bedside but did not have enough time. The guy named Tuat snatched a knife from a cupboard but was overthrown by our combatants. Both of them had no choice but let their hands be tied up. Afterward, the gold necklace and ring was restored to Pham Van Chinh.

On my arrival at So Dau Ward, I was again shown the ward map. The name of the commander of the ward public security post was Ta. He told me about a really exciting strike. On the evening of 18 August 1982, while on mission at An Lac crossroad, a self-defense unit composed of two men and two women named Mo, Quang, An and Mai saw two unidentifiable persons coming out of a thicket. Our self-defense combatants stopped them and asked them to go to the public security post to show their documents but they ran away. A combatant named Quang fired a shot as a warning to the runaways and simultaneously to give the alert to combatants at other points to get ready to coordinate. When they reached the high road, the two hooligans were stopped by two comrades--a public security agent and a policeman named Phan and Luc. One of the hooligans tossed a grenade, wounding Phan rather seriously. Phan fell down. A grenade

fragment also hit the arm of Luc but he calmly trained his gun on one of the hooligans, shot him down and hit the other on his arm. The latter ran headlong. At that moment, from a remote position in the neighborhood, four armymen named Su, Viet, Dung and A dashed out, blocked the way and quickly captured the dangerous hooligan.

That was indeed a strike that brought out the harmonious coordination of the three armed forces, I thought. Looking at the So Dau Ward map reminded me of the Cau Dat Ward map. Clearly, the maps of both wards contained different features and showed different topographies and areas where the complex social situation developed differently. But what was very much alike on those two maps--more specifically, in these two wards--was the fact that the armed forces therein, especially the public security force, had managed to create a seething political momentum, a vigorous shift on the battleground against all negative manifestations and especially against the socialist property thieves in order to maintain social order and security. With the people's trust, sympathy and support, it is certain that all the armed forces, in general, and the public security force, in particular, will continue to win greater victories on this complex and vitally important battlefield.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CHINESE SCHEME TO WIN OVER TRIBAL YOUTHS SMASHED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 17 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Dang Ngan: "Enticing Youths, a Cunning Enemy Plot"]

[Text] Recently, the Lang Son [Province] border defense troops acting in conjunction with the Public Security Service smashed the so-called "Hoang Van Hoan Revolutionary Youth Unit"--a reactionary organization in some border villages. This organization was founded and led by the Chinese public security agents with the aim of enticing,gathering and winning over the tribal youths, building up underground bases to oppose and sabotage our revolution in the long run, disrupting public order and security and, should conditions become favorable, forming a "double-faced administration" or instigating a violent rebellion and combining internal uprising with military offensive from the outside whenever the enemy started a war of aggression.

For many years past, the Chinese public security agents took advantage of the then friendly relations between the two countries to bring over their men and plant them into our border areas with the objective of "laying a foundation beforehand" so as to create bases for their future activities.

After managing to grasp the situation, these men led the Chinese troops to invade our country in February 1979 and subsequently stayed behind to continue to oppose and sabotage us because they were not yet unmasked at that time. As underground spies, they frequently carried out clandestine propaganda to entice our youths to go over to China and were entrusted with the mission of supervising and investigating the activities of their lackeys in various localities.

The enemy often enticed a number of persons to cross the border to smuggle goods and make a profit and afterward bribed them and used them as lackeys. At first, some youths came over to China but had no money to buy goods; the enemy gave them goods to bring home and sell and merely requested them to provide information on the Vietnamese situation. Whether the amount of goods offered by the enemy was large or small depended on the volume and value of the information given. After becoming dependent economically, some of our youths gradually obeyed the enemy and acted according to his wishes. The Chinese public security agents forced these youths to comply with many formalities such as filling applications for admission into the organization, having

their photographs and finger prints taken, recording of the admission ceremony.... These were professional tricks aimed at subduing these youths and compelling them to follow the Chinese to the end without daring to betray.

The enemy allowed the persons having been admitted into the "Revolutionary Youth" organization to return to their former villages to carry out the mission of secretly inducing more people to join the organization, grasping the situation, carrying out sabotage activities or killing our cadres according to these persons' abilities and the specific local conditions. A number of "core cadres" or unmasked agents whom it would be disadvantageous to send back to Vietnam were kept in China to carry out the task of welcoming persons coming over from Vietnam or sometimes secretly crossing the frontier and contacting the "bases" to get information on the situation or to impart and assign the tasks ordered by the Chinese public security agents to their accomplices to enable the latter to carry on their activities.

Through this "Revolutionary Youth" organization, we can see rather clearly another enemy trick called "scattering rice as an outward show to spoil the masses." The enemy's opinion was the more people lured into the reactionary organization, the better. The principal targets the enemy intended to bring into his organization were highly undisciplined armymen and male and female state farm workers aged between 18 and 25 and having a bent for an easy life.

The enemy plot to develop his organization so broadly was to win over many youths to his side--at least to make our own youth organization "ineffective"--and simultaneously to make it difficult for us to investigate, determine and find out the principal and dangerous targets.

Clearly, the enemy was trying to carry out a cunning plot. However, local party committees at various echelons exercised timely leadership and guidance and the public security forces and border defense troops closely coordinated and smashed the enemy scheme. After cropping up in some areas and though having not yet carried out activities to a large extent, the "Revolutionary Youth" organization was thus exposed and quickly disintegrated.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNDERCOVER SPECIAL CRIMINAL POLICE EXPLOITS REPORTED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 21 Oct 82 p 5

[Article by Gia Binh: "Darkness and Lightning"]

[Text] Uncle! What is the Hanoi special criminal police force? Its exploits are legendary, aren't they?

Kids at the Chu Van An general secondary school asked me these questions.

How can I answer them? Should I tell them that it came from the synchronized coordination of three other forces--criminal public security, security guard police and undercover military intelligence of the Capital Military Region? Or, should I begin with stories about their discoveries while tracking down those who slew Ms Thuan on Pham Dinh Ho street? Or about how, on a cold rainy night, they hounded and arrested "Tuan the Curl," in infamous thug in Hai Ba Trung Ward? Or about "Duc, the executioner," "Hien, with slant eyebrows," with the gangster-like habit of always arming himself with a sharp blade, a convict sentenced to 20 years in prison who had escaped, but was easily recaptured a week later by undercover criminal police agents? These tales would induce the kids to liken our plainclothesmen to talented detectives with steel arms and skilled in firing their pistols from both hands. But no, I won't tell them all that. I have personally met our fighters of the undercover criminal police, living among the people, and enjoying the people's protection. They are headquartered in a small house on Tran Quoc Toan Street. Second Lt Do Tuyen, one of their platoon leaders, is very handsome, alert and resourceful. Although he has begun to wear a moustache, it is easy for us to guess that he is not over 25 years of age. In the past 3 years, since graduating from college with a specialized degree in criminal public security, he has, along with his comrades in arms, contributed to many exploits--suppressing thugs and preventing many major crimes. There, we can also meet Thanh, Thai, An, and many other comrades who have taken part in nabbing nests of armed hooligans and housebreakers.

It is truly hard to distinguish them from other youths in society because they are plainclothesmen. While operating undercover, they may pose as passengers standing in line to buy tickets at railway stations, or as loafers in bus stations and markets. They may board the same buses or tramways with us, or pose as quiet cigarette retailers on sidewalks. We may even see them in very "hippie" clothes.

Lt Col Tran Dinh Thuc, criminal police bureau chief, said about his men, "Our special undercover criminal police force requires of each member, not only adequate behavior and health, but also adequate professional know-how."

In fact, plainclothesmen do confront frightening quarries--obstinate arm-toting thugs, ready to commit a crime while robbing and stealing. The latter's leader is no less tricky than "Cuong the tiger." As self-appointed "officers" and "political officers," they remain in the dark to direct their sidekicks to break the law. To break into their dens to arrest felons, our combatants must be shrewd, alert, bold and intelligent. The people love and heartily help plainclothesmen. And wherever the people detect thugs and need police assistance, our combatants promptly appear. The other night, 4 thugs entered a home at 19 Hang Chuoi Street to molest a family. Upon leaving, they forced a child from the home to "see them off," as if they came to guy goods. However, they were unmasked by the people, and civil defense and security personnel rushed in promptly. The people on both sides of the road joined in encircling the thugs, one of whom was collared on the spot.

According to information from the masses and grassroots organizations, recently hoodlums terrorized the people along the unlit road between Xanh market and Kim Giang center. Many muggings took place inside the area. Over 10,000 cadres and workers, who have recently been assigned public housing facilities in Kim Giang, ought to look their doors at 7 pm. The Sao Vang rubber factory has forked out a rather large amount of money to build a defense wall around the factory; however, despite fairly numerous security guards the thugs showed up at night, destroying what was built during the day, at times even moving away all the bricks.

Upon receipt of that information, the criminal police officers resolved to "eliminate promptly hoodlums involved in violating the people's and socialist properties." Leading the unit was Capt Nguyen Dinh Thanh. They quietly prepared themselves for the task. Some posed as factory workers wearing clothing soiled with rubber powder. Others hung around refreshment bars, sometimes noisily "supporting" the con artists. Our officers were present everywhere, identifying the ruffians one by one, with the people's discreet help. While organizing patrols, the security guard and self-defense force at the factory cooperated with plainclothesmen to organize secret ambushes. In 1 month, they caught redhanded five major criminals. A case led to the recovery of 5 kg of precious chemicals used to produce tires and tubes. Another case led to the recovery of 40 bicycle tires. In the meantime, the protection wall had been built....

On the verge of being apprehended, hoodlums often are extremely audacious. On the battlefield against negativism and for maintaining city security, one can see the example set by Nguyen Thai Binh, the defunct hero and member of the special criminal force. While giving chase to a gang of thugs entrenched in their lair in Me Linh District, Nguyen Thai Binh died a hero's death, helping his comrades nab all the criminals.

Another night, our plainclothesmen went on patrol by car. The Hanoi streets in the fall are filled with hyacinth fragrance. As their car arrived at the

fork of Kim Lien-Tran Nhan Ton road, the police officers discovered a group of suspects hiding in the dark. The vehicle stopped, the officers jumped onto the roadway and the hooligans ran away. Pursued, they fired back before disappearing into Hoang An Lane. This dimly-lit lane is crammed with houses, and connects with the Kham Thien Market Lane, making it a den for thugs specializing in snatching wrist watches and bicycles.

The key leaders of criminal police had drawn up an appropriate and daring plan for combat, designed to encircle and arrest the thugs at all costs. Before going out to execute that plan, Capt Nguyen Dinh Thai did not forget to contact the Dong Da Ward criminal police team to coordinate combat action.

As soon as two-wheelers and three-wheelers arrived at the meeting place, they moved out in all directions. An agent, posing as a bicycle-riding armyman, preceded the group, acting as a scout. Others patrolled the outer circle of the suspected area. Still others, passing off for young night revellers, strolled and chatted. It then was 12 midnight, and only a beef soup restaurant on the other end of the market alley was still lit. Its customers--two persons wearing dark clothes--were devouring their soup. Do Tuyen, the platoon leader, identified them immediately as "Cuong the tiger," and "Viet the cycle driver." After finishing their meal, they silently brought their bicyles out of the restaurant. Feeling that they were being shadowed, one of the thugs pretended to bend down to repair his bicycle, in order to observe the surroundings better. From both sides of the lane, the police officers closed in on the duo. The fat man fled in panic. As swift as an arrow, the young platoon leader followed on the thug's heels, using martial art to throw him onto the ground. The thug got up, ran away, and opened fire. Despite the fact that the bullets almost hit his temples, Do Tuyen kept his cool, continuing to chase the thug while firing at the latter's heels. A well-placed shot made the fat man stumble. His K-57 pistol was thrown into the water ditch on the roadside. Tuyen promptly jumped ahead and pinned him down.

"Are you from the special force?"

"Correct!"

"You're as quick as lightning!"

"A lightning in the dark," Do Tuyen replied coldly.

"If I knew you were coming, I wouldn't have run away," said the thug. Then, he slowly closed his eyes. He was "Cuong the tiger," the infamous chief thug in the Market Lane area. The other thug was also thrown onto the ground and the plainclothesmen seized a loaded K-57 pistol, which he had no time to use.

The manpack radio continuously kept headquarters posted on the success. At the same time, the Dong Da Ward criminal police force arrested two accomplices hanging around the new railway station. This is how the most violent thugs of the Kham Thien Market Lane area have been unmasked by the officers of criminal police.

Sometimes, our plainclothesmen also operate inside work sites and factories, or navigate upstream aboard convoys of barges. Everywhere they go, they carry with them an untainted and absolute loyalty to the party and state; that is why they are unreservedly supported by the people, cadres and workers.

On a worksite chock full with properties inside the Hanoi Textile Factory, good citizens have helped them lay a finger on suspicious elements. In coordination with the factory security guard, they organized an ambush, in which Ngo Manh Hung and Nguyen Quang Tuan were caught redhanded cutting off a door lock with special pincers and breaking into the storehouse to steal two calculators. Their guns and those of the security guard were trained at the two hoodlums still holding the loot in their hands.

The fight of the officers of undercover criminal police is not an isolated one. Even though he was alone, Corporal Hoang Van Tuan did not hesitate to attack purse snatchers on a bus. The thugs believed that they had gained the upperhand. But, when Tuan shouted, "Compatriots, I'm a police officer, please help me nab the thugs," all the huge mass of people, to a man, joined forces with him in collaring the whole gang.

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BRIEFS

TRIAL OF TEACHERS--The People's Court of Phu Khanh Province has just tried 4 teachers on the charge of accepting bribes in the entrance exam to grade 10 for the 1980-81 academic year at Hoang Hoa Tham school, Dien Khanh District. Le Chinh and Huynh Dung, both basic secondary education teachers, accepted bribes from applicants, then plotted with Pham Hon and Tran Thai Loc, the two teachers in charge of test grading, to tamper with the submitted exams and increase the grades of their students to enable them to be accepted to grade 10. Twice, Le Chinh and Pham Hon have accepted bribes from a student who has flunked the test, then arranged to have his test sheets regraded, enabling him to pass. Le Chinh, Huynh Dung, Pham Hon and Tran Thai Loc accepted bribes from 20 families of students. The breakdown is as follows: Le Chinh, 3,325 dong; Huynh Dung, 1,250 dong; and Pham Hon, 1,500 dong. On the basis of regulations prosecuting bribery, the Phu Khanh Province People's Court sentenced Le Chinh to 4 years in prison, Huynh Dung to 3 years in prison, Pham Hon to 2 years in prison and Tran Thai Loc to 1 year with suspension. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 4] 9213

INCREASED SECURITY ACTIVITIES--In recent days, many youth league cadres and members from different nationalities serving in the public security, people's militia and self-defense forces in Thuan Hai Province have properly carried out the task of protecting the fatherland's security, contributing to strongly defending local public order and security. On the battlefield against Fulro reactionaries, members of the youth league, public security, army, people's militia and self-defense forces have taken part as activists in political and military activities, calling on Fulro elements to surrender, exterminating or capturing most of them. Youth league members, along with the public security, army, people's militia and self-defense forces, actively have struggled against negativism in the fields of daily existence, protecting socialist properties and the people's life. Along with the public security of the entire Thuan Hai Province, youth league members have contributed to achieving many results in protecting public order and security; and for 5 years in a row the Ministry of Interior has awarded them the banner of "Outstanding Emulation Unit." The units of public security of Ninh Son District, and of prevention and control of reactionaries within the Thuan Hai Province public security, were cited as hero units of the People's Armed Forces for 1982. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 4] 9213

CSO: 4209/68

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

RAPID INCREASE IN NGHE TINH, NGHIA BINH EXPORT GOODS

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--Over the past 9 months, cooperatives and state farms in Nghe Tinh have sold to the state for export purposes 9,023 tons of unhusked peanuts, black sesame, millet, dried red pepper, green beans, tea and coffee, nearly 200,000 wickerworks made of rattan and bamboo and 61,000 [brooms]--raising the export goods value to 125 million dong and fulfilling 96 percent of the yearly plan norm.

Dien Chau, Nam Dan and Anh Son Districts have overfulfilled the plan to deliver export agricultural products. State farms at both the central and local levels have satisfactorily carried out the export tea and coffee delivery plan. The two state farms of Bai Phu and Tay Son have fulfilled 80 percent of the goods delivery plan. Though export-rubber delivery norms have not been set for them, the 3-2 and 19-5 state farms have delivered to the foreign trade sector 58 tons of rubber latex and have thus fulfilled the export norm.

Quynh Luu and Thach Ha Districts have delineated rush and kenaf cultivation zones to develop the production of export goods. To date, Quynh Luu District has purchased 200 tons of dried rush and Thach Ha District has sown and grown kenaf on 20 hectares to obtain seed to grow the next crop. By developing the cultivation of export crops in the summer-fall season, Dien Chau has purchased nearly 100 tons of millet and Anh Son District has handed over 200 tons of green beans to the foreign trade sector for export.

Over the past 9 months, the swallow's nest management enterprise (of the Nghia Binh Marine Products Service) has produced more than 227 kgs of export swallow's nests, surpassing the yearly plan norm by 3.32 percent.

This enterprise has also fulfilled labor norms and lowered production cost and has especially fulfilled 2.5 times the plan norm for profit transfer to the state budget.

This year Nghia Binh has met with difficulties in producing export swallow's nests. During all the three exploitation periods, the sea was rough and billowy while a great deal of sunshine and drought delayed the nest building activities of swallows with the consequence that the nest collection schedule was also postponed. Nevertheless, it was possible to collect this product

fully thanks to the presence of a contingent of young and experienced workers endowed with a sound exploitation technique. In addition, the enterprise has coordinated with localities where caves existed for the swallows to build their nests--such as Nhon Ly, Nhon Hai and Nhen Chau (Quy Nhon) and Cat Khanh (Phu Cat)--to provide good education for the people to motivate them to safeguard and increase the sources of export goods.

9332
CSO: 4209/67

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

ACTIVITIES OF PROVINCIAL PARTY ORGANIZATIONS REVIEWED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Thanh Van: "Political Activities in a Border Province"]

[Text] During the current phase of political activities, a question which has drawn the attention of party organization at all levels in Lang Son is--on the basis of a thorough understanding of the viewpoints expressed in various documents of the [Party] Congress--to review carefully and assess accurately the state of this movement during their recent term of office and hence to set forth an action program conformable to the characteristics and task requirements of a border province.

Beside their outstanding achievement in sharing the entire country's effort to defeat the war of aggression waged by the Chinese reactionary ruling clique, the party organizations, troops and tribesmen in Lang Son have rapidly overcome the war aftermaths, urgently built their forces and gradually stabilized the people's life. All of these tasks have been done in a situation marked by the enemy's continuous attempt to seek by all means to carry out sabotage and create tension along the province's border line. But all the perfidious tricks of the enemy have failed to hamper the advance of the ethnic minorities in the province. Under the leadership of the Party Central Committee, the Lang Son party organizations have firmly surmounted all ordeals, developed their revolutionary tradition, displayed solidarity and a high spirit of self-reliance and developed articultural production, communications and transportation, education, public health, physical education and sports. Though still faced with numerous difficulties, the areas adjacent to the frontier have gradually stabilied life. Many localities have simultaneously built their forces satisfactorily and fulfilled their obiligation to make contributions to the state. All armed forces including the army and the public security force have constantly displayed high vigilance, watched over the fatherland's frontier day and night and promptly punished the enemy whenever he committed encroachments and came over to harass and oppress our compatriots. Our troops and people have quickly detected and neatly caught many groups of enemy spies and commandos and seized their psywar means.

In addition to confirming the successes won, the current phase of political activities has also elicited the causes of the shortcomings and errors committed by various levels and sectors in guiding the execution of tasks, especially the materialization of the party line under the actual conditions in their respective localities. Party organizations have criticized the manifestations of irresponsibility, low struggle spirit, bureaucracy, reliance on others and lack of vigilance--habits which are still ingrained in a number of cadres and party members and a segment of party organizations and administrative circles, especially among the weak and deficient installations.

A deeper understanding of the two strategic missions set forth by the Fifth Party Congress is an outstanding result of the current phase of political activities of party organizations in Lang Son. The task of strengthening national defense and security and closely coordinating national defense and security with economy has been lengthily discussed by various levels and sectors and more realistic and positive measures have been put forward to ensure its execution.

Thoroughly understanding and implementing the Congress resolution in the specific circumstances in their localities, party organizations in Lang Son consider it an important duty to build on-the-spot forces and to make overall preparations in order to readily defeat the enemy's manifold war of destruction and to firmly safeguard the fatherland's frontier. The party organizations have discussed measures to be taken to raise the quality of local and armed forces and to build solid and strong villages, combat pockets and district military fortresses.

Along the border line, hundred of large-sized loudspeakers are now being used day and night by the Chinese reactionaries to distort our party line and policy in the hope of inducing the tribal youths and people to come over to China. They have sought by all means to dump "psywar merchandises" into our country to bribe, lure and win over our cadres and party and have also sent out spies and commandoes to carry out espionage and sabotage activities.

Faced with such wicked and cunning schemes, party organizations in Lang Son--especially those in areas adjacent to the border--have deeply understood that their mission is to educate the local troops and people constantly and intensively to enable them to see clearly the enemy's nature and refrain from slackening vigilance even for a minute and that it is also necessary to make overall preparations and to stand ready to cope with the enemy's military acts. Each border village and hamlet have made preparations and formulated plans to carry out production and coordinate it with the fight against the enemy; to build front and rear lines and to set up a mobile combat hard-care froce as well as forces to support combat activities and perform production. Simultaneously with organizing the formulation of a plan for independent fighting on each regional terrain, villages have joined the locally stationed armed forces in carrying out joint combat drills on a large scale.

Party organizations in Lang Son have concentrated on studying ways to dismantle obstacles on the road to local economic development, to try to obtain 116,940 tons of grain in paddy equivalent and to bring about a new shift on the agricultural production front with the objective of basically solving the nutrition

problem including both grain and food products in the space of 2 years. This will provide a basis for developing forestry, handicrafts and the production of agricultural goods for export. This target will not appear farfetched for Lang Son if the province exercises a more effective leadership over the various districts, sectors, and installations.

Another important problem which has received the attention of different levels is the need to build the district level and combine this task with the consolidation of installations. In building the district level in this border province, [one must bear in mind that] the latter has an agro-forestry-industrial structure and is simultaneously an unit having to organize independent fighting right on its territory. Over the past few years, Lang Son has strenuously formed a number of model districts in accordance with the province's characteristics. Trang Dinh District possesses fertile lands suitable for intensive cultivation and multicropping and represents a fairly high ratio in the gross grain output of the province. If the province makes greater investments and exercises a more concentrated guidance, this district will be able to move forward and achieve self-sufficiency in matters of grain and to make a large contribution to the entire province. Along with agro-forestry production, Lang Son has also set forth measures to step up the production of consumer and export goods. For many years, because of irrationalities in the managerial mechanism and the price policy, it has been impossible to concentrate valuable goods in the hand of the state. Party organizations have also discussed measures to expand and manage areas specialized in cultivating plants such as tobacco, anise, camellia, soybeans, queensland arrowroot, ginger, etc. in order to increase the yield of export goods.

Though being one of two spearhead economic sectors of the provinces, forestry is still the weakest and most deficient one at the present time. While educating the people intensively to make them understand the importance of forests and the need to protect them, the state-operated forces must move forward and better manage planted and natural forests and must start assigning lands and forests to cooperatives for management and business, draw experiences from this working method and prevent the destruction of forests and their transformation into slash-burn upland fields in various localities.

The main reason for the weakness of the agricultural cooperativization movement is the fact that management is not yet sound, that distribution and income collection have not yet been defined clearly and that the inventory and control systems have not been applied strictly, thus creating loopholes to the benefit of certain corrupt persons. The conference [of party organizations] has pointed out the experiences gained in localities such as Trang Dinh, Cao Loc and Van Lang Districts, etc. where the cooperativization movement has surged up because party committees at various echelons and the administration there have exercised concentrated and close guidance.

Whether or not the above-mentioned missions will be carried out with high effectiveness depends on a primarily decisive factor constituted by the quality of the task of building the party and by the advanced training and proper assignment of the contingent of cadres from the provincial down to the basic echelon. The various levels have discussed many measures to strengthen basic party organizations, especially in villages adjacent to the frontier. Along

with sending cadres from the hign echelon to help the low level, it is of prime importance to intensify on-the-spot training and advanced training. Through the tests and training undergone in the movement to defend the fatherland, to step up production and to consolidate cooperatives, it is necessary to discover eminent persons and select qualified ones in order to recruit them for party membership and replenish the contingent of grassroots cadres.

9332
CSO: 4209/60

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

DEVELOPMENT OF DISTRICT PARTY ORGANIZATION REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] VNA--After the liberation day, the Party Organization in Long Phu District (Hau Giang) comprised only 24 chapters with 419 party members and there was not any basic party organization in 80 percent of the total number of hamlets.

The policy of the Long Phu District Party Organization has been to expand the party to various localities through the movement to reform agriculture and to build and develop the rural areas comprehensively. Over the past 3 years, Long Phu has recruited an additional 462 party members of whom 296 were admitted into the party during the agricultural transformation movement; at present, the total number of party members has risen to 780. Basic party organizations have been set up in hamlets. It has been possible to recruit many more party members wherever the agricultural transformation movement goes on smoothly such as in Tan Hung Village where the party chapter has increased its membership by 20 persons and in Long Phu Village, Long Phu Town, where 16 or 17 additional comrades have been recruited. Most new party members are male and female youths who have set good examples in all tasks such as water conservancy, propagation of new plant varieties, maintenance of public order and security and the building of national defense. Many party members have displayed a high spirit by helping households faced with difficulties, transferring fields and lending money to them to help them develop production.

On the other hand, the Long Phu District Party Organization has paid attention to building stable and strong party bases. Further education has been given to weak party members to help them progress, the undisciplined ones have been dealt with severely and those who have deviated and become unqualified have been expelled from the party. Over the past 3 years, Long Phu has taken disciplinary measures against 184 party members and expelled 21 of them from the party.

Since it has satisfactorily built the party, Long Phu Party Organization has won the confidence and support of the masses and the district has thus led others throughout the province in the agricultural transformation movement and has also ranked among the fairly good ones in the province in carrying out other types of work.

9332
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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

OBSERVANCE OF DISCIPLINE REVIEWED AT LOWER PARTY LEVEL

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 30 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Four Provinces and Municipality and 62 Districts Have Reviewed Observance of Discipline of Lower-Level Party Organizations"]

[Text] So far 4 provinces and municipality -- Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu, Nghe Tinh and Hanoi -- and 62 districts throughout the country have reviewed the observance of discipline by the lower-level party organizations in accordance with the VCP statutes.

The reviewing committees of the districts have reviewed the observance of discipline by party members in more than 3,500 basic-level party organizations and chapters.

In the course of reviewing the observance of discipline by the lower-level party organizations, the Central Control Commission and the reviewing committees of provinces, municipalities and districts assisted the party organizations at all levels in reorganizing the observance of party discipline, helping to make party activities an orderly undertaking and ceaselessly raising the party's fighting power.

In the course of its reviewing work, the Reviewing Committee of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee corrected in time a number of signs of neglecting on the part of some basic-level party organizations in the handling of party members and helped party organizations and chapters to raise the quality of members after they have been issued party membership cards. The reviewing committees of the Hoang Lien Son, Vinh Phu and Nghe Tinh Provincial VCP Committees, in the course of their reviews, assisted the district, city and village party committees in reconsidering a number of cases of improperly handling party disciplinary matters in accordance with the VCP statutes so as to ensure strict observance of party discipline. The reviewing committees at all levels also helped the party committee echelons to discover early the tendency to violate discipline on the part of party members, particularly the violations that took place in the course of

implementing the positions, line and policies of the party, such as signing contracts in agriculture, transforming industrial and commerce, managing the market, fulfilling the grain and military obligation, etc., so as to take appropriate measures to prevent such violations and to maintain good management of party members.

5598
CSO: 4209/66

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MOUNTAIN DISTRICT ORGANIZES TRAINING FOR PARTY MEMBERS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Le Van Bien, Son La Province: "A Mountain District Party Organization Builds Strong, Solid Basic Organizations"]

[Text] The Yen Chau District party organization in Son La Province has made many efforts to improve the capabilities of its cadres and has done a good job of developing the party with a view toward building a strong, solid party organization.

The district party committee has sent additional cadres to the basic level to help the cadres and party members there study and improve their qualifications through practical activities while providing them with guidance in how to perform party work, how to conduct inspections and how to maintain discipline on the basic level. The district party committee has uncovered shortcomings on the part of a number of basic party organizations, on the part of key cadres and has taken steps to promptly correct these shortcomings. Each month and each quarter, the district party committee sends those party members whose cultural levels and leadership qualifications are not high to classes for academic training and training in political theory.

Quang Van Hom, the secretary of the Chieng Pan Village Party Committee, who has completed the 7th grade of supplementary education, annually attends training classes in theory and leadership held by the district. Since 1980, he has completed his tasks in a manner reflecting high quality.

Hoang Van Pho, the chairman of the Muong Lu Village People's Committee, having had his cultural level and his command of theory raised through training, has always set an example in his work, having made positive contributions to building and strengthening the Muong Lu party organization so that it is a strong, solid organization.

The activities of the various party organizations have been closely guided through themes of a highly ideological and militant nature. Party members have reviewed their spirit of responsibility and their sense of setting good examples in complying with the programs and policies of the party and state. Each party member has set forth his own guidelines for struggling to improve himself and

has thoroughly practiced self-criticism and criticism. Some party members who have engaged in unwholesome practices have received help from their party chapter and these practices have promptly been stopped. The number of party members who clearly understand their function and task has constantly increased; the number of persons who have violated the code of discipline or committed mistakes and shortcomings has gradually declined. In the various drives to sell grain and food products to the state and deposit money in savings accounts, the party members at all installations complied fully and set examples for the masses to follow.

In Chieng On Village, all party members have established their task as focusing their efforts in leadership and guidance on developing the economy, developing the cultivation of industrial crops, developing livestock production and developing the trade sector by every means possible. Over the past several years, the village has exceeded its norms on the cultivation of rice and tea and the development of livestock production each year and has excellently fulfilled its obligations to contribute grain and food products to the state. The brick and tile production teams have constantly been strengthened and are producing tens of thousands of tons of lime and millions of bricks and tiles each year. The militia and self-defense force of the village, which has been strengthened, conducts patrols, stands guard and maintains political security and social order. The military and self-defense force of the village has received a letter of commendation from the Son La Provincial Military Command.

The Vieng Lan Village party organization has made many changes for the better over the past 2 years. The party organization has assigned the party members within each production unit the task of guiding cooperative members in the techniques involved in the intensive cultivation of the high yield varieties of rice and in implementing product contracts in accordance with directive number 100. The village has achieved a rice yield of 6 tons per hectare for the entire year. In 1981, it recorded a yield in excess of 7 tons, thereby leading the other cooperatives, and exceeded its norms on the contribution of grain and food products to the state by 20 to 30 percent.

The Chieng Tuong Village party organization has made many efforts to stabilize the living conditions of the people over the past 2 years. As a village of nomadic Mong tribesmen, life within Chieng Tuong has involved many difficulties. Party members have taken the lead in bringing about the settlement of their nomadic compatriots and have guided each family in abolishing superstitious customs. Today, Chieng Tuong Village has achieved self-sufficiency in grain and annually sells 2 dozen tons of grain to the state; the people are less superstitious and the practice of card worship has declined. Each family has adopted a plan for establishing a civilized lifestyle and building a family of the new culture.

Together with providing training to improve the qualifications and capabilities of cadres and party members, the Yen Chau District party organization has also attached importance to developing the party. The party organization has selected Youth Union and Trade Union members who have recorded many achievements in productive labor, who possess the spirit of struggling and who desire to make progress to attend training classes to increase their knowledge about the party.

Qualified persons have been examined for acceptance into the party. Between the start of 1980 and the start of May, 1982, the Yen Chau party organization accepted 134 new party members in exact accordance with procedures and principles. Chieng On, Chieng Dong, Vieng Lan, Chieng Pan and other villages have accepted from 15 to 20 new party members apiece.

The intensification of training, the improvement of the capabilities and the sense of responsibility of cadres and party members and the good work that has been performed in the area of developing the party have created the conditions for the basic party organizations in Yen Chau to be strengthened. The percentage of basic party organizations meeting the standards of strong, solid party organizations has constantly increased. In 1979, 50 percent of the basic organizations within the district met these standards. In 1980, the standards were met by 60 percent and, in 1981, they were met by 80 percent of the basic party organizations. In 1982, the district party organization is endeavoring to raise the number of basic organizations that meet these standards to 85 to 90 percent.

7809
CSO: 4209/58

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

COOPERATIVIZATION CONTINUES IN MINH HAI PROVINCE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by L.M.C.: "Minh Hai Develops the Party in a Manner Closely Linked to Building Production Collectives"]

[Text] Since the start of this year, Minh Hai Province has been intensifying the development of the basic party organizations in a manner closely linked to transforming and developing agriculture. The various district party committees have improved the revolutionary qualities of cadres and party members, researched the policy for redistributing cropland and mobilized and organized farmers in collective production. Relying upon the mass organizations, the villages have selected hundreds of outstanding Youth Union members for training and acceptance into the party. During the past 7 months, the districts and cities of the province have accepted nearly 500 new party members and established dozens of new basic party organizations. Party building has made it possible to establish 318 additional production collectives and more than 3,000 additional production solidarity teams (twice as many as in all of 1981). Fifty percent of these teams meet the three requirements of uniting and helping one another, implementing production plans well and establishing two-way relations with the state. The provincial party committee has also guided the various committees and sectors in holding 54 training classes for more than 3,000 production collective management cadres and cadres in charge of production solidarity teams.

The results mentioned above are only initial results. To date, there are still 324 hamlets and housing areas (of the more than 1,223 hamlets and housing areas) in Minh Hai Province that do not have party members. Investigations have shown that hundreds of party members have committed disciplinary infractions and many do not have a full understanding of the struggle between the two ways of life, consequently, they have not actively implemented the cropland redistribution policy and have not set examples in leading the transformation of agriculture. The basic party organizations had nearly 100 persons who were not qualified to be party members and who were promptly expelled from the party.

In this phase of political activities, all party organizations have reviewed the collectivization movement, criticized how cadres and party members have fulfilled their responsibility in the task of transforming agriculture and suggested ways to strengthen and develop the basic party organizations in a manner closely linked to establishing additional production collectives between now and the end of 1983.

The provincial party committee has attached importance to the quality of party chapter activities and to closely linking these activities to the fulfillment of the vanguard role of cadres and party members in the socialist transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce. In Ngoc Hien District, all basic organizations of the party have set aside the 20th day of each month to practice self-criticism and criticism within the party chapters concerning the central tasks mentioned above. The party school of the province had held short-term, advanced training classes for basic level cadres in Marxist-Leninist theory in conjunction with the policy regarding the transformation of agriculture, industry and commerce in the period of transition to socialism.

7809
CSO: 4209/58

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

NEW WARDS, TOWNS CREATED IN HANOI

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 13 October 1982, the Council of Ministers issued a decision drawing the boundaries of some wards and towns subordinate to Hanoi City. The decision deals specifically with the creation of Kim Giang and Thanh Xuan Bac Wards (subordinate to Dong Da Precinct), Mai Dong Ward (subordinate to Hai Ba Trung Precinct), Sai Dong and Duc Giang Towns (subordinate to Gia Lam District), Dong Anh Town (subordinate to Dong Anh District), and Nghia Do, Cau Giay and Cau Dien Towns (subordinate to Tu Liem District).

The decision clearly indicates the area and boundary of each of the above-mentioned newly created wards and towns.

9332
CSO: 4209/67

DONG SI NGUYEN ON COMMUNICATIONS-TRANSPORTATION PLAN

Hanoi GIAO THONG VAN TAI in Vietnamese 30 Jul 82 pp 1, 3

[Abridged version of speech by Minister Dong Si Nguyen at the Conference To Disseminate the Formulation of the Communications-Transportation Plan for 1983 and the Years from 1983 to 1985 (not reviewed by the minister): "Thoroughly Understanding the Guiding Thinking of the Ministry in the Formulation of the 1983 Plan and the 1983-1985 Plan"]

[Text] I. The Requirements and Targets in the Formulation of the 1983 and the 1983-1985 Plan

We have been afflicted with a malady for many years, a malady that we have yet to cure, namely, the malady of formulating and assigning yearly plans late. For 1983, the ministry has taken the position of formulating and assigning plans in December, 1982. Even plans that are incomplete must be assigned. That which is lacking in plans will be supplemented later. Observing, inspecting, reviewing the implementation of, formulating and assigning plans at an early date to the units that will implement them are matters in the nature of principles of planning. If this is not done, the plan as the second platform of the party will be nothing more than a slogan. To accomplish what is necessary, we must initiate the formulation of plans from the upper level downward, from the lower level upward, on the basis of existing capabilities and capabilities that can be created. Plans must be formulated on a positive, reliable basis.

The 1983 communications-transportation plan is of extremely important significance and efforts must be focused on formulating this plan well from the basic level upward. To accomplish this, we must:

--Fully mobilize the intelligence and the energies of the cadres, manual workers and civil servants of the entire sector, including mobilizing their will, their capabilities, their experience and their professional skills, in the formulation of plans.

--Fully mobilize the equipment and materials we have now or can create in the process of formulating plans;

--Plans must clearly reflect cooperation with the various sectors, units and enterprises, must truly emerge as plans for socialist cooperation;

--Plans must talk about improving organization, systems and management on the basis of upholding the new, eliminating that which is old and backward and clearly calculating economic returns. The economic-tecnnical returns of plans must first of all be measures in the terms of increased labor productivity, increased efficiency in the use of equipment, reduced production costs and the rapid turnover of capital. Every activity must be put under true cost accounting.

The objectives in the formulation of the 1983 plan and the 1983-1985 plan are to take a positive step forward in restoring management and regaining confidence and to take the initiative in providing support with a view toward meeting the requirement of developing the national economy.

II. The Objects of Support and the Formulation of Plans

The objects of support of communications and transportation are the requirements involved in developing the national economy. As a result, when formulating plans, we must thoroughly research the objects of production and consumption in order to formulate transportation plans that are consistent with requirements.

The receiving and transportation of export and import goods are an important requirement. It is necessary to thoroughly research the structure of exports and imports in order to arrange receiving and transportation plans in a manner consistent with requirements. It is necessary to receive cargo rapidly, handle cargo rapidly, unload foreign ships rapidly and remove cargo from ports rapidly and not allow much cargo to remain in ports.

--As regards supporting agriculture and water conservancy, the transportation of fertilizer, insecticide, seed, supplies, machinery, equipment and so forth to destinations in full quantities, in a well-coordinated manner and in keeping with the seasonal schedule is the number one measurement of the support being provided to agriculture. In 1982, a year in which bumper harvests were recorded throughout the country, the volume of transportation increased in all localities. Had we assigned the task of transporting a full supply of fertilizer in a more timely fashion, agriculture would have recorded an even larger harvest. Only recently have efforts been concentrated on transporting Lam Thao phosphate fertilizer. We feel certain that if greater efforts are made to focus our energies on developing agriculture, a grain balance will be established throughout the country. Supporting agriculture, not helping someone, is the task of our sector.

--As regards supporting industry, we must promptly transport fuels, supplies, chemicals, metals and equipment for industry and not allow a situation to develop in which many materials are backlogged in ports and factories and enterprises do not have the supplies they need.

--As regards supporting capital construction, primarily the construction of key projects that are over the limit, our responsibility is to transport the building

materials, machinery and equipment needed to insure that these projects are carried out well.

--As regards transportation in support of everyday needs, such goods as grain, food products, fish sauce, salt, dried fish, sugar, milk, writing paper and so forth must be fully transported in a timely fashion. Because of the responsibility that our sector has, we must take the initiative in replanning the transportation of goods, passenger transportation and transportation in support of daily needs. We must meet and exceed plan quotas. If gasoline is unavailable, vehicles must be powered by coal. Passenger transportation must be reviewed in order to gain experience and provide better service.

--Providing transportation in support of national defense needs and providing transportation to help Laos and Kampuchea are important tasks that must be carried out well.

There must be a rational division of labor and echelons in transportation among the central level, the local level, the state-operated forces, the joint public-private corporations, the main force transportation units of the sectors and the cooperatives in order to make full use of each existing capability and fully and promptly meet each transportation requirement of the national economy. Local transportation has the task of transporting goods from the various production installations to the regional trans-shipment ports and railroad stations so that they can be picked up by means of transportation from the central level at the same time, it has the task of transporting goods from these trans-shipment ports and railroad stations to production units and markets. The central transportation units must transport large volumes of cargo over long-distance routes, delivering cargo to trans-shipment centers, transporting cargo between the North and the South, transporting cargo overseas, providing transportation to help Laos and Kampuchea and providing transportation to the mountain and border provinces that lack the necessary forces. The main force transportation units of the various sectors primarily transport special purpose goods for production. The transportation forces must smoothly and closely coordinate with one another and create an entity, create a well-coordinated line transporting products from where they are produced to markets. This transportation line must be organized from one end to the other end of the process of circulating goods. There must be a system of agents who receive and ship goods under transportation contracts signed between the agencies that have goods and the central and local transport agent The transportation agents must sign contracts to ship cargo by means of different modes of joint transportation among transport sectors that have cargo being shipped in both directions on each route, closely manage the turn-around of means of transportation, practice cost accounting and earn a profit.

As regards communications, we must formulate plans on the basis of the line of giving priority to the development of ocean routes and river routes and strengthen and develop the transportation capabilities of railroads and highways; we must codify the guideline "the state and the people, the central level and the local level working together." We must classify roads and establish a division of echelons and a division of labor in order to perform our work. We must employ

many measures in our work. If asphalt is not available, road surfaces can be graded or covered with stone. If concrete is unavailable, seaport piers can be constructed using substitute raw materials. If dredgers are unavailable, dredging can be done by manual methods. The sources of capital that must be used are the sources of the central level, the sources of the local level and the self-acquired capital of units and enterprises as well as the capital among the people. Construction projects must be carried out in a centralized, start to finish manner and completed projects must be put into operation in accordance with the projected rate, economic returns and investment returns.

As regards industrial production, the products that are produced and the repair work that is performed must be completed in a well-coordinated manner and put into use on a monthly and quarterly basis in accordance with the projected rate and with qualitative requirements instead of only attaching importance to output value and not consigning the products that have been produced until the end of the year.

III. The Bases for Formulating Plans

The process of formulating plans requires that the requirements and bases for formulating plans be carefully studied.

To begin with, it is necessary to examine and evaluate the results of the implementation of the 1981-1982 plan and reach conclusions concerning the strengths, weaknesses and successful and unsuccessful experiences in the implementation of the plan in the recent past in order to, on this basis, formulate the plan for the coming period.

The general requirements and capabilities of the state and the sector that are expressed in the 1983-1985 plan control figures must be used as the basis for formulating plans.

It is necessary to correctly analyze and evaluate the existing potentials of each unit and enterprise, each locality and sector. These are the potentials that they have in their labor, materials, means and equipment as well as the possibilities for cooperation with friendly units. Which potentials firmly exist now and which are created in the process of formulating the plan? How should these potentials be developed upon and incorporated within the plan?

It is also necessary to take into consideration the capabilities derived from and the result of cooperation with the socialist countries and other countries.

Scientific and technological results that have been studied and applied and which are considered to yield good economic returns must be included in the formulation of the plan.

Revamping the organization, improving the management mechanism, shifting to cost accounting and abolishing administrative management and subsidization must be used to create new capabilities for implementing the plan.

The ability to gather information outside the sector and outside the country, the production command system and the system of agents effectively supporting production and business are factors that make positive contributions to the implementation of the plan.

In the process of formulating the plan, it is necessary to thoroughly research requirements and capabilities, thoroughly research the new factors that must be applied, developed upon and incorporated within the plan with a view toward developing every capability and meet each requirement of the national economy well.

IV. The Order in Which and the Methods by Which Plans Are Formulated

In addition to the methods that have been employed for many years in the various stages of preparing, formulating, presenting and defending each type plan, importance must be attached to the following several points:

We must thoroughly understand the intentions and the guiding thinking of the person at the head of the sector, the head of each locality, the head of each unit and enterprises. The persons who participate in the formulation of plans must have a firm grasp of and must rely upon these intentions in the process of formulating plans.

Conducting economic investigations and assessing requirements and capabilities in order to formulate a plan are a very important method:

As regards requirements, economic investigations and investigations of production and consumption must be conducted in order to assess the transportation requirements of the national economy, which include the quantity of goods produced and marketed locally and the amount of transportation required for each type of merchandise within each plan and of each unit, enterprise and locality as well as the quantity of cargo transported in both directions on each transportation route.

The requirements include the quantities of means of transportation, equipment and industrial products to be produced or repaired during the planning period.

They also include the repair and construction of communications projects, industrial projects and civilian construction projects.

As regards capabilities, it is necessary to fully assess the existing, real capabilities that can be included in the plan, which consist of labor, cadres, supplies, energy and capital; the ability to carry out the three revolutions to create new factors during the planning period; the ability to implement the plan during the years 1981 and 1982; and the ability to mobilize the masses to implement the 1983 plan.

These requirements and capabilities must be used to arrange and balance the plan. Once requirements have been firmly established, it is necessary to look

for every way to improve capabilities and balance them with requirements.

The plan must be formulated on the basis of democracy and centralism. In the process of formulating the plan, it is necessary to engage in collective discussion and widely gather the opinions of the persons who directly produce material wealth, of the persons who research and calculate economic returns, the persons who research economic-technical documentation and bases, that is, of any person who directly contributes opinions in the formulation of the plan.

When discussing plan norms or defending the plan, the commander of the unit or enterprise must present the systems of plan norms and the measures designed to insure the implementation of the plan and must pledge to mobilize the masses to successfully implement the plan. When discussing the plan, it is necessary to determine whether the plan is consistent with the control fig res assigned by the ministry and the state. What is the most difficult problem posed by the plan and how will it be resolved? What is the greatest strength of the plan and how will it be developed upon? What is the greatest weakness in the plan and how will it be overcome?

Once agreement has been reached within the planning system and the leadership had exchanged opinions and surveyed the opinions of the related sectors and units, the plan is compiled in a comprehensive and well coordinated manner encompassing the systems of norms and model charts, explanatory reports and the measures for insuring the implementation of the plan.

Plans are to be formulated in the form of two kinds of plans: a positive plan and a plan that entails a relatively stable balance in all areas.

This year, the ministry will hear the reports by the units subordinate to the central level and the localities defending their 1983 plans and their 1983-1985 plans.

We are confident that the 1983 and the 1983-1985 plans of the entire communications-transportation sector will mark a new step forward in the area of quality and will possess all the important characteristics of a plan, such as the party nature, the state nature, the legal nature, the scientific nature, the progressive nature and the mass nature of a plan, thereby insuring the successful implementation of the plan.

7809
CSO: 4209/44

SHORTAGES OF ESSENTIAL GOODS DISCUSSED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 3

[Interview with Nguyen Dinh Thoa, deputy director, Hanoi Commercial Service, by unnamed reporter: "Properly Supply Goods According to Norms to Cadres, Armymen, Workers, Civil Servants"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Decision 218-CP of the Council of Ministers on the supply of a number of essential goods to cadres, armymen, workers and civil servants, according to norms and at stable prices, has been carried out now for more than a year. The localities and sectors have made a big effort, however, the supply of goods to cadres, workers and civil servants is not yet smooth, with some places failing to meet the norms and still encountering difficulties. Hanoi is one of the cities where proper supply according to norms is relatively sure. A look at the flow of goods in Hanoi can help one understand the present general situation, in light of the implementation of Decision 218-CP. With that in mind, we recently had an interview with Nguyen Dinh Thoa, deputy director of the Hanoi Commercial Service.

Below are the questions and answers:

Question: Please tell us about the supply of goods according to norms and at stable prices in Hanoi in recent days?

Answer: Of nine commodities singled out for supply to cadres, armymen, workers and civil servants, according to norms and at stable prices, our commercial sector must handle eight. They are cloth, meat, sugar, fish, sauce, monosodium glutamate, soap and fuel. The year 1981 excluded, since the beginning of this year--except for cloth sold on presentation of ration coupons issued in 1981--we have sold pork, and fuel according to norms, and fish, sauce, monosodium glutamate, and soap in excess of norms. We have only sold sugar up through the July coupons. In addition to goods sold according to norms, we also ensure the supply of a number of commodities, such as bicycle parts, rush mats, small table fans, etc., according to appropriate formulas. Furthermore, we have also strived to distribute a number of essential commodities, such as salt, bean curd, monosodium glutamate, towels, T-shirts, etc., to cadres, workers and civil servants, at retail prices. I note in comparison that the supply of goods upon presentation of E ration coupons during the first 6 months of 1982 is somewhat equal to the

ones during the first 6 months of 1981. For example, during both periods, meat and fat sold amounted to 2.4 kg; fish, 5 kg; fish sauce and sauce, 5.5 liters during the first 6 months of 1981, vs 5 liters for the first 6 months of 1982; monosodium glutamate, 100 grams during the first 6 months of 1981, vs 40 grams for the first 6 months of this year.

Besides, during the first 6 months of this year, we have sold 300 grams of soap powder and 50 grams of monosodium glutamate at high prices.... Nonetheless, we must recognize that, although goods were supplied in sufficient quantities, we were at times short of some items, undersupplied months alternated with oversupplied ones, therefore giving rise to the thought that goods were not supplied according to norms. In some places, distribution stores are not rationally located. A number of salespersons have shown a still improper attitude toward customers, which must be corrected.

Question: We know that, in nearly all other localities, the supply of goods according to norms and at stable prices has reached only about 70 percent of plan, and that, worse still, stores in a number of localities must pay a compensation to customers for failing to supply them with a number of goods. The supply of goods in Hanoi in recent days reflected a big effort on the part of sectors and echelons, including the commercial sector. Would you please discuss that effort?

Answer: As compared with other localities, Hanoi is a unit with the largest supply target--over 1 million people--and with very complex and varied supply criteria. Besides, we must meet the armed forces' norms, serve international customers, take care of supplementary meals and meals for night-shift workers. That is why the volume of goods, which Hanoi ensures to supply, is very large. Hanoi needs to be supplied a monthly average of 2,000 tons of pork, 1,000 tons of fish, and 1 million liters of fish sauce.... We have had the advantage of being helped by the central echelon, sectors and localities to meet that need with priority allocations of goods. Nevertheless, due to slow production growth and reduced production in some sectors, and to a lack of means of transportation, the allocation of goods by superior echelons and the shipment of these goods to Hanoi were rather fraught with difficulties. To cope with that situation, on the one hand, we resolved to properly receive the goods allocated by the central echelon. According to regulations, supplying sectors must deliver their goods in Hanoi, but since they frequently fail to do so, we must organize the transportation of these goods by ourselves from faraway places, such as Ho Chi Minh City, Haiphong, Quang Ninh, etc. On the other hand, we have purchased more goods outside the required quotas at mutually agreed upon prices, and exploited local industrial capabilities. We have used a number of authorized goods to barter directly with the localities or provinces for other goods. In this respect, we have been allowed by the state to compensate for the difference in prices in order to ensure supply to cadres, workers, and civil servants--a difference that involved very large amounts of money. For instance, pork was purchased at an obligated price of an average 22 dong per kilogram of live weight, while agreed upon price (which has been readjusted twice in Hanoi in recent days) exceeded 50 dong. At the same time, the state sold to cadres,

workers and civil servants on the basis of norms 1 kg of dressed meat at the stable price of 3 dong. Or, monosodium glutamate was purchased at the retail price of about 300 dong per kilogram in order to be sold to cadres, workers and civil servants at 15 dong, etc. In recent days, in addition to the volume of goods allocated by the central echelon and purchased in the localities at obligation prices, we have also purchased at agreed upon prices over 1,000 tons of pork, 1/2 the volume of soap, 1/6 that of sugar, and 100 percent that of monosodium glutamate already sold, etc. However, the goods were acquired not in a steady manner, and in sufficient quantities for proper supply according to norms, because of low-level industrial and agricultural production in our country, and also because of a lack of coordination and synchronization between the purchasing sectors, still unable to remove promptly impeding procedures and practices, and to adjust to reality.

Question: Precisely because at present our production has not measured up to consumption, and because state control over the sources of goods is still limited, there are proposals that the state pay the difference in prices on a number of goods, in cash and directly to consumers. According to you, how should the supply question be tackled, and what will Hanoi do in the days to come in this respect?

Answer: In my opinion, both the regulated supply of a number of goods according to norms and at stable prices and the compensatory payment are aimed at stabilizing the existence of cadres, armymen, workers and civil servants, at a time when our country is in the first phase of the transition to socialism, with many intricate changes in prices in the marketplace. As a matter of fact, the steady supply in Hanoi in recent times has had a decisive effect on ensuring a stable livelihood for cadres, workers, and civil servants, and a definite effect on stabilizing prices on the free market. Nearly all goods with stable distribution provided no substantial changes in prices on the free market. On the contrary, other goods generated fairly big changes in prices along with fastrising trends. That is why I believe that to ensure the supply of nine goods, according to norms and at stable prices--as we do now--is necessary. The sectors, echelons, and localities must create conditions for them to control the sources of goods, and ensure adequate supply of goods according to norms and at stable prices to cadres, workers and civil servants. Only in case no other alternative is possible will they resort to compensatory cash payments, and that must be done promptly. Besides, the situation at present--shortages of goods, a fairly big volume of cash in circulation on the free market--easily induces speculators to hoard up those goods not subjected to regulated supply. Therefore, we believe that it may be proper to initiate a regulated distribution at retail prices of a determined amount of some essential commodities which cadres, workers and civil servants need, such as T-shirts, towels, bicycle parts, etc. At the same time, measures against speculating on and hoarding goods must be strengthened. For proper supplies, it is important to organize properly the purchase and control of available goods. At present, the people still hold a fairly big reservoir of goods. For instance, recently in Hanoi while levels of pork purchase was still low, privately owned meat stands in various markets continued to display more meat. A low-level of

purchases was caused, not only by slow production growth, but also by shortages of cash, supplies and goods needed for barter, occasionally badly adjusted purchasing prices, improper purchasing organization, poor condition of transportation, and lax market management. That is why close coordination between various sectors is needed. And most important is the need for strict leadership and guidance on the part of party committee echelons and administration officials at various levels, toward carrying out correctly the recent regulations of the party Central Committee and the government.

With that in mind, our sector is making an effort to step up the purchase and control of available goods during the last months of the year, striving with determination to ensure an adequate supply of goods to cadres, workers and civil servants, according to norms and at stable prices.

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BIG BOOST FOR EXPORT MARINE PRODUCTS REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Marine Products Export Sector Achieves 84.5 Percent of 1982 Plan in 9 Months"]

[Text] (VNA) As of the end of September, the marine products sector has achieved an export value equal to 84.5 percent of the 1982 plan, and to 144 percent as compared with last year's corresponding period.

With the inclusion of small-scale local exports, the total national figure on marine products export has reached 140 percent of the 1982 plan.

Since Long An and Dong Thap have organized properly the catch and purchase of blue lobsters, which exists in fairly large quantities in these two provinces, their foreign currency earnings were high, reaching 372 percent and 272 percent of their annual plans respectively. The export of marine products in Dong Nai, Hau Giang and Nghia Binh Provinces has reached from 107 percent to 169 percent of their annual plans.

Since they have paid attention to guiding the exploitation of marine products with high economic value, the five provinces of Tien Giang, Quang Nam-Danang, Binh Tri Thien, Cuu Long and Minh Hai have nearly achieved their annual plans on export.

Many refrigeration enterprises of Minh Hai, Hau Giang and Nghia Binh Provinces have repaired and properly maintained their freezers, and reorganized their production processes, therefore, saving on raw shrimps and increasing the quality of A1 shrimps by from 60 percent to 85 percent.

This year especially, fishing provinces in the north have concentrated on guiding cooperatives and fishermen to take marine products which have high economic value such as shrimps and squid...so that supplies can be imported in support for expanded production. The shrimp season goes from October 1982 through March 1983. Haiphong, Quang Ninh and Nghe Tinh Provinces are encouraging fishermen to restore and develop the use of three-layer nets to catch shrimps for export. This year, Quang Ninh has strived to earn over $300,000 from the export of marine products. The figure for Nghe Tinh is over $200,000. As a first step, Thai Binh has frozen 1 ton of shrimps for export. The marine products sector is guiding the provinces to develop their existing material bases and capabilities with a view to catching marine products with high export value, striving to reach and exceed the 1982 plan in terms of export value.

9213
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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BLACK MARKET IN HAIPHONG DESCRIBED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Readers' Letters column: "Market Management in Haiphong"]

[Text] In Haiphong, market management has not been given appropriate or constant attention. The number of private merchants and dishonest merchants selling smuggled goods has risen strongly at all markets, wharves and bus depots and along sidewalks. For this reason, private merchants have the strength to raise prices. Occasionally, the market management committees or cadres from the tax office conduct inspections and issue reminders at the large markets and to a number of large merchants; only then do they post the approved prices at their counters. But, as soon as tax cadres leave, they post their own prices or sell their goods at very high prices without posting any price list.

Many tailor shops and bicycle repair shops along the streets and sidewalks charge whatever the market will bear. There are thousands of persons who specialize in selling smuggled goods and marketing stolen socialist property, the majority of whom are at the Iron Market on Quang Trung Street and along the streets around the port. The number of private merchants, merchants specializing in smuggled goods and persons who steal and market state property is very large; they have caused chaos regarding prices and caused a lack of social order and security.

It is suggested that the municipal party committee and the municipal people's committee take steps to guide the market management and public security sectors in fulfilling their functions with a view toward putting an end to the disruption of prices on the market and increasing the sources of tax revenue, thereby helping to stabilize prices and the standard of living of manual workers, civil servants and the laboring people while stabilizing social order and security.

Vu Thanh
(Haiphong)

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CSO: 4209/58

BRIEFS

FOREST PRODUCTS FOR EXPORT--Lang Son Province purchased more than 1,000 tons of forest products for export valued at over 37 million dong, including anise flower, tung oil, ginger, ba kich [Morinda officinalis], moc nhi [cat's ear mushroom], rattan, geckos, etc. Its export general corporation has organized a purchasing network in 10 districts and cities, including 20 stations located in the areas having precious forest products. It has been closely working with the sectors concerned to manage the market, to know the crop schedules, to control the sources of goods, to keep goods for exchanges and cash ready and to concentrate on quickly and neatly purchasing goods for export. [Text] [Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Oct 82 p 1] 5598

WOOLEN EMBROIDERIES--Since the beginning of the year, the Haiphong Woolen Embroidery Corporation has produced 54,000 sets of bed sheets and 170,000 pairs of embroidered shoe tips for export, thus achieving more than 77 percent of the goal set in its plan for the entire year. All handicraft cooperatives have signed product contracts, adopted rational reward-punishment procedures and encouraged laborers to work enthusiastically to enhance product quality. In addition to making goods for export by the central administration, the corporation also produces the lines of goods needed for selling to other localities. Since the beginning of the year, it has trained 5,000 workers in making embroideries using white thread and for the first time had 15,000 knitwear suits made. [Text] [Ibid.]

EXPORT OF BANANAS--By the end of September, Hai Hung Province has exported more than 1,300 tons of bananas, thus exceeding the assigned goal and tripling the 1981 figure. This year, as the crop is good, its export general corporation has actively readied nitrate fertilizer for exchanges and set up purchasing stations in every village to make it convenient for sellers. Purchasing teams acquired enough bags and wrapping paper to ensure immediate packing. From the beginning of August to the end of September, the corporation purchased a quantity of bananas greater than the total purchases in 1981. Tu Loc District, which sold 500 tons of bananas, led the province in terms of the quantity of bananas sold, which actually exceeded the total quantity of bananas exported by the province in 1981. [Text] [Ibid.]

CSO: 4209/66

AGRICULTURE

OVERCOMING AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVIZATION SHORTCOMINGS URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 18 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "Kien Giang: Overcome Shortcomings in the Movement of Agricultural Cooperativization"]

[Text] (VNA) Due to lax control on the part of many committee echelons, the sectors have not fulfilled their responsibilities in applying socialist transformation to agriculture, and as a result, in recent years the movement of agricultural cooperativization in Kien Giang has experienced slow growth, uneven quality, and a high percentage of weak collectives. Since the beginning of this year, in an effort to overcome that situation Kien Giang Province has redefined the purposes, aims and focuses of the transformation task for 1982 and the coming years, striving to strengthen and develop production collectives, and using this as momentum to push the movement to move ahead.

In coordination with the political movement to carry out the resolutions of the Fifth Party Congress, and with the campaign to educate party members and the masses about ideology, and to encourage them to fulfill their tasks, the province has grouped the districts into four zones. Each zone receives concrete guidelines on how to mobilize the masses, and how to organize cooperativization, using Giong Rieng District as pilot center. The province has sent cadres into that district to help it reclaim control of the land situation, the polarization of classes, and the changes in political views among the masses in recent times, with a view to guiding the strengthening of weak collectives and the development of new ones. At present, the entire province has over 900 production collectives--an increase of 290 units over 1981--nearly 650 of which are concentrated into the 3 districts of Giong Rieng, Go Quao and Chau Thanh.

The province has also held meetings to review the new contracting process applied by 7 production collectives of Tan Hiep A (Tan Hiep District) village to the 1981-82 winter-spring season, and has supervised the extension of agricultural product contracting to 776 collectives during the 1982 summer-autumn and 10th-month seasons. The province has selected the two villages of Mong Tho (Chau Thanh District) and Song Thai (An Bien District) as pilot centers for an investigation into the land and social situation, and the findings will be used to adjust the distribution of lands to farmers, in support for agricultural transformation in the time to come. The

province is holding a training class on agricultural technique for 300 cadres from the Giong Rieng pilot district, while continuing to train agricultural technical personnel for the two districts of Tan Hiep and Chau Thanh, using this as a basis for guiding farmers to grasp intensive cultivation to increase crop yield, and to step up agricultural cooperativization.

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AGRICULTURE

CONTRACTUAL QUOTA SYSTEM IN AGRICULTURE REVIEWED

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 9, Sep 82 pp 7-11

[Text]

Editor's Note: The final product contractual quota system, introduced in 1980 by the agricultural co-operatives in northern Vietnam, particularly in the area around Haiphong City (See Vietnam Courier Nos. 2 and 3 — 1981), has, by instruction of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, been popularized to the whole country since early 1981. After one year of application, it has had good results: favoured by climatic conditions, this system has made it possible for the country to obtain an increase of 900,000 tons of paddy; thanks to it the winter 1981 — spring 1982 crop was also a success (See "A Bumper Crop in Hai Hau" in issue No. 8 of Vietnam Courier).

This investigation, following another one entitled "Contractual Quota System in Rice Cultivation in Haiphong" published in the previous issue, No. 8, 1982, by Huu Tho, will show what remains to be done to improve this system.

The application of the final product contractual quota system to each group of farmers and each individual farmer has been closely guided. After one year of application, many conferences have been held in the whole country (Haiphong, Quy Nhon, Ho Chi Minh City, Ha Nam Ninh province, Hue) to review this work. At the central level agronomists have organized many symposiums in this respect and meetings have been held in all districts and co-operatives.

The Fifth Party Congress assessed that the contractual quota system is a driving force behind agricultural production; it stressed that the errors and shortcomings in the guidance of this work should be corrected in time, and requested that a policy on this system should be implemented and applied by the agricultural co-operatives to all crops, not merely to rice, and to animal husbandry and handicrafts. To assess the result of the application of this system, I visited many co-operatives in the districts of Cam Binh, Tu Loc and Chau Giang (Hai Hung province), Kien Xuong (Thai Binh province), Hoai Duc (on the outskirts of Hanoi). I made the acquaintance of many farmers and cadres to hear their opinions. Many co-operatives have applied the system since the very beginning; others maintained a cautious attitude, waiting for the results achieved in other co-operatives.

Good Points

What struck me most is the unity of view of co-op members and cadres on the correctness of the policy of broadening the final product contractual quota system to individual farmers and groups of farmers. It has the following advantages:

1. Labour is used in a better way and working hours are increased. All the farmers are concerned about the quality of their work, particularly those they have

contracted.[1]

2. The land is carefully prepared. It no longer lies follow; even the smallest plots are cultivated. Receiving abundant manure, the soil is more fertile.

3. Intensive cultivation is applied and planting time guaranteed. Better care and more manure are given to the ricefields.

4. Saving is made in seed preparation and workdays; the gathering of crops is more careful (no squandering of paddy, good threshing).

5. Thanks to this, food production in all the co-operatives I visited has visibly increased.

Unlike the time of "work contract", there are now many carefully tended fields after application of the final product contractual quota system; previously only intensive cultivation fields had a high production while the other fields produced a low yield. The president of the People's Committee of Tu Loc district told me: "This is a good omen. What we want is not a few fields of high yield but all of them. This can be obtained only by good and persevering work."

Encouraged by the new system, the weak co-operatives have become good, and the good ones better. The manager of Cam Binh co-operative (Hai Hung province), famous for its intensive farming, informed me that his co-operative wavered for one year before applying the new system; now he recognizes that never before have his co-op members done such good work as at present. Formerly, it was difficult to urge the farmers to grow two or three rice plants in one tuft; now they do that in a self-imposed manner and the yield increase is obvious."

Errors and Shortcomings

Before making the investigation, I paid particular attention to errors and shortcomings, problems which need to be solved to perfect the new contractual quota system.

As pointed out in many reviewing conferences, the main errors and shortcomings are: the production rate fixed in the contract is low; the rice fields are parcelled out; management is not satisfactory, "blank cheques" are even given to the contracted farmers; the distribution of products is not rational; some material bases of the co-operatives are left uncared for; the collection of products leaves room for improvement...

I did my best to find the cause and degree of these shortcomings. Minh Dat, standing member of the Hanoi Party Committee, said in this respect: "Analysing the strengths and weaknesses of agricultural production, we must be objective: not all of them come from the new contractual quota system as the efficiency of the later is subjected to the State plan, policies, climate, or the application of new techniques... The contract is only a link in the management of production, but a very important link."

He added that the new system is something very new; it will be fully effective only after many years of application and amendment.

It is in this spirit that I wish to delve deeper into an analysis of the shortcomings of this system and of the problems it is posing.

"Blank cheque" Contract

When the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee issued the instruction to popularize the new system all over the country,

1. Of the eight jobs in rice production, five are taken up by the co-operative: soil preparation (ploughing and harrowing by tractors or draught animals of the co-operative); irrigation and drainage by motor pumps or hand scoops; selection of seeds; preparation of fertilizers; supply of insecticides; while the other three are done by the co-op members and their families: transplanting of rice seedlings; tending; and harvesting.

it did not fail to remind the co-operatives that they should not apply the "blank cheque" contract as this is not the spirit of co-operation, but the redistribution of land to individual peasants.

In all the co-operatives where I conducted the investigation, responsible cadres told me: "We have seen no 'blank cheque' in the whole chain of production, but have seen it in some link of this chain."

As we are at a stage when agriculture has been collectivized and organized according to the socialist system, each province, district or co-operative works with an orientation, a plan and technical and economic norms.

In a contract there must always be two parties, the maker and the performer. Here the maker is the co-operative, the collective, and the performer, the group of farmers or individual farmers. The performer must pledge himself to execute the clauses of the contract *in determined conditions*, that is, they undertake to fulfil and even overfulfil the provisions of the contract, while the maker must see to the supply of water, seed and fertilizer. As this is understood, to give "blank cheque" in a contract would mean, as a responsible cadre in Thai Binh province told me: "You can do what you like, I don't care a bit provided, after the harvest, you deliver to me the quantity of paddy as agreed upon."

This has fortunately not happened in this area because the co-operatives have a lot of experience in the execution of the plan of production and technical norms; that is why when making a contract, the co-op managers have all this in mind. Only we must admit that the degree of execution of these jobs is not the same in all regions. For example in Hai Hung province where the level of management is quite high, 67% of the co-operatives are weak in planning; they are good at fulfilling the plan of production and contracting loans from the bank, but weak in the mobilization of manpower and execution of the financial program. Economic and technical norms, bases for planning work, are not scientifically set, and when necessary not readjusted in time.

Besides, at present, objectively speaking, there are many difficulties which prevent the contract maker (the co-operative) from honouring all the provisions in the contract, for instance: guaranteeing the time of delivery and quantity of chemical fertilizer supplied to the co-op farmers. In this case the higher level must give "blank cheque" to the co-operative, and the co-operative must in turn give "blank cheque" to the farmers, that is it will let them work as they like in the link of production (say manuring) entrusted to them.

If "blank cheque" is understood in this way, it would not necessarily affect the final product contract at present (or the "work contract" formerly).

To end with "blank cheque" contract, efforts should be made to raise the level of planning, beginning with the guarantee of technical and economic norms, that is to improve the links of economic management of the co-operative that are outside the contract. This involves the improvement of economic management in the whole country and overcoming our present weak points in the production of energy and chemicals (affecting irrigation and manuring work, etc.).

Besides these factors, the raising of the ability of execution of the cadres is also very important to do away with the shortcomings of "blank cheque" contract and others.

Improvement of the Management of the Plan

Having dealt with the weaknesses of the *elaboration* of the plan, let us now speak of the weak points of the *management* of this plan.

The plan of agricultural production, particularly rice, has many links. To execute this plan satis-

factorily is to harmonize these links in order to develop their efficiency to the utmost. In the contractual system, a number of links are carried out by the collective, others by groups of farmers (generally a family) or by individual farmers. Above all, the co-operative must see to the good execution of all these links and not those undertaken by the collective alone It must not let its members do as they think fit, provided they deliver all the products they have contracted for.

First, to facilitate the execution of the work, it is forbidden to parcel out the ricefields. As the ricefields are divided into small plots and the farmers are free to grow as many varieties of rice as they like, tilling and irrigation — which are the work taken up by the co-operative — are difficult to carry out (as the rice strains imported from many countries are heterogeneous, thus affecting their simultaneous growth and the harvesting time). Failing to guarantee the harmonious execution of these links is not good.

In the co-operatives at Tu Loc and Cam Binh districts, I observed the dissolution of many seed breeding teams. There are now 23 teams against 51 teams previously at Tu Loc and 23 against 37 teams at Cam Binh. But the rice plants in these two districts grow luxuriantly. It transpires that the co-op members who are all anxious for their final products, have paid great attention to the selection of seeds. Many seed breeding teams are not up to their task (they do not select good seeds and have no good storehouse), and are discredited by the farmers who go and find good seeds by themselves, resulting in the luxuriance of the ricefields but difference in the growing time of the riceplants (as the rice strains are not homogeneous), thus creating the difficulties mentioned above.

This is also due to the shortcomings of the co-operatives which do not stimulate the seed breeding teams to fulfil their task. From this we draw the conclusion that the co-operative must consolidate all its specialized teams (irrigation, tilling, seed selection, manuring, pest control) if it wants to do good work.

We can see clearly the role of the district authorities who are eager to encourage the co-operatives to execute the five links in the chain of production under their charge; and this depends a great deal on the district agricultural service.

At a meeting attended by the co-op managers of Cam Binh district and cadres of various services of this district, the co-operatives extolled the work of the district supply service which sent them chemical fertilizers in required quantities in time. The head of Cau Ghe pumping station, the first of its kind in the North, was pleased to find that since the application of the product contract, the irrigation teams have paid more attention to the ditch network, thus meeting the requirement of the co-operatives in water. For his part, the head of the district tractor station was uneasy as he had to request the co-operatives to strengthen their seed breeding teams so that the latter could select more homogeneous seeds to save work for the mechanical tilling teams: in the last rice crop, as the co-op members have changed the rice strains of their free will, the tractors had to move frequently from one field to another, thus entailing a consumption of 13.5 kilograms of fuel per hectare instead of 12.5 kilograms as previously. In this way, all the technical branches of the district (not only the tractor station, material supplying service, pumping station, but also the bank, financial service, planning service) can draw useful lessons. This is an effective way of improving the style of work of the cadres of the district as well as at grassroots level, to enhance the efficiency of the contractual quota system.

Improvement of Distribution of Products

In the application of the new contractual system, a problem has arisen, that of the working capacity of the cadres of the co-operative, particularly the technicians working in the specialized teams (irrigation,

seed breeding teams, etc.). There are many manifestations that cadres of these teams do not do their work satisfactorily as they also have to tend the fields contracted by their families. This is quite comprehensible because they work in specialized teams but are also toiling peasants who help their families farm their land in order to eke out their income. As the wages paid them as technicians have not been raised, they feel they are disadvantaged compared with what they earn by working for their families. It is necessary to remedy this state of affairs.

During my investigation, I found that the contractual system is only applied to rice production and not to other economic activities of the co-operative. At Cam Binh, in animal husbandry and other branches such as the smithy, carpentry and brick making, the co-operatives still apply the "work contract" system (which consists of giving a determined number of work-points to work finished regardless of its quality). This method of evaluation of work is not correct as the wages paid to handicraft people are often higher than those earned by the rice producers, while their work is lighter. This leads to an unfair distribution of products in the co-operative. As has been rightly pointed out in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, it is necessary to study the possibility of broadening the contractual quota system to all collective agricultural units. People have told me: "Some cadres of the commune and co-operative are not pleased with this method, because at present they dispose of a "work-day fund" in cash or paddy which allow them to hire labourers to work in their place in such public utility work as road, cultural house or cemetary building. Or course, this fund in cash or in kind derives from the products distributed to them after each crop. The wages they receive as non-productive workers are in direct proportion to the number of work-points given by the co-operative (they are high if the total of work-points are high). Now should the work-points be withdrawn from other branches of activities to be on a level with the rice producers, it is possible that their wages (as non-productive workers) would be reduced. But in my opinion, they are over anxious: if the distribution of products is fair in the co-opererative (distribution in proportion to the work done), be they productive or non-productive workers, be they rice growers or artisans, their interests would not be injured as long as they do their job well. However, this is a ticklish problem which needs to be studied and solved, after long experience and discussion with the co-op members.

Technical and Material Bases of the Co-operatives

I have heard someone complain: "It is good to apply the contractual quota system, but the material and technical bases of the co-operatives are left unused; this is a waste."

To see whether this complaint was well-founded, I discovered that according to the reports of various services of Hai Hung province connected with agriculture such as statistics, finance, banking, in the year when the contractual system was applied, each co-operative netted an additional income of 50,000 *dong*, after costs, to establish and develop its material and technical bases: consolidation of irrigation work, expansion and repair of the ditch network to bring water to the fields. After three crops in which the system has been applied, Hoai Duc district (outskirts of Hanoi) has been able to farm three more hectares of land. In 1981, Tu Loc district brought a new area of 50 hectares under cultivation.

With such an increase in income, the co-operatives can buy and repair a great number of pumps and insecticide sprayers; Hoai Duc district has bought 1,000 new sprayers. Improved carts have quickly increased in number. In Hong Phuc co-operative (Hai Hung province) each household has a cart of its own.

The number of draught animals has been increased, too: in Hoai Duc district, 300 buffaloes and oxen have been bought by the co-operatives and over 2,000 by peasants' families. A co-operative in

Hai Hung province has bought a dozen buffaloes. Where care is taken of draught animals, they grow fat; where they are left uncared for (the contracting farmers don't care a straw for these helpmates and compel them to overwork), the animals are thin or die in great number (in Cam Vu commune, Hai Hung province, up to 17 draught animals perished in this way). Thus we can see that with the contractual system, the material and technical bases of the co-operative are developed and consolidated. Conversely, the area of pigsties has shrunk. For instance, in Tu Loc district each co-operative rears only some hundred pigs instead of one thousand as before, and requires thus a small area of pigsties, as after the application of the new system, the porkers are reared in the co-op members' families; only sows and pig sires are tended by the co-operatives. The rest of the pigsties have been demolished and the bricks salvaged to build crèches and schools. However, there are co-operatives which are waiting for new decisions in this matter.

The drying yards are in the same situation. Formerly each co-operative had many of them when the harvesting was taken up by production brigades which used them collectively. Now the crops are reaped separately by each co-op member's family which threshes them in its own yard. In some co-operatives the drying yards are now used to build artisan's workshop or put at the disposal of seed breeding teams (26 co-operatives in Tu Loc district and 25 in Cam Binh district); but many yards are misused by the co-op members as seed beds or for brick making. Sometimes, even the tiles covering these yards are stolen.

In many co-operatives, the threshing machines remain unused, not because they no more meet the requirement of the new contratual system, but because of lack of electricity and a new regulation for use. Such small machines as the 12 H.P. "Lotus" tractor are mothballed for shortage of spare parts, not as the consequence of the contractual system.

In a word, the application of this system does not entail the reduction of the number of material and technical bases of the co-operatives, though many of them no longer meet the new requirements and need to be transformed for better use.

Delivery of Products

In the regions where I conducted the investigation, I observed arrears of crops delivered by the farmers to the co-operatives. This debt accounts for 2% of production. Though not much affected, Cam Binh district has failed to deliver 661 tons of paddy to the State out of the yearly quota of 80,000 tons. But in the whole province of Hai Hung, this debt amounts to 2.8%.

This state of things has long existed, not just from the time of the application of the new contract. The reason is that, as the co-op members are allowed to carry the whole harvest to their houses, they have more conditions to be insolvent.

In Hai Hung province 2.3% of these debts are newly contracted but not all of them derive from the contractual system: there are debts owed by animal breeders who fail to deliver meat to the State, but the co-operative has converted these debts into paddy at the rate of 4 kilograms of paddy for one kilogram of meat; there are also debts contracted by failure to deliver subsidiary food crops and they too are converted into paddy at the ration of three kilograms of subsidiary food crop for one kilogram of paddy. However, a debt in paddy does exist. The reasons are:

— The co-operative does not satisfactorily run all the links of the chain of production; it fails to execute the contract signed with higher levels and some of its members retain the quantity of paddy deducted from the part of the quota the co-operative does not deliver to the State.

— As a result of the delay in the distribution of products, some co-operatives cannot reward or penalize their members for the fulfilment of their plan of delivery. Pending the solution of this problem, the co-op members retain the part of reward which should be granted them.

— In some localities, due to the delay in banking operations, the co-operatives do not have cash to pay their wages, the co-op members keep back a quantity of paddy as security. In the others, pending the payment of debts the State has contracted with the co-op members (debts owed for the supply of

meat, jute to the State and the food which the State sends to industrial crop regions), they retain some quantity of paddy for further deduction.

— Some families which are spendthrift and insolvent, squander their paddy and run into debt (they say that the debts owed to the co-operative are not binding). This situation is more serious when the co-operative cadres and Party members are not exemplary in the delivery of crops.

An analysis of this delay in delivery should be made to see whether it is caused by the new contractual system, and if this is affirmative, whether it is the fault of the collectivity or the co-op members. In any case this situation is not serious thanks to the good political consciousness and sense of responsibility of the co-op members.

Many measures have been taken to put an end to this state of things: early elaboration of the plan of distribution of crops to enable the production brigades to calculate beforehand the quantity of paddy obtained by each household and its food delivery; timely planning of collection of product by the co-operative on the basis of *each tuft of riceplants gathered and each spell of sunny weather*; setting up of crop collecting teams in each production brigade.

Help Given to Needy Families

When the distribution of products is made on the basis of the work done, we recognize the fact that there is a discrepancy between the incomes earned by the co-op members' families derived from the importance and quality of the work done. In my investigation conducted in many co-operatives in Hai Hung and Thai Binh provinces, I found that this discrepancy is twice as much in some families than in others. But after complete examination, this is not entirely a result of the contractual system, as there is also a discrepancy in the payment of wages for different kinds of work, and the producers of the most important food, rice, are not properly stimulated. With regard to the contractual system it is affected by the situation of small families which have little or no capacity to work. For instance, the family of a young couple in Cam Binh district: yesterday, it had a great working capacity, but now meets with difficulties as the husband is ill and the wife pregnant.

To solve this problem, we must not return to the old form of egalitarian distribution, but call for mutual love and assistance between members of the same co-operative. Under the socialist regime, it is necessary to distribute goods in proportion to the work done and, as many co-operatives have done, to grant allowances to needy families through the "social assistance fund" or to give them light work to do to eke out their living. With regard to the families of war invalids and war martyrs, they are helped by the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union and the Women's Union.

Conclusion

The final product contractual quota system is a motive force boosting agricultural production as shown over the last year. But whatever may be its importance, this system is only a link in the management of the co-operative. To raise the efficiency of this system, it is necessary to improve all the links of this managerial work, namely, doing the planning work well and executing satisfactorily the plan of each stage of rice production and other work in the co-operative. Fixing norms was done as early as 1960 and has improved year after year, but at present these norms are lacking in many co-operatives. Better management must be enforced not only by the co-operative but also by the district authorities and higher echelons. In this work, the choice of good cadres is of prime importance.

The contractual system speeds up the improvement of agricultural technique (selection of new seeds, pest control, increase in the supply of fertilizer, development of irrigation work), to boost agricultural production. A good management will create favourable conditions for the application of the new contractual system which in turn will give a strong boost to technical improvement. Thus we can say that the new system is a catalyst accelerating the improvement of management of agricultural production.

HUU THO

CSO: 4200/105

AGRICULTURE

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL SITUATION IN NORTH, SOUTH VIETNAM

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] Owing to an average and heavy rainfall over the recent past, there has been enough water for rice plants to blossom in a number of localities in North Vietnam. Heavy rains have flooded certain rice areas in the six provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Son Binh, Vinh Phu, Ha Bac and Thanh Hoa. People in these areas have concentrated their pumping capacities on drawing off water to narrow down the flooded surface gradually.

The main 10th-month rice crop has been blossoming and putting forth well-rounded grains whenever weather conditions are favorable (sunny days and foggy nights). The rice area damaged by leafhoppers has decreased in a large measure. According to the Statistics General Department, as of 5 October, the provinces have harvested the early 10th-month rice crop on 24,000 hectares representing 1.8 percent of the total cultivated area and a decrease of 51,000 hectares compare with the same period last year. The various localities are trying to harvest the crop as soon as it has ripened in order to have enough time to plow and harrow the soil for the winter cultivation season.

The northern provinces have harvested the fall rice crop on 51,000 hectares representing 75.2 percent of the [total] cultivated area. This year the area where the crop has been completely lost is not worth mentioning and the productivity and volume of production of the fall rice crop are fairly good because the weather conditions have proven favorable, with few instances of heavy rainfall and flood.

However, heavy rains fell in a number of localities over the recent past, which has made it impossible to plow and harrow the wet soil and has thus affected the sowing and growing tempo for the early winter plants such as corn and sweet potato. The various localities in North Vietnam have performed the sowing and planting task on only 10,717 hectares--that is, 41,000 hectares less than the same period last year. They are preparing over 800,000 tons of organic fertilizer for the cultivation of winter crops, plowing and harrowing 26,000 hectares for seed sowing and tilling 22,000 hectares of fields reserved for the 5th-month crop. Moreover, cooperatives are planting breeding azolla on 61 hectares prior to disseminating it elsewhere. There is a shortage of breeding azolla in many localities.

In the near future, the northern provinces will have to arrange a time schedule and manpower rationally to harvest the early 10th-month fields quickly and neatly. A plan must be drawn up to select seeds for the next crop and initiatives must be taken to prevent and control drought to protect the main 10th-month rice crop which is blossoming and putting forth well-rounded grains. Urgent efforts must be made to fulfill the plan to sow and grow early winter plants such as corn, sweet potato, soybeans and watermelons; it is necessary to inspect and make adequate preparations about draft power, materials and fertilizer for the 1982-83 winter-spring season and precautions must be taken to protect domestic animals from the cold weather in the winter months.

The southern provinces are continuing to speed up the sowing and transplanting of the 10th-month rice crop and have achieved 92.2 percent of the planned area norm. Failing to fulfill the planned area norm are some localities such as Dong Thap with only 90.4 percent, An Giang 85.7 percent and Nghia Binh 83.3 percent. A number of provinces such as Dong Nai, Ben Tre, Thuan Hai and Phu Khanh are still far behind the planned area norm for the 10th-month rice crop while other have fulfilled 90 percent or more of the planned area norm.

Some 82.2 percent of the area grown with the summer-fall rice crop has been harvested by various localities, with the provinces from Thuan Hai southward harvesting 84.5 percent of their cultivated areas. The provinces of Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Song Be, Tay Ninh and An Giang have finished harvesting the summer-fall rice crop but Dong Nai, Kien Giang and Ben Tre have been slow in harvesting. Many localities are concentrating efforts on harvesting quickly the remaining summer-fall rice areas in order to have enough time to perform plowing and harrowing and to transplant the late 10th-month rice crop.

The yield of this year's summer-fall rice crop is rather bounteous--with 32.2, 30, 29.36 and 28.26 quintals per hectare in Hau Giang, Minh Hai, An Giang and Dong Thap respectively.

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AGRICULTURE

GRAIN OBLIGATION OVERFULFILLED IN DAC LAC

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] This year the average yield of the winter-spring rice crop across Dac Lac Province is 27.56 quintals per hectare--3.25 quintals more than last year's winter-spring crop. The gross output of the winter-spring rice crop this year amounts to nearly 24,000 tons--nearly 3,600 tons more than last year's winter-spring crop. The high-yielding districts are Ko Rong Ana with 37.7 quintals per hectare, Ko Rong Buc with 36.6 quintals per hectare and Ko Rong Bong with 30.2 quintals per hectare. As of 15 September, the collection of obligation grain from the winter-spring crop fulfilled 103 percent of the plan norm. The grain collection norm was surpassed in many areas such as Lac District with 698 tons representing nearly 200 percent of the norm, Dac Min District with 177 tons representing 118 percent of the plan norm, Ko Rong Ana District with 900 tons fulfilling 112.5 percent of the plan norm and Dac Nong District with 226 tons fulfilling 113 percent of the plan norm.

The paddy tax collection throughout the province has fulfilled 100.56 percent of the plan norm, showing an increase of 50 tons over the winter-spring season last year. The amount collected are 132 tons in Lac District, 51 tons in Dac Min District, 84 tons in Dac Nong District and 200 tons in Ko Rong Ana District. Ko Rong Pach and Ma Drac Districts have nearly fulfilled the assigned plan while E H'Leo District has delivered a certain amount of paddy tax though not entrusted with any collection plan.

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AGRICULTURE

FISHING ACHIEVEMENTS IN SOUTHERN PROVINCES REPORTED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] Over the past 9 months, the three provinces of Nghia Binh, Cuu Long and Minh Hai caught over 88,000 tons of marine products, purchased 25,600 tons and overfulfilled the 1982 plan norm for marine product export. Nghia Binh Province caught 25,600 tons of marine products representing 102.4 percent of the plan norm, purchased 6,547 tons representing 100.6 percent of the plan norm, fulfilled 107.3 percent of the whole yearly plan for the exportation of marine products and delivered to the central level twice as many goods as in the same period last year. Minh Hai Province obtained 46,800 tons representing 117 percent of the plan norm and purchased 15,390 tons fulfilling 128.2 percent of the whole yearly plan. Cuu Long Province caught 15,950 tons representing 145 percent of the plan norm and purchased 3,661 tons fulfilling 104.6 percent of the whole yearly plan.

Production conditions in the first 9 months of this year were still marked by many difficulties as in the previous ones, namely, a shortage of materials, equipment, gasoline and oil and the breakdown of old ships and boats. . . The provinces have properly implemented purchase and export policies, boldly innovated management and guidance methods and applied the system of end-product contract with each ship and boat and within state-operated installations and also collectives. The provinces have considered it important to catch marine products in order to be able to import materials and equipment for self-sufficiency in reequipping their fishing industry and to overcome production difficulties. Apart from the above-mentioned three provinces, others such as Phu Khanh, Quang Nam-Da Nang, Ben Tre, Binh Tri Thien, Hau Giang, Tien Giang, Dong Nai, Quang Ninh and Thai Binh and Haiphong City and certain army units have also carried out fishing, nearly fulfilling the whole yearly plan norms and achieving an increase from 3 to 78 percent over the same period last year.

Many provinces have paid attention to applying technical progress in organizing concentrated fishing during the appropriate seasons and in catching marine products on the open sea, along the shores and in three water layers--upper, middle and bottom; they have restored and developed handicrafts, improved tools, expanded the method of using encircling nets with lead devices and dragging three nets at the same time and organized the catching of shrimp for export.

9332
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AGRICULTURE

ELECTRICITY BEING WASTED IN WATER CONSERVANCY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Xuan Tiep, the Ministry of Water Conservancy: "Electricity Is Still Being Wasted in Irrigation and Drainage Operations in Support of Agriculture"]

[Text] At the pump stations and the farmland water conservancy management corporations, there is an emulation movement to economize on raw materials, fuel, supplies and other production costs. The farmland water conservancy systems that use electric pumps are intensifying the movement to economize on electricity in order to increase the efficiency of project use, reduce production costs and support agricultural production well. We would like to express a few opinions concerning the matter of economizing on electricity in irrigation and drainage operations.

Electricity costs: today, the country has more than 17,000 electric pump stations at which more than 70,000 pumps of various types are in operation, the total rated capacity of which exceeds 300,000 kilowatts. The realities of management over many years have shown that the cost of providing electricity to support irrigation and drainage operations constitutes 50 to 60 percent of total production costs. Calculated per hectare of land, the average annual cost to an area being irrigated or drained by electric pumps is 850 to 1,100 dong per hectare, of which 600 to 650 dong represent the cost of electricity per hectare. The quantity of electricity that is consumed each year on the land that is irrigated and drained by electric pumps is very large and the cost of providing this electricity amounts to hundreds of millions of dong. If we economized on electricity, we could significantly reduce the production costs within agriculture.

The distribution and use of electricity within the systems of electric pump stations: electricity is a very important factor in the pumping of water in agricultural production in many areas of the country. However, the distribtion and use of electricity have long been marked by many shortcomings and the waste of both electricity and water is rather widespread. For this reason, many farmland water conservancy systems that irrigate and drain fields by means of electric pumps operate with low efficiency. The main reason for this is the

waste of water. The waste of water is due to several reasons: the farmland water conservancy systems do not have enough workers; the specialized and professional qualifications of their workers are still poor; they lack manual workers who have a high work grade and lack experienced management cadres; the number of farmland water conservancy units has been increased but the quality of these units is not good. Some farmland water conservancy units in some provinces are planning to disband or join capital construction units and are not managing the water in fields well. The management apparatus is still administrative and professional in nature and has restricted itself to the following style of management:

--At many places, the management of canal and ditch projects is not truly tight; in the process of utilizing projects, little attention is given to repairing them, especially to performing minor repairs and periodic repairs. Some projects that have been damaged have not been promptly repaired. Many pump stations are in need of repair or lack spare parts and are being operated at low efficiency (the efficiency of operation is 10 to 20 percent below their design capacity). Some localities are not properly guiding the implementation of regulations and codes and are still allowing gates to be opened and closed at anyone's convenience, thereby causing a waste of water.

--The management of water and the distribution of water are not based on quotas, consequently, the responsibility of management workers and of the farmland water conservancy units at agricultural cooperatives has not been increased. The coordination between the agriculture sector and the water conservancy sector has not been truly close cooperation at some times and places (water has not been supplied in keeping with the rate of transplanting, thereby prolonging the amount of time spent waiting in fields), as a result of which water has been wasted.

--In economic management, many farmland water conservancy corporations lack the conditions needed to establish cost accounting and are still operating on the basis of administrative management, as a result of which the state budget must annually compensate for losses. On the other hand, due to the impact of many natural factors, production costs are unstable but the main source of revenues, water conservancy charges, is not based on costs and cannot insure a balance between revenues and expenditures, thereby causing difficulties when making payment for electricity. The system of technical norms, labor, quotas, ceilings on the consumption of supplies, fuel, electricity and so forth either has not been firmly established or is not of high quality.

--At certain times and places, the management of the distribution of electricity in support of irrigation operations within the various farmland water conservancy systems has not been truly rational, as a result of which electricity has been wasted. At many times, the amount of electricity being supplied is not enough to operate all pumps at their design capacity. The periods of time when electricity is available are usually not suitable and are not long enough to meet the irrigation and drainage requirements. At many pump stations, pumps must operate at design capacity for 24 hours in a row in order to achieve the

proper level of water in the main canals that lead water to the branch canals and fields. In actuality, however, electricity is only supplied for 10 to 12 hours and then shut off for anywhere from 1 day to a few days. Therefore, the water that has been pumped into canals (which is less than the design capacity of canals) cannot be used, thereby causing both a waste of water and a waste of electricity. Then, every time water is pumped, it is necessary to pump a rather large head of water (for large pumps) within the canal, thereby wasting the drawing capacity of medium and small size pumps. As a result, the quantity of electricity consumed during the many pumpings is large but the quantity of water that is actually used to provide irrigation is small and the irrigating of fields takes a long time, thereby affecting the planting season. In recent years, due to the very irregular distribution of electricity, some fields had to be directly shifted from being irrigated to being drained. This situation not only wastes electricity and increases production costs, but also affects the plan for collecting water conservancy charges.

--The above mentioned situation concerning the distribution of electricity has also resulted in the failure to promptly drain water from many places, thereby causing fields planted with rice and subsidiary food crops to become inundated and waterlogged.

The characteristics of the farmland water conservancy systems show that the quantity of electricity that must be used to provide irrigation or drainage is dependent upon the amount of irrigation water that must be provided or the quantity of water that must be drained. In order to pump 1 cubic meter of water (for either irrigation or drainage), it is necessary to consume 0.025-0.030 kilowatt hour of electricity. Thus, the quantity of electricity that is consumed depends upon the quantity of water that must be pumped. As a result, the way to economize on electricity, namely, economizing on water, is also the most effective way to reduce costs within the farmland water conservancy systems that are irrigated and drained by electric pumps. Facts have shown that if we reduce the amount of water wasted within the farmland water conservancy systems by 10 percent, electricity consumption can be reduced by 20 to 25 percent.

In response to the state's economization policy, many farmland water conservancy management corporations are endeavoring to economize on electricity in irrigation and drainage operations in support of agriculture.

In our country, the amount of area irrigated by electric pumps (in both the winter-spring season and the 10th month season) exceeds 800,000 hectares and the amount of area drained by electric pumps during the 10th month season exceeds 200,000 hectares each year. We must spend nearly 200 million dong on electricity and consume more than 100 million kilowatt hours of electricity each year. If the farmland water conservancy management corporations and the concerned sectors made an effort to economize on electricity, they could reduce production costs by a large amount and help to stabilize the sources of electricity in the present situation.

Allow us to present several primary measures for economizing on electricity in irrigation and drainage operations. As regards the organization of management, it

is necessary to improve the training and education of farmland water conservancy management cadres and workers so that they become skilled, specialized professionals who comply with internal management regulations, are conscious of economizing on electricity and water, provide good management, utilize farmland water conservancy systems well and so forth. Prior to each production season, it is necessary to inspect and repair canal and ditch project systems to insure that water can be transported from the head of each system to each field. It is also necessary to dredge the rivers used to provide drainage, raise area embankments, implement the drainage guideline "spread-seep in-drain-pump," and implement the regulations and codes that provide for safe, continuous and prompt operation, thereby increasing the efficiency of drainage. We must improve the management of water, improve the regulation and distribution of water, utilize water in a planned manner and reduce the amount of time that water must be pumped. This is a way to save electricity. The Dan Hoai Farmland Water Conservancy System in Hanoi, which has improved its regulation and distribution of water, has reduced the amount of time that water is in canals by 30 percent and reduced the consumption of electricity. We must continue to strengthen the farmland water conservancy units and continue to formulate and implement regulations on the operation of farmland water conservancy systems as regards the management of water. We must gradually improve irrigation and drainage standards on the basis of scientific methods. There must be close coordination between the agriculture sector and the water conservancy sector in supplying water in accordance with the rate of production during each season, with an efficient allocation of crops and in a manner consistent with the irrigation and drainage capabilities of projects. We must avoid the problem of "water waiting for land." There must be close coordination between the water conservancy sector and the power sector in order to distribute electricity in a reasonable manner and supply electricity at the right time and for a sufficient amount of time so that water can be pumped continuously; we must avoid situations in which electricity is not available when it is necessary to pump water and when electricity is available, it is not provided in sufficient quantities to meet pumping requirements.

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AGRICULTURE

TRACTOR OPERATIONS MADE MORE EFFICIENT IN HA SON BINH

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Luong Van Dan, the Ha Son Binh Agriculture Service: "The Ha Son Binh Tractor Sector Is More Closely Linked to the Cooperatives"]

[Text] By the end of the 1982 10th month season, the agricultural tractor stations had met the plan norms on the preparation of fields assigned to them by the province. In standard equivalent, the 12,000 hectares that were worked equated to 30,000 hectares. Compared to the average during the years from 1976 to 1980, the volume of work performed has increased by 9 percent and, with the 1981 10th month season included, the amount of area transplanted has exceeded the average by 40 percent.

During this year's 10th month season, tractors began operating 10 to 15 days later than in previous years and a serious drought occurred in the middle of the season; while they were in the process of preparing fields, tractors had to stop and wait for water and some stations planned to even use bulldozers to plow dry fields during the 10th momth season! Through the great efforts made by the tractor stations, they overcame many difficulties in the nearly 50 days that they participated in production and, together with the agriculture sector, transplanted all 10th month fields during the permissible season.

The Ups and Downs

It has been 23 years since the tractor and agricultural machine sector was established. The volume of work performed by it has increased with each passing year. The advanced model units of the tractor federations have become the advanced model units of the entire country. Despite this, shortcomings on the part of the sector and a lack of understanding between tractor operators and cooperative members have become evident in the production process over the years. Tractors require certain conditions in order to be able to plow and harrow land. Cooperatives must expend must indirect labor to support tractors by providing lubricating oil and wire-cage wheels, combating the buildup of mud deposits, providing labor to break through embankments and cooking meals for tractor workers, even providing manpower to look after tractors so that workers can rest at night. The cooperative also must make large expenditures that are only revealed when accounts are examined by the responsible persons, such as the cost of banquets

for the management board and workers, the cost of meals served in fields, the cost of receiving guests from the station, the cost of tea and tobacco for night shift workers and so forth. Reviewing the additional costs that must be paid, cooperatives have found that these costs range from 50 to 100 percent of the payment paid to stations for plowing and harrowing. Of course, some expenditures on these workers are legitimate but there are also many other expenditures that cooperatives have decided to include in their tractor account in order to make things "neat and tidy." A cooperative in Thuong Tin District recorded in its records that 250 kilograms of rice were used to cook the nighttime meals of two tractor operators for a period of 10 days! Tractor workers have been asking for something extra for many years and cooperative members have had to bear a large expense in their distribution for many years, one for which no "reason" has been found.

The policy of the state pays farmers a subsidy of more than 10 dong per standard hectare; therefore, cooperative members do not have very much to complain about; they spend only a little more than 2 dong for each sao transplanted and even if the cooperative has to pay an additional 2 dong for food for tractor operators, it is not much. The state budget provides more than 1 million dong in compensation for the cost of tractor operation each year. The cooperatives make settlement with the state at the rate of only 21 dong per hectare and also pay that portion of costs in money and materials that is over and above the subsidy. Farmers do not see the subsidy paid to them by the state, only the portion over and above the subsidy that they must pay, which they feel is too much. In 1981, cooperatives implemented the new contracting mechanism and cooperative members withdrew from mechanized plowing contracts in order to plow and harrow their fields by buffalo and hoes. In the 1981 10th month season, the amount of area plowed by machines only equalled slightly more than 60 percent of the plan quota. After the policy reducing the price to 170 dong was adopted, the area plowed by machine only increased by a small amount. In the 1981-1982 winter-spring season, the stations could not complete the plans assigned by the state and they all requested that the province reduce their 1982 plan norms to less than two-thirds of what they were. Some stations, such as the Quoc Oai Station, where the emulation movement is a successful movement and where large volumes of work were performed in previous years, have now asked that they be reduced in size and that some of their personnel and tractoss be sent to other places. The Ky Son Station has formulated a plan that amounts to only 1 day's work. During this 10th month season, in the face of the seeming inability on the part of tractor stations to get back on their feet, these stations underwent a change and restored the volume of work performed to the levels they are supposed to achieve. The workers within the sector say to one another that "the tractors have undergone several generations of growth but the work methods and methods of thinking of each of us have only entered the second stage."

The Changes

Of the tractors with which Ha Son Binh Province has been equipped over the past 2 decades, 205 are still in operation. There are 170 mechanical plows, 140 of which are MTZ's, which are used during all three seasons of the year and have been deployed primarily in the lowland districts, which comprise the rice growing

area of the province. Each year, the various stations work roughly 30,000 hectares, which equates to 20 percent of the land under the cultivation of grain crops.

The stations that practice cost accounting and bookkeeping that are subordinate to the corporation on the upper level used to widely display the thinking of relying upon subsidization and relying upon the state, working if work was available, not calculating economic returns and even working without collecting payment, consequently, the stations were in debt for many years and the province had to liquidate more than 1 million dong of indebtedness on the part of stations. The cumbersome apparatus provided ineffectual guidance; there was still surplus machine capacity; the corps of technical workers were idle for 6 months after the season, their wages were low, their living conditions had not been improved and many negative phenomena had arisen among them.

In 1981, the provincial People's committee and the Agriculture Service decided to put the tractor stations under cost accounting and to gradually strengthen the stations. The stations studied decisions 25 and 26-CP. Cadres and workers became determined to implement the new method of operating and provide better tractor support in the movement to performed skilled agricultural work and reduce production costs. They also became determined that the state would not have to compensate for losses and to improve the living conditions of manual workers.

Under the guidance of the province and the districts and the Trade Unions on the various levels, all stations held customer conferences with cooperatives, which dealt with diverse subjects that were not raised before, such as the following:

--Conducting technical trials in the preparation of fields at several cooperatives so that cooperative management boards could see how finely the soil is prepared after each pass of the tractor and see the smallest embankment angle that can be used in fields.

--Explaining to cooperatives the special characteristics of tractors on fields with foundations, on fields that have lost mounds and so forth so that cooperatives can coordinate and provide prompt assistance whenever workers encounter difficulties and make full use of tractors in performing the largest possible amount of work.

--Making expenditures over and above the production costs of cooperatives on the workers working in the various areas. This is a matter of major importance that has been debated in virtually all cooperatives: providing food to workers so that they are better able in terms of their health to support production without wasting too much money on tobacco, tea, wine and so forth. Many cooperatives in Thanh Hoa have set the level of support at 10 percent of the total product. Manual workers utilize this support in a reasonable manner and do not cause a bother to cooperatives.

The cooperatives are enthusiastic because their fields are being prepared rapidly, being prepared on schedule and at reasonable prices. A careful

accounting shows that only 21 dong are being spent per sao of field up until transplanting. Meanwhile, plowing by water buffalo costs 60 dong, takes more time (all cooperatives are experiencing a shortage of draft buffalo and cattle) and the ground must be plowed again at a shallow depth. The relationship between cooperatives and workers is no longer one in which "fields are flat but customers are dissatisfied." During this season, tractor operators, as a result of improving their method of support and implementing product contracts, performed high quality work during the correct season, efficiently arranged their work, economized on fuel and repaired their own tractors when they broke down. When the completed their work at cooperatives and returned to the state, their machinery was also taken back immediately and technical maintenance work is performed on it in preparation for the next season. The income of workers is much higher than it was last season. At the Thuong Tin Station, the wage is 300 to 400 dong per month, twice as high as in previous seasons. In Thanh Oai, by cutting expenditures on tea and tobacco under the subsidy provided by the cooperative (10 percent), a few hundred extra dong were made available which were used to increase the income of workers and encourage many of them who once used the excuse that they were sick to stay home and receive a monthly salary (which was sometimes higher than the income of those who went to work) to go into the fields and operate tractors. The stations have calculated that their cost of preparing fields this season was 170 dong per hectare, which was equal to the price of operation assigned by the state; as a result of completing the state plan, many savings were realized: fuel consumption was 5 to 6 percent below the ceiling and expenditures on spare parts were reduced. Many stations that lacked wire-cage wheels at the start of the season rewelded broken wheels and used them for another season, thereby saving tens of thousands of dong.

Truly practicing cost accounting, the leaders of the tractor stations and manual workers looked for work, kept abreast of work and looked for every way to complete the norms of their plan on the preparation of fields in support of farmers. They economized on expenditures and collected all accounts. The technical workers who are idle during the 6 months outside the season and the tractor operators who were in poor health but did not take time off performed parts 2 and 3 of the plan; although this was not done everywhere, it did mark a change worthy of the attention of the entire sector.

The leaders on the district level and the leaders of the various sectors within the province are very concerned with the tractor problem. The chairmen of Quoc Oai, Thanh Oai, Ung Hoa, Thuong Tin and other districts held conferences between stations and cooperatives and promptly resolved every problem that was encountered in order to rapidly increase the rate of plowing and transplanting during the 10th month season. Advanced model units "spread" and their rate of production was promptly reported to the various stations and sectors in order to create an intense emulation movement. During this season, the My Duc Station caught up to and overtook the Thuong Tin Station, exceeding the plan quota assigned to it by the province by 26 percent, compensating for its shortfall during the spring season and joining the entire sector in successfully completing the 1982-1983 state plan.

7809
CSO: 4209/58

LIGHT INDUSTRY

HA NAM NINH BOOSTS PRODUCTION OF JUTE RUGS FOR EXPORT

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Oct 82 p 3

[VNA News Release: "Ha Nam Ninh Exceeds This Year's Production of Jute Rugs for Export by 30,000 Square Meters"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, the production installations in Ha Nam Ninh Province have produced 290,000 square meters of jute rugs for export, thus exceeding the entire year's plan by 30,000 square meters and doubling the 1981 production.

Right at the beginning of the year, the Ha Nam Ninh Export General Corporation already supplied enough raw materials and provided leadership to the installations for concentrating on making the Thang Long brand of jute rugs for export, which would both offer high economic values and exploit the local source of raw materials, as well as ensure jobs for thousands of cooperative members and workers.

The Nam Dinh and Ninh Binh rug manufacturing enterprises and the foreign-trade stations of Ly Nhan, Duy Tien and Binh Luc Districts and Nam Dinh Municipality spun jute fibers and dyed them on the spot, reduced transportation costs and actively supplied materials for production.

Ly Nhan District encouraged jute rug making in 24 of its 36 agricultural cooperatives, used the labor of thousands of cooperative members during slack periods and of students in the summer vacation, and in the last 9 months produced 100,000 square meters of jute rugs for export, or twice as much as the 1981 output.

During the jute harvest this year, the Export General Corporation has sent 1,000 tons of nitrate fertilizer to the localities for the purchase of 700 tons of nonobligation jute. The sector as a whole strives to make 150,000 additional square meters of jute rugs of the Hoan Kiem brand for export by the end of the year.

5598
CSO: 4209/66

LIGHT INDUSTRY

PROCESSING OF FRUIT, VEGETABLES, EXPORT INTENSIFIED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 3

[Text] The agricultural sector is intensively organizing the production, purchase and processing of vegetables for export and is considering it an important duty to export fruit and vegetables to the Soviet Union and the CEMA member countries.

The sector has actively organized the production of various kinds of export vegetables, fruit and condiments at state farms and vegetable and fruit producing farms. Units specialized in producing and processing export vegetables and fruit have taken specific measures to overcome difficulties in production, processing and packing, Huu Nghi [Friendship] Vegetables and Fruit Farm has begun to produce and process cucumbers satisfactorily. Me Linh Enterprise and the processing bureau of the Central Vegetables and Fruit Corporation have been making salted lemons and powdered red pepper for export. The Central Vietnam Vegetables and Fruit Station and Binh Tri Thien Province have jointly organized the production of red pepper in many districts and cities in the northern part of this province. This task has involved a survey of the production area, the supply of seeds and technical materials and the assignment of cadres to districts to help them guide production.

9332
CSO: 4209/67

LIGHT INDUSTRY

TABLE FANS EXPORTED TO CUBA

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 11 Oct 82 p 1

[Article from SAIGON GIAI PHONG: "Exportation of B400 Table Fans"]

[Text] With their 400-mm diameter blades and a 115-voltage, table fans of the B400 model are a merchandise manufactured in 1982 by the electric motors combine subordinate to the industry service of Ho Chi Minh City. The fans have a sleek appearance and are coated with an elegant, beautiful paint. Following a recent adequate inspection and evaluation of the fans, the State Metrology, Standards and Quality Control Department has decided to grant the level-1 quality control stamp to this type of merchandise which is the first one produced in the city ever to receive the quality control stamp. The B400 table fans have many interesting characteristics such as a wind blowing capacity of 67.3 cubic meters per minute (versus the international standard capacity of 60 cubic meters per minute) with a use value of 0.91 cubic meter/minute/watt (versus the international standard value of 0.90 cubic meter/minute/watt), an operational motor temperature of 35 degrees C (versus the international standard temperature of about 55 degrees C) and a maximum speed of 1,350 revolutions per minute.

The first batch of 200 B400 table fans has been exported by the foreign trade sector to Cuba.

9332
CSO: 4209/67

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SUCCESSFUL CONGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION TRADE UNION REPORTED

Hanoi XAY DUNG in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 82 pp 1-4

/Anon: "Good Success at the Sixth Congress of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam"/

/Text/ In an atmosphere filled with enthusiasm and a determination to carry out the Fifth Party Congress resolution successfully, the Sixth Congress of Delegates of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam was held recently with solemnity at the Cua Lo summer resort in Nghe Tinh.

The Congress was attended by a full complement of delegates coming from all areas across the country and representing 245,000 trade union members and over 300,000 manual and office workers of the sector in construction bureaus and services, general corporations, enterprises' federations, corporations, enterprises, schools and organs directly subordinate to the Ministry of Building.

During 3 days of urgent and serious work, the delegates intensively studied and animatedly discussed the reports by the Executive Committee of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam on the state of the manual and office workers' movement and the trade union's activities in the construction sector during the fifth term of office /of the Executive Committee/ and also on the guidelines and mission of this manual and office workers' movement and the activities of this trade union in the construction sector during the sixth term of office /of the Executive Committee/. The Congress worked in a democratic fashion and elected the Executive Committee of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam for the sixth term of office with 43 members.

The Congress won a good success, with a complete identity of views on the contents of the Congress resolution which are as follows:

The Congress unanimously passed the report on the state of the manual and office workers' movement and the trade union's activities in the construction sector ever since the Fifth Congress and also passed the report on the guidelines, mission and task of the whole trade union's network in the construction sector in the forthcoming years. The Congress considered these two documents to be the official resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam.

However, in debating, analyzing and assessing the state of the manual and office workers' movement and the trade union's activities in the sector in the past 3 years and in determining the targets and basic mission of the construction sector's trade union in carrying out its activities in the coming years and on the basis of the views expressed and debates held by various delegations--, the Congress found it necessary to stress the following few major problems in the near future:

1. The "3 High Points" emulation movement--"High Productivity" emulation movement, for short--has really become one with a traditional character among the manual and office workers of the construction sector. Though organizing nothing concentrated and animated at the central level over the past few years, the movement has been kept going and developed evenly among all sectors and trades in each installation; using many subtle and interesting forms, the movement has attracted and motivated large numbers of manual and office workers to work urgently and creatively, to take and develop initiatives, to improve technique and to apply technological progress in order to increase labor productivity, vigorously accelerate construction and insure on-schedule completion of the principal projects and key products mentioned in the yearly plan of every unit and of the entire sector. In the past years, the movement has taken steps to bring about new developments in many fields--targets, theme, form and measures. This constitutes an outstandingly good point in the manual and office workers' movement and the trade union's activities in our sector.

Therefore, in the forthcoming years, it will be necessary for the sector's trade union in all echelons--from basic to central--to draw up plans and take measures to continue to develop and step up the "3 High Points" emulation movement--with "professional training and skillful craftsmen's emulation" as a theme--in a really seething, constant and widespread manner among all manual and office workers and in all sectors, trades and installations so as to motivate large numbers of manual and office workers to strive to successfully fulfill the 1982 state plan and the 5-year (1982-85) plan.

2. Along with the development of the high productivity emulation movement, the contingent of manual and office workers of the sector have also undergone training during the process of production, work execution, construction and installation and have made progress from many points of view. Especially, there has been progress in the standards of work execution organization and economic management of construction and installation and, for the first time, there have been new models such as those about the execution of the task of building and installing workshops or about the specialization, mechanization and cooperativization of work execution; about [Mr] B.'s agreement to carry out construction and installation for the Hoa Binh hydroelectric, Pha Lai thermoelectric, Bim Son and Hoang Thach cement projects; about contracts covering the entire volume of engineering items in construction and installations, about contracts covering entire construction sections and about end-product contracts for the production of building materials--these contract systems having been applied by many units at both the central and local levels. There have emerged progressive patterns of concentrated, complete and

synchronized execution of tasks making it possible to put projects into production and use at an early date; of taking the initiative and practicing thrift; of doing professional study and studying and applying scientific-technological progress in production, construction and installation; and of organizing various types of service to life's necessities and for the promotion of cultivation, animal husbandry and so forth. These patterns have been growing in number with each passing day, can be found in every unit and enterprise and constitute new factors in the manual and office workers' movement in our sector. If the trade union manages to immerse itself in the field of production and management and if it quickly discovers, improves and propagates such patterns, the above-mentioned factors will become a material strength to push forward production, work execution, construction, installation and economic management in the sector so that the latter may gradually grow into a large industrial production sector.

This demand has not yet been met satisfactorily, however, as demonstrated by realities in the past years. Therefore, in 1982, 1983 and the subsequent years, all trade union echelons in the sector will need to pay special attention to building up and further improving such patterns and to organizing and launching a widespread movement to learn from and emulate with progressive patterns among all sectors and trades and in every unit engaged in production or work execution. This must simultaneously be considered to be one of the most important tasks as well as an important measure to be carried out to boost the emulation movement at the grassroots level. There is a need to carry out satisfactorily the task of reviewing, recapitulating and promptly disseminating experiences to ensure that progressive patterns really become a core force in the emulation movement of manual and office workers in the entire sector.

3. The situation in the sector is characterized by the fact that production, work execution, construction and installation are subject to frequent fluctuations, that work is in most cases heavy and done manually in the open, that there is shortage of jobs in certain areas and that the life and activities of manual and office workers at work sites and in enterprises are still burdened with difficulties. Faced with this situation, manual and office workers in the sector have nevertheless realized the need to cope with difficulties in production and livelihood and have on their own solved many of these.

However, in such a difficult situation, it has been impossible to prevent ideological changes among manual and office workers a number of whom have shown a lack of enthusiasm and of peace of mind in the exercise of their profession and have not yet devoted themselves entirely to the sector. Cases of slack discipline and theft of public property and wastefulness during the process of production, work execution, construction and installation are still rampant at many work sites and enterprises of the sector.

To remedy this state of affairs, it is necessary for the trade union at all echelons in the sector—especially at the grassroots level—to pay special attention to both of the following aspects: [first.] It is necessary to carry

out propaganda and education satisfactorily to help manual and office workers realize clearly the situation and the new mission as set forth in the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress and, on this basis, to make them understand fully and correctly both the difficulties and opportunities facing the country and the sector in the fulfillment of the task of building socialism and defending the fatherland--thus creating conditions for these manual and office workers to think and act along the lines indicated by the party; [second] it is necessary to inculcate into manual and office workers a sense of the need to display a new attitude at work, to adhere to discipline, to perform labor urgently and creatively and to safeguard public property and it is also necessary to lead them to oppose, check and defeat negative manifestations.

On the other hand, conditions must be created to increase the manual and office workers' income under the form of wages and rewards by launching a mass movement to fulfill labor productivity norms and to accept product contracts and also by expanding the application of various forms of contract such as contract for an entire volume of work and for an entire project, contract for each construction section and end-product contract. The trade union must consider it very important to participate in and supervise the activities of specialized organs to ensure the application of other labor systems and policies, and to urge manual and office workers to satisfactorily organize by themselves their work, life and activities at the sector's work site and enterprises.

In areas where tasks have not yet been specified and where the manual and office workers' jobs are not yet guaranteed, the trade union must act in conjunction with directors to formulate plans and measures to provide employment for manual and office workers and to create conditions for the latter to stabilize their income, wages, life and activities.

4. Simultaneously with the development of the manual and office workers' movement, the organization and activities of the trade union at all levels in the sector have been further streamlined and consolidated. Generally speaking, the trade union's organizational task has not met production requirements, however, since the relationships between the horizontal and vertical leadership networks and the gist of the responsibility for guiding the basic level of the trade union at different levels in general corporations, enterprises' federations and combines and in the local construction sector are still replete with hindrances which have not yet been investigated thoroughly and solved promptly. Though the duties and tasks of the trade union in the sector have placed ever greater requirements and though the union's scope of activity has expanded continuously, the trade union has failed to attract a large number of its members and induce them to participate in its activities and tasks. Though the trade union has had to participate in a manifold management, many of its cadres still have a low standard of knowledge of economic management and of science and technology.

To overcome the above-mentioned shortcomings and weaknesses, the trade union at all levels in the sector must consider the building of a stable and strong

trade union's organization to be an important and urgent necessity in the coming years. First, the trade union must organize and build at all costs a force composed of union members eager to participate in the trade union's activities from the cells upward and must help and further train all semi-specialized cadres from members of trade union's component executive committees on up in order to enable them to carry out activities. Trade union echelons from corporations, general corporations, enterprises' federations and local construction sectors up to the trade union at the central construction sector must at all costs attract the contingent of scientific-technical cadres, economic management cadres and professionally skillful workers and induce them to participate in activities related to economic-technical problems.

The question of forming a cadres' force and further training them must also be raised urgently with a strategic significance. For this reason, immediately from now on, the trade union in corporations, general corporations and enterprises' federations, the trade union in the local construction sector and the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam must start forming a body of cadres and managing and training them according to a plan and must combine regular, concentrated formation with on-the-job training and on-the-spot coaching through practical and lively activities at the grassroots level.

To proceed with the implementation of Resolution No 7 on the organizational task of the Confederation of Trade Unions, the Standing Committee of the trade union in the sector must do a research and formulate regulations on the organization and activities of the trade union at various echelons--general corporations, enterprises' federations and combines, trade union in the local construction sector and trade union organs in the /central construction/ sector--in order to disentangle hindrances in the organizational field and in the relationships between the horizontal and vertical leadership networks since a solution to this problem has long been overdue.

Concerning the improvement of leadership over work execution, all trade union echelons must apply a system of work according to a program and a task plan and involving a clear-cut division of work and assignment of duties to each and every responsible person, a control of the result of work, a survey and recapitulation of the experiences drawn, a report to the high level and a notice to the low echelon. First and foremost, it is necessary to apply immediately the system of providing guidance for key points and /specific/ ones according to the special features of each task and ensuring that each job is completely done within a fixed time limit.

To promptly encourage and motivate manual and office workers in the entire sector to exert every effort to emulate in implementing successfully the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam and to contribute actively to the struggle to overfulfill the 1982 state plan and the 5-year (1981-85) plan set forth by the Fifth National Party Congress for the construction sector, the Congress decided to launch a seething, continuous and broad emulation movement among all manual and office workers in the entire sector with the following targets and contents:

1. Efforts must be made to fulfill and even surpass all of the state plan norms with the requirement that productivity be high and the quality of construction and products good, that rigorous thrift be exercised to obtain a 5 to 10 percent savings in all jobs and that labor safety be assured. Special importance must be attached to the need to accelerate construction, to ensure completion of tasks and to hand over ahead of schedule those key projects and important products which have been mentioned in the yearly plan of each unit and of the whole sector.

2. Learning and training must be performed continuously to become socialist workers with a firm political standpoint, with professional skills, with good revolutionary qualities and ethics and with a readiness to fulfill the obligation to defend the fatherland.

3. It is necessary to act on one's own to organize well the material and moral life of manual and office workers under all conditions and circumstances.

This movement is entitled: "Emulation Movement 'to Achieve High Productivity, to Organize Life Well and to Train for Professional Skill.'"

The Congress assigned to the Sixth Executive Committee of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam the yearly task of taking directive measures and setting specific norms appropriate to each sector and trade on the basis of the resolution passed by the Congress. The Congress requested all trade union echelons within the sector to disseminate the Congress resolution among all trade union members and among manual and office workers in each unit and simultaneously to draw up programs and plans and take measures to start implementing the Congress resolution.

From the homeland of the Nghe Tinh Soviet Revolution--the native country of the great President Ho Chi Minh--and in a spirit of emulation in implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, the Congress called on all trade union members and manual and office workers throughout the sector to display all their revolutionary zeal and their valor, diligence and creativeness in performing labor and to exert every effort to step up the emulation movement for labor, production and economical building of socialism and to strive to carry out successfully the resolution of the Sixth Congress of the Construction Trade Union of Vietnam.

Based on the sector's traditional spirit of production and struggle, the Congress believes that all trade union members and manual and office workers in the entire sector will try to move forward continuously to accomplish the 1982 state plan tasks successfully and comprehensively and also to successfully achieve the sector's economic targets indicated in the resolution of the Fifth National Party Congress.

For the purpose of building and defending the socialist Vietnam fatherland, let manual and office workers in the construction sector forge ahead enthusiastically.

9332
CSO: 4209/75

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

PORNOGRAPHIC FILM SHOWINGS REPRESSED

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 14-20 Sep 82 p 4

[Article by Hai Dang: "Punishment of Den of Pornographic Film Showings"]

[Text] Back home from his public security office, Mr Hai sat down by a table, his mind confused. His daughter, a Grade 10 student, had left home a few days ago. Where did she go? He never imagined this could happen because she was always a good and studious girl. The more he thought about it, the more deeply he regretted his attitude in receiving a public security agent who called at his house last month.

No sooner had he come home from office that day than a young public security agent called in and informed him of his elder daughter's misbehavior which his family should watch closely and correct through education. But instead of listening attentively and calmly to the public security agent, he stood up for his daughter, got upset and said: "You have hurt my family's reputation!"

Not that he did not pay attention to his children. His daughter usually stayed at home after school and he knew all of her friends. She always asked his permission before going out. In the evening, she stayed indoors and went to bed after learning her lessons. Even so, she had started to dress up rather fashionably of late. Truly speaking, her mother did pamper her a little bit but he thought a grownup girl should be allowed to dress up at least like her friends. In his opinion, this was the right thing to do among youngsters and one should not be too strict with them in this matter. Moreover, the economic situation of his family was not so bad. Any family would be happy if they could give their daughter a new suit of clothes! That was what he said to the public security agent who called at his house last month.

Busy with his office work, he had forgotten that incident but today he remembered very well each word and gesture of the public security agent and also the latter's countenance when saying: "We come here to inform your family of your daughter's behavior. What we have said is true. We hope you will take notice of that and give her assistance!"

Mr Hai did not expect things would turn out so bad.

After being informed by Mr Hai of the disappearance of his elder daughter named H. a few days ago, the responsible comrade at the public security organ opened an old file. There was something suspicious and worthy of mention: Certainly,

H. was still around somewhere; maybe she had been involved with a group of bad elements who had been watched by the public security organ, and consequently dared not go home. The task of seeking H. was then assigned to the comrade detectives who quickly found out H. the day after.

At the sight of the public security agents, H. burst into tears. Looking at her gaunt, haggard face, the public security agents tried to solace her: "Why did you leave your home? Your parents have been so anxious about you that they can neither eat nor sleep!" On hearing about her parents, H. sobbed all the more and said: "I feel guilty toward my parents and also you." She went on saying:

"Everything began with the birthday party held by a friend of mine. That day I made acquaintance with people who were not my friends' classmates but were said to be their 'elder brothers and sisters.' A woman wearing a smart dress and too much make-up approached me, fondled me and told me: 'How beautiful you are! But I must say frankly that this dress of yours looks quite 'dull.' Why didn't you ask Lan to lend you another one?'

"Her mixed compliments and criticism made me feel very ashamed. Then she asked: 'Do you like to see movies?'

"I like movies, sure enough. So I immediately said yes. She replied: 'But I am speaking of the 'tough' ones and not the 'trite'ones which are shown at the movie houses and which you should not waste your time seeing.'

"I asked naively: 'Where are such films shown and how much does an admission ticket cost?' She told me laughingly that I would have only to follow her and that she would foot the bill.

"You know, I was a student and had no money. Nevertheless, they led me to eateries and to places where depraved movies were shown. Afterward, they tried to subdue me by asking me to pay my debts and then enticed me to see movies and make love. Sometimes, I escaped from my house through the window while my parents thought I was asleep."

The story told by H. was concrete denunciation of the evident crime perpetrated by the gangs who organized clandestine showings of "blue" films in the city. Based also on the disclosures made by the masses at the grassroots level and following continuous investigations by the detective forces, the Hanoi Municipal Public Security Service decided to wipe out the dens which clandestinely showed noxious movies in the city.

A film showing place in Truong Dinh Lane, Hanoi, was chosen as one to be closed down immediately.

The projector was still running when the public security agents came in. The culprits were caught red-handed. They were Nguyen Ngoc Luong, an employee at the X agency and his wife, a nurse at the D. sector's hospital. Both had been doing this sordid business to make money.

L. had built his house with the obvious intention of embarking on a dishonest profession. Formerly, he resided in the La Thanh Dike area where he illegally earned his living by "seeing people off at the front door and welcoming others at the backdoor" [acting as a procurer]. Because his activities were disclosed by the people, he bought an out-of-the way house in Truong Dinh Lane. There were ponds on both sides of the road leading to his house. He kept dogs in order to be immediately warned of anyone's arrival. There was an escape route at the rear of his many-roomed house. Apart from his living quarters, he had built two spacious additional rooms, one used as a sitting and film projection room and another situated further behind and furnished with a large bed and two pillows. Guests could see movies in the anteroom and then indulge in debauchery in the backroom. He also catered for the guests. At first, young girls came here to see the movies out of curiosity but many of them were subsequently ensnared by him and his wife and forced to sell themselves to have money to pay debts.

The agency where he was employed had extensive relationships with persons returning home from abroad. Therefore, when seeing a lot of luxurious motorcycles stopping by his house on many days, people believed the visitors were his office colleagues and so did not pay attention to them. However, his acts could not escape the people's notice because the lights in his houses were on all night long til dawn. What did he do and why did he have to keep the lights on as a precautionary measure?

Faced with such conspicuous evidence, Nguyen Ngoc Luong had to plead guilty. He declared that he had been to Saigon to buy 8-mm projectors and that on finding out that not all of the depraved reactionary films intended to arouse bestiality had been confiscated, he tried to buy the remaining ones at all costs. He began by giving film shows to make money and later on turned his house into an entertainment place for lewd people.

Many young girls had their minds poisoned and their happy life ruined at that place. How revolting! Nguyen Ngoc Luong had to admit his guilt and was punished by law. The 10-year prison sentence was a well-deserved lesson to Nguyen Ngoc Luong, a man who spread the venoms of a decadent culture to harm our youth.

The Nguyen Ngoc Luong case has also helped us realize more clearly the harm done by bad movies and has reminded us of the need to heighten vigilance and to inform the responsible organs of the activities of unscrupulous persons who are still secretly concealing and circulating the products of a depraved reactionary culture. On the other hand, this case has taught a lesson to those youths who want to keep up with the Joneses in matters of life and dress style and who lack self-control in their daily activities.

To contribute to building a happy and wholesome cultural life, we must assist the responsible organs in their continuous efforts to track down and wipe out the perverse cultural products of the enemy which are still being circulated clandestinely in our cities.

9332
CSO: 4209/45

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

HCM CITY HOSPITAL CHIEF DISCUSSES AGENT ORANGE DAMAGE, BLASTS U.S., CBW ALLEGATIONS

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 1 Nov 82 pp 50-52

[Article by Wachara: "(Non-) Yellow Rain in Vietnam"]

[Text] "You will see it better at our hospital. You will know for certain who used chemicals," the 38-year old Dr Nguyen Ngoc Phuong, a large woman from Ho Chi Minh City who is the director of the Gynecology and Obstetrics Hospital, told CHATURAT concerning the realities of the use of chemicals. "What could be more clear evidence concerning the yellow rain that America is trying to propagandize and the non-yellow rain that America brought and used in Vietnam? Have the Americans taken responsibility or had humanitarian thoughts on this matter?"

Dr Nguyen Ngoc Phuong is the head physician of the largest hospital of obstetrics and gynecology in Ho Chi Minh City, built during the period of French control. It is an attractive, up-to-date, French-style hospital, large enough to have had its own teaching hospital and medical school for at least the past 50 years.

The doctor completed her medical education at the French medical institute in Ho Chi Minh City and has been working in this hospital since 1963, not going anywhere else for the entire 19 years, as an obstetrics and gynecology specialist, involved without interruption in births and deaths of children and mothers.

"During the entire period from 1962 to 1971 the American air force scattered hundreds of millions of gallons of toxic chemicals all over our country, and particularly 11 million gallons of the chemical called agent orange, containing 500 kg of Dioxin." The Vietnamese female doctor's youthful smile faded as she went on to say: "Just 1 microgram of this substance can cause the death of an unborn child in the womb, an abnormal pregnancy, cancer, or countless other dangers.

Dr Phuong did not only recount; the took CHATURAT to visit sleeping young patients of no more than 20 or 25 in one hospital room with various hopeless conditions. Most had various types of strange diseases, especially cancers of the uterus, etc., the symptoms and reactions of which are difficult for people like us without medical knowledge to understand.

According to statistics of the South Vietnamese government and what Dr Phuong told us, millions of South Vietnamese people were in contact with these toxic substances over the ten years that the Americans threw this disaster down upon the Vietnamese land and people. She said that this is the most painful and bitter suffering for these patients day after day and for the children born with various abnormalities.

"From the air the villagers must breathe, the water they drink, the vegetables and fish they eat, all parts of the environment that the Vietnamese people depend upon to live. Every square inch contains components of dioxin," Dr Phuong said. "All our children under 25 at present have collected these toxic substances in their bodies from at least age ten."

In this type of hospital room Dr Phuong showed us young women who were not only certain not to be able to give birth to healthy, normal children; even their own bodies were not certain to be able to live through the damage of these toxic substances, particularly the cancers which are most common and must be removed as they appear. And if they don't die, they lead lives of suffering or deformity.

We have said that all these patients who were affected by toxic substances come from areas where America scattered chemicals.

And they can almost be said to be cared for fearlessly.

There were various pictures that the hospital took, including those of children with hundreds of different deformities from before birth that the hospital has preserved for research. Dr Phuong explained case by case in medical language of which I understood but little, but what was surprising to CHATURAT was that many children who died in the womb had cancer or various deformities: some had no mouths, no noses, or various organs interchanged. It was terrifying!

Following the female doctor with the airy form and clean smile I saw the disasters to the nation's people from chemicals used in the war that everyone is now trying to forget and which is not spoken of in civilized nations. Besides the thousands who have become only history in cemeteries, there are the millions who are crippled in South Vietnam right now.

I couldn't help asking Dr Phuong how the Vietnamese people and the South Vietnamese government would handle these problems that have no end, and how they could bear such problems that arouse only sadness and pity.

Dr Phuong tried to smile, but in her tired eyes that looked like the eyes of other unfortunate Vietnamese she seemed to say that there is no way except for her people to continue to accept their fate in silence. "We will continue to struggle as I have been for ten years. But the one thing that is certain we will not do is to cry out and curse anyone for having so inhumanly caused our fate."

But, in any case, the American chemicals that caused such strong effects on nature, the environment, and millions of people in South Vietnam are not easily

forgotten. It seems the Vietnamese government is preparing to hold a technical symposium on the harms of this chemical in Saigon next January, which they are calling the Toxic-Symposium.

At this symposium scholars and doctors from all over the world interested in the technical aspects will be invited to study and analyze for the first time in the world what's what in human war. American scholars and doctors too will be invited.

Not only will people be brought forward for study, but trees and grasses of all kinds that have been affected by American chemicals in South Vietnam will be studied as well. And in particular there will be opportunities to see and meet children and people who are still living with deformities, with diseases of the brain or nervous system or with weakened intellects. There are quite a few such children left.

There will be opportunities to see the truth, realities more startling than the yellow rain for which America has been trying to find proof.

According to Dr Phuong and high-level South Vietnamese officials who are arranging the symposium, this appears to be the first time chemicals so harmful to humans have been used against humans to achieve victory in order to protect and to pressure destitute people of an Asian nation. It was a real experiment on millions of people. It will not be just a technical and scholarly symposium, but a symposium on the great tragedy of the cost to human beings of their own progress.

Before we left the hospital one official who shook hands and said good-bye to us laughed softly and said: "There are still a lot of Americans in Thailand. Can you try to ask them whether they have thought about the humaneness of their acts in our country, or is their humaneness only on the Thai-Cambodian border?"

We didn't answer except to smile faintly. I wanted to think about whether at this great technical and scholarly symposium in South Vietnam there would be something that a Thai scholar and a doctor would find interesting. Would they find out something stranger than the maze in which they are walking circles today? They might find out something more than by sitting and waiting, wondering where the yellow rain on the Thai border is.

9937
CSO: 4207/24

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VIETNAM FORESTRY SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION FORMED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--On 5 October, many scientists, managerial and teaching cadres from colleges and middle schools, the Research Institute subordinate to the forestry sector and a number of localities and sectors concerned held a congress in Hanoi to found the Vietnam Forestry Science and Technology Association--a mass organization directly subordinate to the Vietnam Federation of Science and Technology Associations. This organization's mission is to gather together persons who are engaged in scientific-technical work within and outside the forestry sector, who are enthusiastic about this sector and who voluntarily carry out activities to contribute to shaping up and developing a tropical forestry science and technology in Vietnam and to building and expanding forestry in order to help protect the environment, to prevent and control natural calamities and enemy ravage, to develop agro-forestry production, to build up industry and to raise the people's living standard.

Present at the congress were Vu Dinh Lien, member of the Party Central Committee and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and representatives of the Science and Education Department, the State Science and Technology Commission, the Committee for the Foundation of the Vietnam Federation of Science and Technology Associations and the Ministry of Forestry.

The congress passed the statutes of the Vietnam Forestry Association, elected its Central Committee and passed a letter voicing the association's determination to be addressed to the Party Central Committee and the Council of Ministers.

9332
CSO: 4209/67

SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

VIETNAM GEOLOGIC SCIENCE-TECHNOLOGY ASSOCIATION FORMED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Oct 82 p 4

[Text] VNA--On 6 October, the geology sector held a congress to found the Vietnam Geologic Science and Technology Association.

Attending the congress were many persons engaged in the geologic work among research teams and scientific and managerial organs subordinate to the Geology General Department, the Oil and Natural Gas General Department, the Ministry of Higher Education, the Vietnam Institutes of Science, the Ministry of Building, the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, the Vietnam Science Commission and the Capital Construction Commission.

The congress for the founding of the Vietnam Geology Association determined that the central tasks of the association are to disseminate information about the geologic science among the people with a view to improving the scientific knowledge of the broad masses; to organize various forms of educational activity aimed at raising the standard of the association members and their geologic colleagues; to organize and motivate creative activities of the association members and their geologic colleagues in the field of geologic science and technology;to encourage geologic science and technology cadres to actively fulfill their scientific and technical mission; simultaneously to gather a broad and deep knowledge about this scientific and eagerly to contribute views to the party and state to give them a basis for working out positions, policies, lines and plans to develop the economy, science and technology related to the geologic sector; and to propose and conduct international cooperation activities in the domain of geologic science and technology.

9332
CSO: 4209/67

BIOGRAPHICS

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Trần Hải Bằng [TRAANF HAIR BAWNGF]

Deputy Head of the Statistics General Department; on 9-11 February 1982 he attended a conference summing up statistical accomplishments during 1981. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82 p 12)

Đào Thị Biểu [DAOF THIJ BIEEUR]

Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Cuu Long Province; her article "Motivating Workers To Collect Grain" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG DOAN No 63, Apr 82 p 28)

Lê Đức Chính [LEE DUWCS CHINHR]

*President of the Vietnam Swimmers Association; recently he attended diving championship meets in Thanh Hoa. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 Oct 82 p 4)

Trần Thanh Diệu [TRAANF THANH ZIEEUJ]

Deputy Editor of the statistics journal TAP CHI THONG KE; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82 inside front cover)

Lâm Công Định [LAAM COONG DINHJ]

Vice chairman of the Science and Technology Council, Ministry of Forestry; his article "The Scientific and Structural Basis of Combined Agro-Forestry Production" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 21)

Phạm Đức Đông [PHAMJ DUWCS DOONG]

Secretary of the Trade Union Federation, Hai Hung Province; his article "Promoting the Three-Faceted Emulation Movement To Serve Development of Agricultural Development and Proper Implementation of Secretariat Directive 100" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI CONG DOAN No 63, Apr 82 p 24)

Trần Văn Đường [TRAANF VAWN DUWOWNGF]

Deputy head of the Forestry Service, Nghe Tinh Province; his article "Bringing Technical Advances to Forestry Industry Production in Nghe Tinh" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 27)

Phan Văn Giang [PHAN VAWN GIANGR]

Head of the Forestry Service, Quang Nam-Danang Province; his article "A Positive Measure for Development of Forestry Resources" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 31)

Nguyễn Hải [NGUYEENX HAIR]

*Deputy head of the Emulation Section of the Statistics General Department; on 9-11 February 1982 he attended a conference summing up statistical accomplishments during 1981. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2,Apr 82 p 12)

Hà Trọng Hòa [HAF TRONGJ HOAF]

Alternate member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Thanh Hoa Province; recently he attended diving championship meets in his province. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 Oct 82 p 4)

Hoàng Hoè [HOANGF HOEF]

Head of the Investigation and Planning Institute, [Ministry of Forestry]; his article on sandlewood tree growing in Vietnam appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 28)

Đào Khương [DAOF KHUWOWNG]

Head of the Water Conservancy Scientific Research Institute; on 16 October 1981 he attended a conference on Science and Land Transformation along the coast of North Vietnam. (THUY LOI No 223, Nov-Dec 81 p 41)

Trần Văn Lự [TRAANF VAWN LUWJ]

Vice Minister of Communications and Transportation; *Director General of the Railway General Department; recently he presided at a conference to review the results of training station and boat inspections. (GIAO THONG VAN TAI 30 Aug 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Lộc [NGUYEENX LUWCJ]

Publisher and editor-in-chief of the statistics journal TAP CHI THONG KE; his name appeared on the masthead of that publication. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82, inside front cover)

Nguyễn Lộc [NGUYEENX LUWCJ]

Deputy head of the Statistics General Department; on 6 November 1982 he attended an awards ceremony in Hanoi. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 82 p 62)

Vũ Khắc Mãn [VUX KHAWCS MAANX]

*Editor of the water conservancy journal THUY LOI; his name appeared on the masthead of the source. (TAP SAN THUY LOI No 225, Mar-Apr 82 back cover)

Trần Nghĩa [TRAANF NGHIAX]

*Acting director of the Institute for the Studies of Chinese and Vietnamese languages, Vietnam Social Science Commission; on 8 September 1982 he attended the opening of a conference on documents in Chinese and Vietnamese characters. (HANOI MOI 10 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Minh Phương [NGUYEENX MINH PHUWOWNG]

*Ambassador to Colombia; on 26 October 1982 he presented his credentials to President Betancur. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Quế [TRAANF VAWN QUEES]

Vice Minister of Forestry; his article "Thoughts on Implementing the Forestry Mission in Accordance With the Spirit of the 5th Party Congress Resolution" appeared in the cited source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 p 5)

Trần Quỳnh [TRAANF QUYNHF]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 4 November 1982 he attended the 6th Session CEMA meeting in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Ngọc Sơn [NGUYEENX NGOCJ SOWN]

Deputy head of the Statistics General Department; on 6 November 1982 he attended an awards ceremony in Hanoi. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 1, Feb 82 p 62)

Văn Tạo [VAWN TOAJ]

Director of the Institute of Historical Studies; his article about the history of Chi Lang appeared in the cited source. (DAI DOAN KET 27 Oct 82 p 5)

Hoàng Minh Thắng [HOANGF MINH THAWNGS]

Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the VCP Committee, Quang Nam-Danang Province; recently he greeted a provincial Laotian delegation in his province. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 82 p 4)

Đào Việt Thường [DOAF VIEETS THUWOWNGF]

*Editor-in-chief of the forestry journal TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP; his name appeared on the masthead of the source. (TAP CHI LAM NGHIEP No 6, Jun 82 inside back cover)

Hoàng Trình [HOANGF TRINHF]

Head of the Statistics General Department; on 9-11 February 1982 he attended a conference summing up statistical accomplishments during 1981. (TAP CHI THONG KE No 2, Apr 82 p 12)

Nguyễn Văn Trọng [NGUYEENX VAWN TRONGJ]

Member of the Central Committee of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union; Deputy Director of the Sports Department, Physical Education and Sports General Department; recently he attended diving championship meets in Thanh Hoa. (THE DUC THE THAO 30 Oct 82 p 4)

Trần Xuân Vũ [TRAANF XUAAN VUX]

*Capital Construction Department, Ministry of Water Conservancy; on 23 October 1982 he participated in a seminar on product contracting in corporations and factories. (THUY LOI No 222, Sep-Oct 81 p 41)

Đậu Ngọc Xuân [DAAUJ NGOCJ XUAAN]

Vice Chairman of the State Planning Commission; *Vice Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 4 November 1982 he attended the 6th Session CEMA meeting in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 5 Nov 82 p 1)

CSO: 4209/98

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

/The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity./

Mai Đình An /MAI DINHF AN/ M.S. deceased
Member of the VCP; former President of the Signal and Liaison Technical College; Vice Chairman of the Technical Economic Commission, Post and Telegraph General Department; born in 1929 in Tu Liem District, Hanoi, he died on 24 Oct 82. (NHAN DAN 25 Oct 82 p 4)

Thich Tâm An /THICHS TAAM AN/ Venerable Deceased
Member of the Validation Council of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; former deputy to the 5th National Assembly; former Vice President of the Vietnam Unified Buddhist Association; former Director of the Central Buddhist Studies School; on 29 Oct 82 he died at age 91. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Duy Cần /NGUYEENX ZUY CAANR/
*Director of the Motion Picture Department; from 15 to 27 Oct 82 he headed a delegation to France. (NHAN DAN 1 Nov 82 p 4)

Đỗ Chính /DOOX CHINHS/
Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Deputy Director of the Economics Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 22 Oct 82 he attended an awards ceremony at the Kremlin. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Duy Cường /NGUYEENX ZUY CUWOWNG/ Pharmacist
Vice Minister of Public Health; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association; on 26 Oct 82 his name was listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 1)

Trinh Đình Cửu /TRINHJ DINHF CUWUR/ Major General
Deputy Commander in chief of Military Region 7; on 28 Oct 82 he greeted an Army and Navy delegation from the USSR. (NHAN DAN 31 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Hà /TRAANF VAWN HAF/
Permanent Member of the Science, Technology and Training Council, Ministry of Agriculture; his article on family economy appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 3 Nov 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Văn Kha /NGUYEENX VAWN KHA/
Minister of Engineering and Metallurgy; recently he accompanied Le Duan on a visit of Phuc Tho District and a industrial enterprises in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 82 p 1)

Đinh Gia Khánh /DINH GIA KHANHS/
Vice Minister of Water Conservancy; Chairman of the Vietnam National Mekong Committee; on 22 Oct 82 he attended an international seminar in Ho Chi Minh City on the Mekong Delta. (NHAN DAN 24 Oct 82 p 1).

Lê Khánh /LEE KHANHS/
*Deputy Director of the Economics Department of the VCP Central Committee; recently he led a delegation to Cuba. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 82 p 4)

Phạm Khắc Lãm /PHAMJ KHAWCS LAMX/
Deputy Chief of the International Propaganda and Training Section of the Propaganda and Training Department of the VCP Central Committee; on 3 Nov 82 he attended ameeting on the anniversary of the USSR Revolution and Founding. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 82 p 1)

Đỗ Duy Liên /DOOX ZUY LIEEN/
Vice Chairman of the People's Committee, HCM City; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association; on 26 Oct 82 his name was listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Văn Luật /NGUYEENX VAWN LUAATJ/ M.S.
*Director of the Mekong Delta Agricultural Institute; his article on technical progress in agricultural production in his region appeared in the cited source. (NHAN DAN 29 Oct 82 p 2)

Lê Văn Lương /LEE VAWN LUWOWNG/
Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Secretary of the Hanoi Municipal VCP Committee; on 23 Oct 82 he attended a meeting on the newspaper HANOI MOI's 25 Anniversary. (NHAN DAN 24 Oct 82 p 4)

Văn Phác /VAWN PHACS/
Member of the VCP Central Committee; *Vice Minister of Culture on 6 Sep 82 he attended the end of the year ceremony at the Writers School. (VAN NGHE 16 Oct 82 p 3)

Trần Quỳnh /TRAANF QUYNHF/
Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers; *Chairman of the Vietnam Subcommittee of the Vietnam-Czechoslovakia Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation; on 3 Nov 82 he welcomed the arrival of a Czech delegation. (NHAN DAN 4 Nov 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Sang /TRAANF VAWN SANG/, *Lieutenant Colonel
*Acting Commander of the 4th Military Region School of Culture; his response to criticism of illegal wood cutting by his unit appeared in the cited source. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 26 Oct 82 p 3)

Nguyễn Phương Thảo /NGUYEENX PHUWOWNG THAOR/
Member of the Executive Committee of the Vietnam Women's Union; on 26 Oct 82 her name was listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 4)

Lê Cao Thăng /LEE CAO THAWNGS/, Colonel, deceased
Born in 1929; former Head of the Editorial Bureau on Rear Service, Economics and Technology for the armed forces journal TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN; Member of the VCP; Member of the Vietnam Journalists Association; he died of a disease at the 108th Military Hospital on 25 Oct 82. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 4)

Đào Thiện Thi /DAOF THIEENJ THI/
Minister of Labor; *President of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association; on 26 Oct 82 his name was listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Anh Tuấn /NGUYEENX ANH TUAANS/
Standing Member of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; *President of the Hanoi branch of the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association; on 1 Nov 82 he attended a meeting to welcome the formation of this branch. (NHAN DAN 2 Nov 82 p 1)

Lê Quang Vinh /LEE QUANG VINH/
*Deputy Director of the Nguyen Ai Quoc Central Party School; *Vice President of the Vietnam-Ethiopia Friendship Association; on 26 Oct 82 his name was listed on the announcement about this new association. (NHAN DAN 27 Oct 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Vịnh /NGUYEENX VINHJ/
*Vice Chairman of the Vietnam-Soviet Friendship Association; on 22 Oct 82 he attended a meeting of his Association. (NHAN DAN 23 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Vỹ /TRAANF VYX/
Member of the VCP Central Committee; Deputy Secretary of the VCP Committee, Hanoi; Chairman of the People's Committee, Hanoi; recently he accompanied Le Duan on a visit of Phuc Tho District and industrial enterprises in Hanoi. (NHAN DAN 30 Oct 82 p 1)

HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 JUL-15 AUG 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 9, Sep 82 p 32

[Text]

JULY

16. The Chairman of the Council of Ministers decides to set up a Central Commission for Market Control.

17. A delegation of the Vietnamese Party and Government, headed by Nguyen Van Hieu, Minister of Culture, leaves Hanoi for Nicaragua to attend the celebration of the third Revolutionary Day.

20. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach paid a visit to Singapore from July 18 to 20.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays a visit to Burma from July 20 to 25.

22. Some units of Vietnamese troops have left Kampuchea for home after fulfilling their international duty there.

— Enforcement of the Rules for Aquatic Products Co-operatives.

23. The Commission for the Nation-wide Campaign for Peace and Disarmament holds a conference in Hanoi.

24. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Gold-Star Order on Cuban President Fidel Castro Ruz.

26. The Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issues a statement reaffirming its strong solidarity with and resolute support for the surely victorious and just struggle of the Palestinian, Lebanese and other Arab peoples against US imperialism and the Israeli aggressors.

— Opening of the Public Health Ministerial Conference of Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam in Vientiane.

28. The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry issues a statement strongly condemning the genocidal crimes committed by the Israeli troops against the Palestinian people and reaffirming the militant solidarity with and full support for the just struggle and sure victory of the Palestinian and Arab peoples.

— Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ends his visit to Malaysia begun on July 25.

29. Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach pays a visit to Thailand.

30. Promulgation of a decree by the Council of Ministers on the management of State program of scientific and technological advances.

31. Vietnam participates in the fine-art products exhibition held by UNESCO member countries in Mexico.

AUGUST

2. Signing in Kabul (Afghanistan) of an agreement on co-operation between Vietnam News Agency and Bakta News Agency.

3. Closing of the solidarity summer camp for 300 Vietnamese and Kampuchean children from Phnom Penh and Ho Chi Minh City held in Ho Chi Minh City from July 25 to August 3.

— The Third National Mechanics Conference is held in Hue.

4. Minister of Culture Nguyen Van Hieu, head of the Vietnamese delegation, leaves Hanoi to attend the World Conference on Cultural Policies organized by UNESCO in Mexico.

7. Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese Council of State, visits Iraq.

9. A meeting of representatives of friendship associations of Laos, Kampuchea, Vietnam, Mongolia and the Soviet Union is held in Hanoi to exchange views on the present situation in Asia and in the world as a whole. They inform one another of their own countries' efforts in the struggle for peace and disarmament and of their peace proposals concerning different regions in the world, particularly in Asia and Southeast Asia.

10. Pham Binh, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese Council of State, visits Guinea.

— Signing in Jakarta of a joint communiqué on co-operation between journalists' organizations of the two countries.

— The Public Health Ministry holds the third conference on internal medicine in Ho Chi Minh City.

11. Deputy Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of the Chairman of the Vietnamese Council of Ministers, visits wounded Palestinian combatants.

13. The Vietnamese Lawyers' Association holds a meeting in Hanoi to study the juridical position of the Israeli war of aggression. They strongly condemn the crimes of aggression and genocide committed by the Israeli Zionists with the guidance and backing of the US imperialists.

14. A delegation of the Vietnam Buddhist Sangha leaves Hanoi to attend the Sixth Asian Buddhist Congress for Peace held in Ulan Bator.

15. Opening in Hanoi of the 1982 summer camp for 140 outstanding pupils representing various secondary schools in the country.

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END

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Vietnam Report

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Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

VENAL GUARDS FACILITATE THEFTS OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 24 Oct 82 p 2

[Cartoon]

Caption: Don't worry, he won't make a sound!

Key:

1. Bribe
2. Depot

CSO: 4209/109

THACH DISCUSSES SCOPE OF ASEAN-INDOCHINA ISSUES

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 15 Nov 82 pp 46-48

[Interview with Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese Minister of Foreign Affairs, on 2 November 1982; place not specified]

> [Text] Nguyen Co Thach, the Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs, visited Thailand for 2 days on 1 [and 2] November. People who are not reporters would not have known much about his visit since the press, like the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, attached little importance to this. Chaturat had a chance to obtain a special interview with him between 1400 and 1430 hours on 2 November. English was used during the interview.

Chaturat: Has agricultural production in Kampuchea increased this year?

Nguyen Co Thach: Definitely. It has improved continually. In particular, it has improved greatly as compared with production in 1978-1979 when countless problems were encountered.

[Question] But aren't the people still facing great hardships?

[Answer] Things are not difficult for the people in general. But things are difficult for those who are thinking about reversing the situation in Kampuchea. We will definitely overcome the various obstacles.

[Question] There have been reports that you want to meet with Sihanouk.

[Answer] I have never said such a thing.

[Question] Not even in New York?

[Answer] Never, anywhere.

[Question] If you had a chance to meet, would this be beneficial?

[Answer] No. Sihanouk is not Vietnamese. Talking would not be of any use. He is.... The people of Kampuchea call him a traitor.

[Question] Does that refer to the fact that he is cooperating with Pol Pot?

[Answer] Exactly!

[Question] What is your view on future relations between Asean and Indochina?

[Answer] Actually, relations between the members of Asean and Indochina are not what could be called "good" or "smooth." But if we compare the situation to that in the 1960s and 1970s, it can be seen that things have improved greatly. At that time, foreign troops used Thailand as a base from which to invade Laos, Kampuchea and Vietnam. But now, we have established diplomatic relations. Looking back in history, the development of the relations can be seen clearly. Even comparing the present to 2 years ago, it can be seen clearly that relations have improved. Then, when I visited Thailand, there were demonstrations (laughs).

[Question] When you stopped off in Thailand last week, there were reports that Vietnam was preparing for a major military offensive in Kampuchea in order to suppress the enemy during the coming dry season. And it is expected that the clashes will spill over the border into Thailand.

[Answer] This is just propaganda in order to give credit to Pol Pot. It is like the stories that said that Pol Pot was trading in timber. It is aimed at creating an image to the effect that they have a large liberated zone and can engage in trading and that Sihanouk, who is the leader of the coalition government, is living in the liberated zone. This is all jsut propaganda to enable them to sell timber to Thailand.

[Question] Talking about trade, sometimes, trade, or economic relations, can be used as a tool to solve political problems.

[Answer] But it seems that the countries in Asean have a policy of opposing trade with Indochina. Even bicycles are on the list of prohibited items since it is felt that this is a type of war material (laughs). The same is true for rice. In the beginning, [people] were willing to sell rice to us. But after th rice was loaded onto the boats, problems arose since the governments changed their policy and prohibited trade with us.

[Question] Vietnam once proposed a joint fishing venture with Thailand to carry on fishing operations in South Vietnam. Excuse me, when I said "South Vietnam," I was referring to the geographical location, to the sea in that area.

[Answer] I feel that we should talk together and discuss matters with each other. We can reach an agreement on this. The Thai government received this proposal but no action has been taken. To date, I have still not received a reply from the Thai government.

[Question] Have private individuals, such as Chattichai's group, ever made any proposals to Vietnam about this?

[Answer] How can private individulas do anything since the government's attitude is to block trade with Vietnam? The first thing is for the government to make a decision. At present, the Thai government continues to maintain an attitude of preventing trade with us, including both public and private trade. This is like the United States and other countries in Asean.

[Question] During your stop-off in Thailand this time, you didn't expect to meet with the Thai minister of foreign affairs, did you?

[Answer] I told the Ministry ~~of Foreign Affairs~~ that I would like to meet with Minister Sitthi as a guest who was just stopping over here. I wanted to say hello to some of the Thai officials. But I was informed by Minister Sitthi's office that his office was very busy and that I would not be able to meet anyone.

[Question] Even though a Khmer coalition government has been formed, it is not thought that there will be any changes in the next 2-3 years. Is that right?

[Answer] Asean helped form this coalition government because it hopes that, in the next 2 years, Prince Sihanouk will be able to build a strong base and eliminate the Pol Pot faction. At present, we are watching to see whether the "goat will eat the vegetable" or whether the "vegetable will eat the goat" (laughs).

[Question] What is your view on China's present diplomatic moves, particularly its relations with the Soviet Union?

[Answer] This is good. Because this shows that, to date, China's tough policy against the Soviet Union has been a mistake and a failure.

[Question] You don't think that this will give China a chance to interfere with your relations and with the support given to Vietnam by the Soviet Union?

[Answer] I don't think so. However, I have said many times that self-determination and self-reliance are best. Certainly, China -- and this may include Thailand too - does not want Vietnam to become a strong country in Southeast Asia. But other countries want Vietnam to become strong.

[Question] How are relations between Vietnam and France?

[Answer] Very good. This year, I had a chance to talk with Cheysson (the French minister of external relations) on four separate occasions in April and September in Paris and at the United Nations.

[Question] Has the French government ever proposed playing a role in the conflict in this region?

[Answer] The French government wants this region to be neutral. I agree that this region should separate itself from the influence of all the great powers.

[Question] Did the committee that recently went to Hanoi seeking information on the U.S. soldiers missing in action in the Vietnamese War make any requests during this trip?

[Answer] No. We allowed this group to come to our cuntry, and we took them where they wanted to go. That is all that happened.

[Question] When you attended the U.N. conference, did you have a chance to talk with Sitthi?

[Answer] Meetings held to talk with each other or to discuss matters depend on the wishes of both sides. If it is the wish of just one side, it is like fulfilling a desire by oneself (laughs a long time).

[Question] Comparing the countries in Asean, Indonesia is the country with rather lofty thoughts of self-determination. Do you think that Indonesia will be able to remain a member of Asean for very long?

[Answer] It is my feeling that Thailand will be able to close the ideological split between the members of Asean for a long time. Thailand will be able to induce the other members of Asean to follow its ideological lead for a long time (laughs a long time).

[Question] Do you accept Thailand's views on its stability and security?

[Answer] I have submitted principles, ideas and measures to Thailand on the problems concerning stability, security and safety. I have constantly stressed the fact that the Indochina countries do not pose a danger to the security of Thailand. We have never expressed a threatening attitude. But it seems that the Thai government believes that the Indochina countries have a policy of threatening and posing a danger to the security of Thailand.

[Question] How can we be sure that Vietnam will not annex Laos and Kampuchea to form an Indochinese federation.

Our three countries have a treaty with each other. This has been announced several times. Even in Geneva, we confirmed that our three countries were independent countries and were not dependent on each other. But we have a close fraternal relationship. The countries in Asean have close relations and so why can't the Indochina countries? We have never opposed the relationships in Asean. Thus, when you oppose us, fairness...we want to be treated fairly. Why do you oppose us? There is no reason.

[Question] It is said that the Soviet Union is trying to pressure Vietnam into giving it permanent military bases. Because now, before Soviet Ships come into port, they still have to ask for permission each time.

[Answer] Why is Thailand worried about this? The United States has bases in the Philippines, in Manila. And certainly, whenever Soviet ships come to use our ports, they must first obtain permission from the Vietnamese

government. We are an independent country with sovereignty over our country.

[Question] Concerning the situation in Kampuchea, if China stops sending in weapons, will Vietnam withdraw its troops?

[Answer] Have you ever seen the Chinese map that delimits the China Sea? It reaches all the way to Vietnam, Kampuchea, Indonesia and Malaysia. But it does not extend into Thai territory. I obtained this map in New York. I think that this is an urgent problem that Asean too must discuss in order to resist this take over of ocean territory and under-sea resources as shown on the Chinese map.

[Question] Have you discussed this matter with Indonesia?

[Answer]. Yes, I have. And I have discussed it with General Mubato.

11943
CSO: 4207/27

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

UNHCR DEPUTY ARRIVES IN HANOI--Hanoi, 18 Nov (AFP)--The deputy head of the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR) William Smyser arrived here from Bangkok for discussions with Vietnamese officials on the orderly departure programme. Mr Smyser, who arrived late yesterday, was accompanied by the new regional coordinator of the UNHCR, Ian Symington. He will leave Vietnam on Friday. This visit came a month after contacts in Geneva between UNHCR officials and Vietnamese Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau in which Vietnam asked for a modified procedure in "orderly departure", notably on the laying down of lists. According to Hanoi, 27,210 people have left Vietnam legally through the intervention of the UNHCR from March 1979 to September 1982. An estimated one million have left illegally since 1975. [Text] [BK181118 Hong Kong AFP in English 0532 GMT 18 Nov 82]

ALBANIAN AMBASSADOR PRESS CONFERENCE--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Nov--Albanian Ambassador Maxhun Peka held a press conference here today on the 70th Independence Day (November 28) and the 38th National Day (Kov. 29) of his country. The ambassador spoke about the brilliant achievements recorded by the Albanian people in all fields over the past years. He also expressed satisfaction at new developments in the friendship and cooperation between his country and Vietnam. An Albanian film was screened at the end of the conference. [Text] [OW252108 Hanoi VNA in English 1503 GMT 25 Nov 82]

SRV, HUNGARY SIGN PROTOCOL--Hanoi, VNA, 24 Nov--A protocol on goods exchange and payments for 1983 was signed between Vietnam and Hungary here today. Signatories were Nguyen Tu, Vietnamese vice minister of foreign trade, and Jozsef Kaplar, Hungarian vice minister of foreign trade. [Text] [OW251301 Hanoi VNA in English 0758 GMT 25 Nov 82]

SOVIET RUBBER PLANTING AID--More than 20,000 hectares of wasteland in the Dau Tieng Rubber Plantation will be put on the rubber as a joint Vietnamese-Soviet venture. At this plantation which formerly belonged to the French-owned Terre Rouge Company, more than 2,700 hectares of land have been cleared and planted with rubber. Under a Vietnam-USSR agreement signed in July 1978, 50,000 hectares of land will be reclaimed and put on the rubber with Soviet cooperation. Total cost is estimated at 45 million Russian rubles. Since 1971, 33 million Russian rubles have been sent to Vietnam in the form of machines, vehicles, equipment and materials. One of the Soviet experts who came along with the machines in late 1979 and has stayed at the plantation

ever since, Mr (Gabin Sebbe), a senior engineer in modern engineering, said: I am proud of being here just after the Vietnamese had defeated the U.S. imperialists and that I am happy with my work here. Over the past 3 years, Soviet experts have helped in training nearly 500 skilled workers in rubber planting. [BK121503 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 8 Nov 82]

ENVOY TO UK AT SEMINAR--The Britain-Vietnam Association recently held a seminar on Vietnam. It was attended by (Eric Roberts), member of Parliament, (Richard Batgrew), member of the European Parliament, and representatives of mass organizations. Vietnamese Ambassador to Britain (Dang Nghiem Bai) was also present. Speakers dealt with Vietnam's construction effort, the Indochina situation, and called for aid to Vietnam. Ambassador (Dang Nghiem Bai) spoke of Vietnam's external relations, especially the struggle of Vietnam and the other Indochinese countries for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. [Text] [BK220345 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Nov 82 BK]

CSSR COOPERATION IN PHYSICS--The Czechoslovak Academy and the Vietnam Institute of Sciences have signed a cooperation plan for 1983-84 in the field of physics. Under this plan Czechoslovakia will continue to help Vietnam train physicists and supply the Vietnam Institute of Sciences with laser and electronic equipment. The plan was signed in Prague while a delegation of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences led by Prof Nguyen Van Hieu visited Czechoslovakia from 17 to 20 November. [Text] [Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 21 Nov 82 BK]

CSSR PHYSICS RESEARCH COOPERATION--Hanoi, VNA, 21 Nov--An agreement on cooperation in research on physics between Vietnam and Czechoslovakia covering the period 1983-1984 has been signed recently in Czechoslovakia. Under this agreement, the Czechoslovak Academy of Sciences will provide the Vietnam Institute of Sciences with laser and electronic equipment, and it will train more physicists for Vietnam. The agreement was signed during the visit to Czechoslovakia from 17-20 November by Nguyen Van Hieu, alternate member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and vice-director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences. [Text] [OW271315 Hanoi VNA in English 1530 GMT 21 Nov 82 OW]

LAOS ETHNIC AFFAIRS PROTOCOL--Hanoi, VNA, 20 Nov--The Lao Ethnics Committee and the Commission for Nationalities of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam signed in Vientiane yesterday a protocol on cooperation in ethnic affairs. The protocol is within the framework of an agreement on cooperation in this field signed in January 1981. Signing for the Lao side was Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the Central Committee of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party and president of the ethnics committee, and for the Vietnamese side was Hoang Truong Minh, member of the VCP Central Committee and president of the Commission for Nationalities of the VCP Central Committee. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1546 GMT 20 Nov 82 OW]

INDIAN COOPERATION PROMOTION--Hanoi, VNA, 26 Nov--India and Vietnam have signed a long-term loan agreement to help the latter increase and improve facilities for the railway service and textile industry. The agreement was signed here today by Le Hoang, deputy director-general of the Vietnamese State Bank, and Indian Ambassador Kuldip Shadap. Present were Deputy Foreign Minister Hoang Luong, Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Hoang Trong Dai and representatives of central offices concerned. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1541 GMT 26 Nov 82 OW]

HOANG TUNG MEETS AZERBAIJAN DELEGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 23 Nov--Hoang Tung, secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam, warmly received here today the visiting delegation of the Azerbaijan Soviet Socialist Republic led by Lidiya Rasulova, alternate member of the political bureau of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and President of the Federation of Azerbaijan Trade Unions. Also present at the reception was Vu Quoc Uy, general secretary of the Vietnam-U.S.S.R. Friendship Association. The reception took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere. [Text] [OW232351 Hanoi VNA in English 1535 GMT 23 Nov 82]

DAC LAC AIDS KAMPUCHEAN PROVINCE--The party organization and people of Dac Lac Province have sent teams of cadres and technical workers to Mondolkiri--a sister Kampuchean Province--to help develop production and build a new life. In only two years of cooperation, Dac Lac Province has helped its sister province build thousands of square meters of housing and offices, hospitals, trade ships, post offices and a town radio station. The agricultural, irrigation, forestry and industrial sectors of Dac Lac Province to help complete the construction of a sawmill, a veterinary station and two water reservoirs to meet the living demands of the two people. Some 60 tons of good seeds suitable for the cultivating conditions in Kampuchea have also been sent promptly to Mondolkiri. [Text] [BK270634 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Nov 82]

DELEGATION TO MPR--According to the Mongolian News Agency, Montsame, representatives of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Committees of the socialist countries held an advisory conference in Ulaanbaatar on 18, 19 November. Our country's delegation was led by Tran Hoai Nam, secretary general of the Vietnam Committee for Solidarity and Friendship with Peoples of Other Countries. The conference supported the proposals of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea for turning Southeast Asia into a zone of peace and stability. [Text] [BK221511 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 20 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/106

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

CHU HUY MAN ATTENDS HANOI YOUTH CONFERENCE

OW211331 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 18 Nov 82

[From the review of the Hanoi Press for 18 November]

[Text] For 3 days, from 15 to 17 November, the secretariat of the Ho Chi Minh Communist Youth Union Central Committee and the border defense command held a conference of the youth for unity, construction and defense of the northern border in Hanoi. Sen Gen Chu Huy Man, member of the political bureau and vice chairman of the Council of State, attended the conference and cordially talked with representatives of the conference.

After praising the outstanding achievements that the border youths have registered over the past few years, Comrade Chu Huy Man urged the youth union cadres and members to continue to develop the strength of the youth to constantly act as the shock force in the struggle against the enemy's war of destruction in many fields; to be the forefront in productive labor, study, building a new life, national unity and army-people unity; and join the armed forces in firmly defending the fatherland's border.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LIST OF JOB TITLES OF STATE PERSONNEL

BK010700 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 82 p 3

["Nomenclature No. 1 of Job Titles of State Personnel Promulgated in Accordance with Decision No. 117 HDBT of 15 July 1982 of the Council of Ministers"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] Foreword

/The Council of Ministers has promulgated nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel as the basis for determining and establishing the full job titles and professional standards of job titles of state personnel, for establishing rational tables of organization of agencies and enterprises, for achieving scientific organization of labor and for working out plans to train, foster, select and assign the various categories of state cadres and personnel. At the same time, the nomenclature also acts as the basis for determining wage and allowance systems.

/This nomenclature of titles is a legal document applicable to all agencies and units managed by the state in all sectors and at all echelons.

/The nomenclature of job titles promulgated this time will be gradually supplemented and perfected during the course of the implementation, perfection, organization and improvement of managerial work./

First Part

General Specifications in the Nomenclature of Job Titles of State Personnel

1. The job titles listed systematically in nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel include all titles of personnel working in state agencies and enterprises from the central government to grassroots units. The job titles of personnel of the people's security sector and people's armed forces will be determined separately in conformity with the characteristics of these forces.

2. Based on nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel, all sectors and echelons are responsible for establishing complete lists of job titles and specific professional standards in accordance with the guidance of the Ministry of Labor.

3. All recommendations for amending and supplementing this nomenclature shall be decided by the Council of Ministers.

4. The titles of "deputies" and "first deputies" are not mentioned in nomenclature No.1 of job titles of state personnel. The titles of "deputies" are applied in accordance with the regulations on organizing the apparatuses of agencies and enterprises.

Second Part

Classification of Job Titles of Personnel

The job titles in nomenclature No. 1 of job titles of state personnel are classified into 3 categories and 10 groups based on the distribution of labor and management according to the personnel's labor characteristics. The classification into categories and groups is aimed at delimiting the personnel's functions and power and their completion of their tasks according to labor distribution, cooperation and organization.

Chart of Classification of State Personnel

State Personnel

Leading Personnel (9-8)

9. Leaders of agencies and enterprises.

8. Leaders of components of agencies and enterprises (departments, services, bureaus and units)

Specialized Personnel (7-3)

7. Performing technical and economic tasks.

6. Performing agricultural, forestry and fishery tasks.

5. Performing public health, educational, scientific research, cultural and literary and artistic tasks.

4. Performing international relations tasks.

3. Performing juridical tasks.

Professional and Technical Personnel (2-0)

2. Performing profit-and-loss accounting and inspection tasks.

1. Performing administrative and material preparation tasks.

0. Performing service work.

To codify the categories and groups of titles of state personnel and to facilitate such work as statistics, investigations, general grouping, planning, information and handling of information by computers, each title is symbolized by four figures according to the following conventional rules:

--The first figure (on the extreme left) indicates the group of titles (from 0 to 9).

--The two following figures indicate the order of titles in each group of the nomenclature of job titles of state personnel (these titles are arranged and numbered in alphabetical order A, B, C).

--The last figure (on the extreme right) indicates principal and "secondary" functions:

/Functions/	/Coded Numbers/
Principal functions	0
First deputies	1
Deputies	2
Heads (specialized jobs)	3
Chiefs	4
Assistants	5
High levels (or state level)	6
Level II (or middle level)	7
Level I (or primary level, or level 3 in a number of sectors)	8

Examples:

Ministers	9010
Vice ministers	9012

Third Part

Specifications on the Use of Functions of Leading Personnel of State Agencies at all Levels

The functions of leading personnel of state agencies at all levels are used as follows:

/A -- Group 9:/

--Organizations called committees (not including all-level people's committees)

--The offices of the National Assembly, the office of the Council of State and the office of the Council of Ministers.

/2 - Chairman:/

--The Council of State, the Council of National Defense, the Nationalities' Council and the Council of Ministers.

--People's committees of provinces, cities, special zones subordinate to the central government, precincts, districts, city wards and villages.

--Other organizations operating under the council status.

--All-level economic arbitration organizations.

/3 - Department Head:/

--Central-level organizations called departments.

/4 - Representative:/

--Vietnam's representation organs in foreign countries.

/5 - Manager:/

/Production and trade organizations:/

--Enterprises and joint enterprises.

--State farms, forestry sites and fishery sites.

--Airport, sea ports, sea-going ship agencies.

--Railroad sections and stations and road sections and sectors.

--Main warehouses.

--Construction sites.

--Savings funds and all-level banking branches.

--Hotels.

--Publishing houses.

--Electricity distribution services.

/Administrative and service units:/

--Provincial and city administrative offices.

--Hospitals.

--Radio and television stations.

--State libraries.

--Cultural palaces.

--Scientific and technical centers.

/6 - Editor in Chief:/

--Newspapers, magazines and journals.

/7 - Director General:/

--The state bank.

--Vietnam News Agency.

--Joint enterprises.

--General corporations.

/8 - Secretary General:/

--The Council of State.

--The Council of Ministers.

/9 - Head of Group [Lieen Dqonaf]:/

--Geological groups.

--Exploration and survey groups (mineral oil, water conservation and so forth)

--Airplane pilot groups.

/10 - Head of the permanent representation:/

--Vietnamese representation at the United Nations.

/11 - Principal:/

--Organizations called schools.

--Nurseries.

/B - Group 8:/

/1 - Charge d'affaires:/ - Embassy organs entertaining relations lower than the ambassadorial level.

/2 - Supervisor:/ - Production section of an enterprise.

/3 - Secretary:/ - scientific councils.

/4 - Postal office head:/ - postal offices subordinate to the provincial and city postal services.

/5 - Branch heads:/

--People's forest control branches.

--Manpower and population regulating branches.

--Statistical branches.

--Tax branches.

/6 - Station head:/

--Telegraph and telephone stations.

--Hydro-meteorological stations.

--Theatrical stages.

/7 - Head of vehicles:/

--Trains and other kinds of vessels.

/8 - Head of farms:/

--Animal husbandry and cultivation farms.

--Seed-germinating farms.

/9 - Station head:/

--Scientific research stations.

--Manpower delivering and receiving stations (regulation of manpower in the country and arrangement of manpower in cooperation with foreign countries).

--Health stations.

--Postal stations.

--Forest control stations.

--Collection and purchase stations.

Category A

Leading Personnel

/Group 9: Leading personnel of agencies and enterprises/

9010 Minister
9020 Presiding judge
9030 Head [of a state commission]
9040 Chairman
9050 Head of department [of a ministry]
9060 Representative
9070 Ambassador
9080 Manager
9090 School principal
9100 Consul
9110 Editor in chief
9120 Head of a general department
9130 Director general
9140 Consul general
9150 Secretary general
9160 Head of a committee
9170 Head of group [lieen dqoanf]
9180 Head of permanent representative
9190 Rector

/Group 8: Leading personnel of components of agencies and enterprises/

8010 Chief Justice
8020 Chef de Cabinet
8030 Director
8040 Head of a department [of a general department]
8050 Charge d'affaires
8060 Representative
8070 Foreman
8080 Manager
8090 Chief accountant
8100 Chief engineer
8110 Head of a school section
8120 Head of section of an institute
8130 Chief of a [VNA] Branch
8140 Supervisor
8150 Skipper
8160 Secretary
8170 Head of committee
8180 Head of a postal station
8190 Chief of a port
8200 Head of a section
8210 Head of a branch
8220 Head of a shop
8230 Head of a station
8240 Head of a team
8250 Railway station master

8260 Railway sector [hatj] chief
8270 Chief navigator
8280 Warehouse chief
8290 Chief of a warehouse section
8300 Chief engineer
8310 Chief of office
8320 Head of vehicle
8330 Head of farm
8340 Station head
8350 Chief of service
8360 Committee member
8370 Member of secretariat
8380 Head of institute
8390 Head of a section [of a department]
8400 Chief nurse

Category B

Specialized Personnel

/Group 7: Specialized personnel performing technical and economic tasks/

7010 Planning official
7020 Accounting official
7030 Inspecting official
7040 Official in charge of labor and wages
7050 Managerial official
7060 Financial official
7070 Payment official
7080 Statistics official
7090 Emulation official
7100 Trade official
7110 Organization official
7120 Pricing official
7130 Labor protection official
7140 Norm-setting specialist
7150 Planning specialist
7160 Accounting specialist
7170 Inspection specialist
7180 Labor and wage specialist
7190 Management specialist
7200 Finance specialist
7210 Payment specialist
7220 Statistic specialist
7230 Emulation specialist
7240 Trade specialist
7250 Organization specialist
7260 Prices specialist
7270 Adviser
7280 Professor Level I (assistant professor)
7290 Professor Level II (full professor)

7300 Architect
7310 Engineer
7320 Technical engineer
7330 Economic engineer
7240 Project planning engineer
7350 Technician
7360 Labor protection technician
7370 Norm-setting technician
7380 Manpower and population regulating technician
7390 Supervisory technician
7400 Delivery and receipt technician
7410 Chemical test technician
7420 Navigating technician
7430 Commodity testing technician
7440 Survey technician

/Group 6: Specialized personnel performing agricultural, forestry and fishery tasks./

6010 Veterinary doctor
6020 Professor Level I (assistant professor)
6030 Professor Level II (full professor)
6040 Vegetation protection engineer
6050 Animal husbandry engineer
6060 Vegetation guarantee engineer
6070 Agricultural chemistry engineer
6080 Biochemistry engineer
6090 Agricultural engineer
6100 Vegetation protection technician
6110 Animal husbandry technician
6120 Vegetation quarantine technician
6130 Agricultural chemistry technician
6140 Biochemistry technician
6150 Agricultural technician
6160 Forestry controller
6170 Veterinarian

/Group 5: Specialized personnel performing public health, cultural, educational and scientific research tasks./

5010 Physician
5020 Librarian
5030 Actor or actress
5040 Pharmacist
5050 Assistant pharmacist
5060 Lecturer
5070 Educator
5080 Professor Level I (assistant professor)
5090 Professor Level II (professor)
5100 Teacher
5110 Painter
5120 Instructor

5130 Guide
5140 Lighting technician
5150 Museum specialist
5160 Museum preservationist
5170 Photographer
5180 Official documents keeper
5190 Oriental medicine physician
5200 Researcher
5210 Editor-translator
5220 Editor
5230 Commentator
5240 Radio program supervisor
5250 Proofreader
5260 Radio announcer
5270 Translator
5280 Literary and artistic creator
5290 Recording specialist
5300 Narrator
5310 Stage play director
5320 Dance director
5330 Movie director
5340 Sculptor
5350 Makeup specialist
5360 Movie cameraman
5370 Musician
5380 Orchestra conductor
5390 Midwife
5400 Newspaper correspondent
5410 Testing and examination official
5410 Testing and examination official
5420 Medical practitioner
5430 Nurse

/Group 4: Specialized personnel performing international relations work./

4010 Embassy secretary
4020 Foreign affairs specialist
4030 Diplomatic cadre below ambassadorial level
4040 Diplomatic communications officer
4050 Counsellor
4060 Attache

/Group 3: Specialized personnel performing juridical task./

3010 Legal official
3020 Legal specialist
3030 Legal adviser
3040 Notary public
3050 Investigator
3060 Superintendent [giams sats vieen]
3070 Procurator
3080 Controller

3090 Lawyer
3100 Inspector
3110 Judge
3120 Arbitrator

Category C

Professional and Technical Personnel

/Group 2: Personnel performing profit-and-loss accounting and control tasks./

2010 Measurement inspection specialist
2020 Goods delivery and receipt official
2030 Invoice issuing official
2040 Accountant
2050 Payment official
2060 Warehouse keeper
2070 Cashier

/Group 1: Personnel performing administrative and material preparation tasks./

1010 Typo worker
1020 Typist
1030 Copy making worker
1040 Draftsman
1050 Official documents keeper
1060 Mail clerk

/Group 0: Personnel performing service work./

0010 Telephone operator
0020 Guard
0030 Salesman
0040 Ticket seller
0050 Supply Worker
0060 Porter
0070 Commodity purchaser
0080 Service worker
0090 Managerial worker

For the Council of Ministers
Signed on Behalf of the Chairman
Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers
Signed: To Huu

CSO: 4209/104

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS ON LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES

BK201447 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] The congresses of grassroots-level party organizations in Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Ha Tuyen, Hai Hung, Lang Son, and so forth have been basically completed. The party organizations in Hanoi and Haiphong municipalities and Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien provinces are trying to hold the congresses in districts and various units subordinate to the district and provincial party committees. The congresses of grassroots-level party organizations in the above provinces were prepared in connection with the process of conducting political activities and recapitulating the issuance of party membership cards.

In nearly all the congresses, the political guidelines and tasks were defined in accordance with the spirit of the Fifth Party Congress resolutions. In Van Chan District (Hoang Lien Son Province) the congresses stressed the implementation of two strategic tasks of actively resolving the problems of clothing and food in any circumstance and of maintaining combat readiness by opposing reliance on higher authorities and by discussing specific projects, plans and measures to cope with all possible situations.

In Ha Tuyen Province, the congresses established guidelines and plans to accelerate food production and develop the three economic strengths of forestry, livestock raising and industrial plants, and combat projects to defend the country's border. Nearly all the elected party committee members met the requirements for quality and ability. They possess good cultural, political and specialized knowledge. Most of them are young. The number of grassroots-level party members having some scientific, technical and professional knowledge accounts for one third or more of the new executive committee membership. Wherever the political drive was conducted well and the issuance of party membership cards was recapitulated closely, manifestations of negativism, parochialism and localism were reduced. Some of the able cadres who previously had some shortcomings and deficiencies, have corrected them with a correct and profound sense of criticism. They are fully trusted by other members and by the masses and have been reelected to the new party committee membership.

The grassroots-level party bases have been continually guided by the municipal and provincial party committees in conducting congresses to ensure good results and avoid haste leading to inadequate preparations. Many experienced provincial and district cadres have been sent to grassroots levels to help organize congresses.

CSO: 4209/104

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

MORE BASIC PARTY UNITS HOLD CONGRESSES

BK141210 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 14 Nov 82

[Text] According to VNA, by early October nearly one-half of the total number of basic party organizations and chapters had finished holding the second round of congresses. The basic party organizations contributed many suggestions to the formulation of plans for socio-economic development in districts and provinces, and satisfactorily carried out self-criticisms with the aim of improving the quality of party members.

The congresses of basic party organizations centered discussions on key local issues. They clearly defined the role and tasks of the grassroots level and set forth specific measures for overcoming shortcomings and weaknesses and resolving satisfactorily the problems involving grain and food, housing, clothing, exports and the fulfillment of obligations to the state.

After holding congresses many establishments have adopted economic development plans with higher targets than initially expected and enforced specific and practical measures for obtaining funds for developing production and enriching the local budget.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

SRV DAILY LOOKS AT QUALITY OF PARTY CONGRESSES

BK181237 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 17 Nov 82

["Recent" unattributed NHAN DAN Article: "Ensure the High Quality of Second-Phase Party Congresses at All Echelons"]

[Text] Party organization congresses are a very important political activity for all echelons. Second-phase party congresses have been held at all levels to discuss and decide on specific guidelines, tasks and measures necessary for the localities and basic units in implementing the Fifth Party Congress resolution, and to elect new party committees with sufficient quality and leadership capacity to manage party affairs.

Second-phase congresses have been held from the grassroots level up, following the political drives to study the Fifth Party Congress resolution and to review the task of issuing party membership cards. These political drives had an important significance since they helped lay the ideological and organizational groundwork for the holding of party congresses.

To date, a number of localities such as Lai Chau, Hai Hung, Hoang Lien Son, Ha Tuyen, Quang Ninh, Nghia Binh, Quang Nam-Danang, Lang Son, Dac Lac, Cao Bang, Thai Binh, Dong Thap, Gia Lai-Cong Tum and Song Be provinces and Haiphong Municipality have virtually completed the holding of grassroots-level party congresses; they are now convening district party organization congresses.

Many of these congresses have clearly reflected the maturity of basic party organizations in assessing the situation, laying down new tasks and strengthening party committee echelons. Numerous grassroots-level party organizations have adopted concrete programs of action and have successfully launched mass movements to promote the fulfillment of various political tasks. Party committees at the basic level have been strengthened and their organizational structure has been updated to improve leadership quality. Many new party committee members are cadres with a good knowledge of general culture, political theory and science and technology. The contingent of key cadres has been rejuvenated.

In a number of localities, however, party congresses have obtained only limited results. Although guidelines and tasks were defined and norms

established, measures to fulfill them were not thoroughly discussed and specifically spelled out. The spirit of criticism and self-criticism of party committee echelons was not upheld. The draft reports to congresses failed to seriously review negative phenomena and the manifestation of sluggishness so as to find ways to overcome them.

Due to a failure to hold fast to the standards of party committee membership, in some party organization congresses a number of persons lacking in both quality and capability were elected committee members, causing difficulties to the division of work within the party committee concerned after the congresses. This state of affairs has hampered the implementation of various resolutions adopted by these congresses.

The review of party card issuance and party member classification has not been tightly supervised. The phenomenon of right-wing deviation has still occurred. Unqualified persons have not been resolutely expelled from the party.

To ensure the high quality of party congresses at all echelons, the leadership must be strengthened. The guidelines and tasks to be presented to the congresses must be based on the line and tasks as well as the major objectives and measures set forth by the Fifth National Party Congress resolution and must also be adapted to each specific locality and basic unit.

All congresses should discuss what to do and how to do it to implement the National Party Congress resolution and other important resolutions of the political bureau and various party Central Committee plenums.

The basic requirement is for party congresses to thoroughly discuss the guidelines and tasks for the period between now and the end of 1985. Simultaneously, these party congresses should profoundly study, carefully discuss and decide on a number of specific targets, guidelines and tasks for 1983 in the key domains so as to meet the most pressing demands in production and daily life, in national defense and security, in the mass movements and in party building work. This is to ensure that, when the party congresses are over, their resolutions will be quickly implemented and translated into reality by a vigorous emulation movement.

Guidelines and tasks must be accompanied by positive and appropriate measures to implement them. In party congresses, the process of discussing guidelines, tasks and measures is a process of bringing in to full play the collective intellect of party members and the masses in democratic and frank discussions. In such discussions, one must show self-reliance, creativity, and courage in thinking and action coupled with the highest possible sense of responsibility so as to achieve unanimity with congress resolutions.

This is also a process of ideological struggle aimed at overcoming all dependent and passive attitudes, the fear of difficulty, skepticism, indecisiveness, pessimism, liberalism, the lack of discipline, and parochalism.

Measures must have a scientific basis and must be supported by adequate economic and technical calculations and by a firm knowledge--acquired through research--of all the potentials and material bases which can be exploited right in the localities or basic units concerned.

We should penetratingly and unhesitatingly analyze all negative phenomena and find out their causes in order to resolutely rectify them. On the basis of serious criticism and self-criticism, all party committee echelons and party members must clearly realize their individual responsibility and draw useful lessons from past experiences so as to advance the revolutionary movement.

Widely collecting suggestions from the masses, especially from active persons, who wish to contribute to congress decisions or to criticize party cadres and members, is a task which can practically help party organizations to develop closer contact with reality and the masses.

Adequate time must be devoted to discussing party building work so as to prevent perfunctoriness in tackling this question. Strengthening party committee echelons is an important requirement of party congresses. We should change our concept of the task of electing members of party organization executive committees at all echelons as well as our concept of party committee composition. We should overcome all conservative tendencies in evaluating cadres and building the organizational structure of party committees.

Persons elected to serve in party committees must absolutely meet the following standards: Fully agree with the party's internal and external lines; be loyal, honest and just; not place personal and local interests above those of the collective and the state; courageously accept responsibility; be capable of organizing the implementation of resolutions according to one's position; have the ability to promote solidarity among party cadres and members and contribute to the collective leadership of party committees.

We must not elect persons of poor capability and quality to party committee just because of organizational requirements. We must absolutely refrain from introducing into party committees those persons who are individualistic, irresponsible, arbitrary, despotic and undisciplined, who sow division, who practice factionalism and opportunism, and who, consequently, are hated by the people.

The success of a party congress must be reflected in the improved quality of the party organization concerned, in the influence and leadership capacity of the party committee elected, and in the launching of a vigorous mass emulation movement to translate congress resolutions into practical revolutionary actions.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL VCP CONGRESS HELD; NEW COMMITTEES ELECTED

BK230438 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Text] To date Ha Tuyen, Lai Chau, Hoang Lien Son, Quang Ninh, Nghe Tinh, Quang Nam-Danang and Nghia Binh provinces and Haiphong Municipality have virtually completed the holding of district and city party organization congresses.

For their part, Ha Son Binh, Ha Nam Ninh and Hau Giang provinces, after holding party organization congresses in several districts, are continuing to convene congresses in the remaining districts.

Fully imbued with the Fifth Party Congress resolution, the district party organization congresses, through their study of the draft reports by the provincial and municipal party committees concerned, and through their review of the work done over the past few years, have seen more clearly that the potential of their localities in terms of land, labor, trades and resources can be exploited more satisfactorily. Many congresses have affirmed their localities' capacity for stepping up production to meet their own demands for food, to stabilize the people's life, and to make greater contributions to the cause of building and defending the socialist fatherland.

The congresses have concentrated on discussing various measures aimed at carrying out intensive cultivation and multicropping, expanding the cultivated area, developing agricultural, small industrial and handicraft production simultaneously, resolving the food and clothing problem and promoting exports. The congresses have also discussed measures to promote the collective economy and paid attention to developing the family economy.

Various district party organizations have elected new executive committees, which include more young members with good general educations and professional knowledge than the former committees. In Ha Tuyen and Nghe Tinh, many districts have boldly replaced their party committees' key cadres. In Ha Tuyen, 6 of the 15 comrade district party committee secretaries have been replaced. Due to their failure to satisfactorily carry out cadre training however, a number of districts have experienced confusion in preparing replacements or additional members for their party committees.

CSO: 4209/105

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LOCAL PARTY CONGRESSES HELD IN LANG SON

BK241023 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 24 Nov 82

[Text] The party organization congresses of various districts and cities in Lang Son Province have contributed many ideas to the draft political report to be presented at the forthcoming provincial party organization congress. These district and city party organization congresses also set forth guidelines and tasks for developing the local economy and strengthening national defense from now until 1985.

The party organization congresses of Coa Loc, Loc Binh, Van Lang, Trang Dinh and Dinh Lap border districts discussed measures to consolidate the agricultural cooperativization movement and tasks concerning building strong border villages, strengthening national defense and security and building districts into firm fortresses to defend the fatherland.

Meanwhile, Dien Ban district, Quang Nam-Danang Province, recently held its second phase party organization congress to discuss guidelines, tasks and measures to develop economic and social development programs and to accelerate the party building task for the next term.

With 5,800 hectares of ricefields and a small area for subsidiary crops, Dien Ban district has over the past few years concentrated its efforts on developing intensive cultivation and multicropping, improving the planned allocation of rice varieties thereby quickly increasing rice productivity and output. The district has solved the food problem for 150,000 local people and has gradually increased its grain deliveries to state granaries.

CSO: 4209/105

BRIEFS

SRV COMMISSION VISITS LAOS--Hanoi, VNA, 20 Nov--A delegation of the commission for nationalities of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee ended a week-long visit to Laos today. The delegation was led by Hoang Truong Minh, member of the Communist Party Central Committee and president of the Nationalities Council of the National Assembly. During its stay, the delegation was received by Nouhak Phoumsavan, Political Bureau member of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee and vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers. It held talks with a delegation of the Nationalities Commission of the LPRP Central Committee, headed by Nhiavu Lobaliayao, member of the party Central Committee and chairman of the commission. The two sides compared notes on their work and laid down a programme of cooperation for the coming years. [Text] [OW202058 Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 20 Nov 82]

CUBAN DELEGATION VISITS HANOI--Hanoi, VNA, 27 Nov--A governmental economic delegation of Cuba arrived here today for the sixth meeting of the Vietnam-Cuba Joint Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation. The delegation is led by Pedro Guelmes Gonzales, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and communications minister. It was met by Nguyen Ngoc Triu, member of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam and Agriculture Minister; Pham Hao, Vice-Chairman of the State Commission for Planning; Pham Nien, general-director of the General Department of Posts and Telecommunications; Cuban Ambassador Faure Chomon Mediavilla, and others. [Text] [OW272036 Hanoi VNA in English 1522 GMT 27 Nov 82]

HOANG LIEN SON PARTY WORK--Over the past 2 years, 840 basic party organizatons in Hoang Lien Son Province have issued party membership cards to more than 24,800 party members. Also during this period, some 3,000 new party members have been recruited and nearly 100 disqualified members have been expelled from the party. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 25 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/106

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

COMMITTEE MEETS TO DISCUSS ECONOMICS IN SOUTH

BK221158 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[VNA Report]

[Text] In Ho Chi Minh City, the comrade party committee secretaries and people's committee chairmen of the provinces and special zones from Thuan Hai southward have recently met with the city's leadership to discuss coorination of action aimed at promoting the strengths of each locality in the region and helping overcome the current imbalance in various fields in each locality. The comrade leaders of the provinces, cities and special zones concerned achieved a complete identity of views on the questions which were raised, the most pressing one being the question of economic cooperation in support of agricultural development in the Mekong River Delta and market management.

In recent years, the relations of cooperation in many fields between Ho Chi Minh City and the former 82 provinces [provinces from Thuan Hai southward] have been implemented in numerous forms, and practical results have been achieved.

Along with these initial results, the cooperation has also been hampered by a number of weaknesses which have limited the capability to exploit the strengths of each locality. The most evident of these shortcomings have been the lack of close cooperation in planning, the failure to fully inform one another of each locality's commodity funds and demands for goods, and tardiness in concluding agreements on cooperation.

The conference unanimously asserted that cooperating to help each other promote strengths and to mobilize the economic potential of each locality is an effort reflecting the worker-peasant alliance and an important factor contributing to the satisfactory fulfillment of state plans. First of all, cooperation must be reflected in the programs and plans of each locality, and plans must be used as the principal instrument to control economic cooperation. In keeping with this spirit, regional cooperation must be based on national interests, not merely on profit, local interests and unprincipled motives. Each locality must set up a component specially in charge of cooperation activities to inform other localities of its capability and needs, to formulate short-term and long-term cooperation plans, and to organize periodic conferences to review the implementation of agreements which have been concluded.

CSO: 4209/104

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BUSINESS PRACTICES HARMFUL TO MARKET, ECONOMY DENOUNCED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 21, 13 Oct 82 p 11

[Second installment of article by Kieu Lien Son: "The Market and the Question of Management"]

[Text] II - The Criminal Hands

A number of people doing unlawful business and dishonest merchants often loudly claim that they also are "working people" and voluntarily "shoulder" the distribution and circulation of goods while the state is encountering difficulties(!). Furthermore, they even say they should be given "credit" for collecting cash while the state is facing a lack of balance in many fields. In this matter, it is very regrettable that quite a few cadres, workers and civil servants subscribe to and echo their arguments or otherwise have a very ambiguous attitude toward such wrongdoings. Now it is time to expose the tricks and maneuvers they use to see the real nature of their attempt to monopolize the market and the economy.

As we look at the living conditions of the people doing unlawful business and dishonest merchants (there are, of course, some of them who cunningly hide themselves and do not show anything), we immediately find that there is quite a difference between them and the people doing legitimate business and wholesome and clean cadres, workers and civil servants. From the spoken language to the way of living and behavior, from the means of living, daily activities and homes to the social relations, they are all "different" and "better." Where does that "difference" come from? We must frankly say that that "difference" comes from illegitimate resources, which their dishonest business and cheating tricks and maneuvers have increased fivefold, tenfold to create that "different" and "better" aspect.

Recently, on the consumer goods market, consumers have been very annoyed and angered as they bought the counterfeit merchandise they have made (counterfeit merchandise is different from poor-quality merchandise made by state production units). They make counterfeit merchandise ranging from matches, facial cream,

talcum powder, bicycle parts, garments and cotton materials to electrical supplies, precision equipment, etc. They also brazenly organize printing counterfeit ration stamps and coupons to cheat the people and to extract goods from the state as in the case of Tan, a resident of Hai Ba Trung Ward in Hanoi, who printed up to 4 tons of counterfeit ration stamps and coupons. Even more unscrupulously they make and deal in such counterfeit items as beer, alcohol, soft drinks, tea, cigarettes, monosodium glutamate, candies, cookies and even medicines. A single case of making counterfeit modern drugs in Hai Ba Trung Ward involved more than 30 people who, organized as a network, had been making and selling them in different provinces and secretly working with a number of corrupt public health workers in some public health stations and hospitals to take drugs from their containers and to put counterfeit drugs in their place. Hong, who resided at My Quang Pagoda alley, was specialized in making the drug P.V.; Long residing at Buoi and Bang of Thang Long Cooperative, sodium bicarbonate; Thuong residing at Bat Dan Street and Long residing at Ham Long Street, chlortetracycline; Thi residing at Hang Buom Street, Hai Xom and Thi Ta of Phat Loc, Gia of Ninh Quang, Sao residing at Hang Bot Street and Ngu of Haiphong, sedative medicines, chlortetracycline, ointment, cotter pins, etc. The raw materials they bought and were supplied by Hung and Bong were made of leaves and roots, including latex from rubber tree being used in the place of the bitter ingredient in antibiotics. They used a number of corrupt vehicle operators like Thanh of the Ministry of Communications and Transportation, Bao of the Ministry of Building Transportation Corporation, etc. to bring the products they had made to the South and provinces. They used Lan and the people doing unlawful business to sell them in Dong Xuan Market and asked Thi Dat of Phu Ly and Thi Thanh and Thi Ty of Thuong Tin and Ha Son Binh to sell them. Other people like Thi Trinh residing at Le Van Huu Street, Thi Phuong residing at Hue Street, etc. brought the merchandise to the market. They secretly worked with Trinh Thi Minh P., drug storehouse keeper; Thi Q. of Station No 4; Doan Thuy V. of TK Hospital; Hoang Thi L., nurse, and Thi H., pharmacist, of Station No 3; Thi O., an examiner of the mental hospital, etc. to get hold of large quantities of drugs, which they asked those people to replace with counterfeit drugs, and to sell at very high prices to make profit. Their conscience called for counterfeiting anything they could make, provided they would fill their pockets with lots of profit.

The same cheating applies to their weighing, measuring and counting: quite a few people who had bought a yen [equal to 10 kilograms] of rice, a fish, a piece of meat, etc. found at home its weight to be lighter by one-fourth or one-fifth of the weight they had paid for. It seems that almost all of the dishonest merchants have two or three kinds of scales. Interchanging counterfeit and authentic goods and weighing inaccurately is a trick used to "rob" consumers, directly affects every person and every family, causes disturbances in the market and to prices and undermines the masses' confidence in a number of merchandise which the state holds the monopoly to produce.

Another trick, quite a familiar one, is to secretly work with the professed hoodlums and some cadres, workers and civil servants who have forsaken their qualities to steal raw materials and goods from state storehouses and to sell them, thus creating more difficulties for production, balance and circulation of goods. At organ C in Thanh Hoa, the hoodlums stole 55 tons of grain (with ration stamps) and sold it in the market. The theft of 12 cans of menthol oil extract at the Hanoi soap factory was also a typical example. Do Ngoc Hung, a hoodlum and thief who had returned from 3 years in a reeducation camp, had a deal with Quan Thanh Phu, a worker in the factory, to steal the 12 cans of menthol oil extract valued at hundreds of thousands of dong, which he sold to Thi Lan and Thi Nhat residing at Hang Chieu Street; Thi Khu residing at Khuong Dinh, Thanh Tri District; Thi Ve residing at Nguyen Trai Street; Thi Su residing at Hang Buom Street; and Thi Tinh residing at Dao Duy Tu Street, all being dishonest merchants looking for profit. The cases of Thuong Dinh Canvas Shoes Enterprise in Hanoi losing 2 tons of crepe rubber and the bicycle parts-manufacturing factory losing hundreds of rims and over 47,000 dong of cash all took place under similar circumstances. The thieves were colluding with the bad cadres and workers in those units to steal the state-owned raw materials and goods, which they sold to the dishonest merchants.

Furthermore, a number of cadres and workers who had forsaken their qualities took advantage of the environment and work conditions to become their voluntary accomplices: Phan Manh T., a vehicle operator of the Sundry Goods General Corporation, while transporting merchandise including protective garments and materials from Bich Cau to Van Dien (Hanoi), stole 8 cases of goods consisting of 640 pairs of pants and nearly 2,000 meters of cotton materials; Son and Chinh, taking advantage of exchanges of white plastic slippers by the state stores, borrowed canteen ration books of a number of enterprises and organs and obtained thousands of pairs of slippers, which they put on sale on Tran Quy Cap Street. The case of Nguyen Thi Dien was different. An employee of the consumer cooperative of Thang Long Tailoring for Export Enterprise, Thi Dien was responsible for using checks or cash of the enterprise to buy bread and meat paste to make sandwiches and to sell them to workers and cadres; however, she secretly worked with an accountant, Nguyen Thi Hien, to pocket part of the debt payments she collected and took with her hundreds of thousands of dong during an authorized trip to the South to do her own business. A special case was the theft of glass by a number of bad vehicle operators of Transportation Enterprise No 2. They were Luu Minh T., Cao Van H., Nguyen Hong P. and Nguyen Van S. who were assigned the task of transporting a large volume of glass, 5 and 3 millimeters thick, from Haiphong to Hanoi. They secretly worked with Le Van Nh. residing at Lo Duc Street; Nguyen The N., Hang Non Street; Dam C., Hang Thiec Street; Nguyen Thi Th., Vinh Tuy, etc. to steal a large quantity of glass. After the theft had been discovered, more than 500 pieces of glass valued at over 500,000 dong were initially recovered. Their act of stealing was such that they deliberately broke many glass cases and pieces of glass, took many intact pieces and sold them, then falsely claimed that

the breakage had occurred during the trip. Profit had prevented them from seeing the interests of the state and people!

Along with those people there was a group of merchants specialized in doing business over long distances, doing business at home (or at specified locations), only in the state-prohibited goods, with maneuvers being used to evade taxes and inspection and control by the state organs. A search in the home of Do Huy L. on Phung Khac Khoan Street, Hanoi, a "goods owner" at home, initially yielded 236 boxes of German photographic paper, 460 rolls of film, 2 portable fans, 2 Rado watches, a Peugeot bicycle, a Mo-kich vehicle and a brand-new unused photo enlarger.

In the last 50 days only, the public security force of Dong Da Ward in Hanoi was able to confiscate and hold a rather large volume of means of production and illegally owned goods during its inspection in just a few key locations: 20 molds used in the making of tires and 265 bicycle tires were confiscated from more than 10 households engaged in illegal production, along with dozens of ice makers and ice cream machines, 67 ball bearings stolen from scrap metal stores, 4.5 tons of cement, 500 kilograms of iron and steel, 600 bottles of counterfeit beer and quantities of goods being thrown off the trains while they were running, including 150 kilograms of cut tobacco, 33 cartons of foreign cigarettes, 18 kilograms of monosodium glutamate, 2,400 combs, hundreds of athletic shirts and towels, hundreds of pieces of soap and foam rubber slippers. It also confiscated during street inspections 420 liters of gasoline, 14,000 B_1, 100 kilograms of cinnamon, 150 kilograms of anise flowers, 4.8 kilograms of photographic retardant and nearly 300 meters of illegally possessed cotton materials -- the latter during a train inspection.

It is obvious that quite a few dishonest merchants have taken advantage of the state-operated means of transportation to evade taxes while doing business. An attendant on the Thong Nhat train hid in his own compartment more than a ton of rice, 200 liters of peanut oil and 5 quintals of sugar. In Bac Thai Province, dishonest merchants secretly working with vehicle operators had tens of tons of salt transported there for sale. In addition, they also had secret deals with railroad cadres and used forged documents to rent storing spaces at the stations so as to evade taxes for 34 tons of dried fish and sugar and 19,000 liters of fish sauce. In Quang Nam-Da Nang Province, they also bought a delivery order from the Export General Corporation to facilitate the transportation of 2 tons of illegally-owned anise flowers. In Haiphong, Thai Binh Province and elsewhere, the bad people pretending to work for some state organ sold hundreds of tons of cement and coal to dishonest merchants for profit. In Kien Giang Province, the search of only 2 junks led to the confiscation of 7,553 meters of cotton materials, 455 kilograms of monosodium glutamate, 1,899 packs of Smith cigarettes and .270 kilogram of gold.

More meticulously, some vehicle operators spent thousands of dong to hire people to build additional compartments into gasoline cans, gasoline tanks, radiators, battery holders so as to hide smuggled merchandise. After that trick had been discovered, they switched to hiding smuggled merchandise inside spare tires. Again after that trick had been discovered, they hid them inside the 4 unused rear wheels. In Tuan Giao, Lai Chau Province, only 3 vehicle operators transported as much as 81.7 kilograms of opium. At the Lao Bao point of entry in Binh Tri Thien Province, some day up to 150 kilograms of gold were confiscated. At Noi Bai airfield in Hanoi, Le Van T. was caught trying to smuggle 13,780 rolls of film and 135 kilograms of metal balls for bicycles. Ngo Thi Minh Khoi tried to smuggle 389 packages of photographic paper, 2,100 rolls of film, 870 nickel silver wires, 3 kilograms of metal balls for ball-point pens, 400 bottles of se-re-pa, 388 bottles of liquid ginseng, 40 bottles of B_{15}, 165 bottles of young-antler solution, etc. An inspection of the ship Hau Giang following its transoceanic run showed that 36 cadres and crew members carried with them 93 motorcycles, 85 bicycles, 62 refrigerators, 70 television sets, 24 sewing machines, 12 cassette recorders, 27 electric fans, 7 washing machines, 70 pairs of motorcycle tires and large quantities of other goods valued at over 30,000 additional dollars. According to the preliminary data of the industrial and commercial tax sector, in 1981 227,000 cases of transportation of illegal materials and goods, illegal business and tax evasion were detected.

From those sources of goods which they claimed they should be given "credit" for and had "shouldered" and "worked" for themselves has appeared a "centipede legs" network that is quite widespread and operated rather meticulously by means of such phenomena as goods being stored in one place and the deals being made in some other place; business being done from hand to hand, for entire runs or shipments; goods being secretly brought into street-front stores, the markets in Hanoi or other provinces and cities, as well as to disguised groups.

Some of their "centipede legs" refuse to register for business, nor to accept a fixed location. They "move" specific lines of goods and specific items. If "unfortunately" they are discovered by the state organs, they will "readily" accept the fines, for in their opinion that is still much better! Other "centipede legs" take care of entire shipment or run and do not register either. Their maneuvers consist of making one "trip" at a time, being mobile, evading inspection and control by the state, easily evading taxes in many ways, such as secretly working with vehicle operators to hide goods at hard-to-find places, picking up and discharging passengers at convenient locations for discharge of goods at the same time, reusing tax receipts, etc.

As to a number of street-front stores, they turn the latter into meeting and appointment locations for bargaining, getting new customers or selling and the places to store their smuggled goods. Some privately-owned stores in the large markets do the same things as they do not handle the same lines of goods as the ones they

have been registered to sell, nor are their turnovers truthfully reported. Still others are reluctant to pay taxes, using as pretexts the closing of the store or the termination of business, which actually is secretly maintained. In some cases, they switch from doing business at a fixed location to making business trips. In other cases, they have only one business registration but two or three sales locations.

In short, in whatever forms, the people engaged in illegal business and smuggling still seek every means to pocket the most profit they can make. From such maneuvers as fighting with one another to get customers, competing with the state by means of speculation and hoarding, spreading false rumors and undermining the masses' confidence in the state and the latter's prestige to "robbing" consumers of every dong, every hao [1 hao equals 0.1 dong], every kilogram, every lang [1 lang equals .1 kilogram]. They are the very people who are disrupting the economy and creating additional negative aspects and difficulties for society, culture and everyday life. What is "better" and "different" on their part as compared with the honest merchants and wholesome cadres, workers and civil servants comes from that fact! The wealth of these people totally comes from their illegitimate business practices.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

'NHAN DAN' VIEWS USE, CONTROL OF FINANCIAL TOOLS

BK190636 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 19 Oct 82 pp 2, 4

[Article by Dr Nguyen Duy Gia, Director General of the State Bank: "Effectively Use Monetary, Credit and Banking Tools"]

[Text] Monetary, credit and banking activities in a socialist economy work in line with the state plan and develop their positive effects in linking planning with the market and planning with economic accounting in support of the effective tools of the entire economic incentive system and within a unified, harmonious and well-organized system of economic management, to promote these activities it is necessary to resolve the following problems:

Enforce a Positive Credit Policy

In an economy advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production wherein the limited capital resources cannot meet the demands of society, the bank must enforce a positive credit policy designed to mobilize and bring into full use all the country's economic potentials--first of all, labor, land, equipment, the existing material-technical bases and the people's idle capital--in order to produce necessary goods in great quantities for social consumption and for export.

The most important goal of bank credits in the years ahead is to support agricultural production, first of all the production of grain and food, consumer goods and goods destined for export, with attention given to major heavy industries such as mineral exploitation, electricity, engineering, chemicals and transportation. Bank credits must be extended chiefly to the Mekong Delta, the Red River Delta and the new economic zones.

Bank credits must be extended with attention given to indepth investments in order to ensure that the greatest and speediest economic returns will be obtained from the least amount of capital invested.

The State Bank must promptly extend full credits of floating capital to state-run economic units and cooperatives to help them meet the demand of capital for production and collection and purchase activities with a view to bringing all sources of goods under state control and stepping up exports. The amount of credits must necessarily be guaranteed by the value of supplies and goods.

The bank may temporarily extend loans to state-run enterprises to cover capital funds charged to the state budget but yet to be delivered to help them overcome difficulties in production; and such loans must be computed separately. The financial organs will pay back these loans to the bank on a monthly basis. For private individuals or groups with business permits, the bank will give them the necessary amount of capital on loan so that they can fulfill the contracts they have signed with enterprises and state organs.

Bank credits follow the principles of economic efficiency and planning; and they promote the restructuring of the economy and socialist transformation within the national economy. Every dong of credit spent must bring about use value to society and accumulate capital for the state.

We cannot tolerate the current situation wherein credits increase at a fast rate while national income and social accumulation remain the same. In the coming period, the broadening of the use of bank credits chiefly by expanding relations with enterprises, cooperatives, production collectives, production teams and individual producers and by creating a widespread state economic relationship within the national economy will provide the conditions for the state to successfully control and direct the economy. The amount of credits increases in proportion with the increase in value of supplies, goods and rational production expenditures in the various sectors, in each economic unit and in the economic system as a whole. The State Bank is intensifying credit management; clearly distinguishing the capital of the enterprise from the capital supplied by the state budget and the capital obtained through bank credits; maintaining rational financial relations; and applying suitable policies toward enterprises with a good or poor business record.

If an enterprise operates well, fulfills the state plan satisfactorily, uses its own capital effectively, fully discharges its obligations toward the state and repays its debts on schedule, it will receive favored treatment when applying for loans, making payments and drawing cash; and will enjoy a favorable loan interest rate equivalent to 75 percent of the normal rate. If it operates poorly and fails to achieve the aforementioned criteria, the bank will actively help it overcome shortcomings. If the enterprise repeatedly fails to improve its business operations, it will be subjected to sanctions with regard to credits and payments including: Debts will be declared overdue; loans will only be given under pledge and with guarantees; part or all of the loan will be suspended; the enterprise will have to settle its purchase orders of goods according to procedures that require a security deposit; and so forth. The State Bank upholds its responsibility as a lender in meeting the requirements for economic development; bears material responsibility for its own shortcomings; and at the same time, acts as a state manager and inspector in all spheres of economic activities in order to supervise the implementation of plans.

Combine Domestic Credits with Foreign Credits

It is necessary to combine domestic credits with foreign credits and the domestic market with the foreign market in order to benefit the economy, step up the development of production and the circulation of goods at home, and expand the domestic monetary flow.

While the capital accumulated from domestic production still remains limited and cannot meet the requirements for economic development, we must, on the one hand, pay utmost attention to increasing the efficiency of production and expanding the production of goods for export; and on the other hand, do our best to make use of foreign technology and capital in support of the national economy, first of all those from the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries in CEMA. A problem that arises in our credit relations with foreign countries is that we must do our best to ensure that the borrowed capital will be used with high economic results and that we will be able to repay foreign debts with foreign currency and on schedule. It is also necessary to expand international cooperation activities in the form of joint venture in order to draw capital, equipment and technology from the partner countries.

Coupled with the policy of extending loans in Vietnamese dong to economic establishments, loans in foreign currency will also be given for importing supplies and raw material that are needed for the production of export goods; and it will be necessary to apply a rational foreign exchange policy designed to encourage the development of production of goods for export and to obtain a large amount of foreign currency for resolving the immediate difficulties and repaying debts on schedule.

Along with drawing capital in foreign currency through exports, the State Bank must improve the policy of attracting foreign currency by means other than exports, such as encouraging overseas Vietnamese to send money home, seeking international credits, obtaining foreign currency from tourists and our workers in foreign countries, and so forth.

All sources of foreign capital must be subjected to centralized and unified control. All foreign currency obtained--whatever its source--must be credited to the foreign currency funds of the State Bank; and all payments made to foreign countries must go through the bank. All ministries, localities and economic establishments have the right to use the amount of foreign currency authorized them by the state after fulfilling their obligations in connection with exported and imported goods.

Closely Control Cash

While the imbalances of the economy cannot be overcome immediately, efforts must be made to stabilize the flow of money, resolutely overcome all manifestations of laxity in economic, financial and monetary management, and prevent all tendencies toward fragmentation, departmentalism and disregard for the basic principles of centralized and unified management on a national scale.

The money flow is subjected to the combined influence of the process of economic transformation and development but at the same time, it is an effective tool for accelerating this process. Therefore, initiative must be taken in studying the various combined aspects of balance in the national economy, especially the goods-money and monetary revenue-expenditure balances; and in linking the plan for money and credits with the plan for economic development within a unified plan for the national economy. Utmost attention must be given to surplus expenditures of the budget and it is necessary to intensify guidance over the application of measures for positively limiting surplus

expenditures, and to overcome at all costs abnormal phenomena in the money flow such as salary debts, collection and purchase debts and so forth. All "unwarranted" monetary phenomena such as retaining cash for the unit's funds, disregarding the discipline concerning cash management, paying cash for goods at any price, withholding goods and money for the use of one's own unit irrespective of the interests of society, and so forth serve to further aggravate negativism in the management of money, disrupt the money flow and cause difficulties to the economy and the people's life.

The bank must step up work related to credits with a view to developing production, closely manage cash, control expenditures charged to salary funds and expand the settlement of payments without using cash. Efforts must be made to attract money in the form of savings deposits and so forth and satisfactorily regulate the money flow according to areas and production seasons in order to create a cash reserve for meeting rational expenditure demands as planned by the enterprises, state organs and the people. It is necessary to fully and promptly collect the various sources of cash from all sectors and economic units, fully and promptly meet all rational demands for cash from the economic units and state organs, and resolutely put an end to the practice of postponing cash expenditures in carrying out banking activities.

All units and organs must open accounts at the bank and correctly abide by state systems concerning cash management and settlement of payments without using cash. They are required to make payments through the bank, to pay cash or bring cash to other localities to purchase goods only as permitted by regulations, not to receive or pay money in advance for goods, not to demand a higher payment for a bank transfer than for payment by cash, not to maintain a cash reserve larger than allowed, not to make excessive expenditures, neither appropriate the capital belonging to other units nor allow other units to use their own funds... [ellipses as published]

Appropriations for salary funds must be given in accordance with the progress achieved in implementing plans for production, capital construction or business activities (for economic units) and in accordance with the approved general salary funds (for projected units).

Private individuals who engage in industrial and commercial activities of services involving a large business income (as determined by the chairman of the provincial, municipal or special zone people's committee) are required to declare their own capital and open accounts at the bank in order to obtain production or business licenses.

Expand Banks' Operating Capital

The State Banks' operating capital is the base on which to expand loan funds in the national economy. It is created, formed and accumulated in the course of recycling social production. The amount--large or small--of the capital depends on the extent to which the national economy has developed and production has been recycled and expanded through the functions of mobilizing and managing all sources of temporarily unused funds of various sectors, factories, cooperatives and the people. All echelons, sectors and economic units should overcome all difficulties to ensure the fulfillment of all production and

business objectives of the state plan and should constantly increase the national revenues and social accumulation. At the same time, they must implement scrupulously the economic-financial management system of the state and carry out socialist accounting for economic profits and losses. With regard to the areas of collective and individual economies, it is necessary to consolidate and improve socialist production relations, mobilize cooperative members to contribute to developing the cooperatives and reduce the need to borrow state funds according to the guideline for "cooperation among the state, cooperatives and people, and between the central and local governments."

With regard to capital construction, the state invests budgetary funds in the state plan's capital construction projects by allocating funds and bank credits. The financial agencies are responsible for promptly balancing and transferring investments to banks according to plan. The banks will allocate and invest credits within the limits of the budgetary funds received from the state.

Moreover, with assets mobilized by themselves, the State Banks will extend capital construction credits to those projects not included in the state investment plan. We should mainly make indepth investments, apply scientific and technical innovations, rationalize production and expand and increase existing production capacity with the least investment capital to bring about the highest economic results in the quickest manner.

The State Banks are to intensively mobilize and manage the temporarily idle capital in the economy to meet the demands of society for funds. Consequently, the state-run factories, state agencies, sectors and local authorities may not independently mobilize funds among the cadres, workers, civil servants and people for production and business purposes, except when the people voluntarily contribute to the construction of public welfare projects (schools, nurseries, clubs and theaters).

However, they may mobilize shares of the collective economy to expand production and business. Individuals must be strictly forbidden to deal in currencies and to lend money at high interest rates, since these are hoarding activities. The administration at all levels and in all localities should intensify the management of markets and money, scrupulously deal with violations and resolutely eliminate usury. They should quickly develop credit cooperatives in the southern countryside and consolidate those in the north, turning them into effective assistants for the State Banks in running monetary and credit operations to meet the people's production demands.

Vigorously Develop the Role of Inventory and Control

We should ensure that State Banks vigorously play and develop their role in taking inventories and in controlling all economic and living activities through their monetary, credit and payment operations. Banks are charged with both serving the economy and life--primarily production and business--and controlling economic activities through their monetary transactions.

These two aspects of service and control do not conflict with each other. Service is fundamental. Good service calls for strict control. Good service means to meet the legitimate demands and interests of production and business units and the people, making people see some profits and no trouble nor conditions attached to dealing with banks.

Inspection and control through using monetary transactions constitute important aspects of monetary, credit and banking operations, the strength and the objective requirement of economic management. State Banks should protect socialism and the entire national economy on the basis of state interests.

Through their monetary, credit and payment operations state banks must serve well the development of production. At the same time, they must fulfill their role of controlling and supervising economic activities, constantly increase the results of using funds, completely control the monetary market, repel and eliminate usury, gradually achieve the role of being the three centers of cash, credit and payment in the national economy, and fulfill the task of managing the revenues and expenditures of the state budget.

The more improved and uniform the state economic management institutions are, the greater will be the results achieved by the State Banks in their role of supporting and controlling production and business. State Banks should resolutely overcome all shortcomings to surge forward even more vigorously in order to fulfill their function of being general economic management tool of the state of the proletariat in taking inventories, controlling production and distributing social products.

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AGRICULTURE

VU DINH LIEU AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE SPEECH

Part I

OW190835 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 16 Nov 82

[Part I of "Excerpts" of an address by SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vu Dinh Lieu to the Conference on Winter-Spring Crop Production and Agricultural Transformation in the Mekong Delta held "recently" in Ho Chi Minh City by the Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Text] Regarding the ecological and weather aspects alone, the winter-spring production season is the one with most advantages in our country, especially in the Nam Bo Delta provinces. Thus, since liberation the winter-spring crop acreage and output have constantly increased. For example, the Mekong Delta has achieved an output of 1.2 million tons of paddy in the 1981-1982 winter-spring production season, an increase of 100,000 tons over that of 1980-1981. This represents 26.5 percent of the total volume of paddy obtained in the entire country and is the highest average output: 36.54 quintals per hectare, an increase of 13.86 percent over previous winter-spring production seasons.

Regarding livestock breeding, the population of domestic animals has increased much more than in previous years. The hog population has increased 3.08 percent in the Mekong Delta and 5.09 percent in central Nam Bo. The herd of oxen has increased 5.05 percent in the Mekong Delta and 8.04 percent in eastern Nam Bo. The herd of water buffaloes has increased 5.03 percent in the Mekong Delta and 10.03 percent in eastern Nam Bo.

The reason for the high paddy yield achieved in a vast acreage and for the increased volume of paddy is that the localities have formulated a proper production plan right from the beginning and have worked actively to settle the problem of material supplies, especially gasoline and oil used in irrigation work, to ensure on-schedule crop cultivation.

Regarding fertilizers, a number of provinces have begun producing organic fertilizers. The organs concerned have tried their best to provide necessary material supplies. In particular, more than 30,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer have been supplied to the south this year.

Due to the increased capacity of available water conservancy works and the stepping up of the mass movement to carry out major and minor irrigation projects in accordance with the formula "the state and the people work together," the Mekong Delta, in particular, has ensured sufficient water for the entire winter-spring rice area. Technological progress has been applied to agricultural production. In particular, many short-term, high-yielding and brown planthopper-resistant new rice strains approved by the ministry of agriculture, such as the 3A, 6A, 7A and 8A rice strains suited for the soil and water conditions in each locality, have been planted on a vast acreage. Moreover, the crop and cultivation seasons for each variety of winter-spring rice to be planted in each kind of ricefield have been properly determined and there has been proper coordination on the new rice strains and measures to achieve intensive cultivation, multiply crops and prevent harmful insects and blight.

Many localities have expanded their high-production rice areas. As many as 150,000 hectares of such areas have been built in the Mekong Delta provinces and Ho Chi Minh City has begun to build such areas covering from 2,000 to 4,000 hectares each.

Implementing the party Central Committee secretariat's directive, the localities have applied the new managerial system in all production companies and agricultural cooperatives. Some 6,151 production companies and 134 agricultural cooperatives representing 78.7 percent of the present total number have applied the product contract system. Many provinces have continued to reallot ricefields while stepping up the campaign for encouraging peasants to engage in collective work. To date, some provinces have completed the reallotment of tens of thousands of hectares of ricefields to households who are landless or lack land. Some 1,365 production companies have done good business.

In the first 6 months of 1982, the Nam Bo Provinces have set up 3,677 more production companies, representing 70 percent of the total number of production companies existing in early 1981, thus increasing the number of cooperativized households to 15 percent and the cultivated acreage to 11.4 percent.

Application of the product contract system has helped prevent the collapse of many cooperatives and production companies and boost production.

On behalf of the council of ministers standing committee, I warmly commend the members of cooperatives and production companies and our peasants and cadres at all levels and in various sectors and localities for going all out to contribute to the success of the 1981-1982 winter-spring crop production. Our achievements in the crop production are great, encouraging and commendable. But, can we do better? In my opinion, we can do better and achieve better results, if shortcomings can be avoided.

First of all, the structures of crop seasons and crops adopted by many localities are not quite rational. Some localities have boldly expanded their cultivated areas, while others ares till hesitating and paying no attention to creating conditions for expanding the winter-spring crop acreage, especially for implementing irrigation work and ensuring sufficient material supplies,

thereby causing a decrease in the cultivated acreage and a failure to achieve good business through reluctance in making an effort.

Although some localities have achieved a fair rice output, it is not uniform in the provinces, districts and villages endowed with similar advantages. Despite their more favorable natural conditions, the output in these localities is not really higher than that in the northern and central parts of Vietnam.

There are conditions for developing the cultivation of industrial crops, especially jute and soybean, but we still are far from fulfilling the plan norms, due to the lack of a proper planning and of effective guidance.

Regarding livestock breeding, the sow population has decreased, while the herd of draft cattle has increased slowly. We have not yet paid adequate attention to selecting good breeds and to planting crops on schedule. Although it is endowed with many advantages, the Nam Bo region has not properly boosted its shrimp and fish production. There is a severe shortage of insecticides and veterinary medicine, especially specific pharmaceutical products. Medicine is of poor quality and even counterfeit. The veterinary network has not been improved. Vaccination of domestic animals has remained very restricted. There must be a plan for properly solving the feed problem.

Though developed fairly recently, agricultural transformation has generally progressed slowly. Application of the product contract system in various forms is basically good and in accordance with the aspirations of large numbers of peasants, but the system must be developed more deeply and improved, through eliminating all shortcomings and errors.

The policies, especially the price policy, have failed to produce a vigorous impact to encourage production. Division of labor and the management of material supplies in agriculture have remained disorderly and irrational.

The winter-spring production season is a stable and comprehensive one. It includes the planting of food and industrial crops and livestock raising. It is the main production during the dry season, with many advantages regarding climate, temperature and light and without floods and typhoons. If sufficient water is provided, the crop yield will be higher than that in other cultivation seasons during the year, the quality of products will be good and the harvest will be successful.

The winter-spring production season is the first in the agricultural production year. If production is successful, it will create an impetus and stimulative conditions for achieving better subsequent crop seasons. Since the winter-spring production season enjoys many advantages, we must strive to reach the target of 17 million tons of grain this year.

The task or requirement for the 1982-1983 winter-spring production season is to concentrate efforts on achieving the prescribed volume of grain and food products. At the same time, we must also achieve comprehensive success, even in the production of export crops and raw materials for industry.

In food production, importance must be attached to rice and subsidiary food crops and to increasing the cultivated acreage and productivity in order to achieve the largest volume of production. Special attention must be paid to guidance work and plan implementation and to uniformly increasing the paddy yield in various localities, areas and ricefields.

I fully agree with many localities that efforts must be exerted to achieve a large volume of production in all winter-spring crop areas. On this occasion, I want to put forward two suggestions for you to ponder:

1. According to the ministry of agriculture's report, the Mekong Delta is striving to plant 390,000 hectares of rice, including 200,000 hectares of high-yielding rice in the 1982-1983 winter-spring production season. Despite an increase of 64,500 hectares over the previous production season, this planted acreage is 34,000 hectares less than that in the 1979-1980 winter-spring production season.

2. The Mekong Delta must struggle to achieve an average output of 38 quintals of paddy per hectare in the 1982-1983 winter-spring production season, an increase of 1.5 quintals per hectare. And the average high-yielding paddy output must be 47 quintals.

According to the ministry of agriculture's report, the 1982-1983 winter-spring rice output in Dong Thap and An Giang provinces is nearly equal to the 1981-1982 winter-spring rice output, but there is an increase of 5 to 6 quintals compared with other Mekong Delta provinces. What is the reason for this great difference?

I suggest that the ministry of agriculture and all provinces, including the eastern Nam Bo provinces carefully consider this question to determine more accurate planning norms for acreage and productivity and to gradually, but steadily, increase the winter-spring rice acreage and output.

I am wondering why many production companies and cooperatives have failed to achieve 80 quintals of paddy per hectare, an average output achieved by the Dai Phuoc cooperative.

We must struggle to rapidly increase the production of industrial and export crops and develop livestock breeding in accordance with each locality's conditions and capabilities.

Apart from food and export issues, the clothing problem is also very pressing. Can we launch a mass movement for sericulture with the participation of all families? Can we grow tens of thousands of hectares of jute on suitable land? Can we motivate the people to plant pandanus on salt marshes and alum fields and on bare and sand hills in order to contribute to solving the clothing problem?

Part II

OW220637 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 17 Nov 82

[Part II of "Excerpts" of an address by SRV Council of Ministers Vice Chairman Vu Dinh Lieu to the Conference on Winter-Spring Crop Production and Agricultural Transformation in the Mekong Delta held "recently" in Ho Chi Minh City by the Ministry of Agriculture--recorded]

[Text] The chairman of the council of ministers has issued a directive on stepping up production of the winter-spring crop. The regions and sectors must work out plans to satisfactorily implement this directive. In production, we must first of all guide in the successful cultivation of the 1982 10th-month crop, ensure prompt harvesting and create conditions for working on the 1982-83 winter-spring crop in good time. Concerning the 1982-83 winter-spring crop, we must carry out well the following main tasks:

The regions must concretely delineate the areas of winter-spring and high-yield rice, paying attention to expanding winter-spring rice in areas where conditions for developing water conservancy work exist and solving the water problem so as to strive to rapidly increase the winter-spring rice acreage. Along with intensive cultivation, we must pay attention to increasing crops on rice acreage, but we must choose plants, seasons and periods suitable to the conditions and soil nature of each locality. In areas where conditions exist, we must grow three rice crops but must not cause land deterioration. We must adopt measures to prevent and eliminate harmful insects and carry out well the crop rotation system.

Concerning subsidiary crops, in areas where there are capabilities and conditions for developing subsidiary crops, we must pay attention to increasing the quantity of subsidiary crops, thus contributing to solving the food requirements, particularly in making food for domestic animals.

According to the soil nature, customs and concrete conditions of each region, we must determine the structure of suitable subsidiary crops with a view to achieving the highest economic efficiency. In subsidiary crop areas where other plants of higher economic efficiency can be grown--for instance, sugarcane instead of cassava--we should not flexibly insist on growing subsidiary crops.

The development of subsidiary crop production must be linked to processing, preservation and circulation. We should not restrict or hinder the circulation of subsidiary crops. We must pay attention to developing soybean, various kinds of beans in the winter-spring season, small plants for export, industrial plants, and so forth.

Concerning measures to directly support agricultural production, in water conservancy, we must satisfactorily and fully use available projects to develop production, dredge canals and ditches to bring fresh water deep into the fields.

Concerning the preparation of means, gasoline and oil to pump water and ensure that work is carried out in time for the crops, we must vigorously launch a movement among the people to build small-scale irrigation projects while selecting and devoting attention to medium-size and big-size water conservancy projects to support subsequent crops. We must closely follow the changes in weather and water levels so as to pump water and transplant in good time.

Despite our serious lack of gasoline and oil, the standing committee of the council of ministers has decided that sufficient gasoline and oil must be ensured for irrigation and cultivation of the winter-spring crop. We must realize the state's determination and efforts under extremely difficult conditions to use gasoline and oil in a really rational and economic manner.

Concerning fertilizers and material supplies, to ensure that work is carried out in good time in accordance with the directive of the council of ministers, the agriculture ministry and related sectors should strive to supply the regions with all the allocated local and imported fertilizers according to schedule. In addition, we will import fertilizers above the plan for areas cultivating the high-yield winter-spring rice. The provinces must launch a mass movement to produce organic manure while adopting measures to satisfactorily mobilize the sources of available inorganic manure in each region to timely meet the requirements of production. At the same time, the agriculture ministry might discuss with a number of provinces that have a large volume of chemical fertilizers in their warehouses but have small areas of winter-spring rice ways to supplement those areas and provinces seriously lacking chemical fertilizers.

Regarding seeds, we--and particularly those areas which do not yet have agricultural cooperatives and production groups--must receive in a more organized and vigorous manner the new seeds recognized by the agriculture ministry. Concerning rice seeds, we must pay attention to both directions. We must promote the good seeds of the region and crossbreed them with strong seeds to have a large quantity of good seeds. At the same time, we must constantly riase the quality of the seeds and avoid the tendency of seeking new seeds whose deficiency remain to be proved. The regions must pay attention to organizing a seed producing system to raise the quality of the seeds and determine the seed structure suitable to various types of land and to the conditions of intensive cultivation and increasing crop production of each region. Regarding soybean seeds, we must conduct experiments before adopting them for production.

I wish to enthusiastically acclaim the seed installations, institutes, stations, schools, scientists and technicians who have made great efforts in this field. Let them make still greater efforts because if we do not keep up with the masses' production requirements, they will have to conduct experiments themselves, and this will be disastrous.

Regarding seeds for domestic animals, we must use good local seeds as the base and develop and crossbreed them with better seeds from other localities. This is to meet the need for rapidly increasing the herd of domestic animals, particularly in those areas where we do not have enough female animals.

Regarding draft power, we must seek all means to develop all the capabilities of available tilling machines. On this basis, we must rationally readjust organization, link repair teams to tractor teams or stations, improve and link managerial work to production areas and the regions, implement contractual work, and so forth. We must allow the experimental sale of tractors to cooperatives or groups. The regions must work out plans and give importance to gradually raising the ratio of areas tilled by cattle because our gasoline and oil supplies are insufficient.

Regarding the protection of vegetation, first of all, we must pay utmost attention to a comprehensive and active prevention of diseases through seed selection and adoption of preventive measures in the fields. Particularly, in areas where several crops are planted during the year, we must often visit the fields to discover harmful insects in good time. We must further step up the work of transforming the relations of agricultural production and land adjustment in the Mekong Delta and eastern Nam Bo provinces.

We must pay utmost attention to creating a mass movement to implement agricultural cooperativization, closely combining transformation of production relations with production reorganization and development and building a material-technical base. We must coordinate transformation with production development and a comprehensive building of the countryside. We must incorporate the agricultural transformation task and work into the state and regional plans, combining them with the plan of building a material-technical base. At the same time we must pay great attention to carrying out business accounting. In the production groups that have enough conditions for changing into cooperatives, we must especially strive to surmount the cadres' and party members' hesitancy. At the same time, however, we must step up the work of making propaganda among and motivating the masses and increase the number of production group propaganda and organizational cadres and the number of managerial cadres for cooperatives and production groups.

In the course of our work, we must adopt transitional steps, organize joint operations between groups such as in manufacturing bricks and titles [words indistinct] and so forth. We must pay special attention to bringing the various trades, small industries and handicrafts into cooperatives to redistribute labor and build a base for the agroindustrial structure of the districts. The different provinces must complete a preliminary review of agricultural transformation in general and the work of end-product contracting with laborers in particular to further push forward the transformation work and perfect the new managerial system in agriculture.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REVIEWS RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS

OW300123 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 20 Nov 82

[Review of Agricultural Activities Over the Past 10 Days]

[Text] Following are some noteworthy facts about agricultural activities over the past 10 days.

The northern provinces have been concentrating their efforts on harvesting the 10th-month rice crop. A report by the general statistics department shows that, so far, the northern provinces have harvested about 71 percent of the 10th-month rice crop. Hampered somewhat by rain in the early part of last week, harvesting was carried out more rapidly in the latter part, thanks to dry weather. Some provinces, such as Thai Binh, Haiphong, and Hai Hung have basically completed harvesting. Rice yields on the already harvested rice paddies are higher than in previous years. It is estimated that Haiphong municipality's rice yield is 30 quintals per hectare, Ha Son Binh's 25, and Ha Bac's 24. All localities are concentrating on rapidly and completely harvesting the 10th-month rice by the end of November, to shift their main efforts to winter-spring crop production.

Some localities in the southern provinces are harvesting the early 10th month rice. This year, the Nam Bo's 10th-month rice is generally less affected by rice pests, and pretty high rice yields are expected.

Regarding winter crop producton, adverse weather conditions in the early part of the week have somewhat slowed cultivation. So far, the provinces have completed planting on only about 137,000 hectares for the winter crop. Potatoes are the only crop which can be cultivated during the remaining growing period. Localities are accelerating the cultivation of those plants to achieve a large cultivated acreage.

Among the already-cultivated plants for the winter crop, the early-grown crops have failed to meet the cultivated acreage plan norms. Meanwhile, the cultivated acreage of plants for export has met, on a fairly high level, the plan norms. Hai Hung has planted garlic for export on 1,500 hectares of the planned 3,000 hectares. The soybeans' cultivated acreage has failed to meet the plan norms.

The sunny, hot weather during the early growing period for some winter crops will certainly adversely affect winter crop productivity. Localities are doing their best to secure seed potatoes to further enlarge the cultivated acreage. The early-grown winter crops should be well tended to achieve high productivity in compensation for poor crop productivity in certain areas.

Along with preparing for the winter crop, localities, over the past days, have secured seeds and fertilizer and prepared soil for 5th-month rice seedlings. In general, the material supplies secured for the coming spring-5th month rice crops are not as much as last year's. Planned allocation of rice varieties, however, is about 5-10 percent higher than for last year's 5th-month rice. Weather conditions in the coming period are expected to be more favorable to agricultural production. All localities should rapidly complete harvesting of the 10th-month rice and fulfill their grain obligations.

Regarding the winter crop, those localities with abundant seed potatoes should strive to plant them on the entire planned cultivated acreage and, at the same time, plant more short-term legumes. They should work out plans to plant early winter-spring crops on the remaining arable lands. Plans also must be worked out to care for, and apply fertilizer to, the already-grown winter crops to achieve high productivity.

The southern provinces should make plans to protect the 10th-month rice and harvest the ripened rice and, at the same, carry out direct sowing-planting of the winter-spring crops.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS IN DONG THAP DISCUSSED

BK231247 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 22 Nov 82

[Report by Station Correspondent (Le Minh): "Dong Thap and Agricultural Transformation"]

[Excerpt] Since late July, following the conference held by the peasants in Dong Thap Province to discuss the reorganization of production under the direct chairmanship of the standing committee of the provincial party committee, the movement for agricultural transformation in this province has made profound headway. Contrary to the past, the movement has undergone vigorous changes and has been firmly maintained in every village and hamlet.

If it was true that the movement for agricultural transformation in the past was slower in Dong Thap Than in those neighboring provinces then, through realities, we now can believe and can say that this province has already found for itself a direction to advance steadily. This has been affirmed more clearly through the results of its production in the 1982 winter-spring crop and summer-fall crop seasons. Particularly in October of this year, Dong Thap was one of the two provinces which had fulfilled the grain obligation to the state ahead of schedule.

Here, in this province, we can also see the successes made in the field of grain production and collection by those districts in which the movement for agricultural transformation has been carried out satisfactorily such as Tam Nong--a district which has taken the lead in grain collection for the past 4 consecutive years--Chau Thanh and Thanh Hung.

In the past, we could use our fingers to count the number of production collectives in Dong Thap. To date, some 400 production collectives and more than 1,600 production solidarity teams have been formed in this province.

What has made the movement for agricultural transformation in this province advance faster than expected? The comrade leaders here maintain that the new contract system is one of the contractual forms that has attracted the attention of the peasants and has been accepted and heatedly discussed by them.

When this new contract system was first introduced in An Phu Thuan--a village which has already finished its agricultural cooperativization--the local peasants were so eager to study it that they did not send their children to attend the studying sessions instead. Thanks to their efforts in discussing and seeking to understand this new contract system, some of them are now able to estimate how many workdays it would take to finish a specific job. They are also able to help each other solve various problems, thus making it possible for everyone to voluntarily apply for production collective membership.

Efforts to carry out land reallocation and establish production collectives on the basis of the product contract system have been made not only by An Phu Thuan, Hong Ngu and Thanh Hung but also by many production solidarity teams. As a result, along with carrying out agricultural transformation, Dong Thap has been able to allocate more than 10,000 hectares of land to 8,000 peasant families. This includes nearly 4,000 families of war invalids or fallen combatants.

With the application of the new contract system, land reallocation in the province has been carried out relatively satisfactorily. Many middle peasants have allocated their land or ricefields to their neighbors and turned over their farm machines to various collectives. These include Mr (Hai Lu) in My Dong village, Thap Muoi district; Mr (Nam Xui) in Phong My village, Cao Lanh district; and Mr (Dinh Van Chay) in Tan Quoi village, Tam Nong district. [Passage omitted on agricultural activities of production collectives in various districts].

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

PROVINCES EXCEES GRAIN COLLECTION PLAN

BK240430 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] According to the ministry of agriculture, Tien Giang has fulfilled 122 percent of the 1982 grain collection plan; Nghia Binh, 104 percent; Dong Thap, 102 percent; and Cuu Long, 100 percent.

On 22 November, the chairman of the council of ministers sent a message commending the people and cadres of these provinces for their achievements in grain collection for 1982. The chairman of the council of ministers expressed the hope that the cadres and people of these localities will try to develop the successes they have scored in order to successfully exceed the grain collection norms set for the 1982 10th-month crop and 1982-83 winter-spring crop seasons.

On the same day, the chairman of the Council of Ministers also sent a message to commend the people and cadres of Hoang Lien Son, Lang Son, Lai Chau, Bac Thai, Son La and Cao Bang for their achievements in the collection of grain produced in the 1982 5th month-spring crop season.

In this crop season, Hoang Lien Son has fulfilled 139 percent of the total collection quota and 110 percent of the obligation quota; Lang Son, 145 percent of the total collection quota and 81 percent of the obligation quota; Lai Chau, 109 percent of the total collection quota and 68 percent of the obligation quota; Bac Thai, 106 percent of the total collection quota and 83 percent of the obligation quota; Son La, 105 percent of the total collection quota and 64 percent of the obligation quota; and Cao Bang, 103 percent of the total collection quota and 62 percent of the obligation quota.

The chairman of the council of ministers also expressed the hope that the cadres and people of these provinces will develop the achievements they have scored in an effort to fulfill or exceed the grain collection norm for the 1982 10th-month crop season.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS IN GRAIN COLLECTION IN NORTH REPORTED

BK240657 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 23 Nov 82

[Text] As of 20 November, the northern provinces and cities had delivered to state granaries a volume of grain equivalent to 22.3 percent of the total grain collection quota for this year's 10th-month crop season. This volume also shows an increase of more than 5,000 tons over the same period last year.

Ha Son Binh is the first province in the north to fulfill the grain obligation norm for 1982. Hai Hung has already delivered to state granaries more than 27,000 tons of paddy; Ha Nam Ninh, 22,000 tons; and Thanh Hoa and Binh Tri Thien, more than 10,000 tons each. Despite numerous difficulties as a result of the devastation caused by typhoon No. 7. To date Nghe Tinh has also delivered to state granaries more than 1,000 tons of paddy--a larger volume compared to the same period last year.

As many as 18 districts in the north have fulfilled the grain obligation norm for 1982 while four others--Huong Phu district and Hue City in Binh Tri Thien and Chuong My and Thuong Tin in Ha Son Binh--have fulfilled the annual total grain collection quota.

The northern provinces and cities are accelerating the collection of grain, striving to fulfill the total grain collection quota in December.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

FOOD MINISTRY REPORTS WINTER-SPRING GRAIN HARVEST

BK270644 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] The ministry of food reports that as of late October, the northern provinces and cities have delivered 765,000 tons of the winter-spring grain to the state granary, overfulfilling the assigned plan norm by 15,000 tons. All of the 19 provinces and cities have overfulfilled their grain obligation norms.

Encouraged by these achievements, since the beginning of November, while reaping the 10th-month rice, the people in various localities have raced against time to deliver grain to the state granary. Localities have thus far delivered 170,000 tons of the 10th-month grain to the state. Hai Hung Province still holds the lead in delivering grain; and is followed by Ha Son Binh and Ha Nam Ninh provinces.

Thus far, some 12 districts and hundreds of cooperatives have fulfilled their annual grain obligations. Huong Phu district in Binh Tri Thian Province fulfilled its assigned norm by late October. The districts of Ung Hoa, Thuong Tin, Chuong My and Quoc Oai in Ha Son Binh Province; Ly Nhon, Duy Tien, Hoang Long and Thanh Liem in Ha Nam Ninh Province; and Hai Ninh and Yen Hung in Quang Ninh Province have all overfulfilled their grain obligations for 1982.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURAL POSITION IN EARLY NOVEMBER REVIEWED

OW121113 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Agricultural Review for the Past 10 Days]

[Summary] "According to the General Statistics Department, by 5 November, the northern provinces and cities had harvested 10th-month rice on 504,000 hectares, or 37.2 percent of the transplanted area. Over the past sunny days, the rice harvest rate was reportedly faster than in previous days, averaging 32,000 hectares per day. With this rate, to date these provinces might have harvested some 600,000 hectares, or nearly 50 percent of the transplanted area.

"The provinces in the delta had harvested more than 20 percent of the planted area, those in region 4 more than 30 percent and those in the mountainous region nearly 40 percent. The rice yield obtained in the harvested areas is higher than in previous years. The provinces are concentrating on quickly and completely harvesting the 10th-month rice in November.

"A number of southern provinces have started harvesting the early 10th-month rice, with Quang Nam-Danang having harvested more than 30,000 hectares, Dac Lac more than 150,000 hectares and Nghia Binh more than 13,000 hectares. As the rice has just begun to ripen, the Nam Bo Delta provinces have reaped only more than 20,000 hectares. The rice yield obtained in these provinces is also as high as that in the northern provinces."

"Regarding winter-spring crop cultivation, the northern provinces have planted only more than 100,000 hectares of winter crops, or more than 30 percent of the planned area. The planting rate of most other crops is slower than that planned for the same period last year. To date, the localities had tried hard to grow additional potatoes, vegetables and beans of various kinds still in the planting period. However, according to the ministry of agriculture, the planned area norms for this year's winter crops can certainly not be fulfilled.

"Along with planting the winter crop, the localities are continuing to plow and harrow ricefields and to prepare seeds, fertilizer and rice seedlings for the fifth month-spring crop. But, according to the general statistics department, the planned norms for seed sowing, soil preparation, plowing and

harrowing and for the production of organic fertilizers and azolla are lower than the same period last year."

In the period ahead, since weather conditions will remain favorable for agricultural production, the localities must concentrate on neatly and quickly harvesting the 10th-month rice; formulate plans for delivering the obligatory grain quotas to the state; accelerate the winter crop planting; grow additional short-term vegetables and beans; produce sufficient fertilizers, including manure and azolla; quickly plow and harrow the ricefields reserves for the fifth month-spring crop; achieve dry cultivation and prepare sufficient seeds for the spring vegetables and subsidiary crops cultivation.

The southern provinces must take good care of the transplanted 10th-month rice and quickly harvest the ripe rice in order to clear the land for sowing the winter-spring rice.

CSO: 4209/105

AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' REPORTS AGRICULTURAL REFORM IN HAU GIANG

BK221355 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Nguyen Kien Phuoc: "Agricultural Transformation in Hau Giang Province Has Made Progress, But Is Still Slow and Irregular"]

[Summary] Over the past 5 years, encouraging results have been achieved in the socialist transformation of agriculture in Hau Giang Province in spite of all the initial difficulties and setbacks. "Almost 20,000 hectares of land have either been confiscated or reclaimed to build seven state farms belonging to the province and its various districts and a number of state-run agricultural stations and farms. In addition to this, some 50,800 hectares of land have been allocated to 46,486 families of landless or land-deficient peasants, bringing the number of landless and land-deficient down to 10 percent of the total number of peasants in the province and creating favorable conditions for them to embark on collectivized production work."

In implementing the central government's line and policies for agricultural transformation, Hau Giang has launched a vigorous public ideological campaign directed at the peasants while studying suitable and practical forms, measures and policies for introducing them to collectivized production.

"As of August 1982, Hau Giang had set up 2,107 production collectives and 2 agricultural cooperatives with the participation of 84,295 families, placing 88,478 hectares or 23.9 percent of the province's arable land under collective control. If the land holdings of the state farms are also counted, the cropland under collective control would account for 27.42 percent of the province's total rice area."

Since the promulgation of party Central Committee secretariat Directive No. 100, the Hau Giang Provincial Party Committee has directed the application of the product contract system on an experimental basis in a number of production collectives and then expanded this practice successively. At present as many as 1,809 production collectives and 2 cooperatives have adopted the new contract system.

Of all the districts in Hau Giang Province, Long Phu is the pacesetter in agricultural transformation. By August this year, "Long Phu had set up 413 production collectives with the participation of 56 percent of the local peasant families, putting 56 percent of the district's rice area under

collective control." In addition to this, a total of 133 production solidarity teams had also been organized.

Many districts in the province have linked the movement for collectivized work with the building of a new countryside and combined agricultural transformation with party building and the consolidation of the administrative system and mass organizations. Special attention has been given to the training of cadres. In recent years almost 30,000 cadres of various disciplines have been fostered and trained in support of agricultural transformation. "Beside these achievements, however, agricultural transformation in Hau Giang still displays weaknesses and shortcomings in many areas and this has slowed down the movement and limited its overall success.

"First of all, the reallocation of lands in a number of localities has not been conducted in strict accordance with the spirit and letter of Directive No. 57 of the political bureau. Quite common here and there are cases wherein lands are equally divided or allocated only among nonfarming individuals, wherein cadres of party members take advantage of land reallocation to acquire more land or exchange their plots of land for better ones, and wherein lands are cut up into fragmented pieces. Land acquisition is still uneven and as a result of this, about 10 percent of the number of peasants remain either landless or land-deficient while some middle-class peasants have excessive land holdings."

Although Hau Giang Province has done rather well in agricultural cooperativization as compared with other provinces in the Mekong Delta, the rate of progress still remains slow and uneven among the various villages and hamlets. Recently, some districts have somewhat slackened their efforts in directing the organization of production solidarity teams although they are still not yet able to set up production collectives.

"Agricultural transformation is not yet linked closely with the building of the district level. Proper attention has not yet been given to combining this crucial tasks with the redistribution of population and labor in the district and with the building of a new socialist countryside."

The successes and setbacks experienced in the past are useful lessons. If the entire party organization achieves an identity of views and a profound understanding of the various directives and resolutions of the central government on agricultural transformation, it is certain that Hau Giang Province will score fine results in the field of agricultural transformation.

CSO: 4209/104

BRIEFS

HAI HUNG WINTER CROPS--As of 15 November, Hai Hung Province had planted winter crops on 25,300 hectares, covering almost 51 percent of the area plan. This figure includes 16,000 hectares of subsidiary food crops. The province is now guiding the cooperatives to drain water from the fields and take advantage of sunshine to plant winter crops still in season such as potatoes and various types of vegetables. [BK281056 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 24 Nov 82 BK]

MINH HAI RICE HARVEST--This year, Minh Hai Province has planted early 10th-month rice on 110,000 hectares or 40 percent of the entire 10th-month rice area. To date the province has reaped early 10th-month rice on 15,000 hectares, twice as fast as in the same period last year. Thanks to the application of various intensive cultivation methods, the province's early 10th-month rice yield averages 41 quintals per hectare, a 12-quintal increase over last year. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Nov 82 BK]

HA BAC RICE HARVEST--Ha Bac Province has reaped 10th-month rice on more than 47,000 hectares, scoring an average yield of 25.81 quintals per hectare--2.61 quintals in excess of the planned norm and an increase of 3.41 quintals over the 1981 10th-month rice crop--and topping the 1981 output by over 33,000 tons. Spurred on by a bumper crop, the province is striving to turn over, sell or exchange to the state 47,000 tons of paddy and procure a total of more than 89,100 tons for 1982--an increase of 10,053 tons over 1981. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 27 Nov 82 BK]

LONG AN GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of 17 November Long An Province had delivered to state granaries an amount of grain accounting for 104.8 percent of the plan norm for 1982, setting the highest record to date. Good results were also achieved in the collection of agricultural taxes and debts. Vam Co District had fulfilled more than 100 percent of the plan for agricultural tax collection; and Tan Thanh district had collected almost all back-taxes and material debts since 1976. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 25 Nov 82 BK]

WINTER CROP CULTIVATION--According to VNA, although last week it was dry and sunny, thus favorable for the cultivation of winter crops, the pace of planting various kinds of winter crops was very slow. Northern provinces and

cities, as of last week, had been able to plant only more than 70,000 hectares of winter crops, thus representing 47,000 hectares faster than the same period last year. The sowing schedule for corn, sweet potatoes and soybeans has already been over but the results [in terms of acreage] are very poor. The 10th-month rice plants in southern provinces are developing favorably and are expected to yield high output. In the 1982-83 winter-spring season, provinces in the Nam Bo region successfully achieved the target for sowing 439,000 hectares of rice, an increase of 76,500 hectares over the 1981-82 winter cropping season. [BK121513 [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK]

DONG THAP GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of the end of October, Dong Thap Province had procured 153,000 tons of grain--which is 3,500 tons more than the planned target--and had achieved 86 percent of the annual quota for agricultural tax collection. The province is striving to procure an additional 1,500 tons of grain between now and the end of November. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK] Since early this year, Dong Thap Province has set up an additional 317 production collectives with 15,870 peasants and 7,900 hectares of land, increasing the total number of production collectives in the province to 487. Dong Thap has opened 47 training courses for 3,835 managerial and accounting cadres. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK]

CUU LONG GRAIN PROCUREMENT--As of the end of October, Cuu Long Province had procured 130,000 tons of grain, thus achieving 100 percent of the target assigned by the central government. The province is stepping its grain procurement efforts in order to overfulfill the set quota by between 5,000 and 7,000 tons of grain. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK]

HAU GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE -- Hau Giang Province has completed planting 346,000 hectares of 10th-month rice or 102 percent of the planned target. Of these, there are nearly 100,000 hectares of high-yield rice varieties. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 7 Nov 82 BK]

LONG AN WINTER-SPRING RICE--To date, Long An Province has planted more than 30,000 hectares of winter-spring rice, thus fulfilling more than 70 percent of its acreage plan. Duc Hoa District has overfulfilled its acreage plan by 20 percent. In this winter-spring rice production, the province's high-yielding rice areas in Ben Thu, Can Duoc and Can Giuoc districts and in Tan An City have planted more than 23,000 hectares, an increase of 13,500 hectares over the previous summer-fall rice production. [Text] [OW271335 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 19 Nov 82 OW]

QUANG NAM-DANANG GRAIN TO STATE--As of mid-November Quang Nam-Danang Province had delivered to state granaries 9,000 tons of summer-fall grain or 40 percent of its plan norm for the summer-fall crop. Dien Ban District has overfulfilled its grain obligation plan norm for this year, delivering to state 12,156 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 21 Nov 82 BK]

DONG THAP LAND APPROPRIATED--Some 10,300 hectares of land have been appropriated from former landlords and reallocated to 7,800 peasant families, including up to 4,000 families of war invalids and fallen heroes, creating conditions for them to engage in collective work. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 18 Nov 82 BK]

HA SON BINH NOMADS RESETTLEMENT--During the past 5 years, Ha Son Binh Province has resettled nearly 50,000 compatriots of various nationalities in 20 centers. These compatriots, who in the past led a nomadic life in the mountainous villages, have settled down in these centers to engage in cultivation. Some 300 families of the (Muong) and (K'mu) tribes totaling 4,200 persons have been integrated into state farms and forestry sites. [BK191323 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Nov 82 BK]

FOOD CROP ACREAGE IN SOUTH--Hanoi, VNA, 20 Nov--Peasants in Dong Nai Province, northeast of Ho Chi Minh City, have so far this year planted 23,000 hectares of assorted pulse on basaltic soil, mostly peanuts and soybeans. Many low-yielding rice areas have been growth with subsidiary starch crops. In the new economic zones, the settlers have planted hundreds of hectares of soybean on newly-reclaimed land. In the Mekong River Delta Province of Cuu Long, production collectives in the past nine months put 25,000 hectares under subsidiary food crops, up by 8,000 hectares compared with the same period last year. Those in the coastal areas have sunk wells to water 3,500 hectares of subsidiary food crops. Thuan Hai Province on the central coast has planted 14,000 hectares of sweet potatoes. In the last days of rainy season, the districts in the province have planted from 2,000 to 4,000 hectares of sweet potatoes. [Text] [OW201102 Hanoi VNA in English 0712 GMT 20 Nov 82]

RIVER DELTA IRRIGATION--Hanoi, VNA, 26 Nov--The people in the Mekong River Delta Province of An Giang in the past 9 months built irrigation and drainage works for 175,000 hectares of rice. These works, mostly drainage canals, field embankments and electric pumping stations, were jointly financed by the state and people to water ricefields under intensive cultivation. Under a project for exploring underground streams to serve agricultural production, Kien Giang Province also in the Mekong River Delta has installed 21 hand-operated water pumps for the Ha Tien rice area, one of the key rice-producers in the country. Thousands of people in Phung Hiep District in Hau Giang Province have completed a 5 km long canal and dozens of smaller ones to drain 1,000 hectares of aliminous ricefields. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 26 Nov 82 OW]

THAI BINH RICE YIELD--Hanoi, VNA, 25 Nov--Agricultural cooperatives in Thai Binh Province, one of the biggest rice producers in the Red River Delta, have reaped a good autumn rice harvest averaging 3 tonnes per hectare. Added to the spring rice crop, this would bring the annual per hectare yield throughout the province to 6.7 tonnes, an increase of 0.61 tonne over last year. The productivity of dozens of cooperatives averaged 4 tonnes or more, which means 10 tonnes or more per hectare for the whole years. Vu Thang cooperative in Kien Xuong District, a leading cooperative in the whole country in terms of productivity, this year has also reaped 10 tonnes per hectare. This is the 10th year in a row (1972-1982) this cooperative obtained 10 tonnes from each hectare in 2 crops. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1452 GMT 25 Nov 82 OW]

CSO: 4200/163

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

'NHAN DAN' URGES USE OF LOCAL COAL DEPOSITS

BK251240 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] While coal for domestic consumption and export is in great demand, efforts to ensure the capacity of coal exploitation and transportation are still limited. The average transportation cost of 1 ton of coal from Hon Gai to the provinces in the mountainous region of the north is 350 dong, and from Hon Gai to Lai Chau is 1,050 dong (according to the rates fixed by the state). This, however, does not include losses which occur during transportation and unloading. In spite of this, many localities still fail to pay attention to exploiting mines which could provide high quality coal for certain industrial sectors. At present, we have some 30 local coal mines and exploitation sites throughout the country, which can produce together about 200,000 tons. Thanks to the coal sector's technical assistance and supply of part of the necessary materials, and with the funds and exploration and exploitation equipment provided by the state planning commission, the general geological department and the ministry of supply, many localities--such as Ha Son Binh, Hai Hung, Quang Ninh, Xha Bac, Vinh Phu, Bac Thai, Hoang Lien Son, Long An, Lai Chau, and Hanoi--have been able to improve the quality of their coal step by step, overcome some of the difficulties caused by fuel shortages, and offer employment to tens of thousands of people. Only in early 1981 did the Quang Vinh Coal Mine (Bac Thai) begin to devise procedures for exploiting its coal. However, by late that year the mine was able to achieve an output of 5,000 tons. In just a short period of time, Long An has been able to finish exploration and make preparations for mining. The province has also dredged or built nearly 10 km of canals for use in transporting coal from production sites to various destinations. Meanwhile, Hoang Lien Son has shifted the team of technical workers previously specializing in graphite mining to coal mining. Initial results have also reportedly been obtained by this province in the production of coke from locally available coal using manual methods on an experimental basis.

Many forms of joint operation in the mining of coal have now been put into use. In certain localities, cooperatives and districts have arranged for the people to carry out coal exploitation under the direction of the province. Some army units responsible for economic development have also joined various localities in carrying out this task under a common plan of the province. Vinh Phu Province has coordinated with the coal supply corporation (ministry of mines and coal) in processing coal and zoning off areas for coal mining.

Although efforts have been made in the exploitation of coal in various localities, this task has developed only horizontally and has not yet been carried out in accordance with projects and plans under a unified management system. Many localities still fail to carry it out on schedule and in accordance with technical regulations. Meanwhile, the practice of doing something at one's convenience and wasting natural resources are still widely prevalent.

CSO: 4209/104

BRIEFS

COAL CONSUMPTION--During the past 10 months, the General Corporation for Management and Supply of Coal, under the Ministry of Mines and Coal, has supplied powerplants with more than 1.2 million tons of coal, achieving 88 percent of the yearly plan norms. The Uong Bi, Yen Phu and Ninh Binh thermoelectric plants have been supplied with 82-92 percent of their annual coal consumption plans. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 14 Nov 82 BK]

CSO: 4209/106

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

'NHAN DAN' COMMENTS ON COASTAL SHIPPING

BK270707 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 4 Nov 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Develop North-South Coastal Transportation"]

[Text] Recently, in addition to fulfilling the offshore transportation plan for the north-south coastal transportation line, fleets have shipped a greater volume of goods in comparison to the same period last year. The volume of grain, groceries, salt and timber shipped from the central and southern parts to the north, and the volume of coal, phosphorous and nitrogenous fertilizer, supplies and construction materials shipped from the northern provinces to the central and southern provinces have all increased. A new feature of the north-south coastal transportation is that we have been able to establish some mixed ocean-river vessels to deliver and pick up cargo directly in some provinces. Goods have been gathered and withdrawn more quickly and the turn-around time for ships has become shorter. The quantities and types of goods as well as the receiving and shipping points at ports are well balanced and the volume of goods transported in both directions has also increased. Coordination between the transportation sector and consigners has improved. This is the initial result of centralized leadership and improved management, and it reflects a thorough knowledge of the party and state guidelines for developing waterways transportation on a priority basis of which the development of north-south coastal transportation and combined ocean-river vessels is the main guideline.

Our country's coastline from north to south is more than 3,000 km long and teeming with estuaries. The contiguous sea-river zones have linked many important economic centers together, creating very favorable conditions for movement and transportation, especially in the Mekong River Delta. It is estimated that in the next few years the volume of north-south goods transportation will increase annually by 20 to 25 percent, mainly through the sea route. The development of production and the circulation and distribution task as well as the national defense and security duties are requiring the sea transportation sector to accelerate the exploitation of existing potentials and favorable natural conditions in order to meet the new demands.

The difficulty to be overcome is the imbalance between the demands for transportation and the material and technical bases in the maritime transportation sector. There are not enough coastal fleets. The shipbuilding and repair

industry is still small. At several sea and river ports, the equipment and tools have not been improved and the loading and unloading activities are poorly organized. Although there is better equipment at some major ports, the loading and unloading efficiency still remains low, prolonging the turnaround time of ships. Most serious is the shortage of facilities and poor organization in dredging ports, estuaries, canals and arroyos. Moreover, there still are shortages of such receiving and shipping facilities as storehouses and packing, weighing and measuring tools, which is destabilizing the supply base of goods. Despite much effort to overcome this difficulty, transportation efficiency still remains low. Apart from the objective cause, the subjective cause is the ineffective management of existing capabilities. Authorities and personnel involved along the line of shipment, from the central down to local levels, still lack sense of mastery and fail to take uniform action against negativism.

The immediate as well as long-term guideline is to take the north-central-south coastal transportation as the basis for in-depth investment and in improving the organization and management of production. New investment should be targeted in order to develop quickly its result and to gradually secure balance and uniformity between fleets, the shipbuilding and repair industry and the systems of ports, canals and arroyos.

The existing fleets must be used optimally by shortening their turnaround time, increasing the proportion of bilateral shipments, combining long with short trips, performing all operations in a flexible and alert manner, and coordinating all modes of transportation with one another and between the central and local levels. The ocean going shipyards should be rearranged to perform the main tasks of repairing and reconditioning ships, while cooperating with the domestic engineering force (central and local levels) to build new ships and seaworthy barges, depending on our material capability and standards of technical knowledge. Special attention should be paid to building vessels which can navigate in both the ocean and rivers in order to move goods and passengers from the Mekong Delta directly to the various seaports and river ports in the north, and the opposite journey to move fertilizer and construction materials southward. Localities should be encouraged to develop their coastal vessels according to a unified plan. This involves mainly small ships under 600-ton capacity, motorboats, sailboats, and motorized sailboats made of wood or ferrocement.

Port authorities must combine the enhancement of managerial ability closely with investment in the expansion of construction targeted for dredging ports, canals and arroyos; getting additional technical equipment; improving the organization of loading and unloading operations in order to release ships quickly; safeguarding goods well; and withdrawing goods rapidly. The system of harbors in the Mekong River Delta should be built quickly in order to develop the role of the combined ocean-river transportation mode.

The coastal transportation sector can develop its real advantages only when it is connected with the development of the ocean, river, rail and truck transportation sectors, and with the classification of management between the central and local governments. The organizational and managerial

improvement of this sector and the establishment and promotion of the role of transportation agents and joint transportation modes will create new factors for developing the north-south coastal and combined ocean-river transportation.

The initial results achieved along the coastal transportation line have corroborated the possibility for future progress.

CSO: 4209/104

LABOR

'NHAN DAN' URGES NEW PRODUCTIVE LABOR DRIVE

BK241534 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 pp 1,4

[Editorial: "Promote a Strong Productive Labor Movement"]

[Text] The initial change in the management system, coupled with implementation of the incentive policies of the party and state in production, are creating a new labor impetus among the people of all strata. Spurred on by two successive bumper crops in the winter-spring and summer-fall seasons, agriculture has advanced toward new success with the 10th-month crop being harvested. Many industrial production sectors--especially handicrafts and artisan industry--have also achieved some positive change in the past 10 months by increasing their rates of production over the same period last year. The state has also made much progress in collecting and purchasing agricultural, industrial and handicraft products. Our people's material and spiritual forces are constantly rising with bright and fine prospects for the revolution in our country. However, there are still many difficulties in production and life which cannot be overcome overnight. The economic imbalances are still acute. Although intensive cultivation has been gradually carried out on land and ricefields, the area of low productivity is still large and there is a lot of fallow land in all localities. Equipment and machinery in factories has not been used to capacity. In some factories, only about half of the capacity has been used. Labor productivity generally remains too low. There are personnel shortages at some newly-opened work sites and economic zones. Jobs and professions have not been developed in step with the existing capability. Meanwhile, social labor has not been employed in a satisfactory manner. Part of the production force has been wasted, including technical workers and university graduates who either have not found a job or have refused a job in difficult outlying areas.

The struggle to build socialism and defend the socialist fatherland is taking place in a fierce and complicated manner. Our party and people are shouldering the heavy historic mission of achieving by all means the socio-economic objectives set by the Fifth Party Congress and basically resolving the urgent problems of food and clothing. To achieve these objectives, all of must be well aware of the situation and our duties. We must continue to struggle, sacrifice and strive to do our utmost in production and labor. Only by doing our best in a disciplined, conscientious and responsible manner to reach high productivity can we overcome difficulties in advancing the revolution toward

new victories. To sum, all individuals and collectives must work their best in a united and strong productive labor movement to develop the strength of workers of all strata and all economic sectors in order to change the present socio-economic situation.

Labor is our country's most valuable asset. It must be employed through expanding the division of local labor along with redistributing labor nationwide, by combining labor with land and other available resources and production means, and by developing jobs and professions to give workers jobs so that they can participate in producing more wealth for society. The productive labor front must attract everyone who will work with revolutionary zeal and devotion for the sake of their own life and for the country's prosperity. We will divorce ourselves from society if we are lazy, selfish, vacillating, indifferent, and lie, cheat, hoard or smuggle. The agricultural labor forces must concentrate their greatest effort on intensive cultivation and multi-cropping, on expanding the cultivated area and on accelerating production, especially the production of grain and food products. Workers in urban centers must be employed to develop handicrafts and the artisan industry in an organized manner. We must correctly perform the task of circulation and distribution and other service activities, and overcome negativism in social and economic life. The working class must labor in an organized, disciplined, technical and economically effective manner, thriftily using raw and other materials, optimally utilizing the capacity of equipment and machinery, maintaining and safeguarding the socialist assets, and setting good examples for the entire society. Socialist intellectuals must link their fate to the destiny of the nation by devoting everything to the cause of socialist construction, working creatively to serve the people and living honestly on their own labor. Youths must be the assault forces on the productive labor front to implement the party's socio-economic programs. They must be present wherever things are difficult and whenever they are needed. They must live wholesomely, work selflessly for the country and the people, and be ready to take the lead in production and in difficult areas and outlying economic zones in order to remain worthy of the confidence of the party and nation. Whoever is able to work, must work and consider labor his duty, responsibility, honor and raison d'etre. Labor is the gauge of patriotism and love of socialism and one's contribution to building a new society. Let us mobilize a vigorous nationwide productive labor movement with the slogan: "Everything for the socialist fatherland and the people's happiness."

CSO: 4209/104

LABOR

'NHAN DAN' MARKS TRADE UNION LAW ANNIVERSARY

BK261625 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "The Working Class' Glorious Mandate"]

[Text] Exactly 25 years ago, on 5 November 1957, our state promulgated the law on trade unions. This law affirms the leadership role of the working class and its collective mastery.

We are proud of our country's working class which is brave and creative and which has always stood at the forefront of the long and hard revolutionary struggle of our party and people.

Trade unions made up the largest and most powerful mass organization of our working class which is marching forward under the party's leading banner. Trade unions are communist schools--schools for economic management and state administration. The resolution of the Fifth VPC Congress sets forth two strategic tasks, namely, successfully building socialism and firmly defending the socialist fatherland. Trade unions are duty-bound to educate, organize and motivate all office and manual workers to develop their collective mastery in implementing these two sacred tasks.

It is now necessary for the working class to demonstrate the ability to exercise collective mastery through the movement to engage in productive labor and practice thrift. The working class must set good examples in its working spirit and attitude for all the people and the society to follow. It must rally all of the people on the labor front and must overcome all difficulties and hardships in achieving those socio-economic targets already set forth by the party congress. Labor is the duty, raison d'etre, virtue and the highest standard of workers. Working in a disciplined manner with high output, good quality and high economic result is the duty and the dictate of the conscience of every worker. The immediate and long-term interests of workers are harmoniously linked with the common interests and the future of enterprises, of the state and of the whole society. Workers are duty-bound to economize on the use of processed and raw materials, to satisfactorily maintain and make full use of the capacities of machinery and equipment, to resolutely protect socialist property, and to produce as much material wealth for society as possible.

Laziness, carelessness, waste, telling lies and recklessly resorting to liberalism while at work, and stealing and destroying the property of enterprises and of the state are regarded as going against the interests of the working class of the nation and of one's own family. These are bad practices and more precisely, crimes to be criticized and appropriately punished. Trade unions must concentrate on building a steadfast working class, carrying out indoctrination to improve their members' class awareness and building new socialist workers, and especially building among workers a high sense of responsibility and frugality, a determination to protect public property and a healthy and simple lifestyle.

Together with the state and the whole society, trade unions are duty-bound to pay attention to satisfactorily organizing the material and cultural life of office and manual workers with the emphasis on ensuring necessary conditions for production, and improving labor safety and output. At a time when there are many difficulties facing our workers' lives, it is necessary for us to make the greatest efforts to provide food and lodging for workers and to gradually meet all the other needs of workers.

The working class' mandate is very glorious. The struggle for the building and defense of the socialist fatherland is now very tough and complex. Trade unions and the working class must bravely surge forward to emulate in productive labor and in practicing thrift in order to be worthy of being a vanguard brigade in the implementation of the two strategic tasks and especially in the struggle to fulfill the 1982 state plan.

CSO: 4209/104

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

FACTS, FIGURES SHOW WASTE, UNLAWFUL USE OF ELECTRICITY

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 21, 13 Oct 82 p 12

[Article by A. D.: "Electricity -- Some Figures and Facts"]

[Text] - To serve more than 1,700 electric pump stations using 7,350 pumps of all kinds in the control of drought and flood in the North, the electric power sector has built over 4,500 kilometers of 6-35 kv lines and 1,500 transformer stations of all kinds.

- In the South, from 1976 to 1979, more than 600 kilometers of 15 kv lines and more than 400 6-15/0.4 kv transformer stations were built to serve the localities and to supply power to more than 130 new electric pump stations.

Along with fighting and sternly handling a number of cases of negative and backward behavior on the part of some power sector cadres and workers, urban Hanoi completed preliminary inspections in 540 locations and confiscated 146 ice cream and ice makers, 26 tire molds, 12 inner-tube presses, 7 presses for plastic article, 6 welding machines, 36 motors and unlawfully-possessed machine tools, 12 electrolyzers, 2 battery-charging transformers, 22 electric ranges, etc., with a total illegal power consumption of 800 kilowatts. This amount of electrical energy could have supplied 6,000 households with enough power to use at the rate of 10 hours/day to produce in a month 400,000 meters of cotton materials or 4 tons of soap or 800 tons of sugar.

- In urban Hanoi there are about 230,000 households -- 100,000 inside the collective zones and 130,000 outside of them -- but power consumption meters have been installed in only 10,000 households and the management of zonewide collective meters has been extended to only nearly 1,000 collective zones.

- Power used for lighting and by heat-dissipating fans in many enterprises and factories still accounted for 30-50 percent of the total power consumption before the rules for rational and economical use of power have been set there.

- The Hanoi Municipal Power Distribution Service and Trade-Union Federation have just launched an emulation movement to encourage "rational and economical use of power" among the organs, enterprises, work sites, households, cadres, workers and civil servants in the municipality and, along with its public security force, have conducted many inspections to fight theft and illegal use of power, which received the praise and support of the masses. The Van Dien Phosphate Fertilizer Plant, Thong Nhat Electric Motors Manufacturing Factory and Tailoring Factory No 10 are the units that have organized their good emulation movement. The trade union and directors of the factories organized the masses and workers for control of power consumption in production and the collective zones and brought the power-saving objectives into the criteria for selecting winners of emulation titles.

- The power consumption in Hanoi is distributed as follows:

+ Industry: 40 percent.

+ Agriculture: 8 percent.

+ Nonindustrial use of moving force: 22-23 percent.

+ Consumers: 29 percent.

But the largest amount of waste still exists in the use of power for nonindustrial moving force and by the collective zones.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

WASTE, UNLAWFUL USE, AWARENESS OF ELECTRICITY DISCUSSED

Hanoi DAI DOAN KET in Vietnamese No 21, 13 Oct 82 p 12

[Things To Be Concerned About column by Tran Phuong Nhan: " Bright Lights, Dim Lights"]

[Text] In recent years, our people from the municipalities to the countryside have clearly seen the great effects and results of electric power in regard to production and everyday life. In the countryside, a lack of electric power means the pump stations cannot water or drain water and rice mills and threshers cannot run. In municipalities, cities, towns and industrial centers, without electric power production is interrupted; streets have no lights; electric fans in the homes do not run on hot days, some conveniences in life become useless.

The need for electric power was rising quickly and urgently. At the same time, the sources of electric power were not developed quickly enough. In the field of agricultural production alone, the total power consumption in 1958 was only 1.16 million kilowatt-hours. In 1978 it went up to 275.8 million kilowatt-hours. In the newly-liberated central part, power consumption in agriculture was 13.23 million kilowatt-hours in 1979 but went up to 16 million kilowatt-hours in 1980.

In the capital city of Hanoi, where the state supplied on a top priority basis up to 30 percent of the total power output of the north, the use of power was increasing equally quickly, with the distributed capacity reaching only two-thirds of the rated one. Often due to the drought- and flood-fighting needs, which used as much as 100-130 megawatts, or 40-45 percent of the generating capacity in the network, the power supplied to many industrial enterprises and for other needs had to be reduced.

In the face of a lack of balance between power demand and supply, the Council of Ministers has issued Resolution 15 urging every enterprise, organ and all households of cadres, workers, civil servants and the people to strive to cut down 10 percent of their power consumption.

A number of consumer units and households realized the importance of electric power and thus drafted and carried out plans for rational use and saving of electric power through positive measures.

The Electric Motors Manufacturing Factory had three practical plans applicable to periods of minor, considerable and serious shortage of power from the supplying network so as to regulate its production accordingly. The plan of the 8-3 Textile Mill even specified the effort to save 759,000 kilowatt-hours of power. Thuong Dinh Canvas Shoes Enterprise determined the rate of consumption of power for every section of production and every product and projected a saving of 30,000 kilowatt-hours of power in 1982. Factory X.40 reduced from 80 to 62 kilowatt-hours of power per 1,000 dong of value of gross output, thus saving 20 percent of its power consumption.

Along with the managerial measures, many technical measures were also taken, such as improving the old power network to turn it into one that would ensure rational and economical use of power and separating the consumption power system from the production power system by using separate switches for individual groups, lights and fans in the place of common switches for all lights and fans.

After having separated the 2 power systems, the Thang Long Bridge General Enterprise saved 225,000 kilowatt-hours in February and March 1982.

On the other hand, many factories actively fought such practices as running machines without any load, running machines in full capacity to work small things and accepting little load; or improved industrial plans, rationalized production and fully used the capacity of motors to work with full load. The Electric Motors Manufacturing Factory improved its industrial plans in connection with making motor bodies, which had been made with planing machines mounted on platforms and consuming power at the rate of 80 kilowatt-hours, by switching to using milling machines consuming only 16 kilowatt-hours but having the same producing capacity, thus saving 16,000 kilowatt-hours per month.

By taking the necessary measures to ensure proper assembly and operation of electric equipment, Tien Bo Printing Plant, Vietnam-Hungary Electric Motors Manufacturing Factory and Gia Lam Railroad Shop succeeded in raising the coefficient of power output and quality and reducing electrical tension and energy. Machine Tool Factory No 1 took the necessary measure to ensure rational operation of its equipment and thus would be able to save 63,000 kilowatts in 1982.

As to electric power for consumption and everyday activities, many collective zones and households actively installed power consumption meters for rows of houses and household dwellings, set the level of power consumption for each family, drafted power consumption rules for collective zones, forwarded bills to individual households for direct payment to the Electric Power Service and thus for the first time made the use of power rational and economical.

Power consumption of the 1,600-household collective zone of the 8-3 Textile Mill dropped from 75,000 to 51,000 kilowatt-hours per month after the level of power consumption had been set. Machine Tool Factory No 1 reduced power consumption from 22,000 to 11,000 kilowatt-hours per month; the collective zone of Tailoring Enterprise No 10, from 45,000 to 12,000. In the collective zone of Tran Hung Dao Machine Works, after individual meters had been installed, power consumption dropped from 90-100 to 30-40 kilowatt-hours per household.

Next to the very commendable positive aspects, quite a few organs, enterprises, collective zones and households have failed to see the importance of electric power toward the national policy and the people's livelihood. Worse than that is the fact that some individuals and units consider electric power something they "have found" and should be used or else would be "lost"; therefore, they have not yet set the rate of power consumption for production, distributed power and power measuring equipment to shops, nor followed the power consumption procedures based on shifts, peak hours and alternate days off or separated the production and consumption power systems, nor installed separate meters for all households and drafted power consumption rules in their own unit, and so on. Waste of power remained serious, particularly in the non-production organs like hospitals, radio telegraph stations, consumers, the army, collective zones, etc. Cooking, drying, cooking bran for hogs, etc. with electric power were still common. An investigation in a number of collective zones showed 20-30 percent of the households had been violators. Even there was the case of using a kilowatt of power to dry a small quantity of manioc flour. In the collective zone of Nam Dong, Hanoi, before the installation of meters, each household wasted an average of 250 kilowatt-hours per month.

Getting power by connecting wires and bypassing meters and stealing power by elaborate and daring means like resetting meters, stopping or slowing down meters and bypassing meters in order to make ice, to make bicycle tires and tubes and to produce other unlawful items to make profit continue to happen quite commonly.

In a recent preliminary inspection of a number of power-consuming points in urban Hanoi by the electric power sector and public security force, hundreds of unlawful means and tools of production, such as electrolyzer tanks, battery-charging transformers, etc. were confiscated and the fines resulting from it amounted to more than 160,000 dong. A noteworthy case was that of Tran Thi Kim H. residing in the Thinh Hao workers' quarters who stole power to run two ice cream makers under very unsanitary conditions.

Just because a number of units have been using electric power without a concern about economy and rationality and a number of households have been using and stealing power deliberately and illegally that the voltage fluctuates irregularly and remains unstable. Often the lights in homes suddenly become excessively dim;

it even creates breakdowns due to overloaded lines and outages, which not only create additional difficulties in daily activities and disturb social order and security but also cause losses in industrial and agricultural production, damage materials and equipment, as well as household appliances, force workers to stop working and adversely affect the people's livelihood and many other aspects, including collections for the state budget.

The reasons for the above-mentioned negative phenomena are the fact that the managerial and technical measures in connection with power consumption have remained very loose. The handling of violations of the procedures set for the power-consuming organs, enterprises and households has been far from fair and strict. The regulations and policies concerning power consumption and rates have remained too generalized. The power sector itself is still weak and underequipped, particularly in terms of the material base for the production of materials and equipment to be used in the power network, and at the same time has to actively fight the negative and backward behavior of a number of its own cadres and workers.

An important strategic material in the national economy and a special form of energy, electric power is being in a situation of inadequate supply, great load and wasteful consumption. At the present time and in the next few years, our power sources and network will be facing many difficulties; therefore, to encourage rational and economical power consumption is an urgent need in production and everyday life that requires the participation and support of many sectors and echelons. On the other hand, power distribution must be positively improved to become rational, aimed at the right objectives and stable, with efforts being made to avoid unannounced power cutoffs, in order to promote the highest efficiency. Every organ, unit, enterprise and household must take the example-setting lead in the use of electric power so as to create a strong movement to fight vigorously against all negative aspects and activities and thus to keep the lights bright forever.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

VO NGUYEN GIAP ATTENDS MEDICAL COLLEGE CELEBRATION

OW270513 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 26 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, 26 Nov--From just six students in the first batch, in 1902 the Hanoi Medical College now has more than 3,000 students each year studying at 40 different disciplines.

This was reported at a ceremony held here yesterday to mark the 80th anniversary of the college.

The event was attended by among others Vo Nguyen Giap, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers; Le Quang Dao, secretary of the party Central Committee; Nguyen Dinh Tu, minister of secondary vocational and higher education; and Dang Hoi Xuan, minister of public health.

Kampuchean Ambassador Sieng Saran and representatives of the Lao, Soviet and GDR embassies were also present.

In his report, Dr Nguyen Nang An, deputy director of the college, said that over the past 80 years, the college has run 30 full-time courses and 17 in-service courses totalling more than 10,000 doctors 1,191 of them army doctors. Besides, 400 doctors have received post-graduate education at the college.

Its teaching staff through the various stages included prominent scientists such as the late professors Pham Ngoc Thach, Dang Van Ngu and Ton That Tung and the professors Ho Dac Di, Dang Van Chung, Vu Cong Hoe and Tran Huu Tuoc.

In the matter of scientific research, the college has successfully conducted 5,000 projects which have effectively contributed to disease prevention and treatment, particularly during the two wars of resistance.

On this occasion, on behalf of the party and government, Vice Chairman Vo Nguyen Giap conferred the labour order, first class, on the college.

CSO: 4200/163

BRIEFS

NGUYEN HUU THO ON ELDERLY--The conference of the southern provinces and cities on the International Year of the Elderly in Vietnam was held in Ho Chi Minh City on 27 November. Attending were Comrades Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly and of the International Year of the Elderly in Vietnam; Nguyen Thi Dinh, chairwoman of the Vietnam Women's Union; Do Duy Lien, chairman of the International Year of the Elderly in Ho Chi Minh City; and numerous representatives of various central organs and of the provinces and cities from Binh Tri Thien to Minh Hai. Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho said: The United Nations has decided to observe 1982 as the International Year of the Elderly and who has chosen the date of 7 April 1982 as the Day of World Health with the slogan, Vitality for the Aged. Such attention to the elderly has been prompted by the constant and rapid increase in the number of old people and in longevity. In our country, the number of the aged has also risen. Our state and people pay great attention to the welfare of old people. The conference heard numerous reports by various scientists on the elderly's programs of action and their capacity for creative work. [Text] [BK281226 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 28 Nov 82]

CSO: 4209/106

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

TRUONG ARTICLE ON SIGNIFICANCE OF CULTURE

BK210524 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 14 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Ha Xuan Truong: "On the Cultural Front, the Question of 'Who Will Triumph Over Whom' Must Be Asserted More Clearly"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

[Text] The Socialist Republic of Vietnam is advancing from the semi-feudalist, old and neo-colonialist society, bypassing the stage of capitalist development. The north embarked on socialist construction and transformation as early as 1954, but the period of real peace it enjoyed was very short. In reality, before 1975 the war almost completely affected our people's daily life, especially in the revolutionary struggle to regain national independence and unify the fatherland. After 30 April 1975, our revolution has embarked on the transitional period. The Fifth VCP Congress has set forth the requirements for the transitional period for our country and specific targets for the initial stage of this period. With regard to cultural activities, it is necessary to pay attention to a number of characteristics of our society during this period.

I. Major Characteristics

/1. It is essential to have "a great renaissance" in the spirit of the working class./

Before 1945, our country had never undergone a profound social and cultural revolution. The most striking feature of our national history from the building of our nation until August 1945 was the continued, unyielding struggle against foreign aggressors to regain our national independence and the perseverance and tenacious efforts of our peasants and workers in coping with natural calamities to reclaim land, protect ricefields, rivers and mountains in order to produce material and spiritual bases for the survival and development of our nation.

According to historians, the history of our nation proceeded from a primitive community to the feudalist system, bypassing revolutionary developments which took place in many countries of the world. From the 16th to 20th centuries, while the seething bourgeois revolutionary movement in Europe radically changed both the social structure and consciousness of feudalism, in our country the authoritarian feudalist system had taken shape and reached its peak. From then

feudalism went downhill and regressed, which led to the treacherous feudalist Nguyen clique. In late 19th century, while the new scientific and technical revolution began in Europe, our country was still plunging deeply into the semi-feudalist colonialist system. Our nation's bourgeoisie was weak. The political and cultural movement conducted by the bourgeoisie bore semireformist characteristics.

Since the establishment of our party, a new era has begun for our nation. The party had to concentrate efforts on achieving independence and freedom, the urgent requirements of our people and nation. Various cultural campaigns to develop literature and art were advocated and led by our party before 1945. Although they accelerated the trend of democratic and progressive culture, their main objective, however, was to serve a political purpose. Only after the success of the August revolution and the establishment of the peasant-worker state did the social and cultural revolution in our country begin. Its first and urgent task was to "fight against ignorance."

During the two wars of resistance and in light of the party's lines on culture, literature and art, many achievements were scored in building a new culture. However, since most efforts had been concentrated on the war of resistance, many basic social and cultural problems were not solved. Due to circumstances, we did not offer much criticism of the negative aspects of heavy and complicated traditions.

These characteristics have clearly indicated the great role of the socialist revolution we are carrying out, especially its long term and complicated nature on the ideological and cultural aspects as set forth by the Fourth and Fifth VCP Congresses. In implementing the resolutions of these congresses, it is necessary to carry out "a great renaissance" in the new spirit of the working class and with a persistent and brave manner and a scientific method which simultaneously restores, inherits and develops the good values of the nation's cultural tradition. At the same time, efforts must be made to scrupulously criticize various negative aspects and the limitations of tradition. At the same time, efforts must be made to scrupulously criticize various negative aspects and the limitations of tradition, and to build new values of the socialist stage. In the struggle for "who will triumph over whom" the ideological and cultural revolution plays a major role in the socialist revolution, and at the same time, it will help to complete the democratic revolution.

/2. The multifaceted war of sabotage is carried out covertly but very fiercely./

The Fifth VCP Congress political report said: "The SRV socialist revolutionary cause is being carried out against a background of complex international changes. Various bellicose forces of imperialism, headed by U.S. imperialism in collusion with Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, are combining their strength to counterattack the world revolutionary movement, especially the Soviet Union and the socialist community in Southeast Asia. The Chinese reactionaries and imperialists forces have directed a spearhead against Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea. They are carrying out a covert but very fierce

multifaceted war of sabotage against our revolution. In this war the enemies are very cruel and dangerous. They have combined overt activities with covert activities and legal with illegal activities and have used decadent and reactionary culture, literature and art to sabotage our people from within, undermine the ranks of our party's members and plot to undermine the prestige of the VCP--prestige which is a decisive factor in all the victories of the Vietnamese revolution. Based on the vestiges of the neocolonialist culture, they integrated their former lackeys and, at the same time, established new reactionary forces "abroad" and in Vietnam.

Various documents collected by us in recent years have revealed the wicked nature of the enemy's schemes and tricks to a greater extent. Tens of thousands of copies of newspapers and documents published to criticize socialism and smear our regime, hail capitalism and the American lifestyle have been sent from abroad into our country from various channels. Various poems, folk songs, new jokes and a "Vietnamese society" program have been broadcast by Western radio stations to slander and smear Vietnam. Various acts of "conveying news" or sending "letters of guarantee"--attached with antiseasick medicine--have stimulated, drawn in and induced the people to flee abroad. Tens of thousands of cassettes of exciting Western jazz and "songs" of refugees have been illegally sent to Vietnam and subsequently reproduced, sold and distributed in our country, especially in Ho Chi Minh City. Tens of thousands of books of decadent culture have been confiscated by our authorities from hundreds of shops that stored and rented them out. Hundreds of cases of "blue movie" shows and hundreds of coffee shops have been warned, closed down or prosecuted for propagating decadent culture and lifestyle. Many reactionary books of poems have been illegally sent abroad. Various "classes" and "music bands" have been set up with wicked intentions and so forth. All these tricks, though modernized in content and technique, are "old" tricks of the U.S. imperialists and international reactionary clique.

In addition, there are many other meticulous tricks. A new shirt or underwear are possible means for propagating the thought of "worshiping America" and "admiring America." Giving these items to the people may stimulate them to return to their former lifestyle. A notebook, a calendar and a piece of wrapping paper have been used by the enemy as propaganda. Their acts are not accidental. Many of our literary works, especially those written to criticize negative phenomena in our society, have been used by them as a two-edged knife. They have tainted the positive effect of our essential and correct criticism, distorted its meaning and transferred our criticism into opposing us. As a result, our awareness if necessary and without it we will be helpless and always in a passive position to cope with them. This will obstruct us from carrying out our tasks to eliminate negative phenomena in our society. At the same time, we must study and analyze the close relationship between the enemy's conspiracies and the backwardness and degeneration in our society, and we must be able to correctly distinguish the differences between them. From this point we must formulate our appropriate struggle position and measures.

In the present economic and social conditions, especially in southern Vietnam, grounds for the exploitative class still exist, and "free" markets and trivial

tastes are still prevalent. As a result, a possible development of negative phenomena in culture, literature and art is unavoidable. The problem is how can we limit these negative phenomena and vestiges of the bourgeois and feudalist culture to a minimum and finally eliminate them completely. We must strive to stop them from developing into tendencies infringing on those socialist tendencies which have not been strengthened on the national scale and are new to southern Vietnam. Particularly, we must not let them become "allies" of the enemies who seek to undermine our revolution.

/3. Genuinely respect freedom of faith but oppose obscurantism/

In the struggle against the enemy's schemes of sabotage on the cultural and ideological front, we should not neglect the question of religion--a tremendous and complex question which concerns millions of people. The number of centers for Marxist studies of religions in our country remains small, and few efforts have been made by us to study the issues of culture and religion.

Communists do not believe in or follow any religion; they struggle against all idealistic viewpoints and the activities of a small number of people--those who seek to exploit religion to engage in politics, which is detrimental to the interests of the people. Communists, however, respect and protect the freedom of faith of the people because it is one of the requirements of society. Therefore, religion will remain intact as long as this requirement of society exists. And this will depend on the material and spiritual conditions of society.

What is noteworthy is that we should know how to select and preserve the cultural values that still exist in religion or under religious forms. However, we should not forget that in any era the imperialists, the colonialists and the ruling class could always seek to exploit religion and turn it into a way to keep the people ignorant. They could even exploit religion to materialize their dark political designs. As Lenin put it, "religion if opium." However, we should not use this as an excuse to refuse to acknowledge the work and creativity contributed by people and those men of talent and great men in the building of various religious projects such as temples, churches and towers, the compilation of the bible and so forth. Despite their restriction in terms of philosophy of life and world conception, the sutra and the bible represent a kind of epic poetry which is characterized by a high degree of literature and which carries many contents concerning the life, destiny and desire of man and so forth. We can see many cultural and artistic works of value in those statues and decorative carvings and paintings at various temples, as well as in the unique style of architecture of those cham towers. It is these cultural and artistic works which have inspired a feeling of pure aestheticism among those who are currently engaged in socialist construction.

We should not simply think that every deity belongs to religion. Deity is a form of world perception and explanation of man during the period of his immaturity and, at times, is the marvelous manifestation of man's imaginative power. It is this imaginative power which helps man to reach the summit of science. Therefore, it is necessary for those engaged in cultural work to play a part in the preservation of all architectural, literary and artistic

projects and fine customs which have long been understood to belong solely to those responsible for religious activities.

However, we must distinguish between the policy of respecting freedom of faith and the struggle against reactionary ideologies and those seeking to exploit religion in an attempt to sow division among our people and undermine our regime. We have already witnessed some heroic struggles put up by many patriotic religious groups against the U.S.-puppet administration in the southern part of our country in the past. On the other hand, however, we have also seen the use of religion as a tool by the U.S. imperialists to carry out aggression against our country and to corrupt our people. They have assiduously exploited various religions through the use of their capable henchmen under the cloak of religion in an attempt to impose obscurantism on our people so they can materialize their malicious political designs. They have also resorted to every available trick to follow man closely from his birth to his death and to introduce reactionary political ideas into the daily activities of those devotees under various religious forms.

CSO: 4209/104

POPULATION CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

TRUONG ARTICLE ON CULTURE, CONCLUSION

BK211450 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 15 Oct 82 pp 3-4

[Conclusion of article by Ha Xuan Truong: "On the Cultural Front, the Question of 'Who Will Triumph Over Whom' Must Be Asserted More Clearly"--passages within slantlines denote boldface as published]

/4. The struggle to decide "who will triumph over whom" on the cultural front worldwide/

To free our people from ideological and spiritual coercion, we must carry out many painstaking tasks on a long-term basis in a very convincing manner, not only in the areas of ideology and culture, but also in the areas of social activity and the life of the youths in particular. It is necessary to propagate atheism in many forms in accordance with the concept of materialism. It is also necessary to propagate scientific knowledge broadly among the people. In fact, we have carried out these tasks only on a very small scale with dull and simple educational forms, while all religious organizations have resorted to many seductive forms to approach the people. Preachers of religion have been trained systematically in dogma and preaching methods. Their preaching methods are also subject to change, depending on the situation and on each specific case. It is necessary to distinguish between the question of religion and the question of superstitution. We must resolutely eliminate all superstitious activities, especially those which are detrimental to the health and lives of the people and to social order.

The struggle to decide "who will triumph over whom" on the cultural front in our country is a part of the common struggle between the socialist and capitalist systems which is now in its decisive stage. Due to its specific historical conditions, our country's advance is nearly half a century behind that of other fraternal socialist countries. At a time when the other fraternal countries have already begun to build developed socialism, Vietnam is still in the first stage of its transitional period. We are now in the process of solving many problems while having to carry out the tasks set forth for the transitional period. At the same time, we need to coordinate throughout the world in order to cope with almost all the problems which other fraternal socialist countries with a higher level of development are now encountering in the struggle against bourgeois culture and all cultural schemes of the imperialist and other reactionary forces.

Although contradictions with regard to interests and positions exist among the bourgeoisie, the capitalist class in every country is always known to be "anticommunist" and opposed to socialism. On the cultural front, all the reactionary bourgeois administrations would not mourn the loss of money and facilities in an attempt to undermine all socialist countries and progressive movements aimed at achieving "peaceful developments." The ruling bourgeoisie has set up various research centers and employed their ideological specialists to meticulously study Marxism, the mentality of the people of all strata in various socialist countries, and the situation in Vietnam (Footenote: We should distinguish between these scholars and those genuine scientists who have a desire to understand the history and the people of Vietnam, despite the fact that their views and methods are different from ours; VIETNAM HOC [Vietnamese Studies Journal]) This, however, is certainly not for socialist propaganda purposes nor in support of Vietnam.

These persons always act as if they are objective and are the only one capable of being so. With the creation of many new doctrines designed to criticize capitalism and assail socialism, they act as if they--the specialists of the bourgeoisie--are actually the ones who have found the way to weather the crisis of capitalism, as well as to overcome what they called the "restriction," "arbitrariness," and "impasse" of "Soviet-type" socialism. In recent years, they have spoken highly of "European communism" and voiced support for "the solidarity trade union" in Poland, and so forth. The struggle for the sake of a new socialist culture in our country requires that we check the schemes of these persons with the scientific methods of Marxism-Leninism, assail and criticize all the reactionary theories outlined by them, and expose the inevitable recession of capitalism. Learning from the experiences of the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries and coordinating with all fraternal and friendly countries in this struggle are tasks that are part of our party's foreign policy.

II. The Factors Which Decide Victory

The struggle to decide "who will triumph over whom" is one of the objectives set forth for the transitional period. This struggle controls the whole system of social life in our country.

At its Fourth National Congress, our party said: "This is a process of combining transformation with construction, in which construction is the main aspect. It is a process of abolishing the backward, transforming the old and creating the new. We must create at once both new productive forces and new relations of production; both a new material life and a new spiritual and cultural life. This is a process of long, bitter and complicated struggle between the working class and the bourgeoisie, between the socialist road and the capitalist road" (Footnote: Political Report of the Party Central Committee at the Fourth National Party Congress of Delegates, Su That Publishing House, Hanoi, 1977, p 49). Obviously, the victory of socialism on the cultural front cannot be decided through its own struggle alone; it must also depend on the common struggle of our revolution in various fields, especially in the socio-economic field.

A new culture and a new type of man are the combined result of the three revolutions. In our party journal, we have already discussed the interaction between the processes of building a new economy, a new regime, and a new culture. After judging two important characteristics of the transitional period from the cultural angle, we would like to point out the decisive factors for ensuring victory for socialism on the cultural front: 1) The domination of Marxist-Leninist ideology over the entire society; 2) The ability of the industrial working class to develop its leading role in the organization and management of social life, as well as in the struggle to build a new culture and a new type of man; and 3) The loyalty of the revolutionary intellectuals to the ideals of the working class and their willingness to recognize the leadership of the party and to devote all their ability to serving the revolution.

/1. Marxist-Leninist ideology in relation to the entire society/

To create favorable conditions for Marxist-Leninist ideology to play a ruling role in society, it is necessary to conduct indoctrination in Marxism-Leninism systematically--from the lowest to highest levels--at all schools and in society while carrying out a comprehensive ideological struggle. This struggle is designed not only to oppose the influences of bourgeois ideology and neocolonialism but also to strongly criticize all vestiges of feudalist ideology which are still deeply rooted in our society.

Based on the characteristics of our social history--which have already been mentioned above--and on the actual situation at present, it is understood that there are still vestiges of the primitive commune system in our country. The existence of a serious sluggishness for tens of centuries in the pre-1945 old society and the disastrous role of Confucianism have enormously affected our present society. It is possible to see the vestiges of this sluggishness everywhere--from the mode of small-scale production to a gradual lifestyle or through such manifestations as paternalism, hierarchism, bureaucratism, commandism, inequality between men and women, the use of violent means in dealing with wives and children, and so forth.

/2. The role of the working class in cultural and spiritual life/

We are facing a situation where, on the cultural front, the nature of our state's proletarian dictatorship still cannot be fully manifested in the role played by the working class in all aspects of cultural and spiritual life.

The working class's still failing to demonstrate its leading nature in the management of all cultural activities, as well as in the creation of new cultural values. To mention the typical role of the cities in the new culture actually means to mention the leading role of the working class, because our cities should be regarded as production centers and industrial centers.

To strengthen the worker-peasant alliance, it is necessary for the working class to assist and guide the peasants in production, as well as to help them and to play an exemplary role in building a new cultural life. The working class must, through the state, carry out that guidance but, at the same time, it must successfully manifest its leadership over the peasant class through its activities.

It is also necessary for all cultural organs of the state ~~of proletarian~~ dictatorship to understand thoroughly the role of the working class so that operational plans and methods can be formulated in such a way as to match the objectives of the socialist cultural revolution, with workers serving as typifying the socialist ideals which are the people's aesthetic ideal.

"To ensure and strengthen the role of the working class in the struggle to build a new culture, we must try to learn from the experiences of workers in the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries. This is aimed at creating favorable conditions for workers in countries with small industry and little knowledge of science and technology to be able to carry out a major historical task--to build a new culture and a new type of man--under the leadership of their vanguard units."

However, we should avoid dogmatism and should look clearly at the specific conditions in each country, for it is impossible to apply the machinery and experience of a country which has already been through the stage of developed socialism to a country which is currently in the first stage of the transitional per

/3. The close link between the intelligentsia and the actual life of the country and the people/

A new culture can be built only with a new contingent of intellectuals. Knowledge is the first condition, of culture but who will benefit from this knowledge is a question which belongs to ideality and a question of class nature. Therefore, training and fostering intellectuals from the working class along with absorbing the force of intellectuals from other classes and reeducating the number of old intellectuals is a colossal task for our party and state.

Our party has trained and forged a large contingent of intellectuals who are devoted to the revolution and loyal to the working class and the nation. However, at a time when our country is entering the socialist revolutionary stage and when the world contending for the gray matter, the need for intellectuals is very great. The imperialists, especially the U.S. imperialists, have made intensive use of money to buy intellectuals or have resorted to every available trick to bribe them in an attempt to absorb the gray matter from other countries, particularly those slowly developing countries. Therefore, we must adopt appropriate policies to train and foster a contingent of socialist intellectuals.

Due to specific conditions in our country, ensuring the life of the people, including that of the contingent of intellectuals, is the most difficult issue. However, the long-term and decisive issue is still the one which involves class and ideality. It is necessary to formulate plans for educating and fostering the brother and sister intellectuals--especially those belonging to the younger generation--on the working class' world conception and philosophy of life. This is aimed at creating favorable conditions for the establishment of a close link between the intelligentsia and the actual life of the country, the working class, and the laboring people.

Our people are now in the process of going through a most important period of time as we are ~~entering~~ a new era in the nation's history. Under the leadership of the VCP, a new culture is taking shape along with a new economy and a new regime. However, to ensure success in the struggle to build a new culture, we still have to carry out and finish many tasks--the heavy tasks which have been piled up and left unattended for many centuries. It is the implementation of these ~~tasks which is~~ the greatest achievement of our party. It is the struggle to fulfill these glorious tasks--tasks which have never before been laid down in the nation's history--which is our party's most difficult problem.

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DYE CORRUPTION CASE DETAILED

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 14 Oct 82 p 8

[Article by Thuy Hoa Trang: "The Dye Corruption Case"]

[Text] The Ky Lua fair on that day was a really bustling sight. From early morning the "khen" signaling to the merchants to come out, the horse neighings mingled with the jingling bells already woke up the whole area. This intermingling of sounds seemed to help chase away somewhat the chilliness of the highlands. Lots of gals and youths came to the market. In a corner of the market there was a man standing there who seemed to be quite knowledgeable about things, who laughed a great deal as he talked to the small group gathering around him. His cool air however did not quite succeed in hiding the apprehensions that were clearly apparent in his darting eyes. He carefully walked around the fair to observe, then he turned back to where he was standing so as to deliver the merchandise. He shuddered all of a sudden when a hand was laid upon his shoulder. He stood there like planted to earth. The reconnoissance fighters carefully examined each can of dye that still carried the original markings, which they therefore concluded must have come from a state warehouse. Thus, where was the leaking point? Who was the man?

The Connection

The man arrested at the Ky Lua fair was named Bui Van Luc, a "supplier" by profession of a gauze embroidery cooperative in Lang Son. Luc has a wide network of acquaintances, which is why he came to know Tran Con who was a cadre in the Joint Central Cooperative. When he received a message from Con saying, "Merchandise ready, come at once," Luc made arrangements to get on his way at once.

At a plush looking home on T Street in Hanoi, Luc was introduced to Bui Duc Thang, an engineer in charge of product control, and Trinh Xuan Tung, deputy in charge of the materials and planning office of the Textile Materials Enterprise belonging to the Ministry of Light Industry. After a few greetings, Tung described the merchandise that was available for sale at a condition: "There is a deposit needed, of course!" Used as he was to doing "business," Luc at once realized the big profit that promised to come his way and so had no hesitation whatsoever. After agreeing about the prices, Luc hastened to go back to Lang Son so as to report the thing to the directing committee of the gauze embroidery cooperative. In order to have the money needed to "grease the palm" of Tung and Thang, Luc and the managing committee drew up an expenditure slip that said "for buying materials for building dispersion quarters, 3075 dong." This was, however, not meant for the

"engineer in charge of product control" at the other enterprise as Luc had said to the cooperative; in fact, Luc had simply put this money into his own pocket. Then, in order to get the merchandise, Luc went and saw Bui Duc Thang to whom he promised that he would offer 100 kilograms of thread bleach once he received the merchandise. At such an irresistible offer, Bui Duc Thang and Trinh Xuan Tung went ahead and signed an order to distribute to the gauze embroidery cooperative 2000 kilograms of poor quality dye. In actuality, only 1000 kilograms of the lot were of poor quality, as for the rest they were all pretty precious merchandise: 400 kilograms of thread bleach, 200 kilograms of dye fixing chemicals, 300 kilograms of quality dye, etc. And all this merchandise, the committee in charge of the cooperative gave it to Luc to sell in the open market so as to split up the earnings and not for purposes of production. As for the 100 kilograms of thread bleach that Luc gave to Thang as a kickback, the latter sold it to a private operator in the dyeing business so as to get 12,000 dong. Thang split up some of this money with Luc and Tung, who in turn gave some to Tran Con in payment of his serving as the intermediary.

Faith

Going from the Bui Van Luc connection, the reconnoissance fighters have been able to find out a whole string of connections, a network of bribery and stealing from the state meant to disrupt the market in many localities at the same time. The frontline investigators in Hanoi, Haiphong, Lang Son, Quang Nam - Da Nang and Ho Chi Minh City, etc. sent one after another of the reports dealing with the case to the main investigation unit of the Economic Police Department. The file on the "dye case" kept on piling, a clear proof of the good if quiet work of the fighters in charge of defending the economy.

As they opened up bits and pieces of paper folded in four and in eight and as they read cryptic lines where no names or addresses are given very clearly, but the informational value of which had assisted our fighters to find out about the other connections and guilty parties, all the tiredness disappeared to be replaced by the excitedness of going after the criminals. One does not have to be very far fetched, it it were not for the denunciation lines of the cooperative members of 20 October cooperative in Haiphong then how would one know and bring to light the fact that the directors committee of said cooperative took the money from the cooperative members and gave it to the chief accountant Thu Hai, who was then sent with the money to go to the office of Trinh Xuan Tung in order to bribe him? Or the story at the Hoang Ngan cooperative where once the crime had been discovered, Dao Dac Hoa, the manager, had ordered the chief accountant Hai and the warehouse accountant Vu Thi Ty (alias Hao) to destroy the old account books and to establish new books so as to look legal and to eliminate all traces of fishy maneuverings by himself and his accomplices. But informed in time by the masses, our fighters had stopped in time their criminal hands and recovered all the evidential books and records so as to use them as means to broaden even the investigation. Sometimes it is only a flustered response by a girl to a neighbor, which can help our fighters to find out about a whole corruption den that was feasting and planning on some new schemes, etc. So many small gestures are so many expressions of the mind and heart of the workers with social responsibility. Such workers are the very basis of faith of our fighters in charge of protecting the economy.

In March the special investigation unit under the guidance of Comrade Phan Trong

Viet worked with a sense of urgency. They came to the conclusion that the crimes were happening in many different sites but that they all had to do with one group of people who took advantage of the loopholes still existing in our economic management, who took advantage of their functions and power to pilfer state merchandise and use them to exchange against bribes!

One morning towards the end of Spring, Bui Duc Thang finally got arrested when he was receiving some bribe money from the hands of a fellow named Qui--a "gang leader" in the black market world of Ho Chi Minh City--at the plush home where he was living.

Loopholes

Arraigned in front of the law, Tung, Thang and 53 other accomplices have hung down their head and confessed to the crime.

Through inspection and control and through the reports of various responsible comrades in the textile sector, combined with the confessions of Thang and Tung, their scheme started with a policy which was considered to be legitimate in the textile sector.

The original context was that at the Textile Materials Enterprise there remained in surplus stock 13,478 kilograms of poor quality dye. At a time when the units doing contract work in weaving and dyeing are wanting in dyeing chemicals for production purposes, it stands to reason to liquidate and sell the above surplus stock to the various units. Taking advantage of this policy, Trinh Xuan Tung in his capacity of deputy in charge of the materials and planning office, together with the engineer in charge of product control Bui Duc Thang had suggested that the enterprise liquidated those dye chemicals "the quality of which had been reduced to 20 percent" and they requested that they be charge of the redistribution to the production units. Working with the original idea of getting bribes, speculating about the merchandise or simply taking possession of this merchandise, besides getting the trust of upper echelons, the two of them had worked through the intermediaries such as Tran Cong of the Joint Central Cooperative, Bui Van Bai on permanent duty at the Hanoi Industrial Office, and even the Number 1 wheeler dealer of Haiphong, Hoang Quang Thai, so as to realize their scheme. Any unit that is willing to come up with a "fat" kickback would be distributed both in quick time and abundantly not only the chemicals that "have only 20 percent quality left" but also the best kind like real quality dye and precious merchandise like dye fixing chemicals and thread bleach, etc.

In going over the warehouse leaving bills of lading, no one could find anything out of order. Why is it that Trung and Thang keep on having dye to sell to the speculators and why is it that there appear so much good dye in the market? The comrade reconnoissance fighters have helped us to answer these two questions.

Before handing over the merchandise release orders to those units entitled to it, Tung, Thang and company always ask for kickbacks in the form of part of the merchandise. "Understanding" customers never fail to "present to them as gifts" or "leave" a few hundred kilograms so as to make them "happy." Colluding with the warehouse keepers and relying on the authority they have in hand, Tung and Thang do a favor for the other units in this fashion: the papers of release of the merchandise give it as poor quality dye but the actual merchandise leaving the ware-

house is fine quality merchandise. With the exception of the Minh Tien paper production cell which needed the chemicals for production purposes, the other units have all resold the merchandise thus acquired to speculators so as to get some profit and split among themselves. These malefactors have thrown this merchandise out into the market at exactly a time when this merchandise is hard to find, which is why the speculators are ready to take it all.

"It's all because of plans that don't mean anything!" That was the confession of the comrades in charge of the textile sector. Starting from a good line of advocacy, there had been no concrete distribution plans and there was no communication to the concerned units so that they might directly get in touch with the enterprise. And because there was too much trust in the lower echelons the control link was done away with, which is why these "termites" have been able to eat up the warehouse contents of the state. They use the illegally gained money to have a good time eating, to give to their lovers (as in the case of Bui Duc Thang), or put in five or six savings accounts (as is the case of Trinh Xuan Tung). Somewhat more "productively," Dao Dac Hoa used the money to buy a car that he could use in his "commodities runs."

Undoubtedly, the main organ involved in this affair has learned a vital lesson from this dye affair. At any rate, in reporting the above, the writer wishes that the organs in charge of economic management pay more attention to this question of safeguarding the state property.

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BRIEFS

AZERBAIJAN ART TROUPE--Hanoi, VNA, 22 Nov--The visiting Azerbaijan art ensemble today paid a call on the Vietnam-USSR Friendship Association here. It was warmly received by Xuan Thuy and Nguyen Khanh Toan, respectively president and vice-president of the association. Speaking on this occasion, Xuan Thuy welcomed the remarkable achievements of the Azerbaijan people over the past 60 years and thanked the Communist Party, the government and people of Azerbaijan for their valuable and effective support to the Vietnamese people in socialist construction and national defence. [Text] [OW221827 Hanoi VNA in English 1518 GMT 22 Nov 82]

FRENCH CULTURAL EXCHANGES INSTITUTE--Hanoi, VNA, 22 Nov--The Institute for Cultural Exchanges with France made its debut in Ho Chi Minh City over the weekend. The French authorities transferred the French Cultural Centre in Ho Chi Minh City to Vietnam on 10 September 1982. On this occasion, the institute opened an exhibition on the relationship between human life and materials existing on the earth. A performance of Vietnamese traditional music and French classical music was also held. [Text] [OW221821 Hanoi VNA in English 1515 GMT 22 Nov 82]

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END

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NOTICE

The VIETNAM REPORT is being discontinued effective 1 January 1983. Vietnam material will subsequently be published in the JPRS SOUTHEAST ASIA REPORT.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SECURITY IN COASTAL VILLAGE PROPERLY MAINTAINED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Nguyen Minh: "Tan Thuy, a Coastal Village with a Good Movement to Maintain Security"]

[Text] Situated in Ba Tri District (Ben Tre), Tan Thuy is a coastal village with a seashore stretching over more than 10 kms. The village's production collectives (seven fishing production collectives and eight salt producing, handicraft and agricultural production collectives) have begun to apply the system of product contract with laboring groups and individual laborers.

Over the past year, Tan Thuy has not only scored achievements in other fields but also ranked among villages which have conducted a fairly strong movement to maintain the fatherland's security.

Tan Thuy had educated, motivated, organized and led the masses to participate in the movement for the fatherland's security and to give it an in-depth dimension. After studying and trying to understand the actual situation at the grassroots level, we are of the opinion that Tan Thuy has been able to do so because it has considered practical activities highly important, actively led its various forces to take part in these activities and taken advantage of these activities to complement its plan, draw experiences and guide the movement.

By the end of August 1982, while building up and consolidating the militia, Tan Thuy had set up 117 people's security cells and formed 35 village public security agents, thus attaining a ratio of one people's security agent to three or four villagers. This ratio will be higher if the militia is taken into account. This [people's security] force is organized on the basis of residential centers and of each hamlet and household group--that is, 1 people's security cell composed of 3 or 4 men for every 20 to 25 households.

To enable these forces to carry out activities continuously, the planning task has played an especially important role. On the basis of the overall situation with its developments and taking specific factors and manifestations in each area into consideration, Tan Thuy has managed to draw up

a fairly concrete plan for actionin each zone and to determine clearly each category of targets within its own territory and targets coming from other areas or infiltrating from the outside. A plan for the assignment of missions and the positioning of forces in each appropriate zone has been formulated and materialized by various programs concerning each specific point.

The forces in each zone or hamlet have organized closely coordinated activities on the actual terrain according to each corresponding plan and have trained themselves to carry out such plans in order to draw experiences and improve these plans.

By carefully formulating plans to put its forces into action, everyday Tan Thuy has had hundreds of tis militiamen go on patrol and stand guard at important points along the coast and in the hinterland; at night, it has organized the strengthening of forces in charge of patrolling and standing guard on the spot. The militia has concentrated on satisfactorily fulfilling the task of maintaining combat alert, patrolling and standing guard to protect key targets in the village. The overall action plan and the individual one for each base have been carried out adequately according to a fixed pattern. Basic cadres have in turn fulfilled the stand-by duty, watched over the situation and performed supervision. A review of the situation has been made monthly to draw experiences and to set forth a specific theme and plan of actionfor the next month. As a result, the coordinated activities of the militia and people's security forces have proven rather effective. From 1981 to date, the militia and border defense forces have uncovered and caught dozens of cases of property theft and sabotage activities. In particular, the sea scouring militia have caught 12 cases of fleeing abroad by sea.

9332
CSO: 4209/77

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

DEVELOPMENT OF LOCAL MILITARY ENGINEER UNITS STUDIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by "P.V.": "Engineer Troops Study the Development of Local Military Engineer Forces"]

[Text] In the war of liberation in the past the local military engineer forces contributed greatly to the common accomplishments of the localities and of the nation. Their feats in building fences around combat villages, laying mines, digging trenches, ensuring communications, and building combat villages are part of history. In war to defend the homeland, many new problems have been posed, such as the missions of building defense lines, creating the battlefields position of people's war, combining the economy with national defense in each locality, and building local military engineer forces. Fully applying the Party's military line on local people's war to the military engineering work in war to defend the homeland is a great problem. The Military Engineer Command recently held a scientific conference to study that problem in order to gradually build strong local military engineer forces.

The report on "local military engineer forces in war to defend the homeland" of the Military Science Bureau concentrated on research on the role of local military engineer forces. At present, we are building border and coastal defense lines, while at the same time preparing the battlefield position rear-echelon localities. The local military engineer organs and the local military engineer forces must participate in preparing installations and maintain those installations during combat by the local armed forces. In the immediate future, they must positively prepare and build combat villages, plan and build installations at the district level, and develop the district into a fighting fortress.

The local military engineer forces consist of two principal components: the military engineer forces of the provincial and district local troops and the military engineer units of the militia and self-defense forces. In order to strongly develop those forces it is necessary to promptly determine a rational organizational structure for the local military engineer forces, and have a unified policy for training and using cadres. The specialized technical training of military engineers of the local units and of the military and self-defense units must be improved.

The military engineer representatives of military regions 1, 2, 3, and 5, and of the military commands of Hoang Lien Son and Lang Son provinces affirmed the great role of the local military engineers and the urgent requirement of bringing into play the strength of those forces in the mission of building a combat-ready battlefield position and defeating theenemy's many-sided war of destruction.

5616
CSO: 4209/83

CONTINUING TRIALS OF VIETNAMESE MONKS

Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 17 Nov 82 p 4

[Article by Alan Dawson]

[Text] IT has been a year now since Hanoi abandoned efforts to unite all the Buddhists in Vietnam into a single church and simply formed a pro-regime Vietnam Buddhist Church at a government-sponsored, four-day religious meeting at historic Quan Su pagoda in the capital city.

Three and a half months later, on February 25 to be exact, police entered the grey, unimposing An Quang pagoda in the Cholon section of Ho Chi Minh City, arrested two of the monks there and took them away.

Behind these two acts is the continuing saga of the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam. It now is a saga of almost 20 years of fiery (sometimes literally), spectacular and unrepentant opposition to government authority by a group of Vietnamese monks, whose school of Buddhism allows — and even encourages — political action by the clergy.

In 1963, their suicides by fire prompted the overthrow of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime. Twice more in the next two years the monks took to the streets in actions that felled two more Saigon governments. Their leader, the temperamental Thich (Venerable) Tri Quang, so infuriated Americans and their supporters that they dubbed him "the red monk."

Hanoi obviously wishes Tri Quang were red. Or even a pale pink. He and his followers remain as committed against the Hanoi government as ever they were against the Saigon governments of the 1960s.

The Ho Chi Minh City police department moved against An Quang last February under a city version of a national decree permitting authorities to take action against anyone "who could cause danger to order and security in important political, economic and strategic areas."

It was not the first fall for the pagoda since the communists took over Saigon and renamed it in April, 1975. Tri Quang has been under house arrest inside An Quang almost since the day of victory and other monks have been taken back and forth to re-education centres or other forms of detention.

A particularly stiff crackdown on An Quang came in 1976 following the self-immolation of monks and nuns from the Unified Buddhist Church in the Mekong Delta city of Can Tho. All available reports said the suicides were in protest against government actions against the church, including seizure of land.

One of the first victims was Thich Thien Minh. Thien Minh has a lengthy history of disobedience to government wishes. In 1969, he stood in the dock of a Saigon military court, on trial for his life charged with keeping weapons. He was convicted but not executed.

Thien Minh was pulled out of An Quang in 1976 and sent to a "re-education camp." He died there two years later.

With him at the time were two other monks: the elderly Thich Huyen Quang, who became acting chairman of the Unified Buddhist Church after Thien Minh's death, and Thich Quang Do, the Church's executive secretary. Quang Do and Huyen Quang were rearrested last

February. In addition, Quang Do's mother, who is 92 years old, was also detained by the city police.

Vietnamese officials in, among other places, London, have confirmed that the government holds Quang Do and Huyen Quang. They refuse to give other information, including place of detention or conditions of their confinement. Earlier this year, the Vietnamese media printed pictures of Quang Do and his mother, supposedly proving that they were alive but giving no details.

The Vietnamese have told several sources that the monks were arrested because they were in contact with unauthorised foreigners. These include, among others, former anti-war activist Joan Baez; Nobel Peace Prize winners Maireed Corrigan and Betty Williams of Northern Ireland; US Jesuit and revolutionary Daniel Berrigan, and more than 80 other people and groups. Many of them were active in the anti-war groups of the 1960s and early 1970s.

A Vietnamese exile group in Paris believes from information it has collected in Vietnam that the monks were taken to their home provinces — central Binh Dinh for Huyen Quang and northern Thai Binh for Quang Do — and handed over to local officials for safe keeping under whatever terms the provincial authorities wished. There has been no confirmation of that report.

Such actions have been taken in the past under a Vietnamese law which permits the government to decide "place of residence" for any citizen in which it has an interest for any reason.

Other reports, also unconfirmed but in character, have said that Quang Do and Huyen Quang, like the dead monk Thien Minh, are undergoing intensive questioning to determine if they will confess to being CIA agents.

Several activists in Saigon who opposed the Thieu government but who did not support the communists were painted with the CIA brush, including some still in re-education camps.

A number of Vietnamese exile groups and others including Amnesty International, are encouraging members and supporters to write to Prime Minister Pham Van Dong in Hanoi to inquire about the two arrested An Quang pagoda monks.

FOOTNOTE: The legal status of the Unified Buddhist Church is unclear, but one thing is.

The government has declared that the new Vietnam Buddhist Church, which has just celebrated its first anniversary, "is the only Buddhist organisation representing Vietnamese Buddhism in all relations in the country and with other countries."

And, again officially, the Unified Buddhist Church is one of nine Buddhist churches which was incorporated into the new church on its formation at the Hanoi conference.

The known leadership of the "official" Vietnam Buddhist Church predictably consists entirely of people who have long been identified with the Hanoi regime in the north or the Viet Cong in the south, with the northerners holding the bulk of the executive positions.

Its headquarters is Quang Su, a quiet and very old pagoda in Hanoi which is inhabited by a small group of mostly old monks and a few very old caretakers.

The so-called "Campaign Committee to Unify Buddhism" which was charged with bringing all the Buddhists under one roof in 1976 has apparently been dissolved.

Its leadership, which had a fairly large number of southerners, has mostly disappeared, although presumably those monks are lower-ranking members of the officially-recognised Vietnam Buddhist Church.

CSO: 4200/156

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CIA AGENT COMING HOME TO FOMENT RESISTANCE ARRESTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Oct 82 p3

[Article by Vu Manh Tuong: "Unmasking the Enemy: Half a 100-Dong Puppet Banknote"]

[Text] Late at night, waves from the open sea beat the island rocks more noisily and fiercely. Having just finished his work Huynh Nam hastily switched the lamp to low and went to bed. Suddenly, there was a knock at the door. Nam sprang from his bed. He heard the shrill voice of a man asking from outside:

--Hi! Is this Mr Huynh Nam's house?

--Right! Who are you to come here at this time?--While speaking, Nam switched his lamp to high in order to see the stranger's face clearly but instead of answering, the latter quietly walked in and asked Nam:

--Do you remember Mr Truong Ha, don't you?

--Why do you ask me such a question?

--I am a close friend of Mr Truong Ha who wanted to ask you a favor...

After a pause, he added:

--Mr Ha had certainly told you about that in his recent letters...

--I know Mr Truong Ha. Formerly, he was my teacher at the psywar school in Mr Thieu's time but he had fled the country and gone abroad. I have received his letters regularly. He just sent me a letter last week from [Polatango] Island, Malaysia.

--He would certainly have told you that you would soon see a new friend?

--Yes, he did. But how can I believe you?

The man with the shrill voice continued to look Nam straight in the eye. Wihtout saying a word, he switched the lamp to low with one hand, thrust the other into his vest pocket and took out half of a 100-dong banknote of the former puppet regime, saying curtly:

--Here we go! Let God be my witness!

Nam hastily picked up the half of the puppet regime's 100-dong banknote and tallied it with the other half in his possession. Seeing that the two halves coincided with each other, Nam said softly:

--I wish you success on your return to the country.

The man with the shrill voice hurriedly made a gesture with his hand and said:

--Be careful! If the border defense troops know about this, all of us will be put in fail! Lowering his voice, he added:

--At Mr Truong Ha's order, I have come back here from across the ocean as a "pioneer" for our "flock of birds" who have been living far from their fatherland for so long and to prepare for their flight back to their "nest." On behalf of the overseas "patriots," may I impart to you a piece of happy news: With the Americans' aid, our "Overseas Volunteers' Front" in the United States, France, Australia... is developing strongly with each passing day. Our "Front" over there will soon bring its troops here to coordinate their activities with those of your home forces.

Nam asked humbly:

--What should I do now?

The stranger said with a grin:

--Mr Truong Ha had told me many things about you but only now do I have the honor of meeting you. First and foremost, you should keep secret my return home from across the ocean. Only in case of absolute necessity will we communicate with each other according to a preagreed secret sign. Tomorrow, at H hour and P place, you shall be present to receive a coded message sent from abroad.

After the departure of the man with the shrill voice, Nam tossed and turned on his bed without getting any sleep. Nam heard the faraway voice of Truong Ha who shouted at his subordinates some 10 years ago: "I have only one principle--that is, fight communism to the end." As in a move projected at low speed, the past spisode when he committed sins in cooperation with Ha reappeared before Nam's eyes. However, ever since he came home after performing reformatory study, Nam had more peace of mind. Nobody in both the neighborhood and administrative circles had any prejudice against his past mistakes. On the contrary, they helped Nam and gave him a job while

his children were allowed to go to school normally. The time spent living under the new regime was acting as a tranquillizer and soothing the wound in Nam's heart. After today's meeting with Truong Ha's man, this wound suddenly became inflamed and cause a stinging pain.--How can I take a hand in sin again?--Nam asked himself painfully. Finally, he came to a decision, opened the door and walked in the direction of the border defense post...

The information given by Nam concurred with the documents provided us by primary organizations and, therefore, further clarified the suspicious intricacies in the infiltration case which our investigation teams were closely following and watching. After analyzing and assessing the situation, the post commander decided to "lock this decoy duck" in a cage and set a trap to lure the "other birds" in.

Exactly at the fixed time, Nam went to the agreed place to meet the man with the shrill voice and receive the coded message from abroad. On arrival, Nam sat down and waited for a very long time but did not see the man coming. Could he have suspected something and decided not to come to the appointed place. Or was it a further move on his part to "test" Nam before deciding to deliver the coded message?

It turned out to be a "trick" of his to test people. Therefore, it was very probable that he would return to the appointed place to meet Nam and hand him the secret message. The cadres at the post decided to intensify and tighten patrol along the seashore under the post's jurisdiction and simultaneously to direct a task force team to secretly lie in wait at the appointed place to look for the man. In fact, the man with the shrill voice reappeared the next week. Following the preagreed secret sign imparted by Nam, the secret border defense combatants rushed out, caught the man and brought him to the post for interrogation.

A body search of the man revealed a pistol, navigation instruments, a compass and a small mirror. When our combatants pulled out the back plate of the mirror, they found a coded message written in chemical ink and addressed by a foreign intelligence agency to the reactionaries in our country and which the man did not yet have time to deliver. Faced with such red-handed evidence, he bowed his head and pleaded guilty. His name was Ly Bong. A Vietnamese of Chinese descent, he fled to Malaysia in 1977, was recruited and trained by the CIA and sent back to Vietnam to carry out espionage activities.

9332
CSO: 4209/77

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY POLICE ARREST SMUGGLERS

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 26 Oct-1 Nov 82 p 3

[Article by Minh Phuong: "Silent Battles"]

[Text] The truck with the carefully covered bed and bearing licence plate No 6SA-1248 was detained by tax-inspection station No 4 in Binh Chanh District, Ho Chi Minh City. The driver, who had a sad expression and sharp eyes, presented his papers and said, "I'm only carrying export frozen shrimp for the state. There's nothing else!"

"Is that right?" said Nguyen Van Binh, the shift commander, who looked probingly at the truck dirver. "That's right, I'm carrying nothing but frozen shrimp, believe me." "So let us inspect your truck," said Binh.

"No!" protexted the dirver, "You will ruin the state's frozen shrimp." He stressed the word "state" and intended to intended to pick up the papers laying on the tax team's desk. Nguyen Van Binh stopped him and said, "If your truck isn't carrying contraband we'll accept complete responsibility. Don't worry." "O.K., go ahead and inspect it," replied the driver coldly.

Nguyen Nam Thanh, Nguyen Van Chau, and the members of the tax team walked around the truck and knocked on the suspicious places. When he reached the left side of the front of the truck, Thanh called over the truck driver and said, "Open up the panel of this headlight." "I won't open it, said the driver, his face redenning and his voice threatening, "So you intend to damage a state vehicle?"

"Perhaps the person who wants to damage a state vehicle is you, not us," replied Thanh calmly. He continued, "If you won't open it, we will," Thanh told Hue and Rop to bring their tools. The face of the driver Ton Thanh Kiet suddenly paled. The driver ran up to Nguyen Van Binh, offered him a cigarette, and implored, "Please tell your men to let me go. I'm offering you 10,000 dong for your own use. I'll give your men anything they want."

Nguyen Van Binh sternly looked at Ton Thanh Kiet and said, "Our honor is not something that can be bought and sold. I recommend that you witness the inspection of your truck."

The panel of the truck's headlight was opened. In a very small area, Ton Thanh Kiet had cleverly hidden 280 packages of Samit cigarettes. As he watched them pull

out the packages one-by-one and stack them on the sidewalk, To Thanh Kiet's face changed like a chameleon, first red and then grey. The truck's headlight was put back the way it was. Ton Thanh Kiet rubbed his hands and asked if he could sign a report and pay a fine. But the members of the tax team did not stop there. A second part of the truck -- a 200-liter gasoline can attached to the side of the truck -- was inspected. It was hard to believe that that professional blackmarketer could have been so meticulous. He had divided the gasoline can into two compartments, the outer of which contained gasoline while the inner one contained contraband goods. On that occasion he had hidden 800 packages of Samit cigarettes in the can.

After the 1,080 packs of cigarettes had been pulled out and piled on the sidewalk, Nguyen Van Chau, holding aflashlight, crawled underneath the truck and shined the light on the underside of the truck. Another secret was discovered: between layer of ice used to refrigerate the shrimp there was alrge bag was a plastic-wrapped package of 1,500 meters of Thai orlon cloth worth 380 dong per yard.

In the district tax office, Ton Thanh Kiet admitted that he had modified the space behind the headlight and the gasoline can in order to bring in contraband goods from Rach Gia, where there was a blackmarket ring which use gold to buy cigarettes,cloth, chemicals, and watches from Thai merchants out at sea, and sold those goods on consignment to such people as Ton Thanh Kiet.

Ton Thanh Kiet had often "gotten past" the public security police and the tax organ, but his time he was discovered. The contraband he carried on his truck represented more than 10 taels of gold that had left the country and fled abroad.

After the land battle had ended, we went to the Cho Dem post on the river. It was raining that night. The current in the Cho Dem River was flowing swiftly. Nguyen Van Binh assigned an observer, then wwe went into a small building erected on the bank of the river to get out of the rain. The mobile tax team had six members. Nguyen Van Binh, born in Long An, was a reassigned soldier. His wife and family were in the country farming and were still encountering many difficulties. The wife of Nguyen Van Chau a disabled veteran, was a morker in a leather shoe enterprise in Ho Chi Minh City. With their small salaries, Chau and his wife had to scrape to make a living. But although they lived in an environment full of the seduction of money, Nguyen Van Binh and Nguyen Van Chau still manifested the qualities of communists. Those two young party members were good examples and solid bases of support for the four young Youth Union members: Nguyen Nan Thanh, Le Van Tam, Nguyen Van Rop, and Nguyen Tri Hue. They had worked together for the past 3 years and had uncovered many blackmarketers, but they still lived simple, pure lives. As we sat drinking tea, smoking Hoa Mai cigarettes, and talking, I felt very fond of them.

At about midnight the rain subsided. On the river, there appeared a rather boat which floated with the current. Nguyen Van Binh woke us up and signalled for the boat to tie up at the wharf. The boat owner, Tran Hong, about 50 years old, big, and husky, and chewing a cigarette holder, presented his papers and said in a polite voice, "I'm only carrying 500 barrels of sugar. We've already paid 50,000 dong in taxes. Here is the receipt."

Nguyen Van Binh used his flashlight to examine the boat and discovered that it did not have a licence plate. Another detail made Binh suspicious: a boat carrying

sugar should have started out from Ben Tre or Cuu Long, places with much sugar, so why did it originate at Chau Doc (An Giang), an "entrepot" for sumuggled goofs? Binh recommended that it let the tax team inspect the boat.

"O.K.," calmly replied the boat owner as he inlraded on his cigarette, "Go ahead and unload the 500 barrels of sugar to carry out your inspection. After you've finished you can put them back for me."

The 500 barrels of sugar weighed 30 tons, but there were only six men in the tax team. Tran Hong thought that they would not do that heavy work, so he was very relaxed. He didn't expect that they would do it.

The first barrel of sugar, the second barrel of sugar, and then the 150th barrel of sugar were taken ashore. Now, the expression on the face of boat owner Tran Hong was identical to that of truck driver Ton Thanh Kiet: it had changed from indifference and truculenct to palleness and panic. Like, Kiet, he tried to bribe the team. He leaped aboard the boat, took out some beer and snacks,and smiled reluctantly and said, "Why go through all this trouble? I'm only guilty of transporting some cigarettes. If you let me go I'll give you 50,000 dong."

Fifty thousand dong, equal to 55 months' salaries of all six members of the team. As for as they were concerned, that was a large amount of money. But they were determined not to exchange their virtue for that money.

By noon the next day, all 500 barrels of sugar were taken ashore. Vo Phi Long, deputy head of the Binh Chanh District tax bureau, was invited by the members of the team to witness the results of the inspection. Under the final layer of sugar, the boat owner Tran Hong had hidden 5,000 meters of imported cloth, 1,000 packages of "555" cigarettes, imported cigarette wrapping paper, and hundreds of kilograms of chemicals, soap, and western medicine.

Tran Hong exchanged gold for those goods in the Tan Chau area in Chau Doc (An Giang). His blackmarket ring included hooligans and bourgeois merchants who had evaded reform and were scattered from the southern border area to Ho Chi Minh City. After obtaining the goods at low prices, they returned to the city and dispersed the goods in secret warehouses and released them for sale only after they spread rumors that "the situation on the border is unstable," or that such goods will no longer be unattainable, etc. Thus their prices increase greatly, by 50 percent or even 100 percent. That is the reason for the instability of market prices.

Since the end of 1981, said deputy tax office head Vo Phi Long, "We have discovered hundreds of blackmarketers such as Tran Hong and Ton Thanh Kiet on the southern approaches to the city. We collected for the state more than 30 million dong in evaded taxes. More important, we contributed to the mission of managing the circulation and distribution of goods and preventing speculation and blackmarketing.

5616
CSO:4209/71

FRANCE EAGER TO INCREASE COOPERATION WITH HANOI

Kuala Lumpur BUSINESS TIMES in English 20 Oct 82 p 19

[Article by Michel Blanchard in Ho Chi Minh City]

[Text]

THE visit to Vietnam of a French parliamentary delegation confirmed that France intends to increase its cooperation with Hanoi, in spite of disagreement over Kampuchea and the criticism the cooperation has provoked, observers said last Friday.

The visit, which ended on Thursday, showed once again Vietnam's wish for links with the non-communist world, to aid its economic development and to break its diplomatic isolation.

It has, however aggravated unease in Asian countries opposed to contacts with Hanoi. Earlier this month a French businessman signed a deal with Hanoi to supply agricultural machinery and machinery worth some US$200 million.

Pact

Thailand for one, attacked the deal saying it would not bring peace or stability to South-East Asia.

The Association of South-East Asian nations (Asean) — grouping Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — considers any aid given to Hanoi as tantamount to prolonging its military presence in Kampuchea.

President of the France-Vietnam parliamentary friendship group French communist party member Jaques Brunhes spoke in Hanoi of a "turning" in relations between the two countries.

The mission was intended to "give further impetus to the reinstigated cooperation" which picked up again in 1981 having been "frozen" but not broken when Vietnam intervened in Kampuchea.

Giscard d'Estaing's government had signed loan agreements of 200 million francs, and subsequently a consular agreement.

The resumption of high-level contacts was marked by visits to Vietnam by Regis Debray, an adviser to the next President, Francois Mitterrand, and Socialist Minister of Research and Industry Jean-Pierre Chevenement.

Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has been received in Paris by French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson, and Vietnam stated on two occasions that it wanted to have relations with all countries, Western ones included.

Hanoi has stressed the "historic links" between France and Vietnam — a position which puts Hanoi within Paris' Third World policy, President Mitterrand said in October last year.

France has demanded the withdrawal of Vietnam's troops from Kampuchea, where they have been since ousting the Khmer Rouge regime in 1979, but it has not made it a pre-requisite of relations with Hanoi.

In the United Nations, France abstains from voting on this issue of the Kampuchea seat, held now by the anti-Vietnamese coalition government of Democratic Kampuchea, but which Phnom Penh wants declared empty.

The parliamentary delegation repeated Mr Cheysson's view that the Indochinese suggestion for an international conference on South-East Asia was a "first step in the right direction."

The suggestion was made at the meeting this year of Indochinese Foreign Ministers in Ho Chi Minh City.

Problems

One of the mission's two Socialist Members of Parliament, Bernard Schreiner said: "It was not impossible that France might one day play a political role" in the region, if it were asked to, in helping a peaceful settlement of deadlocked problems.

The parliamentary mission, which was composed of representatives of the four major groupings of the majority and the opposition was received at a high level in Hanoi.

Members met president of the National Assembly, Nguyen Huu Tho, and gave him an invitation from his French counterpart Lois Mermaz to visit France.

The mission was also received by Vice Premier in charge of science and technology, General Vo Nguyen Giap, who defeated French colonial forces in the first stage of the Vietnam war, and Vo Dong Giang, acting Foreign Minister.

It was the first time that a French parliamentary delegation has visited Vietnam since 1975 and it has attracted even greater attention abroad because it follows the signing of a five-year exchange agreement worth US$200 million. — AFP

CSO: 4200/522

BRIEFS

FOOD AID PROGRAM FOR VIETNAM -- THE 14th session of the Aid Policy and Programs Committee of the World Food Aid Program (CPA) of the World Food Organization (PAM), which was held in Rome between 11 and 20 October, approved a nutrition assistance project for Vietnamese mothers and children worth nearly 24 million dollars over a 4-year period. [Text] [Hanoi NHAN DAN 21 Oct 82 p 4] 5616

CSO: 4209/83

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

REVOLUTION SAID TO BE FAILING; SOVIET PRESSURE INCREASES

Paris POLITIQUE INTERNATIONAL in French Oct 82 pp 189-204

[Article by Truong Nhu Tang, founding member of the National Front for the Liberation of South Vietnam (NFLSV) (1960-1976) and former minister of justice under the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam (PRGRSV) (1969-1976), "boat people" refugee to France (1979-1980): "Vietnam: He Who Sows the Wind Shall Reap the Whirlwind"]

[Text] Can one believe in a destiny of peoples irremediably set by some higher force? By what historical stroke of fate should the Vietnamese people be doomed to shed its tears and blood indefinitely in a desperately dubious battle for a national unity constantly under siege, peace so often brought into question, and a most fragile independence? While in other places, others have been able, since the end of World War II, to wage a successful struggle for freedom and development, why should Vietnam continue to wallow in disaster? For three decades, by virtue of unending voluntarism and superhuman sacrifices imposed on a martyred population, the Vietnamese Communist Party has endeavored to combat what others call the "anathema" that seems to be striking the country. In 1945, the August revolution snatched an ephemeral independence from France that later had to be rewon by the force of arms. In 1954, while the victory was won at Dien Bien Phu, national unity was immediately lost in Geneva. In 1975, the war was finally won against the United States, but peace with neighboring countries was quickly broken. The matter is now settled: The Vietnamese Communist Party is also in the process of losing the revolution.

And yet, in April 1975, following their victory, did Ho Chi Minh's successors not finally have a chance to extract Vietnam from the whirlwind of history and devote themselves to the work of peace?

From Folly of Grandeur to Revolution Against People

The incredible collapse of the Saigon regime, caused less by a decisive battle in the field than by a breakdown of will in Washington, was, in the eyes of the leaders in Hanoi, "a historic opportunity that would not be repeated in 10,000 years."[1] Actually, it was not only an unexpected victory, but also a unique chance to win peace. But the Communist Party was intoxicated with the string of victories. It wanted everything and all at once: the forced

reunification of the country and accelerated expansion of collectivization of South Vietnam, the absorption of Laos and Cambodia and total control of Indochina, progression toward an avant-garde socialism through a triple revolution: socioeconomic, technical-scientific and ideological-cultural. The resolutions passed by the Fourth Congress of the party in December 1976 were marked by the thirst for grandeur. The Politburo dreamed of making Vietnam, if not all of Vietnamized Indochina, "a great leading Asian power before the year 2000." Gen Vo Nguyen Giap even spoke of a "nuclear strike force." Anything was possible, after all, because "the Vietnamese people had beaten the greatest power in history"!

As a result, continuation of a democratic, nonaligned South Vietnam, moving by stages toward the peaceful reunification of the country and guaranteeing a balanced structure in Indochina (according to the plan laid out by the 1973 Paris Accords), was doomed. The National Liberation Front and the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam would, to use the expression of one of my colleagues, a Cabinet minister, be "buried without ceremony, without any funeral or funeral oration."[2] The liquidation of these two organizations, which had made it possible for the Vietnamese Communist Party to win on the southern front and internationally, was made all the more necessary because toward the end of the war, the revolutionary aura and of the PRGRSV was beginning to surpass that of the Vietnamese Communist Party, which could not offend the internal and international credit of the successors of Ho Chi Minh. Did they also harbor some fears about the prospects of a South Vietnam which, recognized internationally, might once again escape their control?

The totalitarian deception was revealed during the earliest days of the "liberation." At the victory celebration on 15 May 1975 in Saigon, the NLF flag disappeared from the military parade. The victory was immediately diverted for the sole credit of the Vietnamese Communist Party.

Power was going to be confiscated, or at least, what remained of it in South Vietnam. Overtaking the North Vietnamese Army already in place, one witnessed the onslaught of political, administrative and economic officials from governmental organs in the North, fighting (sometimes using guns) over public buildings, official residences, factories, housing, automobiles and even furniture! The establishment of Goulags throughout the Vietnamese territory was also part of the totalitarian logic. It was all the more inevitable because the Communist Party had only some 200,000 members in South Vietnam,[3] which was a relatively small number given the extent of the total victory.

The victorious Communist Party was afraid of its new power in the South. A Politburo directive during the summer of 1975 stated that "it is better to erroneously arrest 100 innocent people than to let a single reactionary go free." Thus, prisons, reeducation camps, new economic zones and relocations of the people were part of a vast program to wipe out opposition and political, religious or ethnic dissidence. Born of the dialectic of Soviet history and the unknown elements of the Vietnamese heritage, the Goulag is now part of the Vietnamese scene. And yet, a recent report of Amnesty International did not hesitate to use a figure given by the authorities in Hanoi themselves: 26,000 political prisoners, a ridiculous figure wide of the mark. Actually, as indicated by a counterreport from the Vietnamese League of Human Rights,

there are still 500,000 political prisoners, without counting persons moved by the military to new economic zones, created *ex nihilo* in the unhealthiest regions of Vietnam. For the category of military men from the old regime alone, 40,000 officers and noncommissioned officers and 28 generals remain in the camps.[4] Traveling companions of the communists who were far too independent during the resistance were also thrown into prison, along with countless members of the third force, either Catholic or Buddhist.

For my part, I vigorously protested this policy of revenge against the South beginning in the fall of 1975. "One could not preach for entire years the policy of national reconciliation and harmony and then pursue a policy of repression aimed at an innocent people!"[5] But the Vietnamese Communist Party was stricken with the "besieged citadel" complex. After the victory, it continued to act paranoically with regard to the South Vietnamese population. Even today, seven years after the "liberation," it refuses to be liberated!

The idea of an avant-garde revolution made the Hanoi leaders lose their heads. The Politburo had boasted of being able to erect a model society, leaping directly from a state of extreme underdevelopment to advanced socialism, without going through the stage of capitalism, this in the absence of any material industrial base and any national and foreign investments. The Vietnamese Communist Party undoubtedly hoped "to progress rapidly, vigorously and solidly toward socialism" thanks to the Soviet working class and technical assistance from the USSR. The economic collectivism defined at the Fourth Congress in 1976 in order to support the new 5-year plan (1976-1980) perfectly respected the Soviet orthodoxy, which had failed in North Vietnam as it had everywhere else in the communist world. Consequently, after preaching economic independence and dignity ad nauseum, the country is now in a position in the most paradoxical mendicity possible.[6]

The "North-malization" [*nord-malisation*] of South Vietnam turned into catastrophe, draining its agriculture down to the last rice bin in the Mekong Delta. The result: an annual deficit of 2.2 million tons of rice, according to FAO figures. Far from liberating productive forces, the establishment of state collectivism that was both centralizing and bureaucratic completed the job of chaining them. But with a party in power that claims to follow Soviet classicism -- Stalinism -- does Vietnam has any chance of escaping all the aberrations of real socialism? Whatever the case, it cannot free itself from the peasant evil, a trait peculiar to Asian communism. In fact, Vietnamese communism remains above all a peasant communism, in total contradiction with the Marxism-Leninism it claims to follow. Since the party cannot hope to undertake an avant-garde revolution except with the working class -- almost nonexistent in Vietnam -- it must eliminate its own peasant elements, called "Maoist" for this purpose. Consequently, since 1975, successive purification campaigns have been unleashed against the peasants who, forged in the guerrilla school, no longer know what to do with their new power in peacetime. Whatever the case, one has difficulty seeing how the Vietnamese revolution can, by devouring its own children, manage to protect itself from a great leap backward.

The party has also embarked upon a curious process of degeneration, although the system was already incurable. But the bureaucracy, institutionalized by

the regime as the "collective master of the working people," has ended up by degenerating into a system of collective irresponsibility and indifference, especially since with the "pauperization of all the people," bureaucracy unfailingly leads to corruption which, in return, feeds bureaucracy. While behind "the smokescreen of old formulas carved in a rigid language increasingly devoid of meaning" the new Mandarins administer the impasse, a veritable "kleptocracy" (much more rapacious than the one operating in the people's democracies of East Europe) is formed within the party-state. And for good measure, Le Duan, secretary general of the party, regularly vituperates "the degenerate and corrupt elements that have dishonored the party."[7]

Even the bureaucratic exercises of Chinh Huan -- ideological rectification -- are not able to break the spiral of corruption that has taken over the North, "as a kind of Southern revenge." Let it be said in passing that this is all the more natural since the government itself practices a racket policy with regard to the bourgeois elements and other class enemies to be shipped out by sea! Has the party not organized actual official trafficking in the boat people" that in 1979 put some 25 tons of gold into the state's leaking coffers? By monopolizing power and privileges at all levels and by becoming one with the state, the party has only generalized the corruption cancer. The revolution is rotten.

Even more dangerous for the future of the regime is the ever widening gap between the party-state and the people. It is a "fish out of water." Despite the contraction of the civilian society, combed by the Ho Khau regime, and control over the stomach by food rationing, multifaceted resistance attests to the unconquerable vitality of the Vietnamese people and their thirst for freedom. In their misfortune, they have not lost their sense of humor, now a formidable weapon: "If tomorrow the party grants automatic freedom to emigrate," it is frequently said, "then even the candelabra in Saigon will leave!" If the boat people continue to flee Vietnam, a tragedy never before seen in national history, it is simply because the revolution is being made without the people. And against the people.

From Will for Power to Dependency on USSR

Beginning in 1977, the open war between Socialist Vietnam and Democratic Kampuchea once again demonstrated the inability of the Vietnamese Communist Party to found peaceful coexistence between the peoples of Indochina. Could this party live only in and through war? Did it truly want peace? Whatever the case, one cannot understand the relaunching of the third war in Indochina without referring to the will for power that has always motivated the leaders in Hanoi. Ho Chi Minh had one great design, defined as early as the 1930's by the Comintern: making Indochina a socialist bloc. The Vietnamese Communist Party was subsequently to have complete responsibility for the revolutionary movement on the peninsula, a vocation that Ho Chi Minh's successors do not intend to see contested today. After 1975 and in the absence of other means already tested in the absorption of Laos, was force not finally needed to conquer Cambodia? The confrontation had been germinating in the resolutions adopted at the Fourth Congress in 1976, which in vaguely poetic, but nevertheless explicit, terms "indefectibly linking Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam, like

three tributaries of the same river," looked to the march toward Indochinese unification. War was inevitable between the Khmers Rouges and Vietnamese communists, because the survival of the one group, fiercely nationalistic, was incompatible with the strategy of the other particularly dominating group. Furthermore, during the period of the famous Indochinese Front (1970-1975), a silent struggle already pitted them against one another in the underground and the Khmers Rouges were beginning to physically eliminate the Khmers Vietminh trained in the Hanoi school.

Such an attitude pointed toward a veritable fight to the death between brother communist enemies, with the Vietnamese Communist Party initially hoping to "eat up" the Khmer Communist Party "from the inside." With the occupation of Laos and Cambodia, is the grand design of the Indochinese Communist Party now completed? Le Duan did not hesitate to proclaim it openly on 21 May 1981, before the Fourth Congress of the Revolutionary People's Party of Kampuchea: "The alliance between the three Khmer, Lao and Vietnamese peoples now constitutes a monolithic bloc that no maneuver, however perfidious it might be, will break."[8]

The fascination which the Soviet hegemonic model long had for the Hanoi leaders was such that as good disciples of Stalin, they transposed the example of the East European glaze on Indochina. Under the pressure of arms, friendship treaties were concluded between Hanoi and its Lao and Cambodian satellites, thus sanctioning the Indochinese bloc, the tropical version of the Warsaw Pact. They pushed their mimicry to the point of adopting, in April 1981, a new constitution copied after the Soviet model. Naturally, the Lao and Khmer Communist parties had to imitate the Vietnamese example. After the signing of the treaty of alliance between Moscow and Hanoi on 17 November 1978, the Soviet and Vietnamese Communist parties agreed henceforth to consider Vietnam as a "safe forward post of socialism in Southeast Asia."[9]

And yet, whatever Le Duan might say, the task does not seem to be completed, for the Soviets have given their Vietnamese allies the task of training, not only Lao and Cambodian communists at the Hoa Binh Central School, but Thai, Malaysian and Burmese communists as well. The Soviet-type revolution remains to be exported at the point of bayonets. At the Nguyen Ai Quoc Institute, the party leadership school, they are already dreaming of a Union of Socialist Republics of Southeast Asia for the 1990's! One can see it now: Socialist Vietnam will be called upon to become a "mini USSR" in the region. Having said that much, what precise role do Ho Chi Minh's successors intend to make their country play in the future? That of a new Cuba or a new East Germany? Or both at once? The fact remains that the friendship treaty concluded between East Berlin and Hanoi in December 1977 solemnly affirmed "the special responsibilities of the GDR and the Republic of South Vietnam in the defense of the socialist community, one in the heart of Europe and the other on the steps of Asia."[10] Should the scope of such a mission still be any doubt? Not only is Socialist Vietnam an integral part of the Soviet camp since its entry into CEMA in June 1978, but, as Helene Carrere d'Encausse accurately emphasized, it is a "veritable projection of the Soviet state," even "an expansion of a system which is the prolongation of the Soviet state."[11] Today, Socialist Vietnam has definitely become "the defender of Soviet order and the legionary of its future."[12]

Since the advent of Brezhnev, the USSR has seen the advantage it could derive from the Vietnamese Communist Party's will for power. After 1975, by giving Hanoi the means to complete its hegemony over all of Indochina, it is pursuing three major and complementary objectives: first of all, helping to build a new power pole, a barrier to the growing influence of China in Southeast Asia; second, helping to create a lasting antagonism between Peking and Hanoi, transposing the Sino-Soviet conflict onto the southern flank of China; and finally, consolidating a strategic support base there in order to develop a gradual policy of force throughout the entire region.

It will be noted that these objectives were part of the logical extension of the major challenge taken up by Leonid Brezhnev in 1965: to halt and beat the United States in Southeast Asia, while eliminating China from it. They were thus part of a broader strategy on the scale of the Asian continent and aimed at containing China through a system of collective security proposed in June 1969, on the one hand, and undertaking a double strike at the South, through the Gulf and Southeast Asia, in order to threaten in the future any movements of the merchant and military fleets of the Western world. For Moscow, the integration of Vietnam into the Soviet system in full expansion was therefore of cardinal importance, especially since it represented the missing link in its entire naval strategy for Asia and the Pacific. Should one then be surprised at the constancy with which the USSR has heretofore financed the regional expansionism of Hanoi?

Between 1965 and 1975, Moscow furnished $5 billion in military aid and $1.6 billion in economic aid to its Vietnamese ally. By December 1975, the Soviets agreed to finance up to 60 percent of the Vietnamese 5-year plan (1976-1980) for the sum of $3.2 billion, while agreeing to reorganize the already over equipped army. After the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia, military and economic aid amounted to $3 million a day, $1.1 billion for 1979. This aid has since doubled, reaching $2.2 billion in 1981, 50 percent in military aid, representing 16.7 percent of the total amount of Soviet military aid abroad. In July 1981, a series of economic agreements were signed. The USSR agreed to finance some 100 industrial projects in Vietnam, on the condition that the new Vietnamese 5-year plan (1981-1985) would be integrated into the Soviet Gosplan. The facts speak for themselves, clearly expressing the solidity of the hegemonic convergency between Moscow and Hanoi.

The Moscow-Hanoi can only be an integral alliance. Hanoi naturally dictates its law on Phnom Penh and Vientiane. But Moscow also dictates its law on Hanoi, to such an extent that a new saying among the Vietnamese people sarcastically states: "If they talk about brother parties and not parties of friends, it is because one cannot choose one's brother." How could it be otherwise within the Soviet family? Limited sovereignty is the rule of the day! As early as May 1975, the Soviets talked to the Provisional Revolutionary Government about the possibility of using military bases built by the Americans in South Vietnam. At that time, we categorically refused, but the leaders in Hanoi finally had to yield. Did the Soviet-Vietnamese treaty include a secret protocol of agreement providing for the turning over of the Cam Ranh and Da Nang bases to the USSR? On 14 May 1979, Soviet Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Firioubine did not hesitate to recall in Tokyo that "the presence of

Soviet ships in Vietnamese ports is a duty imposed by the treaty of friendship."[13] In March 1979, Soviet warships, including nuclear submarines, made their first entry there. Some 10,000 Soviet advisers are now working in Indochina, with 4,000 assigned to exclusive administration of military bases.

The economic dependency is even more dramatic. By the end of 1981, Hanoi's foreign debt amounted to over $3 billion, most to Moscow. Its foreign exchange reserves fell to $80 million. According to the "socialist division of labor," Vietnam is to develop the exportation of certain raw materials (coal, rubber, tea, coffee) and certain handicrafts products going to CEMA countries and at prices far below those on the world market. While the Vietnamese people are starving, Vietnam now exports vegetables and other market garden crops to none other than eastern Siberia! Information given by the "Foreign Report" and confirmed by other sources is even more alarming, describing a program to export Vietnamese labor, drawn up at the 34th session of CEMA in the spring of 1981, in order to allow Hanoi to wipe away its debts.[14] Thus, 500,000 "guest workers" are called upon to emigrate to the USSR and other Eastern countries, among which workers there are certainly "elements undesirable" to Vietnam. After the evacuation of the boat people, what would Hanoi not do to feed its war policy? But dependency begets dependency and the trade is increasingly unequal.

Future of Vietnam

It was in a climate of national disaster that the Fifth Congress of the Vietnamese Communist Party was held at the end of March 1982. The extent of the crisis faced by the party can be measured by the length of the plenary sessions preceding the congress, repeatedly postponed for a year. But "the mountain gave birth to a mouse." The ouster from the Politburo of six members, including comrades of Ho Chi Minh such as Gen Vo Nguyen Giap, undoubtedly constitutes a surprise without precedent in the annals of Vietnamese communism. And yet, the upheaval is only apparent. While the Dien Bien Phu victor, the former minister of foreign affairs (Nguyen Duy Trinh) and the former head of the economy (Le Thanh Nghi) had to give up their places and thus bear the blame for the current disaster, Le Duan was confirmed as secretary general of the party. The progression of the generals and pro-Soviet elements to the top only confirms the stepped up militarization of the regime and the growing control of Vietnam by the USSR.

Those still clinging to their old attachments to China saw their power further cut, despite their new anti-Chinese positions. At the Fourth Congress in 1976, the defender of the line of friendship with Peking, Hoang Van Hoan, now exiled in China, was eliminated from the Politburo.[15] Only Truong Chinh (Long March) was once again able to retain his place, thanks to his solid foothold in the structure. Chairman of the State Council, he does not have a well-defined role. However, this reshuffling of the cards has left the main bosses of Vietnamese communism in their place, thus maintaining and for some time to come the old factionist struggles that have racked the party since the disappearance of Ho Chi Minh. The new strong man in Hanoi seems to be apparatchik Le Duc Tho, the enigmatic negotiator of the 1973 Paris Accords. Responsible for party organization for 30 years, will he nevertheless be able to

arbitrate between the different groups with their regionalistic and ideological variations? What man of compromise will be able to replace Prime Minister Pham Van Dong, exhausted by 30 years of bureaucracy? Finally, can the arrival of the "young sexagenarians" almost at the top triumph over the party's grave age crisis? These are all uncertainties that continue to hang over the future of the leadership in Hanoi. So long awaited, the Fifth Congress will in the end have resolved nothing.

Nor was the Fifth Congress able to solve the economic dilemmas in which the party has been trapped since the 11th plenary meeting of September 1979. Despite harsh self-criticism -- a mere exercise in political tautology -- on "the inadequacies and errors of the different party and government organizations, from the central echelon on down, in leadership and economic and social administration," no clear line was set forth. Behind the old biting formulas, a dubious compromise was worked out between the dogmatics, who have not given up the socialist transformation of agriculture in South Vietnam, and the pragmatics who have demanded the introduction of certain market mechanisms, even in the North. However, profit unequally introduced in collectivized sectors further accelerates corruption and the black market more than it boosts the economy, while at the same time whipping up inflation.

Internationally speaking, the line is much clearer. "Solidarity and cooperation in all domains with the Soviet Union represent the cornerstone of the foreign policy of the party and state." This total alliance is, according to Le Duan, the "guarantee of the victory of the task of defending the country and building socialism for our people, as well as of the consolidation of national independence and the position of socialism on the Indochinese peninsula."[16] Clearly, it is henceforth the USSR that will ensure the everlasting regional hegemony of Hanoi!

By his proclamations of solidarity with the Soviet Union, was Le Duan, whose election is a pledge given to Moscow, trying to link the USSR to Vietnam as intimately as Vietnam is linked to the USSR? Does he have some doubt about the solidity of the alliance? Does Moscow and Hanoi's solidarity not stem from a historical convergence? These are the key questions. At any rate, within the current context of the three-cornered game: the USSR-China-the USA, which the leaders in Hanoi seem to fear the most, the unconditional alignment with the USSR can only worsen Vietnam's diplomatic difficulties. And yet, the leaders in Hanoi should know better than anyone that Stalin's party has always placed its interests before those of the brother parties! But the party of Ho Chi Minh thinks that it has no other choice. And that is precisely why the total alliance with the USSR has become, to use Le Duan's words, "a principle, a strategy and at the same time, a revolutionary feeling."

Some perhaps hoped that the leaders in Hanoi would be capable of a radical change in political line at the Fifth Congress, given the mortal impasse into which Vietnam was led. This would have been a failure to recognize the nature of Vietnamese communism, which is essentially a war communism based on a will for power in all fields. This will for power is insane and seems to be inversely proportionate to the moral and material capacities of the Vietnamese Communist Party. Its exaggeration is equalled only by the extent of the

weaknesses inherent in the economic and social structures of a poor, underdeveloped country bled white by 30 years of uninterrupted war. But has this party not always lived above its station? Has it not constantly made the Vietnamese people pay a tremendous price for its forced voluntarism? Today as yesterday, it continues to play the sorcerer's apprentice, trying to use Soviet power to satiate its own thirst for power. And, let us repeat, if the USSR finances the occupation of Cambodia, it is because Hanoi's war communism functions as an effective instrument of the Soviet world hegemonic system. Moreover, this war is but the chain by which Moscow intends to attach Vietnam to the Soviet slave ship. That is why, despite the immense difficulties of its adventure in Cambodia, Hanoi still feels supported enough in order, to use Pham Van Dong's words, "to move ahead toward the glorious summits of socialism." Despite the growing cost of the conflict, the USSR still has the means to carry Socialist Vietnam, like a sword and shield. Here again, those who now speculate on the divergencies pitting Moscow against Hanoi on this matter are building castles in air. The fact that some Western countries hope to help Vietnam cut this Gordian knot is theoretically praiseworthy. But to hope to find a compromise solution with Hanoi on Cambodia, especially given the current imbalance of forces, is illusory. Likewise, to believe that it is possible to extract Vietnam from the Soviet orbit by distributing a few "tokens of credit" translates a real lack of understanding of the foreign policy of Hanoi and of that of Moscow.

There remains one last problem: Vietnam's relations with China. Without a doubt, the alliance with the USSR strengthens Hanoi's ability to follow the Soviet example in East Europe. But does this complicity not thereby increase China's determination to destabilize the Vietnamized and pro-Soviet Indochina? Ho Chi Minh's successors should have remembered that China has continually spoken out, since Geneva, for the neutrality of Cambodia and Laos, considered to be both a bulward against any outside intervention and an assurance against Hanoi's expansion. They undoubtedly did not learn the lesson which Tito derived from the Soviet-Yugoslav crisis in June 1948. Just as Stalin could not tolerate the constitution of a Balkan Federation (under the aegis of Belgrade) that might upset its sphere of influence, Mao Zedong could not accept the idea of an Indochinese bloc dependent on the Soviet Union. Was the "lesson" given by the Chinese Communist Party to the Vietnamese Communist Party in February 1979 not sufficiently clear? How could the Chinese communists pardon the Vietnamese communists for, to quote Confucius, "deceiving the master and betraying the friend" (*lua thay phan ban*)? This is all the more true because between 1950 and 1975, China was the great rear base of North Vietnam and the total value of Chinese aid exceeded $20 billion. Chinese leaders told me in Beijing in 1980 that "China could never forgive the ingratitude of the people of Hanoi."[17] In backing Cambodia, Socialist Vietnam walked into a big trap stemming from a broader conflict pitting China against the USSR on a continental scale. Could Vietnam live for long with bad relations with China, with which it must share the same borders? It is likely that at the first clap of thunder between the two communists powers which, to use Mao's words, "no longer want to share the same skies," Vietnam would not fail to be hit by the first bolt of lightning. The military arsenal that the Soviets are building up in Indochina only increases the probability. Cambodia's occupation is antihistoric and the alliance with the USSR antigeopolitical.

War is not a matter of fate. If a regime seems cursed, it is only because the choices made by its leaders have continually turned out to be catastrophic. Following their victory in 1975, the leaders in Hanoi should have extracted the "lessons of Vietnam" for themselves. They are clear.

First of all, reconciliation and national harmony are an absolute necessity because the continuation of civil war in other forms inevitably leads to the disintegration of the country's live forces. Any elimination of a large fraction of the population from national life can only create conditions propitious for intervention, whether direct or indirect, by outside powers.

On the intra-Indochinese level, what is in question in relations between Cambodia, Laos and Vietnam is not their disparity, but the role which Vietnam intends to play in Indochina. Peaceful coexistence is the only way. Hegemonism is anachronistic and leads straight to war.

Finally, the policy of alignment with a power outside the Asian continent only accentuates the struggle of influence waged, through other nations put in the middle, by the great powers in Southeast Asia. Neutrality is the only alternative to the policy of blocs.

In 1975, the crux of the matter was South Vietnam. The establishment of a national unity government made up of three parties was the cornerstone of any structure provided for by the 1973 Paris Accords. A free and democratic South Vietnam, neutral and truly nonaligned, a window open to the West and cooperating with all countries, could have ensured the establishment of a new structure for peace and balance in Indochina. But the permanent totalitarian temptation and the will for power caused the Vietnamese Communist Party to commit serious strategic and tactical, but especially geopolitical mistakes. Could one have expected, on the part of the leaders in Hanoi, a mental revolution that would have freed them from their war communism? Today I do not believe so, given the fact that they stubbornly cling to the well worn ideology of the Comintern and a war-mongering, unilateral dialectic serving interests that no longer have anything to do with those of the Vietnamese people. But is Vietnamese communism not, as it is increasingly involved, in the process of finally getting inextricably caught in its own hypothetical dilemmas? There is a boomerang effect. He who sows the wind shall reap the whirlwind!

FOOTNOTES

1. After Saigon fell, the entire Hanoi press took up the theme "History has put on the thousand-league boots" (NHAN DAN, 1 and 15 May 1975). During the fatal months of March and April 1975, the debate that occupied the Politburo day and night was whether or not they should seize the *Thoi Co* (the opportune time) because of the paralysis of the American Executive Branch and the rout of the South Vietnamese Army and thus hasten the military conquest of South Vietnam.

2. The expression belongs to Tran Buu Kiem, who expressed surprise, at the meeting to plan reunification of the country in July 1976, over the suggestions made by Truong Chinh in favor of the accelerated march.

3. This figure was somewhat exaggerated by the Vietnamese Communist Party to the number of 1.5 million members throughout the country in 1975.

4. The Amnesty International report was not made public until July 1981, although its mission had been in Vietnam since 1979. The counterreport from the Vietnamese League of Human Rights was made public on the occasion of the 33d anniversary of UN Human Rights Day on 10 December 1981.

5. At my proposal, a bill regulating searches and arrests was passed in the fall of 1975. I later totally detached myself from the policy of repression aimed at the South Vietnamese population, refusing in 1977 a post as vice minister in the new unified government of Vietnam.

6. The observation was made by Georges Boudarelle: "The Difficult Birth of a Congress," LE MONDE DIPLOMATIQUE, April 1982.

7. Speech by Le Duan on the 50th anniversary of the Vietnamese Communist Party on 3 February 1980 (NHAN DAN of 4 February 1980). This same formula was repeated in his last report to the Fifth Congress (NHAN DAN, 27, 28 March 1982).

8. NHAN DAN, 22 May 1981.

9. In fact, as early as 28 June 1978, after Vietnam entered CEMA, Leonid Brezhnev launched this now well-known formula.

10. NHAN DAN, 5 December 1977. The same formula was repeated in the East German-Vietnamese joint communique of 20 December 1981, at the time of the visit by Heinz Hoffmann, minister of defense of the GDR, to Hanoi, NHAN DAN, 21 December 1981.

11. Helene Carrere d'Encausse, "Moscow's Designs and Possibilities in Asia," REVUE DE DEFENSE NATIONALE, November 1979, p 24.

12. The expression belongs to Thai Quang Trung, "The Cambodian Stakes in the Balance in Southeast Asia," POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, No 3/81, p 643.

13. LE MONDE, 16 May 1979.

14. THE ECONOMIST'S FOREIGN REPORT, 17 September 1981, INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, 4 and 9 November 1981.

15. Hoang Van Hoan was eliminated from the Politburo, along with 27 of the 69 members and alternate members of the Central Committee, including Ly B Ly Ban and Ngo Minh Loan.

16. Political report to the Fifth Congress, NHAN DAN, 27 March 1982.

17. During that trip to China, during which I was received by Zhao Ziyand, new prime minister, I engaged in numerous talks with top Chinese foreign policy officials.

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PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

PROGRESS SAID BEING MADE AT BASE LEVEL IN BINH TRI THIEN

Hanoi NHAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 82 p 3

[Article by Vu Thang, Secretary of the Binh Tri Thien VCP Committee: "Political Activity in Binh Tri Thien: Creating a Strong Trong Transformation at the Basic Level"]

[Text] Overcoming conservatism and sluggishness:

The accomplishments of the party organization and people of Binh Tri Thien during the past several years in the political, economic, cultural, social, national defense, and security spheres have been quite comprehensive. Most outstanding have been the effective resolution of the food problem, the creation of jobs for workers, the transformation of the old production relations in the southern part of the province, and the steady advancement of the mass revolutionary movement. Grain output amounted to 450,000 tons and nearly met the province's needs. With the slogan "the people and the state work together," many additional material-technical bases of socialism were built in the province. On the water conservancy front, the people contributed tens of millions of workdays in building more than 800 large-scale Nam Thach Han water conservancy project, the Thao Long salinity-prevention dam, the Trieu Hai sand-prevention project, the Vuc Noi reservoir, and lake Tien Lan. In 1981 the value of the province's fixed property was four times greater than in 1976. Many new elements have appeared. In agriculture, the Thuy Duong cooperative in the city of Hue attained an average of 10.3 tons of paddy per hectare per year. Dozens of cooperatives, such Dong Phuoc, Phu Thuan, Dien An, Quang Tho, and Dong Phu in Hung Dien Distrcit, Dong Giang, Long Hung, Tram Ly, and Dai An Khe in Trieu Hai District, etc., attained yields of between 70 to 85 quintals per hectare.

However, the province still has many weaknesses and deficiencies. The grain problem has not yet been fully resolved. During the past several years progress had been made in the intensive cultivation of rice, but the various kinds of subsidiary food crops have declined with regard to both area and yield. Clothing is still completely dependent on the central echelon. Few consumer goods are produced locally. Electricity, coal, gasoline, and oil are in short supply Market management is not yet good. Prices are not stable. The value of exports is too low in comparison to the goods imported by the central echelon and does not correspond with the existing capability of the locality. The small budgets -- from the provincial level down to the district and village levels -- greatly restrict the exploitation of economic potential.

One of the reasons for the above-mentioned situation is the disease of conservatism and sluggishness. The echelons and sectors in the province have manifested a spirit of self--criticism and criticism, and have severely criticized the damage done by that disease with regard to their party organizations, in order to take steps to resolutely and urgently overcome them. The most concentrated manifestation of the disease of conservatism and sluggishness is that everything depends on the upper echelon. The work style lacks dynamism and liveliness. Agricultural production is still monoculture in general. The combining of industry and agriculture from the beginning and at the basic level is not explicit. Industry has not yet done a good job of serving agriculture. Production has not yet been combined closely with distribution,circulation, and socialist commerce. Economic management has not yet escaped from the administrative, bureaucratic, supply-as-needed style. Conservatism and sluggishness are still manifested in the form of partialism and localism. The province has not and localism. The province has not yet boldly delegated authority to the district echelon. Many village party organizations in the northern part of the province have hundreds of party members but are not strong because the average age of a party member is about 50. Many party organizations and party chapters in the southern part of the province have few party members, and nearly all of them are retired cadres. Many production bases and schools do not yet have party members. Party development is slow. The various echelons have not yet boldly promote young cadres and cadres who are educated, have economic and technical knowledge, and have a spirit of daring to think and do and daring to accept responsibility. Some party organizations are still conservative and sluggishness because most of their party members matured in the national democratic revolution and have political knowledge, but lack knowledge of economic management and have low educational levels, so it is difficult for them to assimilate new things in economic guidance. Conservatism and sluggishness are also caused by a mandarin attitude toward their accomplishments in the resistance wars against foreign aggression, or by satisfaction over their accomplishments in self-sufficiency production. Such people are unwilling to study advanced models in order to keep up with the requirements of the new revolutionary missions. Therefore, many problems in economic management cannot yet be resolved.

With regard to the upper echelon's guidance of and assistance for the lower echelon, although they say that they are oriented toward the basic level, many provincial and district sectors have not yet taken specific steps to help the basic level draft and implement a production-commercial direction, and solve for the basic level problems and restraints in economic-social management.

Objectives and activities:

Implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress, and on the basis of the province's actual economic-social situation, we clearly determined the mission of building socialism in the locality, and resolutely defeated the enemy's many-sided war of destruction, while at the same time always taking the initiative in preparing to cope with all contingencies of the enemy's war of destruction. First of all, the party organization and people of the province will attain four economic-social objectives between now and 1985: First, meeting the food needs and part of the clothing needs, and most of the essential consumer goods needs; create stable employment for unemployed workers; and increase the sources of local capital, from the provincial level down to the district and village levels. Second, fully utilizing and

developing the existing material-technical bases, and continuing to build a number of new material-technical bases in accordance with the slogan "the people and the state work together," in order to stimulate the all-round development of agricultural production and develop the sectors and trades producing consumer goods and export goods. Third, consolidating and perfecting the new production relations, tied in with the consolidating the results of transformation and continuing socialist transformation. Fourth, meeting the needs of consolidating national defense, maintaining political security and social order, defeat the enemy's many-sided war of destruction, and be prepared to take the initiative in opposing all forms of the enemy's war of destruction.

In order to resolve the food problem, in addition to going all-out to develop the production of rice, subsidiary food crops, and vegetables, promoting animal husbandry to create conditions for intensive cultivation in order to increase the average per-capita grain output from 250 kilos to 300 kilos, we are simultaneously carrying out a whole series of other measures. Those measures include promoting the planned parenthood campaign, organizing the sending of people to develop new economic zones outside the province, and maintaining the province's population at about 1,850,000. We must continue to campaign for the other categories of people, cadres, workers, officials, and members of the armed forces to participate in food production in order to meet part of their needs. We must increase the exporting of agricultural products, forestry products, and marine products in order to import additional POL, fertilizer, and insecticides for agriculture, so that we can have additional capabilities for intensive cultivation and for increasing crop yields and raw materials for the consumer-goods industry, and have additional goods to exchange with the peasants for grain. The requisition-purchasing work must that the state controls 90,000 to 100,000 tons of grain, enough to meet needs. The grain market must be well managed, absolute economy must be practiced in grain consumption, and the people's diet must be improved by increasing vegetables and subsidiary foods and reducing rice.

With regard to clothing, in addition to the restoration of the cotton-growing, cloth-weaving, and sericulture trades, we must export raw silk and silk cloth in exchange for textile fibers, and contract out the weaving of cloth from raw materials provided by the central and provincial levels, with at least three-fourths of the rattan products being exported to purchase cloth, and endeavor to ensure that there are two meters of cloth for everyone by 1985.

With regard to consumer goods, by promoting the production of industrial crops, exploiting forestry products and maritime products, fully utilizing raw materials, creating on-the-spot sources of raw materials, seek all ways to have electricity, coal, and chemicals for export, and create additional sectors and trades in order to produce sufficient salt, rush mats, paper, soap, porcelain, medicine, alminum products, plastic products, woven rattan and bamboo products, wooden products, school supplies, and toys, and between 50 and 70 percent of the various kinds of bicycle parts.

With regard to exports, we must promote the production of a number of principal products which can be produced on a large scale and have high export value, such as red pepper, black pepper, rattan, etc. There is a material incentives policy so that

every person, every household, and every sector will produce export goods, fulfill norms assigned by the central echelon, gradually increase the value of local exports, and double the value of export goods produced in the province.

We are stepping up our efforts to rectify distribution and circulation, resolve a number of problems in economic management, perfect the contracting-out of agricultural output, implement the amendments and supplements to Decision 25-CP regarding industry, and create a source of capital (money, grain, and materials) from the provincial and district levels down to the basic level.

The key, central link in the organizational work in Binh Tri Thien is developing the district and basic levels. The most urgent task is concentrating on building up the basic levels in order to, on the basis of strong bases, develop the district level. In addition to strengthening and building the party we are perfecting the state apparatus, invigorating the cadre work and, above all, being concerned with implementing plans to train and cultivate cadres at the basic level.

In the course of political activities the party organizations from the district, city, and municipal levels down to the basic level have attained a high degree of unanimity toward the report of the provincial VCP committee on the objectives, direction, and specific measures for implementing the resolution of the Fifth Party Congress. We are confident that the basic-level party organizations in the province have new determination and a strong will to lead the mass revolutionary movement in fulfilling the political missions and creating new, more solid advances.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

PROBLEMS OF HO CHI MINH CITY SERVICE NETWORK DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 82 pp 2,4

[Article by Bang Chau: "The Service Network in Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Ho Chi Minh City, already highly populated (1,711 people per square kilometer), every day receives 100,000 visitors from other parts of the country and from abroad. The city is the focal point of many important transportation routes -- rail maritime, river, and air. The distribution-circulation activities are quite seething. The requirements for services are great.

The city's services include hundreds of trades, the most notable of which are such major trades as electrical machinery repair, tailoring, hair styling and cutting, laundry, dry cleaning, shoe and sandal repairing, hotels, and garages.

During the past several years, under the guidance of Municipal People's Committee, the service activities of the state installations have taken form and have gradually been expanded. The Commercial Service, the Restaurant-Hotel Service, and a number of specialized commercial and production corporations of the central organs and some large precincts and districts have opened tailoring shops, beauty shops, and shops to repair bicycles, motor-bicycles, radios, electrical appliances, watches, and shoes.

The activities of such shops have the confidence of the masses with regard to prices, and to a degree with regard to quality. But many service bases are too small and service is not yet convenient and appropriate to the consumption tastes and habits of the city's residents. Furthermore, the state shops are too few in number in comparison to the "sea" of private shops. There are more than 20 state beauty and barber shops (of the Commercial Service and the Restaurant-Hotel Service), which have more than 200 employees and an income of 1 million dong, while there are 2,000 family-operated shops with more than 5,000 workers and an income of more than 5,000 workers and an income of more than 25 million dong. The state tailoring shops meet only 2 to 5 percent of the needs. The state, joint public-private, and cooperative restaurants account for only 30 percent of the total, and the automobile repair bases can meet only 10 percent of the repair needs of the communications-transportation sector.

The state service forces are thin and weak, and are still developing slowly, so they are not yet capable of holding down the private service prices. On holidays and

during Tet prices increase greatly. The Municipal People's Committee has investigated and fined service installations which increase prices, but it has not done so on a regular basis and does not yet work with the precincts, districts, and organs in the city in order to attain good results. Furthermore, the quality of the service of some state installations is still deficient. They are inflexible and are not abreast of the needs of the consumers. Their hours of operation are still restricted to official hours. A number of tailoring, watch repair, and vehicle repair installations take too much time, which inconveniences the customers.

Meanwhile, private services have developed extensively. In 1980 there wer 16,000 households engaged in specialized commerce, not counting those in the restaurant business, which had a total invested capital of more than 30 million dong and employed more than 6,000 workers. In 1981 their income amounted to more than 300 million workers and they employed 30,000 workers, principally in the large precincts such as precincts 1, 3, 5, 6, and 11. They were engaged in all sorts of trades, from selling lottery tickets and watching over parked vehicles to repairing electrical machinery, shoes and machinery, and air conditioners, tailoring clothing, repairing bicycles, motorbicycles, TV sets, etc. There were even beauty shops. The prices rise arbitrarily, especially during holidays and Tet. The Financial Service set the price of watching over a motorbicycle at .5 dong, but people who watch over bicycles usually charge 1 dong, or at times 2 or 3 dong. It normally costs 70 dong to have a man's suit tailored, but sometimes the price rises to 130 dong, etc. Who benefits from such services? It is most evident that the workers who receive state salaries encounter the most difficulties.

In order to stabilize the lives of the people, above all the workers, the city has a plan to rectify and expand the service activities of the state and collective units. The commercial, restaurant, and hotel sectors, and the precincts and districts, are using many forms, such as join operations with private individuals or bringing technically qualified individuals into the state service network, in order to expand capabilities and improve the quality of service. There is a policy for appropriately compensating people with good skills. During the initial phase, it is necessary to determine which trades are necessary for life and production in the locality, and to invest in those trades so that they can develop rapidly. Consolidating and improving the quality of the existing state installations is an extremely important task so that such places can be capable of controlling market prices and create confidence among the coustomers.

Cooperative commerce plays a considerable role in developing services in the subwards and villages. The consumer and marketing cooperatives can develop such ordinary services as tailoring, barbering, and repairing appliances.

The precincts, districts, subwards, and villages must more closely manage private services and guide the private bases in posting prices and observing the posted prices, rationally use the tax tool to regulate incomes, and appropriately deal with illegal livelihood.

During the recent period services have developed slowly because the division of labor and organization is not explicit. The problem that is posed is to exploit all capabilities of each type of service, and combine them to form a service network that is organized, planned and attains increasingly higher effectiveness.

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AGRICULTURE

REASON FOR LANDSLIDES IN CENTRAL VIETNAM EXPLAINED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 25 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by Hoang Hung of the Phu Khanh Water Conservancy Service: "Landslides in the Central Coastal Provinces"]

[Text] During the past several years, in a number of central provinces, during the rainy season there have often occurred the phenomenon of landslides. Sometimes a large chunk of a mountain collapses and thousands of cubic meters of earth cover fields, roads, bridges, etc. During the storms and floods at the end of 1981 Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh provinces had to expend hundreds of thousands of workdays to clean up hundreds of thousands of cubic meters of earth and rock because of landslides on mountains and hills. The railroads and roads passing through the two provinces were cut off for many days. When there are heavy rains the mud, sand, earth and rock pouring down from the hills covers the roads and blocks the drainage systems in some villages and towns near the mountains and hills in those two provinces. The city of Cam Ranh in Phu Khanh is an example. The landslides are a result of the haphazard destruction of forests. In the past, the U.S. imperialists deliberately "cleared" our hills and mountains to serve their aggressive plot. Today, because of our thoughtless activities "denudation" is even more serious.

The destruction of forests causes the loss of the ground cover vegetation, which leads to soil erosion and ultimately to earthslides. Another serious consequence of the destruction of forests is that the flood formation time is reduced and the rate at which floodwater causes damage is increased. That very clearly is a result of the destruction of the ground cover vegetation: since the rain is not stopped by forests, the water flows freely. Therefore, as soon as there are heavy rains there are major floods. Due to the topographical characteristics of anumber of central coastal provinces with steeply inclined watersheds, the denudation of mountains and hills has even more greatly accelerated the formation of floods and increased the velocity of runoff water.

Water from the gullies and streams empties into rivers and then flows out to sea. On a year-round basis, the rivers carry along their course only a certain quantity of mud and sand. But because of the denudation of forests, the effect of soil erosion is greater. The amount of mud and sand flowing out to sea each time there is runoff water suddenly increases, which causes the river channel to be unable to carry it and to deposit it along the way and silt up the river mouths. The haphazad destruction of forests has contributed to accelerating the process of silting the river mouths.

In history, as well as during the past few years, a number of river mouths in the central coastal provinces, such as the An Du mouth of the Lai Giang River in Nghia Binh and the Da Nong mouth of the Ban Thach River mouths in Phu Khanh, etc., have been filled in many times. The obstruction of river mouths leads to very serious circumstances. For example, once the An Du mouth of the Lai Giang River was obstructed and many hamlets in the villages of Hoai Huong and Hoai My in Hoai Nhon District were submerged in floodwater for many days. During the flood at the end of 1981, the mouth of the Ban Trach River was blocked, which seriously threatened the lives and property of the people in many villages near the mouth of the river, and even affected the low-lying areas near the mouth of the Da Rang River.

A study has shown that in Nghia Binh and Phu Khanh provinces there are a number of river mouths which are following an increasingly bad tendency. Because of the imbalanced reciprocal effect exerted by the meterological, hydrological, and geological factors, those river mouths undergo complicated movements every year, which considerably affects transportation, fishing, and especially capability to handle runoff water. The Da Rang River, one of the largest rivers in the central region, has a flow of more than 80,000 cubic meters of water per second after heavy rainfalls. Every year it carries out to sea more than 1.2 million tons of mud and sand and more than 8 billion cubic quantities of mud and sand we can clearly realize the great role played by the Da Rang River in carrying away runoff water. Over the course of many years, however, it has undergone very complicated changes which have very greatly affected transportation and fishing and especially has threatened the highly populated area near the river mouth in Tuy Hoa City.

From the above analyses we can see that afforestation in the watersheds, the greening of denuded hills to counter erosion and landslides, the dredging of river mouths, the improvement of river channels to increase their ability to handle runoff water, etc., in order to limit the damage done by storms and floods, are very great and urgent problems which we must be concerned with resolving.

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AGRICULTURE

'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF SMALL WATER CONSERVANCY PROJECTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 21 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Small Water Conservancy Projects"]

[Text] Each type of water conservancy project has its own important position and role, depending on the specific natural and production conditions of each place. Some areas must build large or medium projects, while other areas need only small projects. The large projects have the mission of essentially resolving the water problem for a large area, but they require large investment and a long construction period. Small water conservancy projects can be built quickly, are not costly, and are built principally by manual methods and by means of local labor, simple tools, and materials. They begin to have an effect immediately after they are built. They are projects which are capable of exploiting small and medium areas, from an area of several dozen square meters by means of simple irrigation facilities (ponds, wells, bailing buckets, water wheels, bailing baskets, pedal-operated wheels, etc., to fields of several thousand and tens of thousands of hectares, by means of canal and ditch systems and the various kinds of dikes, combined with central installations. It is possible to build, and develop and bring into play such projects on the various kinds of terrain, from high-altitude areas to the coastal areas, gravel, sandy soil, acidic and saline soil, and marshland.

Some localities regard small construction projects lightly and tend toward the construction of large projects, even in places where smaller projects should be built. Many large projects are built but they are not complete. Some central projects are only half-finished because of a lack of capital and materials. Others are completed but do not have sufficient canals and ditches, or else the ditches become filled in or collapse, which wastes water and prevents the water from reaching the fields. Many other water conservancy projects have not met the designed capacity, which wastes manpower and wealth and limits the capability of expanding production.

The expansion and consolidation of the small water conservancy networks in the irrigation systems serve in a practical way to bring water to the fields and improve the irrigation and drainage capability of the central projects. Before there are conditions for building large systems, because they have developed small and medium water conservancy projects the uncultivated areas have been developed rapidly and have produced harvests. Because the small water conservancy networks were completed and their quality improved, in the habitually cultivated areas within the

existing irrigation systems conditions have been created for increasing the number of growing seasons and practicing intensive cultivation. More than 300,000 hectares of winter crop land in the north and more than 1 million hectares of winter-spring and summer-fall crop land in the south have been rapidly expanded and provide millions of tons of grain, above all because of small and medium irrigations networks, along with other technical and management factors. The building of small water conservancy projects is becoming a strong mass movement in many localities in the south. At a time when there are as yet no conditions for building large central projects, it is possible to close off small areas and fields by such works as field dikes, area dikes, drainage sluices, drainage ditches, irrigation ditches, etc., which are connected with the major drainage and irrigation arteries, in order to retain fresh water, prevent salinization, purge acidity, and prevent flooding and waterlogging.

The localities and production plans must have plans to launch strong mass movements to build small water conservancy projects within and without the existing irrigation systems, in order to take full advantage of all sources of water, including rain water.

Although the building of small water conservancy projects is simple, a number of technical requirements must be met in order to attain haigh effectiveness. The installations must receive the guidance and assistance of the state with regard to technology, and the state must provide part of the equipment the installations do not have.

The small water conservancy projects are constructed only on the basis of water conservancy plans that have been determined for each area and systems, so that in the future they will not conflict with the area's over-all network, but will constitute integral parts. The small projects must be calculated and categorized in advance in order to make appropriate investments in their construction and to combine short-range benefit with long-range benefit. Some are relatively permanent, some are built for only a season, some will be usable in the future when central systems are built, and some will have to be dismantled.

The small water conservancy projects must also be organized, managed, maintained, and repaired, essentially by the local people. During the past several production seasons, the places which have applied the system of contracting out output have done a good job of building small irrigation projects, extended "fishbone" ditches to each paddy, and built leakproof ditch banks. They have used less water than in the past but have still had sufficient water in the paddies throughout the season, even during periods of drought or flooding.

The district is the echelon which directly guides the construction of small water conservancy projects. The district people's committee must have a plan to cooperate closely with the responsible sectors in order to provide practical assistance to the installations so that they can do a good job of building small water conservancy projects in the sphere of the district in accordance with the spirit of the Fifth Party Congress resolution which, with regard to the water conservancy work, stated that "The completion of the existing water conservancy projects and the building of new medium and small projects must be emphasized, and we must prepare conditions for building large water conservancy projects."

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'NHAN DAN' EDITORIAL CALLS FOR EXPANSION OF LEGUME CROPS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Expand the Production of Legume Crops"]

[Text] The winter and spring seasons are the principal seasons for planting legume crops of temperate and tropical origin. Our country has many legume groups which are appropriate to the natural conditions and traditional practices of each area, such as soybeans, mung beans, black beans, white beans, green beans, and the other kinds of legumes.

Legumes are plants with the highest protein content and have a considerable ratio of sugar and fat. They have long been regarded as valuable food crops, and in some places they are regarded as precious foodstuffs. A number of thick-stemmed legumes with a large amount of foilage are used as green fertilizer and their stems are used as cooking fuel. Examples are sesbania, crotalaria striata, tephrosia candida, etc. Legume crops have a special characteristic other crops do not have: they assimilate and fix nitrogen from the air by means of roots with nodules.

During the past several years, a number of legume crops have developed rapidly, especially soybeans, which increased from 35,000 hectares in 1979 to nearly 80,000 hectares in 1981. During the first 9 months of this year they have increased by 22.6 percent over the same period in 1981. Peanuts have also increased by 3.2 percent over the same period last year. A number of basic research projects regarding cultivation techniques have brought about practical results, especially with regard to such principal crops as soybeans and peanuts. Many places have selected and crossbred soybean and peanut varieties which produce high yields and have good resistance to insects and diseases. Many legume crops have been made part of crop-rotation systems and interplanted with rise and subsidiary food crops and with short-term and long-term industrial crops, which is good for the grain crops and industrial crops and increases the output of legumes. The crop-rotation formula of two wet-rice crops and a dry-planted legume crop on a cultivated area in the same year is clearly more beneficial than replacing the legume crop with some other crop.

However, the expansion of the production of legume crops is, in general, still slow and is not uniform. In some respects there has been a decline, and the requirements of the plan and the demands of social life and of many economic sectors which use legume products have not been met. No legume crop, including soybeans, has attained

the annual plan norm. Of a total cultivated area of more than 6 million hectares, the area planted in the various food legume crops during the past 5 years has not exceeded the too-low total of about 200,000 to 250,000 hectares.

The principal reason for the above-mentioned situation is that the guidance and the organization and implementation measures of the localities and the responsible sectors are not yet adequate. In addition to a number of concentrated growing areas which receive materiel and technical assistance from the state, there are places -- accounting for most of the legume-growing area in the nation -- in which the people grow legume crops on a dispersed basis and receive no outside help. Even in the concentrated growing areas in the collective sector the legume crop production situation is not stable and in respects has declined, principally because the producers encounter specific difficulties which they cannot overcome, and they waste much effort and have high expenses. Furthermore, the producers are affected by the free market prices, calculate profit and loss, and change over to growing other, more profitable crops. Problems regarding legume crops at the basic level are not resolved promptly and effectively. Legume crops are easily damaged by insects and diseases and some crops suffer heavy losses if good preventive measures are not taken. Soybeans, for example, are affected by rust, stem borers, etc. Although they fix nitrogen, when they are planted legume crops must be spread with some nitrogenous chemical fertilizer, they must be continually tended, and soil moisture must be maintained. But there is usually a deficiency of chemical fertilizer and insecticides. Legume and bean seeds are difficult to store and because they contain protein and oil they tend to be affected by mold and beetles. The producers lack tools and facilities to protect products.

As they enter the period for planting winter and spring legume crops this year, the localities throughout the nation must launch a strong, broad people's movement to grow legumes on all kinds of land and under all climate and weather conditions, with appropriate varieties and cultivation methods. Depending on the conditions of each place, it is necessary to determine clearly the objectives for the use of the products that are produced. First of all, it is necessary to serve the daily diet.

It is necessary to create specialized production areas in accordance with the system of accounting and profitibility. Attention must be paid to strengthening the material-technical bases and to setting forth rational management systems, and policies regarding prices, state purchasing, two-way exchanges, and the supplying of grain and such essential technical materials as good seeds, fertilizer, insecticides, tools and facilities for processing and storing products, etc.

It is necessary to expand the application of the system of contracting-out final output to workers in both the state and collective sectors with regard to all tasks. Priority should be given to providing favorable conditions for the concentrated growing areas and places which have just expanded production, as well as places with many difficulties.

Promoting an extensive movement to grow legumes throughout the nation is a practical task which brings about great benefits, first of all by improving diets, increasing output, and improving cultivated land.

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HALF OF LONG AN RICE AREA ATTAINS YIELD OF 40 QUINTALS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 82 p 2

[VNA News Release: "Long An: More Than Half of Summer-Fall Rice Area Attains Yield of 40 Quintals Per Hectare"]

[Text] To date, Long An Province has completed the harvesting of 9,500 hectares of high-yield summer-fall rice, with an average yield of more than 30 quintals per hectare. More than 5,500 hectares attained a yield of 40 quintals.

In addition to closely guiding the planting of main-planting of summer-fall rice, Long An invested technical facilities and fertilizer, and other incentives, in the high-yield rice areas made all-out efforts and overcame difficulties regarding weather and fertilizer in order to practice intensive cultivation and increase rice yields. Can Duoc and Can Giuoc provinces have nearly 900 hectares of high-yield rice land because they increased their investment of technical materials and did a good job of applying intensive cultivation measures. Therefore, yields reached 43 quintals per hectare. Because they combined the building of production collectives and the contracting-out of output to workers with the creation of high-yield rice areas, Vam Co and Ben Thu districts had more than 4,000 hectares that had yields of 40 quintals. Many collectives in Can Duoc, Can Giuoc, Vam Co, and Ben Thu districts and Tan An City had thousands of high-yield summer-fall rice that attained yields of more than 40 quintals per hectare, from 5 to 10 quintals higher than during the previous summer-fall season.

With the experience that has been gained, during the 1982-1983 winter-spring season Long An will endeavor to expand its high-yield rice area to 23,000 hectares. To date, the peasants in the province have prepared the soil and consolidated irrigation and drainage systems for nearly 20,000 hectares in preparing to put out the coming winter-spring crop.

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EDITORIAL DISCUSSES FRESHWATER PISCICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Develop Fresh Water Pisciculture"]

[Text] Fully using all water areas to keep freshwater fish has been a traditional occupation of our people. The "vegetable garden, fish pond" motto illustrates the composition of our familiar meals. Under the present circumstances in our country and in comparison with sea fishing, freshwater pisciculture is a business which proves less expensive, which brings about great economic effects quickly and which promotes the people's life realistically. As the saying goes, "farming must be carried out first on ponds and second on gardens," these two occupations have been closely related to the subsistence of our peasants who earn their living by performing labor and working on the land.

Within the scope of the agricultural production plan, beside the development of cultivation and animal husbandry, the development of pisciculture is considered to be an important task for which increasingly high norms on area, productivity and yield have been set with the foremost objective of meeting the society's need for food products. Freshwater fish constitutes half of the gross output of fish caught and consumed each year. The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress points out: All water surfaces must be fully used to broadly develop the breeding of fish, shrimp and other marine products and to raise the catch of sea fish and kept fish in 1985 to about 700,000 tons (of which the sea fish catch will represent 470,000 to 500,000 tons).

To date, a total water area of nearly 232,000 hectares has been used to breed fish and the people's movement for pisciculture is spreading everywhere. Many ponds, lakes and large and small water areas scattered among the residential centers, countryside and cities from the delta to the mountainous region have become on-the-spot supply sources of fresh foodstuffs for households, cooperatives, public agencies, enterprises, schools and the armed forces. The old habit of putting the fry into water and letting them grow up naturally has been replaced by fish breeding methods in accordance with technical regulations and by using water areas highly effectively. Fish species with different nutritional requirements have been kept in a mixed manner in different water layers. Attention has been paid to the in-depth development of the marine products breeding movement. The movement to develop "Uncle Ho's Fish Ponds"

has been improved continuously from the points of view of quality and economic and technical contents and is being developed vigorously. Many units have managed to combine pisciculture with rice cultivation and hog and duck raising and some of them have obtained a fish output of 5 to 10 tons per hectare of pond. Certain localities have kept fish in coops or rafts placed in rivers and have achieved a high yield, etc.

For many years, pisciculture has made progress but many huge potentials have not yet been exploited. Throughout the country there are about 2.5 million hectares of water surface including ponds, lakes and fields (but excluding rivers and canals). There are dozens of types of marine products which have been bred with a high economic value and which live in all water regions. Broad sections of the rural laboring people are versed and highly experienced in breeding fish, shrimp and other species of marine products. At present, only nearly 20 percent of the [total] water area is being used to breed fish, however. The production of fish kept in many water areas is still low. Many localities have only put the fry into water without feeding them while others have used ponds only to grow duckweed or have simply left ponds fallow. Certain regions have conducted a fish breeding movement but lack breeding fish and materials while a number of localities have failed to consider the breeding and cultivation of marine products important and have used the capital and materials supplied for pisciculture to carry out other activities. While many areas lack breeding fish or have a surplus of fry, certain people, prompted by a desire to make a quick personal profit, have engaged in young fish dealings, thus hampering the production of breeding fish and limiting the expansion of pisciculture. The source of fish kept in rivers and lakes has not been protected well. Nor has an end be put to the practice of using explosives and catching methods that tend to destroy marine product resources. Cases of theft of fish kept in water areas managed by collectives and the state are still rampant.

Every locality in our country has the possibility of developing freshwater pisciculture. First and foremost, there must be a zoning and breeding plan. The large or small scale of each water region must be used as a basis for appropriately managing the breeding task. In small and scattered water regions, it is advisable to entrust this business to production teams or units within cooperatives or to cooperative members' families. In large water regions, various forms of business may be employed provided they are convenient and most profitable. It is possible to entrust business to individual cooperatives or to organize joint ventures among neighboring cooperatives, between the marine products sectors and cooperatives or between collectives and public agencies and enterprises in order to create conditions to invest the necessary capital, labor and technique. In areas where fields are cultivated with a wet-rice crop, teams and units belonging to cooperatives and households working on product contract must coordinate pisciculture with cultivation while continuing to carry out intensive cultivation and to fulfill the rice producing contract norm satisfactorily, with the understanding that producers are entitled to receive the amount of fish caught from the contracted fields. Since the system of end-product contract with laborers have produced an initially good result, it must be expanded continuously to collective production installations and to state-operated pisciculture installations with a view to encouraging the full and profitable use of ponds and lakes to increase the supply of food products to society. At a time when the necessary conditions

for a feed producing industry are still lacking, it is possible to feed fish by fully using the surplus products of agriculture and the on-the-spot sources of residual waters and foodstuffs. By combining pisciculture with hog and duck raising and tree planting, one can also create an on-the-spot supply of fish feed. The demand for breeding fish is increasing everyday. With its hundreds of facilities scattered from the delta to the mountainous region, the network of breeding-fish producing stations and farms is able to provide enough breeding fish to meet the requirements of pisciculture. It is necessary to develop broadly the people's movement to breed fish in all water areas and, at the same time, to rapidly form concentrated fish breeding regions with a high productivity and a large output of marketable fish in order to contribute to improving the meals of every household and collective unit.

9332
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AGRICULTURE

EXPLOITATION OF MARINE PRODUCTS INTENSIFIED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 82 p 1

[Excerpt] To date, a total water area of 231,500 hectares throughout the country has been used to breed fish. The freshwater fish output obtained in the past 10 months is 108,000 tons. Since the catching of freshwater fish is carried out most intensively in the later part of the year, the marine products sector will likely be able to fulfill the yearly plan norm for the production of kept fish.

Over the past 10 months, the marine products sector has supplied Hanoi City with more than 7,200 tons of fish (including 6,500 tons of sea fish and 720 tons of freshwater fish) and 6.2 million liters of fish sauce. The Zone 1 Marine Products Corporation has assumed the task of purchasing marine products, carrying them from Nghe Tinh to Quang Ninh, receiving marine products from marine products corporations in Zones 2 and 3 and supplying them to Hanoi City. To date, the Zone 1 Marine Products Corporation has fulfilled all norms of the 1982 state plan and is trying to purchase, transport and receive more marine products for supply to Hanoi in the last months of the year and in preparation for the lunar New Year.

Fish ponds in the key military positions in the border areas of Hoang Lien Son Province have yielded over 30 tons of fish. The troops in Group B56 have spent more than 10 man-days building fish ponds by carrying earth and rocks for embankment and by taking full advantage of spring water and blocking the watercourse of brooks; as a result, they have caught 20 tons of fish in 1982. In addition to fish breeding, they have also raised hogs and bovines and grown rice.

To date, Ho Chi Minh City has used a water area of 282 hectares to raise fish and has cast into water over 10 million breeding fish of different species including more than 1 million "Phi" catfish [Clarias fuscus]. Binh Thanh District has a water area of 40 hectares used to breed 3 million fry of various species. To breed fish and shrimp, Duyen Hai District has zoned off water areas and canals and built dams to check the advance of backish water.

In the first 9 months of this year, fishermen in Thuan Hai Province have caught 1,015 tons of marine products including shrimp, squids, shark fins and sea slugs. By catching a large amount of marine products for export, the marine products sector in Thuan Hai has had the necessary conditions to procure equipment and materials for itself and to develop production.

9332
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AGRICULTURE

IRRIGATION UNITS FAIL TO PAY ELECTRICITY FEES

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Oct 1982 p 2

[From Readers' Letters column: "Failure to Collect Water Conservancy Fees"]

[Text] Many corporations and irrigation stations do not promptly pay their electricity bills, so the electricity sector has an even greater shortage of capital for production and commerce. The Hanoi Irrigation Corporation owes nearly 7 million dong, Thanh Hoa owes about 8 million dong, Ha Nam Ninh owes even more -- 16 million dong -- etc. During recent years the management expenses of the electricity-powered irrigation systems have greatly increased. Even in years in which the weather is favorable about 400-600 kilowatts are required annually for a hectare. The Ha Nam Ninh Irrigation Corporation No 1 used 600 to 650 kilowatts, and the Thanh Chuong irrigation station in Nghe Tinh used 720 kilowatts at a time when the price of electricity increased 10-fold. But the income from irrigation fees is too low and insufficient, so the state must make up for the deficit. For example, every year Hai Hung must provide nearly 10 million dong. In the winter crop areas, practically none of the places collect irrigation fees. For a long time now the irrigation corporations have been responsibile for collecting irrigation fees, but some places have had to use the district budget to make up for deficits. The collection of irrigation fees according to the number of hectares per year and collection after harvesting are contradictory to the requirements of the electricity sector (which collects monthly). When the local budget encounters difficulties, that adversely affects the operational plan of the electric power sector.

In order to resolve the above-mentioned contradictions and create conditions for serving production and commerce, we recommend that the Council of Ministers promptly promulgate regulations regarding the collection of water conservancy fees that are appropriate to the present agricultural production expenses and create conditions for the irrigation corporations to adopt cost accounting and balance income and expenditures. The local people's committees must do a good job of collecting water conservancy expenses so that they can balance the expenditures they make so that the corporations can operate and make regular payments to the electricity sector. The water conservancy corporations must take many steps to achieve rational irrigation and economize on water and electricity in order to lower production costs per irrigated unit.

Bui Ngoc Lien
(Ministry of Water Conservency)

5616
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HEAVY INDSUTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

HAIPHONG PORT EXPANSION PROJECTS COMPLETED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 23 Oct 82 p 1

[Article: "At the Haiphong Port Expansion Site, Many Projects Completed Rapidly"]

[Text] In the Vietnamese-Soviet friendship emulation movement, Maritime Projects Corporation No 3 has made good use of the product contracting-out and bonus forms, which have mobilized the workers to work positively and creatively at the Haiphong Port expansion site. Labor productivity in the installation of galvanized metal roofing, the building of walls, and machinery installation at the central machine shop was 30 to 56 percent higher than the norm. The hydraulic jack workers cooperated with the crane operators to install concrete panels on the surface of the goods-storage yard at the rate of 35 to 40 panels per shift (the norm was 25 panels).

During the emulation agreement campaigns, by mid-October the cadres and workers of the Federation of Maritime Project Enterprises and the Delegation of Soviet Technicians essentially completed the construction of the central machine shop, which has an area of 3.240 square meters and consisted of building walls, installing roofing, pouring the concrete foundation, installing the internal waterpipe system, completing the installation of all three segments of the bridge crane and the installation of 28 machine tools of various types. The foundation and the first floor of the production information building have also been completed. The construction units, such as the Supply-Transportation Corporation and the Concrete Plant cooperated with the Machinery Corporation and Maritime Projects No 3 to complete a 10,070 square meters cargo-storage area with a concrete surface, 137 meters of crane tracks in Yard 2A, and light poles No 9 and No 10, and filled in 8,300 cubic meters of sand to create a foundation.

5616
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LIGHT INDUSTRY

HANDICRAFTS WEAKENED BY IRRATIONAL INCOME DISTRIBUTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 5 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Xuan Vu, of Hanoi: "Distribution of Artisans' Income in Agricultural Cooperatives"]

[Text] Since the beginning of 1982, the number of color embroiderers in Hanoi has dwindled from 23,000 to 18,000. In Dong Anh District, the number of embroiderers has decreased by more than 1,000 and that of carpet weavers by 60. They have given up handicrafts and come home to accept fields on product contract. Once again, some agricultural cooperatives have been subdivided into smaller ones, persons responsible for various trades have changed positions, production tools have been scattered and the quality of embroideries has gone down in a few areas because positive measures have not been taken to provide technical guidance and improve professional skills.

Of the many reasons for the above-mentioned situation, the principal one is the failure of the handicraft sector in the agricultural circles to distribute its income rationally and consequently to produce any effect to encourage the development of various crafts. At present, agricultural laborers engaged in handicrafts have to buy work-points. A number of cooperatives have valued man-days rather high, giving each from 10 to 15 dong. Since the average monthly embroidery output of a cooperative member is only one suit of clothes, he does not receive enough money to buy work-points after handing over the whole suit to the cooperative. Therefore, he has had to give up his craft and return home to receive fields on contract and grow melons and pears, which proves more profitable.

We would suggest that a basic survey of the handicraft situation in the agricultural sector be made to formulate a uniform principle of income distribution to persons engaged in these crafts. Laborers with a technical knowledge should have a higher income level than those doing a simple job. Concerning the business profit of cooperative members engaged in handicrafts, after deducting production expenditures and setting aside a certain amount [of income] for the agricultural cooperative's funds, it is necessary to use the remainder to solve this problem by allowing the laborers to receive their income directly under the form of money; the cooperative should not collect all the profit without giving handicraftsmen any dong because this method does not encourage production; it is also necessary to strengthen handicraft units within agricultural cooperatives. Responsible cadres should have organizational

abilities and a knowledge of artisan industry and handicrafts and their working positions should be long-term stable ones instead of being shifted about unnecessarily. Traditional types of goods and local raw materials should be used as a basis to develop handicrafts in the agricultural sector. The habit of providing superficial training in every craft must be avoided because it has proven wasteful and costly. Once handicraftsmen have been trained, they must be assigned immediately to some existing production installation; otherwise, a new installation must be set up to obtain a long-term result.

9332
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LIGHT INDUSTRY

EDITORIAL ADVOCATES SERICULTURE DEVELOPMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Let Every Household Grow Mulberry and Raise Silkworms"]

[Text] Growing mulberry, rearing silkworm, reeling silk from cocoons and weaving silk is a traditional occupation of our people. Formerly, sericultural regions were usually populous and rich and households engaged in this business were well-off. Distinctive silk products such as Ha Dong woven-design silk cloth (in Ha Son Binh), Ha silk (in Nghe Tinh), Phu Phong taffeta (in Nghia Binh) and Tan Chau satin (in Chau Doc) were once famous merchandises owing to their beauty and durability. Throughout many wars, the mulberry growing and silkworm rearing business has tapered off. The policy of the party and government is to restore this occupation. An area of 12,000 hectares has been rehabilitated [for this purpose] in the concentrated, specialized and intensive cultivation regions of 13 provinces. Sericulture has always been an occupation of housewives. Therefore, the agricultural sector and the Women's Union have jointly stepped up the mulberry growing and silkworm rearing movement scattered among 95 districts and 800 villages subordinate to 30 provinces and cities and over an incompletely assessed area of more than 1,600 hectares. Labor has been performed from dawn to dusk to use land fully to grow mulberry with the result that nearly 1 million meters of fabric, silk, shantung and raw fluffed silk have been produced and distributed to women and laborers. Along with the mulberry growing and silkworm rearing movement, the mountainous provinces have stepped up the movement to grow cotton (and flax where conditions are favorable); according to intial statistics, 7,000 hectares have been cultivated this year.

The movement to grow mulberry, rear silkworm, reel silk, weave silk, cultivate cotton and weave cloths in the past years and especially for more than a year now has proven to be a necessary and feasible task to be done in many localities to help solve the clothing problem on the spot. While conditions in the midland and mountainous localities are more favorable for this task, the delta province can also do this task because they have had good models. By growing mulberry, rearing silkworms, realing silk and weaving silk cloth, we will not only have more silk and raw fluffled silk to make clothes but will also obtain silkworm chrysalides--a valuable foodstuff (from 400 to 500 kgs of silkworm chrysalides can be obtained from 1 hectare of mulberry in between 21 and 24 days)--as well as an additional amount of fertilizer to transform the soil

and perform intensive cultivation in order to increase the crops' yield and to breed fish. In view of such a composite result, mulberry growing and silkworm rearing has become a profitable business.

The resolution of the Fifth Party Congress points out: "Areas in regions with a suitable climate must be set aside for cotton planting. It is necessary to step up the growing of kenaf, hemp, flax, cotton of various kinds and wild pinapples and especially to expand widely the mulberry growing and silkworm rearing movement in order to contribute to solving the clothing problem." A widespread movement must be launched across the country, among cooperatives, production collectives, public agencies, enterprises and schools and also in each household with the purpose of growing mulberry, rearing silkworms, stepping up home economics, extensively growing five kinds of plant (vegetables, flowers, fruit, mulberry and medicinal plants) and raising five animal species (buffaloes or cows, hogs, poultry, fish, silkworms and bees).

If each district grows mulberry on 200 hectares or more, our entire country will have about 40,000 hectares of mulberry and about 15 to 16 million meters of silk, raw fluffed silk and fabric. These possibilities can be materialized with the aim of developing the self-sufficiency spirit and exploiting all of our existing potentials to meet in some measure the essential needs of the people's life.

It is possible for the mountainous provinces to fully use all capacities, lands and work forces to grow mulberry and rear silkworms, to fully use cassava leaves to feed silkworms and to grow cotton and weave cloths. Where the movement has been existing for some time, it will be possible to provide each person with 2 meters of silk and cloth in 1983 and with 3 to 5 meters in 1985; in areas where the movement has just been started, efforts must be made to provide each person with 1 meter in 1983 and between 1 and 2 meters in 1985. The delta and midland provinces must fully use all land and labor potentials to expand the mulberry growing and silkworm rearing occupation by cultivating this plant collectively and in each household so as to produce more fabrics to meet the people's clothing requirements.

Experiences drawn by many localities have demonstrated the possibility of growing mulberry and rearing silkworms in a scattered fashion and of developing this occupation under three forms—individual household work, work done jointly by a group of households and collective work done by a cooperative or production collective. Localities which organize collective production must apply the end-product contract system to further raise every laborer's sense of responsibility for production.

Though sericulture is an age-old occupation of our people, it is not an easy job for which any locality has enough experience. To develop and stabilize this mass movement, it is, therefore, necessary that the responsible agencies guide the people in matters of production technique, quickly meet production requirements such as mulberry varieties and breeding silkworm eggs, encourage innovations and apply technical progress in production, fully implement the promulgated policies and make sure that collectives and every household extensively grow mulberry and rear silkworms in order to bring about a realistic economic profit.

Growing mulberry, rearing silkworms, cultivating cotton and weaving cloths to achieve partial self-sufficiency in clothing is a major policy of our party and state. The experiences of many localities have demonstrated that our people can partially meet their clothing requirements by relying on mulberry and cotton if all levels have a correct view of this problem and provide close guidance.

9332
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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

VIETNAMESE WORKERS, SOVIET TECHNICIANS COMPETE IN BUILDING HANOI BRIDGE

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 28 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Bui Viet Phong: "The Thang Long Bridge Project: October on the South and North Banks"]

[Text] We stood on the dike on the northern bank of the Red River. Tran Thanh, director of Bridge Corporation No 11, one of the units constructing the Thang Long Bridge, raised his hand and pointed:

"That is segment No 33. Between now and 7 November, the anniversary of the Russian October Revolution, we will install the steel substructure of segment No 36. Only if you recall our rate of progress at this time last year can you fully realize the efforts made by the workers here."

I looked in the direction to which he was pointing. In the midst of the vast expanse of the Red River delta the steel framework of a bridge more than 5,5000 meters long printed its shadow one the surface of the river along the northern bank. At the southern end of the bridge the steel substructure of the first span had just been erected. People felt as if two husky, imposing arms were reaching out so that they could firmly shake hands.

At his time last year, construction work began on the first steel substructure of the Thang Long Bridge. As of the end of June 1982 Bridge Corporation No 11 had completed only 21 segments. During the third quarter of this year the workers completed the erection of 11 segments, and between the end of the third quarter and the beginning of November of this year they erected six additional segments. Duong Van Ky, deputy head of Unit 114, told me:

"Our unit is going all-out to, along with the corporation, win a flag in the present emulation agreement campaign. During October of this year an agreement to achieve accomplishments to commemorate the 65th anniversary of the Russian October Revolution and the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR was signed by the Vietnamese cadres and workers and the Soviet technicians working at the Thang Long bridge. The two sides reached agreement about the objectives and project items that must be completed: the erection of the steel substructures of spans 3 and 4 on the northern end, the installation of a surveying guild and the erection of a crane at the southern end, the erection of roadbeds for a railroad, motorized vehicles, nonmotorized vehicles, etc.

If in the past Unit 114--headed by Nguyen Hai Dao and Duong Van Ky -- of Corporation No 11 spearhead unit in erecting steel substructures, erected a steel substructure segments in 7 to 10 days, now the workers have proposed a 3-day time period for completing the erection of a segment. They are endeavoring to erect a segment in seven shifts (three shifts a day). Not only in bridge corporations 11 and 7, but also in all other units all over the construction site, there has arisen a new spirit. When telling me about the present results and the future work, Tran Thanh, Hoang Mau Lan, and Vuong Van Hai of Bridge Corporation No 7 did not forget the arduous days of the past. When I wanted to ask why the construction rate was so slow in the past, whether it was because the workers did not go all-out or because their organization and structure held the work back, their replies were practically indentical: "There were many problems. But the principal problems were caused by those two factors."

During the first days of erecting the steel substructure, the workers were not acquainted with their work, preparations were not yet good, the production line was not rationally organized, there were no just rewards and punishments, and there were no explicit rules. Those factors were also sufficient to prevent the work from making rapid progress. As for the present, they enthusiastically said:

"The motive forces were contracting-out and bonuses. You should correctly understand our contracting-out and bonuses. The men did not improve their work only to have high incomes. The cadres had to exercise close leadership."

Clearly, if one monitors an emulation campaign or the over-all developmental process of a construction project or enterprise but only pays attention to the working spirit of the workers, one will have only partial understanding. Therefore, when I heard them talk about reorganizing the production line and the work force, and about cadres having to be present when each task was carried out in order to understand the work of each worker, I was confident that they would succeed. More than anyone else, the workers would realize who the people truly "worthy" of being their leaders were.

La Huu Ly and Phan Cong Binh were very busy in the office of the enterprises's trade union office. There was a lot of work to be done but there were few people to do the work. They were competing with the bureau in setting up two inspection teams to monitor guidance and assist the movement.

"There is something new in the present emulation campaign which, although small, is worthy of mention," said Ly, "that the new element was establishing specific norms and emulation registration for each team and department. If a unit does not register to compete, although at the end of a quarter it has surpassed its plan norm it does not receive a bonus. That is done to prevent working methods which are arbitrary and without norms. And the money bonuses are big this year."

In the present emulation campaign, the flags of Vietnam and the Soviet Union fly from pier No 4 on the northern end and pier No 14 on the southern end. If a unit wins a flag, that unit will be the most outstanding unit and will be receive a bonus of 10,000 dong. Furthermore, there are many other prizes for the different tasks. The Vietnam Confederation of Trade Unions and the trade union of the Soviet technicians also have a separate award flag and separate bonuses for units which complete their work in correct accordance with the state plan. When I asked who would be rewarded

if both end of the bridge or two units won flags within the stipulated time, Binh and Ly replied, "We would reward both. Both units would be rewarded and thus our hapiness will be doubled."

During October at the Thang Long bridge construction site the Soviet technicians were also very pleased when they saw that the construction rate had increased very clearly during the very first days. Comrade Kuzaminski, secretary of the technicians' trade union, and the engineers achemov, Dimitriev, etc., continually monitored the construction rate in order to promptly deal with the technical problems in such tasks as installing surveying guides, erecting suspension substructures, etc. Those comrades were truly moved when they saw that the Vietnamese cadres and workers regarded the Soviet holidays as their own. That sentiment is manifested not only in the flags and slogans regarding close friendship, but is also manifested in the Vietnamese workers' all-out efforts, their smiles, and their firm handshakes when they change shifts.

At the end of October the Red River is in the last part of the flood season. The sky is blue and it is sunny. The weather is now ideal for the bridge workers and for the friendly emulation campaign.

5616
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LABOR

EXPORT OF LABORERS TO SOCIALIST COUNTRIES ASSESSED

Hanoi THANH NIEN in Vietnamese No 9, Sep 82 pp 4, 5, 20

[Article by Vu Quoc Hung: "Strengthening Youth Union Work in Selecting Youths for Labor Cooperation With Fraternal Socialist Nations"]

[Text] Our state policy of labor cooperation with fraternal socialist countries has been carried out in the past 2 years. That policy consists of highly correct guidelines and measures designed to meet immediate and long-term requirements in the rational use of our plentiful labor source and as a contribution to training new ranks of workers for the future.

In line with that spirit, we are now selecting a body of persons with vocational skills. They are fresh graudates from domestic and foreign vocational schools, and workers and civil servants from enterprises and organs, intent on strengthening and improving their vocational skills and professional expertise. These men and women constitute the hard core of the labor force sent to friendly countries for cooperation purposes. At the same time, we also send abroad youths of work-age having completed basic general education but still having no skills, with preference given to demobilized armymen, and children and brothers of war heroes, workers and civil servants in industrial zones and cities. At the end of their contracted tours of study and work in friendly countries, these youths of both sexes will become technical workers specializing in skills previously agreed upon by us and our friends. Hence, the selection process must ensure, not only quantity, but also standards of political quality, morality, academic standing and health on the part of departees.

The state has issued--and continues to improve--procedures and policies aimed at meeting the laborers' rights and obligations. They receive wages, social insurance and other benefits similar or equivalent to their counterparts' income in friendly countries. However, our people are bound strictly to carry out all labor contracts and accords, as well as commitments between us and friends; they must work and study properly, respect the law in friendly countries, forge socialist virtues, and maintain and promote fine Vietnamese traditions. And upon return to the fatherland, they must accept any jobs assigned them by state organs. They are obliged to pay from 10 to 15 percent of their basic income to the state to compensate for farewell and homecoming party costs, and to resolve future claims, contributing to building and defending the fatherland.

Those who are sent back as a result of disciplinary measures must be made to pay back part of the cost according to state regulations.

Organs of the party, state and mass organizations from the central to basic echelons are bound to take part in carrying out the policy of labor cooperation, with the Ministry of Labor acting as a prime mover.

International labor cooperation between brotherly socialist countries is one of the conditions which help our youths achieve the right to learn a skill, to work, expand professional know-how, and acquire advanced science and technology. At the same time, it also provides Vietnamese youths with the opportunity to participate in building progressive socialism in fraternal nations.

In essence, international labor cooperation means, in no way, labor export. The main purpose of labor export is to earn foreign currency, adding up to the capital invested in the national economy.

The export of specialists and workers is a fairly widespread activity in the world. At present, a great deal of specialists and workers from many countries are working under economic contracts in a number of nations in Africa, the Middle and Near East. To export a labor force composed of specialists and workers calls for a period of preparation in many respects, focusing expecially on technical know-how and foreign language proficiency. Imperialists and international reactionaries are bending over backward to denigrate this aim of labor cooperation between us and brotherly socialist countries. But glowing realities were and will be proof against their fallacious arguments.

Up to now, there have been tens of thousands of Vietnamese youths of both sexes in the Soviet Union, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, and the Democratic Republic of Germany, learning vocational skills and working. In just a short time, they have overcome many difficulties and ensured that accords signed with friendly countries have been carried out.

A majority of Vietnamese laborers in friendly countries work hard, strive to learn, and adjust quickly to the conditions of advanced industrial production; and in general, they have fulfilled the economic and technical norms set by friendly countries. In daily life, they are modest and simple, adhere properly to labor discipline, and show adequate political consciousness, and a readiness to unite with friends. A number of our youths have quickly acquired vocational skills and attained a high degree of finesse in such trades as welding, fitting, textile, masonry, etc. In many places, the ranks of Vietnamese laborers are trusted and appreciated by friends.

Aside from these fundamental pluses, a number of men and women living abroad as cooperative laborers have displayed negative manifestations such as an uncivilized lifestyle, observing neither order nor hygiene in eating and living quarters, lacking respect for public order and violating the statutes of host countries, as well as our own. Worse yet, some were given to unrestrained eating and drinking bouts, often leading to provocations and

fistfights.... Just as "a worm can spoil a pot of soup," these activities prompted friendly people to have ill feelings toward us, to the frustration of other compatriots of both sexes anxious to maintain national dignity and to foster congenial ties with friends. These

These negative manifestations stemmed from many causes, the most striking of which lay clearly in a lax selection process, during which many places failed to comply correctly with state selection regulations. Union participation in the selection task, in pursuance of these state regulations, still was fraught with flaws. Nearly all provincial and municipal unions have shown no true interest in the selection task. Only in a few places at the basic level has the union succeeded in taking part actively in the selection task, and in struggling against mistaken manifestations in sending cooperative laborers overseas; generally speaking, in many places union participation was just a formality--if not "forgotten." Predeparture preparedness for our laborers still was careless (maybe because it was too short), not enough for them to understand thoroughly their duties and responsibilities, and acquire a minimum knowledge about the land, people, customs and mores of host countries. Predeparture propaganda--if ever carried out--was equally dull and one-sided, inducing departing laborers to consider their trip a tourist trip, and nurture the illusion that they could earn "more money with less work." As a matter of fact, these people have become low-spirited, desperate and prone to negativism upon coming in contact with the mechanism of a big socialist production system, which requires a laborers discipline, quality and high efficiency, in total contrast to aberrant, careless and whimsical practices.

Organizational preparedness was equally weak, boding ill for the management task--failure to keep up the number of core cadres, and to fully take care of organizational procedures facing the departees, many of whom upon arrival in friendly countries claimed to be union "members," without being able to submit corroborating documents.

Another regrettable fact is that a number of departee families have not yet prepared for a correct concept on labor cooperation, which they even saw as an opportunity to make a fast buck, resulting therefore in improper actions on the part of departees.

Representing the youths' right to collective influence union committee echelons must properly fulfill their responsibilities as members of selection councils at various levels. Provincial and municipal unions must pay attention to the following:

--Guide the dissemination of positions and policies on labor cooperation, and of selection procedures emphasized by Resolution 362/CP of the Council of Ministers, Circular 08 and Official Letter 93 of the Ministry of Labor, as well as guiding documents sent by the union central committee to union basic installations.

--Actively take part in local selection and selection council activities.

--Detect selection errors and shortcomings and struggle to thwart them promptly.

-In coordination with labor bureaus and services, properly select the ranks of union unit leaders, deputy unit leaders and cadres; guide the holding of union internal activities; educate union members and youths about their responsibilities; periodically organize conferences to draw experiences with which to improve the educational task.

--Assign special cadres to keep close tabs on international labor cooperation and maintain close ties with the committee in charge of youth activities overseas in the union central committee.

At the basic level, union organization must fully understand the positions and policies regarding youth selection for labor cooperation overseas. To ensure fair and open selection, union basic installations must request selection councils to carry out the "3 down, 2 up" formula:

--The selection council sends its own list of prospective departees to the masses (through public posting).

--The masses submit their list of prospective departees to the selection council.

--The selection council informs the masses of its official list.

--The masses submit comments on that official list to the selection council.

--The selection council answers to the questions submitted by the masses.

International labor cooperation is a party and state policy, as well as a problem facing the youth. By taking special care to carry out properly this task, various union echelons will effectively contribute to implementing the "program to find employment," as stipulated by the resolutions of the 4th plenum of the union central committee.

9213
CSO: 4209/81

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

STORM DAMAGE OVERCOME IN NGHE TINH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 22 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--On 18 October, storm No 7 landed on a region between Quynh Luu District and Vinh City (Nghe An) with force-10 to -12 winds and gusts surpassing force-13 (over 140 kms/hr) within a radius of 48 kms. It was the longest (from 0400 to 1600), greatest and most comprehensively destructive storm ever to hit this area.

The Nghe Tinh Provincial Party and People's Committees have sent many groups of cadres to help districts, especially those hard hit by the storm, to survey and assess the damage done to human beings, property, equipment and public works and, on this basis, to guide and motivate people to display a self-sufficiency spirit and to fully use local resources, labor and materials to overcome the storm aftermath strenuously and quickly and, as an immediate task, to provide boarding and lodging for the storm victims and stabilize life and production as soon as possible. Districts and villages which were not hit or were only hit slightly by the storm should give assistance to the [seriously] damaged ones. The provincial authorities have mobilized cadres and manual and office workers, requested them to work overtime, organized the drying and proper preservation of wet grain, food stuffs and merchanidses and categorized the damaged rice areas in order to guide their tending, fertilization and protection and to organize the deacidification and desalinization of thousands of rice-grown hectares flooded by sea-water carrying tidal waves as well as the protection of the current rice crop and the preparations for the next one.

At present, thousands of people, cadres and workers in the province are participating in repairing houses, schools, hospitals and public offices. The teachers' advanced school of the province had all of its dwelling houses and school buildings destroyed by the storm; however, temporary lodging was provided for more than 1,000 cadres, teachers and students only 2 days after the storm. The provincial people have made temporary repairs to thousands of houses to solve the housing problem for dozens of thousands of people. Provisional stands have been set up by many grain, food, fruit and vegetable shops to serve the people.

Cadres and workers of the Vinh power plant are trying to make partial repairs to supply electricity for production and daily activities.

9332
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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SISTER PROVINCES HELP NGHE TINH OVERCOME STORM AFTERMATH

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 24 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--Over the past few days, the Vinh power plant has concentrated efforts on inspecting equipment and drying up [wet] motors so as to readily generate electricity once the wire networks are restored. Wire management team No 5 has worked hard all the time to check various lines and take care of breakdowns.

To date, the power source generated by the Vinh power plant has become stable. Many wire networks have been repaired and power has been supplied to a number of production installations and civil works. In conjunction with the electricity corporation and the electric construction and installation corporation, the power plant is urgently restoring the principal wire lines and promptly supplying power to serve production sectors.

No sooner had the great storm No 7 landed on Nghe Tinh than the public security force in Vinh City sent many units to key areas such as the Ben Thuy Port, Vinh railroad station, Cua Tien and Con Mo warehouses, Vinh market, bus stations and gateways to the city. Together with protection units at various agencies and enterprises and with army units, these public security units stood guard, maintained order and security and saved goods to reduce damage and losses of the state's and people's properties.

Public security agents in Hung Binh, Cua Nam, Hong Son and Ben Thuy Wards actively worked with the local administration to give assistance to families whose houses collapsed, to households lacking in manpower and to old and weak persons in distress.

Public security agents in Ben Thuy Ward helped grain shops shelter and safely protect 300 tons of grain, retrieved for public agencies more than five cibic meters of timber and more than 100 roofing iron sheets blown away by the wind and also recovered many other types of property for the people.

The influence of storm No 7 was also felt in Thanh Hoa where the 10th-month rice plants on nearly 40,000 hectares fell down and were submerged. The Thanh Hoa Provincial Party Committee Standing Committee met, debated and decided to motivate the provincial people to give bamboos of both the large and slender species and building materials to the storm-stricken area of Nghe Tinh so that they might restore houses, schools, hospitals, public agencies and a certain amount of grain.

When the storm faded out, Thanh Hoa sent to Nghe Tinh a delegation of the party, administration, front and some mass organizations to get information about the situation in the requirements of the stricken areas and to decide to give aid by providing the urgently necessary and appropriate things. The province [of Thanh Hoa] tried to quickly supply bamboos of the large and slender types and building materials to contribute to the local efforts to help people in the storm-stricken areas rapidly stabilize their residences and overcome the storm aftermath. The province urged its people to safeguard the 10th-month rice crop, to save the flooded rice areas quickly and to harvest areas where the rice crop had ripened in order to obtain the necessary amount of grain and create conditions to help people in the storm-stricken areas in Nghe Tinh during the coming preharvest period. The province requested the areas producing large and slender bamboos and building materials to intensify and expand production and to raise labor productivity in order to fulfill the 1982 state plan and simultaneously have enough products to aid people in the storm-stricken areas of Nghe Tinh.

On hearing of the heavy losses caused by storm No 7 to Nghe Tinh Province, teachers and students of the Quang Trung (Nghia Binh) General Middle School --a southern one which had been playing a principal role in the "2 Good" emulation movement--immediately launched a multiform movement to help schools in Vinh City rapidly overcome the storm aftermath and stabilize teaching and learning.

On the first day of the movement, teachers and students throughout the school voluntarily contributed rice, organized various tasks such as collecting scrap paper and bottles and selling them for nearly 10,000 dong and immediately sent this rice and money to the middle schools in Vinh City.

The Quang Trung General Middle School is now continuing to organize collective work sessions, film projectsion and other forms of activity to earn money and send it to the educational sector in Nghe Tinh to help it overcome the aftermath of storm No 7 and quickly stabilize teaching and study.

9332
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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

THOUSANDS OF LABORERS MOVED TO NEW ECONOMIC ZONES

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 20 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] VNA--As reported by the Labor Transfer Department(Ministry of Labor), in the first 9 months of this year, nearly 95,000 people including 50,000 laborers throughout the country were moved to build new economic zones and to reinforce various sectors, fulfilling 57 percent of the yearly plan norm for population and 73 percent of the yearly plan norm for the number of laborers. Of these laborers, more than 19,000 were moved to state-operated installations (fulfilling 53 percent of the yearly plan) and 19,230 were transferred to collective installations (fulfilling 63 percent of the yearly plan)--not to mention another 11,200 laborers who were moved and mixed with people living in other areas [which were not new economic zones].

The provinces which achieved high population transfer norms were Nghia Binh with 102 percent, Ha Nam Ninh with 100.37 percent and Binh Tri Thien with 79.4 percent of the yearly plan norm for labor transfer.

The provinces which achieved high population reception norms were Minh Hai with 110 percent, Lam Dong with 85 percent, Dac Lac with 71 percent and Dong Nai with 66 percent of the labor reception plan.

In general, people coming to new economic zones have rapidly stabilized their life and quickly started production. The more than 9,000 laborers coming from the provinces of Thai Binh, Ha Son Binh, Thanh Hoa, Binh Tri Thien and Dong Nai to the rubber plantations have contributed great efforts to opening 14,730 hectares of new land planting them with rubber trees and tending them. The 6,900-odd laborers coming from the provinces of Binh Tri Thien and Nghe Tinh to replace troops having fulfilled their obligation in the army's production units have continued to grow and tend hundreds of hectares of rubber, coffee and rice crops. Over 11,000 laborers from Nghia Binh Province have been enthusiastically building new production zones in the mountainous provinces of Dac Lac, Gia Lai-Kon Tum and Lam Dong.

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POLITICAL WORK ALONG NORTHERN BORDER DISCUSSED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 82 pp 32-37

[Article by Bui Nguyen: "Political Work at Places Fighting Encroachment and Occupation by the Enemy"]

[Text] While the conditions do not exist for launching a large-scale war of aggression against our country, the Chinese reactionaries are frantically waging an extremely malicious war of sabotage in a vain attempt to implement their basic, long-range strategy of weakening and eventually annexing our country. As a result, as the resolution of the 5th Party Congress pointed out, our country is in a situation in which it is at peace but must contend with a multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists; at the same time, we must be ready to deal with a large-scale war of aggression launched by the enemy.

The war of sabotage being carried out by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists is completely different from the air and naval war of sabotage waged by the U.S. imperialists against North Vietnam in past years. It is a war of sabotage being conducted in areas: the economy, the military, politics, social attitudes, culture and so forth. Although these various kinds of sabotage have different specific objectives and are carried out by means of different measures, forms and tricks, they are closely interrelated, support one another and are all designed to weaken us from many directions in order to eventually topple and annex our country.

It is not surprising that in the recent past, in conjunction with accelerating the sabotaging of the economy and everyday life, intensifying psychological warfare operations, intensifying the espionage war and so forth, the enemy has continuously launched military activities, the most significant of which have involved the armed occupation of hills and important positions along the northern border, such as Hills 1800A, 1800B, 1688 and 1059 in Vi Xuyen District in Ha Tuyen Province, at level 400 in Cao Loc District, Lang Son Province and so forth.

Were these acts of encroachment and occupation nothing more than spontaneous clashes between militia forces along the border? Were they only scattered, insignificant "attacks against petty hegemonists in self-defense" by border soldiers and local troops as frequently proclaimed by the enemy? If we do not clearly see the sinister scheme behind these acts of encroachment and occupation, it is easy to lose our vigilance, be indifferent toward our task and not appropriately heighten the political responsibility of the strongpoints along the border in the cause of defending the fatherland at this time. As a

result, party work and political work at strongpoints must undergo a change, must be extremely sensitive in the face of the schemes and tricks of the enemy and must equip cadres and soldiers with strategic vision so that they can correctly and fully examine and evaluate the enemy's acts of encroachment and occupation as part of their entire war of sabotage plan and excellently complete the political task of the strongpoints along the northern border.

To begin with, we must insure that cadres and soldiers, on the basis of gaining a deep, comprehensive understanding of the schemes and the nature of the war of sabotage of the enemy, very fully evaluate the significance of their acts of armed encroachment and occupation, heighten their vigilance and their will to fight and are ready to fight the enemy, maintain strongpoints and firmly defend each bit of soil along the border. The enemy's acts of armed encroachment and occupation are not accidental, spontaneous acts. They have become a new strategic measure, one that is designed to implement the new military policies in the comprehensive war of sabotage strategy of the Chinese reactionaries regarding our country.

In these acts of armed encroachment and occupation, the enemy generally utilises medium and small-scale forces, primarily infantry forces coordinated as necessary with artillery, tanks, the air force and so forth. By means of engaging in true acts of war that are "held" at a level below that of an actual war, they can cease these activities if they are defeated by us; however, if our resistance and retaliation prove to be weak and feeble, they can occupy a site and consolidate their position, occupy another site and consolidate their position and so forth, can develop these scattered acts of occupation into a long, planned war of encroachment and occupation with clear objectives.

The war of encroachment and occupation being waged by the Chinese reactionaries is primarily designed to "wear down" our military, political and economic forces on the frontline and place our border areas in a state of constant tension in which they are always being intimidated and pressured and lose all stability, thereby affecting production and everyday life and impeding the effort to build forces and strengthen the locality. On the other hand, the enemy is also seeking to competently support their psychological warfare operations, espionage warfare operations and commando operations and encourage and create the conditions for local reactionaries to foment rebellion, topple the local revolutionary government and so forth, thereby coordinating attacking us from the outside with attacking us from the inside.

Their acts of encroachment and occupation against strongpoints along the northern border are designed to occupy a portion of our territory. There, they have constructed fortifications, consolidated their positions, established lines of communication with the rear area, improved and strengthened the deployment of their forward forces and established new jump-off points in order to continue to carry out acts of encroachment and occupation and create a favorable position for launching a large-scale war of aggression when they have the necessary conditions. By means of acts of encroachment and occupation, the enemy also seeks to determine our strengths and weaknesses in each defense zone as well as

along the entire defense line and to determine our intentions, our policies and the preparations we have made in every area. This is also a way to "train" Chinese troops on a rotation basis in order to familiarize them with battlefield realities without having launched a large-scale war of aggression. Moreover, by means of acts of encroachment and occupation, by means of gradually nibbling away at our territory, the Chinese reactionaries hope to gradually achieve their objective while avoiding adverse public opinion at home and in the world and not having a major impact upon their "four modernizations" plan.

The highest political task of the strongpoints is to protect themselves, to protect the defense zone assigned to them; they must also annihilate the enemy and route their attempt to encroach upon and occupy positions. The strength and stability of each strongpoint will create overall strength and stability for the entire group of strongpoints, for the entire defense zone. In order to make the most positive contribution to the completion of this task, party work and political work must give each cadre and soldier a thorough understanding of the task, give them a thorough understanding of the thinking of taking the initiative, of mounting an obstinate defense and of determinedly taking the offensive and heighten the spirit of fighting independently, annihilating the enemy, protecting strongpoints, protecting the area of operation and not relying upon or waiting for the rear area to act. Every cadre and soldier at the strongpoints must have a clear understanding of the position of the strongpoint, must have a firm grasp of their specific task and that of their unit and must know what they must do and how they must do it in order to help firmly defend the strongpoint. It is necessary to cultivate within each person high determination to fight, determination to cling to one's position and be ready to annihilate the enemy, to strongly retaliate against their acts of encroachment and occupation. Every person must predict the most difficult, decisive and complex situation that could occur so that everyone is determined to successfully protect the strongpoints regardless of the scale of the operation or the tricks employed by the enemy to encroach upon and occupy territory.

By engaging in acts of armed encroachment and occupation directed toward one place at one time and another place at another time, the enemy hopes to force us to reveal our forces, reveal our system of firepower and our system of fortifications, reveal the strengths and weaknesses of our defensive deployment and our preparations for combat and, in this manner, gain an understanding of our defensive intentions and plans and make preparations for other acts of armed encroachment and occupation and a large-scale war of aggression when they have the necessary conditions. As a result, emphasizing the spirit of fighting independently at each strongpoint, emphasizing the need for each strongpoint to carry out its combat mission on its own and win victory in combat assume even greater importance. This is because if each strongpoint employs its full fighting strength and completes its task well without needing reinforcement from friendly units, from the upper echelon, the defense line will become increasingly strong, secrecy will be maintained, it will be difficult for the enemy to determine our plan for the deployment of firepower and the firepower system along the entire line of strongpoints and it will be difficult for the enemy to learn our strengths and weaknesses.

Party work and political work must keep abreast of the political task at the strongpoints not only to conduct ideological work, but also to delve deeply into organisational work, deeply into the tasks of preparing for combat and engaging in combat.

The effectiveness of ideological work, be it much or little, is immediately manifested in actions; as a result, ideological work must be closely coordinated with organisational work and the results achieved in the practical, daily activities of cadres and soldiers must be used to examine the thinking, examine how well the political task is understood at the strongpoints.

Even before the outbreak of combat against the acts of encroachment and occupation of the enemy, party work and political work must actively contribute to the formulation of the combat plan and must give everyone, from cadres to soldiers, a thorough understanding of the combat plan. It is necessary to strongly tap the creativity of each person through discussions to contribute opinions concerning, supplement and perfect the plan with a view toward depleting and annihilating many enemy forces, firmly protecting the strongpoints and holding our losses to the lowest possible level. At each strongpoint, many plans based on the different projections about how the combat situation will develop are generally adopted. Of these situations, political work must attach special importance to giving cadres and soldiers a full understanding of the plan that is most likely to be employed; at the same time, both ideological and organizational preparations must be made for the most fierce and arduous possibility. Every cadre and soldier must have a firm grasp of the task assigned to him under every combat plan; he must know what he must do in order to make the greatest possible contribution to depleting and annihilating the forces of the enemy and protecting the strongpoint.

The process of performing one's task at a strongpoint is the process of constantly maintaining combat readiness and continuously being prepared to fight. The political work performed at strongpoints must have a strong impact upon this process. The combat plan and the results of the preparations made in every area for implementing the plan must be used to teach, mobilize, organize, inspect and guide the masses. When fighting at a strongpoint, every person must be familiar with the terrain, must know the system of firepower, the system of obstacles and so forth. Every cadre and soldier must be proficient in the use of the various types of weapons and technology with which they have been equipped and must also know the weapons of the enemy so that they can use every weapon that they have in their hands and are ready to switch to other weapons when necessary.

Political work must not only delve deeply into the process of the preparations made by each component and each person for combat, but must also delve deeply into each area of work and promptly point out matters to be supplemented or corrected by cadres. The requirements of the plan for the most fierce combat that is likely to occur and the requirements of the most arduous combat situation that is likely to occur must always be used to examine the preparations that are made. A high will to fight and good methods of fighting must be coordinated with

full material and technical preparations before it is possible to insure victory and create firm confidence on the part of cadres and soldiers. How is it possible to engage in independent combat operations and fight for many days in accordance with the combat plan if soldiers have weapons but not enough ammunition to meet combat requirements or have weapons but not a well coordinated supply of ammunition; if they have trenches but they are not interconnected and do not meet technical standards; if they have weapons but their rear service and military medical support are poor, they do not have adequate rice, food, water, medicine and so forth?

Thus, preparations for combat are extremely detailed. It can be said that this is a process that never stops, is a process that must always be supplemented and improved upon. The fuller preparations are, the more victory in combat is guaranteed. This is the task of the commander, of staff, rear service and technical work; it is also the task of party work and political work at strongpoints.

The ideological work, organizational work and activities of the party organization and the Youth Union organization and the other political activities conducted in this process must be oriented toward accelerating every aspect of the effort by strongpoints to prepare for combat, with the results of the effort to increase the fighting strength of the strongpoint being used to evaluate one's actual effectiveness.

Acts of encroachment and occupation and resisting these acts of encroachment and occupation are an important part of the entire fight against the war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists. As analyzed above, this is a constant, long-range fight. As long as the Chinese expansionists exist, they will continue to scheme to weaken and annex our country and, as a result, combating the enemy's acts of armed encroachment and occupation is always a foremost, continuous task of the strongpoints along the northern border defense line. Forces that are performing a task at a strongpoint must constantly be in a high state of combat readiness. This is an objective requirement as well as a characteristic of the operations on the line facing enemy troops. When the enemy conducts acts of encroachment and occupation, we must victoriously combat them. When the enemy creates a state of constant tension , we must organize life at the strongpoints in a rational manner so that tasks can be performed in a routine and long-range manner. For this reason, normalizing life at the strongpoints is of very important significance and has a very large impact upon the attitude and morale of troops. This is also a requirement of party work and political work at strongpoints at this time.

Normalizing life at the strongpoints does not mean being complacent, relaxing our vigilance and so forth, rather, it means normalizing life as permitted by the need to constantly maintain a high state of combat readiness. To accomplish this, it is not only necessary to put every combat readiness system on a regular basis, but also necessary to create the conditions for and organize a happy, wholesome and intense life consistent with actual circumstances at a strongpoint. The urgency of combat readiness and combat tasks is no reason for life at the

strongpoints to be a hand to mouth existence, to be a matter of merely getting by. To the contrary, on the basis of firmly maintaining the various combat readiness systems, it is necessary to rapidly put life, that is, the spiritual life, the cultural life and the material life, at the strongpoints on a regular basis. In actuality, many strongpoints have come to see this as something that can and must be done.

Many strongpoints have successfully resolved the problems of arranging for their forces to listen to the radio, read newspapers, receive information, hear talks on current events and so forth. Under the very difficult conditions that exist at the strongpoints, many companies and battalions have established well arranged clubs and cultural halls. Some strongpoints, such as the strongpoint of the 1st Battalion, although only 100 meters away from the enemy, still maintain the physical training movement; all strongpoints have places to play table tennis and volley ball, have horizontal bars and parallel bars, have badminton courts and even have small soccer fields. The singing movement is an intense movement. There are many company bands that use primarily instruments made by their members, such as flutes, single string guitars, two string violins and so forth. Many places have also attached importance to organizing the material life of troops and have achieved good results. Even at the hills along the northwestern border that are 300 to 400 meters in altitude, cadres and soldiers have overcome every difficulty and constructed troughs to transport water from 2 to 3 kilometers away in order to provide water for daily use and store water for use during combat. Some units have converted natural ponds into fishponds, thereby creating a source of fresh food even on high mountains in order to directly improve the daily diet of units. Many units are raising chickens and hogs and have brought greenery to their battle positions by raising vegetables, beans, gourds, melons and so forth, thereby achieving self-sufficiency in or producing a surplus of green vegetables and reducing, by an important degree, the difficulties encountered in the unit's rear service work. Developing upon local strengths, many units have cut timber, tre bamboo, mua bamboo and so forth and built dining halls, living quarters, clubs and meeting halls, made tables, chairs, desks, beds, personal chests and trunks and so forth.

Normalizing life at the strongpoints is consistent with the objective requirements of the combat task and is, at the same time, a very legitimate aspiration of cadres and soldiers. This matter not only demands thorough organizational work, but, more importantly, we must also know how to uphold the right of collective ownership and tap the spirit of creativity and the sense of overcoming difficulties of the mass of cadres and soldiers in their effort to be the masters of their lives.

The acts of encroachment and occupation of the Chinese expansionists are not isolated actions, rather, they are coordinated with the other activities of the enemy in the war of sabotage along the border.

In the present situation, as pointed out in the resolution of the 5th Congress, fighting the war of sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries is a major part of

defending the fatherland and is the responsibility of the entire party, all the people and the entire army.

In order to victoriously fight the enemy's acts of encroachment and occupation, we must closely coordinate this effort with the struggle against the acts of sabotage of the enemy in the economic, political and psychological fields and coordinate the strength of the armed forces with the strength of the locality, thereby creating a tremendous combined strength with which to fight the enemy and win victory over the enemy in all fields.

At the strongpoints along the border, the same holds true: to win victory over the enemy in the war of encroachment and occupation and to combat the enemy's acts of encroachment and occupation, party work and political work must be strengthened and must be closely coordinated with the fight against the psychological war, the espionage war and every act of sabotage of the enemy. In conjunction with this, it is necessary to build the strongpoints and the groups of strongpoints so that they are strong politically, ideologically and organizationally. We cannot give light attention to the destructive impact of the psychological warfare arguments, the acts of sabotage against rear service bases, weapons and technical equipment and the espionage warfare tricks of the enemy. Facts have shown that winning victory over the enemy in the field of political-ideological sabotage and the sabotaging of our fighting strength is always the first prerequisite to winning victory over the enemy in the fight against the enemy's acts of encroachment and occupation.

In order to successfully fight the enemy's war of sabotage, the political work conducted at strongpoints must be carried out on the basis of the combined strength of localities in which many troops are stationed and must be closely coordinated with all the activities being conducted to fight the war of sabotage by the local government and mass organizations under the centralized, unified guidance of the party committee echelons.

The political work conducted at strongpoints must be thoroughly planned. Cadres and soldiers must be kept informed of the schemes and actions of the enemy within the area in which they are stationed and informed of the policies of the locality; on the other hand, everyone must be made clearly aware of the task of the strongpoints as well as the task of each person in the common struggle against the war of sabotage by the localities and the armed forces along the northern border.

7809
CSO: 4209/38

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SENIOR COLONEL ON CAMPAIGN STAFF WORK

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 82 pp 38-41

[Article by Senior Colonel Nguyen Phu Chut: "Exchange of Experiences Concerning Campaign Staff Work in Modern Warfare"]

[Text] The recent campaign maneuvers faced the various campaign headquarters and agencies with the problem of resolving a rather sharp contradiction. It was the contradiction between the large volume of work that had to be performed during the stage of preparing for the campaign and the very limited amount of time available. In modern warfare, it is sometimes necessary to complete every campaign document which includes the various documents concerning the decisions of the commander, the combat plan, the plan for coordination, the orders issued to the lower echelon and so forth, within the space of only 24 hours from the time that an order is received.

This is an inevitable requirement in taking the offensive as well as seizing the initiative and promptly retaliating against surprise attacks by an aggressor army.

The realities of the recent maneuvers pointed out that it is necessary to resolve, in a well coordinated manner, a host of problems regarding awareness, organization and the work methods and technical measures employed by both headquarters and the campaign agency in order to meet the requirement mentioned above. Of course, this requirement can only be met on the basis of a very high level of unanimity regarding the line, viewpoints, thinking, military art and the organization of troops; command cadres and the cadres of command agencies must become relatively proficient in this area through training.

In this article, we will only discuss a number of matters pertaining to staff work in the stage of campaign preparations, primarily to preparing the commander for making decisions, preparing the components for formulating the campaign plan and preparing the commander for assigning tasks to the lower echelon and organizing coordination.

The actual experience of our army as well as the experiences of the armies of the fraternal countries show that the best work method is the parallel work method, under which the commander and the staff agency work together, the upper echelon and the lower echelon make preparations together and one echelon need not wait for the other echelon to complete all its work.

Concerning the Making of a Decision and the Formulation of the Campaign Plan

Concerning this matter, we frequently hear such different opinions as: is it absolutely necessary for the campaign agency to only begin to formulate its plan after headquarters has made the official decision? What is the difference and what is the line between the contents of the decision and the plan? Is it necessary to formulate a plan when there is very little time available in which to make preparations? Must the plan be a detailed plan or can it be an abridged one?

To begin with, it is necessary to correctly understand what is involved in each job. The decision made by headquarters encompasses our basic intentions in the campaign, a judgement concerning the scheme, tricks and strengths of the enemy and, in particular, a determination concerning the direction in which the enemy will focus their efforts. On this basis, we define the objective of the campaign, the primary front, the order in which enemy forces will be annihilated, the methods employed to annihilate the enemy, the organization of firepower, the deployment of the campaign formation, the tasks that will be assigned to subordinate troops, the matters of primary importance concerning the establishment of coordination and support operations, the schedule for the completion of the various tasks in the campaign, etc. Thus, the basic matters contained within the combat plan have already been decided. In order to decide these matters, the staff agency must prepare various projections and propose ideas to the commander. In this process, the agency also makes projections concerning the combat plan; therefore, once the commander has made his basic decision, the staff agency can formulate the combat plan more quickly. The formulation of the campaign plan by the staff agency and the heads of the various branches and services involves concretising a number of factors contained within the decision, such as calculating in greater detail the order, methods and deadline for the completion of assigned tasks; determining the number of components in the campaign and their specific deployment (specifically, one echelon lower than in the decision); establishing specific measures regarding political work, combat support operations, command organization and so forth. As regards logic, both the decision and the combat plan are in total unison with each other; the decision is a general plan and the plan is the decision concretized. Therefore, in cases in which there is little time, is not enough time to formulate a campaign plan, headquarters and the campaign agency have the foundation needed to guide the campaign; in the course of conducting the campaign, they can gradually supplement and perfect this foundation when preparing for the key battles of the campaign. For this reason, the line between the decision and the plan lies in the degree to which the various factors are detailed.

In our opinion, when studying the fundamentals, when training in staff work and so forth, it is necessary to do so in a systematic manner, such as presenting the decision that has been made on a map along with explanatory documentation, after which it is absolutely necessary to fully complete the various campaign plan documents; and, an effort must be made to do the same thing in actual practice. In actual combat, these guidelines can be flexibly applied depending upon the amount of time available; if little time is available, the combat agency

can formulate the combat plan by means of concretizing the factors needed to guide the campaign utilizing the campaign decision map.

Concerning the Assignment of Tasks and the Organizing of Coordination

In actuality, these two jobs are very closely related. For example, when assigning tasks in offensive operations, the campaign headquarters clearly defines the task of each unit on each campaign front by stating which objectives must be destroyed, when they must be destroyed and which targets must be attacked and occupied. Thus, when assigning tasks to units, headquarters takes an important step in coordinating the actions and efforts of units on the basis of specific targets, deadlines and sites.

However, merely assigning tasks to the lower echelon is not enough to establish close and continuous coordination. In the past, coordination was usually established after headquarters assigned tasks and approved the decisions of the lower echelon. In modern warfare, the amount of time that is available to make preparations is very short, consequently, it is not always necessary to follow the procedures set forth above. In a number of recent maneuvers, the campaign headquarters organized coordination when assigning tasks to the lower echelon. Both the assignment of tasks and the organizing of coordination are closely linked to each other, not only in terms of substance, but also in terms of timing and method of implementation.

However, to accomplish this, work methods must be very flexible and well coordinated to insure that the commander, the staff agency and each component can play a full role and insure that no component has any "dead" time. This is the essence of the parallel work method.

The maneuvers showed that this method reduced the amount of time required to formulate the campaign plan by one-third to one-fourth compared to the method of doing things in order. As a result, much more time is available for troops to make preparations for combat. At the same time, the experience gained in the maneuvers confirms that the parallel method can only be effectively applied when all command agencies operate in a tightly organized manner, have open lines of communication and display high professionalism in staff work, especially when command officers are trained in the uniform staff regulations and combat regulations of the army.

In order to implement the parallel method among the agencies on an echelon, the work of the commander, the deputy commanders and the heads of the various services and branches must be very efficiently organized in order to insure that everyone can simultaneously gain an understanding of the portions of the task that relate to themselves and simultaneously begin to prepare the factors and the data needed for the commander to make a decision. For example, at the meeting to study and gain a thorough understanding of the order issued by the upper echelon, the commander must work with the chief-of-staff, the deputy commander in charge of politics, the deputy chief-of-staff in charge of combat operations and a number of combat assistants, but not with the deputy commanders in charge of rear services and technical services yet, so that these comrades

can study the rear service and technical service orders issued by the upper echelon and prepare a situation report and opinions to present to the commander.

In the process of the commander gradually defining the factors in his decision, the concerned officers must immediately grasp the matters that pertain to them and simultaneously initiate the work of their component, their sector.

The same applies to the command agencies on the lower echelon; the officers receiving guidance or being assigned jobs by the commander, the deputy commanders or the heads of the services and sectors must immediately transmit the necessary notices and orders by the most suitable and rapid means of communication. In this way, the lower echelon can think about its decision and formulate the combat plan for its echelon before officially receiving the task assigned by the upper echelon.

The experience of the maneuvers has also shown us that it is necessary to be more creative in the development of optimum technical measures in view of the fact that our means of command and communications are still very limited in both quantity and quality. Of utmost importance is the need to transmit directives and orders to the lower echelon rapidly, accurately and in secrecy. To begin with, it is necessary to research and improve the organization of information and cryptography and streamline and unify the format of communiques, directives and orders throughout the army.

We must develop a signal system that consists of many means: radio relay, wired radio, mobile radio, and signal equipment. Each means has its own role to play and must be utilized well; none can be given light attention, including mobile information and signal equipment. On those echelons that have been equipped with a television system within the headquarters, widespread use must be made of this equipment. At the same time, research must be conducted in order to make more use of the various types of agreements concerning the transmission of groups of each type directive and order in a campaign in order to truly condense the contents of documents as well as reduce the time required to transmit these contents by the various means of communication. The innovation of establishing a section of officers who special in registering, observing, inspecting, supervising, determining the order of priority and selecting the most suitable means of transmission has permitted the sending of a very large volume of information and made an important contribution to completing campaign preparations on schedule.

The above are several initial thoughts drawn from the realities of the recent campaign maneuvers in the hope of making a small contribution to the effort to research and improve the method and art of commanding troops in the modern campaigns of our army.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

SENIOR GENERAL HOANG VAN THAI ON STAFF TRAINING

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 82 pp 1-18

[Article by Senior General Hoang Van Thai: "Training Commanders and Staff Cadres in Modern Warfare"]

[Text] Under the correct and creative leadership of the party and with the help and support of the people, our armed forces have, in the nearly 40 years of their buildup and combat, become increasingly strong and won glorious victories, recording the most impressive feats of arms in the history of the nation.

The formation and development of our command and staff sector have been closely linked to the buildup, the development, the combat and the glorious victories of the armed forces. Each stage in the growth of the armed forces has been a stage in the development of the command and staff sector; conversely, when command and staff activities reach a new level of qualitative development, they create a new factor that has a decisive impact upon the growth and victories of the army.

The decisive role played by command and staff activities has been verified by the realities of war. In the history of war, no army has ever recorded an imposing feat of arms without having talented commanders and a talented staff; and, history has never recorded a case in which the cause of a defeat was a shortcoming on the part of soldiers.

For nearly 40 years, together with developing the strength of the army, we have been making every effort to build a system of staff agencies on the various echelons and within the various sectors that has a large corps of competent, professional and specialized cadres. This system has made the most important contribution to the strong buildup and the glorious victories of the army.

In 1945, following the success of the August Revolution and the birth of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam, the first worker-farmer state in Southeast Asia, the agencies guiding our armed forces were also formed and the General Staff was established. In his directive establishing the general staff, President Ho Chi Minh, the beloved father of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces, issued the following general instructions: "We recently won our independence and

freedom and the entire country is actively engaged in construction. The liberation army and self-defense forces must be maintained so that, together with all the people, they can maintain our independence and freedom. We must establish a general staff to command the army nationwide. The general staff, which is the important military agency of the organization and is the nerve center of the army, has the task of building a strong army, training troops well, knowing the enemy and ourselves, formulating resourceful strategies and plans and organizing unified, precise and timely command operations in order to win victory over every enemy. At present, we lack experience and have no knowledge of staff work, consequently, we are encountering difficulties; however, we must try to perform this work, must work and learn at the same time and, if we are determined, every difficulty can be overcome. We must, regardless of the circumstances, build a strong and talented Vietnam staff sector for the army that is worthy of the resourceful, creative, heroic and unyielding nation of Vietnam in order to protect the independence of the fatherland and the freedom of the people.

In keeping with Uncle Ho's instructions, staff agencies were first only established on the central level, where the staff agency was the general staff, and on a number of fronts. When the army unified its table of organization and organized battalions and regiments, staff agencies were also established from the regimental echelon upward.

Immediately after they were established, the staff agencies on the various echelons, headed by the general staff, even though they had a few recently regroups cadres, lacked knowledge of military matters and lacked professional skills; however, they directed their efforts toward guiding the buildup and development of the armed forces and struggling against the Chiang Kai-shek reactionaries in the North while organizing forces to fight the French colonialist aggressors in the southern region of the fatherland.

In the war of resistance against the French colonialists, the general staff and the staff agencies on the various echelons effectively supported the leadership echelon and the commanders in successfully organizing and managing the combat operations of the armed forces. The staff sector, together with the rest of the army, advanced from fighting a war of resistance against the French in the South to fighting a nationwide war of resistance beginning in December, 1946, from the victory in Viet Bac in 1947, which defeated the enemy's strategy of attacking quickly and winning victory quickly, through the offensive and counter-offensive campaigns to the great victory of the 1953-1954 winter-spring campaign, which concluded with the historic Dien Bien Phu campaign.

After defeating the French colonialists and liberating one-half of the country, the Vietnam revolution entered a new stage of struggle, a stage in which extremely large, new tasks faced the armed forces, in general, and the staff sector, in particular.

Under the leadership of the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee, the general staff and the staff agencies on the various echelons made positive contributions to the performance of the new and very complicated tasks of building

and developing the armed forces and building and developing a regular force, modern people's army suited to the tasks of liberating the South and defending the North; prepared plans for defending the country and prepared the battlefield in the North; researched suitable modes and forms of warfare; organized the strategic transport system in order to reinforce the great frontlines; and helped the commanders on the various echelons organize successful combat operations on the various battlefields in order to defeat the new enemies, the U.S. aggressor army, the lackey army, and the armies of the vassal countries.

Defeated in the "special war," the U.S. imperialists prepared to send massive numbers of troops into South Vietnam in order to wage the "limited war" in a vain attempt to achieve the objective of their aggression. In keeping with with the resolutions of the Party Central Committee, the Political Bureau and the Military Commission of the Party Central Committee and quickly ascertaining the intentions, the capabilities and the basic measures of the enemy, the general staff proposed the redeployment of our strategic positions on the various battlefields, researched various methods of fighting and made comprehensive preparations. When the U.S. Army sent massive numbers of troops into South Vietnam and began waging the war of destruction against the North, the staff agencies on the various echelons on the battlefields, carrying out the intentions of commanders and operating on the basis of pre-deployed battle positions, organized and successfully carried out counter-offensives and offensives and defeated one strategy of the enemy after another in the "limited war." The bankrupting of scores of strategies employed by the U.S. imperialists in their war of aggression against both South and North Vietnam, such as the "two-pronged stragegy," "the de-Americanization of the war strategy," "the Vietnamization of the war strategy," "the war of sabotage strategy" and so forth together with the resounding victories won in the general offensive and uprising in the spring of 1968, in the years 1971 and 1972, when we crushed the strategic air raids carried out by B-52's and, in particular, the great victory in the spring of 1975, the highpoint of which was the historic Ho Chi Minh Campaign, reflected our party's skillful and unique art of guiding the war, an art to which the staff agencies on the various echelons made worthy contributions.

With the great and complete victory of the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation and the reunification of the fatherland, the staff agencies of our armed forces, under the correct and creative leadership of the party and with a full understanding of the revolutionary line and tasks, of the military line and task of the party, began the work of preparing to defend the fatherland and resisting aggression by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists collaborating with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys. The glorious victories won in the two wars to defend the fatherland against the wars of aggression of the Beijing clique and the lackeys on the southwestern and northern borders of the fatherland reflected the significant growth and the tremendous contributions of the staff sector.

Our staff agencies on the various echelons have also made very important contributions to the fulfillment of the international obligations of our army and people to the peoples and armies of fraternal Laos and Kampuchea, thereby

strengthening and developing the militant solidarity of the three peoples on the Indochina peninsula against common enemies, the French colonialists, the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists.

In the new stage of the revolution, the 5th Congress of the Party again confirmed that our country's revolution has two strategic tasks: "The first is successfully building socialism and the second is maintaining combat readiness and firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland." The Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in collaboration with the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys, are urgently intensifying their schemes of aggression against Vietnam and the two countries of Laos and Kampuchea. "For this reason, our country is in a situation in which it is at peace but must contend with a multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Beijing reactionaries and must, at the same time, be ready to deal with the possibility of the enemy launching a large-scale war of aggression."

In order to successfully complete the task of firmly defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland, our army and people are making every effort to strengthen and build a modern national defense system of all the people and preparing to successfully carry out a modern people's war to defend the fatherland; the people's armed forces are taking positive steps to improve their quality and build a regular force and modern people's army. Our staff sector also has a new and especially important task and role. The successful performance of this function and role depends primarily upon the results of the efforts to build the staff sector and upon the training of command and staff cadres. This is a very important matter, one that encompasses very profound and comprehensive aspects. Here, we will only deal with a number of the main aspects of this matter:

1. The Characteristics of Modern Warfare Have Raised New Requirements Regarding the Command and Staff Sector

Today, the scientific-technological revolution, which is developing with the force of a typhoon, is rapidly stimulating the process of the modernization of armies. A modern army consists of many services and branches that are equipped with increasingly modern weapons and material-technical means.

Modern warfare, as we know, is warfare that is coordinated among the various branches and services. In modern battles and campaigns, many components of the technical branches and services participate, large quantities of weapons and technical equipment are utilized and the quantity of supplies consumed, the extent of damages and material-technical means become increasingly large. Warfare is very fierce, the level of mobility is high and the battle situation changes very rapidly and unexpectedly. Warfare is conducted by many very different modes and forms over a large area and in an increasingly short space of time.

In the process of preparing for and carrying out coordinated combat operations, the commander and staff agency must perform a very large amount of very complicated work in a short space of time. In the past, in the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation, several months were taken to prepare for an offensive campaign. Today, in a modern people's war to defend the fatherland,

the amount of time available to prepare for an offensive campaign is only a number of days and, sometimes, only a number of hours but many times more work must be performed than in past years. Modern warfare is waged by means of the unprecedented combat strength of our armed forces. Under the circumstances of coordinated combat operations, the commanders and staff agencies on the various echelons must have a firm grasp of the situation on the entire battlefield, must make prompt decisions, be flexible, maintain continuous and firm coordination among the various elements of the combat formation, among the various forces participating in combat, conduct good support operations, etc.

In the face of the new tasks, with the care and concern of the party, the state and all our people and with the tremendous and effective help of the heroic Soviet army and people as well as the armies and peoples of the other fraternal socialist countries, our army is moving toward becoming a regular force, modern army. Our people's armed forces, especially the people's army, are building and perfecting their organization and many branches, services and special units have been equipped with increasingly modern technical combat equipment. Soon, as they advance toward increasingly regular-force and modern operations, the organizational structure of our armed forces will surely undergo many new developments and will include many more modern weapons and technical equipment. Our people's armed forces are building and developing both main forces and the local army, mobile forces and stationary forces that are of increasingly high quality and possess increasingly high fighting strength. These developments on the part of our armed forces, of the people's army will, of course, lead to new developments in modern warfare.

In a people's war to defend the fatherland against the Chinese aggressor army should they recklessly invade our country, modern warfare will also reflect the new elements of the military line and military art that have been established by our party. The mode of waging a war, the mode of armed struggle, such as a war waged by the main force military corps and a local people's war as well as the close coordination between these two modes, will involve many new factors regarding strength, scale of warfare and the methods employed to prepare for and conduct a war. Many forms of warfare and forms of campaigns of a highly integrated, popular and modern nature are employed in keeping with the spirit of the general methods of fighting that have been established and on the basis of the pre-deployed and constantly improved battle position. Combat operations coordinated among the various baraches and services are combined with independent combat operations conducted by the various services, with large-scale, combat coordination playing the decisive role in defeating the aggressor army on the battlefield and bringing the war to a victorious conclusion.

Developments in modern warfare such as those mentioned above, do, of course, raise many new and very high requirements in the forging and training of commanders and staff cadres as well as staff agencies.

2. The New Requirements of Command and Staff Work in Coordinated Combat Operations

a) Our army is implementing the one person in command system.

Our armed forces are under the direct, centralized and unified leadership of the Vietnam Communist Party. On the basis of fully understanding and thoroughly implementing this basic principle, the Party Central Committee decided to implement the one person in command system within the people's armed forces and has defined the role of the individual in charge for the purpose of developing the responsibility of the commander as highly as possible. The need to implement the one person in command system on the basis of the party arose from the objective requirements of the military task, the development of the armed forces in the new stage and the requirements of modern warfare. Commanding troops under modern conditions involves commanding combat operations that are coordinated among the various branches and services for the purposes of unifying the efforts of each force participating in combat, utilizing the various types of weapons and technical equipment with the fullest possible efficiency, creating the largest possible combined strength and orienting this strength toward specific targets within a specific area and span of time in accordance with a unified intention and plan for achieving the objectives that have been established. The Party Central Committee has decided to implement the one person in command system within the people's armed forces. The Report Reviewing Party Building and Revising the Party Statutes at the 4th Congress of the Party pointed out: "In view of the fact that our army has matured, it is necessary to implement in the best manner possible the collective leadership system of the party committee echelons in conjunction with implementing the commander system in accordance with the regulations of the Party Central Committee." The Report on Party Building at the 5th Congress confirmed: "...In order to meet the requirements involved in building the army and strengthening the national defense system and the requirements of a people's war to defend the fatherland, we must further strengthen the party's leadership of the armed forces, fully implement the one person in command system and insure that the commander fulfills his responsibility in performing the tasks assigned by the party and state, makes decisions and deals with situations in an effective, resolute, precise and prompt manner and leads troops in taking resolute, urgent actions in order to win victory and complete each task well."

The one person in command system is a new and important matter to our army, one that must be correctly understood in order to be implemented well. It must be clearly understood that the implementation of the one person in command system is never contrary to the principle of the party providing collective leadership within the army, rather, it is the concretization of this principle under the specific conditions of aru armed forces at this time. It constantly strengthens the leadership role of the party and perfects the command ogganization in a manner consistent with the military line of the party, with the tasks of the army, with the development of military science and military art in the new stage, with the advance to regular force, modern operations within our army and with the growth of our army's corps of cadres. The realities of the wars to defend the fatherland and the buildup of the army in the recent past have confirmed that the successful implementation of the one person in command system is one of the decisive factors in the advance by our army to becoming a regular force, modern army and in insuring the completion of each task in a modern people's war to defend the fatherland.

The purpose of implementing the one person in command system is to develop, as highly and fully as possible, the responsibility of the commander of the unit or the person in charge of the agency, heighten the effectiveness with which troops are commanded and managed and material-technical bases are managed and determinedly and promptly organise the successfulyimplementation of the orders and directives of the upper echelon and one's own echelon. The commander is the person with highest authority and is, at the same time, the person who bears the first and the greatest responsibility for the results of the performance of military tasks, political tasks, rear service tasks, technical tasks and economic tasks as well as for the entire material and spiritual lives of the unit. The implementation of the one person in command system will eliminate the phenomena of depending on others but not practicing democracy, of being arbitrary but not decisive and correct the lack of a system without clearly defined responsibilities. The implementation of the one person in command system will never restrict, rather, it will fully develop the spirit and sense of democracy and tap the intelligence of the collective. Because, as his responsibility becomes increasingly heavy, the commander comes to the realization that he cannot command by himself and must have the close collaboration of deputy commanders, the command agency, the political agency and so forth; as a result of which he must sincerely listen to every idea that is presented, must avoid practicing democracy in a form for form's sake manner and must avoid being arbitrary. Without sufficiently strong command agencies, the commander cannot command troops in modern combat. For this reason, the commander will realise that it is necessary to have agencies, necessary to know how to rely upon them and will, as a result, make every effort to strengthen his agencies, especially the staff agency.

The staff agency, which is the nerve center in the commanding of troops, is responsible for helping the commander organise the successful performance of each military task under all circumstances and in every situation.

The commander and his staff agency comprise a collective that is unified and closely united in the spirit of serving the army and serving the people with their entire intellect and will. The staff agency must consider supporting the commander in accurately, promptly and effectively managing all the activities of the troops subordinate to him, completing every work task well and winning victory in combat to be its highest objective. This is also a graphic, concrete expression of the spirit of serving the party, serving the people and serving the army on the part of the command agencies on the various echelons. The commander must be more skilled than his agencies and must know how to effectively utilise them as this is the only way he can command troops and guide his agencies in successfully performing their tasks. He must always remember that his knowledge in a certain field is not always greater than that of the collective of specialists within his agencies. A skilled commander must have strong agencies and strong agencies are the result of having a skilled commander. For this reason, the commander must rely upon and utilise as well as build and train increasingly strong agencies. This is a very important, indispensable standard of every command and guidance echelon.

In modern warfare, the commander not only knows how to organize his own labor well, but must also know how to organize the labor of the various agencies in an efficient and smoothly coordinated manner. The commander cannot simply rely upon the intelligence of the collective, rather, he must continuously study in order to improve his skills and qualifications in command operations and staff work. Modern warfare requires that the commander be skilled in command operations and, at the same time, skilled in staff work. Only by being proficient in staff work can the commander know how to utilize his staff agency and concern himself with building it. Staff cadres must not only be skilled in staff work, but must also be knowledgeable of and skilled in command operations. Because, the staff agency must not only know how to assess the situation and process information, but must also have the ability to evaluate and predict developments in the situation; the staff agency not only supplies the data needed by the commander to make a decision, but must also be skilled in making scientific forecasts and proposing optimum combat plans.

Because they do not have much experience in organizing the command of large-scale, modern combat operations, some of our command cadres on the various echelons still give little attention to utilizing their agencies and do not concern themselves with building or training them. This is a very serious shortcoming on the part of command cadres within our army. Therefore, we must be determined to correct this shortcoming in order to meet the new requirements of tasks.

This does not mean that the requirements of the commander should be considered the same as the requirements of staff cadres.

The commander must be a model person in all fields: his viewpoints and thinking must be firm; he must possess pure revolutionary ethics and be diligent, frugal, honest, just, devoted and impartial; he must possess basic knowledge of general science as well as military science and military art and be able to unite the collective, listen to its opinions and tap its intelligence; he must be competent, be willing to accept responsibility and be willing to make decisions but must not be arbitrary, must not rely upon others to do his work; he must be brave, flexible, creative and righteous; he must be farsighted and must take the initiative in combat and work. In summary, the commander must be a model for everyone, must be the most reliable base of every job. The talented commander is not constrained by perilous situations, rather, it is such situations that his talent is displayed.

In actuality, there is no lack of cases in which the commander is skilled but the staff is not. Conversely, some commanders are skilled in staff work but not in commanding troops.

This problem demands that cadres be appraised and evaluated in detailed manner, not in a general manner based on formulas, so that correct guidelines can be adopted for utilizing and training cadres.

b) Establishing the correct relationship between the means of war and the various forms and modes of warfare, between space and time in combat, between the timing and the volume of work.

As we know, the rapid development of the technical sciences has caused the means of armed struggle to be improved at an especially rapid rate. Since World War II, these means (aircraft, warships, missiles, tanks, electronic equipment, communications equipment and so forth) have experienced several generations of development in the space of only 20 years. Meanwhile, the development of the modes and forms of warfare has, at times, stood still, has not kept pace or been consistent with the development of the new means of warfare. This has given rise to a contradiction between material-technical means and methods of fighting. The relationship between material-technical means and the modes and forms of warfare is the relationship between the material and consciousness; it is the relationship between technology and art. Therefore, the development of the mode of warfare, in general, and fighting methods, in particular, generally lags behind the development of the means of armed struggle. At the same time, we should, on the other hand, remember that the methods of fighting are not only under the impact of material-technical means, but are also under the impact, sometimes the decisive impact, of the guidelines for the development (manufacture) of these means.

Correctly establishing the above mentioned relationship is an important responsibility on the part of the command cadres and staff agencies on the various echelons and the agencies that research science and technology. This matter is of special importance during the period of preparations for a war against aggression as well as in the process of waging such a war. In order to successfully resolve this problem, it is necessary to possess deep knowledge of military science, have a firm grasp of the military technical sciences and be able to use all the various means of armed struggle.

Every form of combat is carried out within a given area and a given time frame. In the past, the length of time that combat lasted and the size of the area in which combat was taking place were directly proportional to each other; as the fighting spread over a larger area, it lasted for a longer period of time. Today, now that the means of armed struggle possess unlimited range, possess very great destructive force and possess the ability to reach their targets very much more rapidly and now that the means of command, support and mobility can reach anywhere on the earth, the factors of space and time have developed in the opposite manner. The area in which fighting occurs has markedly increased while the amount of time that fighting lasts has constantly declined and is very much shorter. The realities of the wars in our country also point this out. For example, the Dien Bien Phu Campaign lasted 55 days and nights and took place in an area the size of several villages; however, in the war of resistance against the United States, the Ho Chi Minh Campaign lasted olly about 1 week but took place over an area encompassing several provinces. This trend is developing more with each passing day in keeping with the development of the means of war. Modern warfare is not only reducing the amount of time that fighting lasts, but it is also reducing the amount of time needed for preparations.

The completion of all preparations as well as the victorious conduct of combat operations in a short amount of time demand that a very large volume of work involving very many jobs that are many times more complicated than previously be completed in a truly precise and timely fashion. As a result, an increasingly deep contradiction arises between available time and the amount of work to be

performed. The continuous nature of modern warfare further increases the volume of work that must be performed. Because, in modern warfare, preparations for the next campaign must be virtually completed in the course of conducting the present campaign. Whereas, in the recent war, the act of preparing for the Hue-Da Nang campaign in the process of conducting the Central Highlands campaign was a special situation, such preparations will be commonplace in the future.

Here, the time factor becomes even more obvious; time is of decisive significance in warfare, especially modern warfare. Time is a force, time is a strength and, as Engels pointed out: "Time is a soldier." Correctly establishing this relationship is part of the responsibility of the commander and the agency. Every delay, every lost opportunity in modern warfare limits the size of the victory that is won or leads to heavy losses, frequently to defeat.

c) The relationship between the commander and staff agency and the political and other agencies.

In order to command troops in peace time as well as in time of war, the commander must have an apparatus consisting of many agencies. Each agency, the staff agency, the political agency, the rear service agency, the technical agency and so forth, is an integral part of the entire command and leadership organizatio system. Each part has a specific function and task and operates in accordance with its established function and regulations, operates on the basis of a specific mechanism. If the organizational structure of one of these parts is larger or smaller than necessary and it operates outside its prescribed function, it will interfere with the other parts, create chaos and ultimately destroy the system. Of course, we should not understand this matter in a mechanical, rigid fashion. As a part of the system of command and leadership agencies, each agency can and does have the responsibility to uncover and participate in the common, important jobs of the unit and the army. And, in each unusual case in which the commander must assign a task to an agency that is "outside its function," every agency must perform this task in a scrupulous fashion and achieve good results.

In order to command troops in winning victory in modern war, the commander must know the function and task of each agency, establish an efficient table of organization for each, establish work methods and procedures for each agency and establish the relationship between each agency and the other agencies. On this basis, the commander must resolutely demand that the agencies complete their tasks as best possible, display the spirit of socialist cooperation and help one another in the spirit of comradeship with a view toward completing the common tasks well. However, the most important matter is that each component must fulfill its tasks and duties correctly and well. This is the most positive and effective way to help the other agencies.

The staff is the command agency, is the agency that has the function of serving as the center in organizing and maintaining coordination throughout the unit as well as among the different agencies. Therefore, the staff agency must truly be strong in all areas, must have a good reputation and must truly be the base of the other agencies.

In order to fulfill its function, the staff agency must maintain a close relationship and wholehearted collaboration with the political agency and the other agencies.

Every agency must fulfill its responsibility and display the full measure of zeal in order to complete its task; at the same time, it must closely collaborate with and wholeheartedly help the other agencies in the spirit of comradeship. These are the manifestations of strong agencies, of competent commanders, of a unit, an army that possesses high fighting strength and maintains a high level of combat readiness.

Therefore, in order to insure the completion of combat missions, the commander must, in peace time, train his agencies in fulfilling their duties, establishing scientific work procedures, always maintaining good relations with other agencies and being ready to collaborate with one another to complete the common task.

In order to constantly move forward to meet the requirements of modern warfare, the commander and staff cadres must possess deep knowledge of military science and military art; understand modern military technical science; be familiar with the means of modern war; know how to apply the achievements of the various sciences in the military field; be competent and have a good reputation; adopt truly scientific work methods and a truly scientific work style; and know how to organize their own labor as well as the labor of the entire agency in an efficient and well coordinated manner.

3. Some Measures for Improving the Skills and Qualifications of the Commander and the Agency

In order to improve the command and staff qualifications and skills of the various echelons, a series of well coordinated measures must be taken. Here, only a number of the most necessary measures will be discussed:

a) Constantly studying and training in order to improve skills and qualifications in order to meet the new requirements that exist.

Today, commanding troops has become a very important part of military science. It applies the latest achievements and discoveries of virtually all of the natural sciences and social sciences. Moreover, commanding troops is not only a science, it is an art as well. It is the art of creatively applying the laws of military science and the knowledge of command science to specific conditions and developing the greatest possible combined strength of troops in order to win victory over every enemy. In the history of our wars to defend and save the country, our nation has won victory over aggressors many times larger than we as a result of its remarkable art of providing guidance and commanding troops.

Under modern conditions, command science and command art have been and are developing very rapidly, thereby requiring that the command cadres and the staff cadres on the various echelons continuously study in order to learn new knowledge, acquire new skills and improve their command of this art and improve their command capabilities.

Our cadres have much experience in command work and staff work in both building the armed forces and in combat and have been frequently challenged in the realities of war. This provides a rare foundation for deepening their knowledge and improving their skills. However, compared to the new requirements that exist, our cadres still have major shortcomings, such as a lack of basic, systematic knowledge of military science, Marxist-Leninist science, modern military technical science, etc. This is a very large obstacle to the effort to upgrade our army to a regular force, modern army and this obstacle will, if we do not take determined steps to overcome it, limit the victories we win in the future.

This situation faces us with the pressing task of constantly enriching our military knowledge in a comprehensive and systematic manner and improving our command and staff skills.

In order to perform this task, command and staff matters must be considered an important part of the training programs at schools as well as in on-the-job courses. The training of cadres in command and staff operations must be basic, systematic and comprehensive and must, at the same time, improve their professional skills and qualifications in this work. Of course, training subjects and methods must be suited to each echelon and each case; however, these subjects must be part of a complete system in order to insure that the cadres who graduate from the system of schools possess complete knowledge and the command and staff qualifications and skills needed to meet the requirements of modern war. It must be remembered that command and staff cadres must successfully meet the basic requirement of being skilled in the operations conducted on their echelon, understanding the upper echelon and being thoroughly familiar with the operations on the lower echelon. Without such qualifications, the commander will fail, when trying to understand the task he has been assigned, to see his role, position and task in the formation of the upper echelon and fail to complete his task as well as fail to command the lower echelon. There must be good coordination between raising the command of theory that cadres have and improving their practical skills through training. The purpose of studying is to perform work, to perform work well. This is the highest objective of studying. For this reason, the most important requirement, the primary requirement of schools is to concern themselves with cultivating the practical skills of their students. Students must receive training through the lessons and drills held at schools and even through the practical activities conducted within units. Importance must be attached to and a plan must be adopted for conducting the various types of command and staff exercises on a regular basis. This is the most effective way to train commanders and staff cadres.

Of the various subjects employed in training and study, special importance must be attached to the command and staff experiences gained by us in the recent wars.

On the other hand, together with studying under a general program and plan, the command and staff cadres on the various echelons must make every effort to study and train on their own in their everyday activities in order to improve their qualifications and skills. This is a matter of very decisive significance, especially in view of the present circumstances and situation concerning our

cadres. Because, subjective effort is always the decisive factor in the completion of every job as well as in the completion of one's studies.

b) Making every effort to learn soviet military science and the experiences of the soviet army and the armies of the other fraternal socialist countries.

In their comprehensive cooperation and militant solidarity with Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are helping us to build a regular force, modern army and preparing our country to resist a war of aggression. If we do not study the experiences and learn the knowledge of our friends, we cannot effectively utilize this valuable assistance. Moreover, soviet military science, in general, and the command science, in particular, of the soviet army are the most advanced in the world. The theory of command and staff operations as well as the experiences that the army and navy of the Soviet Union have gained in their combat and buildup are extremely valuable to the Vietnam People's Army in the course of its development to a regular force, modern army. For this reason, it is necessary to study the soviet military science and experiences of the soviet army and the armies of the other fraternal socialist countries. It is necessary to learn them fully and to apply them in a creative manner consistent with the specific conditions of Vietnam. They must be studied under a specific plan, studied in an effective, selective manner in order to achieve good results.

In order to learn the military science and the experiences of our friends well, it is very important that we resolutely combat conservativism and overcome the malady of dogmatism as well as the mentality of feeling inferior. These are two aspects of the same matter; when combating one aspect, it is necessary to guard against the other and necessary to avoid deviations in our methods of thinking.

c) Cultivating and forging new work methods for the commander and staff agency.

Methods are of especially important significance in the successful performance of any task under any set of difficult circumstances. General Secretary Le Duan said that once the correct line has been adopted, methods play the decisive role in the successful implementation of the line; if the line is correct but the methods employed are incorrect, defeat will result.

In modern warfare, the commander and the staff agency must not only possess knowledge of military science, military art and military technical science, but must also possess truly scientific work methods and a high level of professionalism. Without meeting these requirements, they cannot complete their task.

In preparations for warfare (campaigns), the commander and the staff agency must, after they have received their task, perform the following jobs well: gain an understanding of their task; set up a schedule; issue forecast orders to the lower echelon; evaluate the various aspects of the enemy situation and our situation; make decisions; assign tasks; formulate a combat plan; organize coordination; organize command and support operations in the various areas; inspect and supervise implementation and so forth. In each of the jobs mentioned

above, such as evaluating the situation, it is necessary to collect and process a very large volume of information from very many different sources, information that frequently is contradictory and of varying degrees of accuracy. Each and every one of these jobs must be performed in a very short amount of time, time as measured by hours, not days.

The realities of training and maneuvers in the recent past show that our commanders and staff agencies have not adopted suitable work methods and lack unity and coordination: at times, they fail to complete all their work but, at other times, they sit waiting for work and waste much time. Commanders do not know how to efficiently organise the labor of the various agencies; staff agencies are not fulfilling their function as the center coordinating the other agencies in every job. New conditions demand new ways of working. In order to perform a large amount of work in a short amount of time as mentioned above, there must be scientifically organised labor, must be creative labor on the part of the entire collective of the various echelons and sectors. Therefore, when engaged in making preparations, the commander must know how to organize the entire unit, all agencies and all sectors so that their operations are precisely coordinated like the running of a machine. For example, when gaining an understanding of the task, the commander must not try to do this on his own, rather, he must gain the participation of concerned comrades (deputy commanders, a number of heads and so forth); at the same time, he must have the entire unit perform those jobs that can and must be performed before an order has been issued and while making decisions as well as formulating the plan; along with this, the factors must be created for the lower echelon to think, make a decision and formulate a plan. The agency commander and the lower echelon can begin their various stages of work at the same time or at different times. This depends upon whether there is much time or little time available for preparations. However, regardless of how much time is available, the commander and the agency must always keep one basic principle in mind, namely, the need to give the lower echelon much time to prepare.

This is called the parallel work method in modern warfare.

In the past, when the timing of combat operations was not very crucial, little concern was given to developing efficient work methods for agencies. Therefore, the orderly work method was considered the only method before as well as following previous wars. In actuality, however, when combat alert orders were issued back then, everyone from the units, sectors and agencies to each individual soldier knew what they had to do and began the work of making their preparations for combat without waiting for orders to arrive. Of course, these actions were spontaneous in nature.

Today, through the realities of preparing for and engaging in combat in many different wars and as a result of the demands of modern warfare, man has discovered and developed a new method of working, the parallel work method, and has applied this method in a highly conscious manner. This is the most suitable method at this time and is constantly being improved. For this reason, it is necessary to teach and provide raining in this method to cadres, especially to commanders and staff agencies.

There are some who maintain that the contents and the stages of work in the activities of the commander and the staff as recorded in the order and the regulations are only suited to training conditions and cannot be applied in actual combat. This thinking is totally incorrect. It will lead to doing as one sees fit and will create confusion in work. It must be remembered that the contents and the stages of work set forth in the order and the regulations represent the crystallization of the combat and training experiences of our army in its several decades of combat and buildup. These stages of work are binding upon everyone in the buildup of the army as well as in combat. Because, they are rational jobs that absolutely must be performed. They are consistent with the logical thinking of the commander in the process of making his decision because only by gaining an understanding of his task and evaluating the situation can the groundwork be laid for making a decision, formulating a plan and organizing cooperation and the other areas of work; they are scientific because only after listening to the heads report on the situation does the commander have the objective basis needed to make a decision; they uphold the role of the agency and insure the collective nature of command operations because they tap the intelligence of the collective; and they insure that the amount of time needed is reduced.

Of course, these activities only become rational when the commander and the agency know how to fully and correctly meet the requirements of each stage of work with a high level of professionalism.

The opinion mentioned above is also incorrect because it separates training and combat and does not view training as having the purpose of insuring victory in combat. The purpose of studying is not simply to study. The purpose of sweating on the training grounds is to reduce the shedding of blood on the battlefield and win victory. We must always remember the teaching of the great Lenin: "We must train in those things needed in war" and if we do not give troops a grasp "of the things needed in war," do not give troops a grasp of the things that war demands and, we will not only commit a mistake, we will commit a crime as well.

In modern warfare, the art of commanding troops is closely linked to the ability to organize and to work methods. Without correct work methods, without the ability to organize and without a precise and detailed plan, combat decisions, regardless of how correct they might be, become empty slogans and are never implemented.

It is necessary to have a correct understanding of this matter, necessary to be determined to change ways of thinking and working that are no longer suitable in order to constantly keep pace with the rapid development of the situation.

d) Cultivating and forging a regular-force workstyle.

In order to complete their tasks in modern warfare, the commander and agency must not only employ new work methods, but must also possess a suitable workstyle. Modern warfare demands modern work methods and a modern workstyle. Our army's advance to a regular-force army demands that our cadres employ regular-force work

methods and display a regular-force workstyle. At present, however, our cadres are still heavily influenced by the guerrilla style. And, once something becomes a style, it has inertia, it becomes conservative and becomes a very large obstacle to understanding and accepting the new.

It has come time for us to become determined to abolish the careless, haphazard method of working, abandon the practice of operating on the basis of guesswork, of leaving things half-done and not operating on a scientific basis; we must be determined to correct the practice of working in a simple, general manner lacking in initiative and principle. This is an important requirement in insuring the cultivation of a new workstyle. The regular-force workstyle of command cadres and agencies is expressed primarily in the following:

The ability to think and make scientific forecasts: without this capability, it is impossible to perform command and staff work in modern war. In modern war, developments in combat occur very unexpectedly and continuously. This requires that the commander predict the developments that will occur in warfare, predict the development of a process and predict the orderly development of the process as well as its development by leaps forward in accordance with the law of cause and effect, which includes predicting the main, decisive developments.

The ability to think and make scientific forecasts involves using one's knowledge of objective laws and making a swift, dialectical and realistic analysis of complex developments to predict events and processes, to see their causes and the conditions under which they will arise in order to employ suitable methods of action with a view toward achieving the established objective.

In modern warfare, the ability to think and make scientific predictions is of especially important significance in many areas. It is a factor that insures that initiative can be taken in every combat activity of the armed forces, in general, and the operations of the various command echelons, in particular. In the military fields, the staff agencies on the various echelons are collectives that symbolize scientific predictions. The staff agencies correctly predict the process and the development of combat activities in a manner consistent with each scale: the strategic scale, the campaign scale and the tactical scale. Here, the role played by the commander assumes even more special importance. Because, the commander is the person who has the first responsibility and the final decision concerning scientific predictions. This is a minimum demand of every commander. Without the ability to make scientific predictions, a person cannot be a commander. Because, in order to provide guidance, a person must see problems in advance and, the higher the echelon of guidance that a person is on, the more foresighted he must be, the broaden his vision must be; otherwise, a person who provides guidance will lead the lower echelon as well as himself into a deadend, into a position in which they are unable to take action in work as well as in combat.

The ability to think and make scientific predictions in the military field is based on profound and deep military knowledge and a firm grasp of the laws of war and armed struggle; on a firm grasp of the Marxist-Leninist method of recognition; and

on the basis of maintaining close contact with reality. This ability is also closely linked to one's experience in combat and the buildup of forces; it is a product of an entire process of very detailed training carried out by each cadre with high zeal and a high spirit of responsibility.

The sense of organization, the sense of discipline and the spirit of responsibility of the collective of the agency and of each cadre: in modern warfare, every agency and every sector as well as each and every cadre is an indispensable part of the entire command system. For this reason, every component and every individual must successfully fulfill their task and duties within a specified amount of time; fully comply with the orders and directives of the upper echelon; strictly obey each regulation; respect time and maintain very strict discipline with regard to deadlines. To the commander and the staff agency, these are very important requirements because they not only have a decisive influence upon the completion of the unit's task, but also closely link everyone together within a strong collective.

Operating in a planned manner: the purposes of operating in a planned manner are to clearly define objectives and tasks; establish guidelines for achieving objectives and define the steps that must be taken as well as the order in which they must be taken, which includes defining the main steps on which efforts must be focused; determine the forces and means that must be employed to achieve the objective, in general, as well as complete each step, in particular; define command matters and insure the completion of work; and, finally, set the deadline for the completion of work. Operating in a planned manner requires that one have a specific picture of the task that must be completed and make correct basic predictions concerning the developments and events within a process. It helps the commander and the work agency establish a clear objective, determine the main job and focus their efforts on this main job in order to complete it. Operating in a planned nature also helps to create a unity of action, as a result of which very different activities are combined within a unified process, thereby avoiding fragmentation and the lack of coordination; it helps troops to see the prospects for which they are working and to be highly determined and firmly confident when taking action. Finally, it helps in evaluating the results of work in a correct and specific manner and in avoiding evaluating results (achievements) in a general, vague manner, such as, "results are encouraging, should be developed upon, and so forth. We must be determined to overcome shallow thinking, thinking that is less than thorough, is in the nature of "guesswork" and must eliminate the shoddy workstyle, the style of doing whatever happens to be in front of us; we must forge and cultivate a planned, scientific, specific and precise workstyle.

Being precise: being precise is manifested in making every observation, prediction, proposal or action on scientific, objective analysis and consideration and on clear, detailed and precise calculations. It is totally foreign to working on the basis of sentiments, on the basis of one's will, on the basis of distorting the situation or distorting facts to suit one's subjective desires and on the basis of guesswork. Being specific is a general requirement of the command cadres and agency cadres on all echelons, not the specific requirement of any one particular echelon.

There is the opinion or the biased contention that being specific is an attribute that is only needed on the tactical, on the implementing echelon; the upper echelon need only be general and the strategic echelon need only have "several strategic options." The truth is just the opposite. When engaged in work, every echelon must be precise and specific. This applies to the strategic echelon as well. It must be remembered that the accuracy achieved on the strategic level must be high because every mistaken calculation, even the smallest, by the strategic echelon will affect the entire situation. In order to be precise, it is necessary to be specific. The problem here is: that which is specific on the strategic echelon is not that which is specific on the tactical echelon. The strategic echelon must have comprehensive vision, must view the whole and resolve problems related to the entire army, the entire war; however, it must always be remembered that comprehensive and whole are not synonomous with vague, general and cursory.

The precise and specific workstyle reflect the resolve of the commander or, in other words, the resolve of the commander is manifested in being precise and specific. For example, when any echelon assigns a task to a lower echelon and only describes the task in a general manner lacking specific details, lacking in precision, lacking a scientific basis, it only serves to confuse the lower echelon so that it does not know how to complete this task. This affects the confidence and the determination of the persons performing the task. And, no one assumes responsibility for the completion of the task. Being specific is not synonomous with being involved in everything, with being involved in the mundane and it is the opposite of the commander performing the work of agency, of the upper echelon performing the work of the lower echelon but not fulfilling its own task and duties.

In order to cultivate and forge the habit of being precise, every cadre must cultivate for himself a workstyle that involves researching the situation in a comprehensive, specific and detailed fashion, making scientific and precise calculations and knowing how to use modern means. Every cadre, especially staff cadres, must be extremely faithful, possess a high spirit of responsibility, bravely dare to tell the truth, dare to protect the truth, not engage in opportunism or individualism and always place the interests of the revolution, of his work above everything else.

e) Working, studying and gaining experience at the same time in the realities of training, combat and work.

Developing the command science and the command procedures of our army in the new stage is a pressing requirement, but is also a very complex matter. However, as Uncle Ho taught: "We must try to work and study at the same time and must be determined to succeed regardless of the difficulties we face."

We must not only study at schools and academies, but must also actively study on our jobs, in practice, in combat, must work and study at the same time. Reality is constantly developing and changing, consequently, it is very diverse. During the time we spend at schools, we are only equipped with the world view and methodology of Marxism-Leninism as they are applied in military affairs, only equipped with the basic theory of military science and military art. For this

reason, we must actively apply theory to practice in order to shed light on our actions and must, on this basis, reach new conclusions that supplement our knowledge as well as raise the professional level and enrich Vietnamese military science, in general, and the science of command, in particular.

We must constantly gain experience and take notes during each training lesson, each exercise and drill, in maneuvers and in jobs; in particular, we must learn lessons regarding command activities, staff work, the other work sectors, theory as well as our profession and work methods as well as workstyle.

Our army cadres must rapidly overcome the phenomenon of performing much work but giving little attention to conducting a review and promptly gaining experience from actual work, not being very willing to study or not studying under a plan. In order to meet the requirements of rapidly advancing our army to regular-force, modern operations and insuring victory in combat in a war to defend the fatherland, each of us must actively study, must make every effort to study, must, as Lenin taught, "learn, learn, never stop learning."

Under the leadership of the party and in view of the glorious tradition of the army, in general, and the staff sector, in particular, we are firmly confident that we will surely build a regular force, modern command sector that meets the requirements of the combat and buildup of our armed forces in the new stage. Our corps of command cadres and staff cadres, who possess a high spirit of responsibility and much very valuable experience, will surely be determined to study and to forge themselves in order to constantly improve their skills and qualifications and be worthy of the expectations of the army and the people.

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COMBAT TRAINING OF MILITIA, SELF-DEFENSE TROOPS EXAMINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese Sep 82 pp 42-47

[Article by Lieutenant Colonel Le Manh Xe and Major Hoang Giang: "Training Militia and Self-Defense Forces in a Manner Based on the Requirements of the Combat Task"]

[Text] The purpose of training is to win victory in combat. The training of militia and self-defense forces must be based on the requirements of the local combat task within each area of operation to insure the completion of the task of fighting to protect the village and supporting the effort to win victory in combat; help to maintain political security and social order and safety on the basic and local levels; defeat the acts of encroachment and occupation and take the initiative in promptly retaliating against acts of aggression of the enemy; stop and promptly crush rebellions; and, at the same time, be able to participate in combat as soon as militia and self-defense forces supplement the main force units. Combat training must insure that militia and self-defense forces are able to fulfill their role in independent combat and know how to coordinate in combat with local troops and main force troops, thereby completing every assigned task well. Only in this way can the military training of militia and self-defense forces be of high quality and have clear objectives. We must correct such mistaken thinking as giving light attention to the training of militia and self-defense forces; thinking that any level of training will suffice; providing training merely to complete the training program within the specified amount of time; not attaching importance to actual results; and the conservative, complacent thinking of being satisfied with old experiences. We must wage a determined struggle against the maladies of ostentaticousness and quickly training troops en masse in a manner not consistent with reality. On the basis of the training order issued by the upper echelon, the provincial and district local military agencies have the task of defining the specifics and requirements involved in the training of each type trainee and providing advanced training to the cadres on the various echelons, especially those cadres who personally train militia and self-defense forces, so that they have a firm grasp of the training guidelines, objectives and task of each unit and each force during each period of time.

Providing training that is consistent with the requirements of the combat task of the militia and self-defense forces within each locality and at each

installation is a pressing requirement at this time and is also an important experience of a number of localities. During the past year, as a result of attaching importance to this matter, the militia and self-defense forces in the border areas have recorded good achievements even when performing their combat task and have helped to maintain po itical security and social order and safety. The militia and self-defense forces have killed hundreds of enemy soldiers engaged in acts of encroachment and occupation along the border; killed or captured many groups of enemy spies and commandoes infiltrating our territory; and helped to partially defeat the multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists in the border areas. In the maintenance of political security and social order and safety, the militia and self-defense forces in the various areas of the country have made worthy contributions and, together with the other forces, have arrested many groups attempting to cross the border or flee the country by sea; uncovered and stopped many acts of sabotage and theft of public property; reclaimed much property for the state, the collective and the people; and, at the same time, played the shock role in productive labor and contributed together with the people to developing the economy, stabilizing the standard of living and building socialism within the locality.

Technically, the general requirement in the training of militia and self-defense forces is that they must become proficient in the use of the weapons and equipment with which they have been equipped or which they have made themselves, must be skilled marksmen and must be skilled in the use of mine and boobytraps. Tactically, on the basis of the specific combat task and combat plan of each place, militia and self-defense forces must be trained in how to conduct surprise attacks, ambushes and searches; how to surround a target, exert pressure upon it and tighten the encirclement; how to fight as small, scattered forces; how to fight as a concerted force; how to fight independently; how to coordinate in combat with other forces; how to attack communications lines, how to conduct sapper operations and so forth. Militia forces must also be trained in how to conduct patrols, stand guard, conduct reconnaissance and so forth. However, the focal point of training must be determined on the basis of the situation at each locality and installation. For example, in border areas, militia and self-defense forces must be skilled in annihilating groups of enemy spies and commandoes, firmly maintaining strongpoints, protecting villages, attacking enemy troops engaged in acts of encroachment and occupation and so forth. In coastal areas, militia and self-defense forces must know how to coordinate their production tasks with patrols, combat alert operations and combat at sea and on the islands and know how to detect and promptly report the appearance of unknown ships and boats in our offshore waters, how to detect and apprehend persons illegally leaving the country by sea and so forth. On the mainland, militia and self-defense forces must know how to fight enemy troops that make airborne landings, put down rebellions, maintain political security and social order and safety within the locality and so forth.

Training Troops in How To Fight Enemy Forces Engaged in Acts of Encroachment and Occupation

Along the northern border of our country, the Chinese reactionaries have been and are employing many different forms of activity and coordinating many different

tricks in order to wage a war of gradual encroachment upon and occupation of our territory. Together with sending troops to encroach upon, occupy and nibble at our territory, they have also inserted commandoes and spies into our country to assess the situation, make contacts with reactionaries who are in hiding, build underground bases, spread malicious rumors, sow division among the ethnic minorities and between the army and the people, assassinate cadres and party members, commit acts of sabotage, cause disruption and so forth in a vain attempt to weaken us in preparation for committing aggression against our country when the conditions exist. Therefore, the militia and self-defense forces along the northern border must be thoroughly trained so that they can defeat the actions of the enemy in their war of sabotage. It is necessary to research the specific enemy situation, learn the laws governing their activities and provide training that is consistent with the combat task, the terrain and the weather at each place. The experience of Cao Loc District in Lang Son Province shows that if militia and self-defense forces are tightly organized and thoroughly trained, they can become a very effective force in surrounding, exerting pressure upon and attacking enemy forces engaged in acts of encroachment and occupation. The militia there have been trained in the necessary methods of fighting and have begun to apply these methods in victorious combat. The militia there have coordinated with the other armed forces to surround and exert pressure upon the enemy troops at level 400, thereby preventing the enemy from expanding the scope of their acts of encroachment and occupation, cutting their position off from their rear area, limiting their ability to search the area and plunder and wearing down and annihilating enemy forces, both during the day and at night at well. The militia of Cong Son, Hai Yen, CaoLau and other villages have participated in the fight and killed many enemy troops. At level 400, militia snipers killed 75 enemy troops in 2 months. Luc Van Chung, a militiaman in Hai Yen Village, killed eight enemy troops; Hoang Phi Xinh, a militiaman in Cong Son Village, killed five enemy troops; Duong Mui Vien, a militiawoman in Cong Son Village, also participated in the sniper operation, killing three enemy troops.

Providing Training in Fighting Groups of Enemy Spies and Commandoes

This is a subject in which militia and self-defense forces must be thoroughly trained. Research must be conducted in order to learn the tactics employed by the enemy when they infiltrate our territory, learn how they organize themselves and react when detected, learn the areas and the terrain that the enemy might utilize, learn the targets that the enemy might attack and so forth. On this basis, the specifics involved in training must be established in a manner consistent with the combat task of the militia and self-defense forces within each area. The militia and self-defense forces must be trained in how to detect signs that the enemy is present, how to determine that strangers have entered the locality and how to coordinate with and signal for coordinated attacks upon the enemy among the combat teams and units of the militia and among the militia forces and the local people and the other armed forces.

In the past year, in many localities along the border, such as Cao Loc, Binh Lieu, Phong Tho, Muong Khuong, Vi Xuyen, Ha Quang and so forth, militia and

self-defense forces, with the help of the people, have found and killed many enemy personnel; at some places, they have killed entire groups of enemy spies and commandoes as soon as they stepped foot in our territory. Militia and self-defense forces have killed or captured nearly 50 percent of the total number of enemy spies and commandoes that have been killed and captured; in Phong Tho (Lai Chau Province), they account for 72 percent and in Binh Lieu (Quang Ninh Province), they account for 58 percent. At sea, militia and self-defense forces have also recorded many achievements in detecting unknown boats and ships and coordinating with other armed forces to drive them from our waters.

As a result, full attention must be given to training militia and self-defense forces in how to detect and fight groups of enemy spies and commandoes. In the recent past, this training has not been researched in detail, has not been made an official lesson or subject, rather, training has not gone beyond merely presenting this need when providing training in patrols and combat alerts. The experience of Vi Xuyen District in Ha Tuyen Province shows that training in these subjects must be coordinated with actual operations when units are performing combat alert tasks at strongpoints or at sea. The units in the rear must a also be trained in how to detect, fight and coordinate with other forces to surround, pursue and annihilate groups of enemy spies and commandoes when they infiltrate the locality.

Providing Training in How To Fight and Put Down Rebellions

This is an important combat task of the militia and self-defense forces in contributing along with the other forces to protecting the installation, protecting the locality. It is a factor which insures that the militia and self-defense forces take prompt and effective action when such a situation occurs. In the present multi-faceted war of sabotage of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, they consider exploiting and creating opportunities for fomenting rebellions against us to be a very important measure. The effort to effectively deal with this type of sabotage is related to many sectors and many areas of work and is under the centralized, unified guidance of the local party committee echelon and government. As the local combat forces, as the armed forces on the basic level that directly protect the revolution, protect the locality, the militia and self-defense forces must be well trained and prepared in every respect so that they can detect and exterminate the germs of rebellion as well as rapidly crush rebellions caused by the enemy.

This aspect of training must be under the direct guidance and leadership of the local party committee echelon and government in accordance with the approved local defense plan. In the combat maneuvers in protecting installations and protecting villages that are conducted to provide training to individual teams, units and components of the militia and self-defense forces in accordance with the specific tasks assigned to them, it is necessary to practice dealing with each specific situation that might arise. Training must also be provided in coordinating with other forces in order to determinedly annihilate enemy forces and preventing them from developing and spreading.

One aspect of training that is consistent with the combat task of militia and self-defense forces is the need to establish close coordination between training and productive labor. The militia and self-defense forces are both civilians and military personnel. Their combat training must be closely coordinated with productive labor at each place and each installation in order to achieve high results. For this reason, providing training that is closely based on the requirements of the combat task requires establishing good coordination between training and the productive labor of each locality and each installation. Training subjects and times must be established in the manner best suited to the specific conditions and tasks as each place; training cannot be provided to everyone all at once nor can training subjects, programs and times be left up to the lower echelon to determine. This is a difficult matter with which the local military agencies have been concerned for many years in order to improve the quality of the combat training of militia and self-defense forces. The specific task of the militia and self-defense forces differs from place to place; consequently, training programs cannot be the same everywhere. Production tasks vary from place to place and even among the units at one place, consequently, training must be scheduled for the most suitable times. This requires that the agency formulate a training plan for militia and self-defense forces that is very scientific and specific, is positive and resolute, is effective and flexible.

In 1981, the Vinh Phu Provincial military agency formulated the training plan for the militia and self-defense forces from the provincial to the village levels at an early date. The plan and the contents of the training program were divided into two blocks: militia forces (in the countryside) and self-defense forces (at agencies and enterprises). As regards time, the militia block was divided into two stages of training: stage one in March and April and stage two in September and October, with general maneuvers conducted in accordance with the combat plan for protecting the locality. The self-defense block was also organized into two short phases in July, August and September, with organized training exercises conducted in accordance with the plan for protecting agencies and factories at the completion of study. In establishing such stages of training, especially for the militia (agriculture), Vinh Phu Province gave attention to closely coordinating training with the production season.

As a result of adopting appropriate training plans at an early date and having the support of the various party committee echelons, levels of government and mass organizations, the results of the military training in 1981 of the militia and self-defense forces of Vinh Phu Province were rated as the best in the 2nd Military Region. In many districts and cities, such as Tam Thanh and Vinh Yen City, 100 percent of the villages and self-defense installations completed their training programs, studied all subject matter in exact accordance with the plan and achieved the required quality.

The Advanced Training of Cadres Must Be Carried Out Well

As everyone knows, a unit can only be a good unit if it has good cadres. Whether or not the combat training task mentioned above is carried out well depends first

upon cadres. At present, the cadres that train militia and self-defense forces on the basic level differ in terms of their qualifications, their health and their age. One characteristic of the corps of militia and self-defense cadres is that their economic lives and each of their daily activities are closely linked to their families. Therefore, more than a few difficulties are encountered each year in assembling these cadres for advanced training. Many places only assemble 75 to 90 percent of the cadres in need of advanced training. Moreover, these cadres change from year to year, especially installation cadres and detachment cadres. Many difficulties are generally encountered in preparing materials, subject matter, training grounds, eating facilities and living quarters, consequently, the quality of cadre training classes is limited. This directly affects the results of the combat training of militia and self-defense forces. Many localities, such as Quang Ninh and Vinh Phu Provinces, have taken many steps to gradually correct this situation and have established the advanced training of basic level cadres as the central task in the training of militia and self-defense force each year.

It is necessary to establish a division of echelons regarding the management and advanced training of cadres. The agency of the military region provides advanced training to the training cadres on the provincial (municipal), district and city levels and to the leading cadres on the village level on important fronts. The military agency on the provincial level provides advanced training to village unit cadres, self-defense force commanders, the commanders of mobile companies and the commanders of branch detachments; the military agencies on the district and village levels provide advanced training to the remaining cadres. In advanced training, importance must be attached to providing training in the staff work involved in the formulation of training plans, organizing and commanding combat operations and organizing and managing training. Importance must also be attached to having cadres attend the formal training classes of the upper echelon on a rotating basis. Developing the ability to provide basic training must be considered the main requirement.

The advanced training of militia and self-defense cadres must be under close guidance on each echelon and during each stage of training and must be closely coordinated with the production season and production plan. Organizing training in alternate stages, in cycles, which is a good training method of the entire army at this time, can be employed to provide advanced training to militia and self-defense cadres in the process of providing training.

The Mobile Combat Detachments of the Militia and Self-Defense Units Must Be Well Trained

To begin with, importance must be attached to the units on the frontline, the units stationed in important areas and the other mobile units. To train these units, it is possible to assemble cadres who have much training experience and to give these units priority in terms of documents, materials and training aids. In training, importance must be attached to combat subjects,

combat support subjects and supporting the frontline; at the same time, importance must be attached to guiding the people in protecting themselves from and avoiding enemy aircraft, artillery, chemical weapons and so forth.

The local military agencies on the various echelons must intensify their guidance and inspection of the implementation of training plans and hold exercises and maneuvers in order to improve the quality of training and evaluate the results of training during each stage and each year. They must do a good job of disseminating the combat experiences of the militia and self-defense forces on the frontline and the experiences in maintaining political security and social order and safety on the rear line so that militia and self-defense units can widely apply them in a manner consistent with their task and apply them even in the process of providing training.

Whether each task involved in the buildup and combat of the militia and self-defense forces, in general, and the task of providing training in a manner consistent with combat requirements, in particular, are carried out well or not depends upon whether or not the centralized, collective leadership of the local party committee echelons is strengthened. The local military agencies on the various echelons must seek the close leadership and guidance of the party committee echelons and local governments in every area in order to constantly increase the fighting strength of the militia and self-defense forces and successfully complete each task assigned to them in the new period.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HEIGHTENING LEVEL OF COMBAT READINESS URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 25 in Vietnamese 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Never Stop Strengthening the Level of Combat Readiness"]

[Text] Combat readiness is the yardstick for measuring the fighting strength of each unit and the entire army, in peace as in war time. Activities of the army in the building and training process all aim at the ultimate goal of enhancing the army's combat readiness.

The fighting strength of the army originates from a number of factors. To win a war, each soldier must arm himself with a strong fighting spirit and must be ready to sacrifice himself for the defense of the fatherland, while being constantly aware of every plot and hostile action of the enemies. He must acquire sufficient knowledge of the army's skills, be confident of his fighting ability and know how to develop the powers of his individual weapons and equipment to the maximum by coordinating his forces with those of the entire unit.

But whether this combined force is adequately developed depends on how ready and active each cadre, soldier and unit is to fighting the enemy. Therefore, to always improve the state of combat readiness while never disregarding political training, through building up of the fighting spirit, by sharpening of the revolutionary consciousness of each cadre and soldier, and by organizing training which will achieve high quality in building determined soldiers and which is close to the combat realities, all units must maintain the level of combat readiness set for them by higher authorities.

Each unit and sector in its role of defending the fatherland must keep its combat readiness at the level set forth by regulations. Regulations concerning combat readiness constitute a strict order which must be faithfully followed because they make us ready for whatever unpredictable circumstances we may encounter and help us actively resist any foreign aggression at the very beginning of the war, at each sector level and throughout the nation.

Combat readiness is the fruit of scientific organization. Each condition of combat readiness specifically spells out what a commander and his unit should do in managing their personnel, weapons, equipment, and in the timely performance of each step of the combat plan. Consequently, suffice it to look at the quantity and quality of the tasks performed to be able to assess the degree and quality of a unit's combat readiness.

As with other tasks, it is the commander who is responsible for the quality of his unit's combat readiness. Ready to fight now and forever is not pure propaganda but a serious obligation. A commander must fulfill the need of his unit's combat readiness by helping his fellow soldiers, through education and training, obtain good performances, strictly assigning on-duty missions to soldiers, commanding officers and combat units, exercising rigid control over his soldiers and having them observe faithfully all regulations concerning combat readiness. With a commanding apparatus working that smoothly, a high degree of combat readiness will never interfere with other daily activities, and fellow soldiers will not feel tense or under constraint.

Always being ready to fight and always strengthening the level of combat readiness are a question of principle for the armed forces. This must be thoroughly recognized and carried out by all levels, echelons, cadres and soldiers, whatever they do and wherever they are stationed.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

POLITICAL TRAINING FOR LOCAL ARMED FORCES URGED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Political Training for Militia and Self-Defense Forces"]

[Text] In years past, the political training for the militia and self-defense forces has helped making cadres and soldiers thoroughly understand the party's line and clearly recognize the situation, the role of the revolution and that of the armed forces, strengthening their consciousness, and helping them carry out their missions.

However, shortcomings still exist. The contents of the program were not relevant to the audience and far from being realistic. Therefore, they do not effectively help boost the image of the militia and self-defense forces in their fundamental role of producing and protecting production. Teaching method was simplistic and poor in form, consequently, did not help develop the students' initiative and creative ability, especially when those students were themselves research cadres or veteran militiamen from organizations and enterprises. Methods of assessment of students' performances were also inappropriate.

To carry out the party's resolution on strengthening the political training and the General Political Department's decision on improving contents, program and method of political training, local military organizations must, depending on their respective capacity, effectively share with the party's political officers and local authorities the responsibility of planning local affairs that help enhance the quality of the political training for the militia and self-defense forces.

It must be clearly understood that the aim and requirements of political training for the militia and self-defense forces is to help them thoroughly understand the party's military line and mission central to which is to consolidate the national defense, build up local people's armed forces and carry on the people's warfare to protect the fatherland. The theme of the training must be based on two most fundamental objectives, i.e. the party's line and the responsibility of the armed forces in this new era. The training must spread over several years with specific cycles advancing from easy to difficult levels, giving higher priority to subjects that must be studied first, and using the knowledge gained in 1 year to improve the knowledge to be acquired in a later year. Make sure that the contents of the political training for the militia and self-defense forces does not duplicate that of the political

training for youths, women and trade union associations, and that no important subjects are to be omitted. Training method and teaching materials must be improved to conform to their audience and to different situations. As for the ethnic minority militia, proper communication methods are essential; namely, questions and answers, pictures with graphics as illustrations, students' participation, etc. For the militia of the deltas, cities and towns and urban self-defense forces, teaching materials can be of classroom type and questions may be brought up for discussion. The better educated self-defense forces of the research organizations should edit teaching and research materials. With regard to the organization of the program, each ward, village, enterprise should be regarded as a unit for the conduct and management of study. Lectures and class discussion must be echeloned so that senior cadres, militiamen and members of the self-defense forces will not have to retake what they were already taught.

Allowing time for each training period is a key factor that helps make the training program effective. Regulations concerning both training and learning must be carried out conscientiously and completely--no parts of the program are to be left out. To be able to do so, localities and basic-level units must be adept at execution of the political program in conjunction with production; those units belonging to the industry, with their shifts and teams; those in agriculture, with the seasons; and those in administration and street militia units, with the month and quarter of the year.

To ensure complete and perfect execution of the program, emphasis should go to the selection of appropriate timing and the selection and training of the teaching staff. Teachers can be recruited among the party's cadres, local authorities, retired cadres and cadres who have had experience in teaching local military subjects and advanced training be given to instructors so that they are fully aware of the contents and objectives of the program.

However, preference as instructors should be reserved for commanders and political officers of the military organizations of wards, villages, enterprises and organizations so as to respect the motto according to which superiors are responsible of the education and training of their subordinates; and as result, training and theory will be closer to reality. Political training is equally important as military training to militia and self-defense forces. Units must carefully organize training to insure correct implementation of the program and to achieve high quality.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

FULRO'S ACTIVITIES DISCOVERED IN DAC LAC

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Oct 82 p 2

[Article by A Ma Tha: "Actively Track Down the Enemy"]

[Text] Senior Sergeant Le Huu Luong, commander of the reconnaissance team of Post No 2 of the Dac Lac Province's border guard, excitedly put the knapsack over his shoulders and hurriedly left--the commander of his post had just ordered him to go out on a reconnaissance mission in preparation for a forthcoming plan to destroy the Fulro bandits. He used short cuts through woods to reach Dac Rue Spring where he would wait for the enemy's moves. After about 5 kilometers of walk, he spotted a singular footprint next to a pothole full of water from an early morning rain. A close look revealed that the water was muddy suggesting that someone had just stepped through it. "The tribal village is at least 7 days of walk away through paths in the woods," Luong said to himself. "Who could have come here so early? Moreover, tribesmen rarely pass by here, for this place has been the refuge of the bandits. Be alert, the bandits might make a move soon." Luong, then, quickly pull back the breech of his rifle to allow a bullet to load into its chamber and kept on walking. After rather a long walk, he sighted some fresh tree branches on both sides of his trail and the grass was flattened and showed a pathway. Following this path, Luong caught sight of four Fulro bandits digging hurriedly for wild tubers, while another kept watch walking back and forth and holding an AR15 ready. As fast as a squirrel and taking advantage of the natural camouflage provided by the site, Luong cautiously moved closer to the group. By now he was only 10 to 13 meters away. "The guard must be taken alive," he thought; so he reached for and hid behind a big tree trunk. But at the very same moment, the guard caught sight of a wild tuber in Luong's direction and rushed for it. Luong decided he must act quickly or the guard would alert his companions to escape. So, with his bayonet, he stabbed the guard in the chest. The guard barely had time to utter a loud piercing cry, when he fell down. Aware of the danger, his companions ran off to the Dac Rue Spring as fast as they could. Luong kept pursuing the enemies for about 7 more kilometers when he lost sight of them. Determining not to allow the enemies to escape, Luong returned to his post to ask for a support unit. For 2 consecutive days, eating and drinking just enough to survive, Luong and his unit searched one area of the woods after another without success; but patience never failed them. The next morning, around 0800 hours, they found lying by the border of the spring some shredded tobacco; the tobacco was still burning suggesting that the enemies were not far away. Luong's unit promptly spread into combat

formation. At the same time, from a hillock, the four bandits also discovered the presence of Luong's unit. The one armed with an M.79 was about to fire at our formation, when from an advantageous position, Luong shot him; the bandit fell down, his gun thrown out of his hands. Convinced that the enemies would soon retrieve their companion's body and his gun, Luong and his unit waited. Minutes later, two of the enemies attempted to remove the body while a third covered their action with a burst of diversionary fire to draw our attention. Luong's unit did not move. But as soon as the enemies reached for the M.69, they opened fire killing both men on the spot. Taking advantage of the circumstance, Luong fired and wounded the support man.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

COMBAT REQUIREMENTS OF TANK TROOPS OUTLINED

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 46-55

[Article by Senior Colonel Le Xuan Kien: "The Assault Power of Tank Troops in Modern Offensive Campaigns"]

[Text] It was in World War II (1939-1945) that tank troops became the main assault force of modern armies. In the great war of national defense (1941-1945), the soviet Red army mobilized thousands or several thousands of tanks and pieces of self-propelled artillery for offensive campaigns, especially strategic campaigns, and created an offensive power unprecedented in the history of war.

Since World War II, the use of tanks on the battlefield has increased. On the battlefield in our country, a battlefield on which the communications-transportation network is not highly developed and there are many mountainous forests, rivers and streams, it can be seen that the role and the fighting strength of tank troops have been very important and very necessary in helping to increase the assault power, the mobility of ground forces in modern offensive campaigns. The great victory of the general offensive in the spring of 1975, the pinnacle of which was the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, and the glorious victories won in the war to protect the fatherland on the southwestern border of our country in 1977, 1978 and 1979 confirm this.

Today, the combat tanks of the new generation possess strong firepower and are superior in terms of their mobility, their ability to protect themselves and their level of automation to the tanks of previous generations. Today's tanks have also been improved to meet the conditions of nuclear war and are capable of withstanding the blast wave, the radiation and the radioactivity of an atomic bomb. Tank troops, who have been trained and forged so that they are able to take rapid, precise action, have much greater endurance than tank troops in previous wars did. Even in the conventional wars that have occurred since World War II, countries have fully concerned themselves with building up tank troop units and making rather widespread use of them on the battlefield. Therefore, the role and the impact of tank troops as the primary assault force of the ground forces in modern war have not only been maintained, but have reached an unprecedented level of development. This is clearly evident in the rapid increase in the number of tank troops, in the complexity and breadth of the

missions assigned to them, in the latest developments in offensive operations, in the ability to coordinate with the other branches to deliver large, annihilating blows and increase the speed of modern offensive campaigns...

I. The Factors That Combine To Form the Assault Power of Tank Troops in Modern Offensive Campaigns

When talking about the assault power of tank troops, we are talking about the fighting strength of tank units, tank corps or tank groups mobilized for battles, offensive campaigns and counter-offensive campaigns. This power is the result of developing upon the mobility and the breaching ability of tank troops so that, together with the other branches, the rate at which tank troops advance and attack is increased with a view toward annihilating large enemy forces and achieving the decisive targets of the campaign. The clearest, most vivid manifestations of the assault power of tank troops are strong power to breach enemy lines, high mobility and the ability to advance at a rapid rate. In other words, these are the factors that combine to form the assault power of tank troops in modern offensive campaigns.

Breaching enemy lines is a universal action in offensive operations on land. In offensive operations, after successfully breaking through the basic defensive position, the tactical defenses of the enemy, it is possible to promptly send large forces deep within enemy defenses to break through their campaign defense line, rapidly carry out the specifics of the mission, increase the rate of the attack and annihilate large enemy forces and the main troop encampments of the defending forces. Armies that are on the defensive can differ in many ways in how they organize their defensive battle positions, how they utilize and deploy their forces, how they conduct combat operations and how they conduct defensive campaigns. However, modern defensive operations have the following characteristics in common: there is a system of strong defensive positions that include combat equipment, hidden fortifications and well structured communication lines that are camouflaged by many means and many modern methods; there is a dense system of firepower to block and inflict casualties upon troops attacking from afar; there is a system of obstacles consisting of many different types that are difficult to cross; there is a system of strong combined branch reserve forces; there is coordination between defending the basic area and taking the initiative in launching counter-attacks and attacks in order to annhilate the attacking forces of the opposition and so forth. As a result, breaching operations frequently become very fierce and complex and have a very large influence upon the entire battle and the entire campaign. In a modern offensive campaign, campaign breaches do not only occur once or only in one place, rather, they can occur many times and at many places along the defense line of the enemy. For such campaigns, the necessary breaching power requires the assembling of large forces, large amounts of technical equipment and large numbers of tank troops. As for themselves, tank troops must utilize the technical and tactical properties of their equipment and the combat skills of their cadres and soldiers as the decisive element in this breaching power.

Whereas in World War I (1914-1918), breaching operations accounted for 50 percent of the operations and more than 50 percent of the time in an entire campaign,

in World War II, these percentages were reduced to only about 10 percent. One very important reason for this decline was the concerted use of large numbers of tank troops in breaching operations. For example, on the Belorussian battlefield in June and July, 1944, the soviet Red army amassed more than 100 divisions, more than 4,000 tanks and so forth on four fronts to attack and annihilate the German army along a front some 600 kilometers long. By means of their high mobility and strong breaching power, the units of the Red army advanced 150 kilometers in the space of only 6 days. In the historic campaign to liberate Berlin, the soviet army used more than 6,000 tanks and pieces of self-propelled artillery. The tactical and campaign breaching effectiveness of our Vietnamese tank troops has been clearly displayed in the battle of Ban Me Thuot in March, 1975, which opened the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign (April 1975) and in the war to protect the fatherland on the southwestern border of the country in which we coordinated with the Kampuchean Revolutionary Armed Forces to defeat the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique in the spring of 1979. Of course, the fact that breaching operations account for less time in offensive campaigns is also due to the strong growth of the infantry, the artillery and the air force and to the development of campaign art, in particular, and military art, in general.

Together with strong breaching power, the high mobility of tank troops is of very important significance in offensive campaigns, especially when tank troops became a basic branch of modern ground forces. As regards the army, in general, high mobility enables it to avoid unexpected blows by various types of modern weapons, such as artillery, aircraft and even the nuclear weapons of the opposition; enables it to rapidly assemble in secrecy in selected areas and reorient its efforts from one direction to another in order to launch strong surprise attacks against the opposition; enables it to achieve a superiority of forces and technical means over the enemy on the primary front and attack the enemy at a rapid rate and deep behind their lines; and enables it to deliver large, annihilating blows to groups of enemy forces. In modern offensive campaigns on land, tank troops are a key force in creating the rapid mobility of the attacking forces. In these campaigns, tank troops frequently must move their entire front and formation, shifting their operations from one direction to another, from the rear to the front, from one mission to another and experiencing different scales of operation and many different situations.

In the Soviet Union's great war of national defense, there were many examples of rapid mobility on the part of military corps and tank formations in order to carry out newly arisen missions. One capital garrison tank group rapidly moved from the Berlin area to Riga to promptly attack the enemy forces there and then moved toward Prague to coordinate with the army and people of Czechoslovakia in annihilating the fascists. Our tank troops have also experienced many cases in which they have had to make major movements on the battlefield. After Tank Corps Number 3 had finished working with friendly units to complete the task of liberating the Central Highlands (March, 1975) and was advancing in the midst of victory toward the coastal lowlands of Zone 5, it had to quickly change direction toward the northwest, toward Saigon, in order to participate in the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign. In the fight in Kampuchea in January, 1979

one tank corps that had just participated in the attack on and the liberation of Phnom Penh immediately received orders to go fight the enemy in the direction of Route 5. Facts have confirmed the tremendous contributions made by tank units in giving mobility to attacking troops.

As a result of their rapid mobility and strong breaching power, tank troops have achieved a rapid rate of attack in campaigns. In modern campaigns, tank troops and mechanized troops are the main forces in creating the speed with which attacking forces attack. By means of conducting high speed attacks, the attacking side can gain time, seize the initiative and, as a result, put the defending forces in a passive position, in a position from which they are taken by surprise. The high rate of speed achieved by the attacking forces can cause the defenders to lose all or a portion of the ability to move their forces and equipment, make it difficult for them to utilize reserve units or make it impossible for them to mount an organized defense. With their high rate of speed, attacking forces can rapidly and deeply penetrate enemy lines, encircle the enemy and isolate enemy forces; they can destroy or disrupt their campaign rear area and complete the mission assigned to them in a short amount of time with the lowest possible losses of personnel and equipment.

In the strategic offensives of the Red army in the great war of national defense (1941-1945), which had the participation of the various branches and services, of many troop fronts, including tank and self-propelled artillery groups and corps, a rate of advance of 20 to 25 kilometers per day was achieved by infantry troops and 40 to 50 kilometers per day by tank and mechanized troops. In the Visula-Oder campaign, Capital Garrison Tank Groups Number 1 and Number 2 achieved a rate of advance of 75 kilometers on some days.

In the general offensive in the spring of 1975, the highpoint of which was the historic Ho Chi Minh campaign, the rate of advance achieved by the military corps that deeply penetrated enemy territory along with the key forces, the tank-armored units and the infantry troops riding on trucks, was 50 to 60 kilometers in one day and night. This rate of advance actually helped to insure that our troops could seize total initiative on the battlefield, thereby depriving the puppet army of the time needed to reorganize their blocking forces and, wherever they did organize these forces, their effectiveness was very limited. For this reason, our offensive military corps rapidly attacked and occupied the main targets in the campaign, such as Independence Palace, puppet headquarters, Tan Son Nhat Airport and so forth.

One of the lessons learned by Vietnamese tank-armored troops in the general offensive in the spring of 1975 was: operating in close coordination with the various branches and services, the tank corps with their ability to advance at a rapid rate helped to reduce the amount of time available and the ability of the enemy to consolidate its position and send in reinforcements and enabled our troops to achieve the factors of secrecy and surprise in order to rapidly and systematically annihilate the enemy even in the case of employing large forces; as a result, it was possible to achieve high campaign efficiency, high combat efficiency. On this basis, we see that increasing the assault power of tank troops in offensive campaigns in a people's war to protect the

fatherland becomes a necessity that must be truly researched and resolved in the process of building up, training and raising the level of combat readiness of our army.

II. Several Basic Matters in Increasing the Assault Power of Tank Troops in Modern Offensive Campaigns

The matter of increasing the assault power of tank troops encompasses tactics and technology, organization and equipment. It is the result of military training, combat command operations, battlefield preparations, material-technical support and the utilization of forces and means. Here, we will only discuss a number of main points.

1. Utilising troops in a centralised manner involving secrecy, surprise and close coordination with the other branches and services is a very basic aspect of military art in increasing the assault power of tank troops in modern offensive campaigns.

If we review the second and third stages of the great war of national defense waged by the Soviet people, we see that at the breached sections along the line of attack, which constituted only 8 to 12 percent of the entire line of attack of the various fronts, 50 to 80 percent of the infantry, nearly 70 percent of the artillery and 80 to 100 percent of the aircraft and tanks of the entire campaign were assembled. Reducing the size of the sections of the line breached by the military corps in the offensive campaign permitted the soviet army to create a high density, in the years from 1943 to 1945, of forces and means per kilometer of line breached: 200 to 300 pieces of artillery and mortars and 15 to 24 tanks and pieces of self-propelled artillery. As a result of assembling forces and means in such high concentrations, the soviet armed forces achieved superiority over the enemy on the main front and crushed the enemy's forces in a short period of time. This concentration not only depended upon the table of organization and technical equipment, but also, to a large degree, upon the talents and skills of the campaign commander. The commander must have a firm grasp of the mission of the campaign and the battlefield situation, make accurate decisions and be determined to assemble his forces, means and tanks on the main front, for the main mission and in the main area at the decisive time in order to create strong breaching power for tank troops themselves and the entire campaign.

Compared to previously, our army, with includes tank-armored troops, has developed much in terms of its organization and equipment. However, tank troops still do not meet every requirement of modern offensive campaigns. Therefore, correctly applying the principle of making concerted use of tank-armored troops in campaigns is even more necessary. With the tanks in the table of organization and the additional tanks provided, the commander of a campaign can, if he knows how to utilize these tanks in a skillful manner and concentrates their use of the main front, in the key, decisive battle and at the most important times, always create for himself an immediate, strong fist and reserve forces needed to guide the development of the campaign as intended by him.

Moreover, due to the characteristics of the operations of the opposition and due to the road, bridge, terrain and weather and climatic conditions of our country, it can be seen that tanks are not needed on every battlefield, on every front or in every battle. The problem lies in utilizing tanks at the correct place, at the correct time and to the correct degree, using them in a precise, determined and concentrated manner in order to create the necessary assault power and insure the completion of the assigned combat and campaign tasks. Utilizing tanks in a decentralized manner does not increase their effectiveness, rather, it reduces the available tank force to an "ordinary force" and makes it impossible to create any significant power.

Under certain conditions, the use of tank forces in a highly concentrated manner by the attacking force is a major surprise to the defending force. Whenever tanks are being used, secrecy and surprise must be maintained. We must maintain secrecy and take the enemy by surprise in everything from how we intend to use tanks, in which direction and on which battlefield we intend to use tanks and the battles in which we intend to use tanks to the number, quality and type of tanks used, the tank units employed in battles and campaigns and so forth. Therefore, we must do a very good job of reconnoitering and assessing the enemy, preparing the battlefield, preparing mobility routes, providing technical support, organizing coordination and command operations, establishing decoy forces to deceive the enemy and so forth. In the major offensive campaigns conducted in 1971 and 1972, we struck panic into the hearts of the American and puppet forces when they saw our tank troops emerge, even though they had "electronic fences" and the most modern electronic reconnaissance equipment. In the Central Highlands campaign (March, 1975), our tank troops took the enemy by surprise not only because they were utilized in a concerted manner in the key, opening battle of Ban Me Thuot, but also because they employed many measures and forms of mobility, crossed many treacherous mountains, crossed the outer perimeter defense line of the enemy and arrived at their battle position in secrecy and safety before and immediately after the battle commenced. In such cases, the power of the attacking side is not merely added to, but is clearly multiplied.

However, the role and power of tank troops cannot be highly developed if there is a lack of close coordination with the forces participating in the offensive campaign. This involves coordination among the units and components, between advanced components and main force components, between one type of tank and another, between combat elements and support elements and so forth within the tank forces participating in the campaign. It also involves coordination between tanks and the mechanized infantry, the artillery forces, the anti-tank forces, the engineer forces, the air forces, the airborne landing troops, the naval forces supporting ground operations and so forth participating in the campaign. Maintaining close coordination between tank troops and infantry, mechanized infantry and engineer troops has become an especially important requirement in the art of utilizing tank troops in a modern offensive campaign on our country's battlefield in view of its harsh terrain, road, weather and climatic conditions. This coordination not only has the purpose of utilizing the strength of tank units and the units of the other branches, but also has the purpose of overcoming the weaknesses of tank troops themselves and helping tank troops to limit the

losses caused by enemy firepower and assaults and increase the operating ability and the safety of tank troops in order to increase their assault power in campaigns. Therefore, a lack of coordination between tanks and the other branches and the separation of tanks from infantry, mechanised infantry and engineers are things that must be avoided in the utilization of forces and the organising of the command of tank troops in offensive campaigns.

2. Increasing the effectiveness of the command organization and making good battlefield preparations are demands that are constantly faced in increasing the assault power of tank troops.

The effectiveness of the command organization of the commander of tank troops and the campaign commander is most clearly evident in the results achieved by tank troops in the completion of their mission within the campaign. When the command organisation is highly efficient, it means that tank troops can utilize their assault power to annihilate or occupy the targets assigned to them with the lowest possible losses and in the shortest possible amount of time, thereby making positive contributions to the completion of the campaign mission.

In order to achieve high effectiveness in the organising of command operations, the tank troop commander and the campaign commander must possess basic military knowledge and be highly experienced; must possess the virtue of determination, be able to make accurate decisions, be flexible when employing forces, correctly utilize the technical and tactical properties of each type of equipment and utilize equipment with full consideration to combat support, safety and technical support conditions; in particular, they must be able to accurately and rapidly organize the implementation of the directives and orders of the upper echelon in the course of the campaign. The person who has the highest authority to organize the command of tank troops in an offensive campaign is the campaign commander. Of course, the tank units participating in the campaign are always under the direct command of their unit commander. The effectiveness of the command organization is also concretely expressed in the commander issuing orders and directives that are consistent with the situation and that guide the actions of tank troops in exact accordance with his intentions. To accomplish this, the commander must know his forces and means, know the combat capabilities of his troops well, establish accurate requirements and create the minimum conditions needed to meet these requirements; he must insure that tank forces always ahere to their mission, always adhere to the final target in the offensive and overcome every obstacle so that they can play their primary ground assault role in all situations and successfully achieve the objective of the battle and the campaign. High effectiveness in command operations is also manifested by continuing to efficiently deploy troops and encouraging tank units to increase the speed of their attack, make deep penetrations, surround and isolate the enemy even in complicated, decisive situations in order to join other forces in rapidly and systematically annihilating the enemy.

Modern offensive campaigns in a people's war to protect our fatherland are not only carried out under favorable condituons but are also sometimes carried out under difficult conditions in terms of the comparison of forces, time, space,

terrain and weather. A number of such campaigns can occur during the initial period of a war to protect the fatherland. Therefore, the tank troop commander as well as the commander of the combined branches must possess firm skills and not waver in the face of decisive resistance by the enemy, in the face of terrain and weather difficulties. On this basis, they must take determined, accurate and rapid action to employ the assault power of tank troops and contribute along with the other branches to reversing the situation and advancing the campaign to victory. In the course of the campaign, the tank troop commander must organize good protection against enemy aircraft, enemy artillery, enemy chemical warfare, enemy ambuses and enemy attempts to destroy roads and bridges, must prepare the battlefield and must prepare the various areas of combat support in a planned and effective manner. It must be remembered that every battle, every offensive campaign has its own peculiarities, its own specific requirements. This demands that the commander not only possess basic knowledge, but also be creative, positive and flexible in the process of commanding troops.

Battlefield preparations for tank troops in an offensive campaign consist of many things: assessing the enemy situation, their deployment of forces and their anti-tank capabilities; reconnoitering the network of roads and bridges for force mobility; selecting the direction and routes for force mobility; establishing and apportioning the plan for the use of mobility routes among units; selecting staging areas and points of departure; investigating and calculating the support required by tanks and the ability of tanks to resist the enemy in the air and on the ground; deploying the material and technical support system, etc. In this area, insuring mobility is always the most basic, the most important requirement.

Offensive campaigns in a war to protect the fatherland will be carried out first on the frontline of the fatherland, where virtually all of the terrain is either mountainous jungles or coastline. On mountain roads, the speed of tanks can be three to four times slower than on lowland roads. The quantity of repair work performed and the amount of spare parts consumed increased three to five times. Therefore, in order to reduce the difficulties encountered in mobile operations, every tank and armored unit within the strategic deployment and in accordance with the established combat plan can and must, in peace time before war even breaks out, set aside time to research the terrain and build roads for mobility, roads consisting of north-south roads, east-west roads, roads into battle positions, routes to be used when carrying out an offensive and so forth. On a longer term basis, it is possible to reconnoiter the roads for development in depth of an offensive mission or for tank forces to use to make deep penetrations, encircle and entrap the enemy. Because our country has many rivers and streams, tank and armored units can also prepare water routes to tranport tanks to combat staging areas and, in this way, save fuel for vehicles, reduce the amount of time vehicles are in operation and maintain secrecy and surprise for the battle and campaign.

Facts have shown that organizing mobility support within offensive campaigns for tank troops has become a matter of major importance to the campaign command organization. Only by conducting a detailed investigation, making scientific calculations, skillfully organizing and coordinating forces, developing upon the

key role played by engineer troops, guiding the jobs that must be performed first and last and so forth in an efficient manner is it possible for the campaign commander and command agency as well as the commander and the command agency of tank units to resolve problems well and create additional capabilities for tank troops to increase their speed and their assault power in campaigns.

3. Training to achieve proficiency in tactics and techniques in order to insure that every unit is capable of conducting major operations under every decisive, difficult condition caused by the enemy, the terrain or the weather is also a very basic requirement in raising the assault power of tank troops.

Technical and tactical proficiency is exhibited by tank cadres and soldiers who are the masters of their equipment and weapons, who use their equipment and weapons the way that they are supposed to be used and who develop upon the superior nature of their equipment and weapons in their methods of fighting in order to increase the mobility, the breaching power and the self-defense capabilities of each tank as well as the entire unit with a view toward successfully completing each mission. Technical and tactical proficiency is not only exhibited in the ability to learn the knowledge and skills needed to operate tanks in modern warfare, but also in the ability to successfully apply this knowledge and these skills under the combat conditions of tank troops on the battlefield in our country.

On a battlefield on which a large percentage of the terrain is mountainous jungles, the density of rivers and streams is high, the enemy's airspace, territory and ocean waters adjoin ours and the enemy has large forces and many cunning tricks, our tank cadres and soldiers must be proficient in the techniques and tactics employed in modern warfare in accordance with the requirements of modern offensive campaigns in a people's war to protect the fatherland. Our tank troops gained some experience in coordinated combat operations in the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation as well as in the war against the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their lackeys; they also have the experience being gained in the maintenance of combat readiness now. We must enhance and develop upon this very valuable, very practical experience in order to train troops. High quality technical and tactical training is a firm foundation that enables tank troops operating under difficult conditions to still possess strong breaching power and high mobility, still be able to use few forces to defeat many enemy forces and successfully complete their mission. Training must insure that tank troops can apply many different methods of attack, sometimes attacking the enemy while crossing rivers, sometimes attacking enemy forces in defensive field positions or permanent fortifications, sometimes making landings by sea in order to attack enemy forces, etc.

The enemy is always looking for every way to annihilate us. Sometimes, they use large detachments and, at other times, they use small teams; sometimes they attack us openly and, at other times, they attack us by stealth in order to keep the offensive power of our tank troops in check. They use the firepower of artillery troops, infantry troops and mortar troops, even explosives, mines and other obstacles in regular-force and "guerrilla" operations in order to ambush and block our tanks, etc. Any delay, any "naivete" on the part of our

tank soldiers in the face of the enemy can bring serious consequences. Therefore, through the forging of technical and tactical proficiency, we must train tank soldiers who possess firm resolve, are able to think quickly and can operate well in many different circumstances and situations in the face of a very malicious enemy.

We must train tank troops who can operate effectively in the various types of warfare and the different scales of offensive campaigns in a war to protect the fatherland. Special attention must be given to training tank troops who are skilled in coordinating with many branches on a large-scale, coordinating breaching and penetrating operations with encircling and entrapping the enemy on the scale of a campaign in order to annihilate large numbers of enemy forces. In particular, we must actively provide training and practical application in techniques, tactics and command organization in order to increase the assault power of tank troops in accordance with the requirements of modern offensive campaigns in the initial period of a war to protect the fatherland.

Of course, the technical and tactical proficiency of tank units is also closely linked to the stability of their organization and equipment, to their rear service and technical support organizations and to the effectiveness of the command organization of each tank detachment and each tank corps. In every case, the commanders of tank units must give the campaign commander a full understanding of their forces and capabilities so that they can be utilized in the most efficient manner possible. As for themselves, the commanders of tank units must be thoroughly familiar with their entire table of organization and equipment and must utilize the function of each member force, from the reconnaissance force, warning force and advanced detachments to main force detachments, mechanized infantry (or infantry) and accompanying engineers. Of importance is the need for these forces to always operate in close coordination with one another and, in this manner, create the assault power of tank troops in the campaign.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CONCLUSION OF TRUNG DUNG ARTICLE ON WAR OF SABOTAGE

Hanoi TAP CHI QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese No 8, Aug 82 pp 18-36

[Conclusion of article by Trung Dung: "Being Resolved To Win Victory Over the Enemy's War of Sabotage"]

[Text] Part II

Following several decades of arduous fighting and sacrifice, we completed the task of liberating the nation and reunifying the fatherland and are now advancing the entire country to socialism and building a life of peace in our independent, free and socialist country.

However, our socialist revolution is taking place against the background of many complex changes in the international situation. On a worldwide scope, the bellicose powers of imperialism, led by the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, who are collaborating with each other, are assembling forces in order to counter-attack the world revolutionary movement, primarily the Soviet Union and the socialist community.

In Southeast Asia, the Chinese reactionaries and the imperialist powers have directed the thrust of their efforts toward Vietnam and the two countries of Laos and Kampuchea. They have carried out two wars of aggression at either end of our country. They are, in addition, making every effort to carry out a multi-faceted war of sabotage while constantly threatening to unleash a large-scale war of aggression against our country.

As a result, along with the process of building the economy, developing the culture, building socialism and building a life of comfort and happiness, we must be resolved to win victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy while insuring that our country is always sufficiently ready to win victory over any enemy in any situation.

The war of sabotage against our country was secretly prepared for by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists for a long time, is being frantically carried out by them now and will be waged by them for a long time to come. Winning victory over this war of sabotage of the enemy is a necessity in winning

victory in the process of the socialist revolution in our country. We must have a correct understanding, must adopt correct positions and must employ suitable measures in this struggle, determined to defeat this insidious war of sabotage of the enemy.

1. Fighting the enemy's war of sabotage involves an arduous, decisive, complex and long struggle by our army and people, a struggle that is closely linked to preparing the country to win victory over a large-scale war of aggression waged by them, closely linked to the struggle between the two ways of life, between socialism and capitalism, within the socialist revolution in our country.

As everyone knows, the struggle between the nation of Vietnam and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists is an uncompromising struggle, is a decisive class struggle for survival between revolutionary forces and counter-revolutionary forces. Moreover, this is a struggle between the revolutionary forces that symbolize the times and the most counter-revolutionary force in history; between a genuine Marxist-Leninist party and a traitorous Maoist party that is masquerading as a Marxist-Leninist party and is opposing Marxism-Leninism; and between a genuine socialist state that brandishes the banner of national independence and socialism and a Maoist, bureaucratic, militaristic state that pursues a policy of expansionism and hegemony, rules the people at home and sabotages and annexes neighboring countries in a vain attempt to open the way for them to become rulers of the world.

To our army and people, whose territory, ocean waters and air space adjoin those of such a dangerous, immediate enemy, it is clear that resisting the hostile policy of the Chinese reactionaries truly involves a struggle to insure the survival of our nation, protect the priceless fruits of our country's revolution, protect the sacred independence of our fatherland, protect the right of collective ownership of our people and protect the life and dignity of we Vietnamese. At the same time, it is a struggle to protect the complete loyalty and the noble international responsibility of the nation of Vietnam to the two fraternal nations of Laos and Kampuchea, protect a bastion of the socialist system and a spearhead of the three revolutionary currents in Southeast Asia, protect the purity and invincibility of Marxism-Leninism and, at the same time, protect the friendship between our people and the people of China.

To the Chinese reactionaries, a prosperous and strong, independent and unified socialist Vietnam is a major obstable to their expansion southward. Therefore, even if they must encounter numerous defeats, they will never abandon their scheme to conquer and annex Vietnam. They also know that if they do not conquer and annex Vietnam, they surely cannot annex the entire Indochina peninsula, consequently, it will be difficult for them to sweep into Southeast Asia. Also for this reason, the entire reactionary nature and the entirety of the wicked ambitions of the Chinese expansionists have been and are being revealed in the schemes and tricks of their war of sabotage and their preparations for a large-scale war of aggression against our country.

As a result, this struggle between ourselves and the enemy is an arduous, decisive, complex and long class struggle. To our entire party, all our people and our entire army it is truly a steadfast, tenacious struggle requiring skill.

We consider defeating the war of sabotage of the enemy to be a very important struggle to thwart and repulse their scheme to carry out a large-scale war of aggression. Of course, the enemy also knows that conquering and annexing Vietnam by means of a large-scale war of aggression will not be easy. However, subjectivism and recklessness are characteristics of all types of reactionaries, even the Chinese reactionaries, which everyone recognizes. Therefore, together with being resolved to win victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy, we must, at the same time, make the preparations needed to insure that our country always possesses the strength to win victory over the enemy in any situation. We must make every effort to build the national defense system and build the people's armed forces and the people's public security forces. In particular, we must make every effort to insure that our country becomes strong in every area, is strong in every situation, and must very closely coordinate economic construction with the strengthening of the national defense system and the maintenance of security in order to defeat the scheme of the enemy to weaken and topple us, meet the pressing economic demands and demands concerning living conditions of the people and create the conditions for repelling the threat of a war of aggression and possessing the full strength needed to win victory over the enemy should they recklessly unleash a war of aggression.

In would be both incorrect and harmful for us to only be concerned with preparing to deal with a large-scale war but being subjective and simplistic in the face of the enemy's war of sabotage or, conversely, focusing our intelligence and efforts on resisting the war of sabotage while being lax with regard to making preparations for winning victory over a large-scale war of aggression of the enemy. Such thinking would reflect a simplistic, shallow understanding and a onesided method of appraising the new enemy, both in terms of their nature and their tricks.

The struggle between socialism and capitalism is, by its nature, a decisive and complex class struggle; the struggle between the two ways of life in our country is even more decisive and complicated against the background of the present international situation and the war of sabotage of the Chinese reactionaries and hegemonists. A foremost target of the war of destruction of the enemy is to oppose the socialist revolution of our people; every force that opposes socialism becomes their natural ally, becomes a force supporting them. The Chinese reactionaries look for every way to directly control elements that are opposed to socialism in order to use them in their schemes and look for every way to provoke elements that feel class hatred, spontaneous capitalist forces and the habits of small-scale production and every other decadent element in order to sabotage socialist transformation and socialist construction in our country and perpetually weaken us in order to make us yield to them and follow their lead. For this reason, the struggle against the war of sabotage

must be closely linked to the struggle between socialism and capitalism in our country. This is an objective necessity.

In socialist transformation in the southern provinces, especially in the transformation of industry and commerce, we must not only struggle against exploiters; in the effort to perfect the socialist production relations in the northern provinces, we must not only struggle against profiteers and persons who disrupt production, circulation, distribution and so forth, but, in both regions of the country, we must also be highly vigilant and determined to punish the reactionary lackeys ot the Chinese expansionists and even the U.S. imperialists, who are instigating and supporting these elements opposed to socialism.

In the building of socialism, the building of economic and cultural projects, we must not only concern ourselves with dealing with natural disasters, but must also constantly guard against enemy attacks. We must not only guard against them insanely sabotaging our production installations, destroying our warehouses, machines, crops and so forth, but must also be vigilant against their attempts to buy and seduce decadent elements, profiteers, persons who steal materials, persons who pilfer or switch raw materials and so forth in a vain attempt to weaken our production and render the laws, regulations, rules and procedures in our economic management and organization of life ineffective.

The same holds true with regard to the ideological and cultural front: we cannot only struggle to abolish the remnants of the culture and ideology left behind by the old system, but must also crush, in a truly determined and prompt manner, those persons who are now intentionally maintaining and encouraging every aspect of the reactionary, decadent culture and directly struggling against our people's ideological and cultural revolution.

Thus, accelerating the socialist revolution and accelerating socialist transformation and socialist construction are a very important prerequisite to winning victory over the enemy's war of sabotage; on the other hand, victory in the struggle against the war of sabotage will be a very important source of support for the process of carrying out the socialist revolution in our country.

2. Mobilizing and organizing all the people in the struggle, with the nucleus of the struggle being the entire dictatorship of the proletariat system; closely coordinating security forces with the national defense and other forces in order to create a new combined strength within our people's war against the enemy's war of sabotage.

The largest, strongest forces in the revolutionary struggle, in the revolutionary war in our country in past years have always been the forces of all the people, the forces of the entire country, the forces of the entire nation. This was true in the war of national liberation, was true in the recent war to defend the fatherland and is true in the struggle against the war of sabotage today.

However, the popular nature of the struggle against the war of sabotage has its own special characteristics. In their war of sabotage, the enemy is not employing concerted armed forces to attack us on the military front as it did in the other wars of aggression. They are using many forces and many tricks to directly attack all our people from one end of the country to the other. They are not only violating the sovereignty, territorial integrity and borders of the fatherland, but are also attacking the awareness, the thinking, the attitudes and the feelings of millions of persons, attacking life, attacking the most vital requirements of each citizen, thereby posing acute difficulties to the effort to meet the food, clothing, shelter, travel, education, health care and other needs of all the people in order to, on this basis, attack our line, our leadership and even our revolution. Whereas in armed struggle, only the armed forces serve as the nucleus and directly fight the enemy while all the people participate in many other fields of activity, in the struggle against the war of sabotage, every citizen can directly fight the enemy immediately within his or her field of activity. Therefore, each person, each household must be fully aware and must actively struggle against the war of sabotage of the enemy in order to contribute to the common victory and directly protect themselves.

Since antiquity, our people have been very patriotic, very desirous of independence and freedom and extremely proud of the heroic tradition of the nation. When our people fully realize the malicious scheme, the insidious nature of the Chinese expansionists, especially when they see the fraudulent revolutionary face, the fraudulent Marxist-Leninist label, the fraudulent humanitarian attitude and the very clever tricks of the enemy, such as attacking the people while practicing demagoguery, creating additional difficulties and blaming these difficulties on our leadership and so forth, all our people, young and old, male and female alike, will surely not tolerate any action taken by the Chinese reactionaries and their supporters to deceive the masses, provoke sentamentality and sabotage the revolution.

We must not only mobilize all the people, but must also organize all the people in fighting the enemy and must have appropriate nucleus forces for each field of struggle in the struggle against this war of sabotage of the enemy.

In the struggle against the war of sabotage, armed struggle occupies a very important position and is usually concentrated along the border; of course, in this struggle, the people's armed forces must be the nucleus. However, in the struggle to protect their line, protect our leadership and protect our organization, the corps of cadres and party members are the nucleus. On the security and order front and in the field of economics and culture, which are vitally important and extremely complex and which are not restricted to any one area but are nationwide in scope, it is also necessary to have a nucleus force, etc. As a result, in this struggle, the nucleus force cannot only be the armed forces nor can it only be the army, rather, it is clear that we must employ many forces within the dictatorship of the proletariat system, from the central level to the local level and each installation, to each and every family, including the people's public security force, the people's army,

the militia and self-defense forces, the forces of the economic, political, cultural, social and other sectors in a manner dependent upon the nature and scope of each field of the struggle. There must be close coordination among the various sectors, arms of the military and forces, especially between the public security force and the army, the public security force and the other sectors, under the centralized, unified leadership of the party committee echelon; we must create an overall combined strength in this fight, create a combined strength in each locality and on each front in order to always be in a position to overwhelm the enemy and continuously take the offensive and win victory over them.

3. Building and strengthening a battle position from which to fight the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy on a nationwide scale, especially along the border and in the political, economic and cultural centers of the country and each locality, and, in particular, building a strong battle position on the basic level.

The war of sabotage and the fight against this war of sabotage are very complicated, are both overt and covert, develop into armed conflicts at some times and places, such as along the border, and smolder under the surface even in the hinterland of our country. Therefore, the battle position that we need in order to win victory over the enemy in this struggle is a combined battle position, a military, political, economic, cultural and social battle position that is broad in scope and deep in detail, that exists at each installation and within the hearts of the people. Basically, this battle position is part of the battle position of the national defense system and the people's war to defend the fatherland. However, due to the special characteristics of this style of war of the enemy, the position from which we wage our struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage also has different characteristics and requirements.

In areas in which we are face to face with enemy troops, such as along the border and on the frontline, our battle position against the war of sabotage must be a position from which we can directly fight the enemy's acts of encroachment and occupation and are ready to retaliate against each of the enemy's armed activities and every infiltration of our territory by the enemy; it is the battle position of the combat village, the district military fortress, the provincial and municipal strategic unit, the defense lines, etc.

At other places, especially in political, economic and cultural centers and at communications-transportation and trade centers, densely populated areas, remote but strategically important areas...of the entire country or of an individual locality deep within the hinterland, the battle position for fighting the war of sabotage is, over the long range, the same as the position within the national defense system; however, on a day to day basis, importance must be attached to strengthening the maintenance of political security and social order and safety. These are usually the places that the reactionary lackeys of China and even of the United States infiltrate and mix among the people or hide in secrecy in order to sabotage us politically, ideologically or

psychologically, sabotage our economy, culture or society, sabotage us by means of intelligence, spies, armed activities and so forth. Together with the border, it can be said that these are the places at which the struggle between ourselves and the enemy is most decisive and complex, the places where this struggle takes place on an hourly and daily basis in many different fields, by means of many different measures and many different forces. Wherever and in whichever field we are subjective, simplistic and lax, the enemy will encroach upon us and cause a serious lack of security and order. Conversely, in those localities and agencies at which we are constantly vigilant, constantly take precautions and constantly in a high state of vigilance, at which we keep abreast of the enemy situation and our situation and at which we effectively guide the fight against the enemy, the enemy is easily stopped and we maintain our safety; in addition, the enemy is not only prevented from committing sabotage, but is attacked and defeated by us as well.

In this struggle against the war of sabotage, it can be said that the place at which the struggle is of decisive importance is the basic level: the streets, subwards, villages, hamlets, alleys, agencies, enterprises, worksites, schools, markets, wharves and so forth. Of course, the enemy does not have the ability to infiltrate each of our basic units. They must go through installations in order to gain a foothold and commit sabotage. If all of our basic units are educated well and managed tightly, if each person and each household is vigilant and alert, the enemy will be unable to find a hiding place and, as a result, they will be unable to sabotage us or, if they do reckelessly try to commit sabotage, they will be immediately detected and appropriately punished.

On the basic level, the party chapter is the command staff, the center providing leadership and guidance, the soul of the struggle against the war of sabotage. This struggle demands that the party organization on the basic level neither have nor permit the existence within its ranks of leaders and fighters of anyone who is corrupt or degenerate, especially anyone who is dissatisfied or deviant. These elements not only create additional difficulties and obstacles to the effort to lead and command this fight, but are also important weaknesses that the enemy searches for in order to infiltrate our organization. Party chapters that are truly strong and pure, this is not only a basic requirement of party building, but also a pressing demand of foremost importance in fighting the war of sabotage on the basic level.

The public security force and the militia and self-defense forces together with the people's committees in the subwards and villages, with the commanders, heads, management boards and directors of the enterprises, agencies, worksites, schools and so forth must, of course, be the key forces in the struggle against the enemy's war of sabotage on the basic level. The public security force and the militia and self-defense forces have a role and responsibility that are as large and important as those of troops on the frontline; they must be truly strong and effective, must be able to block both covert and overt sabotage by the enemy and firmly maintain security and order on the basic level just as the defense forces along the border block every act of aggression by the enemy and firmly protect the borders of the fatherland.

The mass organizations also play a very important role in mobilizing and educating their members to display high vigilance and fight the enemy's sabotage. The majority or virtually all manual workers, civil servants, farmers, intellectuals and persons in the other strata of society usually belong to one of the mass organizations. If the mass organization trains its masses well and insures that each of its mmmbers never intentionally or unintentionally supports the enemy and is, in addition, a tenacious, steadfast and effective soldier in the fight against the enemy, the enemy will surely find it difficult to hide and commit sabotage at the installation.

If the locality is one of the main areas in the struggle against the war of sabotage, the leadership and guidance provided by the locality of the struggle against the enemy's sabotage at the installations within the locality must be an important direction. The basic level can only develop the greatest possible strength for fighting the enemy and achieve the highest possible results when all installations withina precinct or district, within a province or municipality combine to form an entity, operate in a tightly coordinated manner and continuously attack the enemy under the unified leadership and command of the precinct, district, province or municipality. As a result, not only the basic level, but the precinct, district, provincial and municipal levels as well play an important role in determining victory in the struggle against the war of sabotage on the basic level.

4. Resolutely and continuously fighting the enemy's sabotage on the military, political, economic and cultural fronts by means of many suitable, creative and effective methods and measures.

Taking the offensive has always been the strategic thinking of the revolution, the revolutionary struggle and the revolutionary war in our country. In the war of national liberation as well as the war to protect the fatherland, we always firmly adhere to the strategic thinking of taking the offensive and this thinking has become a very large strength of ours. In this struggle against the war of sabotage, it is even more necessary for us to thoroughly display the strategic thinking of taking the offensive because, only by taking the initiative in resolutely and continuously attacking the enemy is it possible to thwart, stop and repel the enemy's sabotage. Facts have very clearly shown that wherever we do not take the offensive, the enemy brazenly moves in and insanely opposes us. We must not wait to fight the enemy until they have committed sabotage against us, rather, we must take the initiative and eliminate the conditions used by the enemy to commit acts of sabotage. We must not wait until the enemy has destroyed a large storehouse before we search for and attack the enemy, rather, every measure must be taken to prevent the enemy from attacking every target, from attacking large storehouses as well as small storehouses. We must not wait until the enemy has caused an insurgency before we crush it and pursue them, rather, we must look for every way to prevent them from causing any kind of insurgency, any kind of rebellion, be it large or small.

We must attack the enemy in many different ways. We must strengthen the defense of the country, especially along the northern border lines, resolutely protect

each bit of soil of the fatherland, fully predict every situation and promptly crush the acts of provocation, the acts of encroachment and occupation and the acts of sabotage of the enemy by military means.

Propaganda, both domestic propaganda and foreign propaganda, occupies an especially important position in the fight against the war of sabotage. The foremost requirement of propaganda activities and ideological work is to give our people and the people of the entire world as well as the people of China an increasingly clear understanding of the reactionary nature, the decadent scheme and the malicious tricks of the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists, especially their wicked ambition, their vacillating attitude and their fraudulent nature. We must arm all the people, arm each of our citizens with the ability to fight the enemy on their own so that they not only refuse to believe the psychological warfare arguments of the enemy, but also refute their clever propaganda arguments.

We must intensify the fight against the espionage and intelligence war of the enemy; promptly expose and forthrightly punish their organizers, commanders and support forces; tightly control the "entrances" from the outside and regularly conduct inspections at key places and among key segments of the population within the hinterland; and crush the schemes of sabotage of these persons in their infancy.

Maintaining political security and maintaining social order and safety are a very important offensive front in the struggle against the war of sabotage. It can be said that this is a front on which there is a decisive hour to hour, day to day struggle between ourselves and the enemy. Sowing "chaos in society and confusion in politics" is the objective in the nature of a "ideal" of the Chinese reactionaries as regards our country, the purpose of which is to enable them to wage a war of subversion in the style of "winning victory without fighting" or creating the conditions for a large-scale war of aggression based on the theory of Maoism that "war solves everything." Therefore, on this front, more than anywhere else, we must attack the enemy in a truly determined and timely manner, must suppress counter-revolutionaries, crush the schemes of the various types of reactionaries to raise their heads, punish each act of sabotage of the enemy and wipe out the sources of rebellions.

Protecting the solidarity of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea and the solidarity of Vietnam, the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries are also a matter of major importance in this struggle. International solidarity with the fraternal communist parties, with the fraternal socialist countries and with the world revolutionary movement has always been part of the nature and the line of our party, has always been a revolutionary quality and political attribute of our army and people. Today, the Chinese reactionaries are looking for every way to isolate us in the international arena and directing their efforts toward dividing Vietnam from Laos and Kampuchea, from the Soviet Union and the other fraternal socialist countries, consequently, it is even more necessary for us to make our international solidarity stronger than ever before, crush the distorted arguments of the enemy concerning our party's spirit of socialist

internationalism and expose the deceptive nature of the so called Maoist style spirit of internationalism.

The methods of fighting the enemy in this style of struggle are very comprehensive and creative and involve fighting the enemy by military, political, economic and cultural means, by means of mass movements and specialized forces, by means of the strength of public opinion and the weapon of law. There must be close coordination among the installations within a locality, among the various localities within a strategic area, among the various strategic areas within the country and among the three countries on the Indochina peninsula. Of utmost importance is the need for all forces to always be vigilant in every situation and wherever they may be and to take the initiative in attacking the enemy under the centralized leadership of the party committee echelon.

5. Fighting the enemy's sabotage must go hand in hand with building and protecting our forces; of utmost importance is the need to protect the line, protect our leadership and protect our organization while building a national defense system, people's armed forces, people's public security forces and political forces of the masses that are increasingly strong.

In a war of sabotage or a war of aggression, the enemy gives attention to attacking us from two directions: from the outside and from within. However, in a large-scale war of aggression waged by means of large military forces and waged primarily by means of armed struggle, the enemy, of course, primarily attacks us from the outside in coordination with provoking internal rebellion. To the contrary, in a multi-faceted war of sabotage conducted by means of many different forces and many different tricks, the main forces of the enemy attack us within our own territory and within our own organization in coordination with military, diplomatic and other forms of pressure from the outside. For this reason, building and protecting our forces well defeat the enemy in their attempt to achieve one of their most important targets in the war of sabotage and deal an important defeat to their preparations in their plan to launch a large-scale war of aggression.

In the past, every act of sabotage and aggression by any enemy required that we annihilate the enemy, protect ourselves and protect every achievement of the revolution as well as each potential of the country and the nation. However, in this kind of war of sabotage, protecting our line, protecting our leadership and protecting our organization are a foremost requirement because they are the most important targets of the Chinese reactionaries, of the Maoists.

Chinese expansionism and hegemony are no different than colonialism and imperialism as regards their reactionary nature, the targets involved in sabotaging the revolution and their cruel, wicked and malicious nature; however, they do differ with regard to the methods and measures employed to achieve their targets.

To achieve the target of annexing our country, the colonialists and the imperialists and, before them, the Chinese emperors and feudalists primarily

employed wars of aggression followed by establishing systems of colonial and feudal officials in our country. Later, due to the nature of the times, and in view of the awakening of the nations of the world and the tragic bankruptcy of old-style colonialism, the imperialists, led by the U.S. imperialists, had to shift to the policy of neo-colonialism, which is a kind of colonialism concealed behind regional lackeys, behind "fake national" lackeys, in order to commit aggression against South Vietnam.

Today, the Chinese traitors and reactionaries, the Maoists have gone even further and have cleverly concealed the face of another kind of colonialism. One way to achieve their goal of annexation is to wage a large-scale war of aggression; however, they consider this to be a "bad policy" because it would reveal them to be counter-revolutionaries; and, they cannot impose a Chinese governor upon us as their emperors of old once did nor can they impose a plenipotentiary upon us as the benevolent colonialists once did because this would be the "worst" of the "bad policies," would be very outmoded and brazen.

They consider changing our line and toppling our leadership to be the "best policy," to be the "most ideal" situation; because, they maintain that this makes it easy for them to conceal their counter-revolutionary nature and enables them to attack the most vital organ of the revolution. Destroying the line of a revolution would mean the death of an entire revolution, the death of national independence and socialism and would have a much greater impact than the achievement of other specific targets. They could topple the leadership and then change the line as they did in Kampuchea. Without resorting to a large-scale war of aggression, they could put the Pol Pot clique back into power in the party and state system and then change Kampuchea's line, as a result of which the Kampuchean revolution would be betrayed, the Kampuchean people would be massacred and the entire country of Kampuchea would become one of their client states. In another country, they could bribe and conquer the leadership and then change the line. They need not wage a large-scale war of aggression in order for a country to become a vassal state of the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

They have been and are looking for numerous ways to undermine the revolutionary line that was set forth by the 4th Congress and was reasserted and further defined at the recent 5th Congress. They not only directly distort our line, but also insanely sabotage and create additional difficulties for our country in order to create better conditions for them to attack the line of our party. They do this because they know that the line of our party is a genuine revolutionary line, a genuine Marxist-Leninist line, a line that will strengthen national independence and socialism in our country, a line that will bring back prosperity, strength and civilization to our fatherland, bring back a life of comfort and happiness to our people and a line that will strengthen our international solidarity and increase the strength of the revolutionary movement in Indochina, Southeast Asia and the world. This line is the complete opposite of their traitorous, reactionary line of expansionism and hegemony, of going through Vietnam to expand into the South. Prior to the 5th Congress of the Party, they generated public opinion demanding that the line be re-examined(?); since our

entire party, from the congresses on the basic level to the national congress of delegates, confirmed the correctness of the line, they have looked for every way to distort our line.

Even more dangerously, they have focused their efforts on verbally attacking our leadership and have made every effort to verbally attack our Party Central Committee and the Political Bureau of our party, verbally attack the supreme command of our country's revolution, the collective of architects of our party's correct and creative revolutionary line. They have also deceived, bought and provoked some cadres and party members in a vain attemp to sow internal division, monopolize our organization and so forth. All of these efforts have been designed to topple our leadership, change our line and force us to yield to them, to follow them within their orb.

For this reason, protecting the line, protecting our leadership and protecting our organization, which have always been important matters in the revolutionary struggle, have become more important today than ever before in the face of this malicious scheme of the enemy. It can be said that protecting our line, protecting our leadership and protecting our organization have become a very important, very vital matter, a matter that is not only related to victory in the struggle against the war of sabotage, but which also has an effect upon the victory of the entire revolutionary undertaking of our army and people, upon the present and future life of each Vietnamese. We are determined to not tolerate any direct or indirect action by the enemy against the revolutionary line adopted by the party; and, of course, we also cannot tolerate any action that consciously supports the enemy or distorts our line, attacks our leadership or disrupts our organization. Because, be they intentional or unintentional, such actions that support the enemy are contrary to the interests of the people, the fatherland and the revolution and, as a result, harm the people and benefit the enemy, are a crime against the people and the country and are no different than the crime in ancient times of "making swords for the enemy," a crime which our nation, which each Vietnamese hated and disdained very much.

We must always clearly distinguish between the psychological warfare arguments of the enemy and the attitude of dissatisfaction and displeasure of some persons in the face of the negative phenomena in production and everyday life as well as the mistakes and shortcomings in the management of the economy and society. However, each of our cadres and party members, each patriotic Vietnamese must give consideration to the harmful consequences of words and attitudes that reflect a lack of calm, a lack of vigilance and a lack of responsibility of some persons who indifferently allow themselves to be used by the enemy to spread nonsense that harms the people, harms the country and harms our sacred revolutionary undertaking, for which we have sacrificed and struggled for countless years.

Together with being resolved to protect our forces, we must make every effort to build the forces defending the fatherland, build a comprehensive, modern national defense system, build powerful, regular force, modern revolutionary people's armed forces, build people's public security forces that are pure and

strong in every respect and build the youth organization, the women's organization, the trade union organization and the other mass organizations within the fatherland front, the economic organizations, cooperatives and so forth within the dictatorship of the proletariat system and the system of socialist collective ownership of our people with a view toward strengthening our forces and being determined to win victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy while insuring that our country is always ready and possesses the strength to win victory over the enemy in any situation.

Part III

The foremost function of the people's armed forces, of the people's army in every situation is to be ready to fight and defend the fatherland. At present, in view of the fact that our country is at peace but must constantly deal with a multi-faceted war of sabotage being waged by the enemy and must, at the same time, always be ready to deal with a large-scale war of aggression launched by them, it is even more necessary for our people's armed forces to direct their efforts toward winning victory over the war of sabotage of the enemy and being ready to win victory over a large-scale war of aggression launched by them.

Because a war of sabotage differs from a large-scale war of aggression, the key forces of the people in the struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage are not only the armed forces, but all the forces within the dictatorship of the proletariat system as well. However, our people's armed forces, both the local troops and main force troops, the militia and self-defense forces as well as local troops and regular troops, play a large role and have an important task in this struggle. In the milti-faceted war of sabotage, sabotage by means of military activities is an important guideline, an important method of the enemy and sabotaging our armed forces is a vital target, a vital objective of theirs.

As a result, joining the people in fighting and winning victory over the multi-faceted war of sabotage has been and is becoming a very important and pressing part of the most important political task of our people's armed forces of defending the fatherland, becoming an hourly and daily requirement of leadership and command on the party committee echelon, on the part of the commanders, command agencies and political agencies on the various echelons throughout the army.

1. Constantly improving the maintenance of combat readiness and insuring that the key forces of all the people defeat the enemy's method of using military activities to commit sabotage.

In this multi-faceted war of sabotage, as we have seen, the enemy's use of military activities to commit sabotage occupies a very important position in their entire sabotage strategy. They frequently employ large military forces massed along the border, continuously employ many armed units to commit sabotage against us in many areas of life along the border, constantly build battle positions and prepare battlefields with a view toward being ready to

unleash a large-scale war of aggression. They consider sabotage by means of military activities to not only directly reduce the strength that our army and people have with which to defend the fatherland, especially along the border, but also consider it to be a very important supplement to their political, economic and social sabotage, psychological warfare and their espionage war.

In the struggle against the multi-faceted war of sabotage of the enemy, we must surely win victory over them militarily and defeat one of their important types of sabotage. We must constantly strengthen every aspect of the country's defenses, especially along the northern border. The entire army, beginning with the units performing tasks on the frontline, must constantly display high vigilance and always be in a state of combat readiness. The vigilance and the level of combat readiness of troops cannot only be expressed in their morale, thinking, will and determination, but must also take the form of daily actions; expressed in constantly keeping abreast of the emeny situation and its trend of development; expressed in the formulation of combat plans for the different situations and plans for combat operations that are coordinated among the various arms of the military and the various forces; and expressed in constantly strengthening the defensive positions in the various zones and increasing the fighting strength of troops, especially in thwarting and defeating the acts of encroachment and occupation by the enemy along the northern border.

These extremely important jobs must be researched in a very meticulous and painstaking manner, must be under very detailed, close guidance. It is necessary to provide regular training to troops, continuously conduct inspections and continuously supplement our efforts in order to constantly improve all the preparations made for combat and for winning victory in combat, insure that preparations are improved each time that they are made and fight the enemy's sabotage by means of military forces with increasing effectiveness. We must insure that the enemy know that they will only court larger defeats if they intensify their sabotage by means of military forces, thereby increasingly limiting their other forms of sabotage.

Of course, in accomplishing this, the units of the armed forces on the frontline play a very large role and have a very heavy responsibility. It can be said that victory in the struggle against the enemy's sabotage by means of military forces depends, to a very large degree, upon the determination and the capabilities of all cadres and soldiers, especially the commanders and command agencies on the various echelons that have been and are on the frontline. However, it can be said that victory also depends, to a very important degree, upon the reinforcements provided to the frontlines by the rear lines, to the frontlines by the entire country, to the armed forces that face the enemy day and night and are ready to sacrifice everything to firmly defend the borders of the fatherland by the political, economic, cultural and social sectors.

On the one hand, the armed forces cannot consider defeating the sabotage conducted by means of military forces to be the responsibility of anyone else, rather, it is primarily their responsibility and they must be determined to

complete this weighty, glorious task. However, the forces of the other sectors and the forces on the rear lines cannot leave everything up to the armed forces, to the frontlines because defending each bit of soil of the fatherland is the foremost sacred obligation of each and every person, of each and every force, of all sectors and levels.

In the effort to defeat the acts of sabotage by military forces conducted each day along the border with the enemy, the local army, the forces on the basic level, the forces on the spot play a very large role and have a very important responsibility. In defeating the sabotage carried out by the enemy by means of air and naval forces, the air defense forces, air force, naval forces and the armed forces at sea and along the coast must be the key forces of importance in determining victory.

2. Closely coordinating with the security forces and the forces of the other sectors within each area and working with all the people to win victory over the enemy's methods of political, economic, cultural and social sabotage.

The armed forces are a vital component of the dictatorship of the proletariat system, are one of the key forces of all the people in the fight against the war of sabotage. As a result, the armed forces must not only assume direct responsibility for defeating the enemy's sabotage by military means, but must also join the other sectors, primarily the public security sector, in defeating the enemy's political, economic, cultural and social sabotage. Not all of the armed forces participating in the fight against the war of sabotage are on the frontlines, rather, these forces are to be found throughout the country, are army forces stationed in each area, are militia and self-defense forces operating at all installations. Therefore, all armed forces, all cadres and soldiers, both main force and local troops, militia and self-defense troops from the north to the south, from the borders to the islands, from the mountains to the lowlands, from the countryside to the cities...have the responsibility of joining all the forces within the dictatorship of the proletariat system, joining all the people in winning victory over the enemy's war of sabotage.

To begin with, local troops and militia and self-defense forces must join with security forces, must closely coordinate with the forces of the other sectors within each locality and each installation, especially in key areas, under the centralized and unified leadership and guidance of the party committee echelon and local government in order to defeat the enemy's political, military, economic, cultural and social sabotage within the locality and installation. It must be asserted that this is one of the very important and pressing political tasks of the local armed forces at this time and absolutely cannot be considered nothing more than an "extra task" to be participated in at will. The local armed forces are very vital, ind spen able forces in winning victory over the war of sabotage of the enemy within each locality and installation and cannot be considered an "insignificant" force that does not make any difference. Recent facts in many localities have shown that wherever and whenever the party committee echelon and local government firmly rely upon and make good use of the two key forces, that is, the public security force and the local troops, militia and self-defense forces, together with the important forces of

each sector, together with the mass of people, to struggle against the enemy's sabotage in the economic field, the cultural field and so forth, the enemy is stopped, is continuously pursued and is appropriately punished. The local military agencies have a very large role and responsibility in the successful performance of this task.

The main force troop units, wherever they are stationed, have the responsibility of taking the initiative in coordinating with the forces within the locality in the sabotage of the enemy. The main force troop units are usually quite capable of contributing along with the locality in mobilizing and organizing the people to fight the enemy's sabotage, in fighting the psychological war, the espionage war and the reactionary, decadent culture of the enemy and in encircling and stopping each act of armed sabotage by the enemy. In many localities, especially in important strategic areas, large main force troop units are stationed on a regular basis. Although these are not local armed forces, they are a large armed force present within the locality. If there is close coordination between the locality and main force troops, between the local party committee and government and the commander and command agency, a very large strength will be brought to bear in the struggle against the enemy's sabotage within each locality.

Maintaining political security and maintaining social order and safety are one front in the fight against the enemy that is very important and pressing, is a front on which all armed forces, each cadre and each soldier everywhere in the country can actively participate. On this front, it is even more necessary to thoroughly understand the viewpoint of the party that "national defense and security are one," to thoroughly reflect this viewpoint in one's awareness and thinking, in our organization and actions from top to bottom, on the central, local and basic levels; national defense and security must be closely coordinated in every area from researching the enemy, detecting the enemy and assessing the enemy to attacking the enemy, pursuing the enemy and annihilating the enemy, coordinated in a manner that insures initiative and effectiveness, with a view toward eliminating the sources of all disruptions of order and security.

3. Actively fighting the enemy's sabotage must go hand in hand with protecting the armed forces internally, protecting them politically, ideologically and organizationally; protecting their equipment and weapons, protecting their other means of combat and their fighting strength, in general.

One of the malicious tricks and salient characteristics of the enemy in this war of sabotage is that they attack us within our own country, attack us within our own organization in coordination with pressure exerted from the outside, consequently, they consider the exploitation of our domestic, internal forces to be an area of utmost importance. In view of the extremely important position they occupy in the work of defending the fatherland, our armed forces have been and are one of the prime objectives, one of the main targets of the enemy's sabotage.

They look for every way to sabotage and reduce the fighting strength of our armed forces, of our army in a vain attempt to make it impossible for our troops to fight the enemy's sabotage by military means in the war of sabotage and even more impossible for our troops to win victory over them in a large-scale war of aggression as well as impossible for our troops to firmly defend the fatherland and, as a result, to fulfill their international obligations to Kampuchea and Laos.

Consequently, protecting the armed forces internally and protecting the comprehensive strength of the army, beginning by firmly protecting the army politically, ideologically and organizationally, protecting its weapons and equipment and protecting its other combat means have been and are a very pressing and important requirement. This requirement is not only related to victory in the struggle against the war of sabotage, but also related to our ability to prevent and repulse the danger of a large-scale war of aggression, to our ability to win victory over the enemy should they recklessly unleash a large-scale war of aggression and to all the work involved in building the army, strengthening the national defense system and protecting the fatherland at present and over the long range.

The matter of greatest importance is the need to resolutely and firmly protect troops politically, ideologically and organizationally. We must insure that our entire army, that 1 million persons as 1, are united as one, united tightly around the Party Central Committee, headed by General Secretary Le Duan, and scrupulously complies with the revolutionary line of the party in the new stage set forth by the 4th Congress and confirmed and defined in further detail by the 5th Congress. This is not only something that is part of the revolutionary nature, the revolutionary tradition of our army, but is also the strength and the source of invincible strength of our armed forces.

We must protect the correct revolutionary line of the party, protect the party organization. This is the way to protect the just and inevitably victorious revolutionary undertaking of our people because the party is the organizer of each victory of our country's revolution. It is also the way to protect the source of invincible strength of the armed forces because the leadership provided by the party is the primary factor determining the growth and the victory of our army. Achieving a high degree of unanimity concerning the line, scrupulously complying with the line, resolutely protecting the line, protecting the organization and crushing every psychological warfare effort of the enemy concerning the line and the organization of the party are the matter of utmost importance in protecting our army politically, ideologically and organizationally and are the most effective way to fight the enemy's sabotage.

We must protect the corps of cadres, protect each cadre of the party within the army and protect the key force in building a powerful revolutionary people's army. We must protect the organization of the army, protect each unit, from the small detachments to the large military corps, in order to not only prevent the enemy from infiltrating the army's organization by any means, but also insure that no unit allows any military personnel to degenerate or become deviant because these are persons that the enemy can easily exploit in order to infiltrate and sabotage our internal organization.

We must also make every effort to protect the blood brother relationship between the army and the people against the scheme of the enemy to divide the people and the army and not violate the beautiful relationship between the army and the people; we must resolutely protect the life and property of the people and not allow the enemy to find excuses for sabotage, take advantage of or provoke actions that would harm the tradition of solidarity between the army and the people.

Special attention must be given to maintaining the close, constant and strong relationship between the army and the public security force, between the two dependable and effective tools of revolutionary violence of the party and state, the two key forces in the struggle being waged by all the people against the war of sabotage of enemy. Facts have shown that wherever and whenever the forces of the army and the public security forces are closely linked to each other, are closely coordinated with each other in reconnoitering the enemy as well as in fighting the enemy, it is difficult for the enemy to conduct acts of sabotage and, when they do, they are crushed immediately.

We must also make every effort to thoroughly protect each weapon, piece of equipment and the other means of combat. These are some of the extremely important factors in the fighting strength of our army in the new period and are also a target of sabotage that is very deserving of the enemy's attention. They have been and are looking for every way to commit acts of sabotage against storehouses, battle positions, piers, airfields, commit acts of sabotage to damage or cause the loss of things that seem small but which have a major effect upon fighting strength, such as an important component of a tank, a missile launch pad, a piece of artillery, an airplane, a warship and so fofth. In the face of this situation, protecting battle positions, weapons, equipment and means of combat not only means protecting a very important component of fighting strength, but also means thwarting one of the enemy's malicious tricks.

4. Being resolved to win victory over the enemy's war of sabotage while making every effort to fully prepare to win victory over a large-scale war of aggression launched by them.

While frantically waging a multi-faceted war of sabotage, the enemy is still making every effort to prepare for a large-scale war of aggression against our country. Whereas in the struggle against the war of sabotage, all the forces of the dictatorship of the proletariat are the key forces in fighting the enemy on the military, political, economic, cultural and social fronts, in a people's war to protect the fatherland against a large-scale war of aggression, the people's armed forces, the people's army, the military corps and the various branches and services must perform the very large task of being the nucleus in the fight being waged by all the people against the enemy, of annihilating the large military corps of the enemy, crushing their will to commit aggression and firmly protecting the fatherland.

As a result, when joining all the forces of the dictatorship of the proletariat, when joining all the people in fighting and winning victory over the war of sabotage of the enemy, the armed forces, especially the main force units, must concern themselves night and day with building up their forces and building their battle positions, with constantly improving their ability to fight and win victory, considering this to be a stern warning to enemies who have plans for committing aggression and to be a firm guarantee of victory should they recklessly unleash a large-scale war of aggression. As regards the army, which is the force that has the most importany task in defending the fatherland, working with all the people to fight and win victory over the war of sabotage is only one component of its sacred task, one very important part of the work of defending the fatherland; another very vital component, very vital part is making urgent, thorough preparations and being ready to fight and win victory over a large-scale war of aggression of the enemy should they unleash one.

The buildup of the people's armed forces, the people's army in the new stage, which is a very important part of the overall preparations for dealing with a large-scale war of aggression of the new enemy and which we have been carrying out for several years, experienced stern challenges in the realities of the two recent wars to defend the fatherland at either end of the country; now, we must continue to review, research and resolve the problems that we have been working on and the new problems that have arisen to insure victory over the enemy in every situation. The 5th Congress of the Party established the guideline for building the army, for insuring victory over the enemy and for defending the fatherland as "continuing to successfully carry out the campaign to build our army into a revolutionary people's army that possesses an unshakeable will to win, possesses strict discipline, possesses a serious style, becomes increasingly regular force and modern in nature, constantly improves its combat readiness, is always ready to fulfill every task assigned by the fatherland..." Only in this way is it possible to meet both the requirements of being ready to fight and win victory over a large-scale war of aggression waged by the enemy and the pressing demands of winning victory over their aar of sabotage.

We must continue to devote our efforts to studying and resolving, under the guideline of seeking constant improvement, the problems that face or will face the armed forces, the army, as a result of the requirements of a people's war to defend the fatherland against a large-scale war of aggression waged by the new enemy. We must constantly improve the fighting strength, raise the level of combat readiness, improve the quality of troops and raise the level of modern military science; make every effort to improve the military science and art involved in defending the fatherland, become the masters of modern military technical sciences and become the masters of each piece of modern equipment, weapon and means of war that we have now or will acquire; and constantly improve our military organization and troop organization in accordance with the requirements of the national defense system and a people's war to defend the fatherland. The army must join the sectors and agencies of the state, the local governments and all the people in strengthening the country's defense posture, especially on the frontline, to insure that the entire country and each locality are always prepared and fully capable of winning victory over the enemy in every war situation.

Thus, while actively fighting the war of sabotage, the army must never, not for one minute, relax its effort to prepare to win victory over the enemy and firmly defend the fatherland.

It can be said that under the rule of Beijing expansionism and hegemony, "China is large but not strong." This assessment was rather clearly evident in their two recent wars of aggression and is even more evident in the present war of sabotage. They are waging this war of sabotage because of their reactionary nature, because they oppose Vietnam and because, on the other hand, their position is weak and they are not now able to unleash a large-scale war of aggression. They are also waging this war at a time when our people are the masters of the entire country, the dictatorship of the proletariat system has been established from the North to the South, our national defense and security forces are very much stronger and the forces and the strategic position of the three countries of Indochina are stronger than ever before. All the actions of the enemy are taking place in a situation in which they have lost the confidence of the people, they are acting illegally and their activities can be brought to light and appropriately punished at all times and places. It can be said that the comparison of forces between the enemy and ourselves in this kind of war is one in which we are always very much stronger than the enemy and possess, in some areas, the strength to overwhelm the enemy.

However, in this kind of war, the most wicked thing the enemy does and the thing that can cause serious harm is that they falsely call themselves revolutionaries in order to deceive the masses and win back the confidence of the people while choosing as their targets our places of greatest difficulty and tension, namely, the economy and the standard of living, in order to undermine our line, create internal and domestic disruptions, discredit and isolate our leadership and so forth. If we mobilize and organize the people well, expose the true counter-revolutionary nature of the enemy and be resolved to protect our line, protect our leadership, protect our internal organization and hinterland, employ the combined strength of the dictatorship of the proletariat system and the right of collective ownership of the masses, constantly develop the economy, stabilize living conditions more with each passing day and so forth, the enemy will surely become increasingly mired in a weaker position and not only find it increasingly difficult to sabotage us, but will also be constantly exposed, attacked and punished.

The matter of decisive importance in winning victory is that the various party committee echelons, from the central level to each locality and every installation, must provide resolute, close, effective and timely leadership and guidance; the assessment of the enemy and the struggle against the enemy's sabotage must be carried out in a well coordinated, urgent, continuous and clearcut manner by all forces, sectors, levels, localities and installations.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY JOURNAL EDITORIAL ON THEORETICAL WORK

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[Editorial: "Theoretical Work Within the Army and the Task of Gaining a Thorough Understanding of the Political Line and the Military Line of the Party"]

[Text] In the theoretical work conducted within our army, gaining a thorough understanding of the political line and the military line of the party must be considered the basic task. As the Political Report at the 5th Congress of the Party pointed out, "theoretical work and research in the social sciences must be closely linked to researching, determining and disseminating the lines and policies of the party and state." Only in this way can the theoretical work performed within the army have clear objectives and guidelines, profound subject matter, strong vitality and the practical effect of guiding the attitudes, thinking and actions of cadres and soldiers with a view toward successfully completing the political and military tasks assigned by the party to the people's armed forces. Otherwise, theoretical work can easily become general and vague in nature, become divorced from reality, become empty theory, which is not only useless, but is sometimes harmful as well. This is why Lenin said: "without revolutionary theory, there can be no revolutionary method." This is also why revolutionary theory can and must become a material strength. Providing a thorough understanding of the revolutionary line of the party, this is the first lesson in the nature of a principle of a theoretical journal of the party, is a manifestation of the party spirit of a theoretical journal.

How can theoretical work provide a thorough understanding of the line of the party? It can do this by propagandizing and disseminating the line of the party, revealing the theoretical and practical foundations of the line and using theory and practice to shed light on the line, to prove the correctness, the creativity, the objective and scientific nature of the line. It can do this by helping to concretize the line, helping to organize the implementation of the line and helping to turn the correct line into real victory; in this way, it can help to continue to refine, supplement, perfect and develop the line.

The effort to provide a thorough understanding of the line cannot stop at general matters of theory, but must also be closely linked to explaining the specific positions and policies of the party and government and analyzing the pressing contemporary issues in the various fields of real life at home and in the international arena.

Providing a thorough understanding of the line also involves a struggle to protect the line and to criticize attitudes, viewpoints, thoughts and actions that are contrary to the line.

The theoretical work within the army must, above everything else, still provide a thorough understanding of the political line of the party, considering this to be the foremost task. We should not think that it is only necessary to delve into matters regarding the military line. The political line of the party is the political order of the army and determines the military line. The political line of the party determines the combat ideals and objectives of the army. Our army must clearly understand the entire revolutionary struggle being waged by our people under the leadership of the party and must, on this basis, see the position, the role and the responsibility of the army in this struggle. Many problems regarding the awareness and the thinking of our cadres and soldiers arise and are resolved primarily within the very profound realities of the revolutionary struggle of all our people in the political, economic, cultural and ideological fields both at home and abroad, not merely in the military field.

Experience has shown that in order for theoretical work to provide a thorough understanding of the political line of the party, we must have a firm grasp of the revolutionary and scientific substance of Marxism-Leninism and fully analyze the specific historic conditions and circumstances of our country's revolution. We must strictly adhere to the teaching of the founders of Marxism-Leninism: Marxist is not dogmatic, rather, it is a compass guiding actions. We must be very creative when analyzing the specific situation in order to reach practical conclusions, not reach dogmatic conclusions based on general theories contained within books and not automatically make our conclusions conform with existing experiences. Of course, every effort must be made to study basic theory in order to grasp its essence; every effort must be made to study the valuable experiences of the world revolution in order to apply them in a manner consistent with our conditions. We must also give attention to criticizing revisionist trends and eradicating the influence of Maoist viewpoints in order to clarify the correct and creative Marxist-Leninist revolutionary line of the party. We must crush the anti-communist propaganda arguments of the bourgeoisie, especially the arguments contained within documents that bear the label "scientific research" by so called "theoreticians" of imperialists who vainly attempt to distort socialism and communism while justifying imperialism and making it look attractive.

At present, in the theoretical work within our army, importance must be attached to providing a thorough understanding of the general line of the socialist revolution, the line on building the socialist economy and the domestic

and foreign policy lines that were set forth at the 4th Congress of the Party and defined in further detail at the recent 5th Congress of the Party. We must delve deeply into the theory of the period of transition to socialism in our country, especially the present stage of the period of transition, in order to clearly see the objective foundations of the economic strategy of the party during the 5 years from 1981 to 1985 and for the 1980's. Attention must be given to the law of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production and the law of building socialism in conjunction with protecting socialism under the specific historic circumstances of our people's revolutionary struggle on a nationwide scale, within Southeast Asia and on a worldwide scale. We must give attention to criticizing incorrect schools of thinking and must be determined to defeat the psychological warfare arguments of the enemy.

When our cadres and soldiers clearly understand the line of the party in a scientifically based manner, they are constantly heightening and strengthening their confidence in the correct leadership of the party and the bright future of the nation; on this basis, they display unshakeable determination to successfully complete every task assigned by the party. And, our cadres and soldiers are also able to detect shortcomings and possibly even mistakes in practical organizational work and in the specific positions and policies of the party and state; on this basis, they display a high spirit of responsibility, display a high spirit of collective ownership and contribute to the leadership of the party, to making the positions and policies of the party and state increasingly correct and complete.

The effort to mold the awareness and the thinking of troops must be scientifically based, highly principled in nature and strongly persuasive in terms of both theory and practice. This effort cannot be accomodating, lax, rightist, simplistic or crude. The purpose of this effort is to heighten the militant nature of theoretical and ideological work, not to engage in subjective, unilateral, groundless criticism.

Providing a thorough understanding of the political line of our party also has the purpose of laying the groundwork for gaining a thorough understanding of the military line and correctly resolving the problems involves in the combat and buildup of the armed forces and in strengthening the national defense system. Here, it must be said in addition that we must have a full viewpoint concerning the relationship between politics and military affairs, between politics and war.

Everyone knows the Marxist viewpoint that "politics controls military affairs and military affairs are subordinate to politics." Many persons also talk about the famous viewpoint of Clausewitz that "war is the continuation of politics by violent means." However, people usually only see the main difference between politics and military operations as violence and see politics as the determining factor in military operations only as regards determining the political objectives of military operations, determining the political nature of the war. Consequently, too much emphasis is usually placed

upon the laws of military operations, maintaining that once a war has started only the laws of war are applicable, as though the laws of politics were no longer in effect.

We must realize that with regard to military affairs, politics not only determines the objective of military activities and the nature of war, but also determines military forces and the forces conducting a war and determines, to a very large degree, military "method," the methods of war, that is, the mode of warfare, military science and art and even military technology. In war, there are not only the laws of war, but also the laws of politics; the laws of politics continue to have an impact in the course of a war both through the laws of war and at the same time as the laws of war.

This is the dialectical, organic and unified relationship between politics and military activities, is the objective basis of the dialectical, organic and unified relationship between the political line and the military line of our party. It can be said that in terms of the contents and scope of the line, it is difficult to distinguish the political line from the military line. Matters regarding the objectives of the revolution, revolutionary forces and revolutionary method in the revolutionary line of the party very profoundly control matters regarding the political objectives of a war, the forces that conduct a war and the mode of warfare. This is especially true when we are fighting the enemy not only by means of our army, but also by means of the combined strength of all the people, fighting the enemy on the basis of the strength of revolutionary forces that are organized and turned into strength in war and that employ the many methods of fighting of both the army and the people. The people's war line of our party during the war of resistance against the United States for national salvation in the war of liberation in the South (such as waging a comprehensive war of all the people, coordinating armed struggle and political struggle in all three strategic areas and so forth) was closely linked to and represented the logical internal development--in the military field and the field of war--of the basic matters contained within the revolutionary line of the party (such as brandishing and coordinating the two banners of national independence and socialism, tapping the combined strength of all the people with manual workers and farmers serving as the main force, coordinating attacks upon the enemy in the countryside and the cities, coordinating armed uprisings with revolutionary war and so forth).

We can also talk about this relationship between the Maoist political line and the military thinking of Mao Zedong in order to see the difference between the people's war line of our party and the so called "people's war" of Mao. In fact, on the basis of overstating the role of violence, considering violence to be nothing more than armed struggle, considering "government to come from the barrel of a gun," considering peasants to be the main force and so forth, Mao Zedong absolutized the role of war, considered war to be nothing more than armed struggle, considered the army to be peasants in uniform and adopted the line of using the countryside to surround the cities. Although Mao said he relied upon the people, he actually relied upon the army and upon weapons; the primary comparison of forces was based upon the army and weapons. To Mao, the "people" were actually the peasantry; when talking about man being the decisive factor in

war, he was referring to numbers as embodied in the thinking of "drowning them in a sea of humanity." For this reason, in the war of resistance against Japan, China once mobilized 500 million people to attack the Japanese imperialist aggressors, who only had a population of 70 million at the time, but Mao observed that the comparison of forces was one of using weakness to attack strength, that their strategy was to use one person to fight ten persons, that they he to adopt a defensive strategy and so forth. Meanwhile, the people's war of the Vietnamese, which was a war waged by a small country against the U.S. imperialists, whose economic might and military might were many times greater than ours and who could employ a combined strength, was conducted under the consistent strategy of taking the offensive in order to gradually defeat the enemy and win total victory.

The practical conclusions reached here is that our theoretical work within the army must creatively resolve military problems on the basis of the fundamental matters contained within the political line of the party and, of course, in accordance with the special requirements of the laws governing military affairs.

On the basis of providing a thorough understanding of the political line and at the same time as providing a thorough understanding of the political line, theoretical work within the army must focus on providing a thorough understanding of the military line of the party and help to resolve problems pertaining to military science and art and to military technology.

At present, the theoretical work performed within our army must continue to provide a thorough understanding of the military line of the party in the period of building and defending the fatherland.

We must clarify the theoretical and practical bases of the relationship and the reciprocal impact between the two strategic tasks of building socialism and maintaining our readiness to fight in defense of the fatherland, which were set forth by the 5th Congress, in the face of the schemes of the Chinese reactionaries, who are collaborating with the U.S. imperialists, to weaken and annex Vietnam and annex the three countries of Indochina in order to sweep into Southeast Asia. We must expose the anti-Marxist, anti-Marxist-Leninist and anti-socialist nature of Maoism and Maoism after Mao as the theoretical and ideological foundation of the political line of the Maoists within the ruling circles in China at this time. We must analyze in a theoretical and scientifically based manner and from the viewpoint of dialectical materialism and historical materialism the correct argument of our party that under the rule of the Beijing reactionaries, China is large but not strong. On this basis, we must correctly evaluate the new strategic object of our country's revolution and the new object of warfare of our army and people and correctly evaluate the comparison of forces between the enemy and ourselves in a people's war to defend the fatherland, on a strategic scope as well as in terms of campaign art and tactics.

The theorectical work performed within our army must also contribute to concretizing and applying the fundamentals contained within the political line

and the economic line of the party within the military field and within the work of strengthening the national defense system and building up the army. This involves such matters as building and creating the combined strength of the national defense system of all the people and a people's war to defend the fatherland throughout the country as well as within each area and increasing the fighting strength of the armed forces on the basis of firmly maintaining the dictatorship of the proletariat, upholding the right of collective ownership of the laboring people, simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions, building the new system, building the new economy, establishing the new culture and molding the new, socialist man. It includes such matters as coordinating the economy with the national defense system in the initial stage of the period of transition to socialism in light of the special characteristic of our country of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, in accordance with the economic strategy for the 1980's and in accordance with the requirements of our military strategy. It includes such matters as organizing the military and leading, commanding and managing the army in accordance with the mechanism "the party leads, the people exercise ownership and the state manages" as applied within the army; building modern arms, branches and services of the military and building the standing forces and reserve forces; the army performing economic work, construction work and national defense work; and preparing the country to take precautions against war, preparing for a wartime mobilization, insuring the quality of the armed forces and insuring the combat readiness of all the people while successfully meeting the pressing requirements regarding production and everyday life and accelerating economic, cultural and social development.

One very important matter facing theoretical work within the army is that of helping to develop Marxist-Leninist military theory in Vietnam and developing the military science and art of a people's war to defend the fatherland. We must correctly summarize the experiences gained in the several decades of the war of liberation and war to defend the country against the imperialist aggressors, research the new requirements of a people's war to defend the fatherland against our new enemy, the Chinese expansionists, and, on this basis, learn the general laws of the people's war in our country under the leadership of the party and in view of the special characteristics of a war to defend the fatherland in order to correctly resolve matters pertaining to strategy, campaign art and tactics, matters pertaining to combat and the buildup of forces, matters pertaining to party work, political work and so forth. We must combat the deviations of empiricism and dogmatism; every effort must be made to study the armies of the fraternal socialist countries, beginning with studying the progressive experiences of the soviet army and navy and the valuable knowledge contributed by soviet military scientists to meet the requirements of a people's war to protect the fatherland under modern circumstances. We must swiftly learn the latest developments of military science and military technology in the countries of the world and not be complacent or satisfied, not be conservative and stop moving forward. In addition, we must criticize the new arguments, the "new theories" of imperialist military scientists and bourgeois military viewpoints as well as criticize the military thinking of Mao Zedong in the post-Mao period and eradicate the influences of Maoist military thought. As a result, military scientific information activities play a very important role.

Experience has shown that in order to perform this task well, we cannot be satisfied with knowledge of politics, rather, we must also possess military knowledge. We must have a firm grasp of the spirit and substance of Marxist-Leninist theory concerning war and the army; every effort must be made to learn the military and technical knowledge that reflects the special laws of armed struggle, knowledge that has been accumulated through the history of war. We must also have a full understanding of the military realities of the country and must know how to inherit and enhance the military tradition of the nation. Our nation of Vietnam formed and has developed not only in the process of productive labor to build the economy and develop the culture, but also in the process of fighting and winning victory over many aggressors larger than we over a period of many generations. These historic circumstances created for our nation of Vietnam a special military quality, one that reflects the essence of our nation in the fields of ethics, culture and intelligence. Therefore, researching the origins and this special military quality of our nation and developing upon the nation's military tradition in the undertaking of defending the socialist Vietnamese fatherland are a very important task in military theoretical work.

In particular, we must be very creative in the military field. Whereas the revolution requires creativity, even greater creativity is required in the military field. Because, the general law of war is that the strong win victory and the weak are defeated; under the circumstances of a small nation that must contend with large aggressors, we cannot win victory if we are not creative. This was our experience in the war of resistance against the French and especially in the war of resistance against the United States. And, we must also be creative in the new historic struggle against the Chinese reactionaries. Many countries of the world recognize the positive contribution made by the people of Vietnam to the storehouse of modern military knowledge through their recent sacred wars of resistance. We must be humble and must not be satisfied with ourselves but we must also be assertive. In the military field as well as every other field, objective laws always exert their control; however, in the military field more than any other field, the role of subjective efforts has a very decisive reciprocal impact. Within the military field, the following truth is very evident: the history of man has developed in accordance with objective laws outside the desires of man but man himself has rewritten his history. We are opposed to the theories of voluntarism and subjectivism; at the same time, we also reject the theories of pre-determination and objectivism.

In this regard, another matter of major importance is the need to fully understand and properly apply Marxist methodology in the military field in order to correctly resolve problems pertaining to military theory and practice within our army and country. Here, as well as in every other field, the truth is always very concrete, not abstract. Therefore, we must know how to analyze the specific situation within the military field in detail in order to reach specific, correct conclusions and solve the specific military problems that arise in the struggle with the new enemy aggressor.

The above mentioned tasks of theoretical work demand that the persons performing this work have a grasp of the spirit and essence of the line, have a firm grasp

of the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism, have a clear understanding of the positions and policies of the party and state, possess necessary scientific knowledge in the various fields and, in particular, employ correct methodology and correctly analyze the problems arising in practice, even before these problems become fully evident. Only in this way can they take the initiative and act in advance of developments in the situation, accurately resolve the practical problems that arise and guide the thinking and the actions of the masses.

Theoretical work within the army, within the military field is very important. We should not think that the military does nothing more than "fight" and does not, as a result, require theory. This would be a very large mistake. Without military theory, it is impossible to win victory over the enemy. Without theory, it is impossible to take conscious action and it is easy to fall into empiricism. Without military theory, it is impossible to resolve military problems in a scientific manner; in view of the fact that our nation usually must use small forces to fight large forces, the lack of military theory makes it impossible to know how to create a strength greater than that of the enemy by means of using forces that are smaller than the forces of the enemy, impossible to create resourceful, skillful and highly effective methods of fighting in order to win victory over the enemy. Of course, theory must always be closely linked to practice, otherwise we will fall into dogmatism. President Ho often said: theory without practice is empty theory, practice without theory is blind practice.

In a civilized society, in a modern army organization, it is absolutely necessary to have a scientific division of labor; this results in the formation of types of cadres who are specialists in a specific job or specific field. The same holds true within our army: there are command cadres, political cadres, scientific-technical cadres, professional and specialized cadres, a corps of cadres who specialize in leading and organizing implementation and a corps of cadres who specialize in theoretical research and instruction. Although an all purpose knife can cut everything, there are no persons who can do everything! However, the cadres who specialize in leadership and practical organizational work must make every effort to study theory and the cadres who specialize in theoretical work must keep abreast of practice as this is the only way they can constantly improve the quality of their work. Of importance is the need to know how to develop upon the strengths of each type cadre and skillfully coordinate these two types of cadres in supporting the effort to achieve the common objectives, namely, providing a thorough understanding of the political line and the military line of the party, building and developing Marxist-Leninist military theory in Vietnam and constantly increasing the military potentials of the country, thereby helping to firmly protect the beloved socialist fatherland.

We must take positive steps to build the corps of instructors, theoreticians and scientific research cadres of the various sectors within the army so that this corps is of sufficient size and of high quality and can serve as the nucleus in providing basic, regular force and systematic training to army cadres for the purposes of building up the army and strengthening the national defense system over the long range. We must improve the cooperation and division of

labor between theoretical cadres within the army and the theoretical cadres of the other sectors of the party and state with a view toward having them join efforts in order to resolve the theoretical and practical problems raised by the requirements of the tasks of the revolution and military tasks.

The cadres who perform theoretical work must possess pure souls, must be unbiased and faithful. They must be very objective and scientific, firmly adhere to principles, unswervingly adhere to the truth, be boldly creative and dare to reject their own theoretical conclusions when they show themselves to no longer be consistent with practice. They must cultivate the ability to engage in scientific thought and must be able to reach acuurate conclusions on the basis of practice. They must be sensitive to the new and wholeheartedly support the new in order to stimulate development; they must not be conservative and must not restrict the masses but they also should not flatter or follow the masses. In military activities, this is a very strict requirement because it is related to the flesh and blood of cadres and soldiers, to the lives of the people, to victory or defeat in combat.

The theorectical cadre must always remember the immortal words of Goethe, the great German poet whom Lenin frequently quoted: "All theory is gray, only the tree of life is perpetually green and filled with flowers." Therefore, only by closely linking it to the rich and creative lives of combat and labor of the people, of the mass of cadres and soldiers, is it possible for the theoretical work conducted within our army, as well as theoretical work in general, to be "forever green and filled with flowers."'

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OPIUM SMUGGLER APPREHENDED BY POLICE

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Sep 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Phan Tuong: "Resisting Speculation, Smuggling; Story at Noon"]

[Text] Unit Chief C. appeared impatient, diligently glancing at his watch every few seconds, at 15 minutes to 12 and again at 10 minutes to 12. The municipal theatre whistle blew and precisely as expected, from the direction of Dong Da hill appeared a dark-eyed short-haired individual riding a green Vespa with the license number PM440 in the direction of Nga Tu So. The vehicles slowed down and stopped in front of a building across from refreshment bar X. where Unit Chief C. and reconnaissance agent Th. were sitting. The two men were both elated because the bait had arrived but they continued to drink their iced tea while their professional eyes followed every movement of the man on the vehicles. The man parked his vehicle in front and calmly walked into the building across from them. No 10 minutes later, the dark-eyed man came out, followed by a tall thin youth with light skin, long hair and a fairly presentable mustache. The dark-eyed man pushed the vehicle into the street to start the motor and told the youth to get on behind him. The Vespa sped off in the direction of O Cho Dua.

Where was Vespa PM440 going? According to the prepared plan, this net had been set to catch a major group of "black rice" smugglers in this very building, a location in which they had arranged to deliver the goods. Now however, the dark-eyed man had arrived and departed and no goods at all were seen. Where was he taking the youth?

Unit Chief C. wrote a few dong on the bill and said to the proprietor, "Thank you, sir, we must go immediately. I hope you understand. When we finish our job, we will return." The proprietor took the bill and mumbled as if talking to himself, "I know. When necessary, they come. It's no trouble. It's hot outside but they only drink one cup of tea and sit all day."

Unit Chief C. arranged for the reconnaissance agent to secretly enter the building across from the refreshment bar in order to ascertain the situation.

Truly, the dark-eyed individual on Vespa PM440 was extremely cunning. When he entered the building to meet his "customer," although he saw a bag of money ready for payment, he immediately said, "Leave the money here and come with me to bring back the goods. 'Going along with' this group, you and I will form a long-term 'partnership.' On each expedition, you need only carry a few bowls of your 'black rice' to have enough to 'spend.' After six or seven trips, you will be a rich man. At that time, do you

think you'ss remember this guy? Ha, ha, that's all there is to it. Surely you know about ocean-going soldiers. They have a good time and have great character and morality. Have a smoke." He pulled out a pack of "555" cigarettes and gave it to the youth to convince him that the "ocean-going sailors" were in connivance with him. "Let's leave now at noon. At this hour, the cards are right and it is safe because the 'forbid' group (meaning the public security personnel) are on their noon siesta.

Upon hearing the report, Unit Chief C. immediately decided that this was even better, no different than enticing a "tiger" out of the jungle to shoot it, both capturing the tiger and protecting the jungle. That is, apprehending this illegal group would both protect the basis of the mass movement and the security of the fatherland.

The reconnaissance agents were ordered by Unit Chief C. to spread the net immediately. The precinct deputy public security commander used a short wave radio to coordinate with check points at both ends of the street.

Unit Chief C. and reconnaissance agent Th. moved their position to a section in the middle of Tay Son Street. C. selected a position suitable for observation while positioning a traffic policeman in the direction of a gas station.

It was only 15 minutes to 1 when in the distance, Unit Chief C. saw the green Vespa returning with the two men as before. When the vehicle approached, the traffic policeman blew his whistle. The Vespa stopped and the policeman asked to examine the driver's license. Immediately, reconnaissance agent Th. and Unit Chief C. came up and took out a large package wrapped in paper from in front of the vehicle's foot rests. It was actually a package of opium which they needed to serve as undisputable evidence. The unit chief took out his identification badge and said, "You are under arrest for trading in goods forbidden by the state."

The dark-eyed man was Nguyen Phu Chu, 45 years old, from 44 225th Street in Dong Da District, originally a driver in Transportation Group 2 who had pretended to be sick in order to "rest" but actually to engage in smuggling. For many years, Chu had served as a middleman for undesirable elements in vehicle convoys trading in illegal goods, especially opium, from provinces in the northwest. They plan was fairly ingenious: when a vehicle was returning from the northwest carrying "black rice" and encountered a vehicle coming back up, the "goods" were transferred to that vehicle and transferred back again when another vehicle was encountered coming from the northwest. This transfer and retransfer was aimed at confusing pursuit by the masses and security forces.

At the beginning of August 1982, receiving agent information about a group of opium smugglers, the Dong Da District public security command decided to assign an economic police unit to set a net. The soldiers immediately began the battle. The "ocean-going sailor" was assisted by the masses in making contact with the group of Nguyen Phu Chu and he was tested many times by Chu before Chu trusted him to deliver goods during the "noon hour" on 19 August 1982.

According to Chu, the noon hour was a "safe time." However, at that very hour, Chu fell into the net of the law. Afterwards, the members of his group were captured one after another.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

MISAPPROPRIATION OF STATE GOODS BRINGS LONG PRISON SENTENCES

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 18 Sep 82 p 4

[Article: "Individuals Engaged in Corruption, Distribution of Misappropriated Socialist Property Severely Punished"]

[Text] In October 1980, the Warehouse and Transportation Corporation of the Ministry of Foreign Trade consigned an amount of synthetic yarn (of a valuable type) to the Weaving Materials Enterprise of the Ministry of Light Industry. This yarn was brought from a foreign country by the vessel "Tra Ly."

In April 1981, the Weaving Materials Enterprise sent Vu Van Thanh with two other men to pick up the yarn and deliver it to drivers for transportation back to the warehouse. Duong Van Cuong and Duong The Phan, two enterprise drivers assigned the mission of transporting the yarn, connived with Thanh and established contact with Le Thi Bai, chief of the wrapping team, to take and sell the yarn. From each [illegible]d, they took two balls of yarn, each weighing 1.2 kolograms (at a state price of 1,2 dong per kilogram). During the two days of 13 and 15 July 1981, Cuong and Phu took 320 balls of yarn for sale to Le Van Phuc at 32 Dai La, Hanoi for 55,000 dong and sold 10 balls at the Nhu Quynh station for 1,000 dong. By misappropriating the yarn, this corrupt group cost the state 71,572 dong. Actually, the vessel "Tra Ly" lost 5,434 kilograms of yarn for a loss of more than 1 million dong.

These were organized criminals who discussed, connived and contacted each other from the packaging to the transportation and delivery steps.

This type of yarn must be purchased by the state with foreign exchange to develop production and to answer the clothing needs of the people under conditions in which the nation is encountering many difficulties.

The illegal actions of this group not only caused great losses in socialist property but also created additional difficulties for production and daily life.

Severely punishing the group engaged in corruption and misappropriation of socialist property, in a recent trial, the Municipal People's Court sentenced:

Vu Van Thanh to 6 years in prison and a fine of 12,000 dong.

Le Thi Bai to 6 years in prison and a fine of 14,000 dong.

Duong Van Cuong to 5 years in prison and a fine of 20,400 dong.

Le Van Phuc to 4 years in prison and a fine of 32,400 dong.

The other defendants received 8 to 12 month suspended sentences and were forces to repay their ill-gotten gains.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

EDITORIAL STRESSES IMPORTANCE OF NEW CRIMINAL LAWS

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 17 Sep 82 p 1

[Editorial: "Implement Laws To Punish Those Conducting Illegal Activities"]

[Text] Everyone hates those engaged in smuggling, speculation, production of counterfeit goods and illegal business activities. They take advantage of or deliberately exploit the difficulties of our country's economy in order to "fish in troubled waters." They overlook no cunning or unking means: buying up various kinds of merchandise and material and hoarding them until the time is favorable for sale at a cutthroat price; bribing and seducing degenerate elements in agencies and enterprises in order to misappropriate the rare and valuable goods and raw materials of the state; and taking advantage of the scarcity of a number of supplies in order to produce counterfeit goods, including medicines of a type with a direct bearing on the health and lives of the people. Some dishonest merchants have organizations and networks in many provinces establishing contacts in foreign countries to trade in goods forbidden by the state such as gold, foreign exchange and opium.

Their illegal actions cause great harm to society. They destroy state policies and positions on economic management and price stabilization, disturb the market and cause great damage directly to the daily lives of the laboring people. They corrupt and pervert a number of cadres and workers. While the laboring people are leading an honest and simple life and encountering many difficulties, they are living in an extravagant and unrestrained manner, causing an unfair and irrational situation which creates obstacles in the education of a labor concept and building of new ethics and the new man. It is possible to state that whether intentionally or unconsciously, they have tactitly assisted those waging a multifaceted war of destruction against our people.

Laws recently passed by the state to punish the crimes of speculation, smuggling, goods counterfeiting and illegal business activities answer the requirements of the masses who are demanding that the illegal activities above be halted. This struggle in the capital is increasingly urgent and severe because this is the economic center and an important communications junction. On the basis of profoundly propagandizing the significance and theme of these laws among the people and relying upon the assistance of the eyes and ears of the people, agencies directly responsible for implementing the laws such as inspectors, public security organizations, the courts, tax collectors, the navy, etc. must do their jobs well, conduct a resolute attack and punish the parasites destroying society, first of all striking the leading, organized and most dangerous groups. The punishment methods of our state are just and straightforward: every criminal, no matter who, must be punished with ringleaders, stubborn

individuals and repear offenders receiving severe punishment and other punishments matching the objective and severity of the violation. Cadres and members of law enforcement agencies must be increased in number and raised in quality in order to assure that the laws are positively enforced. Collectives and individuals actively discovering and resisting those engaged in illegal activities must be promptly rewarded.

Along with promoting and developing production, improving distribution and circulation and strengthening management in every aspect, the resolute punishment of criminals in keeping with the spirit of the law will make an important contribution to reducing negative occurrences, upholding state discipline, maintaining order and social security and stabilizing the lives of the people. Therefore, party and administrative echelons must give their full concern to leadership and supervision.

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HO CHI MINH CITY SUPPLIES GOODS TO HANOI MARKET

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 19 Sep 82 p 1

[Article: "Receipt, Sales of Goods Provided by Ho Chi Minh City"]

[Text] Implementing the policies of the standing committees of the Municipal Party Committees of Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, the city of Ho Chi Minh recently supplied Hanoi with a fairly large amount of goods of many types. Included in these goods were 700 tons of sugar, 100 tons of monosodium glutamate, 60 tons of wool and woolen clothing and 1 million meters of cloth.

The Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and the Municipal People's Committee estimate that the goods above have had an effect in supporting the requirements of the workers, public servants and people and in contributing to further enrich the variety of goods on the Hanoi market. Of the goods received from southern Vietnam, estimated to be worth 250 million dong, nearly all have been sold with the exception of a small amount due to seasonal factors (woolen and ready-made clothing) and a number of others due to poor quality (ball-point pens and bicycle tires.) According to the Municipal People's Committee, the amount of poor quality goods accounted for only 2 percent of the total and these were the results of the professional shortcomings of a number of trade cadres in the two cities.

The Municipal People's Committee through management sectors has supervised and promoted the sale of slowly selling goods and requested that production locations exchange poor quality tires for good ones and repair a number of goods where possible.

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CSO: 4209/96

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

TYPHOON NO 7 CAUSES DAMAGE TO NGHE TINH

Consequences of Storm

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

[VNA News Release: "Other Localities Help Nghe Tinh Overcome the Consequences of Typhoon No 7]

[Text] In view of serious damage caused by the typhoon, the VCP Standing Committee of Dien Chau District met to discuss measures to be taken to help overcome the consequences of the disaster. They enlisted the help of villages located on the west side of Route 1 on behalf of those on the east side (the seaside), especially with regard to construction materials and plant cuttings, in order for the latter to be able to work their land for the winter-spring season and starting by complete transplanting of 1,700 hectares of late-winter sweet-potatoes on "one rice, one sweet-potato, one peanut" areas. The district also urged cooperative members, especially those in peanut-producing areas, to check the inventory of their available cuttings and make more sweet-potato cuttings; and the cooperatives themselves, to contract out the propagation of sweet-potatoes as a means of preparation for the transplanting of 2,300 hectares of spring peanuts and more than 2,300 hectares of spring sweet-potatoes. Thanks to good preservation and mutual aid, the district also has more than 1,500 tons of different types of rice seeds, such as Nong Nghiep-8, V13-2, IR702 and 75-2, etc. to be transplanted at the fifth-month and spring season. The district also preserved 40 tons of nitrate fertilizer and 40 tons of peanut cuttings to be given to fellow compatriots for their spring cultivation.

Together with the zoning and embankment to retain water and the desalinization of affected areas, the District's Agricultural Irrigation Station was directed to irrigate salted ricefields and help with desalinization in order for farmers to transplant in time for the winter-spring season.

Due to the typhoon the number of accident victims and sick needing to be examined has increased. The city of Vinh offered all available rooms at its hospital, including offices of doctors and top cadres, to accommodate them. Cadres and employees of all branches and offices promptly repaired leaking roofs, sanitized rooms and helped clean the victims' clothes. In no time, they changed 12 deteriorated roofs of the pediatric buildings to make them suitable for our children patients.

Presently, the city hospital has 82 patients of which 18 are lying-in women, 18 are babies who were born on the night of 17-18 October, 21 are infant patients and 38 were injured during typhoon No 7. All received good and conscientious care.

To help Nghe Tinh overcome promptly and effectively the consequences of typhoon No 7, the provincial VCP committee, the people's committee and the Fatherland Front Committee of Phu Khanh Province launched a vast campaign urging their cadres, public servants and all other people to increase production and reduce expenditures in order to help Nghe Tinh with money, rice and other food products.

Following suit, cadres and workers of the Port of Nha Trang-Ba Ngoi, braving bad weather, decided to carry out the state's plan for 1982 ahead of time and offered to handle an additional 40,000 tons of merchandise, including 5,000 cubic meters of lumber from Nghe Tinh which they exchanged for food products of the Mekong delta regions with the highest efficiency and in the shortest time. Cadres and workers volunteered to share part of their earnings and food allowances, which amounted to 20,000 piasters and 400 kilograms of rice, with fellow compatriots of Nghe Tinh.

Having heard of typhoon No 7 and the vast damages it had caused to the people of Nghe Tinh, the Teachers University of Quy Nhon Nghia Binh sent a telegram of comfort to the Provincial Education Service of Nghe Tinh. The Teachers College and the Teachers University of Vinh organized activities to help the educational branch of Nghe Tinh.

In this very October, each of nearly 1,000 cadres, teachers and students was able to save a kilogram of rice. Youth groups earned funds by working and pledged to help Nghe Tinh with school supplies.

Having heard that the recent typhoon had caused serious damages to five districts of Nghe Tinh, cadres and workers at our Permanent Mission to the United Nations and those attending the 37th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations sent $210, which they accumulated through reducing their expenses, to help the victims.

Thanh Hoa Crop Damage

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 25 October p 1

[Text] [photo caption] Typhoon No 7 slammed into Thanh Hoa flattening 60,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, of which 15,000 hectares were flooded. Right after the storm ended, people rushed to their ricefields to straighten the fallen plants and quickly harvest those that were ripe. Thirty-five pump stations equipped with 215 pumps operated without interruption. After 2 days Thanh Hoa saved 30,000 hectares of rice.

12238
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POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

URGENT NEED FOR REDUCED POPULATION GROWTH DECLARED

Municipal Station Chief Interview

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Sep 82 p 3

[Interview with Luong Thi H Thai, MD, chief of the municipal station on protection of mothers' hea nd on birth control: "Goal: Bring Down Population Growth Rate in h oi to 1.5 Percent"; date and place not specified]

[Text] Question: Please tell us about the situation in Hanoi relating to births per year?

Answer: Prior to the birth control movement, the annual birth rate in Hanoi was very high. In 1962, Hanoi numbered 1,047,506 persons, including 45,646 births--a 4.35 percent rate. On the average, a family had up to 5 children, and the number of women experiencing more than 4 parturitions accounted for 50 percent of these births.

In 1963-64, the birth control movement began in Hanoi, aiming mainly at reducing the birth, and with focus on multiparous women. The birth rate has decreased gradually: In 1981, with a population more than double that of 1962 (2,570,747 persons), Hanoi counted 66,800 newborns--a 2.60 percent rate. The number of women experiencing 4 parturitions was down to 16.38 percent. Among cadres, workers and civil servants, the birth rate has clearly decreased.

Nevertheless, these birth rates were still higher than required. The annual number of newborns was equal to one-third the population of a ward like Hoan Kiem. It can be said that each year a district gives birth to a new village, and a ward to a new subward....

Question: In light of the present birth rate, what difficulties are in store for society, Doctor?

Answer: In our present economic conditions, in spite of considerable progress--intensive farming, multicropping, increased gross output of grain--the per capita grain production has clearly decreased because there are too many newborns each year. The two villages of Tho Loc (Phuc Tho) and Da Ton (Gia Lam) are a case in point. In 1956, the population in Tho Loc was 2,700 persons, on the average each person had 2.2 sao of land and produced 15 kg of paddy per

month. In 1980, as the population rose to 4,700, per capita land surface was down to 1.6 sao, and per capita production to 7 kg of paddy. In Da Ton, the 1956 population figure was 4,000, each person having 3.3 sao and producing 17 kg of paddy on the average. In 1981, as the population rose to 7,000, per capita land surface was down to 2 sao, and per capita production down to only 10 kg of paddy. It should be noted that the production records of these 2 villages are fairly good, and that during more than 20 years their crop yield has clearly exceeded previous levels.

Each day, Hanoi has some 200 newborns. In the next 10 to 20 years, our economy--even if it has become gradually stable and achieved good development--will not be able to strike a balance between population growth and social products increase. The biggest contradiction lies in a shortage of grain, food, and then of housing facilities, day nurseries, schools, hospitals and utensils, even jobs. One has clearly seen the vicious circle generated by numerous, uncontrolled births, with consequences such as poor production, dwindling income and snag-filled economic development.... Uncontrolled births also lead to many other misfortunes. Statistics in 1968 showed that it was very difficult to raise premature babies. The mortality rate among newborns weighing less than 2 kg was high. A health survey of children at a number of enterprises and state farms showed that 80 percent were of average or below average health. Most of them came from families with numerous children.

Summing up, the present birth situation obviously has a bad impact on living standards, family happiness and society in general.

Question: Doctor, please tell us what Hanoi has done to step up the birth control movement and achieve high efficiency?

Answer: Our station on protection of mothers' health and on birth control has set up a far-reaching organization extending from subwards, villages, wards, districts to the city. On the one hand, we actively conduct propaganda to make everyone aware of the concrete interest in birth control; on the other, a professional and technical system steps up its activities everywhere. Besides the municipal maternity hospital, each ward and district has a center on birth control techniques which is in charge of carrying out and supervising measures to avoid pregnancy, ranging from simple to complex ones. Mobile teams take turns going into organs, enterprises and villages, to give obstetrical exams and insert IUD's. In 1981, 126,425 persons in Hanoi applied anticonception measures. As a result of that effort, Hanoi has been awarded Labor Order Third Class for carrying out the birth control task; especially Hoan Kiem Ward has been awarded Labor Order Third Class for reducing population growth to below 1.5 percent.

Question: In 1983, what should the whole city do in order to achieve the 1.5 percent rate?

Answer: We have would up our work for 1982, and continuing from this past August, all of those involved in birth control proselytization have effectively begun work for 1983. During these last months of the year, if preparatory work is not done properly, it will be difficult to fulfill next year's plan. As for

us, we will work with wards and districts to conduct a population and birth census, and advise those for whom birth control is intended in order and urge them to comply. The public health sector will also expand technical and professional work with focus on high-level safety.

I believe that this problem concerns all other economic, cultural, educational sectors.... And I hope that sectors and mass organizations, along with individuals in charge of protecting the mothers' health and carrying out birth control, will devote more effective attention to that issue, now a centerpiece of state policy.

Growth Danger Emphasized

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 12 Sep 82 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "A Problem Facing Each Family As Well As the Whole Society"]

[Text] Birth control, not a new problem, has been much discussed in the past 20 years. However, it must always be treated as a new problem by young couples newly embarking upon marital life. Both husband and wife must study and work to understand how to bring births into accord with social development requirements to ensure long-term happiness for themselves.

After 20 years of family planning, our nation's demographic growth has decreased; but its 2.2 percent rate still is among the higher ones in the world.

The laws of economic development show that each 1 percent increase in population must be matched by corresponding hikes in grain produced and national income, by 2.5 percent and 4 percent respectively, in order to ensure a stable living standard. Considering our production conditions, for the time being and in many years to come, if our population continues to grow at the present pace, it will clearly be very difficult to give every citizen a minimum living standard--let alone an improved one.

The danger of accelerated population growth urgently demands a reduction in the birth rate to be in line with the country's economic development and production, and with our people's political tasks. The party Central Committee's politocal report to the Fifth Party Congress clearly stated, "We must decide on and carry out a sound population policy, featuring an extremely important task with a strategic bearing on economic and social matters, which all party and administration organizations at all levels must keep close tabs on and directly attend to--the task of continually stepping up the birth control movement. We must update a number of obsolete policies and procedures, reinforce and issue related policies, and strictly supervise their implementation with the determination to bring population growth down to rational levels.

The Council of Ministers also has issued directives on bringing down by 1985 the average national population growth rate to 1.7 percent--with 1.5 percent and below for the north and 1.9 percent and below for the south. Each family is urged to give birth to 2 children only, and at least 5 years apart. Hence, the problem of childbirth, albeit a personal one facing each citizen and each

family, has instead a direct impact on the common life of society. Everybody must understand clearly that the revolutionary meaning of birth control lies in benefiting, first of all, oneself and one's family, then by extension, the nation.

In the capital, as a result of many years of patiently campaigning, the average annual birth rate has tended to decrease; nevertheless, it has not achieved the norms, and still is uneven, from one place to another. Of four wards, only Hoan Kiem has reached 1.5 percent. In the districts, especially the more remote ones, a more active effort is still needed. There are many causes; but an important one still is the unsatisfactory leadership and guidance on the part of various party, administration and mass organizations' echelons. Many places still don't understand that birth control is a strategic issue closely related to the country's economic, cultural and social aspects, as well as to the people's livelihood; worse yet, some leading cadres have not set examples for others to follow. As for the target population, we must focus not only on women, but also on men, toward whom we must step up propaganda and proselytization; we must concentrate, not only on families with a number of children, but also on newly-married couples; and we must particularly educate marriageable youths.

In this revolutionary movement, Hanoi has had many advantages. Cadres and the people have shown sharp consciousness and a high level of knowledge. The city is a place where many basic installations capable of supporting the movement technically and vocationally, are concentrated. We must strive to ensure that the municipal population growth rate will achieve 1.5 percent right in the coming year of 1983.

9213
CSO: 4209/93

POPULATION CUSTOMS AND CULTURE

SUPERSTITION IN HAI BA TRUNG WARD SUPPRESSED

Hanoi HANOI MOI in Vietnamese 11 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Minh Nguyen: "Hai Ba Trung Ward Summarizes Preliminary Results of New Lifestyle Proselytization Work, Discusses Movement Against Superstition"]

[Text] Hai Ba Trung Ward has just met to summarize preliminary results of recent proselytization work for a new lifestyle and new cultural family. Attendance included a large number of cadres from different subwards, street citizen teams, representatives of organs and factories located within the ward, and a number of Buddhist monks and nuns.

The ward committee for the guidance as to a new lifestyle and new cultural family has drawn up multistage plans for building a new lifestyle, with the assistance of subwards and local sectors, concentrating at first on a given pilot center, then expanding to other places, taking advantage of traditional ceremonies and festivals, and focusing on compliance control, as well as on regularly and resolutely urging the people in neighborhood blocks and along communication axes to take part in the movement.

As a result of these inspections, the committee has uncovered 483 violations; removed tons of long-accumulated garbage; dredged thousands of silted up sewers; dismantled hundreds of streetcurb tents and huts and many other illegally built houses; imposed fines on cases of lack of sanitation in food, eating and drinking, and of unlawful trade; confiscated many bad books and newspapers; reactionary, decadent tapes and records; disbanded clandestine sessions of exorcism; confiscated tools used by those earning a living on superstition, astrology and fortune telling; and referred recalcitrant con artists to neighborhood block people for reeducation. Tuong Mai, Dong Nhan, Dong Tam, Bach Dang, Vinh Tuy and Quynh Loi Subwards...and a number of organs, production units, and units in charge of inspecting compliance with regulations have properly carried out new lifestyle work.

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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

HO CHI MINH CITY COUNTERS SMUGGLERS, FORGERS

OW040127 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Summary] Dear friends: Implementing the relevant political bureau resolution, Ho Chi Minh City, in the recent past, has applied measures for strengthening market management and restoring order in distribution-circulation and has scored initial achievements. The following article by Trieu Xuan, a Voice of Vietnam's resident correspondent in Ho Chi Minh City, reflects the city's related efforts.

In pre-liberation days, Saigon was a commercial center, with all the characteristics of a capitalist market. "Following liberation, Saigon, renamed Ho Chi Minh City, over the past 7 years has encountered many difficulties in its process of changing from a former counterrevolutionary center into a big city, an economic-cultural center of our socialist regime. The city's bouregois traders, though already reeducated, have been seeking, in all forms and with all means possible, to reemerge as controllers of the market." Their main tricks consist of speculation, smuggling, counterfeiting, bribing cadres and stealing state property.

During the time when the city encountered great difficulties in production and material supplies, the city's market situation was really complicated. The city bourgeoisie manipulated the market, exerting their influence of the trading of rare commodities, as well as common goods needed for the everyday life of the local people. As a result, cadres, workers and laboring people faced great difficulties in their lives. Therefore, over the past 7 years, a fierce struggle has been waged on the distribution-circulation front, between the socialist and capitalist paths.

It may be said that a struggle against the speculators, smugglers and counterfeiters is occurring daily and hourly. "During the first 9 months of this year, the city's economy-protection forces, along with other services and sectors, uncovered and handled more than 200 cases of speculation and smuggling. They have recovered 205 taels of gold, 203 taels of silver, nearly U.S.$10,000, millions of dong in state-bank notes, 26 kilos of opium, and hundreds of thousands of packets of foreign-made cigarettes. Since 25 July, they have recorded more than 300,000 liters of petroleum, oil and lubricants. In addition, during the process, they detected many tax-evading installations and, consequently, collected more than 5 million dong in evaded taxes." The counterfeiters manufacture all kinds of essential commodities, ranging from Western drugs, cigarettes

baby powder and cosmetics to cement, monosodium glutamate, liquor, beer, fake papers, counterfeit lottery tickets, seals and bank notes. "At a counterfeit-cigarette manufacturing installation in Nguyen Duy Street, 8th Precinct, the owner had 3 printing machines and 55 printing models for foreign-made cigarette brands. A fake coffee-producing installation in Nguyen Cong Tru Street consumed hundreds of tons of corn daily [mooix ngayf tieeu thuj hangf trawm taans ngoo]."

A dishonest dealers' very damaging market-manipulating trick is bribing cadres and stealing state property, material supplies and raw materials. "Over the past 9 months, the city's economic-protection force has uncovered more than 40 million dong worth of stolen state property and punished the culprits."

"Implementing the relevant political bureau resolution, Ho Chi Minh City has applied various measures for strengthening market management and restoring order on the distribution-circulation front. It has also devised measures for motivating the masses' participation in managing and controlling the market and in struggling against dishonest dealers, speculators, hoarders and counterfeiters. Meanwhile, it has further strengthened the socialist trading system and developed the capabilities of the marketing-consumer cooperatives." "In Go Vap District, acting on local people's tips, the local public security force seized a fake detergent manufacturing installation in the 8th ward and uncovered 29 cases of dishonest business transactions, recovering for the state more than 1 million dong, 10 tons of chemical fertilizer, more than 10 tons of discarded materials, and tens of thousands of liters of peanut oil."

"In the 11th Precinct, local people have helped the public security force uncover 12 cases of theft of state property and 46 cases of speculation, smuggling, and counterfeiting, thereby recovering for the state millions of dong worth of goods.

During their talks with me, the comrade chief of the city's public security service and deputy chief of the city's trade service stressed the necessity to further motivate the masses to control the market. However, the city's state-run trading service plays an important role. What really matters, in my view, is procurement and full control of commodities and prevention of their loss through ineffective control.

CSO: 4209/114

'QUAN DOI NHAN DAN' ON BUSH'S AFRICAN TOUR

OW291219 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 26 Nov 82

[From the Press Review for 26 November]

[Text] Under the title, "Mr Bush's Unwelcome Visit," Dang Ngoc commentary in today's QUAN DOI NHAN DAN says:

U.S. Vice President Bush has just concluded his nearly-2-week-long official tour, his first, to seven African nations, from southern to eastern and western Africa: Cape Verde, Senegal, Nigeria, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Kenya and Zaire. In all the countries he visited, Bush tried hard to publicize U.S. concern and aid to African countries in a spirit of cooperation and correctness. Probably Mr Bush's wooing skills were not too bad, but he failed to elicit favorable reactions from the host countries, because to all African peoples, what matters is not words, but acts and the true nature of Washington policies toward that continent.

Quoting concrete documents and facts, the commentary continues: The trip by Bush as representative of President Reagan is, in fact, a step to further concretize Uncle Sam's insidious neocolonialist policy in America [as heard].

The commentary stresses: Despite his efforts to visit many places and his lavish wooing, the U.S. diplomat failed to achieve his objectives of impairing the African people's struggle to liberate the last colonies in that continent and blunting the increasingly stronger trend in African countries to struggle against the imperialist countries to liberate themselves, regain their economic independence, establish friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries, and make positive contributions to the cause of preserving peace and security in the region and the rest of the world.

CSO: 4209/114

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

UNESCO DELEGATE ON NEW WORLD ECONOMIC ORDER

OW011854 Hanoi VNA in English 1555 GMT 1 Dec 82

[Text] Hanoi, 1 Dec (VNA)--Vietnam has urged UNESCO to promote the implementation of a new world economic order alongside decolonization in the political, economic and cultural domains.

Speaking at an extraordinary session of the UNESCO General Assembly in Paris on 27 November, Cu Huy Can, head of the Vietnam delegation, in his observation of the present world situation condemned imperialism for deliberately creating tension in the hope of regaining its lost interests he also condemned big nation expansionism and hegemonism for joining imperialism in creating regional tension to fish in troubled waters.

"There is now a nuclear war danger to mankind," he said, "it is, therefore, necessary to mobilize the world people for the defence of peace. All educational, cultural and scientific circles must be mobilized into this movement."

Cu Huy Can went on: "Thanks to the world people's increasing consciousness and to some responsible governments, particularly the Soviet Government, the whole world has lived in peace for the longest period in this century. However, world peace can only be consolidated on the basis of the establishment of fair relations between countries in the economic and cultural fields. To this end, national and human rights must be ensured and closely associated with each other. National freedom is a guarantee for individual freedom."

He drew the participants' attention to the special importance of information work and to the urgent need of establishing a new international information order.

CSO: 4200/195

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

'NHAN DAN' HAILS NATIONAL DAY OF ALBANIA

OW010837 Hanoi VNA in English 0721 GMT 29 Nov 82

[Text] Hanoi, 29 Nov (VNA)--"The Vietnamese people admire the Albanian people's tradition of staunch struggle against foreign aggressors," says NHAN DAN today in connection with the 70th Independence Day and the 38th Liberation Day of Albania.

The paper says: "Seventy years ago, in the land of national hero Skanderbeg, the people's natal conference in Vlone declared Albania an independent state. This was the result of a hard struggle lasting five whole centuries against Turkish domination. Thirty years later, the Albanian people, upholding the glorious tradition of independence and freedom and led by the communist party--forerunner of the present party of labour--carried out a people's revolution, fighting with courage against fascism and completely liberating their country."

"Working creatively and industriously to build their country over the past 38 years," the paper continues, "the Albanian people have overcome many hardenings and made great achievements.

"Beginning as a poor, backward agricultural country, the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has acquired a developed industry and agriculture with considerable progress in science and technology and a flourishing national culture."

NHAN DAN notes that agriculture has made a considerable advance, meeting domestic demands for food and raw materials. Income in 1975-1980 increased by 21.4 per cent over the previous five-year plan, and this year's wheat and maize crops are good in spite of prolonged dryness.

The paper also mentions the tasks and orientations for economic development in 1981-1985 as set by the Eighth Congress of the Party of Labour of Albania in November 1981. It continues by saying:

"The friendship and mutual assistance between the Vietnamese and Albanian peoples are of long standing.

"We sincerely thank Albania for its sympathy and valuable support during our past resistance to U.S. aggression and in our present struggle against imperialism and other reactionary forces, for national defence and socialist construction."

The paper wishes the Albanian people, under the leadership of the Party of Labour, new success in socialist construction. "May the friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and Albania further consolidate and develop," the paper concludes.

CSO: 4200/195

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

PALESTINIAN SUPPORT--Hanoi, 3 Dec (VNA)--Ambassador Le Kim Chung, representative of the Vietnamese U.N. permanent mission, has hailed the Palestinian people's struggle as a positive factor of peace and security in the Middle East. Speaking at the recent debate on Palestine, the ambassador urged the U.N. General Assembly to take stronger measures to clear obstacles and to help the Palestinian people exercise their inalienable rights. Le Kim Chung also called for practical steps to increase assistance to the Palestinian people's just cause. "In this spirit," Le Kim Chung said, "Vietnam welcomes an early international conference to work out a fair, durable solution to this question in the interests of national independence, peace and security in the Middle East and elsewhere." Le Kim Chung blamed the United States for Israel's arrogance and for the worsening situation in the Middle East. [Text] [OW031317 Hanoi VNA in English 0750 GMT 3 Dec 82]

CONDOLENCES TO POLAND--Hanoi, 3 Dec (VNA)--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent a message of condolences to his Polish counterpart Wojciech Jaruzelski. The message said: "We are deeply grieved at learning that 17 Polish miners and firemen had laid down their lives while trying to save the Dimitrov Coal Mine in Bytom. "On behalf of the Vietnamese people and the Council of Ministers of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, I send to you and through you, our profound condolences to the victims' families." [Text] [OW032002 Hanoi VNA in English 1632 GMT 3 Dec 82]

LAO PARTY LECTURERS--Hanoi, 4 Dec (VNA)--A group of lecturers of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee paid a visit to Quang Nam-Danang, Vietnam's central coastal province, from November 29 to December 3. The Lao guests led by Ouday Sisavang, department head of the Lao Party Central Committee's propaganda and training commission, had working sessions with their Vietnamese colleagues in Danang City and in the district town of Hoi An. They also visited several economic and cultural establishments in the province. They attended a 500-strong meeting held in Danang City on December 2 in celebration of the Seventh National Day of the Lao People's Democratic Republic. [Text] [OW040801 Hanoi VNA in English 0713 GMT 4 Dec 82]

USSR SOCCER TEAM--Hanoi, 8 Dec (VNA)--The Soviet soccer team "Dynamo Kirov" today visited Ho Chi Minh City where it met the team of the city custom office in a friendly match and won one to nil (1-0). The visit is part of the current trip of the Soviet team to a number of socialist countries on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union. [Text] [OW082142 Hanoi VNA in English 1519 GMT 8 Dec 82]

VIETNAMESE WOMEN IN USSR--A report quotes the Soviet press as saying that a group of 738 young Vietnamese women recently arrived in Rostove City on the Don River to study and work. These young women will certainly be homesick because they have never been away from their homeland before. They, however, will be happy to have the opportunity to celebrate the 65th anniversray of the October Socialist Revolution in the Soviet Union for the first time in their life. [BK301618 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 7 Nov 82 p 2 BK]

GIFT FROM USSR--On 26 November at the Giang Vo Exhibition Center in Hanoi, the State Science and Technology Commission held a ceremony to receive all the scientific and technical information equipment currently on display in the Soviet scientific and technical information showroom. Soviet ambassador to the SRV Chaplin read the decision of the Soviet Government over all this equipment as a gift to Vietnam. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Nov 82 BK]

SOVIET DELEGATION--On 2 December, the economic delegation led by Soviet Vice Premier Makeyev visited the Bim Son cement plant in Thanh Hoa Province, which has been built with Soviet aid. Vice Premier Tran Quynh, VCP Central Committee member, chief of our economic delegation, and Soviet ambassador to Vietnam Chaplin accompanied the Soviet delegation. The delegation was welcomed at the plant by Building Minister Phan Ngoc Tuong and various local leaders. It was then briefed by the plant director on the situation of production and construction in the plant. [BK050534 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 3 Dec 82]

CSO: 4209/114

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

GUIDELINES SET FOR MINISTRIES' GOODS-PURCHASING TASK

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 31-32

[Text of circular providing guidelines for division of purchasing job between the domestic trade and foreign trade sectors]

[Text] To closely combine the activities of the domestic- and foreign-trade sectors in the field of circulation of goods and domestic market management, the two ministries provide these guidelines for the division of purchases of goods for export and domestic consumption:

1. The foreign trade sector directly purchases the goods that are solely or primarily for export in the concentrated-production zones and the goods that require specific treatment in terms of harvesting technique, storage, packing and transportation for export. Wherever it is not convenient for the foreign trade sector to set up a purchasing network, it assigns the district commercial corporation of the domestic trade sector to do the purchasing job.

After the purchases have been made, the foreign trade sector is responsible for giving to the domestic trade sector the share of goods for domestic consumption, in full compliance with the state plan norms, the state directed prices and quality specifications as contained in contracts.

2. Except for the goods the foreign trade sector purchases directly as it has been mentioned in point 1, the domestic trade sector directly purchases agricultural products, foods and forest products that help to satisfy the domestic consumption need and export. After the purchases have been made, the domestic trade sector is responsible for selecting goods on the basis of the export criteria and delivering them to the foreign trade sector, in full compliance with the state plan norms, the state directed prices and quality specifications as contained in contracts.

3. In the case the two sectors fail to carry out the purchasing plan because of production encountering difficulties, the two ministries will work with the State

Planning Commission to adjust in a rational manner the export and domestic consumption plan norms so as to avoid creating excessive effects on export or domestic consumption.

4. As to the agricultural, forest and sea products that must go through industrial processing in order to become the goods for export or domestic consumption, the factories purchase them directly and then deliver the finished products directly to the foreign or domestic trade sector in accordance with the state plan norms.

5. As to the goods that do not satisfy export requirements or are unexportable (consisting of agricultural products, foods, processed products and fine art and handicraft articles), the foreign trade sector is responsible for delivering all of them to the central wholesale corporations of the domestic trade sector (if this involves a large batch of goods that can be stored for a long time), or to the local corporations of the domestic trade sector (if this involves a small batch of goods or the kind of goods that require short-term storage and fresh or raw foods) for distribution to satisfy the consumption needs in the country. The foreign trade sector does not organize retailing of consumer goods in the domestic market.

Prices of the above-mentioned products being bought and sold among units of the two sectors are calculated in one of these two ways:

In accordance with state retail prices minus the commercial discount, if these are the kind of goods that the domestic trade sector must sell at state retail prices.

In accordance with the prices agreed upon by both sides.

6. About supplying producers with materials and commodities to encourage them to sell their products to the state, the two sectors will exactly follow the state regulations or discuss with each other to seek a unified way before proceeding with it, thus avoiding the situation in which the two sectors compete with each other in purchasing products. The products that the domestic trade sector purchases and then delivers to the foreign trade sector for export are also entitled to the same norms for supplying of materials and commodities applicable to purchases for export as set for the foreign trade sector.

As to the goods that a sector is assigned to purchase, this sector has to draw up plans projecting the need for materials to be requested from the state.

7. To fully use the capacities of storehouses and the material and technical base of the two sectors, the two ministries ask the units of these sectors to coordinate their activities and to help each other on the basis of socialist cooperation by letting each other rent storehouses, means and the material and techrical base from each other and support each other in resolving difficulties.

8. The division of purchases of some specific goods between the two sectors is as follows:

a. The domestic trade sector purchases all meat hogs, beef cattle, domestic fowls, chicken and duck eggs, jute used as raw material, products made of jute for domestic consumption, green bean, black bean, oil seeds and secondary forest products like palm leaves, nam huong [Agaricus rhinocerotis], moc nhi [Auricularia polytricha], etc.

b. The foreign trade sector purchases coffee, cinnamon, anise, lacquer, cardamom, tung seeds, castor-oil seeds, all vegetables and tubers, fresh fruits for direct export (without processing), black bean, duck feathers, etc.

c. The division of areas for purchases of some specific goods is as follows:

- Soybean: The foreign trade sector purchases it in the Mekong River delta provinces; the domestic trade sector in Dong Nai, Song Be, Tay Ninh and provinces north of Thuan Hai.

- Sesame: The foreign trade sector purchases it in An Giang, Nghe Tinh, Thanh Hoa, Quang Nam-Da Nang and Thuan Hai Provinces; the domestic trade sector in the remaining provinces.

- Unshelled peanut: The foreign trade sector purchases it in Nghe Tinh, Ha Nam Ninh, Ha Bac and Tay Ninh Provinces; the domestic trade sector in the remaining provinces.

- Jute: The foreign trade sector purchases it in Hai Hung and Thai Binh Provinces; the domestic trade sector in the remaining provinces.

- Pepper: The foreign trade sector purchases it in Kien Giang and Binh Tri Thien Provinces; the domestic trade sector in the remaining provinces.

When the areas that have been assigned to the domestic trade sector become through zoning the specialized-cultivation zones that serve export, the two ministries will discuss a new division of work.

d. The products from the state enterprises and state farms to be put aside for domestic consumption or export are delivered directly to the domestic or foreign trade sector in accordance with the state plan norms.

The division of work as mentioned above is to be carried out beginning on 1 January 1982; all business units of both sectors must actively hand over the work and ensure getting hold of the sources of goods to be purchased for the state.

All commercial services and foreign trade organizations are responsible for closely coordinating the organization of achieving the division of purchases and consumption of products as stipulated in this circular. If there are any unexpected difficulties, they must be reported so that the two ministries could solve them.

Hanoi, 9 November 1981

signed: Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac
Home Trade Minister Tran Phuong

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CSO: 4209/90

FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER TALKS ABOUT EXPORT BY LOCALITIES

Hanoi NGOAI THUONG in Vietnamese No 12, Dec 81 pp 3-6

[Abridged text of speech by Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac: "New Changes To Be Created in Stepping up Export From Local Economy"]

[Text] Editor's note: Foreign Trade Minister Le Khac, alternate member of the VCP Central Committee, recently went to Hai Hung Province to work with its VCP Standing Committee and People's Committee about export work and at the same time to attend the 20th anniversary of Hai Hung's foreign trade sector. At that solemn ceremony he made a speech to state a number of important matters in connection with export by the locality.

Hereunder we have the privilege to bring you an abridged text of the minister's speech.

I am very glad to find that in the last 20 years the foreign trade of Hai Hung, primarily export, has made remarkable progresses. Generally speaking, the export turnovers were rising in all periods -- in 1981 they were 10 times larger than the figures obtained in 1961. Starting with miscellaneous items being gathered here and there in small quantities, the province has gradually acquired some main-item export goods of its own, such as jute and garlic, and at the same time gradually developed the producing capacity of small industry and handicrafts to serve export. The locality's foreign trade activities have gradually been linked with production, which was helped to develop, and have made considerable contributions to maintaining balance in the local economy, providing jobs and improving the standard of living. Its foreign trade cadres gradually became mature and made a lot of efforts.

I warmly welcome the achievements and results obtained in the 20 years of Hai Hung's foreign trade activities, particularly in the recent years. But it must be said that these are the initial results. As compared with the capabilities and needs of an agricultural province in the Red River delta like Hai Hung, the export

turnovers obtained each year were still low and the achievements and results of its foreign trade activities as they affected the construction and development of the local economy, as well as production and the standard of living, were still negligible. As we recognize these facts, we can together take positive and more effective measures aimed at developing production, stepping up export, serving better the economy and the standard of living of the local population and contributing more to the country's socialist industrialization.

On this occasion, I would like to clarify some matters in connection with our country's current foreign trade and the stepping up of export from the local economy. As we look back, in the last 5 years (1976-1980)although we had been facing harsh and bitter challenges created by the international reactionary clique and natural disasters, we scored great achievements and glorious victories in the construction and defense of the fatherland. Our country was reunified. Our army and people won the two aggressive wars started by the Beijing expansionists and their lackeys at the southwestern and northern borders of the fatherland. The administrations at different levels in the southern provinces were built and further consolidated everyday. Political security and social order were maintained. As it usually happens, many countries in the world would encounter famine and a lot of their people would die of starvation once they got out of a war. But for our country that did not happen and the standard of living of our people in many localities was maintained and in some cases even improved. In the economic and cultural fields we scored many remarkable achievements.

The achievements made in the last 5 years in the socioeconomic field are a reality. But at the same time we must recognize the fact that we have never before encountered such bitter difficulties in the economic life as we do today. Economic development is slow while population increase is fast, at an annual average of 2.6 percent. A serious lack of balance still exists in many aspects of the economy. Export does not ensure full payment of the costs of the goods we have imported. The bitter problems of the economic and social situation are demanding that all our party, army and people move forward vigorously, strive to exploit the favorable conditions and struggle steadily and work creatively to overcome the difficulties. Every sector, every locality and every production installation must uphold the spirit of self-sufficiency and self-strengthening, live on what we can make and avoid waiting for assistance and being dependent. We must get rid of the practice of all-inclusive economic and administrative management and achieve the socialist enterprise. Only by so doing can we ensure fulfilling the revolutionary tasks of the new stage.

In the third 5-year (1981-1985) plan and in the 1980's we must fulfill these large-scale economic and social objectives: to stabilize, gradually improve and move toward basically ensuring the material and cultural living conditions of the people; to continue to build the material and technical base of socialism; to complete the

socialist transformation in the southern provinces, to perfect the socialist production relationships in the northern provinces, to consolidate the socialist production relationships throughout the country; and to satisfy the country's defense need and to consolidate national defense and security.

To fulfill these objectives requires that we secure a basic change in the real situation of the economy. One, to make production and national income move from being not enough to satisfy all of society's consumption needs toward ensuring such needs while achieving some accumulation from within the economy; two, to make the volume and allocation of the gross social product move from a lack of balance toward maintaining a balance of the needs of the economy, including using exports to import the products that the country does not make or does not make enough.

One of the development policies and large-scale measures to achieve the objectives and to create the change mentioned above is to properly combine domestic economic development with expanding economic relations with other countries. To expand and strengthen total cooperation with the Soviet Union, to achieve total cooperation with Laos and Kampuchea and to develop the cooperation with the CEMA member countries -- that is a matter of principle. At the same time, to expand appropriately the economic relations with the countries outside of the socialist system.

To increase export in order to import raw materials, materials, equipment, machinery and spare parts for the purpose of developing production, carrying on the scientific and technical revolution and achieving the socialist industrialization of the country is a task of strategic significance in our foreign policy. Le Duan, our party general secretary, has therefore made it clear: "To do our very best to quickly increase export in order to import to help overcome gradually the present lack of balance and at the same time to ensure having the equipment and technical materials to satisfy the increasing need of the socialist industrialization. To strive to expand the export of agricultural, forest and sea products; minerals; and made-to-order goods, to improve quality and to create the main-force goods of high value. Specifically to fulfill properly exports to the CEMA countries in accordance with the agreements that have been signed, to gradually fill the gap between export and import and to move toward export-import balance. All sectors, localities and production installations have the obligation to carry out this important strategy."

As we look back at foreign trade in general and the export activities of Hai Hung in particular in the past years, mostly in the last 5 years, we find that although a number of achievements were made, there were quite a few weaknesses and shortcomings. Export was developed slowly, with the annual per capita average being in the vicinity of only 7 rubles/dollars. Meanwhile, the per capita export average of many countries in the world is hundreds of dollars per year.

In the past the foreign trade activities were not yet truly a business activity. In the foreign policy aspect, they mainly were accepting foreign aid. In the domestic aspect, they were doing business in the all-inclusive administrative way. As a result, foreign trade activities were not linked with production, did not come from production and did not really assist, guide and support production. In some localities and sometimes there even existed authoritarian attitudes. Doing business in the manner of all-inclusive administrative practice tends to give rise to authoritarianism. The poor aspects of and shortcomings and weaknesses in foreign trade activities have been and are being overcome.

To step up export under our country's current economic conditions, when the major sources of export are crop and animal husbandry products, processed farm products and consumer goods, an important direction to take is to step up export from the local economy.

To implement this policy, we must clearly see that taking part in the export activities is the responsibility of all sectors, localities, production installations and working people. In its economic development a country cannot satisfy by itself all of its needs, nor balance all factors of production, unless it goes through international cooperation and foreign-trade exchanges. This means that it must go through export-import and combine export with import in order to, on the one hand, supplement the national economy with the factors of production that the country does not have or is not in a position to resolve. On the other hand, to replace one form of the use value with another form while getting greater economic and political results. To do so, we must first of all export and step up export. To export is to be able to import. To import is to be able to maintain balance in and to supplement production and the standard of living, and to build the material and technical base of socialism. All sectors, localities, production installations and working people have the obligation to fulfill the export task in order to build the material and technical base for socialism and to serve production and the standard of living.

To respond to these needs, we must step up export. Every sector, every locality, every district and every production installation must produce goods for export in order to create for itself the capacity to pay for its imported goods and to contribute to the country's monetary asset and capacity to fulfill the international obligations. When a basic-level unit draws up its production plan, it must maintain a balance between export and import.

To draft and balance export-import plans from the basic level up is an important factor in the renewal of planning and an economic measure to encourage and to force all sectors, localities and production installations to do export work. Hai Hung has over 2 million people with over 800,000 laborers, 171,800 hectares of agricultural land, nearly 40 local industrial enterprises and many handicraft cooperatives, which are great possibilities for it to develop the economy and at the

same time to provide a very large volume of materials and goods, for an important part through import, if they are to be developed. In accordance with its current needs and present price levels, Hai Hung must each year export a volume of goods valued at 1,5 billion dong in order to be able to balance that import need. To create such a volume of goods for export each year in order to balance its own import need is a very great task that requires a high degree of struggling on the part of its cadres and people, and if every locality is able to do so, it will create favorable conditions for the state to concentrate on resolving the basic problems of the economy and to build the material and technical base for socialism. Every locality and every district can have better material living conditions by properly doing the export work.

To do export work is an obligation and at the same time the interest of the localities. Interest here means economic interest as it is brought about by export. As to the localities' exported goods, their people's committees can use 70-90 percent of the foreign exchange actually collected. Localities and enterprises can enjoy the "right to use foreign exchange," i.e., the use of their own foreign currency is guaranteed. If it is in rubles, it is used to pay for the goods bought from the socialist countries. Naturally, the above-mentioned foreign exchange share given to the localities must be rationally distributed on the basis of the principle of ensuring a correct combination of the three interests (the interests of producers, collectives and the state) in each locality.

As to its goods to be exported, Hai Hung can choose an appropriate formula through the organizations specialized in foreign trade, such as assignment for export. This also requires these organizations to see their own responsibility for working with the localities to properly do export-import work so as to promote development of the local economy. We must avoid the situation in which the localities must "buy and sell by begging" in their relations with the organizations specialized in foreign trade, or the local foreign-trade organizations only care about the local export share and disregard the norms set by the state. A number of provinces and municipalities can combine their business in an export-import organization.

If Hai Hung rationally resolves the economic interest brought about by export-import activities to production installations and districts, not only can it reach the current level of export turnover of 53 million dong, but it can also increase it more quickly (it must see to it that every district and every cooperative have a plan for producing goods for export and have the right to use the results of its export to import the means of production and materials used in everyday activities it needs). The land and labor potential will be further developed for export. Only by so doing can it carry out General Secretary Le Duan's directive to the effect that every year a laborer puts aside 100 working days for export. To develop the production of goods for export under Hai Hung's actual present conditions requires resolving many problems, as well as positive, strong and uniform measures. On

the basis of its own economic potential, the province must determine an appropriate planned allocation of goods. In addition to striving to produce better export goods in accordance with the state plan, it must vigorously develop its own goods for export along the line of developing the great capacity of agriculture based on faster reuse of land, planting of companion and overlapping catch crops and cultivation in the winter season, and at the same time developing industry and small industry first of all with the raw materials produced in the province itself. We must be able to develop the strength of sectors, districts, production installations and existing material and technical bases of the localities in order to develop production and to step up export. We must use economic measures and political mobilization to launch a strong mass movement for doing export work. We must firmly get rid of and undo any troublesome situations caused by the all-inclusive administrative management in order to exploit more vigorously every potential for export. We must truly switch foreign trade business in the localities from the all-inclusive administrative management to the socialist profit-and-loss accounting of business. The local foreign trade organization must truly link itself with production; actively help, guide and serve as the rear service of production of goods for export; and properly fulfill its obligation and keep its commitments to the production installations.

To be able to create new and uniform changes in these aspects will surely raise the quantities and quality of our export goods and contribute more to the construction and defense of the fatherland and the development of the local economy.

Along with the advantages we have in our country, we have the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries which are the large, stable, steady and lasting market for our export and import activities. Exploiting these advantages along with our people's industry and creativeness, we will surely score new victories in our export activities, help to make our country overcome the present difficulties and continue to move toward successfully building socialism.

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CSO: 4209/90

PRICES, GOODS EXCHANGE RATES ADJUSTED TO BOOST GRAIN COLLECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Huu Van: "How Does Cuu Long Manage to Accelerate Grain Collection?"]

[Text] For 2 years in a row (1980-81), Cuu Long received the rotating banner awarded by the Council of Ministers for its achievements in grain collection. The province was neither a unit obligated to deliver an absolutely large amount of grain nor one whose rate of plan norm overfulfillment far exceeded that of many other units. Cuu Long's achievements could be seen clearly in the combined norms indicating that both the structure of its collection sources and the quality of its grain were fairly good, that its average transportation charge per ton was the lowest and that its paddy shortage and loss rate in the latter year was lower than in the former (a decrease of 0.9 percent in 1981 as compared with 1980 and a decrease by a half during this year as compared with 1981)...For the recent 10th-month and winter crops, Cuu Long collected 103,000 tons--30 percent more than the plan norm--in which the agricultural tax collected represented 94.5 percent of the yearly norm.

This year the state entrusts Cuu Long with the collection of 130,000 tons of grain but the province has been trying to achieve 140,000 tons. Since the summer-fall rice crop was abundant, the paddy output surpassed the state plan by 27 percent but after a period of intensive harvesting, the province could store only 200 tons per day on the average. If collection was carried out evenly at such a rate, the plan would not possibly be fulfilled by the end of the year. What was the reason for such a [low] storage rate? According to Nguyen Ngoc Anh, director of the Grain Service, "if paddy did not enter the state stores, it should have gone in other directions." Purchase became difficult as the difference between the state-directed and the free market price grew bigger near the end of the season... Many localities which could purchase paddy according to the price quotations at the beginning of the season had to break them up and raise the price a little bit in order to buy more paddy. This move set a troublesome precedent. A number of peasants deliberately held back their paddy and waited for a price rise by the state. Some localities stuck to the price quotations while others broke them up too soon, which gave rise to comparison and envy among farmers. This gave an opportunity to private traders to lavish money to hoard up paddy, carry it

to the border areas between two provinces and openly sell it to the state to make a profit of thousands of dong.

At present, the paddy storage tempo in Cuu Long is twice quicker than in the past. By mid-October, the amount collected totaled 120,000 tons. How had the province managed to collect paddy and put it into the state stores?

Boldness in Adjusting Goods Exchange Rates

Under the present difficult circumstances, the state has, on a priority basis, continued to set aside large quantities of materials and staple commodities and to send them out for a two-way exchange with peasants. In particular, the Cuu Long grain sector has just received a further 5,000 tons of composite fertilizer (N.P.K.) and phosphate fertilizer, 210 tons of insecticide, 1,000 tons of kerosene, 500 tons of gasoline, 3,000 tons of cement, 20,000 sheets of fibro-cement roofing and 200,000 meters of fabric of various kinds. This amount of goods can be exchanged for 25,000 tons of paddy. Taking local realities into consideration, Cuu Long has adjusted the goods exchange rates boldly and appropriately and has thus been able to raise the paddy purchase norm. For example, the former exchange rate of 1 composite fertilizer unit for 3 paddy units has now been adjusted to 3.2 paddy units, that of 1 phosphate fertilizer unit for 1.5 paddy units raised to 2 paddy units and that of 1 gasoline unit for 4 paddy units increased to 4.5 paddy units. Only the exchange rate formerly fixed at 1 urea [fertilizer] unit for 3 [paddy units] has now been reduced to 2.8 [paddy units].

These appropriately fixed rates of goods exchange have been acclaimed by the people because they do not hurt the interests of either the producer or state. Before making these adjustments, the cadres in charge of purchase had to know the production situation in and characteristics of each region as well as the local people's predilections and had also to watch price fluctuations closely. In what month do the Khmer people (who constitute two-fifths of the entire provincial population) need much kerosene? When must fertilizers intended for the 10th-month cultivation season reach the people? Only Regions 1 and 2 of the province need much [fertilizer] while fertilizers cannot be used in Region 3 because its land is low and vastly flooded. It is also necessary to know very well that people in towns and cities use large quantities of thin print fabrics while those in the rural areas prefer thick black cloths. Purchasing cadres in these regions had also to learn buying and selling methods.

Measures Taken on Subsidiary Prices for the Benefit of Producers

In a situation where differences still exist between the state-directed purchase prices and the free market ones which are usually higher, measures have been taken by the state to apply subsidiary prices for the producers' benefit through implementing two-way contracts. For example, though a bag of cement costs between 200 and 300 dong on the free market, the state sells it for only 200 dong and purchases paddy at 4 dong a kilogram. With this measure--despite the fact the free market price of a kilogram of paddy ranges between 5.5 and 6 dong at the utmost--producers sustain no loss because the

state sells cement at a lower price [than in the free market]. Concerning the amount of exchange goods available for each area, however, there have been instances when certain commodities such as kerosene are brought in in larger quantities than required and consequently cannot be sold entirely and when areas in need of a large amount of kerosene do not have paddy to sell while localities in possession of paddy need only a small quantity of kerosene. Applying the exchange formula of 1 kerosene unit for 3 paddy units has proven ineffective. To solve this problem, the province has sold kerosene at the [state] commercial retail price in areas in need of this product and [with the money earned by selling 1 kg of kerosene] bought 3 kgs of paddy in areas where it is an available merchandise. This measure has also been applied to some other consumer goods and has been approved by the Provincial People's Committee but it has not been applied to the principal materials destined to promote production such as fertilizers and insecticides. The price differences have been used by the province to defray inland transportation, to encourage peasants to carry paddy up to state warehouses and to reward deliverers of good quality paddy. The end result is that the purchasing task has been overfulfilled, that price quotations have not been raised by the free market and that the state has not been compelled to make up for losses.

Some Proposals

At present, there still are some irrationalities in the method of managing and guiding the purchase of grain. First, the materials used in agriculture are owned in different quantities by many sectors (agriculture, water conservancy, mechanical plows...) but when the time comes for collecting debts according to two-way contracts, the grain sector alone has to assume this task without a thorough knowledge of the contracts between various parties. Second, concurrently with the grain sector, many commercial sectors (home and foreign trade, and public health) have at their disposal goods of various kinds--some of which in larger quantities than those owned by the grain sector--and own also part of the agricultural supplies (fertilizers, gasoline, fuel...) which they exchange for products they are authorized to purchase such as agricultural products, foodstuffs or special plants and animals used to prepare medicine... If the sectors who own goods put these commodities on the market at the same time, they may cause difficulties to the grain sector. In Cuu Long, the grain sector had many times received goods later than others. When it put goods on the market to collect grain, the market had been "satiated" or nearly so. Therefore, the task of purchasing grain met with numerous difficulties.

To end the above-mentioned irrationalities, the Cuu Long grain sector wishes to make the following suggestions:

--At a time when agricultural supplies are still owned by many sectors, the Provincial People's Committee must direct them to coordinate closely with the grain sector and to sign tripartite contracts under which one side --which is the creditor (the supplies owning sectors)--entrusts the grain sector with the task of settling the contracts with the other side who are the producers entitled to receive the commodities.

Organs at the central level must coordinate their activities, debate, concentrate staple commodities [to exchange] for important products and, after doing a research, determine the appropriate time to bring goods into the same area in order to purchase each kind of product by giving priority to the important purchase norms indicated by the state and by taking the production season into consideration.

--According to the decentralization principle, districts manage the purchasing task, receive material supplies directly [from the higher level] and exchange them for paddy. This method involves some price discrepancies which must be calculated and resolved rationally. For example, 1 kg of kerosene, (priced at 9 dong) has been exchanged for 3 kgs of paddy. After delivering paddy to the Grain Service, districts charge 4 dong per kilogram. As a result, the central budget has had to make up for the loss while the district budget profits by the difference of 1 dong per kilogram.

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CSO: 4209/89

BRIEFS

NATIONWIDE RESETTLEMENT--During the past 9 months, almost 95,000 people, including 50,000 laborers, have been sent from various provinces throughout the country to resettle in new economic zones in Minh Hai, Lam Dong, Dac Lac and Dong Nai provinces. More than 19,000 of them have been assigned to certain state-run establishments while the remainder have joined various collective establishments. [BK301618 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 8 Nov 82 p 2 BK]

CSO: 4209/114

AGRICULTURE

AGRICULTURE MINISTRY HOLDS SERICULTURE CONFERENCE

BK010804 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 6 Nov 82 pp 1, 4

[Text] The Ministry of Agriculture and the Vietnam Women's Union held a joint conference from 3-5 November to review the country's separate efforts to plant mulberry trees, raise silkworms, plant cotton and organize the weaving of fabrics made from silk and cotton. Attending the conference were VCP Central Committee secretaries Le Quang Dao and Hoang Tung.

Council of Ministers Chairman Pham Van Dong visited and addressed the conference.

The conference heard the reading of a joint circular (of the Ministry of Agricultural and Cotton Production Activities and to organize the weaving of fabrics made from silk and cotton in order to solve some of the people's demands for clothing."

As was already outlined in Decision No 01/KDBT of the Council of Ministers on major promotional policies applicable to this production movement, the joint circular provides the following additional specific guidance:

1. Policy on the Use of Products:

Cocoons, silk, textile, fabrics, and so forth produced by collectives and/or families can be used exclusively by the units or families that produce them. The state will set no quotas for their production. In case production exceeds consumption, the producers can exchange their surplus products freely. If this surplus is sold to the state, the following settlements will be made:

--selling at directed prices:

The state will, in return, sell them various kinds of essential materials such as chemical fertilizer, insecticide, anthracite, kerosene and so forth at prices set for the supply of materials in the two-way barter trade policy which is applicable to various sericultural production centers.

--selling at agreed-upon prices:

Both sides can exchange goods with each other. In case producers do not want to sell their surplus products but instead ask the state to have their products exchanges for cotton or silk both, responsible state-run sericultural affairs agencies will help them by providing these producers with an amount of cotton or silk fabrics equivalent in value to that of their goods exchanged.

2. Tax-Related Policy:

--The state will not levy any form of agricultural tax on those land areas which are exploited for planting mulberry trees, raising silkworms, planting cotton and other fibrous plants in order to meet clothing demands.

--Cocoons, raw silk, textile, cotton, and so forth produced by cooperatives, production collectives and peasants' associations for self-sufficiency in clothing will be exempted from industrial business taxes. Tax exemptions will also be applicable to those production units which are considered not to have the proper material-technical conditions. For instance: production teams or detachments with few facilities, equipment, tools and technical cadres which have to share silk-spinning and cloth-weaving facilities with each other in their efforts to provide them with clothing and other necessities.

3. Policy on the Supply of Materials:

The state can sell a number of commonly-used materials in the following ways:

--for those cooperatives, production collectives, peasant households and others selling their products--including cocoons, silk and textiles--to the state at directed prices, the state, in return, will sell them various kinds of commonly-used materials at directed prices, such as fertilizer, antiparasitic drugs, silkworm fly control chemicals, silkworm eggs for hatching, and other ordinary things used for silk spinning and weaving.

--If producers sell their products at agreed-upon prices, the state will sell the above-mentioned commonly-used materials to them at high prices. [sentence as published]

A. Mulberry varieties: Above all, we must improve the sense of mutual assistance by making maximum use of locally available mulberry varieties to regulate the distribution between growing areas in which mulberry trees are concentrated and those in which they are scattered. If a locality fails to solve this problem, the province and district concerned and the central government will help it sell mulberry seeds to the local people so that they can have enough seeds for planting.

B. Silkworm species: The state will sell the people silkworms which yield large amounts of good silk (such as digenetic hybrid silkworms or digenetic silkworms crossbred with polygenetic silkworms. While there are not enough hybrid silkworms, the locally available polygenetic species can be used).

C. Silk processing: The state will train and guide the people in the improved technique of unwinding silk from the cocoons of digenetic hybrid silkworms or of digenetic silkworms crossbred with polygenetic species. If the state cannot provide timely training, cooperatives and production collectives will send their men to those installations which experienced in the technique of improved silk reeling in order to learn from one another so as to quickly change from the technique of manually unwinding silk to one of improved silk reeling, thereby enhancing the value of products.

In organizing and guiding sectors to jointly implement policies, the Agriculture Ministry and the Vietnam Women's Union will be assigned the following duties:

1. Women's Union:

Women's unions at all echelons are responsible for educating and mobilizing its cadres and members to actively plant mulberry, raise silkworms, grow cotton, spin silk and weave fabrics according to the struggle objectives of each locality. "They must serve as a core force in the movement for silkworm raising and scattered cotton planting.

The union members should be educated to help one another and exchange their experiences in planting mulberry, raising silkworms, reeling and spinning silk, and weaving fabrics. The union committee and its members should introduce qualified people to cooperatives so that they can be selected to be sent to the appropriate technical training courses.

Together with the agriculture sector, the women's union will guide the movement of building and copying models so as to popularize the movement for planting mulberry and cotton, raising silkworms, spinning silk and weaving fabrics among the people.

All women's union echelons are responsible for controlling the implementation of policies in order to detect and report problems deemed to still be biased against those who grow mulberry and cotton and to raise silkworms and weave fabrics so as to advance the movement vigorously.

All women's union echelons will assign specialized cadres to watching the raising of silkworms and the planting of scattered cotton. They will review, recapitulate and report on the movement annually to the women's union Central Committee.

2. Agricultural sector:

Organization and leadership:

Coordination will be made with the Vietnam Women's Union to lead the movement and provide necessary technical guidance.

There should be a silkworm raising department at the central level and a silkworm raising company, detachment or office in each locality and every agricultural service to lead production, train cadres, provide technical training guidance, apply technical innovations to production, and formulate policies and measures to organize economic management in order to constantly increase the economic results.

Organization of the material supply, collection and purchase:

The agricultural sector is charged with supplying materials as insecticide and chemicals to kill flies and protect silkworms, its larvae and mulberry seeds, and accessories for reeling silk.

The silkworm raising department is responsible for providing grade one silkworms. The silkworm raising companies and detachments or the provincial and city agriculture service must organize the production of grade two silkworms and provide usual materials to cooperatives and production collectives.

Organization of collecting and purchasing activities:

The procurement organization of the agriculture sector must ensure that the above mentioned forms of payment be implemented in order to carry out the collecting and trading activities quickly and completely, creating favorable conditions for producers.

CSO: 4209/114

AGRICULTURE

HANOI REPORTS ON RECENT AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT

OW040109 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 30 Nov 82

[Review of agricultural activities over the past 10 days]

[Text] By 25 November, the northern provinces had harvested 1.240 million hectares of the 10th-month rice, or 91.5 percent of the cultivated acreage. Weather conditions are favorable to this year's 10th-month crop. The timely-planted crop acreage in the north is 94.4 percent of the total acreage. Weeding and rice-tending plans were properly carried out, and the quantity of organic fertilizer applied to the rice paddies increased 1.7 tons per hectare on the average over the past year. As a result, the northern provinces' rice yield increases 10 percent over the plan norms and 13.7 percent over the past year.

The southern provinces' rice is developing well, too. So far, 267,000 hectares have been harvested, or 13 percent of the cultivated acreage. Initial reports show that the southern provinces' rice yield is 20.52 quintals of paddy per hectare, or 97 percent of the plan norms--a 6-percent increase over last year's 10th-month rice crop.

Regarding the winter crop, by 25 November, the provinces had planted 171,000 hectares of legumes and industrial crops, or 53 percent of the plan norms--the cultivation rate was slower than in the corresponding period last year.

After harvest, the provinces have been concentrating of planting legumes for the winter crop. Cultivation, however, was slowed somewhat by sparodic rains drenching the soil.

Over the past 10 days, the provinces planted another 700,000 hectares of potatoes and 12,000 hectares of corn. Although the growing season for the winter crop is over, localities are continuing to plant more short-term legumes in anticipation of legume shortages during the preharvest period.

Thanks to this year's abundant rain, the winter crop is developing normally. Marble peas, in particular, are developing fairly well. Localities are intensively tending the already-planted winter crops.

The southern provinces have planted 33,000 hectares of legumes and industrial crops, an increase of 5,000 hectares over the corresponding period last year.

By 25 November, 30,618 hectares of 5th-month spring rice seedlings had been sown countrywide; plowing soil for the 5th-month rice crop had been done on nearly 244,000 hectares; and azolla had been grown on 2,681 hectares.

The early-sown rice seeds are developing into luxuriant rice seedlings, thanks to warm weather. Instructions should be given now in all provinces on soil preparation and water retention, so that fully prepared rice fields will be ready for transplanting when needed.

The southern provinces have plowed the soil on 245,000 hectares, including the nearly 110,000 hectares where direct sowing-planting has been done for the early winter-spring crop.

According to the Agriculture Ministry's advice, all localities should pay attention to doing the following main tasks well in the coming period:

The northern provinces should concentrate on plowing or harrowing the soil in ricefields; securing water for azolla growing; properly tending the 5th-month rice seedlings; continuing to sow rice seeds for the spring crop; continuing to grow legumes and food crops for the winter-spring crop; continuing to protect the livestock from the cold with litters; and ensuring sufficient draft power for soil preparations for the winter-spring crop.

The southern provinces should rapidly and neatly harvest the 10th-month rice; accelerate weeding for timely direct sowing-planting of the winter-spring crop; and rapidly carry out transplanting--not prolong it as was done with previous crops.

CSO: 4209/114

AGRICULTURE

MEASURES OUTLINED FOR WINTER CROP PROMOTION

BK051444 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 5 Dec 82

[Unattributed article: "Some Tasks That Need To Be Carried Out To Complete Winter Crop Production and Develop Winter-Spring Crop Production"]

[Text] The seasonal period for planting hot season early winter crops such as corn, sweet potatoes and soybeans has now ended, but the winter crop area still remains too small--only about 30-50 percent of the area of previous winter crops and of the area projected in the state plan. Meanwhile, the seasonal period for planting sold season winter crops such as vegetables and potatoes continues, though not for long, and many difficulties involving seed and climatic conditions have made cultivation work proceed only at a snail's pace. Therefore, concerning present winter crop production in particular and the production of winter-spring vegetables and food crops in general, all localities must concentrate efforts on carrying out the following tasks satisfactorily:

It is necessary to make every effort to continue planting various types of crops still in season while stepping up efforts to combat drought and prevent and control harmful insects and diseases on the areas already put under crops in order to ensure high yields to offset the area shortfall. Efforts must be vigorously shifted to planting various types of winter-spring vegetables and food crops such as corn and sweet potatoes on swampy land, exclusive food cropland and mixed rice and food cropland.

It is necessary to recheck the availability of seed for corn, soybeans, peanuts and sweet potatoes in order to develop even more vigorously the planting of various types of spring food and industrial crops, especially on lands that are often left lying fallow in spring in the mountainous, midland and semimountainous regions; lands that are planted with only one 10th-month rice crop in the south; and lands on which winter crops have been harvested.

Sufficient seed must be prepared for the next winter-spring crop season, especially seed for potatoes, garlic, black lentils and vegetables, which we have had difficulty obtaining during this winter crop season.

Apart from creating conditions for fully utilizing land, labor, experience in intensive cultivation and multicropping, and economic values, the strong development of winter crop production by expanding the area grown with food and industrial crops is also of great strategic significance as it ensures the ratio of subsidiary food crops in our current grain production pattern. In recent years,

through the implementation of Directive No 100, we have made considerable efforts to increase the output of rice; however, the country's grain situation is still fraught with difficulties. Therefore, the situation is satisfactory but not good enough to simply count on economic results in food crop production and in winter crop production. It is necessary to make all agricultural workers realize the special and important role of food crops and to encourage the peasants to actively expand food crop production even if it will only bring about little profit. On the other hand, the local leading echelons must adopt specific policies and regulations designed to rapidly enlarge food crop area in general and the winter crop area in particular, such as introducing plan norms for food crop areas, providing technical supplies on a priority basis, making plans for the consumption of products and lowering the contract output quotas for the type of crops that need to be promoted or for those crops preceding or succeeding it so the peasants will be encouraged to produce that crop or shift part of their expenses to the next crop.

For the 1982-83 winter-spring crop season, we must foresee the difficulties that may arise concerning the supply of materials and insecticides, climatic conditions, the appearance of harmful insects and diseases, and so forth so initiative can be taken in arranging work activities most satisfactorily.

Specifically, efforts must be taken now to carry out the following tasks satisfactorily:

It is necessary to try all means to rapidly drain off water from areas targeted for dry planting so plowing can be started immediately after the 10th-month rice harvest. It is also necessary to clearly define the areas for wet planting and those for dry planting so initiative can be taken in regulating the water supply and in planting azolla. A unified plan for water supply must be worked out at an early date among the water conservancy, agricultural and electricity sectors, and it is necessary to broadly promote the movement for small-scale water conservancy in all localities with the aim of using water resources more effectively during the winter-spring crop season.

Efforts must be concentrated on providing the most satisfactory guidance for the work related to seed and seedlings. It is necessary to plan for a reserve of short-term seed and devise measures for protecting seedlings and controlling their growth so enough good seed will be available for transplanting on the entire area in accordance with the cultivation schedule. Over-aged seedlings must definitely not be transplanted.

Concerning supplies, investment must be channeled on a priority basis to localities where higher-yield rice areas have been established and where the winter-spring rice area is large. Supplies must also be provided to areas growing azolla, spring soybeans and crops destined for export. At the same time, broad guidance must be given in the application various measures for using supplies and fertilizer

effectively--such as burying nitrogen fertilizer pellets at the plants' roots, applying fertilizer deep in the soil, reducing the soil's moisture before applying fertilizer and scientifically combining tending and fertilization with irrigation and drainage--in order to achieve a high yield.

Agricultural production in 1982 is continuing to show encouraging results. The mass movement for productive labor is taking a turn for the better. By cultivating a successful 1982-83 winter-spring crop, we will create a momentum for achieving even greater and more comprehensive successes in agricultural production in 1983.

CSO: 4209/114

BRIEFS

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--To date as many as 8,052 production collectives have been set up in all former Nam Bo provinces. Some 6,150 of these production collectives have applied product contracts with laborers. Meanwhile, 184 out of a total of 185 cooperatives in the south have also applied the product contract system. [BK301618 Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 82 p 1 BK]

AN GIANG LAND REALLOCATION--Since early 1982 An Giang Province has allocated 5,157 hectares of land or ricefields to 7,017 poor peasant families. Thus, since 1977 the province has allocated 40,347 hectares of land or ricefields to 51,818 families to help create favorable conditions for agricultural production to expand. [Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 3 Nov 82 p 1 BK]

TIEN GIANG RICE HARVEST--As of 20 November Tien Giang Province had harvested more than 14,000 hectares of fall-winter rice, representing 73 percent of the cultivated area. Along with harvesting this rice, peasants and cooperatives in the province have stepped up soil preparation for the cultivation of the winter-spring rice. To date, they have completed this work on 43,000 hectares and planted winter-spring rice on 12,000 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Nov 82 BK]

CUU LONG WINTER-SPRING RICE--Cuu Long Province is striving to plant 12,000 hectares of winter-spring rice or 2,000 hectares more than the previous crop. Since the spring-summer rice crops in previous years were unproductive, the province has urged districts and cities to concentrate their efforts on improving small water conservancy projects to serve the winter-spring crop. The province to date has plowed almost 4,000 hectares of ricefield, sown 130 hectares of rice seedlings and planted rice on more than 800 hectares. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Dec 82 BK]

HA BAC 10TH-MONTH RICE--As of 30 November, Ha Bac Province had delivered to state granaries 17,200 tons of 10th-month rice, achieving 50.6 percent of its plan norm. Gia Luong District took the lead in the grain obligation task, delivering to state granaries more than 2,600 tons. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 2 Dec 82 BK]

AFFORESTATION DECISION--The Hanoi press carried the Council of Ministers' decision on handing over land and forests to collectives and people for tree planting and afforestation. The decision says: The different sectors and echelons, from the central government to the regions, must concentrate their cadres and means to urgently formulate plans for land, bare hills, forests that have not been assigned to state forest farms, and poor forests to be handed over to the collectives and people for business operations. The decision also outlines the responsibility of collectives and individuals regarding forest land and forests assigned them. [Text] [OW061217 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 5 Dec 82]

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION--NHAN DAN today carries a report on its front page recapitulating the status of agricultural production in 1982. The report shows that the entire country has achieved a grain output of more than 16.2 million tons, an increase of 200,000 tons compared to the planned norm. The report also reveals that, despite the emergence of many new factors in intensive cultivation and multicropping in all parts of the country, the struggle to firmly solve the grain problem is still rife with difficulties. [Text] [BK070941 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Dec 82]

SOUTHERN PROVINCES' GRAIN YIELDS--As of 30 November, the southern provinces from Thuan Hai soutward had fulfilled 94.5 percent of the grain collection plan for 1982. This figure shows an increase of more than 57,000 tons over the same period last year. The nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta alone had fulfilled 96.7 percent of their grain collection plan, with five of them exceeding their planned norms--Tien Giang by 25.3 percent, and Long An by 3.6 percent. In general, progress has been made this year in the collection of grain in the southern provinces, particularly in those nine provinces in the Mekong River Delta. Since early this year almost all of these provinces have paid attention to carrying out intensive cultivation or multicropping and investing in the building of high-yield rice areas. The rice yields attained by these provinces in the winter-spring crop and summer-fall crop seasons this year are higher than last year. Particularly in this year's 10th-month crop season, thanks to favorable weather conditions and the attention given to agricultural production by various sectors concerned, and thanks to the increase in the use of new rice strains, rice has developed satisfactorily in all provinces. And as a result, they were able to collect as many as 117,000 tons last month, with Minh Hai and Hau Giang alone accounting for 30,000 to 33,000 tons. [Text] [BK070953 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Dec 82]

CSO: 4209/114

HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

SHORTCOMINGS IN PUBLIC HEALTH SECTOR REVEALED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Dr Nguyen Dam, Head of the Army Medical Section of the Dak To Group, in "Reader's Letter" Column: "Welcome Criticism and Self-Criticism in the Public Health Sector"]

[Text] We are very glad to hear that the Ministry of Public Health has issued a directive and circular on guidelines to be followed to organize a yearly phase of political activities involving criticism and self-criticism according to the February 1955 letter of Uncle Ho to public health cadres. This is a sound and timely decision. During the years of anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation, the public health sector scored glorious achievements. The personnel in the public health network everywhere from hamlets and villages to the central level in the delta and mountainous regions, on sea islands and even in the liberated areas set many individual and collective examples of devout service to both the people and army. Many cadres, physicians, male and female nurses and food supply attendants were deservedly congratulated and rewarded by the party and people. There are in our country many model hospitals, heroic therapeutic units and outstanding individuals. People everywhere have praised the public health sector courteously and sympathetically.

However, we have noticed that negative practices have recently emerged and developed and tended to overshadow the sector's great achievements. At a time when the country is still faced with difficulties and when material-technical facilities are still lacking, a number of bad persons have taken advantage of this situation with the result that the people no longer trust certain physicians. Among the authors of this state of affairs, there are those who have deliberately acted so to promote their individual interests while others have unwittingly disregarded the need for ethical training and neglected to form a concept of service to patients. Some agencies and organizations have slackened management and made light of their leading role, thus creating gaps conducive to the development of negative manifestations. People frequently complain that it is very difficult to find a nursing cadre in villages and hamlets and that when they go to buy a medicine pill for their sick children, it is not sold in state-operated shops but can be purchased on the black market. Before being admitted into a hospital, patients have to bribe the doorkeeper, the gentleman in the examination room

and then the head of the department concerned and sometimes even the female nurse. Underhand dealings and the offering of gifts have become an open, brazen practice. This can be found not only in district and provincial hospitals but also in the centrally run ones. As for the spirit of service to patients, it has gone down a great deal (except in some model hospitals which have been praised by the people). At present, hospitals in many localities no longer pay attention to sanitation, blankets and mosquito nets are seldom laundered and the patients' treatment system applied according to one's own convenience, especially in hospitals at the provincial and district levels. The guidance provided by the Ministry of Public Health about the organization of a yearly phase of activity in November 1982 which involves criticism and self-criticism is a significant act. We take this opportunity to make some proposals to the Ministry and Minister of Public Health:
If possible, all the necessary conditions must be created to realistically and gradually improve the life of cadres and manual and office workers of the public health sector, especially of public health cadres working in the mountainous region. Due attention must be paid to the task of assigning, employing, further training, promoting and transferring the personnel. Appropriate investments must be made in public health installations, primarily at the district and provincial levels. Technique must be strengthened for the benefit of the district and village levels so that the public health network everywhere may carry out its activities well from the qualitative point of view in order to reduce the crowding of patients into provincial and central hospitals.

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HEALTH, EDUCATION AND WELFARE

NGHE TINH PHARMACEUTICALS SECTOR MAKES HEADWAY

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Nov 82 p 2

[Article by Tu Ngoc: "Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Federation in Nghe Tinh Combines Production with Business and Service"]

[Text] The Nghe Tinh Pharmaceutical Enterprises' Federation was found only a year ago following a decision of the Council of Ministers. The shift from a mainly commercial corporation to one engaged simultaneously in production, business and service has met with numerous difficulties, especially those caused by a shortage of chemical pharmaceuticals which are one of the principal raw materials used in production. Thanks to the aid given by the public health, financial and banking services and the provincial Party and People's Committees, the Enterprises' Federation has quickly defined the role of the district network and resoutely helped districts building drug stores and installations designed to raise, cultivate, collect, harvest, and process medicinal plants and animals.

At first, due to a lack of decentralization experience, districts were beset with difficulties and nearly reached a deadlock, which led to a shortage of even the medicines used to treat ordinary diseases. Aware of this shortage the Enterprises' Federation and districts jointly formulated measures to make appropriate investments in units and especially installations which exploited and processed pharmaceuticals locally. In 1980, the district network produced only 1.5 million worth of medicines made of local pharmaceuticals but increased this amount to 2.5 million dong in 1981 and maybe 6 million dong in 1982.

The existence of only two production installations in the southern and northern parts of the province has made it difficult to supply enough raw materials to two medicine producing enterprises. Therefore, the party committee and the Board of Directors of the Enterprises' Federation have concentrated their efforts on the exploitation of raw materials and the various committees and bureaus have sent cadres to purchase and order goods within and outside the province to provide timely supplies for production. Owing to such an endeavor, the amount produced by both enterprises in the fourth quarter of 1981 alone was equal to their gross output in the first 9 months of that year. Just in the first 9 months of 1982, the value of wholesale industrial products was twice that for the corresponding period

last year and included a 1.8-fold increase in ampuls. Medicines made of local pharmaceuticals represented 95 percent. The Enterprises' Federation organized technical guidance, urged various installations to grow medicinal plants on more than 500 hectares and, after the first cultivation season, purchased 250 tons of pharmaceuticals of many kinds--such as rehmannia lutea, yam, longan, honey, cinnamon and many tons of essential oils used in preparing medicines--and also participated in the central level's export activities including valuable special products. Through a gradual implementation of a rigorous system of economic accountability and by closely associating business enterprise with the need to promote the people's health, the whole province sold over 50 million dong's worth of medicines after carrying out activities for a year. Since the amount of foreign medicines supplied [in 1981] was only half of that in 1980, the Enterprises' Federation boldly shifted to the use of local pharmaceuticals to produce oriental medicines including ointments, medicines for gastric and rheumatic disorders and sore throat, and many kinds of tonic wines. A number of pharmaceuticals which abounded in the province [of Nghe Tinh] were sent to other provinces in exchange for other types of pharmaceuticals which were scarce in the province. It can be said that over the past Nghe Tinh has been able to provide for itself enough medicine made of local pharmaceuticals and those obtained in exchange with other areas in the country.

Nevertheless, a newly founded unit cannot help committing shortcomings in managing production, business and service. Despite the need to rely on the proponderance of local pharmaceuticals, it is necessary during the production process to grasp the demands of therapeutic installations to avoid a surplus of some types of medicines versus a shortage of others. On the other hand, the Enterprises' Federation needs a large amount of mobile capital to ensure continued production and business and consequently must receive a more positive assistance from financial and banking agencies in order to avoid the longtime trouble of "making both ends meet." The province must also have an adequate plan to zone off zones for cultivation of medicinal plants and to provide a sufficient amount of exchange merchandises to help take hold of pharmaceutical supply sources.

Nearly 1,000 cadres and employees (70 percent of whom are females) and more than 1,500 of their dependents are being faced with many difficulties in their livelihood. Though the party committee and the Board of Directors of the Enterprises' Federation have strenuously tried to stabilize the life of cadres and manual and office workers, motivated them to increase production to improve their own living conditions and applied an appropriate system of wages and incentive rewards, difficulties are still numerous and have had an influence on production and task effectiveness. While the Enterprises' Federation itself must try to take better care of the laborers' life, it must at the same time receive a solicitous assistance from other sectors and the responsible organs for the benefit of people who are daily manufacturing a kind of product essential to everyone's health.

Nghe Tinh has just suffered heavy losses caused by storm No 7. However, the cadres and manual and office workers in the provincial pharmaceutical sector have displayed a high spirit in overcoming the aftermath of that natural calamity to make a positive contribution to improving the people's health.

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CSO: 4209/89

HANOI MUNICIPALITY POPULATION FIGURES

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER in English No 10, Oct 82 p 18

[Text] Facts and Figures (1)

— Within the space of four decades, from 1939 to 1979, the area of Hanoi was expanded by almost 200 times. In 1939, the peak year under French colonial rule, Hanoi covered 12 square kilometres not including the outskirts. In 1942 under Japanese occupation Hanoi included Hoan Long district and part of Thanh Tri and Hoai Duc districts, then belonging to Ha Dong province (now Ha Son Binh province), and was thus expanded to 130 square kilometres. In 1954, at the end of the first Indochina War, Hanoi covered 152 square kilometres. Through two expansion drives under the people's administration ,the first in 1961 which broadened the capital city to 586 sq.km., and the second drive in 1979, the present capital city of Vietnam has an area of 2,130.5 sq.km., more than half of which (109,650 ha) is devoted to agriculture.

— The population of Hanoi stood at 75,000 in 1921, rose to 300,000 in 1942 and 380,000 in 1954. After the first expansion under the people's administration in 1961, Hanoi numbered 913,428 inhabitants, and following the second expansion in 1979, it had 2,462,105 inhabitants, of whom 1,269,136 are farmers. Since 1976 Hanoi began transferring part of its population to a new economic zone in Duc Trong district, Lam Dong province. In 1980 — 1982, the population of Hanoi stood at nearly 2.5 million, of whom 775,000 live in the inner city and 1,725,000 on the outskirts. Apart from the Viet who are the ethnic majority, there are about 18,000 people belonging to different ethnic minorities such as the Muong, Dao and San Diu. The number of foreign residents is negligible since the majority of the Hoa (Chinese residents) have left for mainland China or other countries during the campaign of forcible evacuation of Hoa people from Vietnam organised by Beijing agents in the latter half of 1978.

— Today, Hanoi has four inner-city districts and 11 suburban districts and two towns.

The four inner districts are:

— Hoan Kiem district; area: 4.5 sq.km; population: 154,000, subdivided into 18 wards.

— Dong Da district; area: 14 sq.km.; population: 223,000, subdivided into 25 wards.

— Ba Dinh district; area: 10.5 sq.km.; population: 160,700, subdivided into 15 wards; and

— Hai Ba Trung district; area: 11 sq.km.; population: 238,000, subdivided into 23 wards.

The 11 suburban districts are:

— Gia Lam district; area: 175.7 sq.km.; population 224,700, subdivided into 31 communes and two townships, Gia Lam and Yen Vien. Recently, at the proposal of the Hanoi People's Committee the National Assembly decided to integrate two more townships, Duc Giang and Sai Dong, into Gia Lam district.

— Dong Anh district; area: 184.2 sq.km.; population: 169,100, subdivided into 23 communes and one township, Dong Anh.

— Me Linh district; area: 254.9 sq.km.; population: 177,100, subdivided into 22 communes and two townships, Phuc Yen and Xuan Hoa.

— Soc Son district; area: 313.3 sq.km.; population: 143,200, subdivided into 23 communes.

— Tu Liem district; area: 109.7 sq.km.; population: 179,500, subdivided into 25 communes and three townships, Nghia Do, Cau Giay and Cau Dien.

Thanh Tri district; area: 100.19 sq.km.; population: 160,300, subdivided into 26 communes and one township, Van Dien.

— Hoai Duc district; area: 122.1 sq.km.; population: 151,400, subdivided into 27 communes.

— Dan Phuong district; area: 76.8 sq.km.; population: 87,900, subdivided into 15 communes and one township, Phung.

— Thach That district; area: 93.4 sq.km.; population: 87,500, subdivided into 19 communes.

— Phuc Tho district; area: 102.5 sq.km.; population: 98,900, subdivided into 22 communes.

— Ba Vi district; area: 543.3 sq.km.; population: 207,300, subdivided into 32 communes.

The two towns are:

— Son Tay; area: 14.6 sq.km.; population: 33,900, subdivided into 3 wards and 9 communes.

— Ha Dong; area: 14.7 sq.km.; population: 64,200, subdivided into 2 communes.

Son Tay town was formerly the capital of Son Tay province, while Ha Dong was the capital of Ha Dong province. These two provinces were merged with Hoa Binh province in 1977 to form the present province of Ha Son Binh.

CSO: 4200/171

BIOGRAPHIC

INFORMATION ON VIETNAMESE PERSONALITIES

[The following information on Vietnamese personalities has been extracted from Vietnamese-language sources published in Hanoi, unless otherwise indicated. Asterisked job title indicates that this is the first known press reference to this individual functioning in this capacity.]

Nông Quốc Chấn [NOONG QUOOCS CHAANS]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 6 October 1982 he attended a graduation at Nguyen Du Writers School. (HANOI MOI 9 Oct 82 p 4)

Trịnh Đình Cửu [TRINHJ DINHF CUWUR], Major General

Deputy Commander, 7th MR; on 29 October 1982 he accompanied a visiting delegation of Soviet Political Officers on a tour of units in the 7th MR. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Oct 82 p 1)
[Note: This individual is one and the same as Tran Dinh Cuu [TRAANF DINHF CUWUR] who was previously reported in this position.]

Trạnh Mai Diễm [TRINHJ MAI ZIEEM]

*Director of the Vietnam Documentary Film Institute; he was mentioned in an article about his institute in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 19 Sep 82 p 3)

Thế Đạt [THEES DATJ] Assistant Professor

Vice President of the Hanoi College of Planning and Economics; he wrote a letter to HANOI MOI on its 25th anniversary. (HANOI MOI 24 Oct 82 p 2)

Trần Quang Đạt [TRAANF QUANG DATJ]

Chairman of the People's Committee, Nghe Tinh Province; he was mentioned in an article on storm and flood damage suffered by his province during tropical storm #7. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 1 Nov 82 p 4)

Hà Huy Giáp [HAF HUY GIAPS]

Curator of the Ho Chi Minh Museum; on 11 September 1982 he received the Ho Chi Minh Order. (HANOI MOI 12 Sep 82 p 1)

Đặng Vũ Hiệp [DAWNGJ VUX HIEEPJ], Major General

Member of the VCP Central Committee; Vice Minister of National Defense; Deputy head of the Political General Department, VPA; on 28 October 1982 he accompanied a delegation of Soviet Political Officers on a tour of military units. (QUAN DOI NHAN DAN 31 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Duy Hải [TRAANF ZUY HOWIJ]

*Deputy Director of the Vietnam Air Transportation Department; in the cited source he answered a HANOI MOI reader's complaint. (HANOI MOI 30 Sep 82 p 3)

Trần Xuân Nhĩ [TRAANF XUAAN NHIX]

Vice Minister of Education; his article on career counseling appeared in the cited source. (NGUOI GIAO VIEN NHAN DAN 10 Sep 82 p 1)

Hoàng Kim [HOANGF KIM] , Senior Colonel

Deputy Commander and Political Officer; director of the Political Department, Capital Military Region; he wrote a letter congratulating HANOI MOI on its 25 anniversary. (HANOI MOI 24 Oct 82 p 1)

Trần Văn Phác [TRAANF VAWN PHACS]

*Vice Minister of Culture; on 6 October 1982 he attended a graduation at Nguyen Du Writers School. (HANOI MOI 9 Oct 82 p 4)

Phạm Văn Phi [PHAMJ VAWN PHI]

Chairman of the Hanoi Municipal Catholic Liaison Committee; he was featured in an article in the 9 October 1982 issue of the newspaper CHINH NGHIA. (HANOI MOI 8 Oct 82 p 4)

Phạm Hoàng Oanh [PHAMJ HOANGF OANH]

*President of the Hanoi Women's Federation; she was interviewed on the new family and birth control. (HANOI MOI 9 Oct 82 p 1)

Thích Nguyên Sinh [THICHS NGUYEEN SINH] Venerable

*Secretary General of the Vietnam Buddhist Congregation; he wrote a letter in the cited source, condemning imperialists and nuclear war. (HANOI MOI 10 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Huy Thông [PHAMJ HUY THOONG]

Member of the Presidium of the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace; on 21 September 1982 he read a summary about the nationwide mobilization for peace and disarmament at a meeting with the Presidiums of the Vietnam Fatherland Front and the Vietnam Committee for the Defense of World Peace. (NHAN DAN 22 Sep 82 p 1)

Phạm Văn Toản [PHAMJ VAWN TOANR] Assistant Professor

*Vice Chairman of the Hanoi Catholic Liaison Committee; he wrote an article in support of peace and disarmament in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 16 Sep 82 p 1)

Bùi Huỳnh Thứ [BUIF HUYNHF THUWS] Reverend

*Vice President and *Secretary General of the Vietnam General Association of Protestant Churches; he wrote an article in support of the movement for peace and disarmament. (HANOI MOI 15 Sep 82 p 1)

Lê Duy Thước [LEE ZUY THUWOWCS]

President of the Jose Marti Agriculture College; his article "Peace to Teachers and Students..." appeared in the cited source. (HANOI MOI 14 Sep 82 p 1)

Nguyễn Việt [NGUYEENX VIEETJ]

*Acting Director of the Vietnam Tourism General Department; on 27 September 1982 he held a press conference on International Tourism Day. (HANOI MOI 28 Sep 82 p 4)

Mai Vy [MAI VY]

Vice Minister of Culture; on 6 October 1982 he attended a conference on popular opera. (HANOI MOI 16 Oct 82 p 2)

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HANOI'S CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS FROM 16 AUG-15 SEP 1982

Hanoi VIETNAM COURIER No 10, Oct 82 p 32

[Text]

AUGUST

16. At the seventh special emergency session of the UN General Assembly Hoang Bich Son, head of the Vietnamese permanent mission to the UN, declares that Vietnam is ready to support any concrete and effective measures aimed at compelling Israel to strictly implement the resolutions adopted by the UN General Assembly and Security Council.

19. Founding of the Vietnam — Afghanistan Friendship Association.

20. A Vietnamese traditional art troupe visits Italy.

21. Hussein Sheikh Islam, Deputy Foreign Minister and special envoy of the Iranian President, visits Vietnam (from August 19 to 21).

— Founding of the Vietnam Biologists' Association.

22. Founding of the Art Council with poet Cu Huy Can as its chairman.

— Pham Binh, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese Council of State, visits Mali, Sierra Leone, and Ghana (from August 11 to 22).

23. Vice Foreign Minister Vo Dong Giang, special envoy of the President of the Vietnamese Council of State pays an official visit to Zambia (from August 19 to 23).

— Of the 157 Vietnamese photo-exhibits presented at the International Photographic Competition held in Japan by the Asian and Pacific Cultural Centre of UNESCO, six win awards: two second, one fourth, and three fifth prizes.

24. The Vietnamese permanent mission to the UN sends a note to the UN Secretary-General rejecting the fabrication contained in the note dated August 16, 1982 of the Thai permanent mission, which slanderously claims that Vietnamese troops have infiltrated Thai territory and territorial sea.

25. The Vietnamese Council of State confers the Gold Star Order on Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, on the occasion of his 70th birthday.

— Signing in Paris of an agreement on France's aid of 6,000 tons of wheat to Vietnam.

26. Founding of the Vietnam Building Workers' Association.

— Signing in Vientiane of an agreement on non-commercial payments between Vietnam and Laos.

— Vice Foreign Minister Hoang Luong attends the vice-ministerial conference of the socialist countries held in Poland.

28. With the authorization of the Vietnamese Government, the Huu Nghi border post in Lang Son province returns to China 12 Chinese captured while illegally intruding into Vietnamese territory.

— Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau attends the first session of the Inter-Governmental Co-ordinating Committee on Co-operation between developing countries held in Manila.

30. *VNA* rejects the fabrication by *Xinhua* (China News Agency) dated August 29, on alleged Vietnamese armed provocations in areas along the China-Vietnam border on August 26 and 27.

31. Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau visits Indonesia (from August 29 to 31)

SEPTEMBER

3. Vice Foreign Minister Ha Van Lau pays an official visit to Thailand (from September 1 to 3).

5. The Ministry of Higher Education and Secondary Vocational Education holds a conference in Hanoi to review post-graduate education from 1976 to 1982 and discuss the orientation and tasks for the coming years.

6. 14 million pupils of general education schools and kindergartens throughout the country begin their new school-year (1982 — 1983).

8. The Vietnamese Commission for the International Year of the Elderly holds its first conference in Hanoi.

9. *VNA* rejects allegations by Thai military sources, as reported by the Japanese News Agency *Kyodo*, that Vietnam has increased its troop strength in Kampuchea.

11. A delegation of the Bulgarian National Assembly, headed by Stanko Todorov, Political Bureau member of the Bulgarian Communist Party Central Committee and Chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, pays a visit to Vietnam.

12. Convening of a Conference on Peace, Security and Co-operation in Asia by the Committee on Asian Security of the Presidium of the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organization (AAPSO) in Hanoi (from September 10 to 12).

— The AAPSO Information and Liaison Centre for Asia holds a conference in Hanoi.

— Signing of a protocol on professional and technical co-operation between Vietnam News Agency and the Kampuchean News Agency SPK.

14. Vietnam participates for the first time in the Mechanical Engineering Fair in Brno (Czechoslovakia).

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END